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A Study on Men's Violence and Domestic Violence Descriptions

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Abstract

The roles of socially constructed "masculinity" and the fact that the social structure is decisive in the acceptance of these roles lead to the legitimacy of violence and the relationship between men and violence according to society. This study aims to address the meanings imposed on masculinity on the axis of violence and domestic violence and men's regarding violence and domestic violence within the framework of these meanings. In this respect, the relationship between masculinity and violence, which are socially constructed, is discussed in the study based on the narratives of men about violence. Therefore, the study is important for addressing men's perception of violence and domestic violence, the testimony of violence, the way they define the types of domestic violence, and the proposals for solutions to violence. In this context, in-depth interviews were conducted with eighteen (18) male participants selected through incidental sample. Thus, thoughts of men about violence and domestic violence were wanted to be understood. As a result of the study, it was observed that the perception of violence and their assessments of domestic violence are similar by men with different socio-demographic characteristics. Accordingly, it has been determined that physical violence stands out among the types of violence that men practice, witness or expose.

Keywords: Violence, Domestic Violence, Types of Violence, Family Relations, Masculinity.

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Introduction

Violence is a universal phenomenon that individuals are exposed to in all communities, cultures, ages and all genders. As a matter of fact, the social infrastructure of violence is also decisive at the point of whether violent behavior within that society is accepted. Because the culture of the society in which it lives; reveals expectations of how the individual will behave, think, or act (Terzioğlu & Flood, 2008, p.63).

Violence can be normalized for individuals who witness this situation in social structures where violence is considered ordinary. This situation can occur within the family, which is often the first place to socialize by adopting individuals during the socialization process, and the family can often become a social unit where all kinds of violence are fed and applied. Accordingly, domestic violence involves any aggressive behavior a person has inflicted against family members. Especially patriarchal culture is a factor that legitimizes domestic violence (Körükçü, Öztunalı Kayır & Kukulu, 2012, p.400).

The association of violence with men can be seen as legitimate in the social structures where a man is desired to have a power. Especially in patriarchal societies, a perception of "masculinity" arises that provides livelihoods for the house, has authority, establish power on family members and apply violence when it is necessary in order to make others to accept this power. As a matter of fact, in these structures dominated by traditionalism and patriarchy, "masculinity" and "femininity" roles are built on the axis of gender roles based on the relationship of unequal power. At this point, within a society structure based on male sovereignty violence and domestic violence are considered a situation established by men

The study is based on men's perceptions, experiences and rhetoric of violence and domestic violence. Accordingly, the study aims to resolve the meanings imposed on masculinity on the axis of violence and domestic violence and the men's rhetoric about violence and domestic violence within the framework of these meanings. As a matter of fact, the roles of socially constructed "masculinity" and the fact that the social structure is decisive in the acceptance of these roles lead to the legitimacy of society's violence and the relationship between men and violence. In this context, the relationship between masculinity and violence was emphasized in accordance with the narratives of 18 male participants, using one of the qualitative research techniques, the in-depth interview technique. The thoughts and experiences of men on how they perceive and define violence and domestic violence were discussed by associating them with the relevant literature. During the study, it was observed that men experienced different types of violence throughout their lives and witnessed violence. However, it has been observed that men have difficulty expressing violence and domestic violence.

1. As a Conceptual Introduction: Violence and Domestic Violence

According to the World Health Organization, violence, "*Physical strength or force, in a purpose to increase the likelihood of physical harm or physical harm to yourself, someone else, one group or community, psychological harm, death, development problems or is also threatening or indeed used in a way that causes deprivation*" (WHO, 2002, p.4). In this context, the concept of violence can be discussed in two ways. Violence in a narrow sense is a harsh and painful act of physical violence directed at the human body from the outside. It poses a threat to property, life, health, body, individual freedom. There may be attacks on someone else such as wounding, rape, looting, kidnapping, as well as the actions of the individual in the form of suicide attempts. Violence in a wide sense are various pressures that cannot be clearly measured, indirect and concretely felt (Kocacık, 2001, p.3-4).

Violence can have different meanings compared to time, cultures and societies. In this context, elements such as how, by whom and in which environments acts of violence are carried out require the classification of violence according to different characteristics (Aziz, 1994, p.502). In this respect, violence can be addressed in the form of sexual violence, economic violence, psychological violence and physical violence.

Sexual violence is the use of sexuality as a means of intimidation and control (Yıldırım Güneri, 1996, p.89). Acts such as forcing a person to have sexual intercourse (rape), forced marriage, or verbal-

sexual sexually explicit behavior, even if he is married, are sexual violence (KSSGM, 2008, p.8). Economic violence is the regular use of economic resources and money on the individual as a means of sanctions, threats and control (Yıldırım Güneri, 1996, p.88). Economic violence, especially in the family, is the application of economic pressure on family members to use the economic power of a man as a means of oppression and control over family members, or to manage with little money even though the financial possibilities are sufficient (Koç & Kaya, 2006, p.21).

