

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF LGBTQ

Sindy Mutiara¹
Dion Tira Erlangga²
English Education

mutiarcindy017@gmail.com
diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

Sexual orientation is the point of interest of sexual appeal, romance and love steady affection, may be heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual. Homosexuals in girls are known as lesbians. Currently in Indonesia can it's far sure that many human beings have a homosexual orientation, despite the fact that Stats can't be ascertained. This study used a qualitative research method with a case look at. This observe involved 2 lesbian woman subjects, research assets this is a near pal of the problem. Method take a look at the validity of the information the use of source triangulation. The results confirmed that the factors for deciding on sexual orientation in lesbian people are inspired by way of numerous factors, namely the lifestyles of. Identical-intercourse enchantment emerged from early life. Presence of trauma of sexual harassment, self-concept about a boy and a lady who ran away as kids, and the experience of getting courting with guidelines for the community are anticipated that the general public can understand extra about Sexuality is primarily related to lesbian sexual orientation. Study in keeping with faith, culture, and social norms recall deviate..

Key words: Analysis, Factor, LGBTQ

INTRODUCTION

Human existence is never static, beginning from origination to death generally changes, both in physical and mental capacities mental (Oktaviani et al., 2021). Errands significant formative phases of the life expectancy this change. One of the stages in the human existence range are early adulthood or adulthood early (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). As (Megawaty & Santia, 2019) declared that early adulthood or early adulthood is a time of acclimation to new life examples and expectations in early adulthood or early adulthood are supposed to assume new parts, like the job of spouse/wife, guardians, and providers, and foster perspectives new longings and values misunderstand a few formative errands. One of them is picking an accomplice (Oktaviani & Sari, 2020). In light of Erikson's hypothesis of psychosocial improvement closeness versus disconnection propensities, assuming that before, people areas of strength for had with peer gatherings (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), yet right now the bonds bunch has begun to free they have (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020). So at this stage there is an inclination to frame close connections with individuals certain (Samanik, 2018), and less comfortable or shaky with others (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). Early adulthood or early adulthood people look for close to home and actual closeness to better halves (F. M. Sari, 2019). This relationship requires abilities like mindfulness, compassion, relational abilities sexual choices, compromise and safeguard abilities responsibility (Aminatun et al., 2021). These abilities are vital when people are early grown-ups or early adulthood chose to get hitched, shaped (Oktaviani et al., 2020). However, it becomes something that is abnormal when the marriage happens between a similar sex, or at least, a lady and a lady or one man to another (Gulö et al., 2021). Same-sex marriage is surely something questionable individuals from their own or inverse

orientation (Al Falaq et al., 2021). Lesbians are not a disturbance orientation personality. Lesbians are sexual bewilderment. Character jumble distinction orientation affects an individual's disarray about his sentiments mental as a man or lady and sex life structures (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021). Individuals lesbians don't question their orientation character she is a lady (Pranoto, 2021). Lesbian is more coordinated to the decision of sexual direction.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Lesbian

Lesbian is a term for women who direct their sexual orientation to their fellow women. Lesbian comes from the word Lesbos which means island in the middle of the Egeis sea in ancient times it was inhabited by women. The term also refers to women who love women either physically, sexually, emotionally, or spiritually. The term can be used as a noun if it refers to women who like each other, or as an adjective if it means a characteristic of objects or activities related to the relationship between women (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Lesbian is a term for women who appear erotic, psychological, emotional seen. During adolescence, there are still heterosexual of men (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019). Beloved object can change sometimes a woman, sometimes a man (Samanik, 2019). However, in adulthood (continuation of teenage bisexuality), the erotic object is really a woman (Mulyah et al., 2020). The sociological explanation of homosexual/lesbianism is based on on the assumption of speed and the object of sexual urge is directed by social factors. That is, the direction channeling tension is learned from social experience, thus there is no natural sexual pattern, because existing is the pattern of satisfaction learned from the customs of the social environment. The social environment will support or maybe prevent certain sexual urges (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). Homosexual love is deeper than heterosexual love. The greater form of homosexuality is usually found in female homosexuals (lesbian) than homosexuals in men. In this homosexual relationship often no real sexual satisfaction is obtained.

