

The Gender of Male Characters in Category Y-Style Fiction Literature

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Abstract:

Designing a qualitative to describe analyzing the 21 fictional textbooks, 18 titles of male characters in the Y-style literature were integrated. Genre fiction, also known as popular fictional media originating in Japan, was created in the 1970s as people pass from childhood into their teen years and beyond. Children might be aware of and attach some significance to gender from 18 months until age 3. Factors influencing transgender and transsexual gender socialization occur through four primary agents: family, education, peer groups, and mass media. “YAOI” means MSM characters; for female and female couples, use the word “YURI.” These words start with the letter “Y,” which readers call “Y Style Literature.” These characters of a man, a man in love, a man in love man, and a boy in love men relationships. The analysis results revealed the gender of MSM characters; there is a mix between masculinity and femininity. It has been found to have six parts: appearance, activities, personality attractiveness to all genders, stability in love, expressing love openly and using specific language in communication. Y-type characters have two personalities. It generally shows a masculine nature rather than a feminine one, is all masculine in appearance, and lives and works with a male characteristic. In all regions of the world, children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender include being exposed to discrimination at school, abandonment, and rejection by family, community, or society. Their human rights to appropriate life-skills education and health services are accepted.

Keywords: LGBTQ people, Y-style literature character, YAOI, YURI, masculinity and femininity, same-sex relationship, and gender socialization

INTRODUCTION

Humans (*Homo sapiens*) are the most abundant and widespread species of primate, characterized by bipedalism and large, complex brains. This has enabled the development of advanced tools, culture, and language. Humans are highly social and tend to live in complex social structures composed of many cooperating and competing groups, from families and kinship networks to political states. Humans are sexually dimorphic: generally, males have greater body strength and females have a higher body fat percentage. At puberty, humans develop secondary sex characteristics. Females are capable of pregnancy, usually between puberty, at around 12 years, and

menopause, around the age of 50 (Spamer, 1999)^[1].

Human beings are anatomically similar and related to the great apes but are distinguished by a more highly developed brain and a resultant capacity for articulate speech and abstract reasoning. In addition, human beings display a marked erectness of body carriage that frees the hands for use as manipulative members. Some of these characteristics, however, are not entirely unique to humans. The gap in cognition, as in anatomy, between humans and the great apes (orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos) is much less than was once thought, as they have been shown to possess a variety of advanced

cognitive abilities formerly believed to be restricted to humans (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021)^[2].

Human Sex

The term “sex” in the past used to convey quite a variety of meanings, such as differences in genitalia or body morphology, character and sexual orientation, etc. It can be said that sex refers to femininity or masculinity that is defined by characteristics physical as well as individual characteristics and interests (Archavanitkul, 2011: 44)^[3]. Biological sex is often confused with gender in our society. The two sexes are differentiated as females, who have ovaries and produce eggs, and males, who have testes and produce sperm. In mammals, females typically have XX chromosomes and males typically have XY chromosomes. All sex differences in the zygote, or fertilized egg, stem from harboring two different sex chromosomes. Both sexes have all classes of reproductive hormones such as estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone, albeit at different levels. Differences in sexual development may result in a person's biological sex not aligning with these traditional definitions. Biological sex is separate from gender identity, which may or may not align with an individual's biological sex (Williams, 2021)^[4]. Some studies suggest these anatomical differences are largely due to the effects of sex hormones on brain development. More recent research suggests that the activity or “expression” of genes on the sex chromosomes plays a role in shaping these anatomical differences (National Institutes of Health, 2020)^[5].

Human Gender

“Gender” is a dynamic gender status concerning power systems of class; ethnicity, and other differences that are significant under political, economic, social, cultural, or historical conditions over time that access to power and resources in society at each moment (Archavanitkul, 2011)^[6]. Kanchana Kaewthep (2002: 23)^[7] mentioned gender as a comprehensive meaning of femininity and masculinity defined by society's culture and

others’ aspects such as beliefs, attitudes, myths, and traditions that have become social norms. Orathai Piayura (2018: 21-22)^[8] said that gender refers to the division of people in a society according to their existence and sexual presence through a dynamic socialization process related to power, ethnicity, economy, politics, and culture in the community. Therefore, gender education is the study of the existence and sexual appearance of a person or group under the relationship and context of power, ethnicity, economy, politics, and culture in any one society or many societies to compare gender diversity and cultural diversity in various fields.

Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time. Gender-based discrimination intersects with other factors, such as ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, age, geographic location, gender identity, and sexual orientation. This is referred to as intersectionality. Gender interacts with but is different from sex, which refers to the various biological and physiological characteristics of females, males, and intersex persons, such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs. Gender and sex are related to but different from gender identity. Gender identity refers to a person's deeply felt, internal, and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond to the person's physiology or designated sex at birth (World Health Organization (WHO), 2022)^[9].

