ALGEBRA : JURNAL PENDIDIKAN, SOSIAL DAN SAINS

ISSN : 2807-663X e-ISSN : 2807-629X
Journal Homepage : https://algebra.yana.or.id/index.php/ejournal/index
Volume 6 Number 2 (2026)

MASCULINE DOMINATION IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MAKASSAR CITY

Nizar Amalia Amanhy Damayanti[1*], Rabina Yunus[2], Sakaria[3]
[123]Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
*Correspondence Email: nicaakim13@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study explores the manifestations of masculine domination in dating relationships among university students in Makassar City, considering the interaction between global hegemonic masculinity concepts and the local socio-cultural context of Bugis-Makassar, which is rich with the value of siri' (honor). Using a descriptive qualitative approach, data were collected from students aged 18-24 through semi-structured in-depth interviews and non-participant observation, followed by thematic analysis. The findings reveal four main forms of masculine domination: (1) Control and surveillance through digital media, normalized as expressions of responsibility and protection; (2) Assertion of economic dominance and decision-making, with pressure on men to be breadwinners and final decision-makers; (3) Regulation of emotion and femininity expression, where men suppress "weak" emotions while controlling their partner's emotional expressions, and women self-censor their independence to avoid threatening masculinity; and (4) Normalization of psychological violence, rationalized as a form of "discipline" for the partner's good. The novelty of the study lies in its empirical contextualization of hegemonic masculinity and cyber dating abuse within the Bugis-Makassar cultural setting, revealing how global norms adapt and are reinforced by local cultural logics such as siri'. The research also highlights the internalization of patriarchal norms by both genders, which facilitates the normalization of control and psychological violence. Implications emphasize the need for contextually relevant relationship health education and dating violence prevention programs in universities, aiming to deconstruct narratives of "control as care" and "violence as discipline." Recommendations include multi-level interventions targeting peer group norms and broader societal discourses that support hegemonic masculinity.

Keywords: hegemonic masculinity; dating relationships; psychological violence; digital control; Bugis-Makassar culture, university students.

INTRODUCTION

The social construction of masculinity remains a crucial focus in gender studies. Scholars use it to understand the dynamics of interpersonal relationships within fundamentally gendered societies (Kimmel, 2000; Shehan, 2018). The concept of hegemonic masculinity explains how a dominant form of masculinity gains a superior social position (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005; Jewkes & Morrell, 2018). This form emphasizes strength, control, and emotional stoicism as normative guidelines for male behavior. Hegemony operates through practices that govern gender relations, including in romantic contexts (Beasley, 2008). Globalization continues to reconstruct understandings of masculinity, yet these often retain a core of domination and control (Beasley, 2008).

In daily life, masculine norms are often constructed through the "man box." This is a set of social beliefs that restrict men from behaving outside certain boundaries (Heilman et al., 2017; The Men's Project & Flood, 2018). These beliefs forbid showing vulnerability, prescribe being the primary breadwinner, and mandate controlling women. Male role norms have a multidimensional structure encompassing status, toughness, and anti-femininity (Thompson & Pleck, 1986). Instruments like the Male Role Norms Inventory operationalize these norms (Levant et al., 2010). Pressure to meet rigid masculine norms can trigger masculine gender role stress (Eisler & Skidmore, 1987) and gender role conflict (O'Neil, 2008). These, in turn, can manifest in interpersonal relationships, including dating. The concept of precarious manhood further posits that masculine status is fragile and must be continually proven through acts of domination (Vandello et al., 2008). Public discourse now actively differentiates between problematic (toxic) and positive (healthy) expressions of masculinity, with differing implications for gender equality (Waling, 2019).

Emerging adulthood, often coinciding with college years, is a critical period. It is a time for identity exploration and forming intimate romantic relationships (Fincham & Cui, 2010; Connolly & McIsaac, 2011). During this phase, individuals begin to establish long-term relational patterns outside the nuclear family (Connolly et al., 2014). Dating relationship quality in this period significantly impacts psychosocial development (Kansky & Allen, 2018). However, dating relationships are also vulnerable to becoming arenas where inequitable gender norms and sexist attitudes are enacted (Ramiro-Sánchez et al., 2018). Acceptance of violence and sexist attitudes are significant risk factors for dating violence (Fernández-Antelo et al., 2020). Johnson (1995) distinguishes patriarchal terrorism a pattern of coercive control rooted in gender inequality from more situational common couple violence. Power and control are key elements in understanding how masculine domination can escalate into violence (Johnson & Leone, 2005).

