


What DOES LGBT MEAN AND WHAT DOES IT STAND FOR?



An in-depth guide to the concept of LGBT, which stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.

A decorative, hand-drawn style black line that starts at the top left, loops around, and ends near the top of the text box.

"LGBT" is an acronym that stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender. Variations of the acronym often include additional terms like queer, intersex, and asexual, with a plus sign added at the end to indicate inclusivity as in LGBTQ, LGBTQ+, and LGBTQIA+. These acronyms refer to the thousands of different sexual orientations and "gender identities," which gender ideology posits as limitless. They also represent concepts and ideologies that form the basis of activism defending the rights of these communities.

Now, let us examine the concepts of LGBT one by one.

LGBTQ+

A vibrant, multi-colored rainbow graphic that curves from the bottom right towards the center of the page. The colors from top to bottom are purple, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.



***LGBT Terms* and Their Meanings**

What does lesbian mean?

Women who have romantic and sexual relationships exclusively with other women are referred to as "lesbians."

What does gay mean?

Men who have romantic and sexual relationships exclusively with other men are referred to as "gay."

What does bisexual mean?

The term "bisexual" describes people who have romantic and sexual relationships with both men and women.

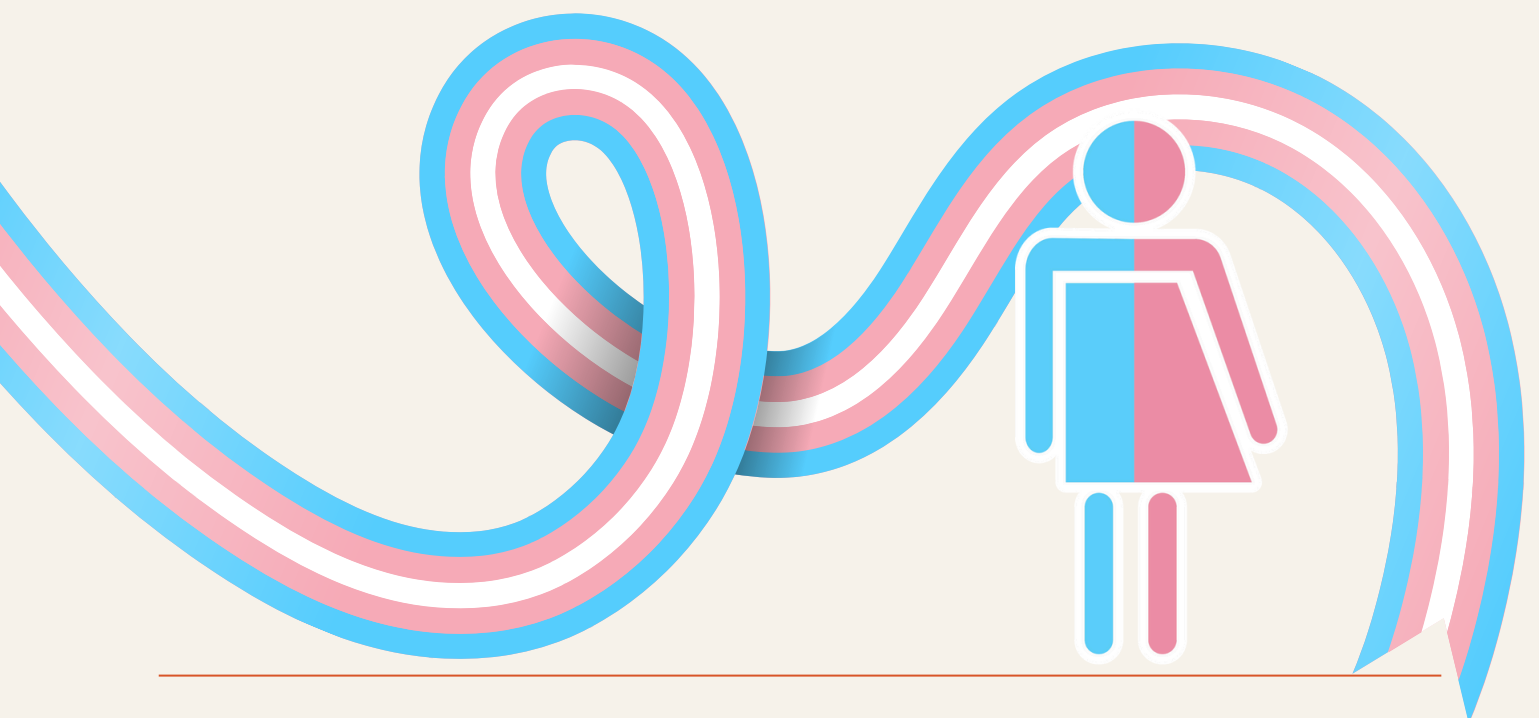
What does transsexual mean?

