

GAY SELF CONCEPT AND PRESENTATION AT ART ACTIVITIES GROUP IN PADANG CITY

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Article history: received 08 April 2024; revised 16 May 2024; accepted 14 June 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jssah.v4i2.10612>

Abstract. This study wants to know about gay self-concept and how self-presentation is displayed when in a family environment. Gay Padang City. The method used is a qualitative research method using dramaturgical theory. Dramaturgy by Erving Goffman, is a theory that explains that humans live life like a drama by playing various roles when interacting with other people. The research informants consisted of two people who claimed to be gay, namely Carlo and Fredo. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The research data were collected by means of observation, interviews, and documentation. Researchers also interviewed their friends in the arts group who were also gay. The results showed that the two informants had a self-concept as gay who identified himself as a person with deviant sexual behavior. The front stage in the family environment shows that both informants limit their interactions and control their attitudes because they do not want their families to know that they are gay. Meanwhile, on the front stage of the gay fellow group in art activities, the two informants were more free to express themselves and were not ashamed to show their identity as gay. Both informants consciously manage the impression of the self-presentation that is done.

Keywords: gay; self concept; self presentation; dramaturgical.

I. INTRODUCTION

Every human being interacts with each other and communicates with each other wherever they are because humans are social beings who can never live without other humans. The way humans present themselves will vary depending on who, when and where the interaction is being carried out. A waitress will present herself as a cafe rule in front of visitors by dressing neatly according to the rules of the cafe where she works and will kindly serve cafe visitors with different characteristics. The waitress will make a different self-presentation when they are at home and carry out the role of a wife to her husband or a mother to her children who do various household chores. She can be angry and upset with her child who is lazy to study or she can grumble because her husband often comes home late at night. All self-presentations are made in accordance with the needs of what is expected from the interactions carried out. Likewise with homosexuals or those who like the same sex, both men and women. They continue to interact with other humans regardless of their chosen sexual orientation. Homosexuality is a feeling of being attracted to people of the same sex, with or without physical relationships [1]. Homosexual men are called gay and homosexual women are called lesbians [2].

In Indonesia, the phenomenon of homosexuality has existed for a long time and even has an organization. The first gay organization in Indonesia was Lambda Indonesia, which was formed on March 1, 1982. This organization also

became the first openly gay organization in Asia. Lambda Indonesia was established with a secretariat in Solo, after which branches were soon formed in Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Jakarta and other places. Lambda Indonesia also published Bulletin G: A Cheerful Lifestyle (1982-1982). One of the activists who fight for homosexual rights in Indonesia [3]. From the initial observations made, the gay phenomenon is easier to find than the lesbi phenomenon. In its development in the social life of the city of Padang, gay people began to worry about their existence in public places such as malls, cafes, pubs and karaoke places. One of the places used by gays to gather and interact with each other is at KFC Ahmad Yani and KFC Alana. In this place, it is easy to find gay people who are gathering. Usually they gather with their friends who are also gay to just share and interact with each other, while for the lesbi phenomenon, researchers have not directly found this phenomenon. Researchers found a gay phenomenon in an art activity group in Padang City. This art activity group has recovered members who have heterosexual and homosexual sexual orientations. Members of art activities groups who have a homo sexual orientation are men who like men or commonly called gays. Consciously or unconsciously those who are gay are familiar with each other, the background of the same sex orientation causes them to form a small group, namely a gay group consisting of five people. In the group they are free.

Actualizing themselves as gay without the shame and awkwardness because they have accepted it. Just like humans in general. Gays also carry out interpersonal

communication, namely communication that occurs between two individuals. Self-concept is one aspect that influences how gay people interact within the scope of interpersonal communication. In this case, it is how the gay person communicates with his fellow family members and with his gay friends in the art activity group. As stated by Jalaluddin Rahmat that a person who has a positive self-concept in issuing opinions, ideas or ideas to others [4].

Researchers saw that some of them who were gay were very open when they were invited to communicate. Some of them also do not close themselves in interacting with others regardless of their sexual behavior. Just as in general when a person interacts, gays also show certain things regarding their self-concept both verbally and non-verbally. The self-presentation made by gays to their interaction partners tends to be different. There are gays who show both verbally and nonverbally that they are gay like the way they talk, use certain words or symbols that they use. However, there are also gays in disguise that don't even show it. This is influenced by who they interact with and what gay people expect in their interactions. Whether we realize it or not, humans express their identity in social interactions through self-presentation. The self-presentation made is also influenced by their family background, education, and work. The self-presentation made by gays in the peer group or in this case the gay self-presentation in the art activity group may be different from the self-presentation they do when they are in a family or community environment. Considering that the phenomenon of homosexuality is still not necessarily accepted by the family and the community, especially Indonesia, which adheres to eastern customs, this causes gays to hide their identity as gay or even behave as they are and show their identity as gay. Self-concept is also a part that influences how self-presentation will be displayed when interacting. To see the self-presentation, it will first be known what kind of self-concept a gay person has until he makes a self-presentation with his interacting opponent. However, gays are still social beings who are involved in social interactions for various purposes. On the other hand, the reality that occurs in people in West Sumatra is that people perceive homosexuality as something that is contrary to religion and customary norms. This is what makes researchers interested in conducting further research with the aim of (1) To find out how the self-concept of men who behave homosexually. (2) To describe the self-presentation of men who behave homosexually in their family environment.