The digital era has expanded the realm for expressing domination into cyberspace. Digital dating abuse represents a modern form of control and aggression in dating relationships (Reed et al., 2021). Traditional gender beliefs and stereotypes, which prescribe male dominance and female submissiveness, are strongly associated with this digital abuse behavior (Reed et al., 2021). Thus, masculine domination in dating no longer occurs only through physical and verbal face-to-face interactions. It also happens through technological monitoring and control (Mendoza & Mulford, 2018).

Although many Western studies have examined masculinity and dating, research in the Indonesian context remains limited. Specifically, there is a lack of in-depth study on how masculine domination manifests in the dating relationships of university students in Makassar City. This city has a strong Bugis-Makassar cultural context, characterized by specific values like siri' (self-esteem) and distinct gender roles. This traditional culture potentially positions men (aro) as family protectors and leaders, which may interact complexly with global hegemonic masculinity concepts (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005). This study aims to fill this gap. It will qualitatively explore the forms, expressions, and meanings of masculine domination in the dating relationships of university students in Makassar City. A deep understanding of these dynamics can inform more targeted interventions (Jewkes et al., 2015). By understanding them, this research can provide practical and theoretical contributions. These contributions will support the development of contextual dating violence prevention programs and relationship health education in university environments.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research focuses on achieving deep understanding of participants' experiences, perspectives, and the meanings they construct within their specific social contexts (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The researchers selected this approach

because it is suitable for exploring complex and nuanced social constructs, such as masculine domination in dating relationships. This phenomenon cannot be fully captured by quantitative measures alone (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005). Research on sensitive experiences in intimate relationships, including violence, has long utilized qualitative methods to uncover often-hidden narratives (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005; Lien & Lorentzen, 2019; Walker et al., 2020). To ensure data credibility and depth, this study applies the principle of reflexivity throughout the research process. This principle requires researchers to critically reflect on their own subjective positions, assumptions, and influence on research interactions and data analysis (Haynes, 2012; Palaganas et al., 2017).

Participants and Sampling Technique

The participants in this study are active university students from various institutions in Makassar City. These students are currently in or have previously been in a dating relationship for at least six months. The researchers used purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Participants were recruited based on the following criteria: (1) aged 18-24 years (emerging adulthood), (2) have experience in heterosexual dating relationships, and (3) are willing to share their experiences in depth. The research team sought to recruit participants of different genders (male and female) to obtain dual perspectives. This is crucial given the complexity of power relations in intimate partnerships (Lien & Lorentzen, 2019; Walker et al., 2020). The sample size was determined by the principle of thematic saturation. Data collection ceased when new data no longer provided novel themes or insights (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The study maintained ethical integrity by ensuring participants received complete information about the research objectives. All participants signed an informed consent form before interviews commenced (Watts, 2008).

Data Collection Techniques

The primary data collection technique was semi-structured in-depth interviews. The researchers chose this method for its ability to explore stories, emotions, and personal meanings behind participants' experiences (Gill et al., 2008). They developed a flexible interview guide containing prompts on: (1) understanding of gender roles in dating, (2) experiences of receiving/exerting control in relationships, (3) expressions of masculinity/femininity, and (4) relationship conflicts and resolutions. In addition to interviews, the researchers conducted non-participant observation of couples' interactions in public campus spaces (adhering to strict ethics). This use of multiple methods aimed to enhance data validity by confirming findings from different sources and techniques (Nightingale, 2020). The team recorded each interview with the participant's permission. They also kept field notes to document context and non-verbal reactions.

