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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Uncivilized Sexual Behavior Becomes Homosexual in Pendhalungan Adolescents in Jember Regency Using Miles Huberman's Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Civilized behavior is a behavior that is acceptable to people in Indonesia, less civilized sexual behavior is a behavior that is deemed not in accordance with the behavior of the community, especially in shelter communities in the district of Jember. The phenomenon of psychological dynamism of sexual behavior that is considered Uncivilized in adolescents is interesting to study because homosexual behavior has not been accepted by shelter people who tend to still hold high religious values. This study focused to describe psychological dynamics in adolescent sexual behavior from those considered civilized to uncivilized from those who did not act homosexually to homosexuals. Researcher using a qualitative method with Miles Huberman analysis to describe, conclude and presenting data. This finding is different from other studies that find problems in the process of changing a teenager into homosexuality and is considered uncivilized by the community

Keywords: uncivilized behavior; adolescent; homoseksual; *Pendhalungan*

INTRODUCTION

Behavior is a human action or activity of humans and organisms (living things), seen from a biological point of view all living things have behavior, because living things have different activities. It can be concluded that what is meant by human behavior is all human activities or activities, whether they are carried out directly or indirectly⁽¹⁾. A psychologist formulates that behavior is a person's response or reaction to a stimulus (stimulus from outside).^(2,3) Thus, human behavior occurs through the process of a stimulus to the organism and then the organism responds, so this theory is called the SOR theory or *Stimulus-Organism-Response* according to Skinner.^(1,4)

Homosexuality is defined as erotic attraction, sexual behavior, emotional closeness, and a person's self-image. Homosexual refers to individuals who have erotic, psychological, emotional, and social interests in other individuals of the same sex, even though these interests are not shown clearly. Homosexual men are also called gays, while homosexual women are called lesbians. Based on the explanation from the American Psychological Association, sexual orientation is different from sexual behavior, because a person's sexual orientation is not necessarily displayed in his behavior. Sexual orientation refers to a person's feelings and self-concept. Homosexual orientation is not limited to certain types of individuals. Gays and lesbians exist in all ages, cultural backgrounds, races, religions and nationalities^(5,6).

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, adolescents feel that they are not children anymore. Adolescence is marked by the maturation of sexual organs such as experiencing sperm production or wet dreams that occur in boys and menstruation occurs in girls which is commonly called menstruation, physical changes to changes in behavior⁽⁷⁾.

According to research conducted by Rokhmah et al.^(8,9) with homosexual adolescents aged 17-23 years in Jember district that most MSM have difficulty communicating and interacting socially in their families, schools (colleges) and society. Therefore they are not themselves. When they socialize in a heterosexual society, they will follow the norms and rules that exist in society. Realizing that they are socializing in the Homosexual community, they feel comfortable and can be themselves.

Jember Regency has a significant increase in HIV AIDS cases. Based on reports from KPA and the Jember Health Office in June 2016, there were 2,634 cases of HIV/AIDS. The increase in cases occurred compared to previous years, for example in July 2014 as many as 1,335 cases then in October 2015 as many as 2,184 cases. The case was obtained from data at three hospitals in Jember, namely RSUD. dr. Subandi, RS. Balung and RS. Kalisat. The highest risk factor was experienced by heterosexuals as many as 2251 cases (86.8%), homosexuals 190 cases (7.31%), transmission from mother to baby (perinatal) as many as 74 cases (2.85%)⁽¹⁰⁾.

Another phenomenon that occurs is in the Jenggawah sub-district, Jember Regency, there is a village known as Kampung Kucing. This village is a supplier of MSM (men like male sex / homosexuals) for MSM who will use their services from outside the city. For example, when there are service users who come from other cities such as Surabaya, Bandung, Jakarta and will go to Bali and they go through Jember then they will contact the MSM who became Gigolo and they will meet their prospective customers at a predetermined place. According to the Public Relations Officer of the Jember Health Service, Yumarlis, that information about the existence of this cat village was obtained by volunteers working in the field of HIV/AIDS prevention, that in the village there were Gigolos who served MSM and could also serve women. They seem very secretive and seem difficult to detect⁽¹¹⁾.

Another phenomenon that occurs is that in the Jenggawah district of Jember Regency there is a village known as Kampung Kucing. This village is a supplier of LSL (men like male / homosexual) for LSL who will use his services from outside the city. For example, when there are service users who come from other cities such as Surabaya, Bandung, Jakarta and will go to Bali and they go through Jember, they will contact LSL which becomes Gigolo and they will meet with their potential customers at a predetermined place. According to the Public Relations of the Jember Health Office, information about the existence of the Cat village was obtained by volunteers engaged in hiv / AIDS management that indeed in the village live Gigolo who serve LSL and can also serve women. They seem very introverted and seem difficult to detect⁽¹¹⁾.