Homosexuality

Homosexuality is a feeling of being sexually attracted to people of the same sex, meaning that men who are sexually and emotionally attracted to men and women who are sexually and emotionally attracted to other women [2]. While homosexual is a term that is assigned to both people with a strong preference for sex partners of the same sex and to people who, regardless of preference, engage in sex with the same sex [5]. The term gay refers to male homophile. This term emerged when the emancipation movement of homosexuals (both men and women) was born which was triggered by the Stonewall incident in New York in the 60s.

The term gay refers to a lifestyle, a proud, open, and sometimes militant attitude towards society. People who call themselves gay, their gayness is considered to cover the whole person [1]. The term gay tends to refer to self-identity, as if a person's sexual acts or sexual orientation are everything that shapes his personality. Sexual identity or biological sex refers to the result of the division of sex by chromosomal, chromatin (genetic), gonadal, hormonal or somatic (phenotypic, biotypic). More generally, sexual identity refers to masculinity and femininity from a physical point of view, especially the external genitalia [6]. It was further explained that a person's sexual concept basically consists of: (1) Sexual identity (biological sex), namely in the form of gradations of masculinity or femininity. (2) Gender role behavior (either determined by the culture or in the form of self-choice that challenges the culture). (3) Especially in modern society, namely sexual orientation (either in accordance with the provisions of the culture or deviating from those provisions). Homosexuality exists in almost all human societies. A number of societies have institutionalized the role of homosexuality, such as the Koniag tribe who socialized several boys from infancy to fill the female role. Among the Siwan tribe in Africa, all men and boys are expected to have anal intercourse and it is odd if they do not [5]. Meanwhile in Indonesia, one of the homosexual relationships was found in Aceh in the 20th century by C. Snouck Hurgronje who reported homosexual relations carried out by uleebangs in Aceh, who really liked young male slaves from Nias because of their good looks, besides homosexual relationships. also found among Acehnese traders living on the east coast [6].

Causes of Homosexuality

For the general public, being homosexual may be considered disgusting and even a pervert. Research was also conducted to find out the causes of homosexuality, both in terms of psychodynamic development, hormonal biologics, and cultural influences, giving varied results and invites a lot of controversy, due to the large number of conflicting opinions. According to Alien, homosexuality can be caused by four things: (1) Rejection of the mother. Affection for the mother (or substitute for the mother figure) is a psychological bridge for a boy to transfer the love he gets from the mother figure to another female figure. In general, they tend to transfer emotions from parents (of the opposite sex) to their future partners. A child who has never loved his mother, is unable to transfer his affection to another woman because he has never experienced and learned it. (2) Excessive attachment to mother. Is one side of the Oedipus complex, which is generally formed due to the "subtle" rejection of the father figure. This can happen because the father figure for the child does not exist, because the father died when the child was still a baby, or was forced by circumstances to go away from his family. Boys have no example to shape their personality, no masculine figure to emulate. So that it will identify itself as a woman, growing the feminine side and followed by a sense of being able to love fellow men. (3) Enmity with father. Enmity with father is also one side of the Oedipus complex. This is very common in research on homosexuality. Many homosexual

behavior is found because the father figure is someone who is destructive, such as alcoholics, brutal and treats his mother badly. This is what makes a boy without coercion choose to identify himself with a more feminine figure. The choice to become a more feminine individual is strongly influenced by individual unconscious factors. (4) Excessive affection for fathers who are less able to act as fathers. A child who is raised in a family where the father is not able to act as a good father (does not reflect the masculine side at all), so that his wife leaves him, can affect the formation of the child's personality to become a homosexual. In some cases a child who is raised with a non-masculine father figure may receive information that his mother/woman is cruel, so that the child will worship his mother even more [7].

Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication is communication between people face to face, which allows each participant to capture the reactions of others directly, both verbally and non-verbally. Meanwhile, according to Effendy, interpersonal or interpersonal communication can take place between two people who are actually alone, such as a husband and wife having a conversation, or between two people in a meeting, for example between a paper presenter and one of the participants in a seminar [8]. Interpersonal communication is the process of exchanging messages between one person and at least one another, face-to-face that allows each participant to capture the reactions of others directly, either verbally or nonverbally so as to produce immediate feedback. As the most complete and most perfect communication, interpersonal communication plays an important role as long as humans still have emotions. In fact, face-to-face communication makes people feel more familiar with each other, in contrast to communication through mass media such as newspapers, television and other communication technologies that make people feel alienated [9]. The factors that influence interpersonal communication are [4]: (1) Self-concept. Someone who has a positive self-concept will be able to issue everything that is in him, especially in issuing opinions, ideas or ideas to others. (2) Believe in yourself. A person who does not believe in himself tends to avoid communication situations, for fear that others will belittle or turn him on. (3) Interpersonal attractions. The attraction that occurs between interpersonal communication actors can be used as a tool to predict interpersonal communication that will occur, meaning that the more attracted someone is to other people, the greater the tendency to communicate. (4) Gender. Interpersonal communication is influenced by gender differences.