Data Analysis

The researchers analyzed the collected data using thematic analysis, following the guidance of Braun and Clarke (2006). They selected thematic analysis for its flexibility and structured capacity to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) within data. The analysis process involved six stages: (1) Familiarization with the data: repeatedly reading transcripts and noting initial ideas. (2) Generating initial codes: systematically identifying interesting data features and labeling them with codes. (3) Searching for themes: collating relevant codes into potential themes. (4) Reviewing themes: checking if themes work in relation to the coded extracts and the entire dataset. (5) Defining and naming themes: articulating the essence of each theme and giving it an appropriate name. (6) Producing the report: compiling the final analysis, supported by vivid excerpts from the raw data (Eldh et al., 2020). To preserve participants' authentic voices, the report presents direct quotes in Bahasa Indonesia. These are accompanied by English translations when necessary (Eldh et al., 2020). Transcriptions were done verbatim, following good practice guidelines to ensure accurate conversion of spoken data to text (Nascimento & Steinbruch, 2019).

Research Ethics

Ethical integrity was a top priority. The researchers obtained written informed consent from all participants. They clearly explained participants' right to withdraw at any time without consequence. Participant confidentiality was protected by using pseudonyms in all transcript data, notes, and result reporting (Kaiser, 2009). Digital data (audio recordings) were stored on password-secured devices accessible only to the principal researcher. The research team also recognized potential psychological risks when discussing sensitive topics like control and violence in relationships. Therefore, they prepared a list of available counseling or psychological support services at the universities and in Makassar City. This list was ready to be provided to participants if needed. The researchers, as non-Bugis-Makassar adult females, continuously reflected on their positionality. This

reflection aimed to anticipate bias and build appropriate rapport during the research process (Palaganas et al., 2017).

Methodological Limitations

This study acknowledges several limitations. First, the retrospective nature of some interviews may introduce memory bias. Second, although sampling aimed for variation, the findings are not intended for generalization to the entire student population of Makassar. Instead, they aim to provide deep contextual understanding. Third, interviews on sensitive topics are susceptible to social desirability bias. Participants might provide answers they perceive as more socially acceptable. The researchers attempted to minimize this by creating an empathetic, non-judgmental interview atmosphere and guaranteeing confidentiality. This research report follows comprehensive and transparent guidelines for the presentation and evaluation of qualitative research (Anderson, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

Based on data analysis from in-depth interviews and observation, this study identifies four main themes regarding masculine domination in the dating relationships of university students in Makassar.

Control and Surveillance via Digital Media as an Expression of Masculinity

A prominent theme was the use of digital media to monitor and control partners. Male participants frequently described a perceived obligation to know their female partners' social media activities. They framed this as a form of responsibility and protection. Common practices included checking locations, monitoring online interactions with others, and demanding instant responses to messages. Female participants in this study often interpreted this surveillance as an expression of their partner's concern. However, they simultaneously acknowledged the feelings of constraint it produced.

Assertion of Economic Dominance and Decision-Making

Masculine domination also manifested in economic and decision-making spheres. Male participants reported feeling pressure to always finance dates and give gifts. They viewed these acts as tangible proof of their capacity as "real men." Consequently, financial anxiety emerged when resources were limited, as an inability to meet these expectations was seen as a gender role failure. In daily decision-making, such as choosing date locations or managing schedules, a dominant pattern emerged where males acted as the final decision-makers. Meanwhile, many female participants internalized a role of "deferring to" or "respecting" their partner's decisions, a dynamic normalized within their relationships.

Regulation of Emotion and Feminine Expression

This theme revealed pressure on male participants to always present themselves as rational, strong, and less emotional. Expressing vulnerability, such as crying or showing doubt, was considered a violation of masculine codes. Conversely, they felt responsible for "disciplining" or "managing" their female partners' emotional expressions, which they often perceived as excessive or irrational. On the other hand, female participants reported frequently censoring expressions of independence, assertiveness, or personal ambition. They did this to avoid being perceived as a threat to their partner's authority or masculinity.

Normalization of Psychological Violence as a Form of "Discipline"

The research found a normalization of various forms of psychological violence within dating dynamics. Behaviors like belittling, destructive criticism, giving the silent treatment, and threatening to end the relationship were often not recognized as violence. Instead, participants rationalized them as methods of "discipline" or "teaching" for the female partner's own good. This mechanism functioned as a tool for control to reassert power hierarchies when masculine authority felt challenged. A significant finding was a certain level of internalization among female participants, where such abusive behavior was sometimes understood as a consequence of their own fault or framed as a form of tough love from their partner.

