

Perspective of man who violent his partner

Leticia Casique Casique*, Ingrid Bethsabe Arias González, Katherine Paulina Granados Lara, Aime Susana Vidal Rivera, Gloria Sarahi Gonzalez Rodriguez, Daniela Berenice Rodriguez Jalpa

Casique LC, González IBA, Lara KPG. Perspective of man who violent his partner. *J Clin Psychiatry Neurosci*.4(1):12-19.

Introduction: It is important to mention that the man who violates his partner pretends that this is the one to tolerate his mistreatment, and thus continue his violent relationship; as well as the factors that influence to trigger these violent behaviors such as physical, sexual, psychological and verbal aggressions. In the same way, this research addressed the issues of the characteristics of the violent man, which are decisive. The types of violence of men towards women are described and finally the theme of the perspective of the violent man is developed.

Methodology: It was a qualitative study, discourse analysis was carried out, and grounded theory was applied; the artisan method was used. Participants were previously informed and they signed the informed consent.

Results: There were seven participants, men who were selected from different municipalities in the state of Guanajuato, between 20 and 50 years old, with a basic inclusion criterion of exercising different types of violence against their partner.

The research was carried out with the purpose of analyzing the perspective that male aggressors have, that is, to understand what these male aggressors expect from the women who violate, thus, in this way, carry out a timely intervention towards the aggressors, as well as towards women, before such violence reaches a higher level where the integrity of the couple or even life itself is endangered. After the qualitative analysis, two categories were

identified which are:

- Man's behavioral style through physical, verbal and sexual aggression when having discussions with his partner.
- Expectation of submission of the man towards his partner within the relationship of violence.

When carrying out the corresponding analysis, the phenomenon was revealed: vision of domination/submission of the sexist man against his partner through verbal, physical and sexual assaults. When interpreting the phenomenon, it is revealed that within the Mexican culture it has been established that, within the couple relationship, the role of the man is dominant and the role of the woman of submission for this reason for society, the macho man must have a submissive woman by his side because he would not feel like a man if he does not have a woman by his side who submits to the relationship.

Conclusion: The man who violates his partner waits for there to be more trust and communication between them and thus avoid misunderstandings, in turn he wants the woman to see and acknowledge his mistakes, to avoid aggression towards her the blame for the violence is against her, because she does not understand it and does not accept it with that behavior. In turn, the man aspires and demands a behavior of submission from his partner, since he must understand and accept it with all its defects.

Key Words: *Perspective; Violence; Aggressor; Battered women.*

INTRODUCTION

Men who inflict psychological abuse on their partners have a higher percentage of dominant behaviour than men who do not. In a study, the WHO defined the dominant behaviour of a woman's partner to include the following behaviours: preventing her from seeing her friends, limiting her contact with her family; insist that you know where you are at all times; ignore her or treat her indifferently; get angry if you talk to other men; constantly accuse her of being unfaithful; control their access to health care [1].

It is important to know the profile of the aggressor, because it allows us to understand the mechanisms of violence used against women from their why and the risk to which they are exposed. This subject causing the aggressions constitutes the object of treatment. All policies towards the victims are necessary, however, without considering the perspective that the aggressor has, they are given a guideline that voluntarily continues or desists to attack their partners due to the criminal sanction to which they are predisposed. In addition, excluding the aggressor has led to greater security for women who recognize that by using their rights they put a stop to this situation. Faced with the phenomenon of male violence against women, it is essential to know all the aspects of the aggressors (behaviour, attitude, etc.). Precisely because of the little that they have been investigated, they have been given many stereotypes, which have helped to create a denigrating image. For this reason, when it is known that a man who is known by a particular social group violates a woman, it is very important to make the corresponding complaint,

without analysing the causes for which the aggressor carried out such acts, for which it is considered It is important to assess both perspectives of what happened and thereby carry out an analysis to proceed in a fair manner with the criminal proceedings; however, this does not seek to justify the aggressor's violence and minimize it, only to have both versions of the events and to intervene appropriately. It is important to mention that within the couple relationship there is a normalization process defined as what makes it difficult for women to get out of a violent relationship. When a woman begins a relationship with a man, who later ends up being violent, the process that we call the "normalization process" begins. The man in the beginning loved and the relationship can be compared to what we call a "normal love relationship." Once trust has been established and the bond deepened, the man slowly begins to destroy the woman's self-esteem. A few months ago, a congresswoman made reference to "healthy aggressors", clarifying that some violent men are not mentally ill, however, under no circumstances should aggression be considered healthy, since this would favor its normalization within society, when in reality it is a severe public health problem.

Given this perspective of male aggressors, it is important to point out that there are several classifications of aggressors, which have different characteristics that must be identified; human beings are individual so it is wrong to say that every abusive man is mentally ill. Consequently, regardless of the severity of the abuse, it is essential to treat the aggressor to safeguard the integrity of the abused woman. The deficient information on the subject generates in society to normalize the abusive man, leading him to the idea of a "healthy abuser". Encouraging women victims to fear the social pressure in which they are

Department of Nursing and Obstetrics, Division of Health Sciences and Engineering, Salvatierra, Mexico

Correspondence: Leticia Casique Casique, Department of Nursing and Obstetrics, Division of Health Sciences and Engineering, Salvatierra, Mexico, Email: leticiacc_2004@yahoo.com.mx

Received: March 15, 2021; **Accepted:** March 29, 2021; **Published:** April 06, 2021



