

EFL STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS OF LGBT PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

Ashya Isdanyo Septiara
Bela Rizky Utami
English Education

ashyaseptiara@gmail.com
belarizkyutami83@gmail.com

Abstract

In the period of virtual entertainment, when Indonesia was upset by the rise of LGBT individuals who started to show their reality via web-based entertainment and, surprisingly, in the climate around us. Then again, Indonesia is a genuine nation where most of the populace is Muslim. This implies that most of Indonesian individuals view this way of behaving as in opposition to the respectable upsides of Indonesia, both concerning customs and strict qualities (Islam). From the start, certain individuals will feel that LGBT issues are moral or character issues. In this way, character training is viewed as an answer in conquering it. The motivation behind this study was to decide the view of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia understudies about LGBT. Specialists saw as around 95% of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia understudies are against LGBT. Be that as it may, 5% of understudies were viewed as ace with LGBT.

Key words: *LGBT, Perception, Students.*

INTRODUCTION

In the period of web-based entertainment like today, which can work with the spread of data all through the world, both on paper and electronic media (Erya & Pustika, 2021), it is not difficult to spread data and, surprisingly, social deviations through out the world (Ayu et al., 2021), which can be gotten to by anybody and anyplace (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). One of these deviations is the LGBT nation who show their reality a ton via web-based entertainment (Samanik, 2019). Then again, Indonesia is a faithful nation where most of the populace is Muslim . (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021) stated this implies that most of Indonesian individuals view this way of behaving as in opposition to the honorable upsides of Indonesia, both with regards to customs and strict qualities (Islam) (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.).

LGBT represents lesbian, gay, sexually open, and transsexual (Pratama, 2018). As of now, Indonesia is being stunned by issues that certain individuals call moral issues, moral emergencies (Gul et al., 2020), character emergencies, freak sexual way of behaving, mental problems (Novita et al., 2020), variety of sexual way of behaving, etc (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019). As (Megawaty & Putra, 2020) stated that there are such countless terms utilized concerning this orientation issue, thusly, to have a typical insight, this section depicts the significance of each. The term connected with LGBT is gay (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), which is a physical allure as confusion of one's sexual accomplice (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), in particular the propensity of an individual to participate in sexual way of behaving with a similar sex (Ayu, 2020). It tends to be inferred that homosexuality is a direction or decision of an individual focused on an individual or a few people of a similar sex (Aminatun et al., 2021). Male gay people are classified "gay" while female gay people are designated "lesbian" (Keanu, 2018).

Lesbian, is a term for ladies who direct their sexual direction to different ladies, other than that it likewise implies ladies who love or feel sexual excitement of similar sex, gay ladies (Kardiansyah, 2019). This term likewise alludes to ladies who love ladies truly, physically, inwardly, or profoundly (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). Gay is a term used to depict a man who is physically drawn to different men and alludes to the local area that creates among individuals who have a sexual direction. a similar one (Afrianto et al., 2021).

The term gay is generally appeared differently in relation to straight (Kasih, 2018). Sexually unbiased is a term used to portray individuals who are drawn to the two genders on the double, so this type is drawn to all kinds of people (Kuswanto et al., 2021).

Transsexual is a term for individuals whose approach to acting or their appearance doesn't match their orientation, for instance, a kid acts and behaves like a young lady, even dresses like a young lady, or the other way around (Kementerian Pertanian RI, 2019). While transgenders are unique and transsexual, transgenders are individuals who feel their orientation character is not quite the same as their sexual direction, this individual feels that he is caught in some unacceptable body (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020).

LGBT is a minority in Indonesia (Tamba, n.d.). This conduct is presently not another thing in Indonesia, yet LGBT people don't have a decent spot in the public eye (Pranoto, 2021). This implies that the Indonesian public have a terrible impression of LGBT entertainers so LGBT people frequently feel oppressed (Mertania & Amelia, 2020). This happens on the grounds that the way of behaving is viewed as not in accordance with or by the widespread qualities took on by most of Indonesian individuals both concerning society, customs, and religion (Apriyanti et al., 2014). It is additionally reinforced by Indonesian qualities which are brimming with Islamic qualities. Where Islam denounces and precludes such way of behaving (Wahyudin & Kuswoyo, n.d.).