Table 1. Themes of Masculine Domination in the Dating Relationships of University Students in Makassar City

Main Theme	Forms of Dominant Practice	Male Participants' Experience	Female Participants' Response
Control via Digital Media	Social media surveillance, location tracking, demand for instant response	Understood as responsibility, protection, and proof of masculinity	Interpreted as concern, yet creates a sense of confinement
Economic & Decision Dominance	Financing dates, giving gifts, unilateral decision-making	Pressure to perform as the primary provider and decision-maker	Internalized role of compliance and deference to partner's decisions
Emotion & Femininity Regulation	Repression of male emotions, control of female emotions	Maintaining a rational and strong image, disciplining partner's emotions	Censoring independence and ambition to avoid threatening masculinity
Normalization of Psychological Violence	Belittling, silent treatment, threats of break-up	Rationalized as discipline or teaching	Often accepted as a consequence of personal fault or a form of tough love

Table 1 synthesizes the four main themes identified from the qualitative data. The table illustrates how specific practices of domination are experienced and rationalized differently by male and female participants. It provides a clear, structured overview of the key dynamics underpinning masculine hegemony in these dating relationships.

Discussion

This study confirms and enriches the understanding of how hegemonic masculinity (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005) is practiced and normalized in the context of urban dating relationships in Indonesia. The following discussion logically links the findings to existing literature.

Masculine Domination in the Digital Era: Connected Coercive Control

The findings on digital control align closely with global scholarship on cyber dating abuse (CDA). The constant surveillance and pressure for responsiveness we identified represent a modern manifestation of masculine control. This extends the arena of domination into virtual space (Reed et al., 2016; Van Ouytsel et al., 2020). In Makassar, participants normalized this practice as part of the male protector role. This demonstrates how traditional gender norms adapt and reinforce themselves through technology (Gámez-Guadix et al., 2018). This pattern reflects research showing that cyber abuse often extends and intensifies face-to-face aggression in relationships (Borrajo et al., 2015; Caridade et al., 2019). The phenomenon also illustrates the mechanism of asserting precarious manhood (Vandello et al., 2008) in the digital world. Here, male control feels threatened by the partner's broader social network. The gendered significance in the patterns and impacts of digital abuse is clear (Brown et al., 2020; Reed et al., 2017). Motivations are often rooted in hostile sexism, the belief that women need controlling (Martínez-Pecino & Durán, 2019). The strong link between traditional masculine norms and CDA behavior has been documented in other contexts (Villora et al., 2019b), and our findings reinforce its relevance in the Indonesian setting.

Masculinity, Economics, and Local Culture: A Complex Interplay

The findings on economic dominance and decision-making reveal a complex interplay between global masculinity constructs and local Bugis-Makassar values. The pressure to be a breadwinner, even as a student, constitutes a concrete performance of masculine gender role stress (Eisler & Skidmore, 1987). The concept of siri' (self-esteem) for men (aro) is closely tied to this ability. Therefore, failure to meet financial expectations is not just a personal matter but a threat to masculine honor. This aligns with patriarchal models where the male economic role is a central pillar (Abd Aziz et al., 2018). The imbalanced decision-making pattern reproduces gender role divisions acquired through socialization. This is a phenomenon also reported in cross-cultural studies, such as in India (Ram et al., 2014). These findings indicate the resilience of patriarchal cultural norms in shaping relational expectations among youth, despite their exposure to global equality discourses.

Control Over Emotions and Normalizing Psychological Violence as "Discipline"

The themes of emotion regulation and normalized psychological violence reveal the mechanisms of a more subtle patriarchal terrorism (Johnson, 1995). Acts of belittling and silent treatment function as tools to maintain power imbalances and punish deviations from expected gender roles (Johnson & Leone, 2005). The tendency to rationalize abusive behavior as "discipline" or "teaching" indicates a deep internalization of patriarchal norms by both parties. This is a phenomenon also reported in

studies of male victims in other cultural contexts (Alsawalqa, 2021b). The restriction of female independent expression is a strategy to appease threatened masculinity (precarious manhood). This pattern has also been identified as a predictor of aggression in other contexts like Brazil (D'Abreu & Krahé, 2014). The construction of the "Man Box" (Heilman et al., 2017; The Men's Project & Flood, 2018) is evident in the pressure on men to suppress their own "weak" emotions while actively "managing" their partner's emotions.