This open-access article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (CC BY-NC) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits reuse, distribution and reproduction of the article, provided that the original work is properly cited and the reuse is restricted to noncommercial purposes. For commercial reuse, contact reprints@pulsus.com

immersed and seek to justify the violence they are experiencing [2]. The UN defines violence against women as, "any act of violence based on belonging to the female sex that has or may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering for women". It is important to highlight that this problem of violence against women is a phenomenon that occurs throughout the world, since it is estimated that 35% of women worldwide have suffered intimate partner violence since dating, marriage, that is, that violence occurs at any time during the couple's relationship [3]. The main countries where the highest incidence of violence is reported are: India, which has the highest rate of violence against women, with sexual exploitation and slavery being the main type of violence. Even with the country developing laws to counteract this fact, the mentality that women are inferior has not changed; Syria tends to coincide with the very high rate of India, there are usually a large number of cases of domestic and sexual violence, and the situation after the arrival of the war has greatly worsened; Afghanistan, it is estimated that in this country around 9 out of 10 women receive some type of violence, highlighting physical and psychological violence, although there is also sexual violence, but to a lesser extent; Somalia here limits the freedom of women and allows many of their violent acts against them, among which the ablation of the clitoris and femicide stand out; democratic republic of the Congo, is one of the countries with the highest level of sexual violence, specifically rape, as well as physical and psychological violence; in Saudi Arabia, the rates of violence against women are still high, since the laws protect and allow men total freedom. It is estimated that 93% of women in this country have been violated; yemen, the bad image of women in this country is a factor that facilitates violence against them, where the legislation protects many abuses by men; Nigeria in this country one of the highest levels of violence against women is tolerated, in which sexual violence stands out. Besides all this, they also suffer great discrimination and difficulties in obtaining basic services; Pakistan, the situation for women is one of the most critical, thanks to the high number of deaths and mutilations towards women. It is estimated that around 95% of women have received abuse at some point in their lives and Uganda where violence against women occurs with a large number of cases of physical and mental violence [4].

In Mexico, 66 out of 100 women residing in the country, aged 15 years and over, have experienced an act of violence in any of its facets, sexual, physical, emotional, psychological, economic or patrimonial. Due to the number of women residing in Mexico, there are 30.7 million who are subject to violent acts. This number is indicated not only of violence in the couple but of any other male. However, 43.9% of these women have received violence in some relationship throughout their lives, be it dating or marriage. That is, 13 out of 100 women have been violated by their partner or ex-partner. A decisive factor to take into account is age since the most vulnerable ages are the average between 20 to 39 years, this because 70% of women in this age range have received some type of violence [5]. In a study carried out in Colombia, the aspects related to violence in the couple are the experiences of jealousy, beliefs of infidelity, behaviour of approach/rejection of reconciliation and the feelings of affection present in the relationship, according to the aggressor. It is worth mentioning that, given the history of violence in the couple, according to information from the participants, this behaviour occurs in their current relationship. The cause of the acts, according to the respondents, corresponds to the emerging categories of: jealousy, disrespect, consumption of alcohol and hallucinogens in women and men, disagreements in coexistence and economic factors.

A relationship has been found between male violence towards women and certain mental disorders, the most frequent being psychotic based on delusions of jealousy or persecution and excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs, it should also be mentioned that there are some alterations psychological such as: lack of control over anger, difficulties in expressing or capturing emotions, cognitive distortions about the woman and the couple's relationship, deficits in communication and problem-solving skills, and low self-esteem, which without a doubt, these they work as detonators to favour the aggressions of men against women [6]. In addition, that the man within the family nucleus commits interfamily violence, which is any, abuse that he carries out physically, psychologically or sexually. Where he interacts violently with all members of the family, but mainly with his partner where the man abuses the vulnerability of the victim, an event that authorizes assault, damage and injury [7]. It is important to mention that these types of violence prevail in adolescents, since studies indicate that adolescents between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four have experienced

at least one episode of violence by their partner. Taking into account that stereotypes affect women, devaluing them and giving their partner roles of submission. Which favour in man a controlling behaviour in which he limits his capacities and deprives his victim of his freedom? Unlike women, men are added attributes such as strength, caregiver role in the home area, providers of money and being smarter than women. It should be noted that the man shows a dominant emotional dependence to generate fear in his girlfriend so as not to be abandoned. Through this conduct, physical violence is triggered in which the victim's body is damaged either with wounds, blows or mutilations. On the other hand, it is also mentioned that psychological violence where it should be noted that behaviours are carried out ignoring their partner in such a way that it makes them feel that the person is not with him, observing that in this psychological violence the man comes to occupy insults, sarcasm, manipulation and contempt for your partner. While sexual violence is carried out through unwanted sexual acts, forcing the victim to touch some part of the offender's body, such sexual violence goes as far as prostitution and rape [8].

Through these types of violence it is emphasized that there are causes for which the man violent to the woman. As is the violent family context, since this context shows a patriarchal culture, it is also worth adding the man's mind with erroneous ideas and beliefs such as "... women like to be beaten, in reality they provoke it, and it is your cross ..." Since these words are found in the everyday language of man and in the advice that grandmothers interpret. It should be added that in men the excessive consumption of alcohol is attributed to violence since in studies it is mentioned that most of the people interviewed have suffered both physical and sexual violence through this harmful substance [9].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Qualitative and analytical research, in which discourse analysis was performed and grounded theory of data was applied. The study was conducted from January 2020 to December 2020, there were 7 participating subjects, who are residents of the state of Guanajuato Mexico, these were selected according to the inclusion criteria (men who are aggressors, men who exert violence in their romantic relationship, men who are in a relationship, adult men between 20 and 50 years of age, men who are not in a relationship, but who have exercised violence in their old relationships, and who will agree to participate in the study by signing the consent correspondent). The questionnaire that was applied was the questionnaire on the perspective of the man who violates the woman, which has three sections; the first section is the general data, the second section is closed questions and they are questions about couple relationships and the third section is made up of open questions to analyze their perspective within the couple relationship, the interviews were recorded and analyzed subsequently. The data collection was carried out through personalized interviews, respecting all the measures established in the event of a pandemic. Each interview lasted approximately 45 to 90 minutes. After data collection, the interviews were transcribed according to the words of the participating subjects. Discourse analysis was performed and the grounded theory was applied. The analysis was carried out by means of the artisan method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

