



## LOVE LANGUAGE AND EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT AMONG HOMOSEXUALS IN A ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP

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### ABSTRACT

The researcher targeted gay and lesbian individuals who were currently in a same-sex romantic relationship for their study. The respondents needed to reside and work in the province of Cavite in the Philippines. A total of 100 eligible participants were chosen using purposive sampling. Out of the 100 total respondents, 59% were gay and 41% were lesbian. The majority of respondents fell into the age group of under 19-40 years old (97%), followed by 41-65 years old (2%) and 66 years old and above (1%). In terms of personal income, the highest frequency was for those earning less than ₱12,082 (48%), followed by ₱12,083 to ₱24,164 (23%), and ₱24,165 to ₱48,328 (14%). The most common length of the relationship was 25 months and above (26%), followed by 0-3 months (25%). The overall arithmetic mean for the facets of love language was 4.46, indicating a high level of satisfaction. Confirmatory words, quality time, physical contact, and buying presents received "very satisfied" ratings, while service behavior was rated as "satisfied. The study found various relationships between love language

and EQ, with some subscales showing significant associations while others did not. Additionally, the study did not find significant differences in love language and EQ based on gender preference, age-group, personal income, or length of the relationship, except for the relationship between love language and gender.

*Keywords: Emotional Quotient, Homosexuals, Love Language*

## **Introduction**

Romantic relationship is a kind of relationship where we are attached firmly to someone, we are comfortable with. It exists between couples, boyfriends, girlfriends, husbands and wives, and other minorities under the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) umbrella. Relationships of this nature are built on respect, love, support, acceptance, consideration, and shared interests. A homosexual has a sexual interest in and attraction to members of their sex. A gay person is typically referred to as a male homosexual; a lesbian is often specified as a female homosexual. Gay relationships, or same-sex relationships, are romantic relationships between two people of the same sex. It is primarily used to describe homosexual relationships. In the community, homosexuals are a minority group whose presence has caused controversy; both sides have arguments against homosexuality. In the view of those who advocate homosexuality, homosexual people should not be hounded, despised, and hated, in other words, they approve and agree with homosexuals. Meanwhile, those who opposed homosexuality viewed it as an anomaly and a deviation from the norm, in the LGBT community, this group is considered conservative. These people are dedicated to preserving the values in their community. As a result, LGBT+ members especially

homosexual individuals experience these circumstances affecting their emotional quotient.

The importance of emotional intelligence (EI) to academic and professional success has been proven by several studies, and it contributes to cognitive performance beyond general intelligence alone. The goal of emotional intelligence is to be able to accurately comprehend feelings and emotions and to use feelings and emotions to support thought, incorporating specialized expertise and implying that this customized knowledge and experience may also be taken into account as comprising a coherent, overall emotional intelligence (Ljungholm, 2014). For homosexuals, emotional intelligence plays a crucial role in navigating their unique experiences and challenges. It enables them to comprehend their own emotions and those of others effectively, facilitating better communication, empathy, and self-awareness. Emotional intelligence allows individuals to navigate the complexities of their relationships, including romantic partnerships, friendships, and interactions within the LGBTQ+ community. A person's emotional intelligence is composed of skills they use to deal with the demands and pressures of their environment. When people are stressed, it is normal for them to misread their emotional reactions, fail to regulate temper tantrums or act oddly, which can have a severe impact on their relationships with others and society. Others have a stronger capacity to assimilate sophisticated information about emotions and emotion-related inputs and apply this knowledge to their own and others' thoughts and behaviors (Drigas, 2018). Emotional intelligence can have a positive effect on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender behaviors, attitudes, and outcomes, Emotional intelligence allows individuals to have a better understanding of their own emotions, including their feelings, needs, and desires. For LGBT individuals, this self-awareness can be

particularly important in navigating their own identity, accepting their sexual orientation or gender identity, and developing a positive self-image. (Kalat, 2001).

Daniel Carlson and colleagues (2020) found that the quality and stability of relationships are at their peak when couples are satisfied with their divisions of labor and find them equitable and fair. There are five ways in which people receive and express love in a relationship, and these are known as the love languages. Every partner wants to show their love to their partner, but many people have difficulty expressing it in a way that resonates with their loved one (Gordon, S. 2022). Love is expressed and received differently by each individual. Having a clear understanding of those differences can make all the difference in the relationships. A simple way to improve your relationships is to perform this exercise, (Gordon, S., 2022). According to Chapman, each person has a primary or dominant style of showing their partner love from among the five "languages." In a recent study, time (40.8%) was the most preferred love language, followed by touch (40.0%), words (22.7%), service (13.6%), and gifts (4.0%) (Hughes & Camden, 2020). According to Lewandowski (2021), participants reported higher levels of satisfaction and love in their relationships when their significant others used their preferred love language (Lewandowski, 2021). The Open University (2017) has published a study that found gay couples are more likely to be happy in their relationships than heterosexual couples. Contrary to traditional marriage narratives, research conducted by Brian Heaphy and colleagues (2013) revealed that same-sex couples engage in open and ongoing discussions about their sexual needs and desires. Their study focused on the decision-making processes of young LGBT+ couples regarding commitment ceremonies, and it demonstrated that these individuals expressed a mix of strong emotional, rational, and practical motivations for committing to each other. Instead of conforming to the conventional

"marriage trope," these couples actively and consciously made choices based on a variety of considerations.

## CHAPTER 2

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the five (5) parts of the research methodology; the research design, the respondents of the study, research instruments, validation of instruments, ethical considerations, data gathering procedure, and the statistical treatment of data.

#### **Research Design**

According to McBurney & White (2009), descriptive correlational research is used in research studies that aims to provide static pictures of situations as well as establish the relationship between and different variables. It employs some form of comparison or contrast and seeks to identify relationships between existing non-manipulated data. It is largely focused on the present, while it frequently takes into account past events and effects as they relate to current situations. A study's purpose was to establish the relationships between love language and emotional quotient, as well as their subscales, among homosexuals in romantic relationships. In this study, a descriptive research strategy was used to achieve the researcher's goal. A correlational research design was used by the researcher since it determines whether there is a link between the variables in this research. The research design was essential for collecting relevant data to meet the study's hypotheses. The information was gathered from homosexuals in intimate relationships using questionnaires.

## **Respondents of the Study**

The target groups of the researcher were both gay and lesbian respondents who were in a homosexual romantic relationship. Respondents must be currently residing and working in the Philippines (province of Cavite) and they were in current/active homogamous homosexual romantic relationship. A total of 100 eligible respondents were selected to participate in this study, comprising the sample population for the research. Purposive sampling was employed in this study to ensure the selection of participants who met specific criteria and to minimize bias. This sampling technique was used to deliberately identify and include individuals who were deemed suitable for the study based on predetermined criteria. The researcher also employed snowball sampling as a supplementary method to reach a broader pool of qualified respondents. This involved requesting current participants to share the Google Forms survey with their qualified friends, thereby expanding the potential participant pool through referrals. Respondents of the study were identified as part of the LGBT+ community (Homosexual) and that they were in a homosexual romantic relationship. The exclusion criteria of this study include the following; (1) respondents who have incomplete data in the questionnaire were removed, and (2) respondents also were free to participate or not, to avoid ethical problems, and (3) respondents who were living outside Metro Manila were removed, (4) problems with an internet connection, (5) participants who were not being willing to answer or reveal any personal information, and (6) homosexuals not in a current romantic relationship.

## **Research Instruments**

A research instrument is a tool use to collect, measure, and analyze data to find out the relationship between the love language and emotional quotient among people

who are in a homosexual romantic relationship. The questionnaires were given to the respondents through email, and the researchers utilized Google forms to easily gather the data. The following are the variables involved in a questionnaire related to Love Language and Emotional Quotient.

### **Love Language: Five Love Language Scale**

The 'Five Love Languages' measurement tool used by Egbert and Polk (2006) in their investigations is a 5 Likert type scale with 20 items. This scale includes four items for assessing service behavior, four things for measuring physical contact, four items for measuring confirming words, four items for evaluating quality time, and four items for evaluating buying presents. The items on the scale have been examined twice, were validated based on the outcomes of these tests, and a scale of 20 items was obtained. Reliability and validity of the Five Love Language Scale were computed and using the Cronbach Alpha formula the researchers arrived at 0.938 coefficient alpha, and the 5 subscales of the tool were also subjected to testing; service behavior, physical contact, confirmatory words, quality time, and buying presents and the results are as follows; 0.852, 0.965, 0.951, 0.924, and 0.894 respectively.

### **Scoring of Five Love Language Scale**

The Five Love Language Scale questionnaire was composed/classified into five subscales, which have four items per subscales. Four items in confirmatory words which include items 1, 2, 3, and 4. Four items in quality time which includes items 5, 6, 7, and 8. Four items in physical contact which includes items 9, 10, 11, and 12. Four items in buying presents which includes items 13, 14, 15, and 16. And four items in service behaviour which includes items 17, 18, 19, and 20.