Contextualization in Similar Socio-Cultural Settings: Lessons from the Middle East and Asia

This research finds strong resonance with studies from regions with strong collective gender norms, such as the Middle East and Asia. In Jordan, the link between "Man Box" schemas and intimate partner violence has been identified (Alsawalqa et al., 2021). Similarly, studies on women's experiences of electronic violence (Alsawalqa, 2021a) and dynamics of emotional violence in marital relationships (Alsawalqa et al., 2021) show comparable patterns of normalization. Research in Brazil also links masculinity constructs to increased risk of sexual aggression (D'Abreu & Krahé, 2014). These parallels highlight that in societies emphasizing collective honor and clear gender roles, expressions of masculine domination can take parallel forms. However, our study also reveals local specificities of Makassar. For example, the rationalization of digital control within the framework of siri' and protection adds a new nuance to the existing literature.

Implications and Recommendations

These findings underscore the urgency of implementing contextualized relationship health and gender equality education in universities. Prevention programs need to deconstruct the normalization of "control as care" and "violence as discipline." They must consider local cultural logic (Hinduja & Patchin, 2020). Interventions should be multi-level, targeting not only individuals but also peer group norms and the broader societal discourse supporting hegemonic masculinity. This approach aligns with recommendations from gender-transformative intervention frameworks (Jewkes et al., 2015). Future research is recommended to explore variations in expressions of masculine domination across different ethnic and religious contexts in Indonesia. Additionally, researchers should develop and test culturally sensitive measurement tools to detect subtle forms of psychological violence and control in the dating relationships of Indonesian youth.

Table 2. Synthesis of the Discussion on Masculine Domination in the Dating Relationships of Makassar University Students

Analytical Dimension	Key Research Finding	Key Theoretical Framework	Relevance to Global Studies
Masculinity & Digital Control	Social media surveillance normalized as male protection/responsibility	Hegemonic masculinity; Cyber Dating Abuse; Precarious Manhood	Consistent with findings on CDA as an extension of offline violence (e.g., Reed et al.; Borrajo et al.)
Masculinity & Economics	Pressure to be primary provider triggers anxiety and decision dominance	Masculine Gender Role Stress; Patriarchy	Aligns with cross-cultural studies on breadwinner ideology (e.g., Ram et al.; Abd Aziz et al.)
Local Culture & Honor	Siri' reinforces masculine obligations and legitimizes control	Cultural masculinity; Collective honor	Parallels honor-based societies in Asia & the Middle East
Emotion Regulation & Power	Male emotions suppressed; female emotions controlled	Man Box; Patriarchal Terrorism	Also found in contexts like Brazil and Jordan (e.g., D'Abreu; Alsawalqa)
Normalization of Psychological Violence	Emotional violence understood as discipline	Internalized patriarchy; Coercive control	Similar patterns in cross-cultural studies on emotional violence
Contextual Specificity of Makassar	Digital control framed as siri'-based protection	Local adaptation of hegemonic masculinity	Adds contextual nuance to global literature
Social Implications	Need for culturally-based healthy relationship education	Gender-transformative intervention	Consistent with recommendations from Jewkes et al. & Hinduja & Patchin

