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FEMALE COURTSHIP:
AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY
AMONGST MALE AND FEMALE UP MANILA STUDENTS .

An Undergraduate Thesis
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BA Social Science
Major In Behavioral Studies
March 30, 1996

In Partial Fulfillment
Of The Requirements in BS 200
Submitted To:
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APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the course requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Social Science major in Behavioral Studies, this thesis entitled, "*Female Courtship: An Exploratory Survey Amongst Male and Female UP Manila Students*" has been prepared and submitted by Sandra B. Gonzales.

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This thesis is dedicated to my family and friends especially to my Mommy and Daddy - Mr. Oscar Gonzales and Mrs. Mila Gonzales, my foremost inspirations. This labor of love is all for you!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As it is, thesis-making is a very difficult and taxing job. But fortunately, there are people who, in one way or another, knowingly or unknowingly have made it less difficult and taxing for me to finish a thesis which I can truly be proud of. These are the people who have been very cooperative with me and very much supportive.

First of all, I would like to thank my parents for all the support they have always given me - both financial and moral. They have always been there to hear me out and understand me. Thanks for always believing in me despite all my shortcomings and also for being my guide and inspiration.

Secondly, I would like to thank my beloved adviser, Professor Jo Del Mundo for being so patient with me, for constantly guiding me, and for really taking time out just to help me make a really good thesis. You have taught me to never settle for less but always aim for the best. Without the tremendous guidance you have given me, my thesis would never have been completed on time. Thanks so much for everything you have done for me!

Special thanks to Mr. Arwin Vibar of the Department of Arts and Communications, who despite of his busy schedule, took time out to check the grammar of every page of my thesis. Thanks for all your very "insighful" comments.

Also, I would like to thank Nina, my bestest friend in the whole wide world for helping me in countless ways- with my data gathering, with my tabulation, etc, etc. Thanks for always being there for me, for all the support, and for always believing in me despite all our differences. You're really the best. Thanks again for everything!

Thanks Chinit for being very optimistic about things. It has really helped me especially during times when I get really depressed pessimistic.

Thanks Abi A. for all the laughs and the "kwentos." Your kwentos and hirits never failed to put a grin and a smile on my face. Thanks for always cheering me up.

Thanks Jean for all the moral support you have given me. The short beeps and phone conversations with you despite your busy Dent life really means a lot. You never fail to boost my morale.

Thanks Red and Art, for being so patient in listening to my endless complains and for all the laughs especially during our lunch outs. Thanks for keeping up with me despite all my unpredictable moods. Red, thanks for Anne's notes and also for always having the "initiative" to help me. Art, thanks for always debating with me. It surely helped me get an intellectual exercise once in a while. Also thanks for withstanding all my "kasungitans" and my "pagiging dominante."

Thank you Gladys for being so nice to me, for all the kwentos, and for simply always wearing that famous smile on your face.

Special thanks to my Tito Johnny and Tita Elena for always praying for me. Thanks for always believing in me and for treating me like family.

Thank you to all my respondents, students of CAS who have been very cooperative and patient in answering my questionnaires. Without your cooperation, I would not have gathered sufficient and significant data on my topic.

Thank you to all BESTSOC members for the support you have given us seniors.

Thanks to all my teachers - Padilla, Mangubat, Africa, Recente, Naui who have all been very kind and accomodating.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank the good Lord for all the things He has done for me and given me all this time. Without all his blessings and guidance, I surely would not be able to accomplish anything in my life. Thank you Lord for always helping me, for simply being there to hear my prayers.

THANK YOU AGAIN TO ALL OF YOU!

SANDRA B. GONZALES

ABSTRACT

Feminist and Women's liberation movements are gaining increasing acceptance in our society. With this, the courtship process has become less rigid giving way to the evolution of a phenomenon called **Female Courtship**. This research is an exploratory survey defining Female Courtship, its methods and how male and female students of the College of Arts and Sciences, U.P. Manila perceive it. All of the 120 respondents (60 males and 60 females) were sampled from the College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines Manila.

The study showed that indeed, Female Courtship or the "untraditional" kind of courtship characterized by females taking the active part by initiating or making the first move to get the guy she likes, happens in our society. Aside from defining Female Courtship, this study also enumerated the various ways by which Female Courtship is manifested. Finally, the perception of males and females are compared.

