Correlation Analysis on Religiosity Level against LGBT Perception as Deviation Form

Asti Melani Astari[1], Kurnia Laksana[2], Qomariyatus Sholihah[3], Wahyudi Kuncoro[4], Yati Srihayati[5]

[1,2,5]Nursing Department, Medical Faculty.Brawijaya University
[3]Industrial Department, Engineering Faculty, Brawijaya University
[4]MMRS Study Program Graduate and RSI Unisma, Malang, Jl. MT. Haryono 167, Malang, 65145, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The vulnerability of the problem that often arises in line with human life is the problem of sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is a term that refers to sex, that is, someone feels emotional, physical, sexual attraction to the other person. The phenomenon of sexual orientation which is currently a problem issue in the community is about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT). In Indonesia, with most of its population being Muslim, of course it is strongly opposed to this deviant behaviour. Islam has taught that this homosexual act is an act that is forbidden. The purpose of this study is to analyse the correlation between the level of religiosity towards LGBT perceptions as deviation form. This study was conducted with descriptive research methods, data collection techniques in this study using a questionnaire with 100 respondents who came from the LGBT community in Malang region. the results of the questionnaire that have been obtained will be analysed by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) analysis. The results of SEM analysis result in the P-Value of the variable of religiosity level is <0.01 thus there is a correlation between the religiosity level and LGBT perception. Estimated value is 0.564 that shows the correlation between the two variables is approaching weak because the value shows close to <0.5. While the results of the linear regression test, indicate that the effect of the variable level of religiosity on LGBT perceptions as a deviation form is 0.318 or 31.8%.

Keywords: Islam, Religiosity Level, Perception, LGBT and SEM

Correspondence:
Asti Melani Astari
Nursing Department, Medical Faculty
Brawijaya University
E-mail: astariasti.fk@ub.ac.id
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INTRODUCTION

Humanis one of God's creatures who during their lives will experience changes and developments, both physical and psychological changes in the ability of the body. The development of human life occurs gradually, and each stage has the characteristics, developments and risks that must be faced. Every span of a person's life will always be faced with their respective problems and each period of development in human life has a very important role.

Vulnerable problems that often arise along with human life are problems of sexual orientation or commonly known as self-identity. Sexual orientation is a term that refers to gender, in which a person feels an emotional, physical, sexual, and long-lasting interest in the other person.

Sexual orientation is divided into four namely heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual and asexual. Heterosexual refers to attraction to different sexes, meanwhile homosexual refers to attraction to the same sex and bisexual refers to attraction to both sexes. Heterosexuals are also called straight, whereas homosexual men are known as gay, and homosexual women are called lesbians. Bisexual is known by someone who is attracted to the same sex as well as to the opposite sex. While asexualis not interested in both.

The phenomenon of sexual orientation which is currently an issue of problems in society is about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT). The term LGBT has been widely used since 1990. The history of homosexuality or LGBT has existed since the time of ancient Egypt, meanwhile people's attitudes toward similar-sex correlations gradually began to change and differ geographically. The existence of these LGBT people is not only disturbing the community but is also prohibited by religion, law and criminalized by the state.

Almost all social systems in the world reject homosexual life. Among the 204 countries in the world homosexuality is considered illegal in 74 countries. Most countries where homosexual behavior is considered illegal turns out to be the dominant culture of Islam, or former communist countries or former British colonies. In Bahrain or Bangladesh homosexuals are considered illegal, and officially declared never existed.

Then what is the development of these LGBT people in Indonesia? Indonesian national law does not legalize and provide support for this LGBT group, although there is no stipulation as a criminal offense. There are no anti-discrimination laws that explicitly relate to sexual orientation or gender identity. Indonesian law only recognizes the existence of male and female genders.

