

GAY REPRESENTATION IN *BOY MEETS BOY* MOVIE BY DANIEL LOPEZ SANCHEZ

Jefry Liawijaya, Diana Anggraeni
Bob Morison Sigalingging, Jefryliawz@gmail.com

Abstract

Currently, illicit relationships such as those of same-sex couples have special symbols that they use as their identity. These symbols are created by their community. We can see directly and analyse their community's symbols through movies. One of them is the gay movie that this research examined, "Boy Meets Boy". This research uses qualitative methods, which are analyzed using Roland Barthes's semiotic theory. This research aims to identify or find gay symbols using Roland Barthes's semiotic theory formulation. This research obtained 3 gay symbols. The symbols obtained is the result of Roland Barthes's semiotic analysis with three meanings, namely denotation, connotation and myth. Denotation is a real (visual) reading of meaning. Connotation is a subjective reading of meaning, while myth is a relationship between meaning and symptoms or phenomena that are believed by many people. The datum is obtained from the scene of non-verbal communication shown by the gay couple in the "Boy Meets Boy" movie. Non-verbal communication in this movie includes physical touch, kissing on the lips, kissing the hair, stealing glances, glances or stares, and intimate relationships. The implications of existing symbols basically do not have any meaning if we do not know the meaning of the symbols. This symbol is closely associated with the LGBTQ+ community. Hopefully, this research can provide knowledge to find out more about this community.

Keywords: Semiotic, Roland Barthes, Gay, Movie

submit date: accept date: publish date

Correspondence author: Jefry Liawijaya, Diana Anggraeni, Bob Morison Sigalingging.

Universitas Bangka Belitung, Indonesia. E-Mail: Jefryliawz@gmail.com

Doi:



Journal SIGEH licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Basically, humans are predestined to live in pairs. It means the male is paired with the female. Masculinity describes male characters who are dashing, handsome, and brave, while femininity describes female characters who are calm and sometimes weak. Nature itself is not natural from birth. Gender, masculinity, and femininity traits can grow from environmental constructions. Many people, when they see a man who has a feminine attitude, can immediately conclude that the man is gay or not straight, and when they see a man who has a masculine attitude, they immediately suspect that the man is straight. According to Rijalulhaq (2015, p.2), men who are feminine, there are introverts and extroverts.

Men who are femininity but extroverted are more open and creative in dealing with criticism from others. Meanwhile, men who are feminine but introverts find it difficult to get along with other people. This type is a more predictable mood.

The phenomenon of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer sexuality or commonly known as LGBTQ is a phenomenon that is currently happening in various countries. There are several countries that legalize LGBTQ groups, such as Germany, the United States of America, Brazil, France, New Zealand, Denmark, Spain, Canada, and the Netherlands. Then, in these countries, LGBTQ people can live freely and can interact with others without discrimination. Gay, or what we usually hear as men who like men, is a form of deviant behavior phenomenon that is incorporated in the term LGBTQ. Homosexuality is a tendency very strong erotic attraction to someone of the same sex (Kholili, 2018, p.13). They have same-sex orientation and same-sex sexual activities. Some people conclude that homosexuality is a mental health disorder. LGBTQ can be caused by a person's failure to pass through early childhood development. This is because experiences in childhood greatly affect sexual orientation in adulthood (Navisa, 2023, p.1).

Homosexuality can be called a mental health disorder if someone feels uncomfortable with their sexual orientation. In the world of mental health, this condition is called egodystonic homosexuality. In this condition, there is an inner conflict that often causes anxiety, stress, and anxiety disorders. However, egodystonic homosexual disorder can be cured through therapy by a mental health professional (Rosa, 2021, p.1).

Currently, the existence of gay or homosexual has been heard in many countries. The gay community interacts using the symbols used by gays in communicating (Utami, 2019, p.1). In modern times, social media is also a tool for them to communicate. They even created several WhatsApp groups and Facebook groups. In social media like Instagram and Facebook, we can see that the LGBT community has become more aggressive in demonstrating as well as practicing their movements and clearly want to be an imitation of other people (Rozali, Latiff & Baharuddin, 2018, p.78). Imitation of other people here as if

they want to be seen as the same as couples who are currently dating may hold hands intimately in front of the public. They also want to imitate and want things like that even though we know their dating relationship is a same-sex relationship.