Self Concept

According to William D. Brooks, self-concept is the view and feeling we have about ourselves. This perception of self may be psychological, social and physical [4]. The self-concept is formed from two components, namely: (1) Cognitive Component. It is an individual's knowledge about himself, for example "I am gay" or "I am a lesbian". The cognitive component is an explanation of "who am I"? which will create an objective picture of myself (the picture about my self), and give birth to a self-image. (2) Affective Component. It is an individual's evaluation of himself. This

assessment will form self-acceptance, as well as self-esteem in the individual. An example of a statement from the affective component is "even though I am gay but I am happy". So the affective component is a person's subjective picture of himself. According to William D. Brooks and Philip Emmert, both have a major influence on interpersonal communication patterns. Meanwhile, Fitts argued that self-concept is a frame of reference in interacting with the environment. Hendriati explained that self-concept is a description that a person has of himself, which is formed through experiences gained from interaction with the environment [4].

Dramaturgy

This theory was put forward by Erving Goffman, an American sociologist who since the appearance of his books and essays in the 1950s has had an influence not only in the sphere of symbolic interaction but also among social scientists in general. One of his most famous works is *The Presentation Of Self in Everyday Life* (1959). Goffman in Mulyana explains that individuals do not just take the role of others, but depend on others to complete the self-image [9]. The self is temporary in the sense that the self is short-term, playing a role, because it is always demanded by different social roles whose interactions with society take place in short episodes [9]. Self-presentation, as stated by Goffman, aims to obtain a definition of the situation and social identity for individuals in their environment, which will affect whether or not appropriate interactions are in the existing situation. Boyer in Ardianto also revealed that self-presentation is often also called (impression management), which is an act of presenting oneself that is displayed by each individual to form the expected self-image [10]. Goffman introduced the concept of dramaturgy which is a theatrical performance, which focuses on social life as a series of dramatic performances similar to stage plays. There are actors and audiences, the task of the actor is only to prepare himself with various supporting attributes of the role he plays, while how that meaning is created, it is the audience who gives interpretation [11].

By following a theatrical analogy, Goffman talks about the back stage and the front stage: (1) Back stage. Back stage or back stage is a place where individuals prepare their roles or dressing rooms to prepare and practice to play their roles on the front stage. The backstage is a place where facts are hidden and allows for informal actions to occur. According to Goffman, because people generally try to display an idealistic picture of themselves in public, they inevitably feel that they have to hide something in their actions. First, the actor may want to hide hidden pleasures, such as drinking before a performance, or in this case gays dating same-sex partners try not to show it on stage. Second, actors may wish to conceal mistakes made during the preparation of a performance, as well as steps taken to correct those mistakes. For example, in this case a gay person who inadvertently shows their gay identity by inadvertently expresses their interest in men while on the front stage and tries to cover it up. Third, actors may feel the need to show the final result and hide the process of producing it. For example, a gay man who has a girlfriend to cover up his gay

identity but when he communicates with men both verbally and nonverbally still shows that from the audience that making a final product involves "dirty work". Dirty work includes tasks that are physically unclean, semi-legal, cruel and other bad ways. Fifth, in carrying out certain actions, actors may insert other standards. Sixth, the actor may feel the need to hide certain insults or agree to be insulted as long as the behavior continues. Generally, actors have a constant interest in hiding all facts from the audience [11].

(2) Front stage. Front stage is a place or social event that allows individuals to perform a formal role or act like an actor. In the front stage area, someone displays a role that has been prepared in advance, this area is watched by the audience or audience. Front stage includes setting and personal front (self-appearance). Setting refers to the physical scene that usually has to be there if the actor is to play the role. In this case, the setting is a place where gay people interact, for example the family environment. The personal front (self-appearance) is further divided into two parts. First, the appearance to us of the actor's social status [11]. For example, gays who use slimfit shirts and pants from well-known or branded brands. Second, the style of behavior (manner). This style of behavior shows the way we walk, sit, talk, look, and so on [4]. For example, in this case gays who walk gracefully and speak softly, or gays who look dashing like macho men, are muscular and have a sixpack body. Another technique found by Goffman is mystification. This technique is used by some actors to create their charisma [9]. He explained that actors often tend to mystify their performances by keeping social distance between themselves and the audience. By limiting social contact, they try to create admiration or fascination in the audience. Goffman concludes Presentation of Self in Everyday Life with additional thoughts on the art of managing impressions. In general, impression management leads to caution against a series of unexpected actions, such as unexpected gestures, unfavorable distractions and speech errors [11]. It can be concluded that humans always manage the impression or information to be conveyed so that it creates impressions and judgments from others as expected.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is qualitative research. This approach was chosen because it is better able to find the definition of the situation and symptoms of the subject, the motives of the subject's behavior, the feelings and emotions of the person being observed, which is the definition of the situation of the subject under study. Through this approach we can get to know the subject personally and see them develop their own definition of the world, how the subject views and interprets his life [12]. In this study, the researcher uses a conceptual framework using dramaturgy theory and will apply the concept to systematically describe what the gay self-concept looks like and how he presents himself in the family environment. This research was conducted in Padang City for five months from April to August 2021. The place where

the research was conducted was at the informant's house and where the informant often gathered with his friends, namely KFC Alana and Rumah Kopi Nunos. Researchers conducted 3 interviews with informants each. Interviews with Carlo were conducted on 1 May 2013, 5 May 2013 and 8 July 2021. While interviews with Fredo were conducted on 1 August 2021, 2 August 2021 and 30 August 2021.