### **Interpretation of Five Love Language Scale**

This questionnaire is a 5-point Likert scale with (1 = strongly disagree) as the lowest rating and (5 = strongly agree) as the highest rating. By calculating the total score by adding the scores of each item it gave a score between 20 and 100. A mean score ranging from 1.00 – 1.79 is interpreted as Very Low, 1.80 - 2.59 is Low, 2.60 to 3.39 is Average, 3.40 - 4.19 is High, and 4.20 to 5.00 is Very High.

### **Emotional Quotient: Trait Meta-Mood Scale**

The Trait Meta-Mood Scale also known as TMMS was a concrete questionnaire developed by Mayer and Salovey (1997). This scale measures people's perceptions of their emotional maturity. The Trait Meta-Mood Scale is indeed a trustworthy and accurate instrument for assessing people's emotional intelligence. Its application enables precise assessment of people's capacities to perceive and control emotions. The Trait Meta-Mood Scale (TMMS) was developed to assess generally consistent individual variations in people's proclivity to pay attention to their moods and emotions, differentiate clearly between them, and manage them. This measure consists of a 48-item, 5-point Likert scale on which participants must indicate how strongly they agree with each question (1 = “strongly disagree” to 5 = “strongly agree”). Reliability and validity of the TMMS were computed and using the Cronbach Alpha formula the researchers arrived at 0.86, 0.87, and 0.82 coefficient alpha of the three subscales with attention to feeling, quality of feelings, and mood repair respectively.

### ***Scoring of Trait Meta-Mood Scale***

The Trait Meta-Mood Scale questionnaire was composed/classified into 3 subscales. Twenty-one items in Attention to feeling, fifteen items in Quality of feelings, and twelve items in Mood repair. Items in subscales of the questionnaire that were assigned (R) after them, indicates that the item in the questionnaire is reversed score.



### ***Interpretation of Trait Meta-Mood Scale***

This questionnaire is a 5-point Likert scale with (1 = strongly disagree) as the lowest rating and (5 = strongly agree) as the highest rating. By calculating the total score by adding the scores of each item it gave a score between 48 and 240. A mean score ranging from 1.00 – 1.79 was interpreted as Very Low, 1.80 - 2.59 is Low, 2.60 to 3.39 is Average, 3.40 - 4.19 is High, and 4.20 to 5.00 is Very High.

### **Validation of the Tools**

The instruments used for the research were reviewed and assessed by the Dean and qualified validators to test if they can be used as tools for the research study. Validators got versions of the original psychological instruments, content validation rubrics to evaluate the suggested change of the psychological tools, and versions of the revised psychological tools adapted to meet the study's demographics. The researcher included comprehensive goals, internal reliability, construct validity, and scoring guidelines for each instrument in the proposal.

After the tools have been validated, they were digitized and distributed as an online survey using Google Forms, as well as circulated through social media postings and messages, to collect the study's target respondents, who are gays in a romantic relationship. Data were encoded and sorted into tables before being sent to a statistician for Cronbach's Alpha. The tools were approved and utilized after finding that their Cronbach's alpha is equal to or better than 0.70.

## **Ethical Considerations**

To maintain the greatest level of integrity in this study, the researcher followed the code of ethics of the Psychological Association of the Philippines, Republic Act No. 10173, also known as the Data Privacy Act Law.

## **Validation of Tools**

All instruments used in this work were subjected to permit approval by the authors. The researcher ensured that the agreement is followed when using the research tools and that citations are provided. Both the creators of the instruments, the Five Love Language Scale and the Evaluation Trait Meta-Mood Scale (TMMS-24), agreed and permitted the researcher to use the instruments with adjustments tailored to the characteristics and demographic profile of the study. Furthermore, the researcher went through content and face validation, which were extensively examined by the Dean and faculty of the College of Psychology, as well as Cronbach alpha testing on these instruments.

## **Data Gathering**

The researcher wanted to conduct the study with the highest level of integrity, and in keeping with this, the researcher followed the following ethical principles before distributing the instrument that were used in data collection: First, the researcher allowed respondents to participate or not participate in the study at any time, and second, the researcher ensured that the participants are informed about the purpose, benefits, risks, and funding of the study, the researcher also kept the respondents' identity anonymous to prevent any danger for them. The researcher kept all data collected from them a secret from all others, and lastly, the researcher took steps to

ensure that any physical, social, and psychological harm is minimized to the greatest extent possible.

### **Cascading of Results**

The data that were collected from the respondents of the study were adequate and not ambiguous and they were relevant to the purpose of the study which is to determine the relationship between variables with Love Language and Emotional Quotient. Furthermore, all data that were collected were coded properly before submitting to the statistician to avoid exposing the privacy of the respondents. The researcher made sure that all the data were protected as part of the researcher's responsibility in ensuring the safety of the respondents to avoid possible harm that might fall on them during the data gathering process. Lastly, the researcher made sure that all the data are true, credible, and unaltered before submitting them to the statistician for statistical treatment.

### **Data Gathering Procedure**

The description below describes how the researcher of the study conducted the necessary information in the research:

#### **Initial and Selection Phase**

The researcher outlined his initial thoughts about what variables to choose for this study. The researcher carefully selected participants based on his predefined criteria and standards after determining the two variables. Surveys were constructed by Southville International School and Colleges researcher after the questionnaires have been developed comprehensively. A professor from Research 1 approved and validated

the surveys. In the province of Cavite, 100 homosexuals in romantic relationship were recruited at random to complete the questionnaires.

### **Data Collection Phase**

The researcher took time and effort to create the questionnaire and survey form to serve its intended respondents, who are homosexuals in a loving/romantic relationship. To avoid any confusion during the data collecting phase, the researcher disseminated the survey forms via social media (Google forms) after describing the goal of the study to the chosen respondents. Participants indicated how much they believe items describe them using a "Strongly disagree to Strongly agree" rating scale. TMMS-24 and Five Love Language Scale have adapted questionnaires that were administered to study participants. The researcher tallied, tabulated, interpreted, and analyzed all questionnaires using a personal data sheet to collect information based on the questions.

### **Scoring of the Data Gathered**

Statistical treatments were applied to the data collected from the respondents by automatically encoding each item from their responses. As part of organizing the compiled data, the researcher used Excel to organize it appropriately, and to avoid errors, the researcher thoroughly examined each questionnaire that were answered by the respondents to avoid duplication of effort and inconsistent results. To analyze the data, researchers manipulated the collected data.

## **Analysis Phase**

In addition to examining and analyzing the data collected, these were also interpreted. This is why data interpretation is essential. A tabulation and further analysis of the mean of each survey question was performed. This phase involved the researcher analyzing the compiled data to arrive at a comprehensive and informed conclusion based on the data collected. Based on the interpretations of the participant's responses to the surveys, meaning is assigned to the data analyzed, and its significance and implications are determined.

## **Review and Final Writing Phase**

Results and data from the participants' questionnaires were thoroughly reviewed and analyzed during the final writing phase. In this phase, the research study's summary, conclusions, and recommendations were developed and finalized. As part of this phase, researchers prepared for the final editing of the study, which includes re-reading chapter four to ensure that there are no mistakes. A final copy of the researcher's research paper was given to Southville International School and Colleges' Professor of Research 1, after everything has been completed.

## **Statistical Treatment of Data**

The data that were obtained from the participants were gathered, tallied, tabulated, and summarized by the researcher. The In-depth analysis and interpretation following the problem and objectives was formulated. The following statistical tools were used in the study:

### **Problem 1:**

**Frequency and Percentage Distribution**, these were used to find and determine the demographic profiles of the respondents concerning their Gender Preference, Age Group, Socioeconomic Status, and Length of Relationship

**Arithmetic Mean**, a central tendency (referred to as M) is measured. The sum of the scores for the variable is divided by the number of participants in the distribution (denoted by the letter N)

**Standard Deviation**, to know how far or near the individual responses of the respondents to the questions deviated from the mean; the researcher used the standard deviation. A high standard deviation suggested that the responses of the respondents are scattered, on the other hand, a low standard deviation suggested that the responses of the respondents are concentrated near the mean

**Problem 2: Pearson  $r$  Coefficient of Correlation**, measured the strength and connection between homosexuals in a romantic relationship by examining the variables of the study (love language and emotional quotient). Positive values of  $r$  indicate that the relationship is positive, whereas negative values of  $r$  indicate negative linear relationship.

**Problem 3: MANOVA (Multivariate-Analysis of Variance) and Independent T-Test (two-tail)**, to determine whether love language and emotional quotient are significantly different among homosexuals in a romantic relationship, MANOVA and Independent T-Tests was used. In this study, the first variable (love language) and the second variable (emotional quotient) were analyzed using MANOVA concerning the demographic profile. Furthermore, it can be used for test hypotheses to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variables. A p-value was generated by MANOVA that was utilized to establish whether the researcher rejects or not the alternative hypothesis.

