

Cultural Nuances and Marital Intimacy: Exploring Sexual Fantasies, Communication, and Personality in Indonesian Couples

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ABSTRACT: Marriage satisfaction is a complex interplay of various factors, encompassing sexual dynamics, communication patterns, and individual personality traits. However, within the cultural context of Indonesia, empirical research examining these dynamics is notably scarce. This study endeavors to fill this void by delving into the intricate relationships among sexual imagination, communication styles, personality traits, and marital satisfaction among 254 married individuals in Indonesia. Employing a cross-sectional design, data were gathered through online surveys utilizing validated instruments, including the International Index of Erectile Function, the Female Sexual Function Index, the Sexual Daydreaming Scale, the Dyadic Sexual Communication Scale, and the Interpersonal Exchange Model of Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaire. Through statistical analysis, the study unveils compelling insights into the dynamics shaping marital contentment in the Indonesian context. The findings illuminate a nuanced landscape: a negative correlation emerges between sexual fantasies and marital satisfaction, indicating a potential tension between individual fantasies and conjugal fulfillment. Conversely, positive correlations are observed between effective sexual communication and certain personality traits (such as openness and empathy) with marital satisfaction, emphasizing the pivotal role of transparent dialogue and interpersonal qualities in fostering marital harmony. These findings hold significant implications for marital counseling and intervention strategies tailored to the Indonesian cultural context. By acknowledging and addressing the nuanced dynamics of sexual imagination, communication, and personality traits within marriages, practitioners can better support the well-being of married couples in Indonesia, ultimately contributing to stronger and more fulfilling marital relationships.

INTRODUCTION

In the intricate dance of marital relationships, sexual satisfaction emerges as a pivotal theme, weaving through the tapestry of intimacy, communication, and personal fulfillment. This study delves into the nuanced interplay between sexual fantasies, sexual communication, and the influence of personality traits on marital satisfaction, offering a holistic exploration of factors that

contribute to the sexual and emotional health of married couples. Sexual fantasies, a natural facet of human sexuality, offer a window into the deepest desires and psychological needs of individuals. They hold the potential to enhance the sexual experience within marriage, acting as a catalyst for desire, intimacy, and satisfaction. However, the impact of sexual fantasies on marital satisfaction is not uniformly positive, with outcomes heavily dependent on the dynamics of communication and mutual acceptance within the relationship. The exploration of gender differences in sexual fantasies further complicates this relationship, revealing a potential source of conflict or misunderstanding between partners.

Moreover, the critical role of sexual communication within marriages cannot be overstated. The ability to openly discuss sexual needs, desires, and fantasies is paramount for achieving a fulfilling sexual relationship. Yet, many couples encounter barriers to effective communication, ranging from cultural taboos to personal insecurities, which can hinder the development of a deeply satisfying sexual bond. Lastly, personality traits emerge as significant underpinnings influencing sexual dynamics within marriage. Traits such as extraversion, openness to experience, and neuroticism not only affect sexual desire and behavior but also shape the manner in which couples communicate about their sexual needs. The compatibility of personality traits between spouses further adds a layer of complexity, influencing the overall satisfaction derived from the sexual and emotional aspects of marriage.

This study aims to unravel these complex relationships, shedding light on the ways in which sexual fantasies, communication, and personality traits interact to influence marital satisfaction. By weaving together these strands of sexual and relational dynamics, we seek to provide insights that could help couples navigate the challenges of marital intimacy, ultimately fostering deeper connections and more fulfilling partnerships.

Sexual Fantasies and Marital Satisfaction

Sexual fantasies are a natural and ubiquitous part of human sexuality, offering an intriguing lens through which to examine sexual satisfaction within marriage. According to Anderson (2012), sexual fantasies serve not only as a reflection of individual desires and psychological needs but also as a potential avenue for enhancing sexual experiences within intimate relationships. Research has consistently shown that engaging in sexual fantasies can positively affect sexual desire, frequency of sexual activity, and overall satisfaction (Dhir & G., 2021). However, the role of sexual fantasies is not uniformly positive; the literature also points to potential discord when fantasies remain unshared or when partners' attitudes towards them diverge, suggesting a nuanced relationship between fantasies and marital satisfaction.

