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## **THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' RELIGIOSITY ON FUJOSHI BEHAVIOR**

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### **Abstract**

*Religiosity is a person's level of knowledge and understanding of the religion he adheres to. Therefore it is very important for students to have religiosity. But not a few students who have religiosity but still do things that are forbidden by Allah SWT. As is the case in today's era, namely the rise of shows or readings about homosexuality. In fact, the average perpetrators of reading and watching are teenagers who are students. This study aims to determine the effect of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior. The method used in this research is a quantitative approach with a field research approach. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 2 Bogor City from September 2022 to February 2023. The population consisted of 175 class X students and a sample of 45 was selected by means of probability. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire totaling 30 items with a validity value of 0.850 and 0.000 as a result of normality. The results of the study show that the fujoshi performers are not affected by religiosity. This means that students who are still undergoing worship such as praying five times a day, fasting and reciting the Koran but cannot make students stop being fujoshi where they are still doing fujoshi behavior such as reading and watching boys love.*

**Keywords:** Religiosity, Learners, Fujoshi Behavior

### **Abstrak**

Religiosity is a person's level of knowledge and understanding of the religion they adhere to. Therefore, it is very important for students to have religiosity. However, there are quite a few students who have religiosity but still do things that are prohibited by Allah SWT. As is happening nowadays, namely the rise in viewing or reading about homosexuality. In fact, on average, the perpetrators of this reading and watching are teenagers who are students. This research aims to determine the influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior. The method used in this research is a quantitative approach with a field study approach. This research was carried out at SMA Negeri 2 Bogor City from September 2022 to February 2023. The population was 175 class X female students and a sample of 45 was selected using probability. Data collection was carried out using a 30-item questionnaire with a validity value of 0.850 and 0.000 as a result of normality. The research results show that fujoshi practitioners are not influenced by religiosity. This means that students who still carry out religious services such as praying five times a day, fasting and reciting the Koran cannot make students stop being fujoshi, where they still carry out fujoshi behavior such as reading and watching boys love.

**Keywords:** Religiosity, Students, Behavior *Fujoshi*



## INTRODUCTION

According to Glock and Stark religiosity has understanding someone who adheres to a religion comprehensive with something level understanding and knowledge to his religion (Suryadi & Hayat, 2021). This level of knowledge, understanding of religion and belief is then actualized in actions and behavior in daily life, such as those related to visible and invisible activities, namely in a person's heart. Just as the actions and behavior of students are a hot topic in the world of education. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help along with ways to explore research data, location and length of research as well as a description of checking validity of research results.

Participant educate recommended For own good and gentle temperament in meaning own appropriate religiosity with actualization Act his behavior and deeds . However in fact No A little religiosity participant educate leaving behind with Act behavior and actions that violate religion, such as participant educate the woman who became a fujoshi. Fujoshi mentioned for girls who like connection romantic between man with man . In Japan connection romantic man with the other man in A reading called *the boys love* genre or *yoai* , which is mockery or reproach for female at first with the nickname "*rotten girl*" or what it means Woman rotten (Rahmawati et al., 2020).

along with development fujoshi , then designation fujoshi No only focused for girls who like boys love deeply form reading just like manga or manhwa, manwa but also deep form spectacle like the drama boys love. In Japan as form from support for LGBT was created in romantic in shape reading or manga *boys love* ( Tariuni et al., 2022). In Indonesia, which is majority its people still Muslim there is fujoshi . According to Wulandari, the perpetrator *fujoshi* is most from student or current students teenager until teenager end and constitute a *fandom* of k-pop , otaku, wota and others who are Muslim women (Wulandari et al., 2021). As a Muslimah should make self obedient to Allah SWT.