Talking about a movie nowadays, there are many movies with gay or LGBTQ themes. Many people think that movies with gay or LGBTQ themes are negative movies even though the intent and purpose of the movie is not only to represent their community, but it also sends a deep message that they want to feel accepted. There are messages and meanings that are presented in a simple and creative way therefore, the audience can understand and draw a message that can be used as a motivation for life. The emergence of the gay factor in a movie reaps a lot of controversy. In countries that do not legalize gay people, they will reject shows with gay and LGBTQ themes, for example Indonesia country. According to Juniman, (2017, p.2) Devie Rahmawati, a socio-cultural observer at the University of Indonesia, explained that LGBT culture requires a medium for outreach to various parts of the world. She believes that movies are one of the most effective forms of media because they have many fans around the world. If we look at the positive side of gay-themed movies at least from that movie, we can be more aware that forbidden relationships lived by gay people are all around us. Even from movies with gay themes, we can know a little about the characteristics of them. Moreover, many gay movies are released abroad for example the movies that are examined in this study, *Boy Meets Boy* movie.

In *Boy Meets Boy* movie, there is a scene that shows how they as a gay couple communicate both verbally and non-verbally. This study shows that the gay symbol is obtained from the scene when the actors communicated non-verbally with using Roland Barthes's Semiotics theory. Barthes's theory is very suitable for use in the study that is closely related to a symbol or sign. Roland Barthes is known as one of the avid structural thinkers practicing linguistic models and Saussure's semiology. He argues that language is a sign system that reflects the assumptions of certain people at a certain time. The denotation system is a signification system. The first level consists of chains signifier and signified that is relationship materialistic signifier or abstract concept behind it. In the

connotation system, the signifier and the signified in the denotation system become related markers more signaling chain-wide. Within the framework of Roland Barthes, identical connotations with ideological operations, which he called myth and function to express and give truth to values dominant force in a certain period (Wibisono & Sari, 2021, p.32).

There are several symbols resulting from non-verbal communication in the *Boy Meets Boy* movie. For example, one of the symbols obtained is the “T” symbol. “T” is a symbol for gay couples who have the role of Top. The majority are gay those who choose to be top have a more dominant masculine side (Widiyanti, 2018, p.2). This “T” symbol can be seen from the behavior of a gay couple when they are together. There are still many other symbols obtained from *Boy Meets Boy* movie.

There are two purposes of the study are written. First, to identify the types of denotations, connotations, and kinds of myth that appear in the *Boy Meets Boy* movie. Second, to describe how Barthes’s semiotics represent the gay symbols in the *Boy Meets Boy* movie.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to understand symptoms that do not require quantification. According to John W. Creswell (2013, pp.4-5) in the book *Research Design*, qualitative research is one type of method for describe, explore and understand the meaning by a number of individuals or groups of people ascribed to the problem social or humanitarian. The qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to specific themes general, and interpret the meaning of the data. Final report for this research have a flexible structure or framework. Anyone involved in this form of research must apply a research perspective that is inductive style, focusing on individual meaning, and translating the complexity of a problem.

This study uses Roland Barthes's semiotic theory which divides signs into denotation, connotation, and myth. The research used visualization from *Boy Meets Boy* movie in the form of the duration of the movie scene, as well as the

non verbal communication that follow to be examined and explained in detail starting from denotation, connotation, and myth.

This research was written until its completion at the University of Bangka Belitung. In addition, this research was conducted for 6 months in 2023 until 2024. Around July to September data is collected from each scene that has non-verbal communication in it. After that, the researcher looked for symbols from each scene using Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis formulation. In the final stage in January 2024, the symbols that have been obtained are concluded and how many of each symbol are grouped.