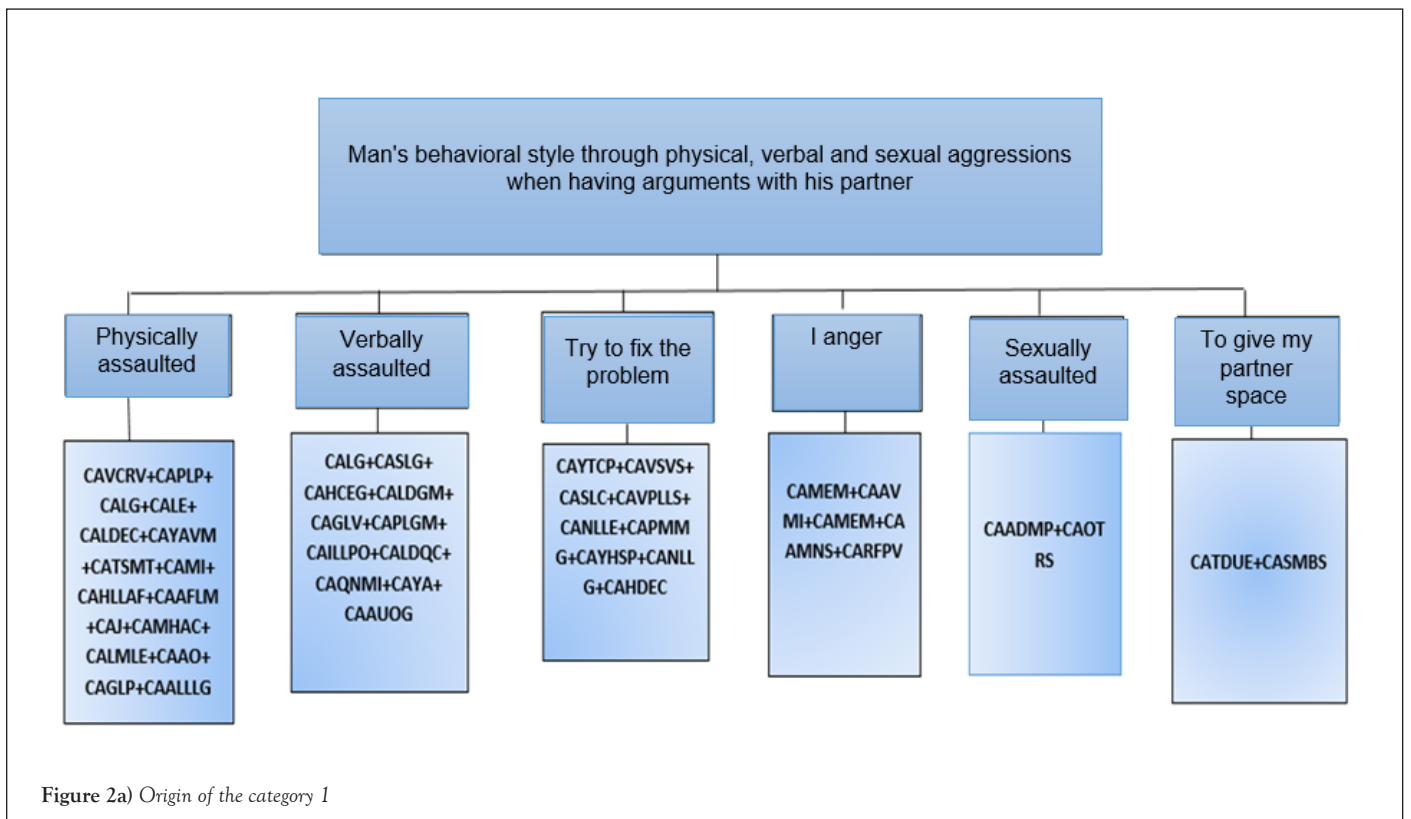
To respect ethical considerations and the anonymity of the participants, their initials were assigned which were: LAAGV, JLG, MAF, AMG, SRG, BFBO and SECZ according to the order of the interview conducted. The maximum age corresponds to 50 years and the minimum age of 20 years, while the predominant ages are in the range of 23 to 30 years. Regarding the level of studies, five of the participants mentioned having attended or been studying high school and two of the participants mentioned that they were studying or having studied professionally. Regarding marital status, four participants mentioned that they are single, one participant is married, another participant is divorced and another in common law union. Five of the participants profess the catholic religion, one is a Jehovah's witness and another is a non-believer. As for the extra-class activities; six of the participants mentioned doing sports, one of the participants mentioned doing artistic activities, one was involved in recreational activities and one was involved in religious activity. Two of the participants mentioned living with their partner, one of the participants lives alone, two participants lived only with their parents, and two participants lived with their parents and siblings (Figure 1).

| informant identification | year old | Study levels | Civil status | Religion | Occupation | Extra-class activities | Who do you live with? | Weekly Economic Index | Previous romantic relationships |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| LAAGV | 23 | High school | single | Catholic | Student | Athlete | Fathers and Sister | \$1000 | 4 |
| JLG | 50 | High school | Divorced | Catholic | Employee | Athlete | Alone | \$2000 | 4 |
| MAF | 27 | High school | Single | Catholic | Employee | Athlete | Fathers | \$2000 | 3 |
| AMG | 28 | High school | Married | Catholic | Employee | Artistic, playful | Loving couple | \$2000 | 5 |
| SRG | 25 | High school | single | Catholic | Student | Athlete | Fathers | \$1750 | 2 |
| BFBO | 20 | Professional | single | Jehovah's Witness | Student | Athlete, Religious, | Fathers and brothers | \$0 | 7 |
| SECZ | 26 | Professional | Free Union | unbeliever | Professionals | Athlete | Loving couple | \$10,000 | 10 |

Figure 1) Identification of the participants

In relation to qualitative data based on the grounded theory of data, a conceptual map was elaborated where the origin of the categories is described from the identification of living codes, which were grouped into axial codes according to common denominations for to be able to establish judgments that allow the analysis of these and the establishment of categories for each question (Figures 2a and 2b) to deepen the analysis, each of the categories that were identified was defined (Figure 3) and finally a conceptual network were elaborated to reveal the present phenomenon, as well as its interpretation the perspective of the man who violates the woman (Figure 4). When the violence exercised by men against women is analyzed, the aggressors present baseless arguments to evade their responsibility for the violent act, generating blame on the woman for the crime. It is worth mentioning that the main reason why aggression is triggered according to the violent man, is jealousy, since in a study 61% of the participants reported considering themselves jealous, this fact being an event associated with their insecurity in the dynamics of the romantic relationship, considering that their partners excessively attract people of the male sex, either because of their ways of socializing, or because of their way of dressing. On the other hand, it is known that violent behavior does not change for the better without some intervention; on the contrary, it increases and predisposes the victim to death [10].