One of the most important types of violence is psychological violence. Psychological violence is the abuse of emotions and emotional needs in order to apply pressure to the other side, to be used as a means of sanctions and threats (Doğan, 2008, p.1227). Acts such as shouting, scaring, threatening, insulting can be an example of the type of psychological violence (KSSGM, 2008, p.7-8). Another type of violence, physical violence, is the most common and most visible form of violence. It is a type of violence that leads to more bodies and is based on physical strength, such as using brute force, kicking, slapping, punching, shooting with a gun (Amargi Kadın Akademisi, 2005, p.23).

Violence is at the root of aggression. The urge of aggression is learned in the socialization process of the individual; socialization tools also have an accelerator effect on this learning (Kocacık, 2001, p.1). Accordingly, the family, which is the first place where individuals socialize, is once a social unit where all kinds of violence arise. Domestic violence is defined as "*a type of violence that usually occurs in private life between individuals linked to sexual intercourse or blood bond*"(KSSGM, 2007, p.10). Domestic violence negatively affects not only the family member who is subjected to violence, but also the entire family, which is essentially the main building block of society. However, the biggest wound in this process, of course, is the one exposed to violence, which is usually female (Koyuncu, 2014, p.245). For example, the majority of men interviewed in a United Nations Multi-Country survey on "Violence and Men" in Asia and the Pacific said they had physically and sexually abused their spouses (65% to 85%). The reasons for this include witnessing or exposure to violence in childhood, low level of education, limited economic opportunities, substance abuse, tolerance for violence, limited legal regulations to prevent violence (UN DESA, 2015, p.142).

As a summary, violence is learned in the process of socialization and can be seen as sexual violence, economic violence, psychological violence and physical violence. When these types of violence are approached in terms of domestic violence, the patriarchal social structure and the gender roles imposed on individuals within this structure have a great impact.

2. Masculinity on The Axis of Violence and Domestic Violence

Gender covers situations that include being "female" or "male" added to the biological gender, taught by the family, social environment and society in which the individual is born (Körükçü, Öztunalı Kayır & Kukulu, 2012, p.398). Each society imposes social roles and responsibilities on men and women in accordance with their cultural characteristics. In this context, gender is a social acceptance that biologically differentiated genders gain depending on the roles they undertake in society (Akıncı Çötök, 2015, p.779).

Masculinity is about the perception of being a man and is perceived differently from culture to culture, from society to society. (Körükçü, Öztunalı Kayır & Kukulu, 2012, p.399; Öztürk, 2014a, p.55). At this point, the focus of socially burdened meanings on the relationship of power and power shows that relations between men and women are based on inequality. Because masculinity is defined as "having power and power", while at the same time being positioned as superior to women. In social life, unequal power relations between men and women may include the practice of violence so that a man can establish power over men, maintain and maintain power (Öztürk, 2014a, p.1).

Kaufman (2001) states that the man has been violent with three types of violence. The first is violence against women by men; second, the violence that men inflict on each other; the third is the violence that men inflict on them. Kauffman states that these forms of violence are determined within the framework of roles attributed to gender that dominate dominance in social life. Therefore, the association of violence with masculinity is seen as legitimate in the structures where men have power over women.

(Öztürk, 2014b, p.64). Men are taught violence through the existence of these structures. Surprisingly even men are encouraged to practice it. (Körükçü, Öztunalı Kayır & Kukulu, 2012, p.399). A study on "Violence Against Women" among 28 EU member states (FRA, 2014) found that 33% of women across the EU were subjected to physical and/or sexual violence, while 55% were exposed to sexual violence or different types of violence. According to the World Health Organization's report (WHO, 2013), a third (35%) of women are subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by men in or outside the family.

A study in Pakistan aimed at identifying attitudes towards domestic violence by men with low socio-economic levels interviewed 176 men, with 95% of men experiencing psychological violence against their spouses during their marital life, and 49% of them at least once they were found to have suffered physical violence, while 55% suffered physical violence in childhood, while 65% were subjected to violence by their mothers as children (Fikree, Razzak & Durocher, 2005, p.52). As the results of the research shows, it was determined that men were violent when they were children or witnessed violence, while they were also violent when they were adults. There is a state of domination against the powerless of the strong, and in other words, violence continues cyclically.

Research in Turkey shows that domestic violence occurs in the form of male violence against women and is more common. Therefore, the element of violence against women stands out in the studies. Studies show the prevalence of different types of domestic violence against women, and how violence is perceived for men and women, and women are subjected to violence by men in their lives (KSSGM, 2009; Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı, 2014; Altınay & Arat, 2008; Özyurt & Deveci, 2011; Karal & Aydemir, 2012).