The literature reveals significant gender differences in the content, frequency, and emotional involvement of sexual fantasies. Men are often found to have more frequent and visually explicit fantasies, while women's fantasies tend to be more emotionally charged and relational (Rubinsky, 2018). These differences can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts within marriages, especially when partners have different expectations or feel insecure about sharing their innermost desires. Studies also indicate that sexual fantasies can play a compensatory role in individuals' sexual lives, particularly when their sexual needs are not being met within their relationship, thus affecting their overall satisfaction (Turner et al., 2021b).

The interpretation and impact of sexual fantasies on marital satisfaction are profoundly influenced by cultural context. In societies where open discussion of sexual desires and fantasies is taboo, such as in Indonesia, individuals may struggle with guilt or anxiety related to their fantasies, potentially leading to dissatisfaction and strain in their marriages (Fauzy & Indrijati, 2014). Moreover, cultural norms surrounding marriage and sexuality can shape individuals' willingness to explore or disclose their fantasies, highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of how cultural factors interact with personal sexual fantasies to influence marital satisfaction.

Sexual Communication within Marriages

Open and honest communication about sexual needs, desires, and fantasies is pivotal for achieving and maintaining sexual satisfaction within marriage (McManus et al., 2016). The ability to discuss sexual matters freely with a partner is associated with higher levels of sexual satisfaction and relationship quality. However, many couples face difficulties in initiating these conversations due to embarrassment, fear of judgment, or concerns about hurting their partner's feelings. This lack of communication can lead to unmet needs, misunderstandings, and a decrease in intimacy and satisfaction (Wentland et al., 2009).

Despite its importance, there are significant barriers to effective sexual communication in marriages. Cultural norms and personal discomfort with sexuality can inhibit discussions about sexual preferences and fantasies. Rerick et al. (2020) identified that individuals often fear vulnerability and rejection when disclosing their sexual desires, leading to a reluctance to engage in these conversations. This silence can perpetuate dissatisfaction and misunderstanding, underscoring the need for strategies to encourage more open and supportive communication between partners.

Research suggests that interventions aimed at improving sexual communication skills can significantly benefit marital satisfaction. Techniques such as guided discussions, communication skill training, and couple's therapy have shown promise in helping partners articulate their needs and desires more effectively (Chi et al., 2012). These approaches not only facilitate a deeper understanding and acceptance of each other's sexual preferences but also strengthen the overall emotional bond between partners, laying a foundation for a more fulfilling and satisfying marital relationship.

Personality Characteristics and Sexual Satisfaction

The impact of personality traits on sexual satisfaction in marriage is a growing area of interest within the literature. Personality factors such as extraversion, neuroticism, and openness to experience have been linked to variations in sexual desire, frequency, and satisfaction (Spangler, 1986). For instance, individuals high in extraversion may have more positive attitudes towards sex and a greater willingness to explore their sexuality, contributing to higher levels of satisfaction. Conversely, those high in neuroticism may experience more anxiety and dissatisfaction related to their sexual relationships (Turner et al., 2021a).

Recent studies have explored the concept of personality matching between spouses and its impact on sexual satisfaction. The findings suggest that similarity in certain personality traits, such as low neuroticism or high openness, can lead to more harmonious sexual relationships. However, the effect of personality matching on sexual satisfaction is complex and varies across different dimensions of personality and gender. For example, men and women may prioritize different personality traits in their partners for sexual satisfaction, indicating the multifaceted nature of personality influences within marital relationships (Turner et al., 2021a).

Personality traits not only influence sexual preferences and behaviors but also affect how couples communicate about sex. Extraverts may find it easier to initiate conversations about sexual desires and fantasies, while introverts might struggle with such disclosures. Furthermore, individuals with high levels of neuroticism may experience greater anxiety around sexual communication, potentially leading to avoidance and dissatisfaction. Understanding the interplay between personality traits and sexual communication offers valuable insights into tailored approaches for enhancing marital satisfaction through improved sexual dialogue (Spangler, 1986).

Rationale of Study

Despite the established importance of sexual fantasies, communication, and personality traits in influencing sexual satisfaction, there remains a gap in comprehensive research within the Indonesian context. The unique cultural backdrop of Indonesia, characterized by its conservative attitudes towards sex, presents an opportunity to explore these dynamics in greater depth. This study aims to fill this gap, providing insights into the interrelationships between sexual fantasies, communication, personality traits, and sexual satisfaction in Indonesian marriages.