Human Roles

Human society therefore has defined the roles and duties of men and women. Gender roles in society means how they expected to act, speak, dress, groom, and conduct themselves based upon their assigned sex. For example, girls and women are generally expected to dress in typically feminine ways and be polite, accommodating, and nurturing. Men are generally expected to be strong, aggressive, and bold. Being a woman means being able to be powerful and assertive,

being strong-willed, compassionate, fragile and also fierce whose she is strong enough to stand up for herself and fight for what she believes in women primarily served as housewives and raising children. A woman is an adult female human. Prior to adulthood, a female human is referred to as a girl (a female child or adolescent). The plural women are sometimes used in certain phrases such as "women's rights" to denote female humans regardless of age (Stanton, (2002)^[10].

LGBTQ Human Group

Nowadays, we often hear the term "LGBTQ" or LGBTQ people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has changed the latest edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) by moving the topic. 'Gender inconsistency' was removed from the Mental and Behavioral Disorders category and moved to the category 'Sexual health-related cases' because gender inconsistency is not considered a mental illness. A group of people with a gender identity, or sexual orientation that is different from most people in society, where the term LGBTQ stands for: L - Lesbian, a group of women who love women; G - Gay MSM; B - Bisexual or a group that loves both men and women; T - Transgender is a group of transgender people from male to female or female to male; Q - Queer is a group of people who are satisfied with a particular gender without limitation on sex and love (The World Health Organization (WHO), 2022)^[9].

In many communities, youth groups can provide opportunities for LGBT teens to talk to others who are facing similar issues. Psychologists, psychiatrists, family doctors, and trained counselors can help them cope confidentially and privately with the difficult feelings that go with their developing sexuality. They also help people find ways to deal with any peer pressure, harassment, and bullying they might face. For people of all sexual orientations, learning about sex and relationships can be difficult. It can help to talk to someone about the confusing feelings that go with growing up, whether that someone is a parent or other family member, a close friend or sibling, or a school counselor. Everyone has times when they worry about things like school, college,

sports, or friends and fitting in. In addition to these common worries, LGBT teens have an extra layer of things to think about, like whether they have to hide who they are. For many LGBT people, it can feel like everyone is expected to be straight. Because of this, some gay and lesbian teens may feel different from their friends when the heterosexual people around them start talking about romantic feelings, dating, and sex. A 2012 survey by the Human Rights Campaign found that 92% of LGBT teens had heard negative things about being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (Cook Children's Health Care System, 2022)^[11].

Current situation of same-sex love is like heterosexuals, many lesbian, gay and bisexual people want to form stable, long-lasting relationships and many of them do. In fact, researchers have found that the majority of lesbian, and gay, adults are in committed relationships and many couples have been together 10 or more years. Scientists have found that the psychological and social aspects of committed relationships between same-sex partners largely resemble those of heterosexual partnerships. Like heterosexual couples, same-sex couples form deep emotional attachments and commitments. Same-sex and heterosexual couples alike face similar issues concerning intimacy, love, loyalty and stability, and they go through similar processes to address those issues. Empirical research also shows that lesbian and gay couples have levels of relationship satisfaction similar to or higher than those of heterosexual couples (American Psychological Association, 2022)^[12].

One of the most high-stakes debates in the United States and the countries throughout of the world, today concerns whether and how same-sex relationships influence the health and well-being of individuals, families, and even society. Social scientists have conducted studies that compare same- and different-sex relationships across a range of outcomes. Research on same-sex relationships has informed policy debates and legal decisions that greatly affect American families, yet the data and methods available to scholars studying same-sex relationships have been limited. The state and federal judiciaries have drawn on this evidence to make critical legal

decisions that affect same-sex partners and their children (American Sociological Association, 2013)^[13]. Therefore, it is critical that family scholars develop a scientifically driven agenda to advance a coordinated and informed program of research in this area. A number of factors point to similarly significant advances in data and research on same-sex relationships in the near future (Kroeger & Smock, 2014)^[14]. The number of individuals in same-sex unions is significant; recent data from the U.S. Census indicate that about 650,000 same-sex couples reside in the United States, with 114,100 of those couples in legal marriages and another 108,600 in some other form of legally recognized partnership (Gates, 2013b)^[15].

In Thailand, the Cabinet has approved pushing the Marriage Act has entered the process of making it into law for causing controversy in society in 2020. This is a good starting point for granting rights to LGBTQ+ couples, and it's easier than amending existing marriage laws that, take longer for amending the existing law is complicated and takes a long time without knowing whether it will eventually be approved or not. That is, there is a law for LGBT people to use immediately to get the rights that should have been obtained ASAP. There is a life partner act same-sex couples can borrow to buy a house together or adopt an adopted child immediately without waiting aimlessly. The Thai Marriage Act was created for same-sex couples only. It differs from England or France in that all genders can use it. That means trying to keep out homosexuals. Let the people be another type of citizen who cannot access the law equally (Ajjutamanus, 2022)^[16].