With the existence of LGBT groups in Indonesia, there has been a lot of controversy between the pros and cons among the people. For people who are pro to the existence of LGBT groups in their environment see that they are also human beings who must be respected and who have their rights in living their lives. In addition, pro-people also see that while their existence does not disturb and create a commotion in the community, the community will tend to accept them. Meanwhile the people who contra assess that this LGBT group has a sexual orientation that is not in accordance with the norms and religious values that exist in the community. Customs that exist in the community only allow correlations that are heterogeneous (different sexes) not homogeneous correlations (similar sex). There is no single religion in the world that legalizes same-sex correlations. In addition, the community thinks that this LGBT group can later have a negative impact, because the correlation they have has a great potential in the transmission of HIV/AIDS (Dede Utomo, 2001)

In Indonesia, with its majority Muslim population certainly strongly opposed to this deviant behavior. Islam has taught that homosexual acts are forbidden. Sayyid Sabiq explained that this deviant behavior was a heinous act and included in a big sin. The Prophet Luth US is a clear proof of Allah's wrath over the deviation that has been done.

Therefore, based on background, the author will conduct research entitled **"Correlation** Analysis on Religiosity Level Against LGBT Perception as Deviation Form."

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by descriptive research method. The purpose of this study, which is to describe a number of variables relating to the problem and the unit under study among the phenomena tested. In this study the technique used to collect research data, namely the questionnaire as an instrument to answer a set of questions or written statements to respondents. Respondents from this study consisted of 100 people of the member of LGBT in Malang area.

Obtained data that results from the questionnaire, will be analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis.

1.   Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT)

Figure 1: LGBT Flag

Source: Wikipedia

Before the term LGBT emerged, the first term used was "homosexual", but this term was said to contain negative connotations and tended to be replaced by "homophiles" in the 1950s and 1960s, then again changed terms to gay and lesbian in the 1970s. The term "gay and lesbian" phase becomes more common as these lesbian and gay identity groups are increasingly formed, then bisexuals and transgender people also demand the same recognition and create a larger community.

The existence of the term LGBT in the world provides a close correlation with the emergence of problems of sexual orientation and sexual behavior. Sexual orientation itself is divided into four namely heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual and asexual. Heterosexual refers to attraction to different sexes, meanwhile homosexual refers to attraction to the same sex and bisexual refers to attraction to both sexes. Heterosexuals are also called straight, whereas homosexual men are known as gay, and homosexual women are called lesbians. Bisexual is known by someone who is attracted to the same sex as well as to the opposite sex. While asexual is not interested in both.

As for what is meant by sexual behavior is a way for someone to express their sexual relations. This sexual behavior is a behavior that describes the expression with the presence of eroticism. Eroticism itself is the ability to consciously experience sexual desire and drive, orgasm or perhaps other pleasurable and sex-related things.

From this explanation can be drawn terms related to this LGBT. First is Lesbian. Lesbian is a label that is erased to women who have sexual desires or emotions to other women (homosexual).

Second is Gay. In contrast to lesbians, gay is a man who has a tendency for sexual desire or emotion towards other men. Initially the word gay was used to indicate the meaning of joy and pleasure, but gradually the word gay in experienced a shift in meaning and is now known in society as a term for someone who has experienced sexual deviations.

Third is bisexual. Bisexual is a double sexual orientation. Where bisexual has a sexual attraction to men and women. These bisexual individuals are those who feel comfortable and interested in homosexual and heterosexual lives.

The fourth or last term is transgender. Transgender is a term to indicate someone who has a gender with biologically different sexes. A transgender person may have heterosexual, bisexual, gay or even asexual identity. There are several forms of transgender, including cross-dressers, drag queens, drag kings, masculine women and graceful men. There is confusion in the community regarding the term's transgender and transsexual. There is an assumption that these two terms have the same meaning, but in fact transgender is more directed to the person who is of a different gender properly, whereas transsexual refers to people who change their life habits and sexual orientation biologically, contrary to what they have from birth.

DATA TESTING AND PROCESSING

Below is the result of testing and processing of data obtained from the questionnaire that has been distributed.