As a result, violence caused by an unequal power relationship is treated as a multi-motive issue. Because although violence, which is a violation of human rights, varies from region to region, from society to society, from culture to culture, physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence is intense in many countries, especially women and family different types of violence are exposed to both inside and outside the family. When the relevant literature is examined, it is seen that the studies are focused on violence against women. This study is important from a male point of view to address their perception of violence and domestic violence, the way they define violence, the types of domestic violence, and the proposals for solutions to violence.

3. Method of the Research

3.1. Method

This study, which was conducted in Isparta city center in 2019, uses an in-depth interview technique, which is one of the qualitative data collection techniques. Thus, it is requested to understand the thoughts of men involved in the study regarding violence and domestic violence. In this context, the participants' experiences and experiences related to violence were tried to be determined by in-depth interviews with eighteen (18) male participants selected by incidental sample.

3.2. Data Collection Process

During the data collection process, a semi-structured interview form was created for in-depth negotiations after two months of preliminary preparation to get to the field, and this form was used in the negotiations. Participants were asked additional questions outside the interview form according to the course of the interviews, thus reaching detailed data. Interviews include participants' questions about "perception of violence, violence, perception of domestic violence, classification of types of domestic violence, and domestic relationships and violence" in their own environment and face-to-face. Men's thoughts on the subject have been tried to be understood. These interviews were recorded and transcripts were made and the research data was reviewed by reading these transcripts afterward. The data obtained from each participant's interview was evaluated specifically and the missing points were determined. In places where the deficiencies are seen, it is aimed to re-land on the field and eliminate the missing points. In this way, it is wanted to provide wealth, integrity in the data and contribute to the validity and credibility of the research. Furthermore, detailed interview notes were taken during this

process and recorded after each meeting. While the negotiations lasted about two hours, the process of collecting the data covered a period of about five months.

3.3. Data Analysis Process

Analysis of data was carried out simultaneously with the process of collecting data. The transcribed data has been read repeatedly as previously stated and it has been decided which of the data will be used. Using thematic analysis in data analysis, open, axis and selective codings were applied to coding.

The coding process involves conceptually dissipating raw data into specific categories and creating specific themes through these categories. For this purpose, the data was passed over by making open coding first, the first themes were determined and the data stack was regulated. In the second step, the data was passed for the second time by applying axis coding, and connections were made between the data. In the final stage, selective coding was performed. Accordingly, all data and codes have been revised. Data to support conceptual coding categories is also detailed by organizing the themes that have been set out at this stage and previously identified (Neuman, 2010, p.663-667). In short, the highest levels of abstraction have been tried in this process. Thus, the basic themes of research were revealed. Subsequently, the findings obtained within these themes and interpretations of these findings are presented.

4. Findings of Research

4.1. Demographics

In the study, it was important to keep the identities of the participants secret during the submission of the findings. Therefore, the 18 participants involved in the study are code named E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18; special names of participants not used.

Table-1: Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Participating	Age	Marital Status	Number of Children	Education Status	Profession	Income Status	Where It Grows
E1	36	Married	0	License	Account	4500 TL	Village, country
E2	40	Married	2	License	Secretary	4000-4500 TL	City
E3	25	Bachelor	0	Master's Degree	Academic Staff	5500 TL	City
E4	52	Married	3	Associate Degree	Officer	5000 TL	City
E5	45	Married	2	Associate Degree	Officer	4600 TL	Village, town, city
E6	45	Married	2	High School	Security	4400 TL	Town
E7	45	Married	1	High School	Worker	2000 TL	Village
E8	56	Married	2	High School	Technician	4500 TL	City
E9	33	Bachelor	2	License	Officer	3500 TL	City
E10	33	Married	1	License	Teacher	3800 TL	District
E11	45	Married	2	Primary School	Worker	2000 TL	Village
E12	48	Married	3	Primary School	Worker	2000 TL	Village

E13	36	Married	1	License	Banker	5000 TL	Town
E14	30	Married	0	License	Banker	3000 TL	District
E15	30	Bachelor	0	License	Financial Advisor	4000-5000 TL	Village
E16	45	Married	0	High School	Private Security	2700 TL	City
E17	43	Married	2	High School	Grocery Store	7500 TL	Town
E18	40	Bachelor	0	License	Officer	4600 TL	District

According to Table-1, when the demographic characteristics of the participants are examined, it is seen that their age varies between 25 and 52. Four of the participants were married, while 4 were single. 6 have children, 3 have 1 child, 7 have 2 children and 2 have 3 children. When the educational status is taken, 2 of the participants are primary school, 5 are high school, 2 are associate's degrees, 8 are undergraduate and 1 graduate degree. Accordingly, it was also noted that participants with different levels of education are from different professional groups. In this context, it can be said that the research includes participants from different professional groups such as accountants, secretaries, academic staff, civil servants, security chiefs, workers, technicians, teachers, bankers, financial advisers, private security, grocery stores. In parallel, income status varies between 2000-7500 TL. The places where the participants grew are also different from villages, districts, towns and cities. Therefore, it can be said that participants with different demographic characteristics are involved in the study. Thus, participants with different demographic characteristics have the opportunity to make a broader assessment of their perceptions of violence and domestic violence.