The reaction of local area associations in Indonesia, for example, NU and Muhammadiyah is to solidly dismiss LGBT and everything that help it (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), as well as instructive forerunners in Indonesia, view LGBT as a type of deviation, hence the public authority should be firm in managing the presence of LGBT in Indonesia, the culprits should be restored To get back to their normal nature as hetero people (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), LGBT disregards Common freedoms (HAM) since it is in opposition to fundamental basic liberties (Hamzah et al., n.d.). Furthermore, This study means to decide the view of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia understudies about LGBT in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study focuses on the perceptions of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia students about LGBT which have been studied by several previous researchers. In this case, previous research from previous researchers is used to determine novelty to support and compare the results of previous studies. Researchers have summarized four studies that are relevant to the relationship in this study. Further research can be seen below:

Ratna Sari Dewi, A. (2021). This study centers around LGBT Discernments in Universitas Mercu Buana Understudies, Yogyakarta. The consequences of this review show that 99 understudies who became respondents concurred with a level of 72% that they felt agreeable and could acknowledge the presence of LGBT companions in the homeroom or grounds climate. A level of 86% of understudies imagine that they regard their LGBT companions and consistently keep up with the security of their LGBT companions when

they don't believe their LGBT personality should be known. Most understudies with a level of 73% concur that they have never been essential for or have a place with the LGBT bunch. A level of 61% of understudies imagine that LGBT companions can be old buddies in the grounds climate.

Suci, I. P. (2018). This study Spotlights on Outline of Understudy Impression of LGBT Conduct at Universitas Andalas. The outcomes showed that the greater part of the respondents were female (68.2%), male respondents (31.8%). Of the 431 respondents, the greater part (50.1%) have a positive insight and think about LGBT as a degenerate way of behaving. It is trusted that understudies at Andalas College will acquire a great deal of information with respect to LGBT and holding guiding and workshops on LGBT is vital (F. M. Sari, 2016)

Silvia, S.H. (2020). This Study Spotlights on Impression of Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa Understudy With respect to LGBT (Gay). The consequences of this study show that the impression of Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa understudies towards gay way of behaving are extremely different, including gay way of behaving that is horrendous and awkward, gay culprits should be embraced not rebuffed (Pengetahuan et al., 2021), gay culprits should be stayed away from, gay way of behaving is an illness, gay is an infectious sickness, gay culprits should be gays are casualties of family disharmony and some unacceptable climate, obliviousness of gays (Yunara & Kardiansyah, 2017), gay is a calling, gay is conduct that disregards the law of strict standards and social deviations, gay is because of injury and injuries from a long time ago, and gay is a daily existence decision (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021).

METHOD

The sort of technique utilized in this examination is subjective utilizing a graphic methodology. Account research is composing that portrays the genuine condition of the article under study (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), in a state of harmony with the genuine circumstance at the time the examination was occurring (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018). The story technique is a strategy that concentrates on the situation with a gathering, an item, a bunch of conditions, an arrangement of thought, or a class of occasions in the present (Ghufroni, 2018). The motivation behind this study was to decide the impression of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia understudies of LGBT individuals in Indonesia. Information was gathered through a survey (Larasati Ahluwalia, 2020). In the survey, members will be given 10 explanations utilizing Yes/No responses (Nadya et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher gave several questionnaires to several English Education students. The questionnaire consist of 10 question with statements using Yes / No answers. And these are the questions ;

Question	Yes	No
1. Are you familiar with the word LGBT?	94,4%	5,6%
2. Do you know LGBT stand for?	88,9%	11,1%
3.Are you an LGBT?	94,4%	5,6%
4.Did you know that there are LGBT people around campus?	61,1%	38.9%

5.Do you support LGBT people?	5,6%	94,4%
6.Do you think LGBT is a normal thing?	5,6%	94,4%
7.Are you okay with LGBT people who dare to show their existence in campus?	27,8%	72,2%
8.Do you think LGBT is a deviant behaviour?	100%	0%
9.Do you agree with the choice of LGBT people who choose to be an LGBT?	22,2%	77,8%
10.If the person closest to you was an LGBT would you support him?	11,1%	88,9%