## CHAPTER 3

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter presents the tabulation of data that were collected, the statistical analysis, and the interpretation of data. This chapter entitled the discussions of the problems by means of data analysis and interpretations.

**1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:**

- 1.1. Demographic profiles; gender preference, age group, personal income, and length of the relationship
- 1.2. Emotional quotient

**TABLE 1.1.1: Demographic profile in terms of Gender Preference**

Gender Preference	Total	Percentage
Gays	59	59%
Lesbians	41	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table shows the demographic profile of the respondents who are homosexuals and in romantic relationship with regards to their gender. Based on the given data, 59 or (59%) over half of the respondents were gay and 41 or (41%) of the respondents are lesbians. Out of the total gay population, 58% fall within the age range of 19 to 40 years old. In a study conducted by Jones (2021), it was discovered that there are greater population of gays compared to lesbians, with 24.5% gays and 11.7% lesbians among the LGBTQ+ adults. The perception of a larger gay male population compared to lesbians in the Philippines is influenced by a combination of cultural, societal, religious, and media factors. Traditional gender norms, religious beliefs, media representation, and the availability of community spaces all contribute to the visibility

and acceptance of different sexual orientations. Factors that can influence the number of gays is first social and cultural norms play a significant role in shaping attitudes towards homosexuality. The prevailing societal attitudes, acceptance, and level of tolerance towards homosexuality can impact individuals' willingness to openly identify as gay. Next is the visibility of gay individuals in various spheres of society, such as media, entertainment, and public life, can influence the self-identification and recognition of others as gay. Positive and accurate representation in Filipino media can contribute to greater visibility and understanding, leading to more individuals feeling comfortable in identifying as gay. This was also mentioned by one of the respondents in the interview because of the idealization/romanticizing of this relationship on the internet it contributes to the great number of homosexual gays.



**TABLE 1.1.2: Demographic profile in terms of Age Group**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
19 - 40 years old	97	97%
41 years old and above	3	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>



The table above shows the demographic profile of the respondents who are homosexuals in romantic relationship in terms of their age group. Majority of the respondents who were in the homosexual romantic relationship are within the range of 19 – 40-year-old they are comprised of 97 or (97%) of the population. There were 3 or (3%) of the respondents who were at the age of 41 years old and above. Adolescence marks the beginning of sexual attraction. Young adults are learning what it means to be romantically and physically attracted to others. Understanding one's gender identity is a necessary step in that process. In the study of Macapagal, (2015) the sample is 36 homosexual couples, and all of the respondents fall on the range of 19 – 40 years old. Another reason that most of the respondents are within the range of 19 – 40 years old is because the researcher used Google Forms to collect data, it was simpler to distribute the forms to people using various social media platforms (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and Tiktok) since the majority of users of the aforementioned social media platforms are members of the younger generations, such as young adults, they were the ones who participated in the study the most. One of the respondents during the interview stated that there are more young adult gays because of the social media factors like the different programs like; boys love (BL), comedy bar, and gay stories that motivate them to enter a romantic relationship. BL, comedy bars, and gay stories can provide representation and relatable content for gay individuals. Seeing LGBTQ+ characters or narratives that reflect their own experiences can help them feel validated, understood, and more confident in pursuing romantic relationships.

**TABLE 1.1.3: Demographic profile in terms of Personal Income**

Personal Income	Total	Percentage
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Less than ₱12,082	48	48%
₱12,083 to ₱24,164	23	23%
₱24,165 to ₱48,328	14	14%
₱48,329 to ₱84,574	6	6%
₱84,575 to ₱144,984	5	5%
₱144,985 to ₱241,640	2	2%
₱241,640 and above	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows the demographic profile of the respondents who are homosexuals in romantic relationship in terms of their personal income. Majority of the respondents which is 48 or (48%) fall on the less than ₱12,082; followed by the 23 or (23%) which is under the monthly income of ₱12,083 to ₱24,164. There are 14 or (14%) of the respondents who are under ₱24,165 to ₱48,328 and 6 or (6%) of the respondents have the monthly income of ₱48,329 to ₱84,574. There are 5 or (5%) of the respondents who are under the monthly income of ₱84,575 to ₱144,984 and 2 or (2%) of the respondents have the monthly income of ₱144,985 to ₱241,640. And lastly there are 2 or (2%) of the respondents who have the monthly income of ₱241,640 and above. Majority of the respondents falling under the income bracket of less than ₱12,082 can be attributed to the fact that many of them are young adults who are still pursuing their education and are dependent on their parents or guardians for financial support. As a student, their primary focus is on their academic pursuits, and they may not have substantial income-generating opportunities or financial responsibilities. Furthermore, as

young adults, they may not have fully entered the workforce or have established stable careers yet. This lack of professional experience or limited job opportunities can result in lower income levels compared to individuals in higher income brackets. Another reason would be because of limited job opportunities, the job market in the Philippines may not provide sufficient employment opportunities, particularly for young adults entering the workforce. High competition for limited positions, a mismatch between job market demands and available skills, and the prevalence of low-paying jobs can lead to reduced earning potential. Lack of skills and trainings relevant to the job market can limit young adults' employability and earning potential. Limited access to vocational training, technical education, and career development programs can hinder their ability to secure higher-paying jobs.

**TABLE 1.1.4: Demographic profile in terms of Length of Relationship**

<b>Length of Relationship</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0 - 3 months	25	25%
4 - 6 months	18	18%
7 - 12 months	12	12%
13 - 24 months	19	19%
25 months & above	26	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows the demographic profile of the respondents who are homosexuals in romantic relationship in terms of their length of relationship. There are 26 or (26%) of the respondents who are in a romantic relationship for already 25 months

and above. There are 25 or (25%) of the respondents who are in a romantic relationship for 0 – 3 months. There are 19 or (19%) of the respondents who are already in 13 - 24 months of being in a romantic relationship. And 18 or (18%) of the respondents who are already in 4 - 6 months of being in a romantic relationship. And the lowest is 12 or (12%) of the respondents who are in the 7 - 12 months of being in a romantic relationship. According to Whitehead (2019), studies have provided different estimates of the median length of gay/lesbian relationships. The estimates range from 2.7 years to 4.95 years, depending on the gender composition of the couples and the geographical location of the study. In the UK study conducted by Lau (2012), the median length of gay relationships was estimated to be 4.7 years, while for lesbian relationships, it was 3.3 years. In the US study by Carpenter and Gates (2008), the median length of gay relationships was 2.7 years, and for lesbian relationships, it was 3.9 years. Another US study by Gebhard and Johnston (1979) found that the median length of gay relationships was 3.6 years, and for lesbian relationships, it was 3.7 years. Overall, the findings suggest that the median length of gay and lesbian relationships varies across studies and geographical locations. However, it is worth noting that the results indicate a similarity in the duration of relationships between males and females within the same study.

One reason why relationship among homosexuals lasts for 25 months and above is because of shared experience of stigma, homosexual couples often face societal stigma and discrimination, which can create a sense of solidarity and resilience within the relationship. This shared experience of navigating societal challenges may foster a stronger bond and commitment to each other. The profound understanding of each other's needs and desires within same-gender relationships surpass that of relationships involving individuals of opposite genders. These observations highlight the

unique dynamics and heightened empathy that contribute to the exceptional quality of homosexual relationships that makes the relationship lasts longer.

**TABLE 1.2.1: Love Language Profile Of The Respondents**

Love Language	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Confirmatory Words	4.7	0.56	Very Satisfied
Quality Time	4.52	0.57	Very Satisfied
Physical Contact	4.59	0.67	Very Satisfied
Buying Presents	4.29	0.77	Very Satisfied
Service Behavior	4.18	0.70	Satisfied
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>Very Satisfied</b>

Table 1.2.1 shows the profile of Love Language of the respondents across gender, age group, personal income, and length of relationship; the overall mean is 4.46 with a standard deviation of 0.65 and is interpreted as Very Satisfied. The findings strongly indicate that the respondents exhibit a high level of satisfaction with their respective love languages, taking into consideration various factors such as gender, age group, personal income, and the duration of their relationships. The significance of these factors lies in their influence on the dynamics and nuances of how love is expressed and received within the context of each unique relationship. The variable Love Language has five (5) subscales, which are confirmatory words, quality time, physical contact, buying presents, and service behavior. Confirmatory words exhibited the highest mean of 4.7 with a verbal interpretation of very satisfied, physical contact exhibited a mean of 4.59 which had a verbal interpretation of very satisfied, and the subscale with the lowest arithmetic mean was service behavior ( $\bar{x} = 4.18$ ) which had a

verbal interpretation of satisfied. The total average mean of Love language ( $\bar{x} = 4.46$ ), and this had a verbal interpretation of very satisfied.

