

# M Yaoi Romance

## Boys' love fandom

*general, "slash and yaoi fans are dismissive of mainstream hetero-sexual romance", such as "the notorious pulp Harlequin romances". Deborah Shamoon said*

Boys' love (BL), a genre of male-male homoerotic media originating in Japan that is created primarily by and for women, has a robust global fandom. Individuals in the BL fandom may participate in activities such as attending conventions, creating and/or posting to fansites, and creating fan works such as fan fiction and fan art.

In Japan, fans of BL are referred to as fujoshi (???). Translating literally to "rotten woman" or "rotten girl", the term originated as a pejorative for fans of the genre, but was later reappropriated by BL fans as a self-deprecating identity label. The term fudanshi (???; lit. "rotten boy") later emerged to describe male fans of BL.

## Boys' love

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Boys' love (Japanese: ????, Hepburn: b?izu rabu), also known as yaoi (Japanese: ???) and by its abbreviation BL (????, b?eru), is a genre of fictional media originating in Japan that depicts homoerotic relationships between male characters. It is typically created by women for a female audience, distinguishing it from the equivalent genre of homoerotic media created by and for gay men, though BL does also attract a male audience and can be produced by male creators. BL spans a wide range of media, including manga, anime, drama CDs, novels, video games, television series, films, and fan works.

Though depictions of homosexuality in Japanese media have a history dating to ancient times, contemporary BL traces its origins to male-male romance manga that emerged in the 1970s, and which formed a new subgenre of sh?jo manga (comics for girls). Several terms were used for this genre, including sh?nen-ai (???; lit. "boy love"), tanbi (??; lit. "aesthete" or "aesthetic"), and June (???; [d??ne]). The term yaoi ( YOW-ee; Japanese: ??? [ja?o.i]) emerged as a name for the genre in the late 1970s and early 1980s in the context of d?jinshi (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.

Concepts and themes associated with BL include androgynous men known as bish?nen; diminished female characters; narratives that emphasize homosociality and de-emphasize socio-cultural homophobia; and depictions of rape. A defining characteristic of BL is the practice of pairing characters in relationships according to the roles of seme, the sexual top or active pursuer, and uke, the sexual bottom or passive pursued. BL has a robust global presence, having spread since the 1990s through international licensing and distribution, as well as through unlicensed circulation of works by BL fans online. BL works, culture, and fandom have been studied and discussed by scholars and journalists worldwide.

## LGBTQ romance

*that yaoi graphic narratives, popular with Japanese women since the 1980s, were an influence on the M/M genre. Since January 2010, the genre of M/M Romance*

LGBTQ romance is a genre within gay literature and romance fiction focused on same-sex characters who fall in love and have a homosexual or homoromantic relationship. The genre has met with increasing acceptance and sales from the 1980s onward. Bussell, in Publishers Weekly, notes that as of 2020, presses that specialize in LGBTQ romance, mainstream publishers, and booksellers are expanding their offerings and inviting a more diverse authorship.

Shotacon

*exclusively yaoi, and may be published in general yaoi anthology magazines or in one of the few exclusively shotacon yaoi anthologies, such as Shōnen Romance. Because*

Shotacon (?????, shotakon), abbreviated from Shōtarō complex (?????????, shōtarō konpurekkusu), is, in Japanese contexts, the attraction to young (or young-looking) boy characters, or media centered around this attraction. The term refers to a genre of manga and anime wherein prepubescent or pubescent male characters are depicted in a suggestive or erotic manner, whether in the obvious role of object of attraction, or the less apparent role of "subject" (the character the reader is designed to associate with).

In some stories, the boy character is paired with an older boy or man, usually in a homoerotic manner, which is most common in yaoi works meant for female readers, but some of these works are male-oriented, such as Boku no Pico. In others, he is paired with a female, which the general community would call "straight shota." In some works, the shota character is paired with an older girl or woman, which is known as oneshota (?????), a blend of onē-san (????, older sister) and shota. It can also apply to post-pubescent (adolescent or adult) characters with neotenic features that would make them appear to be younger than they are. The phrase is a reference to the young male character Shōtarō (???) from Tetsujin 28-go (reworked in English as Gigantor). The equivalent term for attraction to (or art pertaining to erotic portrayal of) young girls is lolicon.

The usage of the term in both Western and Japanese fan cultures includes works ranging from explicitly pornographic to mildly suggestive, romantic, or in rare cases, entirely nonsexual, in which case it is not usually classified as "true" shotacon. As with lolicon, shotacon is related to the concepts of kawaii (cuteness) and moe (in which characters are presented as young, cute or helpless in order to increase reader identification and inspire protective feelings). As such, shotacon themes and characters are used in a variety of children's media. Elements of shotacon, like yaoi, are comparatively common in shōjo manga, such as the popular translated manga Loveless, which features an eroticized but unconsummated relationship between the 12-year-old male protagonist and a twenty-year-old male, or the young-appearing character Honey in Ouran High School Host Club. Seinen manga, primarily aimed at otaku, also occasionally presents eroticized adolescent males in a non-pornographic context, such as Yoshinori "Yuki" Ikeda, the cross-dressing 14-year-old boy in Yubisaki Milk Tea.

Some critics claim that the shotacon genre contributes to actual sexual abuse of children, while others claim that there is no evidence for this, or that there is evidence to the contrary.