In the present study, it was recorded that four of the participants mentioned that in all their relationships there have been differences, arguments and fights and three of the participants mentioned that in some relationships there have been differences, arguments and fights. These results agree with the results found by Rubio Garay, Lopez Gonzalez, Carrasco; where they mention that, according to the theory of intergenerational transmission, violence can be learned and in turn repeated in a couple relationship [11]. Therefore, it is inferred that both the culture and the feelings that unite the woman influence her to submit to the violent behavior of her partner. In the present study, it was recorded that four of the participants mentioned using tobacco, five of the participants mentioned consuming alcohol, three of the participants mentioned consuming marijuana, one of the participants mentioned consuming cocaine, one of the participants mentioned consuming heroin and one of the participant's mentioned using ecstasy. These results agree with the results found by Bueso Izquierdo, Burneo Garces, Hart, Randall Kropp, Perez Garcia and Hidalgo Ruzante, where it is mentioned that substance users tend to present violent behaviors among the abusive men who exercise more psychological, physical and sexual violence against their partner such as their ex-partner [12].



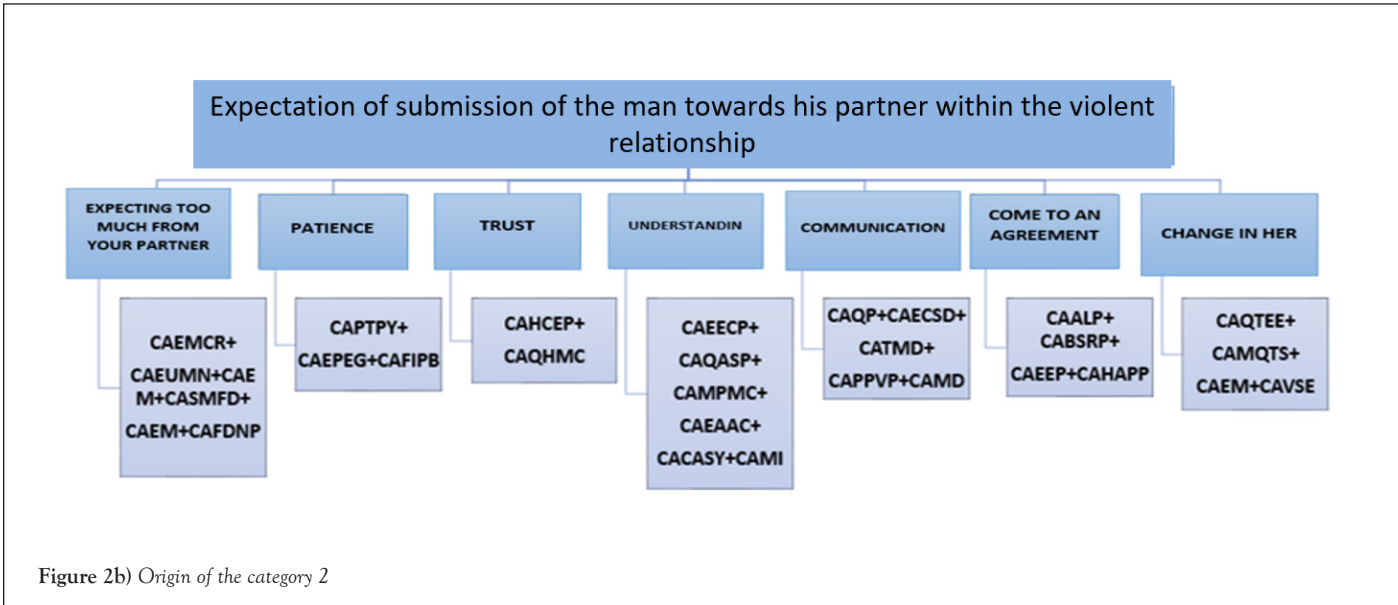


Figure 2b) Origin of the category 2

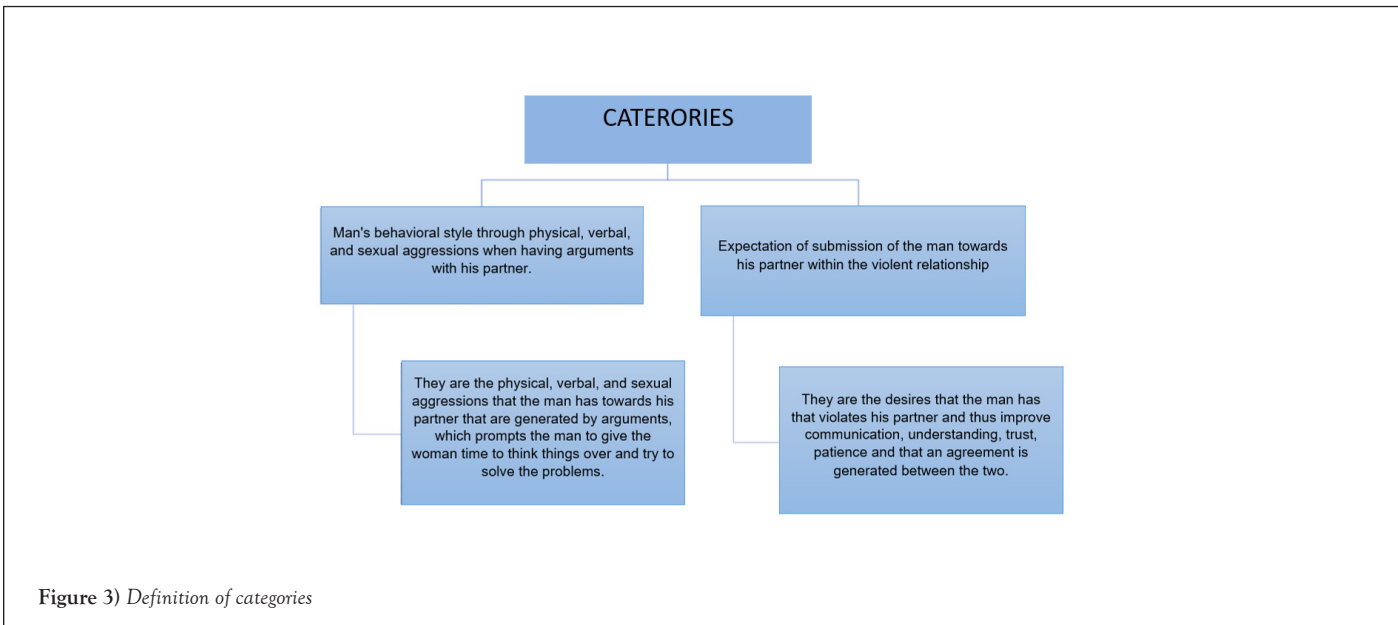


Figure 3) Definition of categories

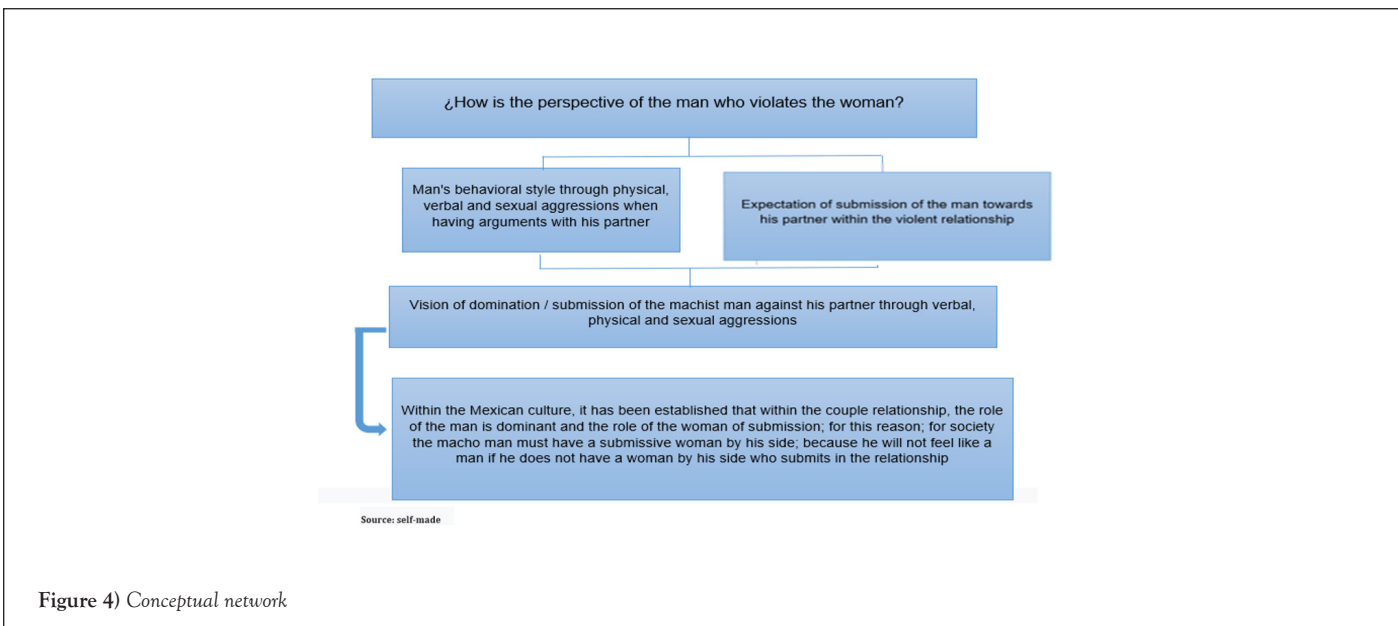


Figure 4) Conceptual network

So the violent man justifies his aggressiveness to the effect of substance use. In the present study, it was recorded that six of the participants mentioned that they have had arguments with their current partner, they have reacted with anger and impatience and five of the participants mentioned that they have reacted with violence with their current partner. These results agree with the results found by Mercurio, Mazzoglio Nabar and Garcia Lopez where they refer that impulsive aggressiveness occurs in response to a provocation, when faced with the perception of a threat, frustration or pain, it is about unplanned rapid aggression. This type of aggressiveness is related to a context perceived as negative or threatening. It is accompanied by basic negative emotions, such as anger, rage, rage or fear and, as noted, it occurs in response to frustration or the perception of a provocation or threatening situation as a discharge from an unpleasant sensation [13].