The standard deviation measures the dispersion of the values of data. Based on the results, Confirmatory Words and Quality Time resulted in having the lowest standard deviation ( $\sigma = 0.56$ ,  $\sigma = 0.57$ ), indicating that the values of the items of confirmatory words are closer to its mean. It signifies that respondents' item values are close to the mean – having less variance, hence have a more consistent perception on love language. On the contrary, Buying Presents had the highest standard deviation ( $\sigma = 0.77$ ), followed by Service behavior and Physical contact ( $\sigma = 0.70$ ,  $\sigma = 0.67$ ) indicating that the values have a broader range. As a result, it explains why respondents' responses to this love language differ greatly. This implies that respondents' view to buying presents, service behavior, and physical contact vary more from how they receive confirmatory words and quality time.

Confirmatory words as a love language refer to the use of verbal affirmations and positive statements to express love and affection to a person. These words serve as reassurance, validation, and encouragement, making the recipient feel valued and appreciated. Based on the subscales, the table shows that Confirmatory word has the highest mean with 4.7 and the lowest standard deviation which is 0.56 which is interpreted as Very Satisfied. This would indicate that that the respondents enjoy making positive comments, complementing, and giving appreciation whenever their partners do good things. Kurdek (1998) looked at communication styles and relationship satisfaction in a research on gay and lesbian couples. The results showed that both gay and lesbian couples reported higher levels of relationship satisfaction when their partners engaged in positive communication, including displays of love and emotional

support. In homosexual relationships, individuals who value confirmatory words as their primary love language may seek and appreciate verbal affirmations and expressions of love from their partners. Just like in any other relationship, using confirmatory words can help create a sense of emotional connection, understanding, and validation.

Quality time as a love language refers to the act of spending meaningful, undivided attention and time together with your loved one. It involves creating a space for deep connection, communication, and shared experiences. Quality Time has the third highest mean which is 4.52 and standard deviation of 0.57 which is interpreted as very satisfied. This indicates that the respondents prefer spending quality time with their partner to have effective communication, to do things that make them happy, and to be able to listen effectively. Spending quality time for partners usually are done by couples doing things they both love, a respondent stated that they usually spend time together having dinner dates, watching movies together, watching Netflix and shopping through this they feel that they are loved and valued by their partners. This was further discussed in the study of Mackey (2004), as more couples are staying together for longer lengths of time due to greater life expectancies, it is critical to understand the elements of long-term relationships that may boost partners' feelings of happiness. For homosexuals who prioritize quality time as their primary love language, spending dedicated and uninterrupted time with their partner is crucial for feeling loved and appreciated. This can involve engaging in activities that both partners enjoy, such as going on dates, having deep conversations, taking walks together, or simply spending quiet moments in each other's company.

Physical contact as a love language refers to the use of physical touch and closeness to express love, affection, and emotional connection. It involves gestures

such as hugging, holding hands, cuddling, and other forms of non-sexual physical contact. Physical contact has the second highest mean which is 4.57 with the third to the lowest standard deviation of 0.67 and is interpreted as very satisfied. In same-sex relationships, physical contact as a love language holds immense significance, just as it does in any other type of relationship. It serves as a powerful tool for expressing affection, love, and intimacy between partners. For individuals who identify physical touch as their primary love language, the role of this in their relationship becomes even more pronounced, fostering a deeper connection between them. This can include various forms of physical touch, such as holding hands, hugging, cuddling, kissing, and other forms of intimate contact. Physical contact allows an individual to feel safe and secure this was further elaborated by one of the respondents that holding hands and cuddling while watching movies together makes him feel safe. Physical affection is positively correlated with relationship happiness in one research by Stammwitz (2021), receiving hugs from a spouse is linked to a rise in the hormone oxytocin release, which aids in the development of strong ties between partners.

Buying presents as a love language refers to the act of expressing love, care, and appreciation through thoughtful and meaningful gifts. It involves selecting and giving presents that hold significance and convey a message of affection to the recipient. Buying presents has the mean of 4.29 and standard deviation of 0.77 which is interpreted as very satisfied. This means that the respondents do enjoy surprising their partners by giving gifts that also includes spiritual value so that they will feel that they are valued and special during occasions like birthday and ordinary days. The act of giving tangible gifts to partners evokes a positive response, as highlighted in an interview with one of the respondents. By presenting items such as clothing and accessories like bracelets and necklaces, they demonstrate their love and support, eliciting a heartfelt



and affirmative reaction from their partners. The exchange of these meaningful gifts solidifies the bond and fosters a constant stream of positive reactions in their relationship. For homosexuals who value buying presents as their primary love language, the act of selecting and presenting gifts holds emotional significance. According to Calgary (2006), gay and lesbian couples must work harder because of challenges that in the end prove to be rewards for a deeper bond and more devotion. They may see gift-giving as a tangible way to demonstrate their affection, celebrate special occasions, or simply show their partner that they are thinking of them.

Service behavior as a love language refers to expressing love, care, and affection through acts of service and assistance. It involves taking action to support and meet the practical needs of others as a way of showing love and expressing devotion. Service Behavior has the mean of 4.18 and standard deviation of 0.70 which is interpreted as very satisfied. This means that the respondents are most likely to undertake significant errands for their partner, and do most tasks to help their partner. Acts of service involve going above and beyond for your partner, continuously checking on their needs, and providing assistance when necessary. This was further exemplified by a respondent during an interview, who described their unwavering commitment to their partner. They consistently made phone calls to lend a listening ear and would even go the extra mile by physically being present, demonstrating their love and support. Through these selfless acts, a profound connection was established, making their relationship even more meaningful and fulfilling. Acts of service, according to Finding Bliss (2023), entail carrying out tasks that you are aware your spouse would like you to complete for him. For homosexuals who prioritize service behavior as their primary love language, actively helping and serving their partner becomes a tangible way to show

love and demonstrate their commitment. This can involve performing practical tasks, offering assistance, or going out of their way to meet their partner's needs.

**TABLE 1.2.2: Emotional Quotient Profile Of The Respondents**

<b>Social Support</b>	<b>Arithmetic Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Attention to Feelings	3.58	0.35	Satisfied
Quality of Feelings	3.42	0.39	Satisfied
Mood Repair	3.61	0.49	Satisfied
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>

Table 1.2.2 shows the profile of Emotional Quotient of the respondents across gender, age group, personal income, and length of relationship the overall mean is 3.54 and overall standard deviation is 0.41 which is interpreted as satisfied. This observation suggests that the respondents experience a notable level of satisfaction with their emotional connection within the relationship, particularly when their needs are met, and a deep mutual understanding is present. The emphasis on emotional quotient highlights the importance of emotional intelligence and the ability to navigate and respond to each other's emotions effectively. It further signifies that these individuals place significant value on emotional fulfillment and find fulfillment when their emotional needs are understood and reciprocated by their partner. The recognition and fulfillment of these emotional needs contribute to a sense of contentment and overall relationship satisfaction among the respondents. The variable Emotional Quotient has five (3) subscales, which are attention to feelings, quality of feelings, and mood repair. Mood

repair exhibited the highest mean of 3.61 with a verbal interpretation of satisfied, attention to feelings exhibited a mean of 3.58 which had a verbal interpretation of satisfied, and the subscale with the lowest arithmetic mean was quality of feelings ( $\bar{x} = 3.42$ ) which had a verbal interpretation of satisfied. The total average mean of Emotional Quotient ( $\bar{x} = 3.54$ ), and this had a verbal interpretation of satisfied.

The standard deviation measures the dispersion of the values of data. Based on the results, *Attention to Feelings* resulted in having the lowest standard deviation ( $\sigma = 0.35$ ), indicating that the values of the items of attention to feelings are closer to its mean. It signifies that respondents' item values are close to the mean – having less variance, hence have a more consistent perception on emotional quotient. On the contrary, *Mood Repair* had the highest standard deviation ( $\sigma = 0.49$ ), followed by *Quality of Feelings* ( $\sigma = 0.39$ ) indicating that the values have a broader range. As a result, it explains why respondents' responses to this emotional quotient differ greatly. This implies that respondents' view to quality of feelings and mood repair vary more from how they receive and show attention to feelings.

Attention to feelings, the degree to which people are aware of their emotional states and pay attention to their own feelings is gauged by this subscale. It evaluates how well people can recognize and accept both their good and negative feelings. Attention to feelings has the mean 3.58 and standard deviation of 0.35 which is interpreted as satisfied. This means that the respondents think about their mood constantly and that they don't let their feelings interfere with what they are doing. They also believe that feelings give directions to their life. According to a respondent, activities that helps them includes doing things that they love like playing badminton or just going out for a walk through these activities they can regulate emotion more and avoid conflict. The study of Cooper (2019) found that effective emotion regulation, such

as identifying and expressing emotions constructively, was associated with lower levels of conflict and higher relationship satisfaction. Couples who were attentive to their own and their partner's feelings and used adaptive strategies to manage emotions experienced healthier relationships.