From the first question, the researcher found that 94.4% of Indonesian Technocrat University students are familiar with the word LGBT, which means they are familiar with the word. And 5.6% of students were still not familiar or still unfamiliar with the word. Then from the second question, 88.9% of students also know the abbreviation of the word LGBT, but there are still 11.1% of students who do not know it. From the third question, 94.4% of students admitted that they were not LGBT, and researchers found 5.6% of Indonesian Technocrat University students admitted that they were LGBT. Furthermore, from the fourth question, as many as 61.1% know that there are LGBT people around campus, and 38.9% of students do not know. Then the fifth question, there are 5.6% of students support LGBT, but the majority of students around 94.4% of students do not support it. Then the next question to the sixth, there are 5.6% of students think that LGBT is something normal, and 94.4% of students think it is not normal. The next question is about the existence of LGBT people who dare to show their existence on campus, 27.8% have no problem with it, and 72.2% object to it. Then the ninth question about LGBT is deviant behavior, as many as 100% of students admit that this is indeed deviant behavior. This proves that although some of them claim to be LGBT, they are aware that this is deviant behavior. Then the last question was about if their closest person is an LGBT person whether they will support it, the results of the questionnaire that have been distributed are 11.1% of students support their closest people if they become LGBT, but also as many as 88.9% of students do not want to support it.

From the results of questionnaires that have been distributed to students at Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, it can be said that the majority of students are familiar with LGBT, they understand LGBT and know that LGBT is deviant behavior, and many of them do not support LGBT actors, so it can be said that 95% of University Teknokrat Indonesia students are against LGBT. However, 5% of students were found to be pro with LGBT.

CONCLUSION

The existence of LGBT has started to appear in Indonesia or even around campuses, this is still a pro and con for Indonesian Technocrat University students, even though the percentage of cons is more than those who are pro to LGBT people. This temporary percentage of course can continue to grow higher or even lower. That is why it is necessary for educational institutions to provide deeper knowledge about LGBT so that students as the nation's next generation do not commit deviant acts. Which if the number of LGBT people is increasing, it will damage the morals of the Indonesian nation as a religious country.

REFERENCES

- Afrianto, Sujatna, E. T. S., Darmayanti, N., & Ariyani, F. (2021). Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: a Functional Grammar Investigation. *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 539(Icla 2020), 222–226. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039>
- Aminatun, D., Mulyah, P., & Haryanti, H. (2021). the Effect of Using Dictogloss on Students' Listening Comprehension Achievement. *JURNAL PAJAR (Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran)*, 5(2), 262–269. <https://doi.org/10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8246>
- Apriyanti, D., Mantoro, T., & Ayu, M. A. (2014). Public School Teachers ' Beliefs and Attitude on Teaching with Technology to Promote Primary Students ' Higher Order Thinking Skills. *Journal of Education and Technology (JET)*, 2, 2354–8533.
- Ayu, M. (2020). Evaluation Cultural Content on English Textbook Used by EFL Students in Indonesia. *JET (Journal of English Teaching)*, 6(3), 183–192.
- Ayu, M., Sari, F. M., & Muhaqiqin, M. (2021). Pelatihan Guru dalam Penggunaan Website Grammar Sebagai Media Pembelajaran selama Pandemi. *Al-Mu'awanah: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 49–55.
- Erya, W. I., & Pustika, R. (2021). THE USE OF DESCRIBING PICTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SECONDARY STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 51–56.
- Ghufroni. (2018). Kritik Sosial dalam Kumcer Yang Bertahan dan Binasa Perlahan dan Rancangan Pembelajarannya. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., April, 10–27.
- Gul, I., Rido, A., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2020). Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. *Teknokrat.Ac.Id, 2010*, 31–78. <https://teknokrat.ac.id/>
- Gustanti, Y., & Ayu, M. (2021). *THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES AND STUDENTS ' ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST*. 2(2), 95–100.
- Hamzah, I., Yufrizal, H., Simbolon, R., & Hasan, H. (n.d.). *Implementation of debate technique in teaching speaking at the second grade of sma yp unila bandar lampung*.
- Journal, L., & Kiranamita, S. (2021). *THE PORTRAYAL OF MALIGNANT NARCISSM IN THE VILLAIN*. 2(1), 33–40.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). English Drama in the Late of VictoriaKardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). English Drama in the Late of Victorian Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 64–68.n Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 64–68.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 413–418.
- Kasih, E. N. E. W. (2018). Capitalism as The World View in Valdez's The Dirty Social Club. *Language in the Online and Offline World 6 (LOOW): The Fortitude, May 2018*, 105–109.
- Keanu, A. (2018). Narrative Structure of the Minds of Billy Milligan Novel and Split Film. *2nd English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC)*, 2, 440–444.