According to Iwan Satibi (2017, p.74) the object of research is an activity that aims to map or describe research or research objectives or research in a comprehensive manner. Movie is a form of a container that is used to display an object, and events that occur around us. Events created as reality are then recreated by media through a movie. In a movie, every scene has signs in the language of images represented such as clothing, motion body, environment, speech, and expression. Through these signs, a movie wants to convey a message to the audience. The object of this research is a film called *Boy Meets Boy* by Daniel Sanchez Lopez. *Boy Meets Boy* movie as a moving image and representation of social reality certainly has many symbols and signs that are used to communicate, including a verbal communication and non verbal communication. *Boy Meets Boy* movie tends to involve the concept of signs, visual symbols to convey a message. Not only that, this movie also involves a cultural code in it, to present the psychology of society in the movie's story.

According to Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009, pp.10-11) there are four types of data collection techniques such as interviewing, material culture, analysis of documents, ethnographic observation and visual analysis. Data collection techniques are an obligation, because of this data collection technique later used as a basis for compiling research instruments. Research instruments is a set of tools that will be used in the study to collect data (Kristanto, 2018). Data collection is the main step in get useful data in a study.

First step that the writer do is collecting the original transcript and the material of the movie to be examined. The original link of the movie from www.vimeo.com. This process was carried out by sending a message to the director of the *Boy Meets Boy* movie via *Instagram* direct messages. After the message was answered, the necessary data such as movie transcripts and the original link to watch a movies, are humbly sent by the director via Gmail. Not long after that, an interview process was carried out via zoom meeting with the director. Second step is capturing and selecting scenes that has a meaning of denotations, connotations, and myths to be analyzed. Document analysis such as reading movie transcripts was also carried out to support the performance of this research. The scene were captured as a datum and described in detail. This part of the capturing was very important to tell which scene was being discussed or analyzed. After the scenes were captured, there also would be bits of dialogue are included for supports the analysis. Last step is searching the data that are related to this research both from theses, journals, articles, as well as news. While searching the data about gay symbols, this study used the internet to obtain information related to the movie being analyzed and watching directly *Boy Meets Boy* movie with the original link to get the gay symbols.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The non-verbal communication shown in the *Boy Meets Boy* movie includes stealing glances, physical touch, gaze, kissing and intimate relationship. Kissing are divided into two scenes, namely lip kissing and hair kiss. Between the lip kissing and hair kiss scenes, there are different symbols are produced. Lip kissing produce the V symbol and hair kiss produce the T and B symbols. In the *Boy Meets Boy* movie shows 3 gay symbols that have been identified from the formulation of Roland Barthes Semiotic Theory, as follows :

Datum 1 & 8 (T and B Symbol)

00:10:18



Figure 1.

00:10:13 – 00:10:53

Harry : *Anal or Oral?*

Johannes : *You did not answer my question, I will not answer yours.*

Harry : *Okay then, minus one for you.*

Harry : *Giving a blow job or having a blow job?*

Johannes : *It's a hard one.*

Johannes : *Are you getting hard? I will crushed into the tree if you touch me.*

Harry : *Top or Bottom?*

Detonation : The picture shows Harry and Johannes riding a bicycle together with Johannes sitting in front while drives and Harry sitting in the back. Harry can be seen really enjoying the moment of riding with Johannes on a bicycle. Another picture shows Harry's hands embracing Johannes's waist who is in front of him. The two of them are still riding the bike together.

Conotation : Harry's way of wanting to sitting in the back on a bicycle was a trick to get Harry closer to Johannes. Harry enjoys having his cock touching the butt of Johannes. The way Harry put his arm around Johannes's waist was trying to get Johannes's attention.

Myth : In the picture above, the meaning of the myth is that touch is also a body language of interest which is very important in developing relationships and people can see that interest by paying attention to how he touches or reaction when touching someone. However, in general men usually like the opposite sex. When a man tries to show his feelings with the same sex, the myth is that the man is gay. When you see Johannes's response, who immediately wants to be invited

to ride a bicycle around the city and allows Harry to embrace his waist. It can be interpreted that Johannes is trying to build a feeling of liking for Harry.