YAOI: Boys' Love (BL)

In a nation where patriarchy remains strong, Boys' Love homoerotic manga and other fictional media give women and girls a world of escapism from societal constraints. Now go to the part of the manga section that is furthest from the entrance. Here, alongside softer images of romance on titles for elementary school girls, you will find glossy covers featuring only pretty boys; some of them closing in to kiss each other. This is "boys' love," (BL) the Japanese genre of manga, novels, anime,

movies, and now computer games, that features love relationships between young men, but, to our surprise, are not made for a gay audience. The BL following in Japan is fierce but small. Less than one percent of the population identifies themselves as BL fans and the market earns only about one-twentieth of the overall domestic manga industry, according to 2015 data from the Yano Research Institute. Yet, despite being a minor one, the audience is solid (Podsatiangool & Phornprapha, 2019)^[17].

YAOI and YURI: Manga Buddy

YAOI (/ˈjaʊi/; Japanese: やおい [ja.o.i]), also known by the wasei-eigo construction boys' love (ボーイズラブ, bōizu rabu) and its abbreviation BL (ビーエル, bīeru), is a genre of fictional media originating in Japan that features homoerotic relationships between male characters (Charlton, 2008)^[18]. It is typically created by women for women and is distinct from homoerotic media marketed to gay men, but it does also attract a male audience and can be produced by male creators. It spans a wide range of media, including manga, anime, drama CDs, novels, video games, television series, films, fan works and services (Wen, 2021)^[19]. "Boys' love" and "BL" are the generic terms for this kind of media in Japan and much of Asia; though the terms are used by some fans and commentators in the West, YAOI remains more generally prevalent in English. Key among both boys' love and yaoi is the word fujoshi (腐女子), which is used to describe female fans. This term takes the word for "men and boys" and changes the first kanji character so that it reads as "rotten girls" (Akiko, 2003)^[20].

The Japanese genre is currently known by the katakana name ボーイズラブ (boizu rabu) or the abbreviation BL (ビー・エル). In the West however, it is still predominantly known by the older Japanese name of yaoi. This was the self-deprecating name that writers used back in the early days and was derived from the initial sounds of the Japanese words "yamanashi ochinashi iminashi," (山なし、落ちなし、意味なし) which mean "no climax, no point, no meaning." In other words, a really dull, dud of a manga in

currently in Japan, the two terms refer to different genres: boys' love focuses on romance and is less extreme, while yaoi goes all the way with explicit sex scenes (Kawano, 2019)^[21].

Even today, the socials and communities of Thailand appear liberal to open to the third gender or LGBT, and can meet LGBT in general, no need to hide. However, in Thai society, blocked areas do not accept these people wholly or despite acceptance. It is a 'condition' acceptance "Revealing yourself would cost him something in his life. If he reveals himself to be LGBT, there will be resistance from people who don't support him or someone who doesn't like this gender identity. It affects everyday life: Working with co-workers who dislike them because they are homosexual or gay. It affects the condition in some places; it affects the salary level assessment or assessing the job position". Gender analysis of MSM is based on books published widely by publishers, and many readers quickly read literature on the Y-subjective literature style in Thailand. These kinds of literature are therefore crucial for the research team to synthesize and analyze the roles of the MSM, characteristics, problems, importance, tastes, acceptance and responsibility of society, and other effects that follows the love of male literature (category y-style literature) was integrated.

METHODOLOGY

This qualitative researcher was designed in this study in the category Y-style literature genre as a focus for participant response either through discussion or creation. This research study used the category Y-style literary genres to represent the data or the more extensive study or refer to the literary text as a data source. After exploring how researchers have dealt with these challenges in prior studies, the authors discuss promising strategies and methods to advance future research on the gender of male characters in category y-style literature in Thailand, including same-sex relationships with particular attention given to gendered contexts and dyadic research designs, the gender of the male love male characters' investigations, and a relationship biography y-style literature approach. Innovation and advances

in the study of same-sex relationships will further theoretical and empirical knowledge in family studies more broadly and increase understanding of different-sex as well as same-sex relationships are described.

Research Purpose

To analyze the gender male characters in the category Y-style literature genre.

Research Question

What does gender in the category Y-Style Literature of the MSM behaviours look like?

Research Hypothesis

Gender in Y-style literature seems to have a combination of masculinity and femininity.

Literature in Qualitative Research

This research study was designed using the qualitative research method to explore the human elements of a given topic. In contrast, specific qualitative methods examine how individuals see and experience the world. Qualitative approaches are typically used to explore new phenomena and to capture individuals' thoughts, feelings, or interpretations of meaning and process on the gender of male characters in category y-style literature in Thailand in the same-sex relationships' humanities, which are popular in social sciences, and health sciences. A wide range informs this qualitative research project of methodologies and theoretical frameworks that follows in sub-sections:

Research Limitations

Theoretical Concept

The researcher creates the concept of gender, that is, femininity and masculinity of the gender thinking of Doyle's Masculinity (1991)^[22] are

cited in Meechok Ratsaranuwat (2001)^[23] and the Modern Masculinity by Orathai Piayura (2018)^[8].