Quality of feelings, this subscale evaluates a person's ability to effectively recognize and comprehend their emotions. It gauges how precisely and clearly a person can categorize and distinguish between the many emotions they feel. Quality of feelings on the other hand has the mean of 3.42 and standard deviation of 0.39 which is interpreted as satisfied. This would indicate that the respondents are rarely confused about how they feel, and that they feel at ease about their emotions, also they have very clear about their feelings. Results from observational studies of Moland (2011) it indicates that the communications of distressed couples differ in quality and in intensity from those of non-distressed couples. Among the most consistent findings in this area are that distressed partners criticize and disagree with each other more often than do non-distressed partners, and that they reciprocate negative behaviors to a greater extent than do members of non-distressed couples.

Mood repair, this subscale focuses on the techniques people utilize to effectively regulate and manage their emotions. It evaluates the person's self-perceptions and confidence in their capacity to handle and recover from emotional situations, as well as their propensity to use adaptive emotion control techniques. Mood repair has the mean of 3.61 and standard deviation of 0.49 which is interpreted as satisfied. Although the effectiveness of evidence-based strategies for emotion dysregulation in reducing sexual compulsivity in gay men has not been tested, these strategies are based on learning theory and models of cognitive affective neuroscience that contend that improvements in emotion regulation skills should result in improvements in all disorders for which such

skills are relevant. This suggests that the respondents tend to maintain a sense of optimism even during moments of sadness. They consciously remind themselves of the joys and pleasures in life whenever they feel down, and they make an effort to shift their focus towards positive and pleasant thoughts, regardless of how difficult they may be feeling. The current study by Pachankis (2014) demonstrates that emotional regulation issues may both directly and indirectly, via depression and anxiety, affect the relationship between minority stress and sexual compulsivity.

**2. Is there a significant relationship between love language emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship?**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between love language and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship and whether there exists a significant relationship between them.

**Table 2.1: Significant Relationship Between Confirmatory Words And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between confirmatory words and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship.

Love Language	Emotional Quotient	r	Strength	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Confirmatory Words	Quality of Feelings	.178	Slight	.076	Not Significant	Reject Ha
	Attention to Feelings	.174	Slight	.083	Not Significant	Reject Ha
	Mood Repair	.075	Slight	.458	Not Significant	Reject Ha

Table 2.1 presents the significant relationship between confirmatory words and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship. This also shows that Confirmatory Words are slightly correlated but not significant to attention to feelings, quality of feelings and mood repair. Upon the statistical analysis of the data, it shows that there is no significant relationship among confirmatory words and attention to feelings ( $p = .083$ ;  $r = .174$ ); quality of feelings ( $p = 0.076$ ;  $r = .178$ ); and mood repair ( $p = .458$ ;  $r = .075$ ) of the respondents. The emotional quotient subscales were found having no significant despite  $r$  values suggests a slight positive correlation but the  $p$ -values is greater than the .05 significance level.

In terms of confirmatory words and quality of feelings, it was found that there is no significant relationship between the confirmatory words and quality of feelings ( $p = 0.076$ ;  $r = 0.178$ ). The value of  $r$  equal to 0.178 indicates a positive slight correlation between Confirmatory Words and Quality of Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals 0.076 is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between Confirmatory Words and Quality of Feelings. Just as individuals have unique preferences and love languages, the way love is expressed and received can vary among homosexual individuals in romantic relationships. While confirmatory words, such as verbal affirmations or compliments, can be meaningful for some individuals, they may not be the primary means through which emotional connection and the quality of feelings are experienced and assessed. Other forms of expression, such as acts of service, physical touch, quality time, or receiving gifts, may hold greater significance in assessing the quality of feelings within their relationships.

In terms of confirmatory words and attention to feelings, it was found that there is no significant relationship between attention to feelings and confirmatory words ( $p = 0.83$ );  $r = 0.174$ ). The value of  $r$  equal to 0.174 indicates a positive slight correlation

between Confirmatory Words and Attention to Feelings. The p-value equal to 0.83 which is greater than 0.05 significance level suggests that there is no significant relationship between Confirmatory Words and Attention to Feelings, this means that confirmatory words, including affirmations and compliments, hold significance for certain individuals but may not serve as the primary focus or preferred love language for everyone. Homosexual individuals exhibit diverse priorities and approaches when attending to their partner's feelings, which may not strongly align with the utilization of confirmatory words.

In terms of Confirmatory Words and Mood Repair, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between confirmatory words and mood repair ( $p = 0.458$ ;  $r = 0.075$ ). The value of  $r$  equals 0.075 indicates a positive slight correlation between Confirmatory Words and Mood Repair. The p-value equals to 0.458 which is greater than 0.05 level of significance suggests that there is no significant relationship between the two variables. This means that confirmatory words such as affirmation, expressions of appreciation, and encouragement do not affect mood repair among homosexuals.

**TABLE 2.2: Significant Relationship Between Quality Time And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between quality time and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship.

Love Language	Emotional Quotient	r	Strength	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Quality Time	Quality of Feelings	.212	Low	.034	Significant	Accept Ha
	Mood	.176	Slight	.079	Not	Reject

	Repair				Significant	Ha
	Attention to Feelings	.109	Slight	.281	Not Significant	Reject Ha

Table 2.2 presents the significant relationship between quality time and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship. This also shows that Quality Time is significantly correlated with Quality of Feelings. It was also found that Quality Time is not significantly related to Attention to Feelings and Mood Repair of the respondents.

In terms of Quality Time and Quality of Feelings, it was found that there is a significant relationship between quality time and quality of feelings ( $p = 0.034$ ;  $r = 0.212$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.212 indicates a positive low correlation between Quality Time and Quality of Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals 0.034 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A low positive correlation between Quality Time and Quality of Feelings shows that both variables move in the same direction; however, the relationship is not very strong. This may indicate that the respondents who are satisfied with quality time may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings and those respondents who are dissatisfied with quality time may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings. In this study Hogan (2021), researchers investigated the relationship between time spent together, communication style, and relationship outcomes. The findings showed that couples spent more time engaging in positive communication, such as talking and interacting, compared to engaging in conflicts. Couples who had



more negative communication and less positive communication tended to spend a larger proportion of their time arguing daily. When considering both positive and negative communication during conflicts and the amount of time spent in conflicts, it was found that spending more time talking was associated with higher levels of positive relationship outcomes. Conversely, spending more time arguing was linked to higher levels of negative relationship outcomes, lower levels of positive outcomes, and a greater use of negative communication during conflicts. This was further discussed in the interview, a respondent said that this would imply that when homosexual couple spent time together like watching cinema, Netflix, and walking while holding hands it will give them happiness and fulfillment because having and spending time with the partner means having fun together.

In terms of Quality Time and Mood Repair, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Quality Time and Mood Repair ( $p = 0.79$ ;  $r = 0.176$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.176 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Quality Time and Mood Repair. The  $p$ -value equals to 0.79 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

In terms of Quality Time and Attention to Feelings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Quality Time and Attention to Feelings ( $p = 0.281$ ;  $r = 0.109$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.281 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Quality Time and Attention to Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals to 0.109 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between the two variables.

**TABLE 2.3: Significant Relationship Between Physical Contact And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between physical contact and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship.

Love Language	Emotional Quotient	r	Strength	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Physical Contact	Mood Repair	.201	Low	.045	Significant	Accept Ha
	Quality of Feelings	.170	Slight	.091	Not Significant	Reject Ha
	Attention to Feelings	.091	Slight	.368	Not Significant	Reject Ha

Table 2.3 presents the significant relationship between physical contact and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship. This also shows that Physical Contact is significantly correlated with Mood Repair. It was also found that Quality Time is not significantly related to Attention to Feelings and Quality of Feelings of the respondents.

In terms of Physical Contact and Mood Repair, it was found that there is a significant relationship between physical contact and mood repair ( $p = 0.045$ ;  $r = 0.201$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.201 indicates a positive low correlation between Physical Contact and Mood Repair. The  $p$ -value equals 0.045 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A low positive correlation between Physical Contact and Mood Repair shows that both variables move in the same direction; however the relationship is not very strong. This may indicate that the respondents who are satisfied with physical contact may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in mood repair and those respondents who are dissatisfied with physical contact may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in mood repair. Touch has the capacity to provide reassurance and a sense of calm to individuals experiencing distress, as it serves as a nonverbal communication of support and empathy, Cohut (2018). This was also further supported by a respondent when asked about his ways of showing physical contact and why does he prefer it. He stated that he likes holding his partner's hands in public and cuddling with him while watching movies together. He prefers doing these types of physical affections because it makes me feel safe.

There is a significant relationship between physical contact and mood repair, highlighting the impact of touch in regulating and improving one's emotional state. Physical contact, such as hugs, holding hands, or gentle touch, has been found to contribute to mood repair by promoting feelings of comfort, reassurance, and emotional well-being. Engaging in physical contact with a partner or loved one can help alleviate negative emotions, reduce stress, and enhance overall mood, ultimately leading to improved emotional regulation and a sense of psychological balance.