Definition of Gay

Gay is a term commonly used to refer to homosexuals. The term was originally used to express feelings of "free or unbound", "happiness", or "bright and derisive". The word began to be used to refer to homosexuality—probably—from the end of the 19th century, but became more common in the 20th century. In modern English, gay is used as an adjective and noun, referring to people—especially gay men—and their activities, and cultures associated with homosexuality. In Indonesia, it is known as the term pejorative to refer to gay communities (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). By the end of the 20th century, the term gay had been recommended by large groups of LGBT and writing styles to describe people who were interested in others who were of similar sex. At about the same time, new terms of use and pejorative use became common in some parts of the world.

Definition of Bisexual

Bisexuality is a romantic attraction, sexual attraction, or sexual habit to both men and women. The term is commonly used in the context of human interest to indicate romantic or sexual feelings to both men and women. Bisexuality is one of the three main classifications of sexual orientation, along with heterosexuality and homosexuality, each of which is part of a series of heterosexual-homosexual unity. A bisexual identity does not

have to have a identity. People who have similar sexual attractions in both genders usually identify themselves as bisexual (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). Bisexuality is generally contrasted with homosexuality, heterosexuality, and asexuality. Bisexuality has been observed in various groups of human societies as well as in animal groups throughout written history. The term bisexuality, like hetero- and homosexuality, was coined in the 19th century.

Definition Transgender

A transgender person is a person who has a gender identity or gender expression that differs from his or her designated sex at birth. Transgender is also a common word. In addition to including people whose gender identity is opposite to their designated sex (trans men and trans women), the term can also include people who are not specifically masculine or feminine (genderqueers such as bigenders, pangenders, fluid genders, or agenders). Other definitions of transgender include people who belong to a third gender or have a third gender transgender. In rare cases, the term transgender is used to include cross-dressers, regardless of gender identity.

Definition of Queer or Questioning

Although queer can be used by while the term is often considered a generic term for anyone who is not cisgender or heterosexual. Queer's theory explains that sexuality is not necessarily the same. It's very liquid. Queer theory is a set of ideas rooted in the notion that identity is non-permanent and unstable and does not determine who we are. More, as a result, identity is a socially and historically constructed process that is fluid and debatable (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method because it has a research meaning and results that cannot be expressed in numbers but per disclosed researcher. Data were collected from different backgrounds natural (natural setting) as a source numbers like in experimental research or quantitative, but rather conduct an in-depth study of a phenomena by describing the problem in detail and clearly study. As for the matter taken in this study are the factors of choosing sexual orientation in lesbians, with the aim of describing factors related to sexual orientation. This qualitative research is directed at the background and characteristics of the individual individually comprehensive so that individuals or organizations are seen as part of a wholeness, not categorization study directed and emphasized on efforts to provide an objective and detailed picture possible about the actual state of the object of study.

This research uses a case study approach is a special phenomenon that is present in a bounded context, even though the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not completely obscure. The case can be a case because researchers are trying to examine as many possible data on the subject under study and describe a case in detail in detail. Yin (2004: 46) describes four case study designs. First, the case under study states an important case in testing a well-conceived theory so a single case is valuable enough to be documented and analyzed. Second, the case of the disclosure itself or related to the purpose of the disclosure alone. When does this situation arise? if study the case only examines the general nature of the program in question. Third, single case study intertwined is a design that is used when, in a single case, attention is paid to sat qualitative research design using

a single holistic case study. Fourth and as for The cases that will be studied in this study are cases of lesbian women, provide an overview of scientific and viewed from the point of view of the subject itself. Specific symptoms to be studied will be explored in situations where the subject has experience so that the subject can draw.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

In this approach, multiple analysts are involved in an iterative process of developing and applying coding decisions to transcripts, and making decisions based on the consensus of the analysis team. First, each team member independently reviewed at least 2 transcripts and created initial codes such as “coming out,” “negative religious experiences,” and “positive associations with school. ” These codes reflected general categories of topics that arose during the focus groups/interviews, based on statements made by participants. The coding team then met to review each transcript and its associated codes, and worked to develop a consensus about what set of codes should be used to represent the patterns identified within and across cases.

This process of code development included the identification of discrepancies between team members, which were resolved through group discussion. With this list of initial codes, the research team divided the remaining transcripts and coded these in pairs. New codes that emerged from coding remaining transcripts were added to the initial code list by consensus of the research team. Being identified as a common theme was based on both the number of people who discussed the topic and the number of focus groups or interviews in which the topic was independently raised.

Youth in the study discussed many negative and positive factors in their lives. Overall, although youth discussed both negative and positive factors across all domains, negative factors were reported most often in the domains of families, schools, religious institutions, and community or neighborhood while positive factors were mentioned most frequently in the domains of the youth’s own identity, peer networks, and LGBTQ community.