Gender Information Data

Femininity includes: Appearance-conscious, sensitivity, empathy, and being negatively treated by social stereotypes, and has a wide range of feminine meanings.

Masculinity includes: Not necessarily being physically and mentally strong, frail, feminine, abusive, and sexually attractive in character and appearance, caring about looks, caring about household chores, requiring belief, self-confidence, and gender diversity.

Literature Resources

Literary fiction in the male love male category consists of Ever Y Publishing House, SENSE BOOK Publishing (Sense), Ban Y Book Publishing, Mee-Ds Publishing, Bongkoch Publishing, and Deep Publishing. It has been written and spread to the reader from 2013–2020 since it was the first year that a literary book was officially published through Thailand's leading bookstores, such as: SE-ED Book Center and Nai In.

Data Selection

Literary fiction in the male love male category with the No. 1 sales ranking of Ever Y Publishing House, SENSE BOOK Publishing House, Ban Y Book Publishing House, Mee-Ds Publishing House, Bongkoch Publishing House, and Deep Publishing House from 2013 – 2020, totaling 21 Volumes, 18 Titles. The researcher selected only the Y-style literature in the male love male type. Because of it is information that has been popular with readers widely.

RESULTING QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

According to the above theory, Gender traits of male homosexual characters are unique, that is, a

combination of masculinity and femininity that maybe more masculine than feminine, Looks like a man. Do all activities like men? It is of interest to all sexes. Steady in love. Show their love openly. Pay attention to appearance and housework. Gender analysis of characters in the literary genre by reference from literature and research results It takes the results of each sub-topic analysis to provide evidence, support, and accept the findings as reliable and of the quality and efficacy of actual gender-identity data. Such gender, both currently admitted under gender equality laws, does not differ in some countries. The rejection by some countries whose culture and religion is an indicator of such gender dysphoria may include harassment, punishment, or murder by social and religious beliefs.

Conception Notion of Gender in Human

Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to femininity and masculinity and differentiating between them. Depending on the context, this may include sex-based social structures (i.e. gender roles) and gender identity (Udry, 1994)^[24]. Gender is a dynamic concept and an analytic category that demonstrates two main ideas. Firstly, the stereotypes, ideologies, behaviours and lifestyles conventionally associated with feminine and masculine vary considerably from one culture to another. Secondly, women and men are not universal and unalterable essences, but rather specific existences, changing and far from uniform. More precisely, Kimmel (1996)^[25] argues that masculinity is a set of constantly changing meanings, which are constructed through relationships with us, with others, and with our world. From this point of view, it is possible to agree with McMahon (1999)^[26] that rather than seeking an essential definition of masculinity, one of the most important tasks in gender studies would be to analyze the differences between men and their varying relationships with masculinity and femininity. For their part, Berger, Wallis and Watson (1995)^[27] insist that masculinity should be seen as something always ambivalent, always complicated, and always dependent upon the demands of personal and institutional power.

Gender Role

A gender role, also known as a sex role, is a social role encompassing a range of behaviors and attitudes that are generally considered acceptable, appropriate, or desirable for a person based on that person's sex. (Levesque, 2011)^[28]. Gender roles are usually centered on conceptions of masculinity and femininity, although there are exceptions and variations. Gender roles influence a wide range of human behavior, often including the clothing a person chooses to wear, the profession a person pursues, the personal relationships a person enters, and how they behave within those relationships. Although gender roles have evolved and expanded, they traditionally keep women in the "private" sphere and men in the "public" sphere. Gender roles are culturally specific, and while most cultures distinguish only two (boy/man and girl/woman), others recognize more. Some non-Western societies have three genders: men, women, and a third gender to both the male and female gender. Some individuals identify with no gender at all (Lopez, 2016)^[29].

Gender Identity

Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ from it. In most individuals, the various biological determinants of sex are congruent, and consistent with the individual's gender identity. In most societies, there is a basic division between gender attributes assigned to males and females, a gender binary to which most people adhere and which includes expectations of masculinity and femininity in all aspects of sex and gender: biological sex, gender identity, and gender expression (Morrow, 2006)^[24]. Some people do not identify with some, or all, of the aspects of gender assigned to their biological sex; some of those people are transgender, non-binary, or genderqueer. Some societies have third gender categories (MacKenzie, 1994)^[30]. There are several theories about how and when gender identity forms and studying the subject is difficult because children's immature language acquisition requires researchers to make assumptions from indirect evidence. John Money suggested children might

have awareness of and attach some significance to gender as early as 18 months to 2 years; Lawrence Kohlberg argued that gender identity does not form until age 3 (Solomon, 2013)^[31].

Factors Influencing Formation of the Transgender and Transexuality

Gender socialization occurs through four major agents: family, education, peer groups, and mass media. Each agent reinforces gender roles by creating and maintaining normative expectations for gender-specific behavior. From birth, children are assigned a gender and are socialized to conform to certain gender roles based on their biological sex. "Sex," refers to physical or physiological differences between males, females, and intersex persons, including both their primary and secondary sex characteristics. "Gender," on the other hand, refers to social or cultural distinctions associated with a given sex (Money, 1994)^[32].