Datum 2 & 9 (T & B Symbol)

00:13:59



Figure 1.2

00:14:34 – 00:14:55

Harry : *But, wait, what? Fuck there is not cam in this computer. In 1998 the computers uses to have cam. Damn. Ok, I got an idea. Yes, wait.*

Harry touches the chin of Johannes in order to observe him to make a portrait of him with paint while they sitting on the same chair.

Denotation : The picture above shows Harry sharing a chair or holding Johannes on his lap. Johannes is still wearing a yellow flower shirt with a white T-shirt inside. Harry was wearing a gray short-sleeved shirt. Harry held Johannes's wrist gently.

Conotation : Harry took Johannes's wrist with a smile and looked at him with interest. Johannes also looked comfortable sitting on Harry's lap.

Myth : In this section, the myth of holding hands is known as a person's attraction to another. The expression of a person's smile is a form of expression of feelings, which is commonly known as a sense of fun and happiness. For a man, it will feel uncomfortable when sitting on laps with other men too because it will feel strange. If around us there are men like Johannes who are very comfortable sitting on a man's lap, we can assume that he is gay and feels happy with the same sex.

Datum 3 & 10 (T & B Symbol)

00:20:34

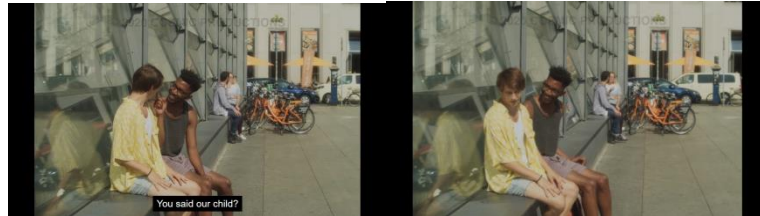


Figure 1.3

00:20:31 – 00:20:42

Johannes : *I mean, don't you think for example our child could help the world being a better place?*

Harry : *Wait? What do you say? "our child?"*

Johannes : *Hmm, ya. Ours, yours, mines, I mean you know what I mean.*

Denotation : In the picture that Johannes was talking about how the world would be better filled with children, and Harry listened very seriously while looking at Johannes. Carrying a large backpack that Harry leaned on the seat, the two of them chatted. In the another picture, Harry answers Johannes's opinion while touching Johannes's nose.

Conotation : Harry is being flirtatious by touching Johannes nose because of him want to get more attention from Johannes.

Myth : Unknowingly a man will be flirtatious when he is in love with his partner. Usually love can make a man who was originally ignorant to be more flirtatious and likes to seek attention. The myth is that when there are flirtatious men around us, that man has feelings for the his target. However, when a man is flirtatious with other men, people will assume that he is gay.

Datum 4 & 11 (T & B Symbol)

00:20:47



Figure 1.4

00:20:52 – 00:21:09

Johannes : *So, my mother raised me with so much energy, effort, and love. And I think, I need to pass that on to somebody.*

Harry : *That was cute.*

Denotation : Johannes and Harry looking at each other and smiled at each other. Harry's position was lying on Johannes's lap. In the picture above, Johannes starts the conversation very happily while looking at Harry. Harry also looks back at Johannes while responding to his conversation.

Conotation : Johannes and Harry's gazes made they are both happy, and give a taste more comfortable with each other. Plus, with Johannes being very comfortable letting Harry lay on his lap.

Myth : The stares carried by Johannes and Harry were a an expression of feelings that he is fascinated or starting to like each other. The myth is that a gay person can easily understand which men are straight and not straight just through eye contact. For them eye contact is a thing most important role in recognizing his partner, because for them eye contact is a non-verbal communication messages that can be conveyed through the eyes and get immediate feedback.

Datum 5 & 12 (T & B Symbol)

00:30:13



Figure 1.5

Denotation : In the picture above, Johannes and Harry are seen waiting for the train at the station. While waiting for the train, Johannes leaned his head on Harry's shoulder. Harry didn't mind at all and rested Johannes's head on his shoulder. It can be seen that Johannes and Harry have entered the train and are sitting together in the train. They listen to music from the headphones they share with each other. Harry's hand held the cellphone while his index finger stroked Johannes's thigh. Johannes looks comfortable and doesn't mind.