Transsexuals identify as the opposite sex and undergo sex change, or gender reassignment/gender affirming care as the LGBT ideology calls it, through surgical or hormonal interventions. In Turkey, people who change their sex through transsexual surgery are called "transsexuals", while those who only alter their appearance without surgical interventions are called "transvestites".

LGBT Terms and Their Meanings

What does transgender mean?

The term "transgender" is often used similarly to "transsexual," but there is a distinction. Not all transgender individuals undergo medical interventions. According to the LGBT ideology, a person's declaration is sufficient to identify as transgender. People who reject the sex they were born with, feel they belong to a different sex, and identify as such to others are called "transgender". In the West, "transgender" is used as an umbrella term that includes those who have undergone gender reassignment surgery.



***LGBT Terms* and Their Meanings**

What does intersex mean?

The term “intersex” refers to individuals born with physical or genetic traits that do not fit typical definitions of male or female. This condition is a biological variation, not an ideological construct, and is treated medically when necessary. Intersex births are extremely rare, occurring in approximately 0.018% of cases. [3].

What does pansexual mean?

The term “pansexual” refers to individuals who are attracted to others regardless of their gender.

What does asexual mean?

The term “asexuality” refers to individuals who experience little to no sexual attraction or interest in sexual activity. It is also used for those who claim to be sexless.



LGBT Terms and Their Meanings

What does non-binary mean?

This term refers to people who reject the two genders (male/female) and claim that they do not belong to either.

What does "LGBT Ally" mean?

An "ally" is someone who supports and advocates for a group without being a member of it. An LGBT ally is a heterosexual individual who supports the LGBT community and its rights.



Elements Representing the *LGBT Community*

There are various figures and symbols that represent the LGBT community. These are widely used on various products such as badges, t-shirts, notebooks, etc.

Recognizing these symbols is important, particularly for identifying them on items marketed to children.

Distinguishing the colors and symbols of LGBT flags and avoiding their use in inappropriate contexts could be seen as a step toward countering the normalization of this ideology.



LGBT FLAGS



HOMOSEXUAL



BISEXUAL



LESBIAN



GAY



ASEXUAL



PANSEXUAL



TRANS



NON-BINARY



INTERSEX



INCLUSIVE LGBT

The LGBT rainbow flag is one of the most recognizable symbols of this movement. It is also referred to as the Rainbow Pride Flag. This flag represents the "diversity" within the community and its different sexual orientations. Each sexual orientation - lesbian, gay, bisexual - has its own flag.

The rainbow's association with LGBT dates back to the original flag designed by Gilbert Baker in 1978 [4]. This initial flag included eight different colored stripes, which also featured the colors turquoise and pink. However, due to difficulties in sourcing fabric, first pink and then turquoise were removed from the flag's design.

LGBT FLAGS

The LGBT rainbow flag used today consists of six stripes in the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple.

Over time, additional colors were added. Black and brown stripes were introduced to represent marginalized black and brown people. Later, white, pink, and baby blue stripes were included to symbolize trans individuals and those living with HIV/AIDS.

In 2018, an intersex flag was incorporated into this version, creating the final "inclusive" variant known as the Progress Pride Flag.

The flags included in the inclusive LGBT flag are:

- LGBT rainbow flag
- Lesbian flag
- Gay flag
- Bisexual flag
- Trans flag
- Intersex flag
- Pansexual flag
- Asexual flag
- Non-binary flag
- Inclusive LGBT flag (Progress Pride Flag)



INCLUSIVE LGBT

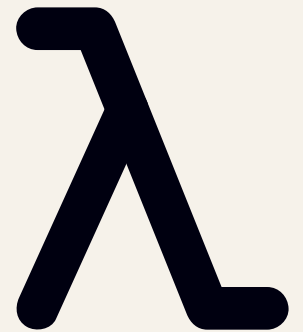
Symbols of the LGBT Movement



Here are some of the most common symbols representing the LGBT community:

Lambda

The Greek letter lambda was first used as the symbol of the New York Gay Activist League in 1970 and was officially adopted as the symbol of gay and lesbian rights in 1974 by the International Gay Rights Congress in Edinburgh, Scotland. Lambda stands for "unity" within the LGBT community.