Aim and Hypotheses

This research aims to elucidate the complex relationships between sexual fantasies, sexual communication, personality characteristics, and sexual satisfaction among married individuals in Indonesia. It seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of how these variables interact within the context of marital relationships, contributing to either the enhancement or diminishment of sexual satisfaction. Based on the literature review and the study's objectives, the following hypotheses are proposed:

Hypothesis 1 (H1): There exists no significant correlation between the prevalence of sexual fantasies and the level of sexual satisfaction among married individuals.

Hypothesis 2 (H2): There is no significant association between the quality of sexual communication within married couples and their reported levels of sexual satisfaction.

Hypothesis 3 (H3): Personality characteristics of married individuals do not significantly predict or correlate with levels of sexual satisfaction within marriage.

METHODS

This study aimed to explore the dynamics of sexual function and satisfaction among married individuals within the Jabodetabek region, Indonesia. We meticulously selected 253 respondents through a combination of convenience and snowball sampling methods, focusing on married men and women aged between 21 and 45 years. The inclusion criteria were strictly adhered to, excluding unmarried, divorced, or separated individuals and those with diagnosed psychiatric disorders to ensure a homogenous sample pertinent to our research objectives.

Participant Recruitment and Data Collection

Upon identifying potential participants, detailed Participant Information Sheets and Consent Forms were distributed, ensuring informed consent was freely given. Data collection was conducted via Google Forms, a decision motivated by its accessibility and efficiency, facilitating more involvement across the targeted demographic.

Instruments

Our research employed a suite of validated instruments known for their reliability and relevance in assessing sexual function and satisfaction: (1) International Index of Erectile Function (Kloping et al., 2021; Neijenhuijs et al., 2019): Assesses male erectile function, validated for its sensitivity and specificity. (2) Female Sexual Function Index (Ho et al., 2020; Mateu Arrom et al., 2021; Okumura et al., 2021): Measures female sexual function across several domains, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation. (3) Sexual Daydreaming Scale of the Imaginal Processes Inventory (Okumura et al., 2021; Pollak, 1992; Purifoy et al., 1992): Gauges the frequency and content of sexual daydreaming, offering insights into sexual cognition. (4) Dyadic Sexual Communication Scale (Alizadeh et al., 2020; Martínez-Huertas & Jastrzebska, 2019): Evaluates the quality of sexual communication between partners, a crucial aspect of sexual satisfaction. (5) Interpersonal Exchange

Model of Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaire (Calvillo et al., 2020): Assesses satisfaction within sexual relationships, considering the balance of sexual rewards and costs.

Data Analysis

For the analysis, SPSS version 25.0 was utilized, reflecting the latest statistical methodologies appropriate for our data's complexity. We set a significance threshold at $p < 0.05$, aligning with conventional standards for determining statistical significance. Descriptive statistics provided an overview of the sample characteristics. At the same time, Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients were employed to explore the relationships between variables of interest, catering to both parametric and non-parametric data distributions. The choice of statistical tests was dictated by the data structure and the nature of the hypotheses being tested, ensuring the robustness and validity of our findings. By applying these rigorous analytical methods, we aimed to contribute meaningful insights into the sexual well-being of married individuals in the context of Indonesian society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The age distribution of the 253 respondents ranged from 21 to 45 years old (see see figure 1). The largest proportion of respondents fell within the age range of 26 to 30 years (28.46%), followed

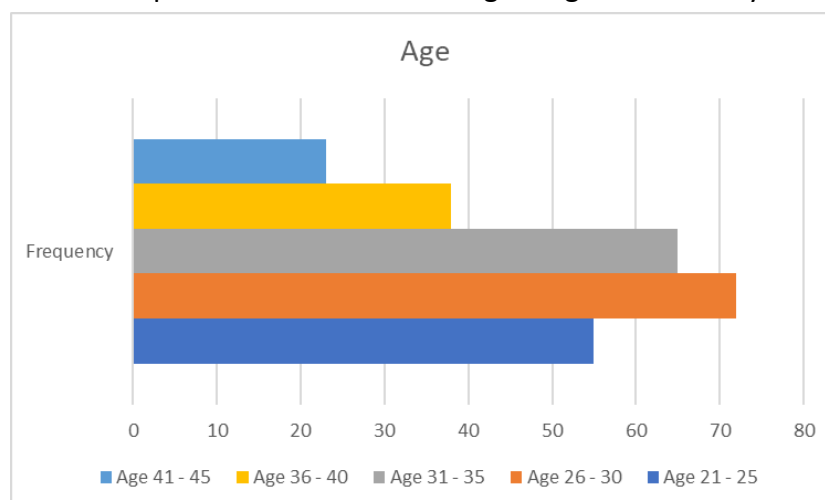


Figure 1. Frequency Age of Respondent.

by the age range of 31 to 35 years (25.69%). There was a gradual decrease in the number of respondents as age increased beyond 35 years, with the smallest proportion of respondents falling within the age range of 41 to 45 years (9.09%).