Junjo Romantica: Pure Romance

*Junjo Romantica: Pure Romance (Japanese: ??????/??? ????, Hepburn: Junjō Romanchika; lit. 'Pure-Hearted Romantica') is a Japanese boys' love manga series*

Junjo Romantica: Pure Romance (Japanese: ??????/??? ????, Hepburn: Junjō Romanchika; lit. 'Pure-Hearted Romantica') is a Japanese boys' love manga series by Shungiku Nakamura. It focuses on four storylines: the main couple, which comprises the bulk of the books, and three other male couples that provide ongoing side stories ("Junjo Egoist", "Junjo Terrorist", and "Junjo Mistake"). It has expanded into several CD-dramas, a manga series running in Asuka Ciel, a light novel series titled "Junai Romantica" running in The Ruby

magazine, and a 37-episode anime series.

Shungiku Nakamura has written a spin-off of Junjo Romantica titled Sekai-ichi Hatsukoi (lit. 'The World's Greatest First Love') focusing on a shōjo manga editor and his first love, which was also animated by Studio Deen in 2011.

## Embracing Love

*Embracing Love (???????, Haru o Daiteita) is a yaoi manga by Youka Nitta, it narrates the story about two male pornographic actors who fall in love as*

Embracing Love (???????, Haru o Daiteita) is a yaoi manga by Youka Nitta, it narrates the story about two male pornographic actors who fall in love as they attempt to break into mainstream acting. It was published in English by Be Beautiful Manga prior to Biblos's bankruptcy. In 2012, SuBLime Manga announced that they had licensed the series for an omnibus release. As of 2023, only the first 6 volumes have been released in North America. In addition to the manga, a drama CD and OVA have been released. Nitta chose to use the pornography industry as a backdrop because she felt it had potential, and she felt there was a parallel between how the pornography industry is marginalised in Japan and how boys love manga is marginalised within the manga industry.

## Zetsuai 1989

*manga series written and illustrated by Minami Ozaki. It is a yaoi (male-male romance) series that follows the relationship between a rock musician and*

Zetsuai 1989 (Japanese: ??-1989-; lit. "Absolute Love 1989"; alternately titled in English as Desperate Love and Everlasting Love) is a Japanese manga series written and illustrated by Minami Ozaki. It is a yaoi (male-male romance) series that follows the relationship between a rock musician and a soccer prodigy. Originally serialized in the manga magazine Margaret beginning in 1989, the series has produced a variety of adaptations and spin-offs, including the sequel series Bronze: Zetsuai Since 1989 (???? ???? ???1989), two original video animations (OVAs), a series of soundtrack albums, and several light novels. Zetsuai 1989 has been noted by critics as a major work of the yaoi genre, and was one of the first works in the genre to reach an international audience.

## LGBTQ themes in anime and manga

*are also multiple sub genres that target specific consumers and themes: yaoi, yuri, shoujo-ai, shonen-ai, bara, etc. LGBT-related manga found its origins*

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) themes have featured in anime and manga since at least the 1950s, when Osamu Tezuka's manga Princess Knight began serialization. Outside Japan, anime generally refers to a specific Japanese-style of animation, but the word anime is used by the Japanese themselves to broadly describe all forms of animated media there. According to Harry Benshoff and Sean Griffin, the fluid state of animation allows the flexibility of animated characters to perform multiple roles at once. Manga genres that focus on same-sex intimacy and relationships resulted from fan work that depicted relationships between two same-sex characters. This includes characters who express their gender and sexuality outside of hetero-normative boundaries. There are also multiple sub genres that target specific consumers and themes: yaoi, yuri, shoujo-ai, shonen-ai, bara, etc. LGBT-related manga found its origins from fans who created an "alternative universe" in which they paired their favorite characters together. Many of the earliest works that contained LGBT themes were found in works by dōjinshi, specifically written content outside the regular industry. The rise of yaoi and yuri was also slowed due to censorship laws in Japan that make it extremely hard for Japanese manga artists ("mangakas") and others to create work that is LGBTQ themed. Anime that contained LGBTQ content was changed to meet international standards. However, publishing companies continued to expand their repertoire to include yuri and yaoi, and

conventions were created to form a community and culture for fans of this work.

## Mpreg

*studies analyze the pregnant men in mpreg fiction as representations of women. Yaoi hole Sex and sexuality in speculative fiction LGBTQ themes in speculative*

Mpreg, short for male pregnancy, is a trope in fiction in which male characters become pregnant. Commonly found in fanfiction, particularly in slash fiction, mpreg explores themes of gender, identity, and societal norms. It has also appeared in mainstream media, where it is variously used for comedic, dramatic, or fantastical purposes.

Mpreg fiction frequently normalizes male pregnancy within its fictional worlds, allowing authors to focus on interpersonal relationships, domestic life, and emotional bonds rather than biological or societal conflicts. While the trope presents opportunities to challenge traditional gender roles, it has also been criticized for reinforcing traditional gender norms and overwriting female experiences. The trope intersects with broader discussions of gender and sexuality, though it is typically portrayed outside the context of transgender experiences.

## List of BL dramas

&#039;?????&#039;; ??? ?? ?? ?????. *m.sports.khan.co.kr (in Korean). Retrieved 21 August 2024.*  
&quot;&#039;Ocean Likes Me&#039; Trailer Teases a Sweet Romance Between Two Young Men&quot;

Boys' love dramas, commonly known as BL, are Asian dramatic television series, miniseries, or web series featuring romantic relationship between male leads. The list is divided by countries and year of release.

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