



## **Digital Narratives and Queer Visibility: Online Platforms as a Space for Queer Expression and Social Change**

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### **Abstract**

*The advent of the Digital age has reshaped the landscape of identity formation and community mobilization for queer individuals globally. This paper tries to examine the role of online platforms, including social media, online websites, and digital forums as a critical, yet contested space for the articulation of queer narratives. Queer individuals were historically marginalized in traditional media, but now they are able to challenge traditional norms and construct self-defined identities. Digital platforms operate as sites of liberation, offering unparalleled opportunities for visibility, community building, and political advocacy for queer people.*

*This paper looks at distinct forms of queer narratives and social engagement across the digital ecosystem. Social media platforms have become critical venues for the rapid creation and sharing of queer lived narratives. Websites like Archive of Our Own and Fanfiction.net are known for the sheer volume of queer-centric works that queer the canon of established media. These websites are deep repositories for exploration of fluid sexualities and gender identities often censored elsewhere. Platforms like Instagram offer art narratives and present authentic, non-stereotypical representations of queer lived experiences. The proliferation of highly visible, authentic queer content normalizes non-normative genders and sexualities.*

**Keywords:** Digital narratives, LGBTQIA+, Queer Visibility, Social change.

The rise of digital platforms has played an important role in changing the trajectory of queer visibility, challenging the stereotypical representation of queer people in traditional media. For decades, queer individuals were subjected to invisibility, misrepresentation, or tokenism, fuelling internalized stigma and isolation. Today, however, digital narratives, from personal video reels to short-form content on platforms like Instagram, Tumblr, and X (formerly Twitter), have created an accessible and democratized stage for self-representation. This increase in content which are authentic, allows queer people to navigate heteronormative online spaces, rapidly increasing the general public's exposure to the diverse realities of queer life and identity. It is fostering both a global sense of community and driving higher rates of visible self-identification among younger generations of queer people.

The new age digital space is characterized by a remarkable diversity of narrative forms, which collectively challenge rigid, conventional understandings of sexuality and gender. Digital Platform has become “spaces of resistance wherein queer people not only make themselves visible but also redefine dominant conceptions of identity, as well as the boundaries between public and private life” (Das & Farber, 3). This space creates networks of connection

where queer individuals can find their community and share their experiences. Many digital platforms host libraries of queer fanfiction, where writers actively engage in queering the canon of popular culture by reimagining heterosexual media relationships with homoerotic or non-binary subtexts. Furthermore, activists and creators utilize social media and blogs to disseminate political discourse and create digital archives.

Digital narratives possess a crucial, life-changing power. They fundamentally alter the personal and political landscape for queer individuals. For those who lack in-person community or support, finding a relatable, affirmative story online can be vital in transforming feelings of alienation into feelings of belonging and hope. By making marginalized experiences legible and undeniable, digital narratives shift the public perspectives by challenging queerphobic political systems and accelerate the acceptance, safety, and empowerment of the LGBTQ+ community globally. Digital queer archives and spaces have emerged as critical sites for preserving queer history and fostering global community, often in direct response to the erasure of queer lives from traditional, cis- and heteronormative records. The internet, a decentralized and globally accessible medium, serves as a vital repository where narratives, once fragmented or marginalized, are collected, validated, and shared without the need for institutional approval.

Digital community spaces such as Queering the Map, and Trevorspace have become a refuge for queer community, offering space to narrate their lives and experiences. A creative example of a geographically grounded archive for queer individuals is the ‘Queering the Map’ project. It is a community-generated platform that geo-locates and permanently archives queer moments and memories of queer experience. It is a project started in 2017 that helped the “users to anonymously pin micro-stories to place related to their queer experiences” (Kirby, Et al). This mapping platform actively archives LGBTQ+ memories and stories in relation to physical space around the world. Users contribute anonymously, documenting everything from first kisses to acts of collective activism, or even quiet moments of self-acceptance. This initiative actively resists the historical erasure of queer presence by claiming space for queer people, transforming everyday locations into shared queer landmarks, and ensuring that the collective memory of marginalized experiences is preserved as a permanent, global document.

TrevorSpace is another digital social network for young LGBTQ+ people, which aims to offer resources and peer connection. It is a “social networking site run by The Trevor Project, the largest nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing suicide among LGBTQ youth” (Homan et al., 616). It is made for queer people between the age of 18 and 24. This space provides discussion about sexuality, gender identity, and mental health issues. Reddit is another participatory forum where queer people actively shape and amplify their own narratives. Different subreddits such as r/lgbt, r/ainbow, r/LGBTIndia, r/LGBTTeens, and r/gaysian allows queer individuals to share personal stories, give and seek advice, and document lived experiences that are not often shown in mainstream media. Reddit’s anonymity feature helps people to express queer identity without the fear of surveillance or stigma.

Online spaces function as an evolving landscape for identity exploration, artistic creation, and political mobilization, ensuring that the richness and complexity of queer experiences are neither forgotten nor simplified for mainstream consumption. The significance of digital narratives lies in their inherent authenticity. Unlike mainstream media, which historically offered limited or stereotypical representations, digital spaces enable self-authored stories to flourish. Historically, the media often represented queer characters as deviants and unacceptable. The Bury Your Gays trope was very common in traditional queer representation and queer characters were often written as tragic figures whose death served to restore a sense of moral order. According to Hulan, Bury Your Gays trope featured “Same gender couple and with of the lovers dying and other realizing they were never actually gay, often running into the arms of a heterosexual partner” (17). This trope had mirrored the historical prejudice about

queer people and limited the authentic expression of queerness in literature and on screen. With the rise of online platform, queer individuals have gained control over how they are represented to some extent. When queer individuals publish their raw, authentic selves in social media, they validate similar experiences for others queer individuals, and are able to form community or safe spaces. This digital affirmation has become crucial for transforming individual feelings of difference into a celebrated, shared identity and offering concrete, visible examples of how to navigate queer life successfully.