Therefore, it deduces that these aggressive people do not develop the coping mechanisms to properly channel and do not harm their emotions in the face of daily demands, so that when faced with a fortuitous event, violent emotions are present. In the present study, it was recorded that one of the participants mentioned that they live alone, two of the participants mentioned that they live with their parents, two of the participants mentioned that they live with their parents and siblings and two of the participants mentioned that they live with their partner. These results agree with the results found by Canart Quevedo, where it tells us that the family nucleus is considered the main source in which the child learns impulsive behavior through observation, with a high incidence of criminal behavior in families with behavior problems, being stable through different generations.

However, the acquisition of these behaviors is not only limited to behavior problems but also other factors intervene, including the socio-economic situation, family members, marital conflicts, poor quality of upbringing and parental negligence. In turn, the author points out that the origin of impulsive behaviors is presented by the existing interaction between parents and children, it is observed through supervision, dedication or discipline associated with behavior problems, these factors are involved in behaviors disorders, life events and parental factors such as domestic violence, alcohol use and abuse, and antisocial tendencies, which contribute to the development of aggressive and impulsive behaviors [14].

So we can say that the human being from birth and as he grows up develops strong and close psychological ties with his parents and those close to his family environment, where some problems have their origin in childhood that leave a permanent mark on them. The future, which may come and repeat patterns of violence or behavior in their relationships according to the family environment, lived. In the present study, it was recorded that five of the participants mentioned being catholic, one of the participants mentioned being a Jehovah's witness and one of the participants mentioned not being a believer. These results agree with the results found by Albertin Carbo P, where he mentions that socialization responds to the fact that gender violence can be explained as a product of religious, cultural or group beliefs, or circumscribed to prone groups, lacking certain skills or vulnerable due to socialization/origin issues, or even with a low educational or purchasing level [15] and Mendoza Napoles, which refers that religion could be a very useful tool in the face of a difficulty, since for many people well-being and security can be achieved when there is a connection with other beings, existing or not [16].