Biological factors that may influence gender identity include pre- and post-natal hormone levels and genetic makeup. Social factors include ideas regarding gender roles conveyed by family, authority figures, mass media, and other influential people in a child's life. According to social-learning theory, children develop their gender identity through observing and imitating the gender-linked behaviors of others; they are then "rewarded" for imitating the behaviors of people of the same gender and "punished" for imitating the behaviors of another gender. For example, male children will often be rewarded for imitating their father's love of baseball but punished or redirected in some way if they imitate their older sister's love of dolls. Children are shaped and molded by the people surrounding them, who they try to imitate and follow. In Money's opinion, if the parent confidently raised their child as the opposite sex, the child would believe that they were born that sex and act accordingly (Colapinto, 2006)^[33].

Femininity and Masculinity on Sexuality

Femininity (also called womanliness) is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles generally associated with women and girls. Femininity can be understood as socially constructed (Shehan, 2018)^[34] and there is also some evidence that some behaviors considered feminine are influenced by both cultural factors and biological factors. Femininity refers to the quality or nature of the female sex: the quality, state, or degree of being feminine or womanly (Ferrante, 2010)^[35]. In Taoism, the concept of yin represents the primary force of the female half of yin and yang. The yin is also present, to a smaller proportion, in the male half. The yin can be characterized as slow, soft, yielding, diffuse, cold, wet, and passive (Osgood, 1973)^[36].

Masculinity (also called manhood or manliness) is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles associated with men and boys. Masculinity can be theoretically understood as socially constructed, and there is also evidence that some behaviors considered masculine are influenced by both cultural factors and biological factors (Halberstam, 2004)^[37]. Standards of masculinity vary across different cultures and historical periods. Masculine qualities and roles are considered typical of, appropriate for, and expected of boys and men. Standards of manliness or masculinity vary across different cultures, subcultures, ethnic groups and historical periods (Kimmel, 1994)^[38]. Traits traditionally viewed as masculine in Western society include strength, courage, independence, leadership, and assertiveness. In a now classic piece of work on the social organization of masculinity, Robert Connell (1995: 115)^[39] identified four different types of masculinity: hegemonic, subordinate, complacent and marginal.

The Y-Style Literature

Boys Love or Manga (ボーイズラブ) is a Japanese manga written and illustrated by Kaim Tachibana. It is licensed in North America by Digital Manga Publishing, which released the first volume through its imprint DokiDoki, on September 23, 2009 (Tachibana, 2010)^[40]. It is

licensed in Germany by Egmont Manga & Anime and Taiwan by Ching Win Publishing (Tachibana, 2010)^[41]. The story is based on the 2006 film *Boys Love* and the follow up 2007 film *Boys Love, the Movie* both co-written directed by Kotaro Terauchi (2007)^[42].

The genre originated in the 1970s as a subgenre of *shōjo* manga, or comics for girls. Several terms were used for the new genre, including *Shōnen-Ai* (少年愛, lit. "Boy Love"), *Tanbi* (耽美, lit. "Aestheticism"), and *June* (ジュネ, [d͡z̚u ne]). The term YAOI emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s in the context of *Dōjinshi* (同人誌, self-published works) culture as a portmanteau of Yama Nashi, Ochi Nashi, Imi Nashi (no climax, no point, no meaning), where it was used in a self-deprecating manner to refer to amateur fan works that focused on sex to the exclusion of plot and character development, and that often parodied mainstream manga and anime by depicting male characters from popular series in sexual scenarios. "Boys' love" was later adopted by Japanese publications in the 1990s as an umbrella term for male-male romance media marketed to women (Mizoguchi, 2003)^[43].

A Japanese manga that depicts a male-male relationship with the majority of producers and consumers being women is called Yaoi: YAOI in a transliterated form instead. Because the term corresponds to the Japanese manga that depicts the relationship between women and women as Yuri: Kazumi Nagaike described in the Japanese newspaper column depth that the novel is widely popular and considered relatively novel in Thai literary circles, the word "Y" is the name of "Y Literature," which was influenced by Japan. This is because the Japanese term "YAOI" refers to male-male characters. As for female and female couples, use the word "YURI." It can be seen that both of these words start with the letter "y," which is why readers in Thailand call this type of literature "Y Style Literature." Yuri's works generally do not depict graphic sex scenes. Unlike YAOI, where explicit depictions of sexual acts are commonplace, and stories typically climax with the central couple engaging in anal intercourse, sexual acts in YURI are rarely more precise than kissing and the caressing of breasts (Nagaike, 2010)^[44].