It is found that there is not much difference as to the definitions given by the male and female respondents. From the frequency and percentage of the answers given by both male and female, it can be noted that their answers are similar. Comparing their perception on Female Courtship, one can derive from the data that males are more permissive than the females. Males are more open to the idea of Female Courtship than females. This also leads to the conclusion that there are still females who are conservative and who are basically influenced by the ascribed cultural roles that society dictates on them. In addition, Female Courtship although actually existing in society, is viewed by most respondents as not generally accepted in contemporary society.

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INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Courtship is a form of behavior which people generally go through during the stages of adolescence and early adulthood. Courting is usually stereotyped as a romantic, exciting, interesting, and an unforgettable experience. Most people consider it as a salient contributor to the individual's preparation for the adult roles of the society they belong to, eventual marriage, and the establishment of a home and family. Although it is recognized that courtship may sometimes be problematic and filled with apprehension and frustrations for some, the thought of the eventual rewards and positive outcomes effectively dispels momentary uncertainties. Courtship is a "ritual" in one stage of every person's life, that is, in the adolescent stage, that must somehow be undergone by every individual. It is a known human phenomenon. Courting time is a period of exploration, or shopping around for an eventual mate. It is quite a game, with rules, moves, exits and entrances prescribed by nature and one's own culture. For instance, although women have achieved many rights and can compete with men in many occupations, it is still the convention that the initiative in courtship should come from the male. A girl who shows too much interest in men is branded as forward and lacking

in decorum. What makes her reputation even worse is a man who is very alive. They still love to think of themselves as the pursuers. They like to think that the choice is theirs; they do the proposing. In short, the woman's part in courtship is subtle and indirect.

Woman's Part in Courtship is Subtle and Indirect

This does not mean, however, that women are exactly passive creatures. Their part is more subtle, more indirect and devious. Experience teaches them that the long-gest route is usually the shortest way to a man's heart.

A girl's first weapon of aggression is physical attractiveness. She knows that men are easily drawn to beautiful form and figures. She is usually very conscious of her appearance at this stage of adolescence.

Boys of this stage are expected to be the ones to initiate the courtship. As a sort of constraint by the value systems here in the Philippines, most of the steps involved in courting are considered to be the males' "job." Attitudes, however, are changing. Education and prestigious professions have given Filipinos freedom which were unheard of before. They are more on their own now. Nowadays, although parents are still expected to worry over their sons and daughters at any stage, girls are no longer expected to be modest and reserved as before. This can be concluded from some parents' double standards of morality. Even if the males are still expected to take the initiative in

courtship, females are not expected to just be passive creatures in the process. This study aids in understanding the misconstrued role of females in the whole courtship process which we have always deemed to be essential as well.

There are various styles of courting that can be observed in any culture. The approach varies according to the one being courted and the one doing the courting. In the old days when parents were very strict with their daughters and did not allow them to mingle so much with the opposite sex, the eyes spoke what the pen or tongue would say. There was some sort of language of the eyes which forged mutual understanding. The following paragraphs trace the history of courtship according to the Filipino culture in relation to the topic in question. It is essential that we be familiar with the various styles and the significance of courtship in order that we may establish the background of this study.

Those were the days when the ardent suitor penned his feelings in sentimental amorous letters; however, he would not expect an answer of any kind until after the tenth letter. A girl's first answer was always a "no" which would not necessarily discourage the suitor because this was expected. Patience was the keynote of his behavior. Very likely, the male courter supplemented his letters with visits if these were allowed by the female's family.

At this point, it is important to mention how long the

courtship lasted. Ancient Filipino customs prescribe years of courtship before marriage. But in present times, we can see that this is simply not the case anymore. Today, the courtship period is shorter because people move around and communicate easily in these days of fast transportation and communication. Whereas in the old days, a married couple were likely to have known each other from childhood, nowadays whirlwind courtships and marriages are not rare.

Both quality and quantity of acquaintanceship are factors in courtship. It is important that a close association be established first before entering into any serious relationship. This is best achieved when the young people thicken together in a lot of a variety of situations.

The aforementioned procedures involved in the courtship process are usually observed during the adolescent stage. This is a time for socialization and experiencing various activities that are all part of growing up. An individual's growth in functioning and thinking is greatly shaped by the primary group he lives with and the other external interactions that he may have. It is also influenced in a major way by one's culture and genetics.