Negative factors	No. Of in	No. Of fg	Positive factors	No. Of in	No. Of fg
Feeling the need to hide a LGBTQ identity	14	5	Believing an LGBTQ identity is flexible	27	10
Being “outed”/given labels	9	5	Feeling in control of one's identity	14	9
Encountering rigid gender roles	6	6	Being visible as LGBTQ	15	5

Note: The intensity of a theme should be judged as the product of both the number of individuals who talked about the theme, as well as the number of groups or interviews in which the theme was raised.

aNo. of IN = number of individuals who mentioned a certain stressor or strength.

bNo. of FG/I = Number of focus groups/interviews—number indicates how many groups or individual interviews out of the 13 groups/interviews discussed the stressor or strength.

DISCUSSION

Youth discussed identity issues in a more positive than negative light (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). A flexible identity included not wanting or needing labels (even LGBTQ labels) (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021), using multiple terms to identify one's sexuality, being open about pronouns when referring to oneself, and using terms that reflected the complexity and fluidity of gender and/or sexual identity such as “two-spirit,” “gender queer,” and “pansexual.” Closely related to flexibility, youth also made statements about their identities that reflected having a greater sense of control (Fithratullah, 2021). For instance, some youth discussed reclaiming derogatory terms (such as faggot or dyke) as a positive step in deflecting and reappropriating their negative connotation and usage (Asia & Samanik, 2018).

Finally, youth spoke about being visible as LGBTQ as a way to express a sense of pride in their identities and not conform to stereotypical gender roles (Kuswanto et al., 2020). In contrast, the most frequently mentioned negative factor associated with an LGBTQ identity was feeling the need to hide it from others such as teachers (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019) and from the community in general (hiding an LGBTQ identity was also common in the family—see Table 1). Youth also mentioned being concerned about being “outed” as LGBTQ (i. e.), having their sexual orientation revealed without their permission) or being labeled by others (Suprayogi, 2019). For example, a Chicano male youth mentioned that males within his culture were expected to be strong family figures, making it difficult for males to identify as female or transgender persons. Youth reported negative factors that reflected feelings of social isolation (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020) and negative internalized feelings related to being gay. In terms of positive factors, youth reported various methods and supports for coping with a stigmatized identity (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021).

In over half the groups, youth discussed two active methods for coping with stigma (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), fighting back and advocating for LGBTQ rights (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). Negative factors were more common than positive factors when youth discussed their families (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Experiencing or fearing rejection was the most common concern for LGBTQ youth in terms of negative family responses. Youth mentioned being concerned about being kicked out and denied financial support if their parents or guardians found out about their sexual identity (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020).

Youth also felt the need to hide their LGBTQ identity and were unable to openly talk about being LGBTQ with family members, particularly parents (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018), because of previous antigay or otherwise gay-negative statements in their families (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). In terms of positive factors, the most frequently mentioned was being

accepted as an out LGBTQ person by family members, primarily siblings (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). Youth also mentioned being able to openly discuss being LGBTQ in one's family as a positive (Puspita, 2019). For example, many of the LGBTQ youth or their allies said friends were a major source of social support to whom they turned when they had questions or when they needed someone to talk to.

CONCLUSION

Our findings indicate that LGBTQ youth tend to experience negative factors such as rejection and harassment in more heterocentric social environments (e. g. , family, school, general community, religion) but that this is less the case in environments that tend to be more LGTBQ-supportive (e. g. peer groups, and LGBTQ community). These findings underscore the usefulness of the ecological framework as a guide to understanding how different contexts, both positive and negative, influence LGBTQ youth well-being. Our findings replicate previous research that suggests the importance of social context for sexual minority youth, and that their interactions with this context may be particularly complex and challenging. Keeping in mind the importance of within-group variation, these findings and provide implications for intervention and support services, future research, and policy. Other areas where positives outnumbered negatives were related to peer networks and connection to LGBTQ community or mentors. Although connection to the LGBTQ community was an important positive resource, we did see evidence (though more rarely) that some youth experienced negative interactions with LGBTQ peers. It would be important to facilitate the formation of supportive networks or connections in the community, helping youth to negotiate conflict in peer relationships, especially reinforcing norms for cooperation. There is evidence that creating a more positive environment benefits the entire student body in a school, not just the sexual minority students.

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