Masculinity in Crisis

In this context of a crisis in masculinity, some men insist on exhibiting and defending a dominant and exclusivist masculine identity, associated with the values and privileges of a given class, race or ethnic group, given beliefs, ostentatious and obligatory heterosexuality and, of course, hegemony over women with the aim of reducing the personal and social impact of the changes brought about by feminism. Men can support equality of the sexes, both at work and at home, not just because it is “correct” and fair but also because of what it will bring them as men. In the context of a modernity that is tending to rethink sex, love and eroticism within a framework of enquiry into human identity, it can be seen that the appearance of “new masculinities” is inaugurating a utopia with horizons of equality, democracy, autonomy and dialogue based on compromise, agreement, rational argumentation and the human will. The emergence of these “new masculinities” is detectably changing the life of women and men (although to different degrees according to the society and social group concerned). They see together how dialogue and agreement in their relationships of affection is at the root of greater interpersonal freedom and heightened wellbeing (Giddens, 1992)^[45].

Characteristics of Male Love Male (Y-Style Literatures)

Vital Characteristics of a Man

Physical: Only a man who knows what it is like to be defeated can reach down to the bottom of his soul and come up with the extra ounce of power it takes to win when the match is even.

Functional: Happy the man who, like Ulysses, has made a fine voyage, or has won the Golden Fleece, and then returns, experienced and knowledgeable, to spend the rest of his life among his family!

Sexual: He has always thought that every woman should marry, and no man.

Emotional: Feelings are not supposed to be logical. Dangerous is the man who has rationalized his emotions.

Intellectual: For him, being an intellectual doesn't mean knowing about intellectual issues; it means taking pleasure in them.

Interpersonal: A true man hates no one.

Other: The most successful men in the end are those whose success is the result of steady accretion... It is the man, who carefully advances step by step, with his mind becoming wider and wider, and progressively better able to grasp any theme or situation, persevering in what he knows to be practical, and concentrating his thought upon it, who is bound to succeed in the greatest degree (The Art of Manliness, 2021)^[46].

What are Characteristics of a Man in Love?

Well, if he does these 10 things, his love will last: He loves for what's inside. He enjoys lover's sense of humor. Lovers are his whole world. He respects his lover. He loves his lover just the way she is. He knows how to forgive and ask for forgiveness. He cares about his lover's dreams. He is a peacemaker (Aguirre, 2017)^[39].

The Characteristics of a Man Love another Man

Many men have internalized outdated and harmful beliefs about what it means to be a man. Emotional and physical isolation and the mental health issues that result represent the largest health crisis facing men today. Five characteristics of a modern man, such as: Open about his struggles, a modern man shares openly about his struggles, especially with other men, comfortable with emotional intimacy, hold's space for another person and their struggles, takes care of himself, and rests when he is tired (Zerker, 2021)^[40].

Open about His Struggles: A modern man shares openly about his struggles, especially with other men. This man knows that his story and his vulnerability are not signs of weakness but characteristics of strength.

Comfortable with Emotional Intimacy: A modern man is comfortable saying “I love you” – even to another man. This man knows that emotional intimacy and depth of connection nourishes his soul and allows him to move through the world with depth, character, and humility.

Hold's Space for another Person and their Struggles: A modern man is comfortable holding space for another person's struggles. This man knows that emotions and pain are not something to run away from, but something to turn towards. By holding space for others, we all heal collectively.

Takes Care of Himself: A modern man takes care of himself: This man knows that by taking care of ourselves, which includes diet, exercise, and self-care, we show our subconscious that we are worthy and deserving. This helps us stand taller with a soft front and a strong back!

Rests When He is Tired: A modern man rests when he is tired and weary. This man knows that he cannot be of service to himself and to those that trust him if he is run down. He does not push himself when he is in need of rest and instead honours how his body is feeling and recuperates knowing that he will be more effective once he is restored.

Y-Style Beloved Literature and Discourse in Contemporary Thai Stage Dramas

Jirayut Sinthuphan (2009)^[48] wrote and reported of his book on the *Y-Style Beloved Literature* that the transition from boyhood to becoming a man doesn't happen automatically or overnight. Experiences, relationships, and challenges faced along the way shape each of us into unique individuals. And all of these factors help a boy turn into a man.

They plan their future: Men think long term—about their relationships, career, finances, living situation and more. They aren't just winging it. Sure, they may not have it all figured out, but they have a good idea of where they want their life to go in the next five or ten years and they are laying the foundation to get there. On the other hand, boys who are yet to become men don't have these plans and live moment to moment.

They take responsibility: Men have a lot of pressure on them these days and let's face it, we don't always get it right. Being a man means owning up to your mistakes and taking responsibility for your actions, even if you are in

the wrong. Boys, however, tend to make excuses rather than take responsibility. A common complaint of partners I hear is that their guy acts more like a boy than a man.

They think about the kind of man they want to be: Men reflect on their values and morals, and what kind of person they want to be. This includes what kind of partner, father, employee and friend they are and how that matches what they want. Men have put thought into their values and lead lives that reflect them. Boys aren't sure about their moral compass just yet and don't steer their life with such intention.

They know what they want: Men who are truly men have a clear vision of what they want for their future. They know what they want in a partner, career, and in life in general. For instance, men pursue a relationship with a woman instead of chasing after dates with girls.