Gay/Male-to-Male Symbol of Homosexuality

Popularized in the 1990s, this symbol of homosexuality consists of two interlocking male gender symbols and represents gayness.



Symbols of the LGBT

Movement



Lesbian/Woman-to-Woman Homosexuality

Popularized in the 1990s, this symbol consists of two interwoven female gender symbols and represents lesbianism.



Transgender Symbol

This symbol is the most popular transgender symbol and was drawn by Holly Boswell. A modification of their traditional symbol, it is depicted with a circle with the arrow from the male symbol at the top right, the cross from the female symbol at the bottom, and a striped arrow from the combination of the female cross and the male arrow at the top left.

Unicorn

The unicorn is a mythical creature identified since antiquity by a single large, pointed, spiral horn.

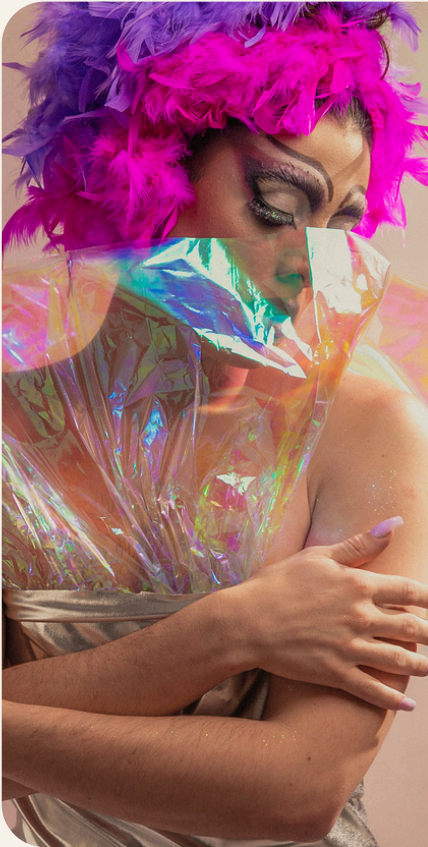
It is not actually an official symbol of the LGBT movement. However, in the modern era, unicorns have become a symbol of homosexuality and queer communities [5]. This mythical creature is often used to symbolize members of the LGBT community who are perceived as "rare" and "special."



Cross-dressing

Cross-dressing can be defined as adopting the clothing style of the opposite sex. This can mean men dressing as women or women dressing as men. While for some this is just a costume worn for entertainment purposes, for some LGBT members it is a part of the process of gender reassignment.





Drag Queens

It refers to men who perform on stage in flamboyant women's clothing and heavy makeup, exaggerating female behavior. Drag queens give attention-grabbing performances by pretending to be women, dancing and singing theatrically. They often appear in nightclubs, drag shows, and LGBT events.

Drag Kings

A Drag King is a woman who dresses in men's clothing and performs with exaggerated masculine behaviors. Drag kings, like their counterparts, typically perform at LGBT events and nightclubs.





"Pride Month" and "Pride Parades"

Every year in June, celebrations are organized to commemorate the anniversary of the Stonewall Riots and to increase the visibility of the LGBT community. This month has become a global symbol for the LGBT movement.



What is the Stonewall Uprising?

The 1969 police raid on the Stonewall Inn in New York City marked a pivotal moment in LGBT history. The raid began with the arrest of a lesbian woman and escalated into three days of resistance by LGBT individuals. This uprising became a turning point for the LGBT rights movement, encouraging the community to identify as a minority group deserving of equal rights.

In 1970, the first "Pride Parade," as the event came to be known, was celebrated by LGBT advocates around the world, usually on June 28 each year. After Stonewall, protests against the classification of homosexuality as a disease increased and homosexuality was finally declassified as a disease in 1973.

The Stonewall Riots and the resulting Pride Parades are the reason June is recognized as "Pride Month."



What is the purpose of the LGBT movement and what has it led to?

Normalization of homosexuality by challenging norms

The LGBT movement emerged out of the demand for the normalization of homosexuality, which throughout history has been considered a crime and defined as a disease. Over time, this demand has transformed into an ideology that profoundly influences younger generations and harms their natural development.

The ideology behind this movement presents political, social, and cultural challenges while also allegedly endangering public safety. The potential danger lies in its aim to impose a new set of behavioral norms on societies.



What is the purpose of the LGBT movement and what has it led to?