Conotation : Johannes was spoiled by resting his head on Harry's shoulder. Because they had a long wait for the train, Johannes looked for opportunities to be spoiled with Harry. Harry flirtatiously teases Johannes by stroking Johannes's thigh in the train. Harry tried to gently stroke Johannes's thigh with his fingers and Johannes really enjoyed it.

Myth : Unknowingly a man will be spoiled and flirty when he is in love with his partner. The myth is that when there are spoiled men around us, those men will be known as weak and graceful men because men themselves are known as cool and strong men. When there are spoiled and flirtatious men around us moreover his spoiled attitude is only aimed at men, then people will assume that he is a gay person.

Datum 6 & 13 (T & B Symbol)

00:39:14



Figure 1.6

00:36:20 – 00:38:40

Harry : *What about you? What do you do?*

Johannes : *What I do? I dance.*

Harry : *I wanna see.*

Johannes : *What?.*

Harry : *You dance.*

Johannes : *No, I don't want.*

Harry : *Come on! You can do it, tell me what you can do.*

Johannes : *Okay! Alright.*

Denotation : The following picture shows Johannes and Harry dancing together in a park. They danced in front of a lake. They held hands, hugged each other, and did some dance moves.

Conotation : The handshakes and hugs that Johannes and Harry did showed they loved each other. There was no sign of doubt from the physical touch they did to each other. Their dance moves are very romantic.

Myth : The myth, hugging is a proof of affection and a sense of mutual support for one another. Hugs can prove that they belong to each other. However, when we see men hugging other men too many people think that the man is gay. But hugging between men and men is not something that should be an issue, it's just that when the hug that occurs lasts long enough it can be concluded that the man is not straight. Especially, when it happens in a public place such as park. A romantic dance is generally performed by female and male dancers. But if the

romantic movements are performed by male and male dancers, then they will be assumed to be a gay couple.

Datum 7 & 14 (T & B Symbol)

00:59:45

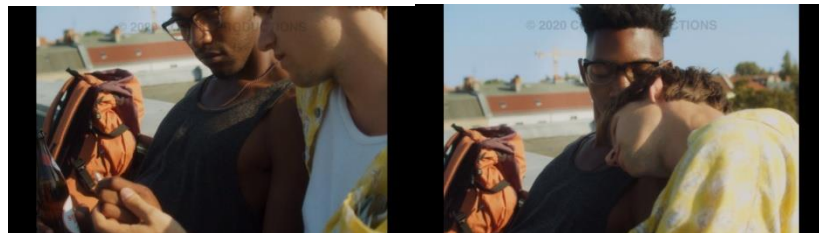


Figure 1.7

00:58:37 – 00:59:00

Johannes : *This is it. Time's up.*

Harry : *Well, I have to be in the airport in 3 hours.*

Johannes : *Ya.. Do you want to see my apartment?*

Denotation : Johannes and Harry sat alone on the rooftop. The weather was hot with the backpack position on Harry's right side. Harry was holding a bottle of beer and a cigarette. Johannes leaned his head on Harry's shoulder and Harry kissed Johannes's hair.

Conotation : Harry looked comfortable letting Johannes rest his head on his shoulder. Harry kissed Johannes's hair to show Harry's affection for Johannes. The hair kiss meant that Harry really loved Johannes.

Myth : In general, a kiss can occur to any area of the body and has meaning in each place. Seeing Harry's attitude of kissing Johannes's head, the myth is that a kiss on the head usually indicates that the person loves the person he kisses. This kiss could be a code that he wants to be with that person forever. Affection that someone has is a natural thing, including the affection of men with men. But if their way of showing affection was like that of a couple between a woman and a man, then that would be considered unusual. This will cause people to question whether they are straight or not.