Allah SWT really hates and curses for humans who like , support and become LGBT perpetrators . As explained with clear in The Word of Allah SWT. in the Qur'an as the story of Prophet Luth as. homosexual in the Al-Quran surah Al- A'raf verses 80-81 and prohibitions For perpetrator homosexual QS. Ash-Syu'ara verses 165-166 (Ramadhani, 2020). In another word of Allah SWT it also explains as cruel behavior and crossing the line in QS. An- Naml verses 54-55 ( Wiranda , 2021). Islamic teachings exist designation used for behavior homosexual , that is Liwath who came from from Luth's words, literally etymological is love and cling or lingering love , whereas designation for perpetrator homosexual that is Luthy (Wulandari et al., 2021).

Based on pre research at SMA Negeri 2 Bogor City and the background provided done researcher interested For lift title “ **Influence Religiosity Students Against Behavior Fujoshi** ”.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative research with a Field Study approach (collecting data directly in the field). Conducted at SMA Negeri 2 Bogor City. From September 2022 to February 2023. A sample of 175 was selected using a non-probability method. Determining the sample using a non-probability method is the first thing the researcher does is determining the research objectives, determining the sample criteria in the form of age, educational level, sample characteristics and so on, determining the appropriate sampling technique, selecting sample members, collecting research data, analyzing and interpreting the data, and finally drawing conclusions. Data collection used a questionnaire developed in 30 statements. Validation results in all statements being considered valid because the value obtained is at least  $0.335 > 0.294$ . Reliability and Normality were carried out with results of 0.850 and 0.000. Data were analyzed through regression and correlation with the help of SPSS.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This test carries out statistical analysis which states the influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. For this reason, regression and product moment correlation are used with the help of SPSS to determine the model and strength of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

To test this hypothesis, the researcher used simple linear regression statistics which in the analysis used the SPSS Type 26 program. The linear regression test can show the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_o$  is rejected if the thit value  $>$  ttable and  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_o$  is accepted if the thit value  $<$  ttable. The results of a simple linear regression test of the student religiosity variable (X) on fujoshi behavior (Y) using the SPSS 26 program can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1.** Table Format

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,096 <sup>a</sup>	,009	-.014	4,143

a. Predictors: (Constant), Student Religiosity

Based on the table above, it is known that the correlation coefficient (R Square) of the student religiosity variable on fujoshi behavior is 0.009. Based on the level of influence, it can be concluded that

the influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior is 1%. The way to determine the strength and weakness of the influence between variables can simply be categorized based on the correlation coefficient (R Square) value from the following Guilford Empirical Rules:

- 0.00 ≤ x < 0.20: Very weak / low influence
- 0.20 ≤ x < 0.40: Low influence
- 0.40 ≤ x < 0.70: Moderate / sufficient influence
- 0.70 ≤ x < 0.90: Strong / high influence
- 0.90 ≤ x < 1.00: Very strong / high influence

Based on the categorization above, it is known that the correlation coefficient (R Square) of the student religiosity variable on fujoshi behavior is 0.009 or 1%, so it can be said to have a very weak/low influence. These results state that there is no influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior. It can be said that students still watch or read boys love even though they know that this behavior is prohibited by Allah SWT.

From the data collected and through the data testing process, it can be seen that there is no influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior. These results were obtained using the product moment analysis formula. Then, to get the correlation coefficient value, use a simple test, namely by looking at the product moment index numbers that have been obtained from the test results and then adjusting them to the coefficient interval table using the SPSS 26 program which can be seen in the table below:

**Table 2 . Table Format**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	7,370	5.105		1,444	,156
Student Religiosity	,238	,376	,096	,633	,530

a. Dependent Variable: Fujoshi Behavior

The table above shows that the t value of the student religiosity variable is 0.633, while the t table value based on the t table value in the attachment is 1.70329. So it can be concluded that  $H_a$  was rejected and  $H_o$  was accepted, where there is no relationship between students' religiosity and fujoshi behavior. The relationship between students' religiosity and fujoshi behavior can be written in the formula  $Y = 7,370 + 0.238x$ , which means the consistency value of variable.



There are other reasons why there is no influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior. According to Ammar, there are several factors that make women become fujoshi, namely internal factors and external factors (Wardani Putri, 2022). Its internal factors i.e. curious about stories in the yaoi genre to find out , bored with the usual monotonous romance genre , do n't like weak and stupid female characters in all sappy thing .