According to socio-psychologist Erik Erickson, a person goes through many different stages from birth to death which "are formed by social influences interacting with a physically and psychologically maturing organism". As mentioned, adolescence, which is the stage between childhood and adulthood is just one of these stages that any normal indi-

visual undergoes. And in turn, each stage contributes to the formation of the total personality. (Hall and Lindzey, 1978.) Adolescence is a transition stage between childhood and adulthood which is why it is one of the most difficult and critical stages. The characteristic crisis during this stage is called an identity crisis. The crisis that Erickson mentions does not mean a breakdown or a catastrophe but rather a critical period when development must move one way or another and when stable reference points in and around the adolescent must be established. Generally, the identity concept focuses on the integration of a number of important elements- such as capacities, roles , opportunities, ideals, aspirations, and identifications - into a viable self-definition. From all these developments taking place in an adolescent's life, one can discern that what usually happens in this stage (which includes courtship) is of greatest significance for the adult personality.

Courtship patterns are based on the sex roles dictated by society on people, but various developments in the world of science and technology have somehow affected the gender roles that used to be stereotyped. Courtship traditions have thus evolved to take many forms of which one is **Female Courtship**. The reasons behind the occurrence of this phenomenon will be revealed by taking a closer look on its emergence and development. Also, by the end of this paper, one would be able to know the definition of Female courtship, the methods that are employed, and how male and female UP

B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Courtship is considered an important social activity governed by sex roles that are in turn dictated by society. It is a task usually undertaken by the males. With the changes and various developments in science and technology, the social structure is also continuously being changed; thus, standard gender roles have likewise been affected. With all these changes happening in our society, it is more likely for us to expect changes in the norms and set of values that we hold true. One of these expected changes is the change in the definition and patterns of courtship. Since courtship is employed with the guidance of ones' principles and values, the value of courtship is also changed with the changes in our value systems. From this it can be said that courtship traditions have thus evolved to take many forms, one of which is the phenomenon of **Female Courtship**.

This exploratory study is all about Female Courtship. The study aims to answer the following questions:

- * What is Female Courtship?
- * What are the methods employed in Female Courtship?
- * Does Female Courtship exist in U.P. Manila? How prevalent is it?
- * How do male and female CAS students of U.P. Manila

perce Female Courtship?

Is Female Courtship a phenomenon generally accepted in our society today?

C. OBJECTIVES

This exploratory survey on Female Courtship has the following objectives:

1. To create a definition for what is known as female courtship.
2. To list the various methods employed in female courtship.
3. To see if there is a significant difference on the perception of female courtship based on gender.
4. To find out whether Female Courtship is generally an accepted phenomenon in our society today.

D. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This paper would attempt to provide for a definition of Female Courtship, its characteristics, patterns and the methods by which it is employed by females based on the answers of the respondents.

In addition, this paper will show the differences and similarities of the perception of both male and female CAS students on female courtship and eventually making a probe of whether Female Courtship does exist in U.P. Manila. From

the perception of male and female CAS students that will be gathered and analyzed, an evaluation will be made on the general acceptability of Female Courtship.

The significance of the data gathered from this study is that it can provide baseline information for further in-depth studies on the topic of Female Courtship or on Courtship for that matter. It intends to make people understand have a clearer view on Female Courtship. This study will also attempt to connect the occurrence of such phenomenon with the changing roles and value systems that we have that may have been affected by several social factors.

E. SCOPE AND DELIMITATION

The scope of this exploratory survey would cover the definition of Female Courtship. The researcher aims to provide an information on the various methods and patterns employed in Female Courtship. From the data that will be gathered, the perception on Females who court and on Female Courtship as a phenomenon will be drawn out. The perception that will be drawn from the respondent's answers will be the basis of the evaluation of the general acceptability of Female Courtship.

