

The Role Of Media In Forming Negative Opinions Of Society Related To LGBT Community (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual And Transgender) In Indonesia

Usrotul Afifah
 Dept. Communication
 Studies Diponegoro University
 Semarang, Indonesia
 usrotula@gmail.com

Abstract— Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people are always underestimated and even discriminated by society. Many Indonesian people have not been able to accept and assume that LGBT is a dishonorable thing and violates the norms of religion and society. This view was caused by the many Indonesian media that reported negative news about LGBT. The media heralded the adverse effects on society, especially effect on children and adolescents who often use mass media. Although the media can give a big influence on society about the LGBT, but here the media is too extreme to discriminate against LGBT. LGBT behavior themselves do not always show frontal and do not always persuade even though there are now many same-sex couples who have publicly announced their relationship in the media. For example the gay community has its own way of looking for a partner called the gay-term of an instinct when finding someone who is also gay. There are also those who have joined a special community that indeed accommodates gays and for some who are still discreet, or do not declare themselves as gays among the public tend to choose to find friends on social networks specifically for them. In other words, not all LGBTs intend to influence and threaten the development of children and adolescents, but in some aspects of the media that are too excessive and the community is wrong in using media.

Keywords— *Media, LGBT, society, social construction theory*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community are always underestimated and even ostracized by society. The Indonesian people have not been able to accept and assume that LGBT is a dishonorable thing and violates religious norms and society, so that its existence develops clandestinely. Gadpaille states that modern society tends to be negative towards LGBT. This negative view of LGBT causes LGBT tend to be not accepted by the community, vulnerable to discrimination, ridicule and other social sanctions [1]

Before going further it would be better if we limit the

notion of sexual homosexuality itself. Homosexuality is widely imposed on someone who interested both physically and emotionally to another person who has the same sex, so that understanding can be applied to gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and intersex or commonly abbreviated as GLBTI [2]. Another definition offered by Dr. Dadang Hawari in his book “Pendekatan Psikoreligi pada Homoseksual”, he mentioned that homosexuality is one form of deviant sexual behavior, characterized by feelings of attraction (affection, emotional and / or erotic relationships) to the same sex, with or without sex with mouth (oral sex) or rectum (sodomy / anal sex) [3]

A number of reasons have caused people to regard LGBT negativity as the reason for community norms, sexual health, mental health and primarily for religious reasons. Homosexual stories themselves are also written in the scriptures of the two largest religions in the world, namely in the Gospels (Genesis, 18-19) and the Qur'an (Hud, 82-83). Both mentioned that the Sodom were a group of people who lived during the time of Prophet Lut / Lot. It was told that these people were hated by God that they were destroyed because they committed homosexual behavior. This is often the basis of public hatred of LGBT people.

LGBT tends to be at risk of experiencing discrimination in his work and social life [4]. The social sanctions given by the community generally vary, ranging from ridicule, persecution, to the death penalty as happened in western countries. The rejection and discrimination of society against homosexuals in the form of demands to become heterosexual in all aspects of life lies behind the decision of some homosexuals to continue to hide their sexual orientation from the community so that people who have homosexual orientation choose to cover their sexual orientation.

The explanation above shows that the background of LGBT to cover up their sexual orientation is because of the social construction of the community. Social construction is

defined as a social process through actions and interactions where individuals or groups of individuals, create continuously a reality that is owned and experienced together in a subjective manner. This theory is rooted in a constructivist paradigm that sees social reality as a social construct created by individuals, which is a free human being. The individual becomes a determinant in the social world that is constructed based on his will, which in many cases has the freedom to act outside the limits of the control of the structure and social institutions. In social processes, humans are seen as creators of social reality that is relatively free in their social world [5].

Social construction in the community that views LGBT in negatives way is exacerbated by negative news that delivered in the Indonesia mass media and social media. The media heralded the adverse effects on society, especially children and adolescents who often use online media. Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann has seen mass media have a strong influence on the media audience or mass audience and can intentionally change or control people's behavior [6]. According to him the audience is described as being the target of the process of injection of information fired by the mass media and the public cannot avoid or reject the injection carried out by the mass media.