Not only internal factors, Ammar also explained external factors which cannot be separated from the existence of the internet, namely various easy media for intake accessed , many international forums so that *fujoshi* easy to get food , lots of story choices and lastly that is, y aoi does not objectify women For made sexual .

There is a hidden reason that even though fujoshi sometimes don't want to accept it, it is because they want to escape from reality and fantasize too much about something. Like a fujoshi who really likes a male character so he doesn't want that character to be with a female character and lets his favorite character be with a male character only. For the fujoshi this is more appropriate in their view. This explains the unusual escape and denial that can continually have a serious psychological impact on those who allow sexual deviance. Although there are other causes that are much stronger, this self-acceptance may be one of the causes.

## Citations and References

### a. Religiosity

Glock and Starck define religiosity as a relationship that can be seen between humans or their behavior and the religion or faith they adhere to (Prasetya et al., 2019). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word religiosity means devotion to religion or piety (El Hafiz & Himawan, 2020). Meanwhile, the word religion has the root word 'religious', meaning adhering to religion, obeying religion and attaching importance to religion (Arsyad, 2017). Religiosity is the process of instilling something regarding religious values in a person, this instillation of something is also called internalization. This belief is then applied in daily actions and behavior, not only activities that can be seen by the eye, religiosity also includes activities that occur in a person's heart.

The concept of religiosity in the Qur'an is clearly explained through the values of monotheism. Where can known The value of monotheism is reflected in the belief in the oneness of God (Fariz, 2020). When the belief in the oneness of God is formed, then all the commands that he revealed will have a great effect on the lives of his people until his people will obedient to Allah SWT . The influence will live on in



life human beings and blend into the culture that is special to each nation and become the core life of every human being.

According to Bambang and Bahrul (2021), there are several dimensions of religiosity according to Glock and Stark, namely as follows:

1. The ideological dimension, the ideological dimension is based on the hope that religion will adhere to certain beliefs, namely recognized doctrines.
2. The practice dimension of worship (the ritualistic dimension), the ritual realm involves the experience of worship involved in the community.
3. The experiential dimension, a dimension that focuses on personal experiences of faith, perhaps transcendent encounters.
4. The dimension of religious knowledge (the intellectual dimension), which is related to the hope that religious people will be given information about the basic principles of their teachings, faith and sacred scriptures such as history, sacraments and morality.
5. The consequential dimension, this dimension refers to the influence of the religious values one adheres to which have a positive influence on daily life.

Based on the Ministry of National Education, it provides an explanation of religious attitudes which are one of the 18 values in the development of cultural education and national character, namely that religiousness is an attitude and behavior that is obedient in carrying out the teachings of one's religion, tolerant of the practice of worship of other religions, and living get along well with followers of other religions (Abubakar & Hanafi, 2019). Students are expected to be able to practice religious values in everyday life, respect religious differences, uphold a tolerant attitude towards the implementation of religious worship and other beliefs, live in harmony and peace with followers of other religions.

#### b. Learners

Students are one of the most important components in education, without them the educational process will not be implemented. So that in the educational process there will be no deviation too far from the planned educational goals. Etymologically, students mean "people who desire" while according to the terminology, students are seekers of the essence under the guidance and direction of a spiritual guide (mursyid) (Ariana, 2016). The term student is also used to refer to students at primary and secondary level schools, while for tertiary institutions they are usually referred to as students (thalib) (Kamaliah, 2021). From the understanding of students according to the experts above, it can be concluded that students or pupils are people who have basic nature (potential), both physically and psychologically, which needs to be developed, to develop this potential requires education from educators to achieve maturity.



Every student has rights, as regulated in the provisions of Article 12 paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Fariz, 2020). Students also have obligations as regulated in the provisions of Article 12 paragraph (2) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Pelawi & Is, 2021). Rights and obligations must go together, someone will get their rights if they fulfill their obligations and vice versa, someone can have their rights revoked if they do not fulfill their obligations. Good students will carry out their rights and obligations as students well without violating them.