6.1   Test Analysis of SEM

Data from the questionnaire statements by respondents were then analyzed using SEM on SPSS 22software of AMOS. To facilitate the analysis, a SEM model was made between the religious level variables and LGBT perceptions. The following is a SEM model between the religiosity level variables indicated by the name of totx1 and the LGBT perception variable indicated by the name of totx2.
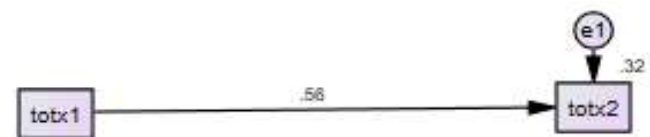

Figure 2: The Result of Correlation Model of Religiosity Level and Perception Variables

Table 1. *Regression Weights* Result

Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	L:
totx2 <--- totx1	.547	.080	6.800	***	

Based on the results of the Regression Weights output above in column P shows the value of the P-Value with the symbol *** indicates that the value of P-Value <0.01. The research hypothesis is as follows:

H0: There is no correlation between the religiosity level and

perception variables

H1: There is correlation between religiosity level and perception variables

In this case the test statistic used is P-Value> Significance level (0.05) then H0 is accepted and P-Value <Significance level (0.05) then H0 is rejected.

According to the results of the output that has obtained P-Value of religiosity level variable is<0.01 so that H0 is rejected. Then this level of religiosity variable has a positive correlation with the perception variable.

Table2.*Standardized Regrression Weights*Result

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default mode

	Estimate
totx2 <--- totx1	.564

The estimate shows how strong the correlation is, the greater the stronger the minimum is 50% (0.5), the value <0.5 then the correlation is very weak. Based on the Standardized Regression Weights table above, it can be seen that the variable level of religiosity and perception have an approach that is close to weak because the value indicates close to 0.5.

Table3.*Variances Model*Result

Variances: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
totx1	69.382	9.862	7.036	***	
e1	44.446	6.317	7.036	***	

H0: There is no correlation between the briefing variable and the motivation variable

H1: There is a correlation between the briefing variable and the motivation variable

The P-Value in the covariances table shows a number <0.01 which is smaller than 0.05, so H0 is rejected, which means there is a correlation between the level of religiosity and LGBT perceptions.

6.2 Reliability and Validity Test of Religiosity Level Variable(X_1)

Reliability is an index used to indicate the extent to which a measuring instrument is used twice to measure the same symptoms, then the measuring instrument (questionnaire) is reliable. In other words, reliability shows the consistency of a measuring instrument in measuring the same symptoms. Reliability can also indicate the extent to which the gauge is reliable and avoids errors when measuring.

The table below is the result of the religiosity level variable reliability test (X_1) using software of SPSS 25.

Table4. Reliability Test Result of Religiosity Level Variable (X_1)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.771	.763	25

Based on the reliability test using SPSS 25, the output of Cronbach's alpha is > 0.06 which is 0.763. So that it can be stated that all the items in the questionnaire religiosity levelvariable (X_1) is reliable.

Validity test shows the extent to which the questionnaire can measure what is the focus of the researcher. Below is the result of the validity test of the religiosity level variable (X_1) using software ofSPSS 25.

Table5. Validity Test Result of Religiosity Level Variable (X_1)

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X11	93.05	69.139	.378	.556	.773
X12	93.36	68.899	.367	.643	.774
X13	93.88	65.016	.362	.573	.762
X14	94.40	65.253	.417	.699	.770
X15	93.50	69.525	.418	.480	.776
X16	93.74	64.134	.369	.425	.760
X17	93.65	65.058	.377	.556	.760
X18	93.60	70.101	.443	.397	.780
X19	94.35	64.856	.420	.342	.771
X110	93.60	69.071	.362	.589	.774
X111	93.55	67.159	.576	.406	.770
X112	93.71	69.986	.438	.535	.781
X113	93.71	64.935	.365	.616	.761
X114	93.70	59.869	.632	.746	.742
X115	93.99	61.768	.452	.632	.754
X116	93.76	61.861	.524	.776	.750
X117	94.00	62.121	.512	.756	.751
X118	93.99	65.606	.365	.414	.762
X119	93.88	62.309	.592	.641	.748
X120	94.34	62.267	.439	.726	.755
X121	94.06	62.360	.437	.599	.755
X122	93.90	63.626	.491	.575	.754
X123	94.37	64.943	.525	.673	.770
X124	93.83	66.163	.454	.430	.766
X125	94.32	64.099	.391	.653	.765

Based on the validity test using SPSS 25, the output obtained is that all corrected item-total correlation values are greater than the R table value of 0.3610 with a significance level of 0.05 and the total sample of 100 respondents. So it can be stated that all the question items on the product variable questionnaire (X_1) is valid.