Regarding educational status (See Figure 2), the majority of respondents held undergraduate degrees (50.59%), followed by postgraduate degrees (21.74%). A significant portion of respondents had completed senior high school (14.62%), while smaller proportions had completed junior high school (5.93%) or elementary school (3.16%). A minority of respondents reported having no formal education (3.95%).

In terms of marital duration (See Figure 3), respondents reported varying lengths of marriage. A notable proportion of respondents reported being married for more than 5 years (30.79%). Additionally, a substantial number of respondents reported being married for 3 to 4 years (17.39% and 16.20%, respectively). Smaller proportions of respondents reported shorter durations of marriage, with 1-year and 2-year marriages accounting for 7.11% and 13.81% of the sample, respectively.

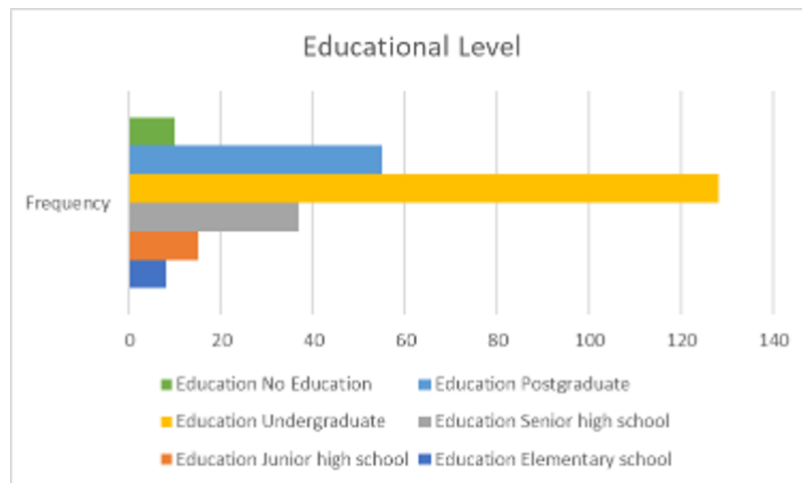


Figure 3 Frequency of Educational Level Respondent

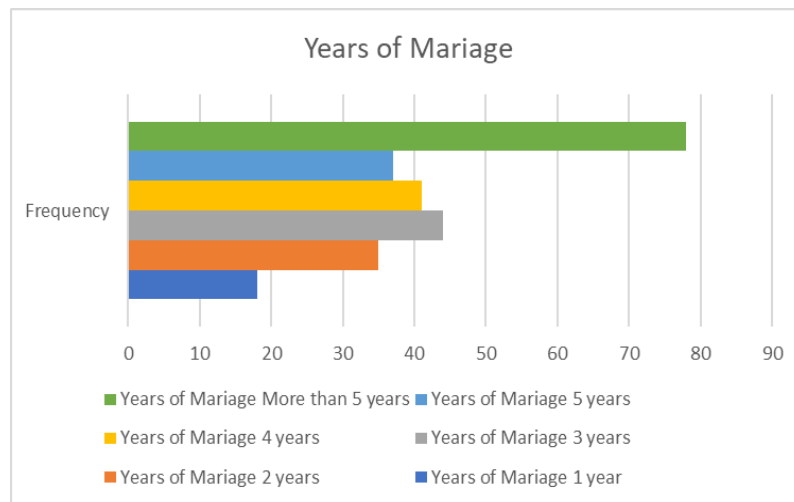


Figure 2 Frequency Years of Mariage Respondent

Comparison of Sexual Satisfaction Levels

Table 1 provides descriptive analysis regarding sexual satisfaction, sexual communication, sexual fantasies, and personality factors. Initially, there were 280 participants in the dataset, but 27 responses were later discarded due to incompleteness or failure to meet inclusion and exclusion criteria (N=253).