Previously, the researcher had known Carlo, who was a friend of the researcher and acknowledged his identity as gay. Researchers have known Carlo for 4 years, from Carlo the researchers asked about the picture of gay life in the city of Padang and other information that researchers needed. Next, Carlo introduced his friend, Fredo, who was Carlo's friend in the art activity group. Fredo also claimed to be gay and Fredo was willing to be an informant in this research. This art activity group consists of 5 people, they are homosexual men. Previously, Carlo also invited 3 other friends to be informants in this research, but they were not willing for various reasons such as embarrassment, and fear of being known by others. However, when Fredo was asked to be an informant in this research, Fredo did not refuse. Although at first Fredo was a little hesitant, Carlo managed to convince Fredo until finally Fredo agreed to become an informant. Identity of Research Informants.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Carlo's case

The first informant in this study was Carlo (pseudonym). Carlo comes from the city of Padang and is currently studying for an undergraduate degree at one of the universities in the city of Padang. Carlo has a height of 170cm, white skin, thin face, thin body and wears minus glasses. Carlo said that at first his feelings for the boy began to grow since childhood. Carlo admitted that he was interested in seeing his father's handsome employees and other supporting factors were because since childhood Carlo had seen his father figure who was the type of man who really took care of his family so that he grew excessive admiration for the male figure, which was revealed by Carlo in an interview that conducted by a researcher on May 5, 2021: "People may start with a broken heart, or have been sodomized or something, but if I like boys, there's no reason for it as time goes on. From a young age, he didn't know anything, didn't know love. Maybe if there really has to be a reason, it's because of family". Since childhood, Carlo's father and mother had a less harmonious relationship and were often involved in domestic conflicts. Carlo's mother and father work as entrepreneurs who have very busy working hours, so they spend most of their time away from home for work and Carlo is forced to live with a housemaid. Carlo is the third of four children, Carlo has an older brother and sister and a younger sister. Due to the close age gap with his older sister, Carki plays with his older sister more often. Like playing with dolls, cooking and other girls' games. This is what makes Carlo's characteristics a spoiled child, soft and smooth in his feelings because he tends to adapt more to feminine things from his older sister.

One day, Carlo's mother and father got into a conflict that was so intense that Carlo's mother finally left the house and took all the valuables to sell. Until now Carlo's mother has never returned home and has divorced his father. Since then Carlo's family has had serious financial problems. Carlo's father rose to play the role of both a father and a mother, Carlo's father was the one who took care of all kinds of household matters, both cooking, washing dishes, washing clothes, preparing school equipment for Carlo and also still earning a living for his four children. Carlo's father continues to raise his four children with love and responsibility. Seeing the figure of his father like that, Carlo began to yearn for a man like his father who really cares for the family and plays his role in the family very well. As revealed in an interview on May 5, 2021, "My father plays the role of a mother in the family like cooking, washing and preparing the children's equipment before going to school such as my clothes, my underwear and my bikini milk. Yes, the one who guided me and I began to feel more and more interested and one day I wanted to have a companion like my father and I feel amused when a girl pays more attention to me, it's really amused".

Carlo revealed that his father played the role of both a mother and a father at the same time. This makes her admire the male figure and causes excessive love so that she grows the desire to live with a man who can protect her and make her feel comfortable. This is also supported because Carlo has never felt the love of a mother because so far the love and attention he has only received from a father. Carlo did not have a close relationship with his mother because since childhood he had been abandoned by his mother and until when he was an adult he also rarely met and exchanged news with his mother. Carlo thought that his mother knew how Carlo's sexual orientation was and that made their relationship even more strained. As Carlo said in an interview conducted on May 5, 2021: "I have a not-so-good relationship with my mother, while other friends and I are safe with my mother. Sometimes when I want to buy this, I have to find my own money so I can buy it, just try it if I realize that the others will definitely work on it". From the results of the interview, Carlo revealed that he sometimes felt that his family had not treated him fairly because even though his mother was no longer in Padang, his mother still had a good relationship with his brother, sister and brother. After graduating from high school, Carlo did not go straight to college, Carlo, who was a member of an art activity group in the city of Padang and chose to focus first on the group of arts activities to participate in various competitions at the national level. Apart from living with his father, Carlo also lives with his brother. Carlo's brother is also studying at one of the state universities in Padang. Carlo admitted that he was not close to his brother and was indifferent to each other. This is because previously Carlo was often involved in conflicts with his brother so that they too had a less harmonious relationship. Carlo said that his brother's needs were often met by Carlo's father such as clothes, shoes, pants, cellphones and laptops. If at that time Carlo's father was having financial problems, Carlo's father was still looking for ways to provide for his brother's needs. Unlike Carlo,

who has to work alone if he wants something, Carlo's father always has an excuse not to buy him what Carlo needs. As Carlo said in an interview on May 5, 2013: "I think maybe when I finished high school, my father started to show favoritism. If it was just my brother, he would have given this to his will. It's my turn to ask, my father always has a reason. Maybe one of the factors is because I am "like this" this time. At first the sad father was also picky about it, but after a while, I just gave up, what can I do?"