4.2. Themes of Research

4.2.1. Perception of Violence

***How to Define Violence:** The research focuses on how participants perceive, define and evaluate violence from a male point of view. Accordingly, the emphasis on physical and psychological violence is noted in the expressions of male participants against violence. In this context, a participant violence, "... it is an event that occurs with physical movements and verbal expressions." (E7). Another participant said, "Psychological violence is not noticed. More physical violence is understood." (E3) indicated that physical violence is generally understood from the concept of violence. Accordingly, physical violence is used as a basic expression of violence rather than other types of violence.

"Violence leads to victimization and animosity between living things. The intense violence in human relations leads to the emergence of individuals and societies that do not understand each other." (E1) also states that violence causes conflict between individuals, whether physical or psychological. Increased violence among individuals leads to social irregularities, undermining a sense of trust.

***Reasons for Violence:** The reasons for the implementation of violence are also important for the work. First of all, when looking at the causes of violence by women according to the participants, it is seen that "ego and complex ownership" and "efforts to look strong" are emphasized. Accordingly, the participants "Women's ego, complex type violence applies. Women who commit violence are made up of individuals who have not been able to perform themselves." (E1) and "To look stronger because they are powerless. They want to feel strong towards children. He wants to satisfy his authority. Some women are stronger than men. Both physically and as a character. And then they can violently abuse men." (E2) statements reflect this. According to men, it is emphasized that women have egos in the name of realizing themselves, that they are complex and that they are violent because they try to show their strength.

Accordingly, not only are women victims of violence, but men are subjected to violence by women. Other reasons, according to the participants' statements, "... difficulty expressing itself..." (E14), "... from loving violence too much, from extreme jealousy..." (E16), "... impatientness, unconsciousness and psychological disorder...." (E17) because of the violence of women is said. It is also seen that violence is normalized here.

In contrast, the reasons for the practice of violence by men are mainly associated with the social structure. In particular, within the framework of roles imposed on gender within the social structure, power inequalities between men and women are emerging, and the perceptions of socially constructed masculinity and femininity make this situation legitimate.

"Because they're strong. Physical strength. The strong one acts as violence against the weak. In patriarchal societies, your father's word is mentioned. When he's not a father, the mother takes over authority. He scares the kid with slippers or something. It's a culture of fear and a disease that governs." (E2)

As E2 points out, men are violent in order to show force and show their power. When taken from a gender perspective, the reason men are violent can be cited as a show of force and a desire for domination (Prince & Arias, 1994). That's what the expectation of the social structure is. It is common for the strong within the social structure to establish domination on the weak. Where there is no man and therefore cannot show his strength, it is seen that the woman has established domination on the child. This demonstrates the importance of being strong in society, dominating and creating a culture of fear.

Some participants said, *"Violence is not a woman. Both either psychologically show the reflection of the violence they have seen in the past, or there is a morbid aspect that enjoys violence. I did not add the words, slaps, etc. in the form of reflexes instantly. I don't perceive them as violence."* (E10) in the form of violence can not be reduced to men or women at the point of their application. In addition, the definition of violence is also important here. Because it is stated that physical and psychological violence should not be evaluated within the framework of the concept of violence, which is performed instantly, in other non-intentional terms. In other words, we are mediocre for violence by the participant, which means that this cannot be reduced to "femininity" or "masculinity" in the context of gender.

4.2.2. Violence Testimony

***Violence Testimony in Childhood:** An important period in which participants experience violence is childhood. During this period, some participants indicate that they were abused by their families, some from relatives, some from their friends and others from their teachers. In particular, some participants indicate that they are subjected to both psychological and physical violence within the family. This is a participant; *"Yes, I have. My father. I was getting beat up. I don't remember much. I was young when I got beat up, but my dad was always violent. He'd yell if he didn't show it. It always felt violence. And we would behave with fear of violence, fear of violence, and we would behave with his resipers."* (E2). Accordingly, the participant expresses that the individual was abused, heard and subjected to violence within the family, where he first socialized.

In addition to the violence within the family, the study also addresses violence from relatives during childhood. *"... Once my older cousin applied it, he slapped it. For pouring tea. I was young then."* (E3), *"I did not see him as a relative around me. I've had a psychologically negative impact on a single relative. It could be psychological violence."* (E13) statements indicate that relatives also commit physical and psychological violence. However, violence is not limited to childhood. There is also violence outside of childhood. Accordingly, family and relatives are emphasized about exposure to violence during childhood, while later socialization processes (education life, business life, etc.) are subjected to violence. Therefore, violence stands out as a dominant element at different times of life.

***Violence Testimony during the Student Period:** One of the periods during which participants were subjected to violence or witnessed is the student period. In one study, 16.1% of high school students

in Ankara were subjected to violence, 8.8% were violent, and 20.6% were both violent and violent (Özcebe, et al., 2006).

