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**PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN A PSYCHOANALYSIS
PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Every family has different conditions, where there are family members who unconsciously do what is not desirable from themselves to other family members. In this case, there is a family where both parents experience divorce, resulting in physical violence against children which is unpleasant behavior and contrary to children's rights in the family. this has an impact on the child's attitude in behaving in everyday life. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the physical violence experienced by the child and her development. In the initial observation, the child showed changes in behavior of emotional instability, anxiety and feelings of fear. The child was also more silent and did not want to convey everything he felt. In conducting the analysis, the method used is descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques in the form of observation conducted by observing the child's behavior. The result of this case analysis is the influence of physical violence in the family that has an impact on behavior. Through Sigmund Freud's approach, several forms of ego defense mechanisms are seen in children, namely repression, denial, compartmentalization and sublimation. the problem-solving technique used is the free association technique.

Keywords: Physical violence, Psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, Behavior

INTRODUCTION

Children are special individuals. Each child has unique characteristics and personality that cannot be compared with other children, even adults, both in terms of physical, emotional, thinking and behavior. Children are individuals who are in the early developmental stages of life, children are still in the process of physical, cognitive, social, and emotional growth and development. Therefore, the treatment of children requires special skills or treatment and emotional stability. It is important to appreciate the uniqueness of each child's character and recognize that they have different strengths, weaknesses, interests and preferences. Understanding children's character can help parents and provide an appropriate approach in supporting children's development. On the child rests a great responsibility. Children are the hope of the future, the next generation. Children have a strategic role and have special characteristics to ensure the survival of the nation and state in the future. Many methods are used by parents in raising children. There are parents who respect children, provide full affection, good communication, and an emotional approach. There are also those who use violence as a way to force children to obey and discipline. Children who are fussy, crying, careless, make parents often exhausted in educating children and the path taken will later use violence in educating children. Violence against children, both physical and psychological, is chosen as a means to regulate children's behavior and shape expected behavior. Parents who choose to take care of their children in a violent way will later have an impact on the child's growth and development, violence on children is also dangerous and can result in injury and cognitive impairment in children. Moreover, the role of a father acts as a role model for his children. Fathers must demonstrate positive attitudes and behaviors, including showing how to manage emotions well, resolve conflicts in healthy ways, and communicate feelings in appropriate ways. However, if the father's behavior is inversely proportional to this, namely physical violence against his child, emotions that tend to be unstable, there is no two-way communication between father and child, the impact can be very detrimental to the welfare and development of the child.

Physical abuse is when a child is physically abused and there are visible injuries on the child's body as a result of the abuse. Physical abuse can be seen visibly on the child's body, this violence is done intentionally to the child's body. Physical violence against children can take the form of torture, beatings and abuse, with or without the use of objects, resulting in injury or death to the child. Physical abuse can take the form of injuries, or it can be scratches or bruises from touching or pressing blunt objects, such as bites, pinches, belts, or rattan or wood. It can also be burns from hot gasoline, hot oil, or a burning cigarette or iron.

Child abuse is any form of physically or emotionally painful treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, resulting in injury or harm to the child's health, survival, development, or dignity, committed in the context of a relationship of responsibility (World Health Organization: 2002). From a psychoanalytic perspective, physical child abuse can be seen as a manifestation of deeper psychological dynamics. Psychoanalytic approaches emphasize the importance of understanding the role of emotions, internal conflicts, and past experiences in shaping individual behavior, including physical violence. This paper will discuss a case of a child who was physically abused by her biological father. A girl who experienced physical violence from her biological father from an early age. The violence made her feel afraid and anxious, and she saw conflict between her mother and father. This can cause trauma and affect the child's emotional development. After

her parents' divorce, the child had a stepfather whom she regarded as her biological father. The stepfather agreed to all her wishes, similar to how her mother treated her before. However, the child experienced behavioral changes that included emotional instability, irritability, and frequent arguments. He also denied his biological father and recognized his stepfather as his biological father.

This study aims to identify factors associated with problems in cases of physical violence committed by the biological father, how the pattern of relationships formed by the biological father towards his daughter affects emotional instability. In addition, this study also aims to determine how the role of id, ego and superego on the child's personality and the ego defense mechanism that appears. the problem-solving technique used is the free association technique. Based on the description above, it is important to raise the discussion of children's personality influenced by past trauma according to the psychoanalytic perspective.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, which attempts to describe an event in detail. In this case, the use of this method aims to describe in depth the relationship between physical violence against children and their development. The object of research is a girl who has been physically violent by her biological father since she was a child so this research focuses on the impact of this violent behavior. The data collection technique used is observation by directly observing the behavior, communication and emotional state of the child in her daily life. The place of observation is at the child's home where he does activities and interacts with family members.

The analysis technique used is by using the perspective of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis by looking at how the physical violence experienced affects the id, ego and superego that appears in the child and how the ego defense mechanism that may appear as a way for children to overcome the problems faced.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Psychoanalytic Theory

Psychoanalytic theory is an approach developed by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis focuses on personality specifically in terms of its structure, dynamics, and development. In terms of structure, psychoanalytic theory has a personality structure consisting of id, ego, and superego which can also be mentioned in the personality dynamics namely das Es, das Ich, and das Ueber Ich. In terms of personality development, it consists of 5 phases, namely the oral phase, anal phase, phallic phase, latent phase, and genital phase. From the structure and dynamics of personality, psychoanalytic theory also reveals ego defense mechanisms including repression, sublimation, projection, denial, displacement, rationalization, reaction formation, and regression.