Normalization of homosexuality by challenging norms



Under the influence of globalization and Western culture, the subconscious normalization of LGBT ideology in the name of "human rights" erodes national identity and cultural values, leaving them vulnerable. The efforts by Western countries to impose divergent values, behaviors, ideas, and cultures on others, particularly by promoting homosexuality, represent one of the most recent and significant challenges to global cultural balance. These efforts are supported by government-backed pressure groups that utilize media and propaganda to enforce these values under the guise of advocacy.

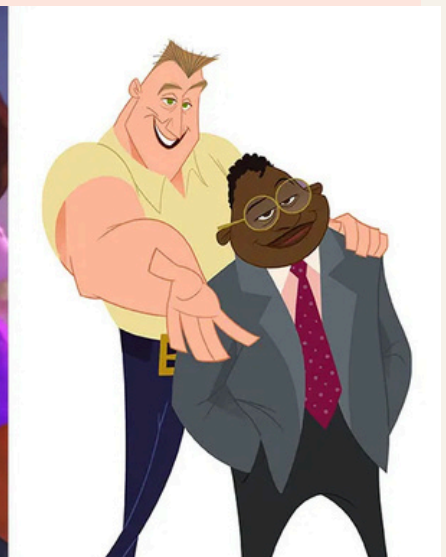
These government-sponsored LGBT groups engage in political and legal campaigns to alter the culture and identity of targeted countries. Their initiatives aim to amend laws to legitimize homosexuality and ensure that LGBT communities are recognized as minorities, thereby legitimizing their demands.

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Normalization of homosexuality by challenging norms



What sets this issue apart from others is the deliberate use of entertainment platforms, predominantly American, to disseminate LGBT-related content. Popular platforms such as Netflix and Disney frequently showcase films, series, and programs featuring same-sex relationships and marriages, ensuring broad exposure to such themes.





Popularization of gender reassignment and forced sterility

In recent years, the concept of "gender identity", as advocated by the LGBT ideology, has been increasingly debated. This ideology claims that individuals can define their gender based on self-declaration, viewing gender as a choice rather than a biological reality. However, the widespread adoption of this perspective is causing confusion, particularly among younger generations.

There is a growing notion that gender reassignment is the primary solution for adolescents experiencing gender dysphoria. Many confused children and teenagers are directed toward irreversible hormonal treatments and gender reassignment surgeries.





Popularization of gender reassignment and forced sterility

"Gender identity" propaganda has even reached schools and kindergartens. Today, many children in the West are encouraged to pursue gender reassignment based on expert recommendations, often without parental knowledge. This leads to the rise of a generation uncertain about their gender.

For example, when a young girl says, "I don't think I want to be a girl," doctors often prescribe puberty blockers. These drugs are claimed to temporarily pause puberty with the promise that it will resume normally if the medication is stopped. However, this process is irreversible due to the significant damage it inflicts on the body.





Popularization of gender reassignment and forced sterility

Girls who take these drugs often become permanently infertile because their uterus and ovaries fail to develop. Similarly, boys prescribed puberty blockers are rendered infertile as their testes do not mature. Even after undergoing gender reassignment surgery, individuals must take cross-sex hormones for life. This lifelong dependency on medication benefits pharmaceutical companies while placing healthy individuals under a lifetime medical burden.

Normalization of pedophilia by advocating sexual unrestrictedness

The ideology of "sexual boundarylessness" asserts that children can also experience sexual attraction. Some LGBT organizations advocate replacing the term "pedophilia" with neutral terms like "minor-attracted persons" to obscure their connections with pedophilic groups.





Normalization of pedophilia by advocating sexual unrestrictedness

These organizations exploit children under the guise of defending children's rights, often exposing them to inappropriate content in pride parades or other events. They argue that children's gender can be changed and emphasize that children are inherently involved in their sexuality, claiming they have the right to explore it.



A brief reminder for parents and educators on LGBT issues



- **Tracking children's interests:**

The LGBT movement takes advantage of the fact that the new generation of children have phones and tablets in their hands and targets children directly. Effective propaganda is disseminated through TV series, movies, cartoons, anime, video games, and social media platforms. Therefore, parents need to be extremely careful in monitoring what their children watch and read.

- **Careful selection of psychologists and psychiatrists when necessary:** When a child says, "I am gay" or "I want to change my gender," choosing the right psychologists and psychiatrists is critical. Many professionals are afraid to voice opposition to this ideology due to fear of backlash from the LGBTQ community or being ostracized by the scientific community. The LGBTQ movement often employs the strategy that "repeating a lie frequently enough makes people believe it." Unfortunately, this topic is rarely discussed openly or transparently.
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Sources

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