METHODS

The type of research proposed by the researcher was a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach, by using Miles Huberman technical data analysis. In this approach, the data that appears was in the form of words and not a series of numbers. The data had been collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, document digests, tapes), and were "processed" sometime before they were ready for use (via recording, typing, editing, or transcribing), but qualitative analysis remains using words, which are usually organized into expanded text. Furthermore, data reduction was carried out. Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data that emerges from written notes in the field; data reduction takes place continuously throughout the project or qualitative process. The next reduction process can be done by (making a summary, coding, searching for themes, creating clusters, creating partitions, writing memos).

Then the next process was the data display. Data display or data presentation is a structured collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. By looking at the presentations we will be able to understand what is happening and what needs to be done further. The data-presentations in question include various types of matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. All of them are designed *to* combine information arranged in coherent and easily accessible form, so that an analyst can see what is going on, and determine whether to draw the right conclusions or continue to carry out an analysis that according to the suggestions that the presentation represents is something that is true. might be useful.

After the data presentation process was carried out, drawing conclusions / verification, namely the ability to analyze begins with looking for the meaning of objects, noting regularities. explanations, possible configurations, causal pathways, and propositions openly and skeptically. Final conclusions may not emerge until data collection is complete, depending on the size of the field note collection, its coding, storage, and retrieval methods used, the skill of the researcher, and the demands of the funder, but often these conclusions have been formulated in advance. from the outset, even if one researcher claims to have proceeded "inductively". Conclusions were also verified during the course of the study. The verification may be as brief as a rethink that passes through the analyst's mind as he writes, a review of field notes, or it may be thorough and laborious with review and brainstorming among peers to develop an "intersubjective agreement," or it may also be extensive efforts to place a copy of a finding in another data set⁽¹²⁾.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the Main Informants

The main informants in this study were adolescent homosexuals aged 10-19 years. Informants in this study used a *purposive* , namely selecting informants who were rich in information, namely adolescents aged 10-19 years, unmarried, still active in homosexual behavior, understood the research topic, could speak Indonesian

actively and resided in Jember Regency and were willing to become research informants. This research was conducted in Jember Regency. The research was conducted from October to November 2018. The main informants in this study were three people. The determination of the number of key informants is based on the saturation of the data obtained, meaning that research informants can no longer provide new information. The informants obtained were also on average in accordance with the research focus.

The Past and Affection of Parents

The causes of deviations in the form of homosexuality and transvestism according to Sadarjoen (2005) are homosexual experiences when the patient has been used as a sexual object by same-sex adults, family parenting patterns, close identification with parents of the opposite sex, son against his mother. The following is the informant's statement:

"Only in my opinion, there is also a lack of love from parents. Dad, it's okay.. A bicycle trader.. My mother is a dawer trader.. If my mother starts leaving the house in the morning.. 5 am to 11 am if my father is 8 am to 1 pm. You like to get angry over trivial things, you can beat yourself up so it's easier to be close to grandma" (RD0911INF02/360)

According to what the two informants said, parents and families who were part of the past did not have a close relationship, so there was a lack of affection. to the informant as also conveyed by the following informant:

"In the house there is a father and mother and one younger brother. There are two sisters but not biological but living together. Her son is good from mom. Father works as a PTP employee, mother stays at home. But sometimes mother is also in the fields. Plant rice or tobacco" (CK0811INF01/7)

Experiences of homosexual youths explain that many of them past don't get love from their parents. But there are also homosexuals who are too pampered by their parents so that they fall into a life of drugs which eventually leads to a homosexual life.

The Time to Decide to be Homosexual

The process of turning the subject into homosexual is an important event or event that becomes the turning point or the main cause of the subject becoming homosexual (MSM). The following statement was conveyed by the informant:

"I don't know much since junior high school. When asked why I like guys.. I see that I'm interested.. a little cute boy already has feelings like this .

"Maybe 3rd grade high school... yes, I want to graduate.. Because from elementary school to junior high school, what's it like... I'm often the subject of ridicule by my friends... so I like to be friends with girls... this is it.. the one whose teeth are bared.. What's the matter.. I see.. so I feel uncomfortable. I never hated it.. There was something even more sluggish at that time." (RD0911INF02/100).

The cause of a person being homosexual in general is started from social media. From social media then homosexuals have friends with the same background. They even get information that supports or pornographic videos about homosexuals through social media. The most frequently expressed subject is through social media *Facebook*.