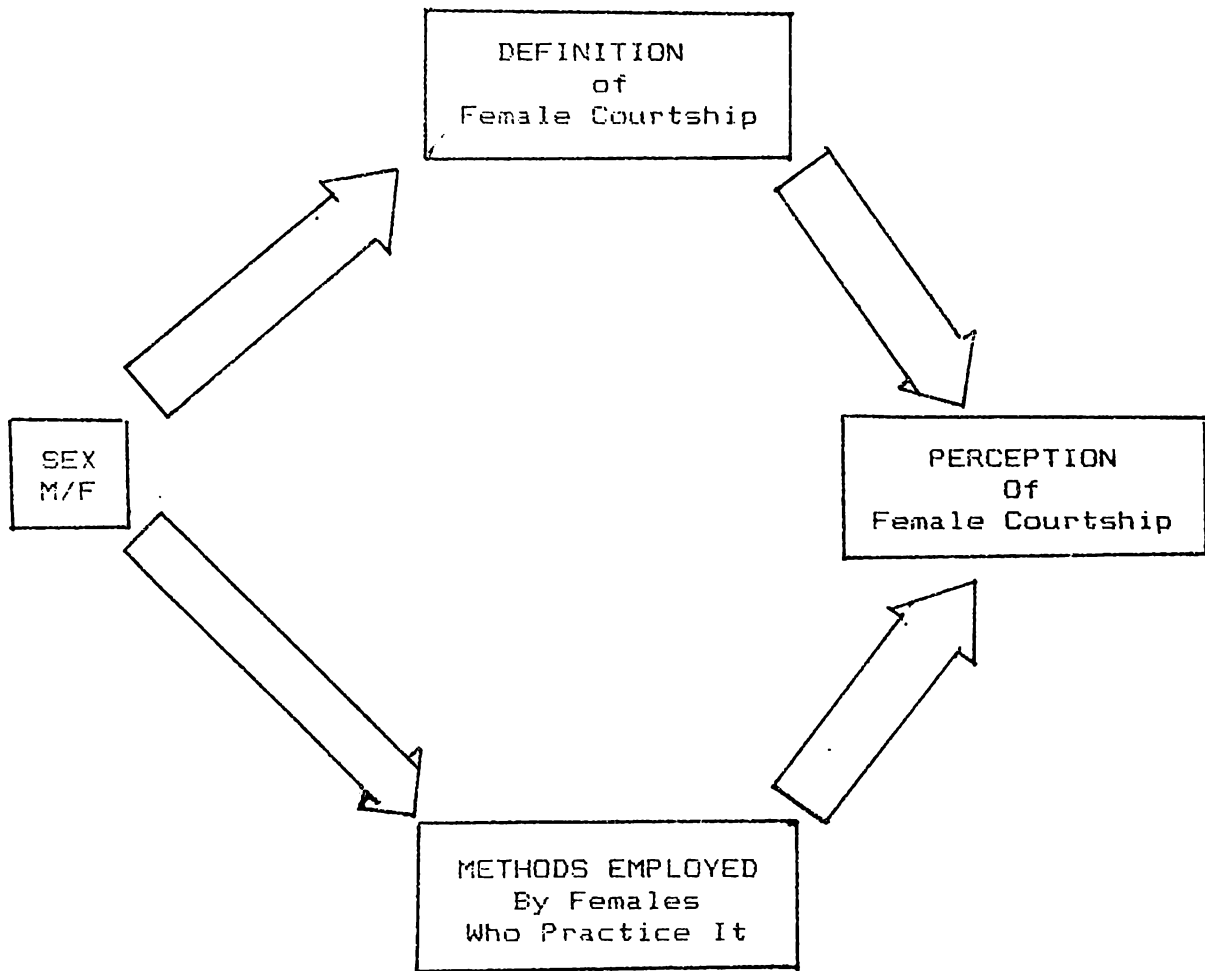
It will be important to note that the survey was done to only 120 student respondents. The conclusions that will be made from this study will all be based on the the response of the 120 respondents. The sample population was

taken from the students of the College of Arts and Sciences, U.P. Manila ranging from first to fourth years. The only variables included in this study are the respondents gender, the definition of Female Courtship, the methods employed in Female Courtship, and finally the respondents' perception of Female Courtship. These are the only main points that will be considered in this study. The data, discussions, analyses, and conclusions that will be made will all come from the respondents answers and from the related literature that the researcher has cited.

The information that will be provided for may be limited in the sense that it will only come from 120 students of CAS, U.P. Manila. Nonetheless, conclusions and analyses will be supported by thorough and hopefully satisfactory explanations.

This exploratory study will discuss female courtship and attempt to provide for its definition and characteristics based on the answers that the researcher will get from the survey. The researcher will also try to describe the ways and methods by which it is employed by females. From the information about the male and female respondents' definition and methods of Female Courtship that will be gathered by the researcher, an evaluation will be provided to come up with the general perception of the respondents of Female Courtship. The composition of the sample population will make it possible for the researcher to create a direct connection between the respondents' gender and their perceptions. The difference and similarity of the perceptions of male and female CAS students will be determined. Hence, it will be found whether the gender of the respondent has an effect on the perception of Female Courtship and whether there will be a significant difference on their understanding of Female Courtship in terms of its definition and the methods employed in it. Lastly, the study will also try to explain the reason behind their approval or disapproval of Female Courtship and certain factors that affect their perception and judgement.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:



G. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

1. COURTSHIP That stage before any romantic commitment wherein the male attempts to establish a romantic relationship with a fe-

male by flattery or attention.

is the process whereby two people agree to commit themselves to marriage.