According to the participants, violence is mostly applied by teachers during the student period, which is interpreted as a way of providing authority within the teacher's class.

"Don't listen, don't hit a ruler, slap. There would be violence in order to show the teacher's class authority with things like doing not doing homework, missing homework, speaking. The classes were crowded back then. The teacher would have forced violence to establish authority." (E2)

"... I've had a lot of physical violence from the angry headmaster. It's like kicking, slapping." (E1)

As can be seen from the above statements, it is stated by the participants that teachers are physically violent. All this, as Pullis (1994) put it, is prone to violence in the behavior of teachers, who are an important role model for children in the socialization process; in this process, it shows that children are an important factor in learning about aggressive behavior.

In addition to the violence seen from teachers during his student life, some participants also refer to the violence they see from their classmates and school friends. Here, *"... My friends were already attacking each other... Physical or psychological violence among friends happens mutually..."(E5)*, *"I've been interviewed by 18-19 people of my school friends..." (E1)*, *"... A friend of mine had been verbally disturbed for a long time. He nicknamed me." (E10)* statements indicated that violence is carried out as physical and psychological violence.

***Violence in Business Life Testimony:** One of the areas where psychological violence is applied by increasing today is business life. Accordingly, it is stated that violence in business life is mostly psychologically carried out in the study. Psychological violence in business life, by participants, *"I see psychological violence. For example, i'm going to the escape of chores to a very, very angry..." (E3)*, *"... I think this kind of thing happens more in the private sector. You can be threatened with your work all the time." (E13)*, *"... Dissatisfaction and heavy words, even though the necessary things have been done." (E17)*. In addition to the specified elements of psychological violence, one participant said he was subjected to physical violence and that the violence was *"... I was punched by a drunk enamel at a wedding dinner by the pool while I was working at the hotel." (E16)*. Therefore, violence in business environments is applied not only by the chiefs or managers, but also by those who are dealt with or served, and this situation can be mediated by male participants.

***Testimony of Violence during Military Service:** The research shows that a process in which participants witnessed violence is also a military process. In this process, elements of physical and psychological violence come to the fore. However, it is suggested that this is due to the need to provide authority in the military process. A participant's *"... Everything we did under pressure and authority was violent. Because a culture of fear has been created, your actions continue to say, "Will I be harmed?" the necessity to be exhibited is mentioned. For example, if you want to "I did my military service from 1993 to 1995 because I was beaten up by my commanders. (Laughs)." (E16)* statement stipulates that violence is applied because discipline is being achieved in the military. However, E2, who served as a profession for a period of military service, stated that *"... The decisions were on the commander's two lips. He could give the punishment whatever he wanted..."* in the form of a statement that violence is applied arbitrarily. On the other hand, violence in the military process is not limited to this, but also the desire to ensure authority and discipline, as well as the violence of the soldiers against each other, *"... organizing, psychological violence in circuitry" (E5)* and *"... I have applied a little to people who abuse people who are weak." (E15)*. Therefore, it can be said that this process is a process in which masculinity is produced and men struggle to force each other. Physical and/or psychological violence is applied in the name of proof of masculinity. This is stated in Selek (2014) study that military service is an important process for masculinity and violence is applied in this process for reasons such as masculinity or discipline.

4.2.3. Perception of Domestic Violence

First of all, when looking at the participants' thoughts on the family, the emphasis is on that the family is a socially important unit. Family by a participant, "... *Even though it is made up of mothers, fathers and children by general definition, relatives or friends you share everything that feels close to personality can also be partially put into the concept of family.*" (E10). While it is seen that the traditional core definition of family is adopted in terms of mother, father and child, it is also noted that the people who have settled intimacy are evaluated within the definition of family. On the other hand, the family; unity, togetherness, integrity. "*Family, mutual love, sharing the beauties and evils of life in respect. Crying together is laughing together. Family is a fortune.*" (E17) also emphasizes the ties between family members. Accordingly, the family is a structure with all kinds of sharing elements in it. Any situation that gives happiness and sadness is shared by family members. "*The people we will continue to be together for the rest of our lives.*" (E2) as seen in the statement, there is an emphasis on the continuity of the family. This suggests that once the family is founded, its continuity is desired and divorce is opposed. Because of patriarchal family structure, cultural values and social environmental pressure stake this situation negatively

The family is also seen as an environment where socialization takes place. "*Family is life itself. Man is born, grows up and becomes a family. So, one grows up in the family. Individuals born from this family continue this cycle.*" (E13) also shows that individuals socialize within the family and continue the family cycle with the family structures they establish after the birth and growth processes.

One of the most important issues about family is domestic violence. Although some of the participants have completely opposed domestic violence, for some, violence is considered acceptable up to a point. When the thoughts of participants who oppose domestic violence are evaluated; Domestic violence is primarily stated as a situation that disrupts the family structure and can cause family unrest. As a result, it is emphasized that the family institution will be attributable to both men and women, and children will be adversely affected by domestic relationships.