It is important to note that according to all religious beliefs these establish a woman's submission and obedience to the man, which favors the man freely attacking his partner and she accepts him naturally. In the present study, five of the participants mentioned that they physically assaulted their partner. These results agree with Zavala, Montoya Reales, where he talks about domestic violence, it is a pattern of behavior of a coercive nature that the perpetrator uses to cause harm, in such a way that in physical violence the aggressor uses an instrument to attack the victim in most cases is the first or any object that causes damage, generally causes ecchymosis 144 (71.6%), fracture 10 (5%) broken teeth 10 (5%); the most injured area of the body is the face 45 (30.4%) [17]. Therefore, it is established that a man by physically violating his partner tends to develop homicidal behaviors; since the physical aggressions the society can easily identify, this characteristic being that the violent man is not interested in knowing his violent temperament.

In the present study, it was recorded that 6 of the participants mentioned that they verbally assaulted their partner. These results agree with Angeles Paramo and Arrigoni Where they point out that psychological violence is present in three of every ten dating relationships reported, the men

in the sample present: lack of empathy and support (23.9%); ridicule (15.4%); manipulation of reality (14.1%); abusive insistence (13.9%); disqualification (11.8%); threat of abandonment (10.7%); selfishness and control (10.2% each); insults (8.1%); threatening postures and gestures (7.8%); destructiveness (5%) and suicide threat (2.8%) [18]. Therefore, it can be said that psychological violence is essential for the aggressor to start with less violence to gradually increase to physical violence; being that violence psychology identifies if the woman allows herself to be dominated by it and causes damage to her mental health, as well as it is a predisposing factor for physical violence.

In the present study, it was recorded that two of the participants mentioned trying to solve the problem that caused the aggression towards their partner. These results agree with Rivera Aragon, Diaz Loving, Mendez Rangel, Jaen Cortes, Garcia Mendez, Romero Palencia et al. Where he mentions in his study the importance of communication in couples who argue; which reports that one of the members seeks to argue, while the other avoids it. That is, there are men who try to solve relationship problems to prevent the woman from abandoning them [19]. While another author such as Lenzi Scasso mentions that violent men in general are aggressive individuals both in the home as well as on the street and present several distorted ideas about the use of violence as an acceptable way to solve problems, since these are men who have generally suffered experiences of abuse at home and who, therefore, adopted such behavior [20].

Therefore, it follows that the man when starting a relationship is complacent and repentant, when there is an idea and fear that his partner will abandon him; while the man who is already in a stable relationship knows that the woman's attitude of abandonment does not exist; therefore, it does not promote conflict resolution as a couple.

In the present study, it was recorded that six of the participants mentioned that they get angry with their partner. These results agree with the results found by Botello Lonngi where he mentions that for men anger is understandable from an instrumental reason, anger then becomes a mediator between something that affects the man and the possibility of repairing it. In the context of violence against women, anger should be defined as an emotional mechanism of social control at the service of the dominant normative goal, which is legitimized by patriarchy so that men react in this way if they are dislodged from their central identity position of domain [21].

Therefore, the man justifies his aggression by blaming his partner for making them enter a process of anger where they lose control; where they do not know what they do or say to their partner, freeing themselves of their responsibility, in order not to accept their mistake, implying that the reaction of anger in the subject activates the resource of violence since it tends to be continuous in them and gets the woman to accept blame for causing such a reaction. In the present study, it was recorded that one of the participants mentioned that they had sexually assaulted their partner. This result agrees with the results found by Anaconda. Where it mentions that sexual assaults in courtship tend to be more frequently exercised by men and that these could be related to the traits of aggressiveness, domination and intransigence, observation of violence between parents and acceptance of the use of violence in marriage.

The author also mentions that the most frequent aggressions correspond to the sexual desires of the couple and caresses carried out in a vulgar way without consent, while more serious behaviors such as forcing the couple to have relations and forcing them to have relations with another person were less informed. However, a significantly higher percentage of men reported having exercised both these mild forms of sexual assault and the more severe ones [22].

Therefore, it is established that the man, when he feels the owner of his sentimental partner, has the belief that she is there to satisfy him in all sexual aspects whenever they want; even if her partner does not agree, they submit her or make her believe that for love she must agree to the sexual act.

In the present study, it was recorded that two of the participants mentioned giving time to their partner. These results agree with the results found by Abril Calderon DP. Where he mentions that the transition to being with a partner and being alone becomes the perfect time to analyze the new reality, seek support, be it professional therapeutic level, or with family or friends, however this experience of loss or failure, It is the ability to understand the pros and cons of what has been lived, firmly assume the decision or let go

of the pain and return under the ideal of change, in some cases it can occur in a radical way and the bond can be restored from a love more mature and healthy, in other cases returning implies accepting and assuming the other as they are, without definitive changes, so that the decision is in each couple, in this case in each individual, the value itself must prevail, and understand that it is needed, that it is wanted, that it is yearned for, for reasons it would return, or for which that step back would never be taken. Likewise, the pain dissipates and the subject reconnects with himself, allowing himself to experience from loneliness, independence and self-worth the ability to live, from the strength of recognizing the previous life as part of a promising future, from which he learned and changes were developed that will be beneficial for a later relationship or simply to continue quietly in the integral development of each subject. Therefore, it is important to highlight that violent men agree to give their partner time for her to reconsider the actions she took so that he would become aggressive; giving her to understand that she cannot live without him and that only then will she feel complete and accompanied [23].

In the present study, it was recorded that three of the participants mentioned expecting a lot from the relationship. These results agree with the results found by Urbano-Contreras, Iglesias-Garcia, Martínez-Gonzalez. Where they mention that since their constitution, couples have different expectations about their relationships, depending on gender, age, the duration of the relationship, the existence or not of children and, to a large extent, what they lived and learned in their families of origin, issues that will condition the evolution of the couple itself and will determine the maintenance and satisfaction with the relationship. Hinting that the predictive models identified, women provide weight to the care they receive, while men link that care to times when they feel sad or worried [24].