Personality development (id, ego, superego)

Id, ego and superego are interconnected to create human personality. The id provides instant guidance, the ego connects with reality and the superego acts according to rules and morals.

a. Id

Id is the most basic psychic layer where there are innate instincts and instantaneous desires. It is the part of the personality that is based on primitive desires and natural instincts that are uncontrolled and without regard to norms and morals. It focuses on need fulfillment and self-gratification.

In this case, the role of id that appears in the child is in attitude and behavior. The behavior of emotional instability and refusal to acknowledge the biological father expresses emotions implicitly and ignores the values and morals in the family.

b. Ego

The ego is formed through id differentiation and is conscious and runs with ego defense mechanisms. The ego is a further development of the id in a way that is accepted in the real world and this is very important because it can consider the impact of an action.

In this case the role of the ego appears when the child sees the quarrel between his biological mother and father and he chooses to remain silent even though the child feels bad for his mother. This is an attempt by the ego to reduce the conflict between desire and unpleasant reality. In addition, when the child is yelled at in a loud tone by his father, the child does not fight back because of feelings of fear and then brings up the desire to avoid conflict as an ego effort to protect himself from danger so that an ego defense mechanism is formed.

c. Superego

The superego is formed through the process of internalizing morality within the individual. Superego is the behavior of awareness of values and morals both from the family environment and society and as a guide to distinguish between good and bad behavior.

In this case, the role of the superego appears when the ego chooses to remain silent seeing the quarrel between the child's parents, because the superego encourages following moral norms to avoid conflict and violence even though he feels sorry for his mother but he is able to consider the impact and consequences that might occur if he fights back. In addition, it can be seen in the child's attitude towards his stepfather, which is to consider his stepfather as his biological father. This happens because the superego protects and avoids unpleasant events in the past so that the child tries to form a positive relationship with his stepfather.

Ego Defense Mechanism

a. Repression

Repression is a form of ego defense that suppresses or forgets past events. The working technique of this ego defense mechanism is to push unwanted id from the subconscious to the unconscious, almost all ego defense mechanisms aim to suppress outside of consciousness. A person reduces anxiety about these issues by using ego defense mechanisms in the form of repression. The ego defense that emerges from the daughter is a repression mechanism to suppress or ignore memories or feelings related to the traumatic experience of physical violence so that it has an impact on her behavior towards her biological father. This repression can cause the child to be unable to consciously access or express these experiences.

b. Denial

Is one of the most frequent defense mechanisms, blocking external events or states of mind so that they do not have to face the emotional impact. In other words, they avoid painful emotions or events. In this case the child denies that his biological father is not his father, this may be due to a bad experience she had in the past so she does not want to acknowledge his biological father. By using the denial mechanism, the child may be trying to protect herself from the emotional conflict associated with the traumatic experience. sHe may be reluctant to acknowledge that his biological father has been physically abusive to him as it may trigger deeper feelings of fear, anxiety or insecurity.

The denial mechanism serves as a temporary psychological protection, allowing the child to maintain her psychological stability in the face of threatening experiences. However, it is important to remember that excessive or sustained denial can also hinder the child's recovery and growth process.

c. Compartmentalization

Compartmentalization is a form of ego defense or strategy used by a person to separate or limit conflicting experiences, thoughts, or emotions from clashing with each other. In the context of the case, the child may be using the compartmentalization mechanism in response to the physically abusive experience she had with her biological father. The child separates her feelings towards her abusive biological father & her relationship with her stepfather. The child may compartmentalize her unpleasant feelings from her biological father and keep her relationship with her stepfather separate from those feelings. This may result in a separation between positive experiences with the new father and negative experiences with the biological father. In this case, the child may create a separate space in his mind, where he can experience closeness and affection with the papa, while at the same time maintaining emotional distance and rejection of his biological father. By doing this, the child can avoid internal conflicts that may arise due to confused or ambivalent feelings towards his father.

d. Sublimation

Sublimation is a form of ego defense mechanism in the form of diversion. In general, distraction is a form of transferring a disturbance to something by diverting it to something else. The child expresses his feelings and diverts them to a form of positive activity which is also his hobby, namely coloring and drawing. This includes sublimation because it diverts negative feelings into positive ones. And the girl uses the object replacement mechanism by transferring the appreciation and affection she used to receive from her mother to the new father in the family. By viewing papa as a substitute figure for her biological father, she seeks emotional satisfaction and protection from papa as a substitute for a father figure.

Psychoanalysis Techniques

According to psychoanalytic theory, the appropriate problem solving in such cases is to use free association techniques, where the child can express problems and pent-up emotions freely and is expected to help the child gain a deeper understanding of herself.

CONCLUSION

The psychoanalytic approach emphasizes the importance of understanding the role of emotions, internal conflicts, and past experiences in shaping individual behavior, including physical violence. According to the psychoanalytic perspective, there is an influence between past trauma in the form of child physical abuse on the child's personality in the future. In addition, from a psychoanalytic view, there are various processes of personality formation through the id, ego and superego that appear. From this there is also a form of ego defense mechanism in the form of repression, denial, compartmentalization and sublimation. The appropriate technique used to solve the problem is free association. In this case, it can be concluded that physical violence in children can be traumatizing for children even if it is only by yelling or by seeing violence committed to those closest to them so that there is a conflict between id, ego, and superego in the child.

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