Although the media can have a big influence on LGBT behavior, but media coverage extreme discriminates against LGBT. LGBT behavior do not always show frontal and do not always persuade even though there are now many same-sex couples who have publicly announced their relationship on social media. News in the media or called cybernews is too marginalizing LGBT, the news also directs the public regarding the views of LGBT people. Of the several texts contained in the news in cybernews, the author wants to analyze what texts are in the media and how the media marginalize LGBT people.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Media views on LGBT

The media often preach the atrocities and sadities of LGBT people, especially those who are in a relationship. If we remember the serial murder cases carried out by Ryan from Jombang, it might make us think what made them do that, is it true that the public assumption that homosexuals have jealousy over a heterosexual person. The study entitled Sex Differences in Events that Elicit Jealousy among Homosexuals conducted by Dijkstra et al (2001) from the University of Dutch Groningen, may answer the question above. The study was conducted by giving a questionnaire that contained an overview of partner infidelity given to homosexuals (in this study gay and lesbian). The results show that gays have a greater degree of jealousy than lesbians. Unfortunately this study did not include a control or heterosexual group as a comparison.

Bad perceptions do not necessarily materialize in bad behavior, as Gabriel et al [7] in his journal entitled Perceived Sexual Orientation and Helping Behavior, which was conducted in Switzerland and US showed that a person's helping behavior towards homosexuals was quite high (77.5%). This research was conducted by using a telephone by calling a number at random, to find out what the response

was from someone when asked for help (in an emergency such as an accident), whether willing to continue the call and intend to help or reluctantly help. This shows that humans, especially heterosexuals, are still able to put aside sexual orientation in helpful behavior.

These things indicate that even though the media often provide content that is properly related to LGBT behavior, sometimes they are too excessive in presenting the news. Such as news of murder and persecution carried out by homosexuals, often the report continuously and repeatedly, so as to be able to form negative thoughts in the community.

The media also labeled LGBT people, some examples of terms to label LGBT people include[8]:

1. Butchy: which means a masculine figure with features like a guy. In the world of lesbians, butchy aka buci acts as a guy in a relationship (GF).
2. Femme: Feminism with characteristics like a girl. In the lesbian world, femme acts as a girl in a relationship.
3. Top: gay men who are often portrayed as masculine figures in men's relationships.
4. Bottom: gay men who are often portrayed as feminine in male relations
5. Andro: Andro's label is still divided into two groups, Andro Butchy (AB) and Andro Femme (AF). andro femme (AF) usually has a tomboyish appearance but still looks girly (his heart is still femme and acts as a femme). It's different from andro butchy (AB) AB which usually looks like butchy but still has a girl's character and acts as a butchy (half-butchy).
6. No Label: LGBT people who do not use Femme, butchy, and andro labels, but the media still consider no labels to be labels labeled for sexual orientation who like same-sex

B. Abnormal and Deviant views for LGBT

The normal concept for marriage couples in Indonesia is marriage between men and women, this is clearly embraced by Law No. 1 of 1974 [9] concerning Marriage. Marriage according to Article 1 of the law, only between men and women. So same sex marriage is contrary to Indonesian law

LGBT people are considered to be abnormal by society and widely reported in the media as a norm. So from that it deserves to be considered negative because it is not in accordance with social and religious norms. So that it can have a negative impact on children especially LGBT who appear in mass media and social media. Children are not considered to be screening programs that are good for consumption and which are bad.

According to the theory of hypodermic needles, the message in the media is described as a magic bullet that enters the child's mind. This theory also explains how the media controls what the audience does as children see and what they hear. According to this theory, the effect of media on mass audiences is direct or delayed in the future. Therefore the presence and appearance of LGBT in the mass media and social media can have a direct impact. Thus the children will be able to emulate the LGBT behavior that he saw and heard in the media.

So far the media have not seen how LGBT psychology understands their identity. In making a decision to become an LGBT, you need full support from the group. Getting more attention, feeling comfortable, and the instinct to become transgender besexual or homosexual as a whole is another driving factor that makes sure you make your choice

The psychological experience of the perpetrators in accepting the LGBT conditions they experience is certainly very diverse and through a long process. Emotional psychological adaptation and low self-esteem. Humiliation, filth, even a sinner often overshadows daily life. Upheaval in themselves which often rejects the conditions of sexual deviation.

How media preach the adverse effects of LGBT people on children, which can make the community that did not have a problem with it, it will be very worrying if the news is true. But LGBT victims in the media are not explicitly told. In other words, the media only sees negativity from social construction in society and corners LGBT without seeing humanity.

Bad perceptions that are formed against homosexuals seem to not only have an impact on homophobia but also anxiety about homosexuals. In a psychology journal entitled *Homosexuality Anxiety: A Misunderstood Form of OCD* written by Monnica Williams [10] states that many people who are actually not homosexuals because of their fear that they are homosexual, this condition is called OCD (Obsessive Compulsive Disorder) Homosexuality Anxiety. This is different from homophobia which tends to hate homosexuals, which often manifest in words and behavior. This situation is possible because their perceptions of homosexuality are too bad, this situation is experienced by many people with strict moral standards and someone with high religious beliefs.