They are decisive: Because men have a better idea of what they want, they tend to make decisions easier. They go after career opportunities that interest them and are willing to commit to a partner. They aren't afraid to make a decision because they have a clear idea of who they are and what they want.

They practice integrity: Men have integrity. They say what they mean, they show up when they said they will, and they follow through on their promises. While boys who haven't become men yet are flaky and don't follow through.

They understand what it means to pursue love: Men may be fearful of rejection, but they will still initiate conversation with a woman, knowing that the reward can be greater than the risk. They understand what it takes to seek out a woman and they muster the courage to do so. Boys may pursue for a short time, but then give up when it gets difficult.

YAOI Associations

Concepts and themes associated with yaoi include androgynous men known as bishōnen, diminished female characters; narratives that emphasize homosociality and de-emphasize socio-cultural homophobia; and depictions of rape. A defining

characteristic of yaoi is the practice of pairing characters in relationships according to the roles of some, the sexual top or active pursuer, and uke, the sexual bottom or passive pursued. Yaoi has a robust global presence, having spread since the 1990s through international licensing and distribution, as well as through unlicensed circulation of works by yaoi fans online. Yaoi's works, culture, and fandom have been studied and discussed by scholars and journalists worldwide. In recent years, yaoi has been increasingly popular among youth interested in Japanese media such as anime and manga. Yaoi is defined as commercial and fan-created media that thematically focuses on the romantic love between two men, often in a sexually explicit way. Despite the widespread popularity of this Japanese subgenre, there is a lack of empirical studies on the motives for consuming yaoi media that analyze the full range of explanations using reliable research methods (Euatraitrat & Piyura, 2022)^[49].

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Men who have sex with men (MSM) engage in sexual activity with members of the same sex. The term was created in the 1990s by epidemiologists to study the spread of disease among all men who have sex with men, regardless of sexual identity, including, for example, male prostitutes. The term is often used in medical literature and social research to describe such men as a group for research studies. It does not define any specific sexual activity, and which activities are covered by the term depends on context. This behavioral concept comes from two distinct academic perspectives. First, it was pursued by epidemiologists seeking behavioral categories that would offer better analytical ideas for the study of disease risk than identity-based categories (such as "gay," "bisexual," or "straight") because a man who self-identifies as gay or bisexual is not necessarily sexually active with men. Someone who identifies as straight might be sexually active with men. Second, its usage is tied to criticism of sexual identity terms prevalent in social construction literature which typically rejects the use of identity-based concepts across cultural and historical contexts (Suphatrawati, 2021)^[50].

The language used in the communication of male-male literary works focused on communication between lovers. It will look like a teenage male communicating with each other. But that is unique. The communication between lovers differs between male and female couples. They use the pronoun "Gu, brother, I, you, and each other's names are used as pronouns." The same is true for communication among friends and juniors. The study does not show the words "self, me, him, her, you, dear" as a man and a woman. In almost every case, the male-male literary genre communication is similar to that of a typical male model. The difference is the communication between lovers. Which is unique; that is, the use of pronouns will use the words which express such affliction. Don't find the words "myself, me, you, my dear" used as a pronoun.

Finally, people often find themselves having sexual thoughts and attractions during their teen years. For some, these feelings and ideas can be intense and seem confusing. That can be especially true for people who have romantic or sexual thoughts about someone who is the same sex they are. "What does that mean," they might think. "Am I gay?" Being interested in someone of the same sex does not necessarily mean that a person is gay, just as being interested in someone of the opposite sex doesn't mean a person is straight. It's common for teens to be attracted to or have sexual thoughts about people of the same sex and the opposite sex. It's one way of sorting through emerging sexual feelings. Some people might go beyond just thinking about it and experiment with sexual experiences with people of their sex or the opposite sex. These experiences do not necessarily mean that a person is gay or straight.

DISCUSSIONS

Gender Studies of Characters in Y-Fiction Literature further discussion of the results will be conducted on the following issues:

Firstly, "Creating and disseminating literary fiction to society" makes society aware of gender diversity. And it opens the space for LGBTQ+ groups to have equal dignity as people. Consistent Suphadrawadee (2021: 95)^[50], who reported on his

study of Sexual Diversity (LGBTQ+), stated that “Gay Ma Sutra Book” is like a scripture that gives readers a broader and deeper understanding of gender and way of life. Help readers break down the boundaries or walls of LGBTQ+ groups to understand more about humanity. There are still many people in society. But everyone wants to be treated fairly and with equal human dignity.

Secondly, “the gender traits of Y characters are unique,” that is, there is a mix between masculinity and femininity. The character that plays the role of the action (offensive) will have more masculine characteristics. As for the characters whose positions are being acted upon (received), they are more feminine. Consistent with Natthanai Prasarnnam (2020: 165)^[51] has studied gender distancing: Thai Yaoi Novels in Politics about Literature and Interpretation. They divided into seme (seme) in Thai called “hero,” playing an offensive role in sex. And is more masculine and uke (uke) in Thai, called “Mr. Ek” plays a defensive position in the relationship that is less masculine and follows the tactics of Krittaya Archavanitkul (2011)^[52] said that the characters that play aggressive gender roles. There will be a higher concentration of masculinity than femininity. Therefore, as a representative of the male gender that meanwhile, gender role-playing characters are passive. Compared to the proactive gender role-playing characters, these characters have a higher concentration of femininity than masculinity. Therefore, it is representative of the female gender. MSM dramas are still stuck in the trap of heterosexual norms that permeate every molecule of society.