It is worth mentioning that the violent man expects a lot from his current relationship since he always wants to be in control and expects the woman to be submissive; they consider these expectations due to the social stereotypes that generalize that women are there to fulfill all their man's wishes, in all aspects at the same time; the aggressive man expects each of his relationships to be better than the previous one in order to determine a greater domain, adding that men react in this way, due to whether they had a functional or dysfunctional family, or in that case they lacked the side paternal or maternal, so they tend to think at any moment they are going to abandon them since it is from here that they will form a family different or equal to that of their origin.

In the present study, it was recorded that two of the participants mentioned that their partner has more patience with them. These results agree with the results found by Nava Flores. Where he mentions that in a couple relationship there is reciprocal affirmation, the balance between what is given and what is received, promoting awareness and responsibility; in the way in which the other is treated and I am treated, to seek edification in both and to stop blaming the other for the benefits that being a victim could generate, but to see the prices that that place causes, how to remain unable to grow because they do not know recognizes a responsible participation in the relationship, in conflicts, in decisions, in what is allowed, in what builds and where it could not be reciprocated, etc. Both members of the relationship need to take responsibility in their agreements and conflicts to generate solutions. Therefore, the couple will have to establish their own internal and external limits, make agreements that benefit both of them, become aware of the couple's dynamics, their projections, assume their own, discover complicity in compassion and in spitefulness and thus develop the patience necessary to face the challenges ahead [25].

It is important to highlight that the man who is violent wants his partner to be patient with him; to avoid violence to a greater degree, although many aggressors show that when the woman is patient in the relationship it is easier to handle and let the man abuse her in every way. In the present study, it was recorded that one of the participants mentions that there is more trust in the couple relationship, these results agree with the results found by Catalan. Where it mentions that trust is considered one of the bases of relationships for several reasons. The first of them has to do with the communication and expression of emotions in the couple. When there is trust in the couple both will feel comfortable expressing themselves without fear of being judged or their messages repressed. This leads to another of the important reasons in the relationship, which clarifies those aspects that do not work and/or as you would like or that make you feel insecure. Therefore, trust in your partner also allows you to feel security and develop independently. In this way, trust in the partner influences satisfaction in several ways. Therefore, the violent

man has a profile of insecurity towards his partner where he shows that if they do not trust each other; for the simple fact of knowing what your partner does every day to prevent her from leaving him or lying to him, causing attacks of violence against the victim [26].

In the present study, it was recorded that 4 of the participants mentioned that there is greater understanding. These results agree with the results found by Castillo where he mentions that it is necessary to mention that, for a couple bond to be sustained, there must be a self-other balance, because a power struggle is generated (domination-surrender), in which the narcissistic comes into play. When a couple is formed, it is not only the two subjects that interrelate, but there is a plus that is related to what each brings with them (acquired from other links), and how this is related to the other, that is, that is activated or deactivated in the encounter with the other and what is formed in the "between" of these two subjects. Therefore, the characteristics of the encounter are as important as the characteristics of each one and of the bi-directionality [27].

Therefore, it is inferred that in all couples there must be understanding on both sides, in order for there to be a bond between them and that helps the couple prepare for future conflicts. In the present study, it was recorded that three of the participants mentioned that there is better communication between the two. These results agree with the results found by Segura Baracaldo, where it is mentioned that since communication is an essential element in conflict resolution and therefore in couple interaction, it is important to mention that phenomena such as violence in the relationship can be the result of a broken communication in the couple, as well as the lack of ability to manage to face the conflict in an assertive way. This is how violence can be the result of a number of psychosocial factors that can influence this type of behavior; therefore, assertive communication in the couple is essential for the dynamization of their coexistence, so that, Faced with conflicts of different kinds, the communication strategy does not lead to aggression by either spouse [28].

For this reason, implementing an assertive communication in the couple will achieve a better dynamic when solving problems since by respecting and understanding the opinion of the other; solutions to their conflicts will be found where both parties feel satisfied. In the present study, it was recorded that three of the participants mentioned reaching an agreement. These results agree with the results found by Ruiz DB, Puertas AR where they mention that the mediation process has the effect that the parties improve their communication and this leads them to overcome their differences, to the extent that they themselves have achieved it, the degree of commitment reached and the satisfaction will lead them to comply with the agreements they have reached without further ado, as well as to perfect the way in which they relate in the future and in which they will improve their relationships, for what the mediation will have fulfilled its function by procuring the knowledge of the people and promoting their communication, which will allow them to understand each other and coexist in a less conflictual way in the future. Mediation is configured as a form of alternative conflict resolution, through which the parties in conflict reach a solution themselves with the help of a professional, the mediator, who, with their training, offers new parties ways of dialogue and understanding [29].

Therefore, it can be deduced that couple therapies are essential to help solve a conflict, taking into account a dialogue between both parties in order to improve their relationship and promote better communication between them.

In the present study, it was recorded that two of the participants mentioned that there was a change in it. These results agree with the results found by Tarifa and Domic. Where it is mentioned that the cultural model of love proposes the self-renunciation of existence and the sacrifice of independence, to turn the other into the center of one's life. In this way the woman loses her autonomy; yielding her individuality, ideas, projects and goals from her; ceasing to be her own priority for her partner to occupy this place, this leads to the cancellation of the personality and the gestation of a huge dependency. She lives by and thanks to the other. The woman learns to renounce, to give pleasure and not to receive the same from her partner [30].

Therefore, the man wants the woman to have a change so that he continues to influence her, in such a way that his partner loses his autonomy for decision-making and when fulfilling this objective, it is more complicated for her Leaving the relationship, generating in the same way, is clear from its value as a person that the woman had of herself and as a consequence the

man has a greater power both from her and from the relationship.

After the qualitative analysis, two categories were identified which are:

- i. Man's behavioral style through physical, verbal and sexual assaults when having arguments with his partner.
- ii. Expectation of submission of the man towards his partner within the relationship of violence

When carrying out the corresponding analysis, the phenomenon is revealed: Vision of domination/submission of the macho man against his partner through verbal, physical and sexual aggressions.

The interpretation of the phenomenon was: Within the Mexican culture it has been established that, within the couple relationship, the role of the man is dominant and the role of the woman of submission; for this reason; for society, the macho man must have a submissive woman by his side; because he would not feel like a man if he does not have by his side a woman who submits to the relationship.