Table 2 provides a synthesis of the discussion, mapping key findings against relevant theoretical frameworks and demonstrating their alignment with global research. It emphasizes both the universal patterns of hegemonic masculinity and the unique cultural inflections found in the Makassar context.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that masculine domination in the dating relationships of university students in Makassar City manifests in complex, interconnected, and normalized forms. First, masculine hegemony operates not only in physical space but has adapted to and expanded into the digital realm. Control through social media and communication technology is often framed as an expression of care and responsibility as the aro (male protector). This digital sphere also serves as a new arena for asserting precarious manhood in the modern era. Second, the construction of masculinity intertwines with the local cultural value of siri' to reinforce gender role pressures. The obligation for men to be primary economic providers and decision-makers is influenced not only by global norms but also burdened by the demands of maintaining family honor in the Bugis-Makassar context. This dynamic induces significant gender role stress among male participants. Third, the research identifies subtle yet systematic mechanisms for controlling emotions and gender identity expression. Men are encouraged to suppress emotional vulnerability, while women internalize self-censorship of their independence and ambition to avoid threatening their partner's authority. Fourth, psychological violence has become normalized and is often unrecognized as such. Instead, participants rationalize it as a form of "discipline" or "teaching." This normalization is supported by a deep internalization of patriarchal norms by both perpetrators and victims, who view it as a natural consequence of relationship dynamics. Overall, this study demonstrates that masculine domination in dating is a multidimensional and contextual phenomenon. It results from the interaction between global masculinity discourses, patriarchal structures, and local cultural values. The findings highlight the critical need for culturally grounded prevention and intervention approaches. These approaches must employ a gender perspective and operate across multiple levels, from individuals and couples to peer groups and campus policies. The ultimate aim is to deconstruct toxic masculine norms and foster healthy, equitable dating relationships.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors express their deepest gratitude to their supervisors, Rabina Yunus and Sakaria, for their academic guidance, critical direction, and invaluable constructive feedback throughout the research process and manuscript preparation. The authors also thank Muhammad Iqbal for his substantive assistance in drafting and refining this manuscript. The support, time, and dedication provided by all these individuals were crucial for the completion of this research and scientific work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abd Aziz, N., Idris, S., Ishak, M., Abd Wahid, N., & Abu Yazid, Z. (2018). Factors affecting domestic violence against women: A conceptual model and research propositions. International Journal for Studies on Children, Women, Elderly and Disabled, 4, 191–198. http://nadiaaziz.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/IJCWED4_010

Alsawalqa, R. O. (2021a). Evaluating female experiences of electronic dating violence in Jordan: Motivations, consequences, and coping strategies. Frontiers in Psychology, 12, 5640. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.719702

Alsawalqa, R. O. (2021b). A qualitative study to investigate male victims' experiences of female-perpetrated domestic abuse in Jordan. Current Psychology. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-021-01905-2

Alsawalqa, R. O., Sa'deh, Y. A. R., & Alrawashdeh, M. N. (2021). Jordanian men's experience of emotional abuse in marital relationships: The role of marriage length and motivation. Frontiers in Psychology, 12, 689235. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.689235

Alsawalqa, R., Alrawashdeh, M., & Hasan, S. (2021). Understanding the man Box: The link between gender socialization and domestic violence Jordan. Heliyon, 7(10), e08264. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08264

Anderson, C. (2010). Presenting and evaluating qualitative research. American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education, 74(8), 141. https://doi.org/10.5688/aj7408141

Beasley, C. (2008). Rethinking hegemonic masculinity in a globalizing world. Men and Masculinities, 11(1), 86–103. https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184X08315102

Borrajo, E., Gámez-Guadix, M., & Calvete, E. (2015). Cyber dating abuse: Prevalence, context, and relationship with offline dating aggression. Psychological Reports, 116(2), 565–585. https://doi.org/10.2466/21.16.PR0.116k22w4

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), 77–101. https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa

Brown, C., Flood, M., & Hegarty, K. (2020). Digital dating abuse perpetration and impact: The importance of gender. Journal of Youth Studies, 25(2), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2020.1858041

Caridade, S., Braga, T., & Borrajo, E. (2019). Cyber dating abuse (CDA): Evidence from a systematic review. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 48, 152–168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2019.08.018

Connell, R. W., & Messerschmidt, J. W. (2005). Hegemonic masculinity: Rethinking the concept. Gender & Society, 19(6), 829–859. https://doi.org/10.1177/0891243205278639

Connolly, J., & McIsaac, C. (2011). Romantic relationships. In M. K. Underwood & L. H. Rosen (Eds.), Social development: Relationships in infancy, childhood, and adolescence (pp. 180–206). Guilford Press.

Connolly, J., McIsaac, C., Shulman, S., Wincentak, K., Joly, L., Heifetz, M., & Bravo, V. (2014). Development of romantic relationships in adolescence and emerging adulthood: Implications for community mental health. Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health, 33(1), 7–19. https://doi.org/10.7870/cjcmh-2014-002

D'Abreu, L., & Krahé, B. (2014). Predicting sexual aggression in male college students in Brazil. Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 15(2), 152–162. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032789

Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2005). Introduction: The discipline and practice of qualitative research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), The Sage handbook of qualitative research (3rd ed., pp. 1–32). Sage Publications.