"Violence can disrupt the basic structure of the family and destroy the family institution. The unrest begins. It'll get them divorced. Unhealthy individuals are born with negative impact of children. It's very dangerous." (E13)

In addition to the damage of the family institution and the inability to maintain the presence of the family, domestic violence is also considered social. Accordingly, a participant "... *Domestic violence is an event that extends from community to country.*" (E1) also emphasizes that domestic violence harms societies and that significant social problems can occur within that society.

Participants who think that domestic violence is acceptable up to a point indicate the necessity of ensuring discipline, especially within the family.

"Must-have. Excess damage. There has to be something challenging in people's education. If children are left adrift, they'll go wrong. It's a good thing if we get to the consistency of violence. (Laughs.)" (E2)

Accordingly, violence can be applied in order to provide child education within the family and to raise the child in a disciplined manner.

According to Fonagy (1999), men who witness violence among parents in the family are three and a half times more likely to physically abuse their spouses than men who do not witness violence. In this respect, witnessing violence between parents within the family is an important issue for violence. In the study, participants witnessed violence between their parents at some point in their lives. Although the frequency of parental violence in the family also varies between the participants, it is seen that violence rarely occurs or does not become permanent. However, there are also participants who indicate that there is no problem between their parents.

When looking at the testimonies of the participants stating that there is violence between their parents, it is seen that violence between parents is often based on psychological-verbal violence. Violence

between parents, by one participant, *"There can be no family without a fight or discussion..."* (E5). This statement shows that each family actually characterizes an environment of violence and that violence in the family is legitimized.

Psychological violence between parents, *"frequent shouting"* (E2) by participants, *"raising my father's voice"* (E6) and the causes of violence, disagreement between parents or relatives is expressed as a life. For whatever reason, participants oppose domestic violence. In this regard, one participant said, *"Violence alienates domestic individuals. It prevents personality from forming. People who can't complete their individualization grow up."* (E1). While the negative effects of domestic violence are expressed here, it is stated that violence and individuals in the family will move away from each other and the concept of family. Children who grow up in such a family are emphasized that it will negatively affect socialization. But one participant said, *"Sometimes children can be given a little bit to tame."* (E9) stated the necessity of violence that does not overdo children's education and decency.

Domestic violence is seen as unnecessary, while violence will also damage the concept of family. One participant said, *"Domestic violence is the reason for divorce."* (E15) means that marriage will be terminated as a result of domestic violence. In a study, it is observed that in families where domestic violence occurs in a significant manner, the majority of marriages result in divorce (Erbek, Ermen, Beştepe, Akar & Alpkan, 2004, p.203).

On the other hand, the fact that people internalized and normalized the violence they were exposed to or witnessed from childhood, and that the relationship between couples based on love and respect was also triggering domestic violence may be. Apart from these reasons, participants said that *"relationships, neighborly relationships and reflections of all of this on family."* (E1), *"heritage grounds..."* (E5), *"religion"* (E10), *"incompatibilities, incompatibility, severing of family ties..."* (E13), *"deception"* (E15) emphasizes issues such as *"erroneous marriage, personal disorders, culture"* (E18).

4.2.4. Domestic Violence Types Classification

***Physical Violence:** In terms of domestic violence, physical violence is the most mentioned type of violence by participants. Güler, Tel and Özkan Tuncay (2005) in a study on women's views on violence, 59.7% of the violence is defined physically. In this study, physical violence comes to the fore. Accordingly, the participants specified by *"... Physical violence is an attack on body integrity. Sometimes with body strength, it can sometimes be done with cutting, piercing or injuring tools."* (E1), *"This is the most common one today. They are methods of incapacitated people such as hands, punches, kicks."* As can be seen from (E7) statements, physical violence is defined as a case of opposition. Accordingly, physical violence covers any action that harms the physical integrity of individuals.

The prevalence of physical violence is, *"Don't you see around you? It's always applied. We hear all the news of physical violence on the news..."* (E15). Accordingly, it is emphasized that physical violence, especially with the media, is more important and its visibility is increasing. *"Strong people can have violence against weak people."* (E4), *"It should not be applied, but unfortunately the psychology of the community is broken due to internal and external factors. They can see physical violence from his nearest family."* (E16), *"... I think it's all happening during the madness."* (E9) expressions such as physical violence, individual and social factors, used as an element of power, psychologically experienced in a moment of insanity can go as far as the slaughter of the family is stated. Here, a participatory tradition also has an effect, he said. *"The beating has come out of heaven."* (E5). Accordingly, physical violence is legitimized through rhetoric.

***Psychological Violence:** Psychological violence is a type of violence in which participants in the study talk about their presence in the family. Accordingly, participants indicate that psychological violence is applied within the family, but there is no awareness of psychological violence. This situation is, *"... Psychological violence can be applied within the family. In fact, it's constantly applied, but we don't even realize it."* (E13).