In terms of Physical Contact and Quality of Feelings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Physical Contact and Quality of Feelings ( $p = 0.091$ ;  $r = 0.17$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.17 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals to

0.091 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between Physical Contact and Quality of Feelings.

In terms of Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings ( $p = 0.368$ ;  $r = 0.091$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.091 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals to 0.368 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings.

**TABLE 2.4: Significant Relationship Between Buying Presents And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between buying presents and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship.

Love Language	Emotional Quotient	r	Strength	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Buying Presents	Mood Repair	.244	Low	.014	Significant	Accept Ha
	Quality of Feelings	.229	Low	.022	Significant	Accept Ha
	Attention to Feelings	.059	Slight	.563	Not Significant	Reject Ha

Table 2.4 presents the significant relationship between buying presents and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship. This also shows that Buying Presents is significantly correlated with Quality of Feelings and Mood Repair. It was also

found that Buying Presents is not significantly related to Attention to Feelings of the respondents.

In terms of Buying Presents and Mood Repair, it was found that there is a significant relationship between buying presents and mood repair ( $p = 0.014$ ;  $r = 0.244$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.244 indicates a positive low correlation between Buying Presents and Mood Repair. The  $p$ -value equals 0.014 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The positive low correlation between buying presents and mood repair among homosexual partners can be attributed to their thoughtful approach in selecting meaningful gifts. Homosexual individuals are inclined to carefully consider the preferences and desires of their partners, aiming to choose gifts that bring happiness and convey a sense of being valued. As a result, the intention and selection process of the gift become crucial in enhancing mood repair within the relationship.

According to Ruckers (2010), the focus was on exploring gay gift-giving experiences, the findings revealed several differences between gift-giving behaviors of gay males and those observed in previous research on heterosexual partners. Firstly, gay males showed a greater emphasis on the selection or creation of gifts, indicating a heightened attention to the process of choosing meaningful and personalized gifts for their partners. They also demonstrated a stronger concern for the recipient's appreciation and utilization of the gift, suggesting a desire for the gift to have a significant impact on their partner's well-being. In line with this one respondent stated when asked about, "What are the usual gifts you give to your partner during special occasions and how do they feel about it?" "When it comes to gift-giving, the focus is on prioritizing the recipient's needs rather than their desires. However, determining their

needs is done without direct inquiries, as it is the sentiment behind the gift is what truly matters."

In terms of Buying Presents and Quality of Feelings, it was found that there is a significant relationship between buying presents and quality of feelings ( $p = 0.022$ ;  $r = 0.229$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.229 indicates a positive low correlation between Buying Presents and Quality of Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals 0.022 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A low positive correlation between Buying Presents and Quality of Feelings shows that both variables move in the same direction; however the relationship is not very strong. This may indicate that the respondents who are satisfied with buying gifts may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings and those respondents who are dissatisfied with buying gifts may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings. The act of buying presents holds a significant influence on the quality of feelings among gay individuals in romantic relationships. When gay partners engage in the practice of gift-giving, it serves as a powerful means of expressing love, appreciation, and thoughtfulness towards one another, thus positively impacting their overall emotional connection and relationship satisfaction. Buying presents allows homosexuals to demonstrate their affection and care for their partner in a tangible way. The act of carefully selecting a gift that aligns with the partner's interests, desires, or needs shows a deep understanding and attentiveness to their preferences. This thoughtful gesture can evoke feelings of being valued, understood, and loved, thereby enhancing the overall quality of feelings within the relationship.

A study conducted by Lyubomirsky (2005) examined the impact of gift-giving on the quality of feelings within relationships. The findings revealed that the act of buying presents for a partner was positively associated with higher levels of happiness, satisfaction, and emotional well-being. Gift-giving was seen as a way to express love, thoughtfulness, and care, leading to improved quality of feelings in the relationship.

In terms of Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Physical Contact and Attention to Feelings ( $p = 0.563$ ;  $r = 0.59$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.59 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Buying Presents and Attention to Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals to 0.563 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between Buying Presents and Attention to Feelings.

**TABLE 2.5: Significant Relationship Between Service Behavior And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents**

The tables below show the strength of the relationship between service behavior and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship.

Love Language	Emotional Quotient	r	Strength	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Service Behavior	Mood Repair	.250	Low	.012	Significant	Accept Ha
	Quality of Feelings	.241	Low	.016	Significant	Accept Ha
	Attention to Feelings	.118	Slight	.242	Not Significant	Reject Ha

Table 2.5 presents the significant relationship between service behavior and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship. This also shows that Service Behavior is significantly correlated with Quality of Feelings and Mood Repair. It was also found that Buying Presents is not significantly related to Attention to Feelings of the respondents.

In terms of Service Behavior and Mood Repair, it was found that there is a significant relationship between service behavior and mood repair ( $p = 0.012$ ;  $r = 0.250$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.250 indicates a positive low correlation between Service Behavior and Mood Repair. The  $p$ -value equals 0.012 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A low positive correlation between Service Behavior and Mood Repair shows that both variables move in the same direction; however, the relationship is not very strong. This may indicate that the respondents who are satisfied with service behavior may have a low tendency of being satisfied in mood repair and those respondents who are dissatisfied with service behavior may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in mood repair. Service behavior plays a significant role in the process of mood repair among gay individuals in romantic relationships. When one partner engages in acts of service to support and assist their partner during challenging times, it can contribute to the restoration of emotional well-being and the repair of negative moods. Acts of service, such as offering a helping hand, providing comfort, or taking care of practical tasks, demonstrate a genuine concern and investment in the well-being of the partner. This form of support can alleviate stress, enhance feelings of security, and create a sense of emotional reassurance. By actively engaging in service behavior, gay partners can



demonstrate their commitment and dedication to each other's happiness and overall relationship satisfaction. According to a respondent, emphasizing the significance of communication within a relationship is crucial. Understanding and fulfilling your partner's needs contribute to fostering positive emotions, enhancing the bond between partners, and strengthening the emotional connection. Furthermore, this dynamic promotes increased trust and intimacy, ultimately improving the overall quality of the relationship.

In terms of Service Behavior and Quality of Feelings, it was found that there is a significant relationship between service behavior and quality of feelings ( $p = 0.016$ ;  $r = 0.241$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.241 indicates a positive low correlation between Service Behavior and Quality of Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals 0.016 which is less than the 0.05 significance level which suggests that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

A low positive correlation between Service Behavior and Quality of Feelings shows that both variables move in the same direction; however, the relationship is not very strong. This may indicate that the respondents who are satisfied with service behavior may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings and those respondents who are dissatisfied with service behavior may have a low tendency of having satisfaction in quality of feelings. Service behavior is a powerful expression of care, love, and commitment within romantic relationships, particularly among gay individuals. It serves as a cornerstone for fostering reciprocity and mutual support, which are essential elements in nurturing a healthy and fulfilling partnership. When one partner actively engages in acts of service, it becomes a tangible demonstration of their dedication and willingness to invest their time, effort, and resources to meet their partner's needs and contribute to the overall well-being of the relationship. This was

further supported during the interview of the respondents when asked about their own ways of helping their partners whenever they need help, the respondent stated that:

*“In situations like this, I really go out of my way to help my partner as much as I could. At first, I console them and encourage them to look for a solution for a certain problem. I would even look for ways and suggest. But most importantly I give them enough time to process whatever they are feeling.”*

Moreover, service behavior plays a significant role in enhancing emotional intimacy and deepening the connection between gay partners. By engaging in acts of service, a profound sense of trust, appreciation, and shared responsibility is fostered, creating an environment that encourages open communication and a stronger bond. This collaborative approach strengthens the partnership, fostering a sense of unity and teamwork.

In terms of Service Behavior and Attention to Feelings, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between Service Behavior and Attention to Feelings ( $p = 0.242$ ;  $r = 0.118$ ). The value of  $r$  equals to 0.118 indicates that there is a positive slight correlation between Service Behavior and Attention to Feelings. The  $p$ -value equals to 0.242 which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant relationship between Service Behavior and Attention to Feelings.

### 3. Is there a significant difference between love language and emotional quotient of homosexuals in romantic relationship?

#### 3.1 Gender Preference

**Table 3.1: Significant Difference between Love Language and Emotional Quotient of the Respondents when grouped according to Gender Preference**

	Demographic	P value	Interpretation	Decision

	Profile			
Love Language	Gender	.040	<b>Significant</b>	Accept Ha
Emotional Quotient	Preference			

The p value equal to .040 is less than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is a significant difference between the love language and emotional quotient of the respondents when grouped according to gender preference.