- Kementerian Pertanian RI. (2019). Luas Panen Pisang Menurut Provinsi, 2015-2019. *Kementerian Pertanian*, 26(2), 221–225.
- Kuswanto, H., Puspa, A. W., Ahmad, I. S., & Hibatullah, F. (2021). Drought Analysis in East Nusa Tenggara (Indonesia) Using Regional Frequency Analysis. *The Scientific World Journal*, 2021.
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020). Cohesive Conjunctions and and so as Discourse Strategies in English Native and Non-Native Engineering Lecturers: A Corpus-Based Study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(7), 2322–2335.
- Larasati Ahluwalia, K. P. (2020). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Pemberdayaan Pada Kinerja Dan Keseimbangan Pekerjaan-Rumah Di Masa Pandemi Ncovid-19. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*, VII(2), 119–128.
- Mandasari, B., & Agusty, S. T. P. (n.d.). MOBILE LEARNING: THE IMPACT OF WHATSAPP USAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING. *Section Editors*.
- Megawaty, D. A., & Putra, M. E. (2020). Aplikasi Monitoring Aktivitas Akademik Mahasiswa Program Studi Informatika Universitas Xyz Berbasis Android. *Jurnal Informatika Dan Rekayasa Perangkat Lunak*, 1(1), 65–74.
- Mertania, Y., & Amelia, D. (2020). Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore's The Home and The World. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 7–12. <https://doi.org/10.33365/lj.v1i1.233>
- Nadya, Z., Pustika, R., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY MOTIVATION FOR STUDENT TO STUDY ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19*. 2(2), 86–89.
- Novita, D., Husna, N., Azwari, A., Gunawan, A., & Trianti, D. (2020). *Behavioral Intention Toward Online Food delivery (The Study Of Consumer Behavior During Pandemic Covid-19)*. 17(1), 52–59.
- Nurkholis, A., & Sitanggang, I. S. (2019). *A spatial analysis of soybean land suitability using spatial decision tree algorithm*. December, 65. <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2541555>
- Oktaviani, L., & Mandasari, B. (2020). Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students' cultural presentation in ELT classroom. *Teknosastik*, 18(1), 33–41.
- Pengetahuan, P., Soal, P., & Kotagajah, S. M. A. N. (2021). *Abdi kami*. 4(1).
- Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.
- Pratama, P. G. (2018). *Transgender Personality Reflected in Buffalo Bill ' S Character As Seen in Harris ' the Silence of the Lambs*. 2, 417–423.
- Purwaningsih, N., & Gulö, I. (2021). Representation of Reynhard Sinaga in Bbc News and the Jakarta Post. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 50–61.
- Qodriani, L. U., & Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2018). Exploring Culture in Indonesia English Textbook for Secondary Education. *JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)*, 7(1), 51–58.
- Samanik. (2019). Fable for Character Building. *Journal Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*.

- Samanik, S., & Lianasari, F. (2018). Antimatter Technology: The Bridge between Science and Religion toward Universe Creation Theory Illustrated in Dan Brown's Angels and Demons. *Teknosastik*, 14(2), 18. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v14i2.58>
- Sari, F. M. (2016). Internet-based materials in enhancing college students' writing skill viewed from their creativity. *Teknosastik*, 14(1), 41–45.
- Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Undergraduate students' perceptions toward blended learning through instagram in english for business class. *International Journal of Language Education*, 3(1), 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v1i1.7064>
- Sari, K., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis*. 11(2), 98–113.
- Suprayogi, S., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). VIRTUAL TOURISM EXHIBITION ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH FOR TOURISM CLASS: STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES. *Celtic: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics*, 7(2), 199–207.
- Tamba, I. G. K. A. W. (n.d.). *TURU HUJA, KAI BASA SEMUA: NIAS VERSION OF BAHASA INDONESIA*.
- Wahyudin, A. Y., & Kuswoyo, H. (n.d.). *A CLOSER LOOK OF THE EFL INDONESIAN TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDING TOWARDS THE CURRICULUM 2013 IN RURAL AND URBAN SECONDARY SCHOOL*.
- Yunara, Y. Y., & Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2017). Animus Personality in Martin's A Song of Ice and Fire: A Game of Thrones. *Teknosastik*, 15(1), 7–13.