Fredo's case

The second informant of this research is Fredo, Fredo is also a student who is currently studying at one of the State Universities in Padang City. Fredo has a height of 170 cm, well built and contains, has a light yellow skin color. Fredo is the third of six children. Relationships in the family are no problems and run harmoniously. Fredo admitted that he became gay because he was influenced by the environment. Previously, since childhood, Fredo had a normal life and sexual orientation, Fredo admitted that since elementary school he had liked the opposite sex until high school. Fredo joined as one of the members of an art activity group in Padang. In this art activity group, Fredo meets people who are gay or who like fellow men, but they are more open to it and accept each other's conditions. This causes Fredo to feel comfortable being friends with them and eventually has an influence on Fredo, and is supported by the talent that Fredo has had for being gay since childhood. Fredo admitted that his parents did not know that he was a homosexual because he was very careful about his attitude when interacting at home. The attitude controlled by Fredo is a form of impression management that he wants to show that he is a man who likes women or is heterosexual. This is in accordance with what was expressed by Goffman that actors try to use certain techniques to foster an impression in certain situations with certain goals [9]. While still in high school, Fredo had a relationship with a woman in a bond called courtship. Just like Carlo, Fredo also joined as a member of an art activity group, in which many of his friends claimed to be gay who liked other men. Those who claim to be gay, unconsciously create a small community because they feel they have the same background, namely liking men. When they get together they share experiences with each other, especially in terms of romantic relationships. Including Fredo who admits that he has the "talent" to be homosexual, because Fredo realizes that he has a feminine side that is bigger than humans. He has continuous gradations of heterosexual and homosexual levels and a continuum consisting of seven levels ranging from 0 to 6 [1].

From this information, it is explained that when Fredo first became gay, he joined an art activity group and met his friends who liked fellow men in the art activity group. They are more open and over time this has an influence on Fredo. Fredo becomes a homosexual and begins to have relationships with men. Fredo admits he prefers a younger man or commonly called popcorn. When he graduated from high school, Fredo studied in Jakarta at the PLN High School, but he admitted that he could not afford to study in Jakarta and finally decided to return to Padang. Fredo admitted that while in Jakarta he had a relationship with a

man he knew from Facebook. They exchanged cell phone numbers and then met each other. After getting to know each other, Fredo dated a man he knew from this social networking site for about 10 months. Fredo admitted that at that time he was comfortable having a special relationship with a man he liked and really enjoyed the comfort he got in that relationship. As stated by Fredo in an interview conducted by researchers on August 1, 2021: Contacts from Facebook keep exchanging numbers with telephones, over time they become close, and eventually they become friends. At that time, it was about 10 months and then after breaking up I was confused, but not for long because I also returned to Padang because I felt that I couldn't study there because the major was difficult. After returning to Padang and meeting his fellow art group members, Fredo became more and more convinced that he was gay. Fredo is back in a relationship with a man and he admits he feels comfortable being gay. Although he had to cover up his gay identity in certain situations. Fredo is the type of person who maintains his image in front of others, he can only be open with the closest people he trusts.

Carlo & Fredo Self Concept

Self-concept can also be interpreted as an overall study of one's appearance, behavior, feelings, attitudes, abilities and resources (Lambenne and Greene, 1969). In this study, from the two informants that the researchers interviewed and saw, their self-concept was found based on the cognitive and effective components as previously described in the literature review on self-concept. In the first informant, Carlo, he revealed that his self-concept had been formed since childhood and as he grew older he became more confident in his self-concept as gay. Carlo realized himself as a gay man who liked men and his self-awareness as gay gave birth to a self-image which is a cognitive component of self-concept. As for the effective component which is an individual research on him. Carlo has accepted himself as gay he feels there is no problem with it. As excerpts from the interview revealed by Carlo below which was conducted by the researcher on May 5, 2021: "I'm uncomfortable when people say that, especially my neighbors, maybe at first I thought about it too, but the more I come here, the more I don't care what people say, after all. I also don't bother them with my current situation, I also don't ask them so why do I have to think about what people say".

Carlo revealed that he had accepted his condition as a gay person both physically and emotionally. At first Carlo also felt uncomfortable when people around his house talked about his sexual behavior. However, over time Carlo became indifferent and did not care about other people's assessment of him. Carlo consciously identifies himself as gay who has deviant sexual behavior as explained by Carlo in an interview conducted by researchers when asking if Carlo has the desire to turn into a normal man. "How come, who doesn't have a normal life, just what about it, now I just accept myself like this first because this is what makes me comfortable. For the future, just keep flowing".