There is significant difference in the love language and level of emotion quotient between respondents when grouped according to gender preference (gay and lesbian) this means that gender preference does affect their love language and emotional quotient. When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, it is indicated that gays and lesbians have very satisfied with their love language aside from service behavior for gays with the overall mean of 4.34 for gays, and 4.61 for lesbians. This would indicate that love language is important and valued for homosexuals. Very satisfied love language suggests that homosexuals make compliments to their partners, effectively listen to their partner, hug their partner, buy birthday presents to their partner so they will feel special, and help their partner whenever he/she needs it. When homosexuals express being very satisfied in love languages, it means that they feel deeply fulfilled and content with the specific ways in which love and affection are communicated and received within their relationships. Love languages refer to the different ways individuals express and interpret love, such as through acts of service, words of affirmation, quality time, physical touch, or receiving gifts. For homosexuals to express high levels of satisfaction in love languages suggests that their partners are effectively meeting their emotional needs and desires through these specific forms of communication. It

indicates that the chosen love languages align well with their preferences, making them feel valued, understood, and loved.

In terms of emotional quotient among the respondents, it indicates that there is significant difference among homosexuals when grouped according to gender preference (gay and lesbian). When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, it is indicated that gays and lesbians have satisfied in emotional quotient with the overall mean of 3.51 for gays and 3.57 for lesbians. If homosexuals in romantic relationship are satisfied in their emotional quotient, this would indicate that respondents do not let their feelings interfere with what they are thinking, they are also rarely confused about how they feel, and that although they are sad sometimes, they have a mostly optimistic outlook. This means that when homosexuals are satisfied in their emotional quotient, it means that they feel content and fulfilled in their ability to understand, manage, and express their emotions effectively within their relationships. They have developed a strong sense of emotional awareness, empathy, and communication skills, which contribute to their overall satisfaction in navigating and maintaining emotional well-being in their interactions with their partners.

	Demographic Profile	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Love Language	Gender Preference	.013	<b>Significant</b>	Accept Ha
Emotional Quotient		.185	Not Significant	Reject Ha

The p value equal to .013 is less than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is a significant difference in the love language when respondents are grouped according to gender preference.

The p value equal to .185 is greater than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference in the emotional quotient when respondents are grouped according to gender preference.

The table above indicates a significant difference between gays and lesbians in terms of their love language. This finding suggests that individuals who identify as gay and lesbian may have distinct preferences and ways of expressing and receiving love within their romantic relationships. Based on the results and profiles of the respondents under the love language subscales, it appears that lesbians have higher arithmetic mean scores compared to gays. Here are the mean scores for each subscale: Service Behavior, the mean score for lesbians (4.42) is higher than that of gays (4.01), as one lesbian respondent mentioned that she'd always call her partner and listen to her speak and if possible she'd go to her partner's location to check on her especially on serious matters, as one respondent said that she wholeheartedly give message and dedication letters. This suggests that lesbians tend to prioritize acts of service more in their expression of love compared to gays. Buying Presents, the mean score for lesbians (4.40) is slightly higher than that of gays (4.21). This indicates that both gays and lesbians value buying presents as a love language, but lesbians may show a slightly stronger inclination towards this expression. Physical Contact, the mean score for lesbians (4.87) is higher than that of gays (4.40). This implies that lesbians place a greater emphasis on physical contact and touch as a way to express love and affection in their relationships. Quality Time, the mean score for lesbians (4.57) is slightly higher

than that of gays (4.48). This suggests that both gays and lesbians value spending quality time together, but lesbians may prioritize it slightly more in their love language, a respondents mentioned that they watch movies together, travel to different places, and even visit museums. Confirmatory Words, the mean score for lesbians (4.79) is higher than that of gays (4.64). This indicates that lesbians tend to place more importance on verbal affirmations, compliments, and expressions of love through words compared to gays. These findings suggest that there is a significant difference in love language preferences between gays and lesbians.

### 3.2 Age Group

**Table 3.2: Significant Difference Between Love Language And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents When Grouped According To Age-Group**

	Demographic Profile	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Love Language	Age Group	.682	Not	Reject Ha
Emotional Quotient			Significant	

The p value equal to .682 is greater than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the love language and emotional quotient of the respondents when grouped according to age group.

There is no significant difference in the love language and level of emotion quotient between respondents when grouped according to age-group (19 - 40 years old, 41 - 65 years old, and 66 years old and above) this means that age-group doesn't affect their love language and emotional quotient. When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, it is indicated that 19 - 40 years old, 41 - 65 years old, and 66 years old

and above have very satisfied with their love language with the overall mean of 4.44 for 19 - 40 years old, 4.53 for 41 - 65 years old, and 4.95 for 66 years old and above. Regardless of age group (19 - 40 years old, 41 - 65 years old, and 66 years and above), homosexuals exhibit similar patterns in expressing and receiving their preferred love language within their relationships.

In terms of emotional quotient among the respondents, it indicates that there is no significant difference among homosexuals when grouped according to age-group (19 - 40 years old, 41 - 65 years old, and 66 years old and above). When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, it is indicated that 19 - 40 years old, 41 - 65 years old, and 66 years old and above have satisfied in emotional quotient with the overall mean of 3.54 for 19 - 40 years old, 3.49 for 41 - 65 years old, and 3.51 for 66 years old and above. The absence of a significant difference in emotional quotient among homosexuals when grouped according to age-group suggests that age does not play a significant role in influencing emotional intelligence within the homosexual population. Regardless of their age, homosexuals exhibit similar levels of emotional awareness, understanding, and management skills. This finding indicates that emotional intelligence is not significantly affected by age among homosexuals.

### 3.3 Personal Income

**Table 3.3: Significant Difference Between Love Language And Emotional Quotient Of The Respondents When Grouped According To Personal Income**

	Demographic Profile	P value	Interpretation	Decision
Love Language	Personal Income	.155	Not Significant	Reject Ha
Emotional Quotient				

The p value equal to .155 is greater than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the love language and emotional quotient of the respondents when grouped according to Personal Income.

The love language and emotional quotient of homosexuals are not significantly influenced by their Personal Income. This suggests that regardless of their economic circumstances, homosexuals maintain consistent patterns in expressing and receiving love and possess similar levels of emotional intelligence. The findings highlight that Personal Income does not play a significant role in shaping these aspects of their relationships and emotional well-being of the homosexuals in romantic relationship. Looking at the profile of the respondents, it is observed that the overall mean of each range of Personal Income with regards to their love language have a very satisfied interpretation; 4.30 for Less than ₱12,082, 4.45 for ₱12,083 to ₱24,164, 4.65 for ₱24,165 to ₱48,328, 4.73 for ₱48,329 to ₱84,574, 4.69 for ₱84,575 to ₱144,984, 4.88 for ₱144,985 to ₱241,640, and 4.95 for ₱241,640 and above. This would indicate that emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationship are important. The absence of a significant difference in love language among homosexuals when grouped according to Personal Income indicates that one's financial standing does not heavily



impact their preferred ways of expressing and receiving love. Regardless of their socio-economic background, individuals within the homosexual community tend to exhibit similar patterns in their love language preferences. This finding suggests that love languages are not strongly influenced by Personal Income among homosexuals.

In terms of emotional quotient among the respondents, it indicates that there is no significant difference among homosexuals when grouped according to Personal Income (Less than ₱12,082, ₱12,083 to ₱24,164, ₱24,165 to ₱48,328, ₱48,329 to ₱84,574, ₱84,575 to ₱144,984, ₱144,985 to ₱241,640, and ₱241,640 and above). Looking at the profile of the respondents, it is observed that the overall mean of each range of Personal Income with regards to their love language have a satisfied interpretation; 3.51 for Less than ₱12,082, 3.55 for ₱12,083 to ₱24,164, 3.67 for ₱24,165 to ₱48,328, 3.60 for ₱48,329 to ₱84,574, 3.55 for ₱84,575 to ₱144,984, 3.08 for ₱144,985 to ₱241,640, and 3.45 for ₱241,640 and above. The absence of a significant difference in emotional quotient among homosexuals when grouped according to Personal Income suggests that socio-economic factors do not have a substantial impact on the development and expression of emotional intelligence within the homosexual community. Regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds, homosexuals exhibit similar levels of emotional awareness, empathy, and interpersonal skills.

### 3.4 Length of the Relationship

**Table 3.4: Significant Difference between Love Language and Emotional Quotient of the Respondents when grouped according to Length of the Relationship**

	Demographic Profile	P value	Interpretation	Decision

Love Language	Length of the Relationship	.104	Not Significant	Reject $H_0$
Emotional Quotient				

The p value equal to .104 is greater than the .05 significance level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the love language and emotional quotient of the respondents when grouped according to length of the relationship.

There is no significant difference in the love language and level of emotion quotient between respondents when grouped according to length of the relationship (0 - 3 months, 4 - 6 months, 7 - 12 months, 13 - 24 months, and 25 months & above) this means that age-group doesn't affect their love language and emotional quotient. When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, it is indicated that 0 - 3 months, 4 - 6 months, 7 - 12 months, 13 - 24 months, and 25 months & above have very satisfied with their love language with the overall mean of 4.25 for 0 - 3 months, 4.39 for 4 - 6 months, 4.44 for 7 - 12 months, 4.44 for 13 - 24 months, and 4.71 for 25 months & above. The lack of a significant difference in love language among homosexuals when grouped according to the length of their relationships suggests that the duration of a romantic partnership does not heavily influence the way individuals within the homosexual community express and receive love. Regardless of whether their relationship is relatively new or long-lasting, individuals tend to exhibit similar patterns in their preferred love languages.