6.3 Reliability and Validity Test of Perception Variable (X_2)

The table below is the result of the perception variable reliability test (X_2) using software of SPSS 25.

Table6. Reliability Test Result of Perception Variable (X_2)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.874	.865	15

Based on the reliability test using SPSS 25, the output of Cronbach's alpha is > 0.06 which is 0.865. So that it can be stated that all the item questions on the perception variable (X_2) questionnaire is reliable. Below this is the validity test results of the perception variable (X_2) using software of SPSS 25.

Table7: Validity Test Result of Perception Variable (X_2)

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X21	51.48	56.050	.574	.590	.864
X22	51.48	58.878	.599	.668	.864
X23	51.93	53.763	.734	.749	.855
X24	51.93	55.076	.662	.731	.859
X25	51.53	61.120	.365	.610	.874
X26	51.51	55.222	.610	.604	.862
X27	51.55	60.028	.462	.612	.869
X28	51.90	54.232	.706	.783	.857
X29	51.91	54.366	.659	.739	.859
X210	51.50	63.101	.431	.565	.877
X211	51.22	61.709	.399	.422	.875
X212	51.37	63.367	.423	.472	.877
X213	52.07	54.328	.663	.760	.859
X214	51.97	54.332	.625	.671	.861
X215	51.55	62.816	.372	.535	.876

Based on the validity test using SPSS 25, the output obtained is that all corrected item-total correlation values are greater than the R table value of 0.3610 with a significance level of 0.05 and the total sample of 100 respondents. So it can be stated that all the questions in the perception variable questionnaire (X_2) is valid.

6.4 Correlation Test Analysis

The following is the result of correlation analysis conducted to see the correlation between variable X_1 and variable X_2.

Table8: Correlation Test Result

Correlations

		totx1	totx2
totx1	Pearson Correlation	1	.564**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
totx2	Pearson Correlation	.564**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows the Correlation value. Based on the testing criteria H0 is accepted if the Sig value> 0.05 and H0 is rejected if the Sig value <0.05.

According to the results of correlation testing it was found that the Sig value on both variables namely the level of religiosity and perceived value was less than 0.05, which means that the level of religiosity had a correlation with the variable perception of LGBT attitudes as a form of deviation.

6.5 Linear Regression Test Analysis

This linear regression method is intended to find out how much the level of influence between the level of religiosity with LGBT perceptions. This linear regression calculation uses the Anova test.

Table 9: ANOVA Test Result

ANOVAᵃ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2076.184	1	2076.184	45.779	.000ᵇ
	Residual	4444.566	98	45.353		
	Total	6520.750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: totx2
b. Predictors: (Constant), totx1

According to the table 9 it is known that the value of Sig (0,000) <0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the level of religiosity variable on LGBT perceptions.

Table10: Model Summary

Model Summaryᵇ

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.564ᵃ	.318	.311	6.734	.318	45.779	1	98	.000	1.438

a. Predictors: (Constant), totx1
b. Dependent Variable: totx2

In the table above, the magnitude of the influence or contribution of the independent variable (X) together against the variable (Y) can be seen from the magnitude of the double determination coefficient (R^2), which is a value between zero and one. If R^2 obtained from the calculation results is getting bigger (close to 1) then the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is getting bigger, and vice versa if the calculation results are getting smaller (close to 0) then the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is getting smaller. Based on the table above, the value of R^2 is 0.318, which means that all independent variables (level of religiosity) have an influence on LGBT perceptions as a form of deviation of 0.318 or 31.8%.