Datum 15 (V Symbol)

00:05:27

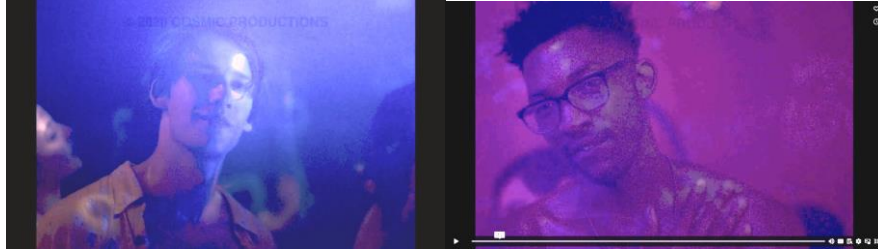


Figure 1.8

Denotation : In the picture, Johannes very flirtatious gaze with his little smile that occasionally appeared on his lips glanced and looked at Harry. He was wearing a T-shirt bright yellow. Harry gave Johannes a teasing look, smiled a little and he was shirtless. Harry made a gesture or body movement of touching his chest. Facial expressions are also included in gestures. Body movements allow a person to communicate his feelings and thoughts (Adinda, 2021, p.2).

Conotation : Johannes gave a flirtatious look like a woman indirectly showing Johannes interest in Harry. This suggests that Johannes desire to get to know more about Harry. Harry also showed body language by touching his chest while looking at Johannes indicating that Harry was flirted by Johannes.

Myth : From the scene above, the eyes are a frequent means of communication used to express interest. If a man who opened his eyes rather large so that the pupils experiencing enlargement and when the eyes fixed looking at someone then it is a communication that symbolizes a feeling interest in that person. Basically, if men are attracted to the opposite sex, they will glance at them when they are around crowd, but the myth is if men glance flirtatious towards other men with a sharp look while smiling a little, showing a body language and long enough, it will lead to the assumption that the man who glance at it is gay.

Datum 16 (V Symbol)

00:06:03



Figure 1.9

Denotation : Johannes and Harry dance together in a nightclub, with Johannes's hand on Harry's shoulder and their eyes fixed on each other. Harry tried to bring his face closer to Johannes's face by holding Johannes's cheek. Harry and Johannes kiss in the middle of a nightclub crowd.

Conotation : Harry's action of bringing his face closer was a form of provoking Johannes's sexual desire. Johannes who couldn't stand it and was provoked by Harry's actions, made Johannes kiss Harry on the lips passionately.

Myth : A kiss is usually interpreted as affection in a relationship, and some people also say that a kiss can strengthen a person's relationship. In general, a man who kisses a woman he likes has two meanings, the man likes the woman or the man only has a momentary sexual appetite. The myth is that if a man kisses a man, then they are a gay couple. The myth is that gay couples will feel delicacy and happiness if they can vent their lust on the man they like, one of which is by kissing.

Datum 17 (V Symbol)

01:01:33



Figure 1.10

Denotation : Harry brought his head closer to Johannes with his eyes closed. Harry's hand held Johannes's face very gently. Johannes also returned his head closer to Harry. Johannes and Harry kissed with Johannes's hand on Harry's chest.

Conotation : Harry's actions at the start were a form to provoke a sexual desire Johannes. Johannes who couldn't stand Harry's actions, making him to kiss Harry's lips full lust.

Myth : A kiss is usually interpreted as affection in a relationship and some people say a kiss can strengthen a person's relationship. The myth is that gay people will feel delicacy and happiness if they can vent their lust on the men they like, one of them through kissing.

Datum 18 (V Symbol)

01:02:06

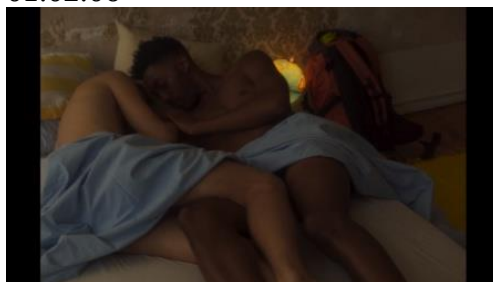


Figure 1.11

Denotation : Harry was seen in a bare chested position and Johannes tried to touch Harry's chest with both hands. The two of them lay naked on the bed in Johannes's room. They cuddle each other in the small bed. Only one light blue blanket covering their sensitive parts.