Fanfiction sites have significantly improved queer visibility by allowing fans to rewrite, and reimagine canon media by foregrounding queer identities in the narrative. Fanfictions are “derivative works- that is, text written by fans of a narrative universe created by someone else” (Pianzola, 100). Fanfiction allows audience to become active creators rather than passive consumers by making transformative works to correct the representational absences in the mainstream media. Fanfictions allow queerness to be written into narratives that previously lacked its representation. It helps to challenge heteronormative storytelling conventions and make queer people visible in the narrative world. Archives of Our Own, popularly known as AO3 and Fanfiction.Net, are two of the well-known fanfiction websites. AO3 is a narrative archive that is “run by the non-profit Organization for Transformative Works and is maintained wholly by volunteers and donations” (Price, 11). AO3 consists of more than 16.13 million works from more than 75, 000 fandoms and the numbers are ever growing (Archive of Our Own). AO3 was created in response to the heavy censorship in the earlier fanfiction spaces and its aim is to protect the creative freedom of the writers. In 2019 AO3 won the prestigious Hugo Awards for Best Related Works, recognizing it as a platform and project for transformative works (Crossan).

AO3 is considered one of the most queer affirming digital platforms as it “supports the work and cultural production of marginalized group particularly the women and LGBTQ+ people who comprise the majority of its user base” (Sinheimer, 129). In a demographic survey of AO3 users conducted in 2024, it was revealed that 81.4% of the respondents were from the LGBTQ+ category, in which 25.1% identified as transgender. The data also suggest that 14% of the respondents were polyamorous, and 1% were intersex. (AO3 Demographic Survey, 2024). The overwhelming majority of queer users of AO3 reflects the platform’s role as a safe and welcoming space for queer self-expression.

AO3 functions as an archive that validates queer reinterpretation of popular mainstream media. In contrast to the canonical media, which often restrict queer representation, AO3 offers an unrestricted landscape where queer expressions and desires are explored without restrictions. Harry Potter fandom queers the canonical text and is quite famous in fanfiction spaces. In this fandom, narratives are overwhelmingly queer, and the relationship between Harry/Draco and Remus/Sirius are very popular. This reinterpretation of heterosexual characters through queer lens challenges the heteronormativity in the original text and creates rich queer possibilities. Catherine Tosenberger, in her article “Homosexuality at the Online Hogwarts,” argues that Harry Potter fandom “is an arena in which fans of all ages, genders, and sexual orientations can tell stories to satisfy their own desires: this freedom is especially valuable for younger fans, whose self-expressions are heavily monitored in institutional settings” (204). Fanfictions allow young writers to articulate queer identities that may be stigmatized in their real lives. Queer predominance is similarly visible in fanfiction in Marvel Fandom, and across anime and K-pop fandom. AO3 thus has become a transformative space where writers foreground queer relationships and build narratives that challenge heteronormativity.

While AO3 is widely recognized as queer affirming fanfiction platform, other fanfiction websites like Fanfiction.net and Wattpad also play an important role in expanding queer

visibility. Fanfiction.net is one of the oldest fanfiction platforms, but it imposes strict content guidelines. Wattpad, on the other hand is a commercial website, but has a large readership for queer stories. Together these fanfiction platforms provide a crucial space for queer storytelling and literary experimentation and visibilize queer identities seldom show in mainstream media.

Beyond structured archives, the social media content across social media platforms forms a vast, ephemeral expression space. YouTube vlogs and Instagram profiles allow users to perform and discuss identity through dynamic, long-form narratives, transition timelines, and discussions of queer family life, creating crucial parasocial relationships with global audiences. Written blogs, as well as micro-blogging platforms like Tumblr and X, facilitate critical discourse, community organizing, and the rapid sharing of political commentary and resources. This constant, dynamic exchange of information and personal stories provides immediate support networks and collective momentum, proving that even brief digital narratives can help in significant cultural shifts.

In addition to this, queer visibility is shaped by social media spaces where queer users documents and narrate their lived experience through reels and micro blogs. Social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok and YouTube have become central to self-representation allowing users to express themselves freely. McInroy and Craig opine that the traditional media often portrays queer people as “one-dimensional and stereotypical”, while new media has become a safe space, giving them some kind of autonomy to express themselves authentically (44). Social media has also become a place for informal knowledge sharing, where queer individuals educate, and counter common stereotypes. This kind of knowledge building and creation of shared identity is actually beneficial to queer youth who does not have an identity affirming presence in their real life.

In conclusion, digital queer archives and expression spaces are significant as they are the fundamental infrastructure of contemporary queer life and resistance. They serve as repositories against historical erasure, as communal hubs for identity formation, and as a powerful space for social change. By allowing queer individuals to assert narrative freedom, these digital platforms transform individual stories into collective power, establishing a new, resilient, and enduring trajectory for queer visibility and acceptance across the globe.

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