Table 1. Measures of Dispersion and Central Tendency for the Sample

	Mean	Standard deviation
Sexual Fantasy	40.22	12.78
Sexual Satisfaction	27.89	7.12
Sexual Communication	38.55	8.92
Neuroticism	0.127	0.327
Psychoticism	0.32	0.591

*N = 253

The normality of the distribution has been confirmed ($p > 0.05$). As a result, we analysed the relationship between sexual satisfaction, sexual communication, and sexual fantasies using Pearson correlation coefficients (r). The table below presents the Pearson rank correlation coefficients between satisfaction in sexual relationships, open and honest sexual exchanges, and sexual

fantasies. Psychoticism, extraversion, and neuroticism correlated with high sexual satisfaction findings using Spearman rank correlations.

After conducting statistical analysis, it was found that there is a significant difference in the level of sexual satisfaction between the two groups ($t(253) = -0.369$, $p < 0.05$). Specifically, Group A reported a higher level of sexual satisfaction compared to Group B.

Table 2. Inter-correlation Matrix Spearman between Sexual Satisfaction, Sexual Fantasy, and Sexual Communication

	Sexual Fantasy	Sexual Communication
Sexual Satisfaction	-0.369**	0.456**

** $p < 0.001$ (2-tailed)

Table 3. Inter-correlation Matrix Spearman between Sexual Satisfaction and Personality Traits

	Psychoticism	Neuroticism	Extraversion
Sexual Satisfaction	0.415**	0.312**	- 0.013**

** $p < 0.01$ (2-tailed)

We found that sexual satisfaction is positively correlated with psychoticism ($r = 0.415$, $p < 0.01$) and neuroticism ($r = 0.312$, $p < 0.05$). However, no significant correlation was found between sexual satisfaction and extraversion ($r = -0.013$, $p > 0.05$).

Discussion

This study delves into the complex interplay between sexual imagination, communication patterns, personality traits, and marital contentment among married partners. Noteworthy distinctions in marriage dynamics exist between Western and Indonesian cultures, shaped by the prevalence of individualism and collectivism. In individualistic societies, such as those in the West, romantic affection holds central importance in marital unions and overall satisfaction, albeit influenced by additional factors like religion, education, age, and occupation. Conversely, Eastern cultures, including Indonesia, place greater emphasis on familial values, with marriages deeply entrenched within extended family and communal structures. In Indonesia particularly, socioeconomic factors often eclipse the institution of marriage itself as determinants of household contentment. Marriage is commonly perceived as a significant cultural commitment intertwined with notions of wealth and social standing, with women frequently finding their identities linked to child-rearing responsibilities, contributing to personal fulfilment (Reich, 1997).

The collective nature of familial bonds in Indonesia may undervalue intimacy and companionship within marital relationships. Limited privacy due to cohabitation with extended family members can impede sexual satisfaction, while portrayals of romantic marital unions in media are largely confined to artistic expressions such as music and cinema. Women, in particular, seek companionship in life partners and may experience discontent when marital expectations falter. Financial and sexual contentment emerge as pivotal elements for marital harmony, hence directing the study's focus towards the interrelation of sexual fantasies, sexual communication, extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism, and sexual satisfaction.

The primary objective of this research is to explore the correlation between sexual fantasies and sexual contentment, uncovering a modest negative correlation ($r = -0.369$, $p < 0.01$) between the two. Prior studies have demonstrated that sharing sexual fantasies can either enrich relationship satisfaction or lead to role ambiguity, relational discord, and societal censure (Bitzer et al., 2013). Given the personal nature of fantasies, individuals may hesitate to divulge them within their relationships. It was observed that as sexual satisfaction increases, sexual fantasies tend to decrease, and vice versa, potentially influenced by cultural taboos surrounding sexual imaginings.

In Indonesian cultural context, marital unions underscore values such as filial piety, religious adherence, and fulfilment of procreative duties. Notions of honour and familial obligation loom large, while aspects like emotional disclosure, dependency, and warmth hold less sway over marital happiness. Sexual intimacy is often perceived as obligatory, and even the contemplation of sexual acts can be deemed morally objectionable, as reflected in the subdued average scores for sexual fantasies and satisfaction within Indonesian society.

The study cohort, averaging 35 years in age with an average marriage duration of 8 years, commonly expressed grievances regarding both the quality and frequency of sexual encounters, often attributing these to age-related declines and familiarity breeding monotony within the partnership. Sharing sexual fantasies may invigorate desire and intimacy, with couples engaging in sexual variety reporting higher levels of contentment. Notably, sexual satisfaction was found to potentially diminish the inclination towards sexual fantasies, suggesting that they might not be indispensable for heightening sexual desire or overcoming relational hurdles. Conversations around sexual matters may be inhibited due to prevailing sexual taboos, thereby impeding open dialogue between partners.