Conotation : Johannes's hand touched Harry's chest their relationship is getting intimate. Harry and Johannes were having sex or (making love). Harry and Johannes had started to make love bolder.

Myth : Making love is usually done by a husband and wife. This will add a feeling of closeness to your partner and a sense of comfort without any boundaries. This fosters an emotional sense to get satisfaction. Johannes and Harry's actions indicated that they both wanted to make love. The myth is that if

someone has sex with the same gender, they will be considered a social deviation, a sinner, cursed, and even a social disease.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this movie shows symbols related to gay life. From the scenes between the main actors, it turns out that they show symbols through gestures. It is through gestures and other body language that they are identified as gay. Barthes's semiotics also helps in identifying these gay symbols. With three meanings of signs namely denotation, connotation, and myth Roland Barthes's semiotic theory is the right theory for this research. This gay symbols must be known by the general public as knowledge to reduce the possibility of someone entering the gay world. By knowing the existing gestures as explained in this research, it is hoped that people will be able to identify by themselves when they meet gay people in person.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis the *Boy Meets Boy* movie using Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, we can find three symbols that represent gay roles. Roland Barthes's semiotic theory is used to analyze the moment when the main actor performs various non-verbal communications. The non-verbal communication carried out is (eye contact). Gays usually use eye contact with a glance, or steal glances at the man who is the target. Physical touch is also a non-verbal communication that is widely analyzed. This physical touch itself is to get attention such as hugging, kissing, and even riding on a bicycle. Kissing and intimate relationships are the main attraction for gay couples to display their role symbols, because they feel delicacy and happiness when they can vent their lust on people they start to like.

Gay symbols basically have two types, namely the T symbol for Top, where sometimes they will look fashionable and matching. While the second symbol is the B symbol for Bottom. This type of gay will usually wearing women's clothing. One symbol obtained from the analysis of this *Boy Meets Boy* movie is the V symbol for Vers. Gays who have this symbol can position themselves as gay T and can also become gay B.

A total of eighteen datums have been collected. For the T and B symbols there are seven datums. T and B symbols are obtained from the same non-verbal communication scene. Meanwhile, for the V symbol there are four datums from four different non-verbal communication scenes. All symbols are obtained from the three existing meanings, denotation connotation and myth. There are more T and B symbols in this movie because the T and B symbols are the main symbols in the role of a life gay person. Therefore, the non-verbal communication scenes in the *Boy Meets Boy* movie mostly display T and B symbols.

REFERENCES

- Aji, Deny Satrio & Handoyo, P. (2020). Proses Pembentukan Identitas Seksual Kaum Gay di Surabaya. *Jurnal Akademik Neliti*, 6.
- Amalia, D. R., Sari, N. D. P., Saputra, A. A., & Alfaruq, U. (2020). *LINGUISTIK PERSPEKTIF FERDINAND DE SAUSSURE AND IBN JINNI*. 168.
- Amrullah, M. A., & Sokowati, M. E. (2022). *The Representation of Gay on Instagram (Semiotics Analysis of @Alpantuni Account)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta .
- Arsandy, L. W. (2015). *Representasi Identitas Gay Dalam Film “Cinta Yang Dirahasiakan.”* Universitas Airlangga.
- Barthes, R. (1968). *Elements of Semiology* (G. Farrar, Straus (ed.); cetak ulang). Hill and Wang.
- BBC. (2017). Tujuh orang yang mengubah sejarah LGBT. *BBC News Indonesia*, 1.
- Butler, J. (1990). *Gender Trouble* (1st ed.). Routledge.
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Research Design : Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed* (Ed. ke-3). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2012.
- Dawam, A. (2003). Sigmund Freud dan Homoseksual (Sebuah Tinjauan Wacana Keislaman). *Universitas Islam Negri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta*, vol. 2 No. 1 (2003).
- Drescher, J. (2015). Out of DSM : Depathologizing Homosexuality . *National Library of Medicine* , 1.
- Georgiades, A. A. (2002). *Homosexuality in Ancient Greece: The Myth is Collapsing* .