Bad perception in the community also leads to discrimination against LGBT. Like factories and companies tend to reject homosexuality for fear of being able to disrupt the work atmosphere, especially in neighborhoods where all workers are male or female. Homosexuals are accepted to work in salons and beauty treatments (it has been proven that they are good at masculine makeup to look feminine). The United States Armed Forces have a homosexual rule, which is "do not tell and do not talk." Homosexuals may become soldiers as long as they do not talk to other people that they are gay. Other people including their commanders should not ask "are you gay?" So that he does not need to answer such questions.

Pelangi is an LGBT community in Indonesia commenting that the media can help break the public's perception through news that does not discredit LGBT. Arus Pelangi expects greater exposure to things that show LGBT as victims. The rainbow current expects news that further highlights how LGBT in other countries is upheld. because, all regulations concerning prevention, eradication and prevention of community diseases. This can have a bad influence on LGBT [11]

C. *Inconsistency in the KPI Law*

The rise of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trending) news on television made the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) issue a Circular Letter Number 203 / K / KPI / 02/2016 which regulates hosts, talent or performers both cast main and supporting so as not to appear in the style of feminine clothing, feminine make-up, feminine body language, feminine speaking style, promotion of male justification for feminine behavior, displaying men's greetings with femininity, as well as typical terms used by female men. The Circular appeared to be discriminatory but in reality the circular letter received positive support from the television managers so that it had a positive impact on the reduction in impressions of female TV show performers.

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) is a commission that is given a high mandate by Law No.32 of 2002 [12] as an Independent Institution that regulates the

regulation of television broadcasting both content and operating permits. Then it can be said that the KPI is one of the state-owned strategic institutions with the obligation to guard, morally, culturally and ethically nation from the bad influence of television shows, according to KPI's tag line, which is to provide "healthy shows for the people".

Aside from operational problems, the KPI is currently still not harmonious with the Film Censorship Institution (LSF). for the standard rules used in assessing the feasibility of television shows. On the side of the television broadcasting practitioner, suppose the number of Censorship Escapes from the LSF is sometimes not in accordance with the P3SPS standard from KPI.

Cybernews, Tirto.id reported on the impact of LGBT from mass media broadcasts: in its broadcast, it was reported that KPI assessed shows that campaigned for LGBT violated P3SPS. KPI published P3SPS in 2012. Various rules made with the aim of protecting the interests of the public were included starting from the appearance of sexual scenes, violence, regulations around advertising, respect for religious values, culture, politeness and moral values, and protection of certain community groups.

Chapter XI article 15 paragraph 1 letter b P3 includes the obligation of broadcasters to pay attention to and protect the rights and interests of people and / or groups with certain sexual orientation and gender identity. SPS article 36 related to Classification A or impressions for children, letter g, includes the prohibition on the appearance of romance between the opposite sex and same sex.

An example of media inconsistency in Indonesia

There is no news about the direct impact of LGBT behavior in the mass media or online media. as for example, the question of upin ipin which saves LGBT elements played by godly men, whose role is as men who resemble women. The ipin effort is still running in Indonesia and there is no warning from KPI.

Spongebob is also a show of children who contain LGBT elements that remain aired on Indonesian media. Even episodes that clearly contain LGBT elements are when spongebob and patric find a shell that they consider to be their child, patric as their father and spongebob acts as his mother who works in the krastricrap.

The inconsistency of the law that shows the broadcast and the absence of news about the direct impact in Indonesia will only corner LGBT people.

III. CONCLUSION

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people are always underestimated and even ostracized by society. The Indonesian people have not been able to accept and assume that LGBT is a thing that is not praised and norms of religion and society. This view is caused by social construction that occurs in the community. And with the development of media in Indonesia that preaches negative news about LGBT. Even though the media can have a big influence on LGBT behavior, but here the media is too extreme to discriminate against LGBT actors. The media does not pay attention to the psychological state of LGBT people.

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission makes regulations regarding shows that are in the mass media, limiting shows containing LGBT elements, but there are still shows for children who contain LGBT elements. Cybernews

does not report on shows in Indonesian mass media that have a real impact on children.

IV. SUGGESTION

Research is conducted on the extent to which the shows that are considered to influence LGBT behavior in children in Indonesia, so as to become a reference for screening KPIs and the adverse effects that occur in America.

It is recommended for LGBT people to remain enthusiastic in living life even though conditions are different from others do not be discouraged and experience social isolation against the negative stigma of society.

Health workers are advised to provide information on health, especially regarding psychological health in order to improve the degree of mental well-being and avoid the risks of self-harm with complex problems faced by LGBT actors

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