

The Charming Life of Gay College Students

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Abstract - This qualitative research investigate the charming life of gay college students of West Visayas State University-Calinog, Campus is largely focused on two domains or methodologies: feminist and emancipator research traditions, although there are many other form of qualitative inquiry. This article combines extensive participant's observation and in-depth group/individual semi-structured interviews with nine (9) gay men college students. The result of interview and observation suggested that the Gay college students are optimistic and capable of inspiring and comforting others; the way they talk, act, see things in life, is funny ways; and strong sense of humour make them charming; the language of gays are charming as a result of their creativity. It is recommended that the problematic people who understand gays may take them as therapy; the gays' funny ways may entertain others so that gays who have innate talent to make people happy laugh, may join comedy bars for income and for fun. Finally, the creative gay language may enrich our language and thus, the understanding of this language may enrich knowledge and exposure to the colourful lives of gays.

Keywords: Third, Homosexual, Gay College Students, Feminist, Emancipator

I. INTRODUCTION

Gays are considered as the third sex after the males and females. Gays have both the weaknesses of men and women however, they have their strengths either. This situation leads to male guys to be as strong as men but as charming it not more charming than women. According to feminist theory by (Strong et. al., 2005), the feminist movement was used to study how each family was shaped by gender and gender roles, historically, men were expected to display masculine attributes, while all women were expected to display femininity. Furthermore, this theory indicates that males and females have specific gender roles that they must conform to. While mostly gender related, this theory

also extends to all oppressed groups based on age, class, ethnicity, race, disability, or sexual orientation.

Collins (2007) explores the lived experiences of gay hosts who 'work' in a gentrifying urban tourist district in the City of Manila, the Philippines, the sex work by highlighting the changing forms of sexual labor in a transnational and 'gay' urban neighborhood, which is shaped by state initiatives on sustainable tourism and international gay travel. In place of treating hospitality as 'work', the concept of emotional labor to understand hospitality as an expression of 'gay' and local identities and as a celebration of desire and place, the sexual labor in urban spaces struggling with development must contend with expressions of desire rather than treating sexuality as a commodity exchanged in global tourism.

According to Burn (2000), 77 percent of gay and lesbian college students in his study had experienced verbal insults due to their sexual orientation. Furthermore, 27% had experienced threats of physical violence, while 22% reported being chased or followed. Nearly all of the college students in this study had heard derogatory remarks on campus referring to LGBT individuals.

Adam (2013) discusses the iconic emotionally-crippled male has dominated a great deal on men in relationships. Furthermore, male intimacy is largely governed by the "gay" label in advanced industrial societies, so gay men provide a particularly valuable vantage point for the rediscovery of male friendship, and friendship can play a particularly large role in the lives of gay and lesbian people, especially when families of origin are rejecting or uncomprehending.

Ganschow et al. (1991) suggests that students with foreign language learning difficulties may have underlying native language problems manifested especially in the areas of syntax and phonology. Coleman (2004) portrays the unique features of Modern Languages as a university discipline, and how curricula and their delivery have evolved. Furthermore, describe the impact of student choice and to identify trends, particularly with regard to the place.

Parent (1969) noted that the modern foreign language learning not for academically talented students alone, but for all students who feel they can profit from such study. Coleman (2011) cited that the trends over recent years, with regard both to numbers and to social elitism, and reflects on perceptions of language learning in the wider culture and the importance of gaining wider recognition of the value of languages education.

Consequently, this present study the charming life of gay college students in the West Visayas State University- Calinog, Campus, Philippines.

II. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

This study aimed to find out the characteristics of the charming gays; to identify the ways of gays that make them charming; and to discover the reasons why the language of gays is charming.

III. METHODS

In this research, the qualitative research as suggested by (Roberts, Stanley and Wise 1993) on feminist and (Robson 2002), on emancipatory research traditions used to investigate the charming life of gay college students in the West Visayas State University-Calinog, Campus, Philippines. Ethical consideration was done in making this research and all responses were assured to be held in confidentiality. The researcher attempted to interview gay men to the life of gay college students in which the young spoke about their characteristics, ways, and language as charming gay. The vital to these approaches is a acceptance of the researchers as a neutral being discovering social facts; rather knowledge is seen as changing, contestable and constructed in particular characteristics, ways, and language. Such an approach requires us to be reflexive about the personal, emotional, pragmatic, ontological and epistemological influences on our sense making processes (Mauthner & Doucet 2003). However, the researchers aware on some negative potential drawbacks of being intimately connected with the face to face interviews with the participants. Alternatively, the researchers might have made unwarranted assumptions about the similarities of my gay student's experiences with other participants. Using a research questionnaire, reflecting with others about the interpretations and looking for negative reactions, were all strategies used by the researchers was to enhance the value of friendship and diminish the discrimination of homosexuality within the institution. Formal group discussion was conducted from among the nine (9) participants. Their answers spoken and written interviews were verified. The focus group discussion

recorded and transcribe, there were developed from the discussion.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Characteristics of the Charming Gays

The respondents believed that gay people have the capability to give hope, confidence, positive disposition, and a positive attitude in every situation. They consider gays charming due to the power to change mode of a person especially in sorrowful times. Furthermore, the gays were born as motivator and optimistic in life, they give color and comfort to life still behind their smiles is everything people could never understand, Gays are charming because they easily gain friends even though they just met them, they always wear a big smile which is so enticing, they always bring happiness because they are the life of the party. Finally, their personality is magical they are natural born entertainers because they are creative, artistic, colorful and fashionable.

The ways of gays that makes them charming

Respondents recognized the personal behaviour of gays the way they talk, act, and they see things in life, the gays believed that life is a gift from god and they must lived life to the fullest. Furthermore, despite that they are more masculine compare to women, they try to cover up this masculinity with feminine actuations, the gays believed that optimum in the faith leads to achievement and there is nothing done without hope and confidence, however, gays are naturally born funny and having a commanding sense of humour. Finally, Gays are charming because they are adorable, funny, amazing, smart, awesome, cool and fashionable; they are romantic but yet so spontaneous. Gays are sweet but yet aggressive; they are just so pleasant to be with and look at. They are charming, fascinating and likeable; and their sense fashion is so unique and intriguing. Their gestures and body language are so magical and captivating the way they speak is so contagious and they are also smart joker all these make them a charmer.

The Reasons why the Language of Gays are Charming

The respondent observed that the gays are very creative by nature, they created words that cannot be found in a Dictionary, every word has its own interpretation, sounds cool and they are uniquely created for them to understand one another, they deliver these words in very expressive and artistic manner that everyone will take a glance on them. Furthermore, the

language of gays is difficult to understand, if you are the listener, you enjoy their conversations when you know its flows. Finally, Gay slang is constantly evolving, with new words being added frequently, and for these reasons, we should never, forget the fabulous terms of today, and of days gone by, in the years of the past; Baklita, baklush, agila, bading, syugi all these terms mean gay. What makes this gay language charming is the manner of using it; Gays, charmer as they are plus the unique lingo they utter make them more charming; Gay lingo is unique, intriguing, artistic, a craze or fad. Sometimes used in some films it becomes power tool for communication among gays; and if you know how to use it you are in.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gay college students are optimistic and capable of inspiring and comforting others; the way they talk, act, see things in life, is funny ways; and strong sense of humour make them charming; the language of gays are charming as a result of their creativity. It is recommended that the problematic people who understand gays may take them as therapy; the gays funny ways may entertain others so that gays who have innate talent to make people happy laugh may join comedy bars for income and for fun. Finally, the creative gay language may enrich our language and understanding of this language may enrich knowledge and exposure to the colourful lives of gays.

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