Eisler, R. M., & Skidmore, J. R. (1987). Masculine gender role stress: Scale development and component factors in the appraisal of stressful situations. Behavior Modification, 11(2), 123–136. https://doi.org/10.1177/01454455870112001

Eldh, A. C., Årestedt, L., & Berterö, C. (2020). Quotations in qualitative studies: Reflections on constituents, custom, and purpose. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 19. https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406920969268

Ellsberg, M., & Heise, L. (2005). Qualitative approaches to research. In Researching violence against women (pp. 73–82). World Health Organization.

Fernández-Antelo, I., Cuadrado-Gordillo, I., & Parra, G. M.-M. (2020). Synergy between acceptance of violence and sexist attitudes as a dating violence risk factor. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17(14), 5209. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17145209

Fincham, F., & Cui, M. (2010). Emerging adulthood and romantic relationships: An introduction. In F. Fincham & M. Cui (Eds.), Romantic relationships in emerging adulthood (pp. 3–12). Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511761935.002

Gámez-Guadix, M., Borrajo, E., & Calvete, E. (2018). Partner abuse, control and violence through internet and smartphones: Characteristics, evaluation and prevention. Papeles del Psicólogo / Psychologist Papers, 39 (3), 218–227. https://doi.org/10.23923/pap.psicol2018.2874

Gill, P., Stewart, K., Treasure, E., & Chadwick, B. (2008). Methods of data collection in qualitative research: Interviews and focus groups. British Dental Journal, 204(6), 291–295. https://doi.org/10.1038/bdj.2008.192

Haynes, K. (2012). Reflexivity in qualitative research. In C. Cassell & G. Symon (Eds.), The practice of qualitative organizational research: Core methods and current challenges (pp. 72–89). Sage Publications. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526435620.n5

Heilman, B., Barker, G., & Harrison, A. (2017). The man box: A study on being a young man in the US, UK, and Mexico. Promundo-US and Unilever. https://promundoglobal.org/resources/man-box-study-young-man-us-uk-mexico

Hinduja, S., & Patchin, J. W. (2020). Digital dating abuse: A brief guide for educators and parents. Cyberbullying Research Center. https://cyberbullying.org/digital-dating-abuse

Jewkes, R., & Morrell, R. (2018). Hegemonic masculinity, violence, and gender equality: Using latent class analysis to investigate the origins and correlates of differences between men. Men and Masculinities, 21(4), 547–571. https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184X17696171

Jewkes, R., Morrell, R., Hearn, J., Lundqvist, E., Blackbeard, D., Lindegger, G., Quayle, M., Sikweyiya, Y., & Gottzén, L. (2015). Hegemonic masculinity: Combining theory and practice in

gender interventions. Culture, Health & Sexuality, 17(sup2), S112–S127. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2015.1085094

Johnson, M. P. (1995). Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Two forms of violence against women. Journal of Marriage and Family, 57(2), 283–294. https://doi.org/10.2307/353683

Johnson, M. P., & Leone, J. M. (2005). The differential effects of intimate terrorism and situational couple violence: Findings from the national violence against women survey. Journal of Family Issues, 26(3), 322–349. https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X04270345

Kaiser, K. (2009). Protecting respondent confidentiality in qualitative research. Qualitative Health Research, 19(11), 1632–1641. https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732309350879

Kansky, J., & Allen, J. P. (2018). Long-term risks and possible benefits associated with late adolescent romantic relationship quality. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 47(7), 1531–1544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-018-0813-x

Kimmel, M. S. (2000). The gendered society. Oxford University Press.