Thirdly, “Creating a Career for Characters for Gender Equality,” that is, Y-style literature tries to create male-female characters in all professions, namely students, and students in various disciplines, such as medical students, engineering, science, occupation of university professors accepting weddings, businessmen, and etc. The creation of a career for all such trades means that the literary genre can carry out all livelihoods and males and females in general. It shows that Y-style fiction characters reflect gender equality in society.

Finally, the “Hero metaphor is an animal” that has a power those other animals is afraid of lion, tiger,

mad dog, a giant bear, hawk, and warhorse to be related to animals with predatory qualities or who have muscular bodies. Such characteristics, therefore, create the protagonist to show more masculinity than femininity. because he must be able to take care of and protect Mr. Ek correspondingly, Anucha Phimsak and Sophi Untaya (2018: 309-310)^[53] gave their views on the metaphor of the heroine in Y-style literature that The hero metaphor is an animal, which is a metaphor “What is compared” (Target Domain) is a hero that has been transferred from the “comparable” (Source Domain) that has some similar properties. In other words, “hero” is a complex condition. It is a definition that has a hidden meaning are understood through things that are more concrete or understandable and profound Determining which words express such metaphors can be considered from the analogy or the source meaning circle that is correlated with the destination meaning circle including considering the context. The animals that are compared to the protagonist are lions, tigers, dogs, mad dogs, wolves, young dogs, giant bears, hawks, horses, albino buffalo, etc. These animal metaphors are all related to being a predator or a strong body. There is a unique feature in that it is a powerful animal.

However, the same-sex gender influences people’s experience of and access to healthcare. The way that health services are organized and provided can either limit or enable a person’s access to healthcare information, support and services, and the outcome of those encounters. Health services should be affordable, accessible and acceptable to all, and they should be provided with quality, equity and dignity. Women and girls often face greater barriers than men and boys to accessing health information and services. These barriers include restrictions on mobility; lack of access to decision-making power; lower literacy rates; discriminatory attitudes of communities and healthcare providers; and lack of training and awareness amongst healthcare providers and health systems of the specific health needs and challenges of women and girls (World Health Organization (WHO), 2022)^[9].

Homoerotic male/male manga created primarily by female artists for female consumers originated

in the 1970s as a subgenre of shoujo, a manga genre specifically written for a younger female demographic. In the 1980s, Japanese fans began writing a form of amateur male/male homoerotic comics that romantically and sexually paired male characters who appeared in popular anime shows. The term “boys’ love” emerged in the early 1990s, but the material began being created in the 1970s as female writers started to break into the male-dominated world of writing manga for girls. Some began creating a genre of highly aesthetic depictions of relationships between boys that were known as shonen ai, literally “boys’ love” in Japanese, which also often referenced classical literature. Then amateur female writers started writing subversive, sexualized parodies of mainstream anime and manga for boys, with male characters recast as gay lovers, carefully (Zsila et al., 2018)^[54].

CONCLUSION

A considerable portion of the population, perhaps a significant part of the male population, has at least some homosexual experience between adolescence and old age. In addition, about 60 percent of pre-adolescent boys engage in homosexual activities. There is an additional group of adult males who avoid overt contact but are aware of their potential for reacting to other males. The social significance of homosexuality is considerably emphasized by the facts that consider this aspect of human sexuality abnormal and immoral. Therefore, securing factual data concerning the nature and extent of homosexuality in Thailand, Western European, or American cultures is particularly challenging. It is even more difficult to find strictly objective presentations of such data. Until the extent of any human behavior is adequately known, it isn't easy to assess its significance to the individuals involved or to society as a whole. Until the extent of homosexuality is known, it is practically impossible to understand its biological or social origins.

Boys’ love is similar to the fiction in that they both depict homosexual relationships and have mainly emerged due to the amateur creations of the genre’s fans. Most readers of both categories are

women, but most female fans of slash fiction identify as other than heterosexual. In contrast, BL has some gay and bisexual, and heterosexual male readers, but its fan base is predominantly heterosexual young women. Around 60 percent of them are aged between 15 and 29 years old. The gender of the male-male (MSM) characters in category y-style literature was analyzed. There are characteristics of a blend of femininity and masculinity within the same person: each male-male character has two personalities. Both feminine and masculine are expressed in different contexts. But the proportion of being male may be more significant than being female. They will have a masculine look and show more masculinity, such as playing sports, playing music, singing, drinking, going out at night, and fighting. Their attention wants to an apparent lack of self-confidence and care about housework.

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