Psychological violence by participants, "... it targets the spiritual feelings and personality that the person is developing. Humiliation, insults, comparisons, etc. are psychological violence." (E1), "... To go over them on things where people are incompetent, to put pressure on them, to make them feel incompetent..." (E2), "Making the spouse dependent on him by taking actions or pressure to make him feel insecure..." (E10). In this context, any behavior or discourse that affects individuals psychologically and targets their personalities is evaluated within the scope of psychological violence. Accordingly, the use of order sentences, suppression of people, making others dependent, instilling a sense of insecurity, insulting, feeling inadequate and going to their superiors, morale psychological violence is performed in cases of causing disorders, etc.

***Economic Violence:** One of the points that participants refer to in the point of domestic violence is economic violence. "Economic violence is a pressure from money." (E8) one participant said.

Economic violence is evaluated by the participants in two ways, including the one performed by the spouses and aimed at children.

"Economic violence can be greater than verbal violence. Economic violence is especially happening against women. I grew up in a suburb. Men left women 5-10 Liras. She had to handle her..." (E5)

When looking at the economic violence between spouses, the presence of male hegemony is mentioned. It is stated that the house, which is a private area, is managed by women because women are not in the public sphere. A study also states that the woman's presence in the public sphere reduces the likelihood of being exposed to peer violence (Mirrlees-Black, 1999). From here, women are not involved in the public sphere, they are economically dependent on their spouse, women in the family are addicted to men, and the likelihood of being subjected to economic violence by men increases.

Economic violence between spouses, "... Even if you're in a difficult situation, it's like hiding money from a spouse, not being able to help financially, not being able to help you with it, contempt for it when you get a lower salary from yourself, contempt when it's not working and spending money on drinks, gambling, etc. without thinking about the future of your parents' child. So economically, to cause the family to suffer for no reason." (E10) is also evaluated as a struggle to excel among spouses and not to consider the needs of the house and child.

From the perspective of children, "... In a rigid patriarchal structure that sees her child as a slave, the family chains her child with the economy. Prevents individualization. Economic violence is the deforestation of the material elements that one needs, the pacification of the person." (E1) opposes the use of the economy as a blocker on children. However, in the opposite way, a participant said, "It can be applied in children. It is necessary to make the adjustment well. It is necessary to ensure that a materialist generation does not grow up, or to understand that something they want will not be easily reached." (E5) in the words of economic violence on children can be applied in an educational nature in order to prevent materialism and to show the value of the gains.

***Sexual Violence:** One of the highlights of the study is the intolerance of sexual violence by the participants. One participant said sexual violence, "It can be forced into sexual intercourse against the spouse's will and in a way that he does not want. Or it could be the rape of your father's daughter, the mother's son, or the brothers." (E10). According to the specified definition, sexual intercourse, which occurs not only on a bullying basis among spouses in sexual violence, but also the relationships between family members under the name incest are evaluated in this context is seen. In addition, "... Marriage at a young age, sexual assaults are sexual violence..." (E1) as a statement of early marriages, sexual abuse and sexual harassment are also referred to as sexual violence.

During the interviews, it is seen that all participants' reactions to sexual violence are harsh and that sexual violence is unacceptable. "Psychological and verbal violence can be salvaged from my point of view. Others are the reason the relationship ends. There is no return of sexual and physical violence in particular." (E3) also reflects this situation.

4.2.5. Domestic Relations and Violence

***Peer-to-Peer Relationships and Violence:** The focus is primarily on domestic violence. Violence between spouses is a situation that arises by one participant as *"The incommensurability caused by uneducation, the absence of mutual love-respect, and eliminates marriage."* (E18). Accordingly, ensuring communication between spouses, the fact that the elements of love and respect are at the forefront and that spouses have education have an effect preventing violence. *"If there is violence in marriage, it is not called marriage. Spouses must be of mutual equal status, free from patriarchal structure. Spouses shouldn't abuse each other and lie."* (E1) as seen in the statement, the effect of patriarchal structure is mentioned first, while an emphasis is placed on the unequal position of man and woman in society. Similar studies have shown that domestic violence is legitimate (Can, 2014, p.18), where male and female roles are divided by strict lines, and that women's roles are separated by strict lines, and that women's and women are abused against women (Jewkes, 2002).

It is observed that five participants are violent to their spouses. Accordingly, four of the participants indicate that they have verbal and psychological violence against their spouses. One participant said, *"I didn't mean to, i yelled at me in an angry moment. I don't want to apply it."* (E16) as seen in his testimony, psychological violence such as shouting, sound upgrading, while the opposite is also possible. For example, a participant's *"Yes. My violence envisions silence, to stop communication when it's angry. There can't be violence as much as not taking a man with a muscle."* (E2) as stated in his testimony, reticence can also be considered psychological violence.

Another participant said, *"It happened once, it's the greatest regret in me."* (E4) says he has physically abused his wife, but because he regrets this situation, he abstains in specifying the content and dimensions of physical violence.