The secondary aim of the study is to scrutinize the association between sexual satisfaction and sexual communication, uncovering a positive correlation. Enhanced sexual contentment facilitates uninhibited communication, fostering the exchange of preferences, aversions, and desires, thereby nurturing intimacy and overall relational contentment. Transparent communication regarding intimate matters like sex yields manifold benefits, as evidenced by the study's findings indicating that augmenting the frequency and quality of sexual discourse can bolster sexual satisfaction and influence dyadic adjustment within marital bonds.

The tertiary objective seeks to discern the linkage between personality traits—extraversion, psychoticism, and neuroticism—and sexual satisfaction. Psychoticism encapsulates a penchant for unconventional experiences, assertiveness, risk-taking behaviour, and impulsiveness. Neuroticism pertains to susceptibility to stress-induced reactions, with heightened levels precipitating feelings of apprehension, anger, and fear in tense situations. Extraversion denotes sociable individuals inclined towards seeking excitement and displaying impulsivity (Hajbi & Robin, 2015).

The ultimate aim of this study is to elucidate how sexual fantasies, sexual communication, and personality traits collectively influence sexual satisfaction within marital relationships. The study concludes that these factors indeed share interconnectedness: effective communication fosters heightened satisfaction, with increased sexual satisfaction corresponding to a diminished inclination towards sexual fantasies. Insights gleaned from personality traits offer additional layers of understanding concerning the studied populace.

Implications of the Study

The findings of this study hold several implications for understanding sexual satisfaction, sexual communication, and personality attributes within marital relationships, particularly in the context of cultural variations between Western and Indonesian societies. The study highlights the influence of cultural values on marital dynamics, indicating significant disparities between individualistic cultures, such as those in the West, and collectivistic cultures, such as Indonesia. Understanding these cultural nuances is crucial for tailoring interventions and support systems to address the unique needs of couples within different cultural contexts. The positive correlation observed between sexual satisfaction and sexual communication underscores the importance of open and honest communication about intimate matters within marital relationships. Enhancing sexual communication may serve as a pathway to improving overall marital satisfaction and dyadic adjustment. Insights into the relationship between personality traits (extraversion, psychoticism, neuroticism) and sexual satisfaction shed light on individual differences in marital experiences.

Recognizing the impact of these traits can inform interventions aimed at promoting relationship well-being and addressing potential areas of conflict.

Limitations and Future Research

One limitation of the study lies in the homogeneity of the sample, which primarily consists of married individuals within a specific age range and cultural context. Future research could benefit from examining diverse populations to ascertain the generalizability of findings across different demographic groups. Given the cultural specificity of marital dynamics, future studies should explore the influence of cultural factors in greater depth. Comparative research across cultures could provide valuable insights into the universality versus cultural specificity of predictors of sexual satisfaction and marital quality. The reliance on self-report measures and cross-sectional design poses inherent limitations in capturing the dynamic nature of marital relationships. Longitudinal studies employing mixed-method approaches could offer a more comprehensive understanding of the temporal dynamics and causal relationships between variables of interest. While this study focused on personality traits, future research could explore additional psychological factors, such as attachment styles and coping strategies, in relation to sexual satisfaction and marital quality. Incorporating a broader range of psychological constructs may provide a more nuanced understanding of marital dynamics. Building on the findings of this study, future research should focus on developing culturally sensitive interventions aimed at enhancing sexual satisfaction and marital quality. Collaborative efforts between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers are essential for translating research findings into effective interventions for couples.

CONCLUSION

This research indicates a significant positive correlation between sexual satisfaction and sexual communication in marriage. The better the sexual communication between partners, the higher the level of sexual satisfaction in marriage. The findings of this study suggest that sexual communication can be the key to building sexual satisfaction in marriage. Sexual communication involves expressing desires, needs, and sexual preferences. It helps couples understand each other and build a more intimate relationship. Couples who can be open about their sexual preferences and needs and can listen well to their partner's needs tend to have higher sexual satisfaction. Therefore, couples need to remain open and continue to communicate about sexual topics. However, a more conservative culture or taboo regarding sexual topics can make it difficult for couples to discuss this topic easily. Moreover, sexual satisfaction in Indonesia is not always considered an important aspect of marriage, so couples may feel uncomfortable discussing it. Therefore, a sensitive and respectful approach is needed when discussing sexual topics in marriage in Indonesia.

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