According to Danim, the characteristics of students are the totality of their personal abilities and behavior as a result of the interaction between their nature and their social environment, thus determining their activity patterns in realizing hopes and achieving goals (H Rahmat; Abdillah, 2019). Therefore, efforts to understand student development must be linked or adapted to the characteristics of the students themselves. There are four dominant aspects of student characteristics, including the following:

1. Basic abilities, for example, cognitive or intellectual, affective and psychomotor abilities.
2. Local cultural background, social status, economic status, religion, and so on.
3. Personality differences such as attitudes, feelings, interests, etc.
4. Dreams, future outlook, self-confidence, endurance, and so on.

c. Fujoshi behavior

In the current digital era, easy access to watching and reading via TV or the internet has resulted in the rise of watching and reading romance between men and men, which is very popular, not only popular with women and teenagers in the world but also in Indonesia (Kristanto & Alie, 2018). Women's love of reading and watching romance between men and men ultimately forms an identity for their fans so that they are known as fujoshi.

The term fujoshi comes from Japan and means rotten lady or also called rotten woman (Wardani Putri, 2022). This nickname is given to women who have habits or preferences that are outside normal limits, namely women who like romantic relationships between two men, whether in the form of homoerotic genre shows or reading. However, now fujoshi is not only used as a nickname for women who like to read or watch boys love, but has become a nickname for women who like everything related to homosexuality.

Boys love is a Japanese popular culture since the 1970s, according to Mclelland and Walker Boys love is written with the words *bō izu rabu* (Venturini et al., 2021). Boys Love is a world for women, because Boys Love manga was created as a space centered on women, where they reject patriarchal pressure or



demands. This means that women (gender) are required in a culture that places them in a difficult position, namely that their personal needs are not met by their families and the community in their environment.

Indonesia, where the majority of the population adheres to Islam, cannot avoid the fujoshi phenomenon (Yansyah & Rahayu, 2018). In estimates, the existence of fujoshi in Indonesia began to appear around 2008, as a result of the emergence of the internet and the rise of social media at that time (Wiranda, 2021). Fujoshi is easy to develop in Indonesia because the distribution method is so easy. Fujoshi admitted that he liked reading Boys Love because he accidentally found an illustration or yaoi sentence from a site, out of curiosity they started to find out.

Fujoshi actors are usually fans of fandoms such as K-Poppers, Wota, Otaku and others who are active on social media and most of them are Muslim women (Wulandari et al., 2021). A fujoshi in Indonesia is generally in their early teens to early adulthood who usually works as a student, student, worker and the reason is easy access on the internet or social media to find boys love sites, has an interesting storyline so that curiosity and chemistry arise (Hasanah et al., 2021; Nasution et al., 2023; Rezekiah et al., 2022; Safitri, Ansyari, et al., 2022; Safitri, Muti'ah, et al., 2022; Silalahi & Safitri, 2021; Uswatun Hasanah et al., 2023; Wati et al., 2022). The characters are very strong and the characters tend to be handsome (Ani, 2018). In this way, the popularity of watching and reading continues to increase.

The popularity of the Boys Love series in Southeast Asia is supported by at least three factors (Habibah et al., 2021), namely; (1) Culture in the form of romance, where the romance genre has proven to be universally popular and always successful in myth-making and storytelling (2) This Boys Love culture is almost the same as the first supporting factor which is a form of fan fiction dedicated to male homoerotic relationships (3) By putting aside gender-based identification and stereotypes, Boys Love is considered more than just an ordinary romance because it is a topic that is being discussed a lot in the world today .

## CONCLUSION

The results of research test analysis regarding the influence of students' religiosity on fujoshi behavior in class X students at SMA Negeri 2 Bogor City can be concluded that fujoshi behavior is not affected by religiosity. This means that the religiosity that students have is not an obstacle to becoming a fujoshi. With these results, it can be interpreted that students are still carrying out religious services such as praying five times a day, fasting and reciting the Koran, but this cannot make students stop being fujoshi, where they still carry out fujoshi behavior such as reading and watching boys love.





## THANK-YOU NOTE

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