The researcher analyzed from the answer, Carlo is fully aware that what he is doing now is not normal as a homosexual, but he accepts it because he is happy with what

he is doing. Carlo identified himself as someone who committed deviant behavior by being a homosexual. This can be seen from the results of the interview above. Meanwhile, the second informant, Fredo, said that his concept of being gay had only been formed since he started joining an art group and meeting his gay friends. Since childhood, he realized that he had the talent to be gay because Fredo had a feminine side that was more prominent than masculine, Fredo behaved gracefully both from the style of speech and from the way he behaved and interacted. It was the environment that then influenced Fredo to become gay. Previously, Fredo was still secretive about it, but after meeting his fellow gay friends in the art activity group, Fredo was also influenced. Fredo who is cognitively aware that he has a sensitive and melancholic nature and is gentle like a girl. Fredo's effort to control his mood is a form of impression management or impression management when interacting with other people as stated by Goffman in Mulyana, impression management is used by individuals in forming the impression they want to make when presenting themselves [9]. The researcher analyzed that Fredo also identified himself as someone who behaved homosexually, this was expressed when the researcher asked if he had the desire to change and live a normal life in the interview that the researcher did and Fredo said: Definitely have, I also don't rule out the possibility that one day it might can like girls again. Personally, I already have a plan for how long I have to get married and have a family. It's just that, over time, it's still a process, so you can just enjoy it first, don't force it too much. Based on the explanations of the two informants, the researcher concludes that the two research informants are equally aware of what their self-concept is like, namely that they are gay and they are fully aware of the situation and accept it. As explained by William D. Brooks and Philip Emmert in Rakhmat, that the self-concept of the two informants is included in the form of self-esteem, which includes an assessment, estimation, regarding self-worth. For example, the informants realized that they are melancholic, sensitive, gentle and have a feminine side that is bigger than the masculine side. As stated by William D. Brooks self-concept is the view and how we feel about ourselves. This perception of self can be psychological, social and physical. [4] which consists of a cognitive component, namely the individual's knowledge about himself, for example "I say I am gay" or "I am a lesbian. The cognitive component is an explanation of "who am I"? which will create an objective picture of myself (the picture about my self), and give birth to a self-image. While the second component is the Affective component which is an individual research on him. This assessment will form self-acceptance, as well as self-esteem in the individual. An example of a statement from an effective component is "even though I'm gay but I'm happy". So the effective component is a person's subjective picture of himself [4].

This self-concept is also in line with Cooley's opinion in the looking-glass-self theory, which departs from a person's understanding of his own self-concept that he gains from interactions with other people. This concept works like when someone looks in a mirror. When a person looks in the

mirror, he sees what is reflected by the mirror, namely the person's image [11]. In this case, Carlo and Fredo formed a self-concept not only by looking at themselves but also from the opinions of others about themselves. The assessment of the interaction opponent also helps shape the self-concept of Carlo and Fredo, henceforth the self-concept will also affect the self-presentation that will be carried out in social interactions.

Carlo and Fredo's Self Presentation Family Environment

Goffman states that individuals do not just take on the role of others, but depend on others to complete their self-image. Goffman argues that the "self" is temporary in the sense that the self is short-term, playing a role, because it is always demanded by different social roles whose interactions with society take place in short episodes [4]. Attitude is one of the important aspects in interacting and becomes an influential thing for others to give an assessment of that person. Attitude is a tendency to act, perceive, think, and feel in the face of objects, ideas, situations or values. Attitude is not behavior, but is a tendency to behave in certain ways towards the object of attitude [4]. The object of an attitude may be an object, a person, an attitude term that stands alone. Attitude must be followed by the word "towards" or "to" the object of attitude. Based on this understanding, in this study the researcher observed how Carlo and Fredo's presentations interacted in their family environment and how short episodes were made by Carlo and Fredo.

Carlo's Self Presentation in a Family Environment

In terms of the front stage, the setting where Carlo plays a role is the family environment. At home, Carlo lives with his father and brother, while Carlo's brother and sister have been working outside the city and only come home when they have time off from the company where they work. And the observations that researchers have made, Carlo rarely gathers with his family members when he is at home because Carlo's father works from the morning and only comes home this afternoon. Carlo was at home with only his father and brother. When at home, Carlo prefers to be in his room doing many things, such as doing homework, watching movies, listening to music or just sleeping. Sometimes Carlo also watches TV in the living room but alone, his brother almost never watches TV with Carlo. Aban Carlo is also not much different from Carlo, he is more often in the room. From the observations made by the researchers, interactions at Carlo's house are quite limited because each family member is busy with their own business. Each family member is more often in the room and only leaves the room to watch TV, eat and clean the house. This was also triggered by Carlo and his brother's poor relationship. Meanwhile, interactions with Carlo's father were only mediocre, such as watching TV together in the living room and helping with cooking and washing clothes. Carlo does not have a housekeeper so all the housework is done together and sometimes alternates with each other. Personal front or self-appearance at home, Carlo wears comfortable clothes, usually Carlo wears a t-shirt and shorts made of cotton. Carlo admitted that he didn't really care about his appearance, as Carlo said when the researcher interviewed Carlo on May 5,

2021: "I still make things that I like and I'm comfortable with, there aren't any certain rules, the important thing is that they look good".

From these answers, comfort in using an item is a major factor in presenting one's appearance. Carlo also doesn't take care of his body and keeps himself clean. If he has more money, Carlo sometimes goes to the salon for a cream bath. In terms of behavior or manners, from the way he sits, talks, and looks, it can be seen that his feminine side is visible, such as his body language which is slightly curvaceous and graceful, showing gentleness. In a family environment, although Carlo has a deep voice, Carlo tends to speak softly because it is innate since childhood. There is nothing that Carlo made up of his behavior in a family environment because he did not try to lie to anyone including his family and himself. In terms of impression management which is carried out in the family, Carlo tries to limit himself more in interacting, it can be seen from Carlo's attitude that he spends more time in his room. Regarding his identity as gay, Carlo never said directly to his family, but according to Carlo his family knew about it from stories of neighbors around his house who often said negative things about Carlo's sexual orientation. As a child Carlo still tries to keep his father's feelings by choosing to be a quiet person when he is at home.