Environmental and Spiritual Factors

Factors Cultural factors (customs and religion) that influence the subject to be homosexual: are the cultural factors (Madura or Javanese culture) and religious values that influence the subject in choosing to live as homosexual (MSM). This condition is based on the following interview results:

"Yes, I'm disappointed.. I really want to change all of this.. I really want to repent.. It's just that it's really difficult.. I'm not ready.. Have you ever wanted to change.. Want to pray properly.. just.. still can't do it

"I feel sad. When it's time to go out, I'll try how to make it happy. Let there be no problem. Show that you don't have a problem. Yes.. Maybe you think like that.. Why should I.. With my position like this.. With a situation like that. The family is rich too. I'm like this too. Never been wrong like that too. Yes, blame God, why is it not fair?"

(RD0911INF02/523)

“There will be time for repentance. I also thought that religion was determined by my parents... which means it can't be a fortress. Religion is number one.. It was only because of love.. My parents were number one.. But because of love, I got away (CK0811INF01/615 ran away.)”

This custom has an effect on how strong the subject is to protect it. But in this case the subjects knew that local customs were very taboo for homosexual behavior, but didn't think much about it. Apart from customs, religion is also supported. Some homosexuals think that it is haram to have intercourse between men and women, but they claim that the ustadz does not explain the relationship between men and men. This shows the lack of a strong religious foundation so that sin is defeated by lust.

Types of Behavior and Roles as Homosexuals

Sexual relations of the subject (how a gay person establishes a relationship with men in the context of having sexual relations), which consists of individual interactions and homosexual expressions. This can be seen from the results of the following interview:

“I was in high school for 6 months at BIMA Ambulu High School there.. When I finally got to know one person.. From Bima high school.. This is how I started to be like this.. yea.. Eh, he's not gay.. He's a cat.. Right.. humm..because I do drink a lot.. I'm often with him.. One night I slept with him... Hum.. We were both drunk. .eh sorry huh.. heh.. I'm sorry..and I'm the bottom.” (WK1011INF03/303)

“Install the implant. My face is not that big. I've talked to him.. he must knock, sir. in the gorge. 100 got 2. There have been a lot of positives from me.. yes.. bottom.. once I was a top.. when I met Mas Hamid, I was in a relationship with Bottom. in the end he lost. I lost. I'm the guy. In the end, I was the bottom. It's really flexible, sir. It's just that I don't like spoiled, lazy, lazy children, with models like that, uh, I don't want to. Too lazy.... hahaha. Yes, I like men, who are skinny, but beautiful, but very manly” (RD1011INF02/583)

DISCUSSION

The role of homosexual subjects based on individual subject interactions that occur are: Sensitization process (At this stage a person realizes that he is different from other men. The next stage is called Dissociation and signification. At this stage one's sexual feelings separate and realize their sexual orientation and behavior. This is where a person gets the experience of sexual entertainment from other men, but may fail and tries to deny it. The third stage is coming out (confession). This stage is the stage where homosexuality is taken as a way of life. This stage can be interpreted that there has been a combination of sexuality and emotion, and has a relationship with a permanent partner.

Type of homosexual expression: is the role performed by the subject in establishing sex with his sexual partner, which consists of: tops or masculine (active), bottoms or feminine (passive) roles, as well as the roles of the two (alternating between masculine and feminine). This type of homosexual expression will have an impact on the emergence of a sexual lifestyle from MSM, which consists of sexual experiences and the number of sexual partners.

CONCLUSION

The factors that influence adolescents to behave homosexually are motivated by a lack of parental love, too harsh upbringing given by parents (eg restrained by the father). So that teenagers look for a male figure who can provide comfort and security for those who can replace the father figure for the teenager. Examples in subject 1 and subject 2. Environmental factors contribute, namely the existence of discriminatory behavior from peers due to the teenager having a physical deficiency. Finally, the teenager prefers to hang out with female friends than male friends. With such conditions, then emerge feminine traits like his female friend. This condition also causes teenagers to feel like men like they do women. Other supporting factors are the environment of friends who also have the same homosexual behavior, social media also contributes because it can be easily accessed by everyone and freely sends homosexual pornographic content, another environment is spiritually because teenagers do not have a strong religious foundation. Homosexual behavior carried out by the subject has a category of roles and types. Homosexual subjects generally do kissing, necking, *colli*, etc. as a form to obtain satisfaction. They even have anal sex with other men. This thing makes the subject addicted and start to perform other behaviors in sexual activity. The behavior was carried out by subject three. These homosexual teenagers also have a sense of disappointment with the conditions they are currently experiencing. But according to subject two even though

they have a sense of disappointment, the subject can't stop doing it. In addition to feeling disappointed, this homosexual teenager also has a desire to return to normal, get married and even have a child

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