Levant, R. F., Rankin, T. J., Williams, C. M., Hasan, N. T., & Smalley, K. B. (2010). Evaluation of the factor structure and construct validity of scores on the Male Role Norms Inventory-Revised (MRNI-R). Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 11(1), 25–37. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0017637

Lien, M. I., & Lorentzen, J. (2019). Violence against men in intimate relationships. In M. I. Lien & J. Lorentzen (Eds.), Men's experiences of violence in intimate relationships (pp. 1–25). Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03994-3_1

Martínez-Pecino, R., & Durán, M. (2019). I love you but I cyberbully you: The role of hostile sexism. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34(4), 812–825. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260516645817

Mendoza, M., & Mulford, C. (2018). Relationship dynamics and teen dating violence (NCJ 251031). National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/251031.pdf

Nascimento, L. D., & Steinbruch, F. K. (2019). The interviews were transcribed, but how? Reflections on management research. RAUSP Management Journal, 54(4), 413–429. https://doi.org/10.1108/RAUSP-05-2019-0092

Nightingale, A. J. (2020). Triangulation. In A. Kobayashi (Ed.), International encyclopedia of human geography (2nd ed., Vol. 13, pp. 477–480). Elsevier. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102295-5.10596-3

O'Neil, J. M. (2008). Summarizing 25 years of research on men's gender role conflict using the Gender Role Conflict Scale: New research paradigms and clinical implications. The Counseling Psychologist, 36(3), 358–445. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000008317057

Palaganas, E. C., Sanchez, M. C., Molintas, M. P., & Caricativo, R. D. (2017). Reflexivity in qualitative research: A journey of learning. The Qualitative Report, 22(2), 426–438. https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2017.2552

Ram, U., Strohschein, L., & Gaur, K. (2014). Gender socialization: Differences between male and female youth in India and associations with mental health. International Journal of Population Research, 2014, Article 357145. https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/357145

Ramiro-Sánchez, T., Ramiro, M. T., Bermúdez, M. P., & Buela-Casal, G. (2018). Sexism in adolescent relationships: A systematic review. Psychosocial Intervention, 27(3), 123–132. https://doi.org/10.5093/pi2018a19

Reed, L. A., Tolman, R. M., & Ward, L. M. (2016). Snooping and sexting: Digital media as a context for dating aggression and abuse among college students. Violence Against Women, 22(13), 1556–1576. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801216630143

Reed, L. A., Tolman, R. M., & Ward, L. M. (2017). Gender matters: Experiences and consequences of digital dating abuse victimization in adolescent dating relationships. Journal of Adolescence, 59, 79–89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.05.015

Reed, L. A., Ward, L. M., Tolman, R. M., Lippman, J. R., & Seabrook, R. C. (2021). The association between stereotypical gender and dating beliefs and digital dating abuse perpetration in adolescent dating relationships. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36(9-10), NP5561–NP5585. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518801933

Shehan, C. L. (2018). Gale researcher guide for: The continuing significance of gender (pp. 1–5). Cengage Learning.

The Men's Project, & Flood, M. (2018). The man box: A study on being a young man in Australia. Jesuit Social Services. https://apo.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2018-10/apo-nid197286

Thompson, E. H., & Pleck, J. H. (1986). The structure of male role norms. American Behavioral Scientist, 29(5), 531–543. https://doi.org/10.1177/000276486029005003

Van Ouytsel, J., Ponnet, K., & Walrave, M. (2020). Cyber dating abuse: Investigating digital monitoring behaviors among adolescents from a social learning perspective. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35(23-24), 5157–5178. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517719538

Vandello, J. A., Bosson, J. K., Cohen, D., Burnaford, R. M., & Weaver, J. R. (2008). Precarious manhood. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 95(6), 1325–1339. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0012453

Villora, B., Yubero, S., & Navarro, R. (2019b). Cyber dating abuse and masculine gender norms in a sample of male adults. Future Internet, 11(4), 84. https://doi.org/10.3390/fi11040084

Waling, A. (2019). Problematising 'toxic' and 'healthy' masculinity for addressing gender inequalities. Australian Feminist Studies, 34(101), 362–375. https://doi.org/10.1080/08164649.2019.1679021

Walker, A., Lyall, K., Silva, D., Craigie, G., Mayshak, R., Costa, B., Hyder, S., & Bentley, A. (2020). Male victims of female-perpetrated intimate partner violence, help-seeking, and reporting behaviors: A qualitative study. Psychology of Men & Masculinities, 21(2), 213–223. https://doi.org/10.1037/men0000222

Watts, J. H. (2008). Integrity in qualitative research. In L. M. Given (Ed.), The Sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods (Vol. 1, pp. 440–441). Sage Publications.