Fredo's Self Presentation in a Family Environment

In terms of the front stage, the setting where Fredo presents his role is the family environment. The personal front of Fredo's appearance at home is not much different from Carlo's. Fredo used everyday clothes when he was at home such as a t-shirt and shorts that he felt comfortable with. Fredo admitted to maintaining his appearance by maintaining cleanliness, washing his face diligently and occasionally going to the salon as stated by Fredo in an interview on August 1, 2021: I am not a metrosexual type, it's just that for me keeping my body clean is important for anyone, either boy or girl. Yes, it's only natural, sometimes if you have time to go to the salon once in a while but not too often. From the results of the interview, the researcher saw that the personal front or self-appearance displayed by Fredo in the family environment was not much different from Carlo and in terms of appearance. Wear something comfortable to use and keep it clean. In terms of behavior or manners, Fredo admits that he is gentle, graceful and the women who show his feminine side. All members of Fredo's family know that the behavior or manner shown by Fredo is innate since childhood. His speaking style tends to be spoiled and gentle when talking to other people just like Carlo. As stated by Fredo in an interview conducted on August 1, 2021: "At home, it's just the same, how come the style of speech is like outside, from a young age he has this style, he's spoiled and continues to be a bit like a girl, that's how he talks, Mom also realizes my behavior is like that I'm fine, but I don't know if I'm gay." Fredo explained that since childhood he has been closer to his older sister and since childhood he has also often played with his sister's female friends and this has more or less influenced the formation of Fredo's characteristics. Fredo's friends also realized that Fredo looked like a cute boy but Fredo was indifferent to this response. When in high

school Fredo once dated a woman who was his high school friend and the woman accepted Fredo as he is. In addition, the environment also affects Fredo's manners, his fellow art group friends are often kamayu, gentle and waving and Fredo admits that he is increasingly affected because he often gathers with his fellow art group friends. But for the language he uses when interacting in the family environment. Fredo admitted that he was very careful about his words and the language he used because he didn't want to make his family suspicious. Interaction carried out in the family environment is also limited because Fredo admits to being ignorant in the family environment. Fredo's father works in Bandung and only returns to Padang when he is off work. His two older brothers were married. While interactions with his mother only when necessary, such as asking for pocket money and talking casually. Fredo admitted that at this time his lecture schedule was tight so he often went home in the afternoon and when he got home, Fredo used that time to complete his college assignments and rest, causing the lack of interaction he did when he was at home. Based on the observations of the researchers as a whole, the behavior (manner) displayed by Fredo in the family environment does look like a cute and spoiled boy and this character was formed since childhood, but he admitted that he was more quiet in the family. Fredo's front stage in the family is Fredo as a boy whose way of speaking is shy and spoiled but quiet and limited in interacting in the family environment because Fredo admits that he is indifferent to his family and feels sad and disappointed when he finds out about this. This is in accordance with Goffman's statement that people try to present their idealized selves on the front stage, they feel they have to hide certain things in their performances, one of which is that actors may want to hide hidden pleasures before the show [9]. In this case the pleasure that Fredo and his family want to hide is that he is a homosexual who likes men.

From the two informants above, the researcher concludes that the first informant, namely Carlo, has a self-concept as gay which has been formed since childhood. Meanwhile, Fredo's gay self-concept is formed due to environmental influences. Fredo admits that he has "talent" but the tools and media only exist when he meets friends from art groups who are more open to homosexual phenomena. Carlo and Fredo both identify themselves as sexually deviant. When interacting in the family environment, the two informants have different self-presentations, Carlo is more open, because Carlo realizes that he doesn't want to lie to himself, let alone his family, but Carlo still limits the interactions he does within the family. Meanwhile, Fredo is more secretive and maintains his attitude and behavior in his family. Fredo manages the impression of himself by limiting and controlling his attitude in the family environment, namely being more quiet and only speaking modestly. Fredo admitted that his family did not suspect that he was gay because since childhood everything had happened normally. Fredo admits that he has only been gay for the past two years and has accepted himself but still wants to hide this identity from his family circle on the grounds that Fredo does not want to disappoint his parents

because homosexuality itself is still a polemic in the family and society. In the role play that is played, each individual has awareness in presenting themselves to the interaction opponent. This awareness is what makes people do impression management.

Carlo & Fredo's Self Presentation in the Art Activities Group

Carlo and Fredo both join an art group and there they find same-sex friends who also like boys. This similarity causes them to be familiar with each other. They have known each other for about 5 years, this causes them to get to know each other well. In this circle of friends, Carlo and Fredo seem to be more open about their sexual identities. This is because they feel from the same background that is both gay. In terms of personal front, Carlo and Fredo are more open and don't hesitate to show themselves as gay in front of their friends. Carlo & Fredo's appearance wasn't too much as they had previously stated that they were wearing something that made them feel comfortable. Researchers saw Carlo & Fredo wearing clothes such as shirts or t-shirts and jeans when gathered and dressed casually. In this case, the target language is one of their ways to identify themselves and express themselves among themselves. As stated by Carlo in an interview on May 1, 2021: "Well, if the language is like that, right, so that other people don't understand what they are talking about and it's like a culture. In a gay group, it's natural to use such terms." Carlo said that in the art activity group they used a built-in language so that other people would not know what they were talking about. This is also to show their identity as gay who agree on certain terms and give certain meanings. Dede Oetomo, also revealed that the use of built-in language among waria and gays is one of the distinguishing characteristics that indicate whether a person often hangs out in their community or only lives in secret (which is done quite a lot of canned/closed gay people for fear of stigma from family and society) [6]. This shows that in this art activity group they interact with each other trying to express themselves through language.