ANALYSIS OF RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis conducted in this study is starting from the processing of questionnaire data. Then from the results of the questionnaire SEM test was performed. From the SEM analysis test results it is known that the level of religiosity

variable has a positive correlation to the LGBT perception variable, the estimated value of 0.564 shown in table 2 shows that the correlation between the level of religiosity with perception has an approach that is weak.

Then the reliability and validity test is performed, after the data is declared reliable and valid the test is continued by conducting a correlation analysis to find out whether there is a correlation or correlation between the religiosity level variables on the LGBT perspective variable. The results of correlation analysis using Pearson correlation can be seen that the variable level of religiosity has a correlation or correlation with LGBT perception variables.

Next carry out a linear regression analysis using the ANOVA test. This linear regression test is intended to determine how much the level of influence between the level of religiosity with LGBT perceptions. the results of the analysis obtained by anova testing, it can be seen that the influence of the variable level of religiosity on LGBT perceptions as a form of deviation is 0.318 or 31.8%.

The level of religiosity referred to in this study contains everyone's knowledge about the rules that exist in the teachings of his religion, especially Islam. Basically, the level of religious knowledge possessed by someone will be used as a reference to behave in their lives.

A person with a good level of religiosity is considered capable of leading himself to do good throughout his life and applies also to the opposite. But not for humans.

According to (Mujib, 2006) in his book entitled "Islamic Personality in Psychological Perspectives" explained that humans have 3 substances of life, namely: physical, spiritual and nafsani substances. In this nafsani substance itself is divided into 3 different dimensions, including: the dimension of heart, the dimension of reason and the dimension of lust.

In contrast to Al-Ghazali which states that there is a potential in humans that is not included in the passions, he is the power of God (Quwwatan Rabbaniyah). God's power is a strength that comes from the gift of Divine light. By using this power, it will be easy for humans to subdue the three forces above (Najati, 2001).

Mujib and Mudzakir (2001) explain explosively describing the workings of the human nafsani substance into 3 personalities, namely: muthmainnah personality which is dominated by lust, personality of lawwamah which is dominated by reason and ammarah personality which is dominated by lust.

In Islam, the term homosexual is known as Liwath. This deviant act of Liwath is certainly very contrary to Islamic sharia law and if left unchecked can damage the young generation of the nation. If taken based on the explanation of Mujib and Mudzakir (2001), Liwath is included in the ammarah personality where the personality is dominated by lust, assisted by the power of reason and the power of heart.

The perpetrators of LGBT deviations are pursuing the principle of enjoyment according to their desires (lust) by ignoring the rules of existing norms. Of course, this deviation is not an act that needs to be protected by the Act but rather as a disease of society that must be cured and eliminated.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the study and the results of the analysis that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:
1. The level of religiosity has a correlation with LGBT perception as deviation form. This can be seen from the results of the output that has produced the P-Value variable level of religiosity <0.01 so that H0 is rejected. Then this level of religiosity variable has a positive correlation with the perception variable. The level of influence between the religiosity level variables on the perception variable can be seen from the results of the linear regression test, the influence of the religiosity level variable on LGBT perceptions as a form of deviation of 0.318 or 31.8%.
2. The religiosity; level of person is influenced by 3 important substances in himself, namely: physical, spiritual and nafsani substances. But there is a potential in human beings not included in the lust, where if humans are able to use it he can subdue 3 previous forces, namely the power of God (Quwwatan Rabbaniyah). The level of religiosity of a person can be seen from how strongly he holds the lust that is in him.
3. LGBT's perception as deviant behavior is influenced by the desire to pursue the principle of pleasure in following its passions by ignoring the norms and rules that apply.

SUGGESTION
LGBT is a deviant behavior that is not in accordance with the laws and regulations as well as human nature which is regulated in Islamic teachings. This LGBT community shouldn't have protection. LGBT is a community disease that must be cured and eliminated, because it can threaten the future of the young generation. Some ways that can be done include providing early education about this deviant behavior, educating the dangers and risks that can arise from the existence of this type of correlation and strengthening the law prohibiting this type of correlation.

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