As the above statements suggest, male participants have seen all kinds of incidents of violence, heard, but when their statements are asked at the point of application, even if they regret it, they will be verbally or psychological to their spouses at some point in their lives. They've expressed their violence, albeit abstaining.

When it is looked at whether the married participants were violent from their spouses, only two participants indicate that they were abused from their spouses. This is like, *"When I get angry, he yells at me and the children. That's how it discharges."* (E2) and *"Every once in a while, he pinches when he gets angry."* (E16) expressions. Accordingly, participants can be said to see both psychological violence and physical violence from their spouses.

***Relationships with Children and Violence:** A form of relationship that participants emphasize about domestic relationships is the relationship situation of parents with their children. Accordingly, the main emphasis of the participants in the study is that parents make their children feel feelings of love and trust, approach them as friends and guide them, and pay attention to children's education.

"He should always show his love to children, guide them, support them in any situation like friends, and be there for him. It should be directed to education, morality, respect, tolerance." (E14)

On the other hand, *"... Parents are models for their children."* (E13) emphasizes that children are exemplary in parents' behavior, so parents should be careful about their behavior. A study shows that the child's violence in a home environment or witnessing violence among parents has led to an increase in child violence behavior (Nicholas & Rasmussen, 2006). Therefore, violent behavior can be exemplified by children.

When participants touched on an element of violence about the parent-child relationship, it was observed that only one participant was violent towards their child. All other participants indicate that they do not commit violence against their children or will not be enforced. *"No, my application. But in order to be disciplined, I may have to take a hard stand to find out the truth, the wrong. I'm not being too hard, but discipline is important."* As stated in the (E13) statement, it is important to provide a certain

authority as a parent to teach values such as right-wrong to the child and to provide discipline. In the studies, it is stated that physical violence is used as a means of discipline rather than verbal disciplinary techniques in raising children, especially in traditional families (Polat, Balci, Köknel, Tüzün, Serozan, Aydın, et al.,2000).

Conclusions

Violence and domestic violence are an important social problem based on the relationship of unequal power. In particular, patriarchal and traditional structure makes domestic violence legitimate, further increasing the unequal relationship between men and women through the roles it imposes on masculinity. From this point on, domestic violence is often seen by men as violence against women. The male, who socializes within the patriarchal family structure, puts pressure on other family members because he considers himself superior and stronger. In contrast, men can be subjected to violence by both their fellow siblings, family elders, their spouses and different people around them at various times in their lives.

In this study, men's descriptions of violence and domestic violence were discussed. The study, conducted with eighteen (18) male participants with different demographic characteristics, uses an in-depth interview technique, one of the qualitative research techniques, to semantic and contextual lyin. Depth has been tried to be offered. In the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the interviews, the thematic analysis was used and the findings were interpreted through themes obtained through open, axis and selective coding. In this context, the issues of perception of violence, violence testimony, perception of domestic violence, classification of types of domestic violence, and domestic relationships and violence were evaluated. The way participants perceive violence was decisive in the evaluations.

In line with the opinions of the participants in the study, men's perception of violence and violence testimony are looked at; more physical and psychological violence is understood than the concept of violence, and even physical violence is used as a basic expression of violence compared to other types of violence. Accordingly, the reasons for men's physical violence in particular are associated with gender, and men are expressed as willing to show force and put pressure on the person they are violent with. Violence, on the other hand, is seen as a social problem that occurs at every stage of life. Because witnessing violence begins within the family, where it first socializes since childhood, and this process follows school, peer group, work-life. Afterwards, violence occurs due to domestic relationships with the establishment of a family life with marriage.

Domestic violence is one of the fundamental issues in this study. According to male participants, the family symbolizes a union that is meant to be maintained for life after it is established while describing it as "everything". Domestic violence is seen as a factor that undermines this association. Domestic violence; physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence. When looking at violence in domestic relations, violence between spouses is mentioned first. Men and women struggle for power and ego, inter-peer incommunication, low educational status, economic status of the family, etc. On the ground that men are violent towards women in the family is expressed. In particular, the fact that women are not in the public sphere and push towards a private area, thus making women economically dependent on the spouse/bringing women are more likely to be exposed to economic violence. In this context, the most physical and psychological violence is applied in domestic relations in accordance with the interviews with male participants; In contrast, economic and sexual violence is less common.

In line with the data and observations obtained in the study, it is aimed to understand the perspectives of men towards violence and domestic violence, although the participants have different demographic characteristics, violence and domestic violence it has been observed that their perspectives on violence are similar, that all forms of violence harm people, children, families, society, and therefore oppose their application. It has also been determined that male participants have seen and heard the violence at any time in their lives. In contrast, when the men were asked the question "Did you commit violence?"

As a result, violence and domestic violence are one of the most important issues to be challenged in society. Therefore, social awareness should be increased both nationally and internationally to prevent violence, and every measure must be taken to be known by the whole society that violence is not a legitimate tool.

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