CONCLUSION

When performing the discourse analysis and applying the Grounded Theory on the Data, two categories were identified, which when analysed together allow us to know the phenomenon, which vision of domination/submission of the male against his partner through Aggressions Verbal, Physical and Sexual. Five of the participants mentioned that they physically assault their partner. "As I see that he ignores me, I resort to physical violence" (JLG) "I hit them" (MAF) "Where I sometimes get very violent" (AMG) "The strongest thing I have done was to squeeze her neck once" (SRG) "Most I have pushed" (BFBO). Six of the participants mentioned that they verbally assault their partner. "Well, until I get tired of yelling at him" (JLG) "I tell them rudeness and nonsense" (MAF) "I have even come to obscene words" (AMG) "I told him to shut up" (SRG) "And threatened" (BFBO) "Maybe one or the other shouts" (SECZ). Two of the participants mentioned trying to solve the problem. "I try to channel the problem" (LAAGV) "I let him know that I agree with my mistakes that I made" (AMG). Four of the participants mentioned that they get angry. "Mmm I get very angry" (AMG) "Sometimes very irrational" (SRG) "Acting in a way that I am not" (BFBO) "I react a bit violently" (SECZ). One of the participants mentions that he has sexually assaulted her partner. "Forcing her to have sex" (SECZ). Two of the participants mentioned giving their partner time. "I try to give it a space" (LAAGV) "I leave the house, I better go to a bar and continue drinking" (JLG). The man who violates her partner hopes that there will be more trust and communication between them and thus avoid misunderstandings, in turn he wants the woman to see and recognize her mistakes, to avoid aggression towards her; the blame for the violence is against her, because he does not understand it and does not accept it with that behaviour. In turn, the man aspires and demands behaviour of submission from his partner, since he must understand and accept it with all his defects.

REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization. Violence against women inflicted by her partner: Overview on health and gender of women. Geneva. 2020.
2. Brena WH, Cordova HM. Violence against women in relationships: Victimization patterns and type of aggressors. 2019.
3. World Health Organization (WHO). Violence against women. Health issues. Geneva. 2020.
4. Kirschbaum R. The United States is one of them: These are the 10 most dangerous countries for women in the world. 2018.
5. National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI). Statistics on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. 2019.
6. Echeburua E, Amor PJ. Violent men against their partner: Do they have a mental disorder and require psychological treatment? *Psychological Therapy*. 2020;34(1):31-40.
7. Flores AH. Intra-family Violence and Resilience. Zumpango, Mexico: Autonomous University of the State of Mexico UAEM University Center, Zumpango. 2019.
8. Huerta BG. Gender stereotypes associated with dating violence. *State of Mexico: National Autonomous University of Mexico, Faculty of Psychology*. 2017.
9. Calle JV, Piedra MD, Patten AC, et al. Alcohol consumption and domestic violence in the women of the province of Azuay. *Electron J Psychol Iztacala*. 2018;20(3):367-382.
10. Argel MM, Otalvaro AMR. Situational, relational and emotional aspects associated with male violence in the heterosexual couple. 2016.
11. Rubio-Garay F, Lopez-Gonzalez MA, Carrasco MA. Prevalence of violence in childhood: A systematic review. *Papers of the Psychologist*. 2017;38(2).
12. Izquierdo NB, Garces CB, Hart SD, et al. Is drug abuse/dependence associated with a specific executive functioning in offenders? *Behavioral Psychology*. 2019;27(3):415-430.
13. Mercurio E, Nabar MJMY, Lopez EG. Impulsive and proactive aggressiveness. In: Lopez EG. *Psychopathology of violence: forensic repercussions*. 2019;339.
14. Quevedo C, JK. Gender role beliefs, level of impulsiveness of domestic violence aggressors. 2019.
15. Carbó PA. Opening doors and windows to a feminist psychosocial perspective: Analysis of gender violence. *Psycho-perspectives*. 2017;16(2):85.
16. Napoles CAM. Relationship between religiosity and anxiety in the face of violence. *Psychology and Health of the Institute of Psychological Research of the Veracruzana University*. 2017;27(2):199-206.
17. Zavala GL, Reales DAM. Violence against women in a relationship; characterization in five communities of Honduras. *Journal of the Faculty of Medical Sciences*. 2017;14(2):21-24.
18. Páramo MA, Arrigoni F. Psychological violence in the dating relationship in Mendoza university students (Argentina). *Archives of Medicine (Col)*. 2018;18(2):9.
19. Aragon R, Loving RD, Rangel M, et al. *The negative side of relationships. Mexico. Ed. The modern manual: 2017*.
20. Scasso CL. Approaches to the profile of the aggressor in the field of domestic violence. *University of the Republic Faculty of Psychology*. 2016.
21. Lonngi BL. Analysis of male "anger" in the context of violence against women to draw a framework for the construction of responsibility. *Masculinities and Social Change*. 2017;6(1):44-46.
22. Anacona CAR. Differences by sex and variables associated with sexual assaults in college dating. *Psychology. Advances in the discipline*. 2017;11(1):33-34.
23. Calderon DPA. Separating ties, transformation of a couple or vindication of individuality. *Analysis of 4 linking and unlinking processes*. 2016.
24. Contreras AU, García MTI, Gonzalez RAM. General and sexual satisfaction with the couple's relationship based on gender. *Spanish J Soc Res*. 2019;165:143-158.
25. Flores MN. The Relationship of Couple: Victims or Responsibility. *Universidad autónoma de tlaxcala, faculty sciences for human development*. 2019.
26. Catalan S. Trust in the partner. *Blog of Psychology, Couple and Sexuality*. 2018.
27. Castillo S. "The transmission of violence in the couple's bond: An approach from the psychoanalysis of bonding configurations". *Faculty of Psychology*. 2016.
28. Baracaldo ACS. Communication styles for coping with conflict in marital coexistence. *Science and technology magazine logos*. 2017;8(2):147.
29. Ruiz DB, Puertas AR. Police mediation in family and couple conflicts: Analysis of the agreements. *Peace and Conflict Magazine*. 2016;9(2):105-106.
30. Ajayu. Organ of Scientific Dissemination of the Department of Psychology of the Bolivian Catholic University "San Pablo". 2008;6(2):248-275.