Researchers see because they interact in this environment they are more open and not ashamed to identify themselves as homosexual. They do not hesitate to share stories about love relationships and other problems. Carlo & Fredo can be more excited and graceful and use gestures as certain cues. As stated by Fredo in an interview on August 30, 2021: Yes, if I group my art, I'm more open, more graceful, more flexible. Yes, you are free to express yourself because you are comfortable with them and accept each other. Movements such as flexing the little finger are expressed by Fredo as a form to show the identity that they are gay. In addition, Fredo also admitted that when they glanced at a man who was considered attractive they would stare into the man's eyes longer and deeper. Researcher's actual role and accompanying gestures [13]. Carlo mengungkapkan bahwa keelompok kegiatan seni ini menjadi tempat bagi mereka untuk mengekspresikan diri, karena they sometimes have to be limited in expressing themselves when they are outside this group. As the results of interviews conducted by researchers on May 5, 2021: "Here I meet people who are like me, we accept each other. Often hang

out and hang out together too. Sometimes when you get together, you get excited asking for anything until people around you see it, but you just don't care, hehehhe". From the information given by Carlo, showing that they are members of the art activity group, they are open to each other, the same thing was said by Fredo in an interview conducted on August 1, 2021: "Friends in this art activity group have It's really close, because we're in line, so it's comfortable to worry about anything, it's like going through the same line because we're both gay, so it's more connected". Researchers saw a difference in the roles they played when interacting in a family environment and when interacting in an art activity group environment. From the self-presentation, it is explained that human identity is unstable and each identity changes depending on interactions with other people [14]. This also happened to Carlo and Fredo who differentiated their self-presentation by looking at the place where they interacted and who was the audience in the interaction. From the various self-presentations they did above, it can be seen that Carlo and Fredo played paran from one stage to another or played a drama. This is as stated by Erving Goffman in Mulyana that the "self" is temporary in the sense that the self is short-term, playing a role, because it is always demanded by different social roles, its interaction with society takes place in short episodes [15]. Carlo and Fredo always play episodes in every existing setting, their setting or stage plays a decisive role in how they present themselves which is the core of dramaturgical thinking [11].

Carlo and Fredo always manage the impression when interacting both in a family environment and an art activity group environment, they present themselves according to what is expected from the interaction when in a family environment, Carlo and Fredo tend to limit the interactions they do and close themselves off because they don't want their families to know their identity as gay or have deviant sexual behavior, this is what Erving Goffman calls impression management. Carlo and Fredo also manage the impression when they are in the arts group environment, namely by not being shy or ashamed to pay attention to their identity as gay because they feel that the environment and art activity group can accept themselves as they are. Friends in the arts group who are also gay fellows do not blame their sexual identity. In every interaction, humans always carry out impression management because humans want to present themselves as what other people want [9]. When they don't play any role, that's what is called a back stage because there Carlo and Fredo don't manage any impressions and don't expect anything. In the back stage they prepare themselves to do what kind of role they want to present to the interaction opponent. Humans consciously play any role. It is very difficult to know what kind of back stage they are preparing because they are the only ones who know about it. As long as humans interact with other people or as long as there are audiences, it remains the front stage because there they always try to manage impressions as described by Erving Goffman in his famous work *The Presentation Of Self In Everyday Life* (1959) because humans have awareness in every interaction they have.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the presentation of research results in Chapter IV, it can be concluded that the two informants presented themselves differently in different social interactions. The self-presentation formed by the informant in the family environment is carried out by making certain preparations because sexual identity as a gay person will cause problems in the family. At the front stage or the front stage in the family environment, the two informants presented themselves in a limited way and tended to be more careful when interacting. Informants are more in the room than interacting closely with fellow family members. When they interact in the family environment, there are things that are consciously controlled so that they cannot be separated from expressing themselves, especially regarding their gay identity. While the back stage or back stage, occurs when the informant is alone, for example when the informant is in the room. When the informants were alone, they prepared their roles to be displayed on the front stage, namely when interacting with family members. Meanwhile, on the front stage or the front stage when they are in the art activity group environment, the indorman does not hesitate to show his gay identity because the art activity group environment is able to accept them regardless of their sexual identity. In this environment, informants continue to manage impressions, namely by paying attention to the identity in terms of the personal front, namely appearance and style of behavior. They do not hesitate to use certain languages or terms that are mutually understood by each other in the art activity groups. To express their gay identity, they speak gently and act calmly. Informants show their identity as gay in the art activity group environment because the group can accept them as they are, besides that they are close so they can accept each other. The two informants presented themselves differently in each social interaction that was carried out depending on the acceptance of the opponent of the interaction. Humans consciously manage these impressions to gain acceptance from the audience in social interactions.

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