In terms of emotional quotient among the respondents, it indicates that there is no significant difference among homosexuals when grouped according to length of the relationship (0 - 3 months, 4 - 6 months, 7 - 12 months, 13 - 24 months, and 25 months & above). When looking at the overall profile of the respondents, is indicated that 0 - 3

months, 4 - 6 months, 7 - 12 months, 13 - 24 months, and 25 months & above have satisfied with their emotional quotient with the overall mean of 3.44 for 0 - 3 months, 3.57 for 4 - 6 months, 3.62 for 7 - 12 months, 3.56 for 13 - 24 months, and 3.56 for 25 months & above. The absence of a significant difference in emotional quotient among homosexuals when grouped according to the length of their relationships suggests that the duration of a romantic partnership does not strongly impact the emotional intelligence or ability to understand and manage emotions within the homosexual community. Regardless of whether a relationship is relatively new or has endured for a longer period, individuals tend to exhibit similar levels of emotional intelligence. This finding highlights the notion that emotional intelligence is a personal attribute that can be developed and maintained independent of relationship duration.

## CHAPTER 4

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions for each problem, and the recommendations for future researchers. This chapter entails the findings of this research study.

#### **Major Findings**

1. There are more gay respondents with a frequency of 59 (59%) than lesbian respondents with a frequency of 41 (41%) out of the 100 total respondents.
2. The respondents with the highest range in age group are those under 19 – 40 years old with a frequency of 97 (97%) followed by those in 41 – 65 years old with a frequency of 2 (2%) and lastly by the 66 years old and above with the frequency of 1 (1%).

3. In the personal income of the respondents the highest frequency is the Less than ₱12,082 with the frequency of 48 (48%), followed by ₱12,083 to ₱24,164 with the frequency of 23 (23%), then ₱24,165 to ₱48,328 with the frequency of 14 (14%). Next is the ₱48,329 to ₱84,574 with the frequency of 6 (6%), followed by the respondents under ₱84,575 to ₱144,984 which has the frequency of 5 (5%), then the lowest frequency is under both ₱144,985 to ₱241,640 and ₱241,640 and above that has the frequency of 2 (2%).
4. For the length of the relationship most of the respondents are under the 25 months & above with the frequency of 26 (26%), followed by 0 - 3 months with the frequency of 25 (25%). Next is under the 13 - 24 months that has the frequency of 19 (19%) then 4 - 6 months with the frequency of 18 (18%) followed by 7 - 12 months that has the frequency of 12 (12%).
5. The overall arithmetic mean of the facets of love language is 4.46, which is interpreted as very satisfied. Confirmatory Words, Quality Time, Physical Contact, and Buying Presents were all interpreted as very satisfied; Service Behavior is interpreted as satisfied. This suggest Specifically, Confirmatory Words, Quality Time, Physical Contact, and Buying Presents were all rated as "very satisfied" by the respondents. This suggests that these aspects of love language played a significant role in fostering positive feelings and emotional connection within their relationships. On the other hand, Service Behavior was rated as "satisfied" by the respondents, indicating that while it was still appreciated and valued, it may not have been the primary focus or the most preferred love language for everyone.
6. The overall arithmetic mean of all the facets of emotional quotient is 3.61 which is interpreted as satisfied. Attention to Feelings, Quality of Feelings, and Mood Repair were all interpreted as satisfied this suggests that they were attentive to

their own and their partner's feelings, experienced positive and fulfilling emotions within the relationship, and were able to effectively repair and manage negative moods when they arose. These findings indicate that the respondents had a good level of emotional awareness, regulation, and responsiveness within their romantic relationships. They were able to navigate and address emotional challenges effectively, contributing to the overall satisfaction of their emotional experiences.

7. Homosexuals in romantic relationship exhibit confirmatory words with the highest arithmetic mean of 4.7 which is interpreted as very satisfied. This suggests that confirmatory words, such as verbal affirmations and compliments, hold significant importance and contribute to a strong sense of satisfaction among the respondents.
8. Homosexuals in romantic relationship exhibit mood repair with the highest arithmetic mean of 3.61 which is interpreted as satisfied. This indicates that respondents recognize the importance of addressing and resolving emotional disturbances or conflicts to maintain relationship satisfaction.

## **Conclusion**

1. The hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between love language and emotional quotient was rejected for the subscales confirmatory words and quality of feelings; confirmatory words and attention to feelings; confirmatory words and mood repair; quality time and mood repair; quality time and attention to feelings; physical touch and quality of feelings; physical touch and attention to feelings; buying presents and attention to feelings; and service behavior and attention to feelings.

2. The hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between love language and emotional quotient was accepted for the subscales quality time and quality of feelings; physical touch and mood repair; buying presents and mood repair; buying presents and quality of feelings, service behavior and mood repair; and service behavior and quality of feelings.
3. The hypothesis that there is a significant difference between love language and emotional quotient when grouped according to gender preference, age-group, personal income, and length of the relationship was rejected for the following emotional quotient and gender preference; love language and age-group; emotional quotient and age-group; love language and socio-economic status; emotional quotient and personal income; love language and length of the relationship; and emotional quotient and length of the relationship.
4. The hypothesis that there is a significant difference between love language and emotional quotient when grouped according to gender preference, age-group, personal income, and length of the relationship was accepted in love language and gender.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the results, the following are recommended:

1. The respondents' very satisfied scores on the confirmatory words subscale of the love language indicate the importance and satisfaction they derive from verbal affirmations and compliments within their romantic relationships. To maintain this level and continue fostering a positive emotional climate, the researcher suggests that homosexuals in romantic relationships should continue to express verbal affirmations, compliments, and words of encouragement to your partner.

Acknowledge their strengths, achievements, and efforts. Let them know how much you value and admire them.

2. The respondents' satisfactory scores on the mood repair subscale of emotional quotient indicate their ability to effectively manage and repair their moods within their romantic relationships. To further enhance this aspect and promote emotional well-being, the researcher recommends fostering an environment of open and honest communication where both partners feel comfortable expressing their emotions. Encourage active listening, empathy, and understanding. This creates a safe space for discussing and addressing mood issues or concerns.
3. The respondents' low scores in the service behavior subscale of love language indicate a potential area for improvement in the expression of care and support within homosexual romantic relationships. To enhance the aspect of service behavior and promote a more nurturing and fulfilling partnership, the researcher suggests that homosexuals should take the time to understand your partner's preferences and needs when it comes to acts of service. Communication and active listening are key in identifying how you can best support and assist your partner in meaningful ways.
4. The respondents' lower scores in the quality of feelings subscale of the emotional quotient indicate an area where homosexuals in a romantic relationship can focus on enhancing their emotional connection and overall well-being. To improve the quality of feelings within their relationship, the researcher suggests developing a greater understanding of your own emotions and encouraging your partner to do the same. Practice mindfulness and self-reflection to better

recognize and express your feelings. This will help create a safe and supportive space for emotional exploration and communication.

5. The researcher would also like to recommend equalizing or bridging the gap between the demographic profiles of the participants, such as their gender, age-group, personal income, and length of the relationship, to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that may influence the love language and emotional quotient among homosexuals in romantic relationships. This can be achieved by trying to increase sample diversity that can include gay men, lesbian women, bisexual individuals, transgender individuals, and non-binary individuals, ensuring representation across the gender spectrum. Strive to include participants from a wider range of gender identities, age groups, socio-economic backgrounds, and relationship lengths through this we can provide a more representative sample and allow for a more accurate assessment of the relationship between these demographic factors and the love language and emotional quotient.
6. Future researchers who may find this study relevant or useful may utilize the same variables of love language and emotional quotient as in this study, but they can explore additional dimensions or factors to further enhance the understanding of these constructs among homosexuals in romantic relationships. Some suggestions for future research directions include the influence of culture. Investigate how cultural factors, such as cultural norms, values, and beliefs, impact the expression and interpretation of love language and emotional quotient among homosexuals in different cultural contexts based on where homosexuals live or located. This can provide insights into the interplay between culture and personal experiences within the LGBTQ+ community. They can also try on



studying those who are in long distance relationship, explore how love language and emotional quotient manifest in long-distance relationships among homosexuals. Investigate the unique challenges faced by couples in long-distance relationships and how they maintain emotional connection and intimacy despite physical distance. They can also delve on the gender dynamics, investigate the nuances of love language and emotional quotient within same-sex relationships, focusing on gender dynamics. Explore how gender roles and expectations influence the expression and perception of love language and emotional quotient among homosexual individuals.