- Hafizah Ananda, G. (2020). *LGBT dalam Pandangan Hukum Islam dan Hak Asasi Manusia*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Hall, S. (2005). *REPRESENTATION Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*.
- Juniman, P. T. (2017). Konten Gay dalam Film Lebih Berdampak pada Anak. *CNN Indonesia*, 2.
- Khoraima, K. (2017). Faktor Yang Melatarbelakangi Seseorang Menjadi Gay di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana*.
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Littlejohn, S. W. (2009). *Theories of Human Communication* (9th ed.). Jakarta : Salemba Humanika, 2014.
- Littlejohn, S. W. (2016). *Theories of Human Communication* (11th ed.). Waveland Press, 2016.
- Malika, N., & Chanissa, H. (2022). Mengenal Berbagai Ragam Identitas Seksual dan Gender. *Universitas Ciputra Creating World Class Entrepreneurs* , 1.
- Mulyadi, M. (2012). RISET DESAIN DALAM METODOLOGI PENELITIAN . *JURNAL STUDI KOMUNIKASI DAN MEDIA* , 72.
- Novchi Widya, R. (2018). Komunikasi Non Verbal Homoseksual (Studi Fenomenologi Simbol Komunikasi Kaum Gay di Pekanbaru). *Jurnal Psikologi Perseptual*. <https://doi.org/10.24176/perseptual.v3i1.2317>
- Pradopo, R. D. (2012). Semiotika: Teori, Metode, dan Penerapannya Dalam Pemaknaan Sastra. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 76.
- Rahmasari, D. (2018). *Homofobia dalam Film Indonesia (Analisis Semiotika dalam Film Suka Ma Suka dan Film Lovely Man)*. Universitas Islam Indonesia.
- Riandi, A. P. (2022). Pengertian Film : Definisi, Jenis dan Fungsinya. *Kompas.Com*, 1.
- Rijalulhaq, F. (2015). Cowok Feminin, Berbahayakah ? *Kompasiana*, 2.
- Ritonga, Elfiyanti & Pohan, R. (2018). Komunikasi Komunitas Khusus “LGBT.” *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Kajian Islam*, 84.
- Rosa, M. C. (2021). *Homoseksual Bukan Kelainan Kelainan Jiwa? Ini Penjelasan dari sisi Psikologi*. 1.

- Rozali, N. F., Latiff, Z. A., & Baharuddin, N. A. (2018). Social Media Exposure among Children Leads to Growing Numbers of LGBT Community in Malaysia . *Jurnal Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 78.
- Sanchez Lopez, D. (2021). *Boy Meets Boy*. from <https://www.amazon.com>
- Sari, P. M. (2021). *The Analysis Of Homosexual In The Main Character Chiron In Movie Script "MOONLIGHT" By Berry Jenkins*. Universitas Darma Persada.
- Sujana, I. N., Setyawati, K. A., & Ujanti, N. M. P. (2018). "The Existence Of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Community In The Perspective Of A State Based On Pancasila. *Jurnal Universitas Gadjah Mada*.
- Triastuti, E. (2021). Komunitas gay di Indonesia menggunakan media sosial untuk meruntuhkan batasan dan stigma. *The Conversation*, 1.
- Vanderstoep, S. W., & Johnston, D. D. (2009). *RESEARCH METHODS for EVERYDAY LIFE* .
- Verhaar, J. W. . (2010). *Pengantar Linguistik*. Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada University.
- Wibisono, P., & Sari, Y. (2021). ANALISIS SEMIOTIKA ROLAND BARTHES DALAM FILM BINTANG KETJIL KARYA WIM UMBOH MISBACH YUSA BIRA . *Jurnal Dinamika Ilmu Komunikasi* , 32.
- Wijana, I. D. P. (2011). *Analisis Wacana Pragmatik*. Surakarta Yuma Pustaka, 2011.