2. FEMALE COURTSHIP - The "Untraditional" kind of courtship wherein the female is the active participant or the one who initiates the courtship process.

3. METHODS - The observable behavior of the pursuer during courtship.

The various ways and methods employed that show attention or concern to the one being courted.

4. PERCEPTION - The mental grasp of a person of a situation or event expressed through personal opinions or by stating objective facts.

involves the process of selection, organization and interpretation to form an impression

5. DEFINITION - A precise description of the phenomenon or situation wherein the attributes and characteristics are specified.

6. ACCEPTABILITY the extent by which an idea
may be held true or satisfactory. :

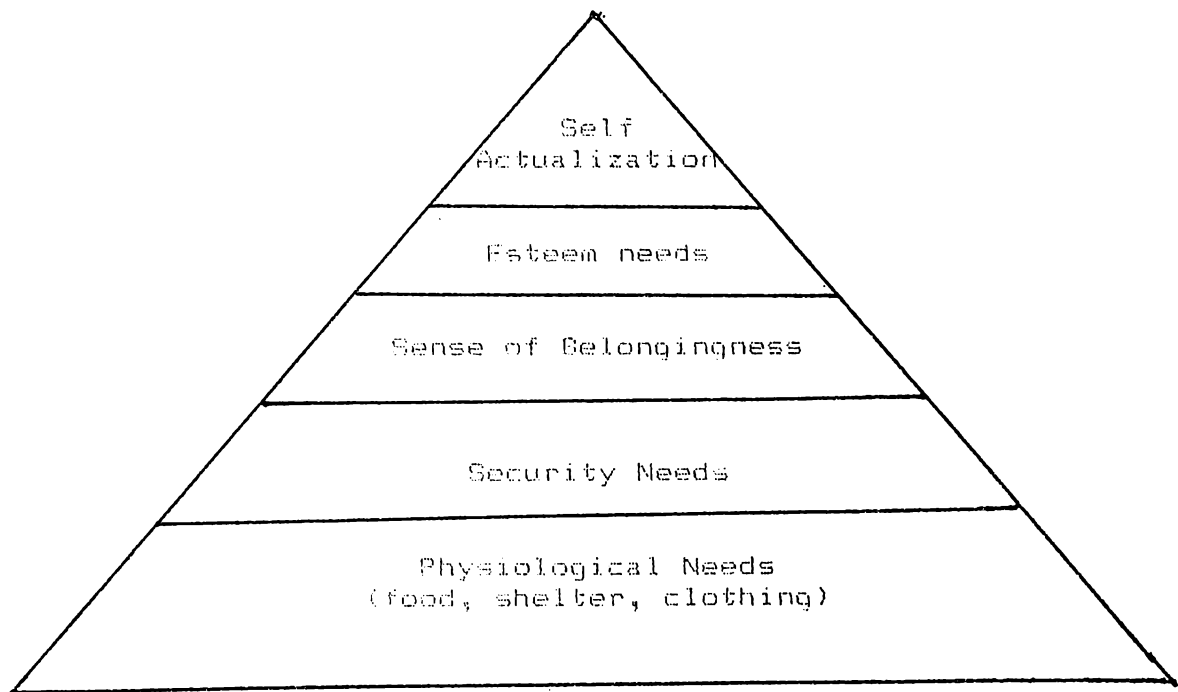
- the quality of an idea being satis-
factory or agreeable.

H. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The phenomenon of courtship which has evolved through the years into different forms and patterns including Female courtship can be attributed to several theories. Courtship is considered as one crucial social activity that humans go through. It is said that humans are social creatures. One of our fundamental needs is to relate with others. Humans by nature seek to live with others. Only unnatural and abnormal people live outside of human communities for it is in society that humans are able to fully develop and realize their potentialities. It is in this light that **Abraham Maslow's theory** can be appropriated. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, humans have **basic needs** and **meta needs**. The basic needs are those of hunger, affection, security, self-esteem, and the like. Meta needs are those of justice, goodness, beauty, order, unity, and so forth. The basic needs are deficiency needs whereas the meta needs are growth needs. The basic needs are prepotent over the meta needs in most cases and are arranged in a hierarchical order from physiological needs to self-actualization as presented in

the diagram below.

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



From the diagram presented, one will be able to see that courtship being a social activity towards affiliation is one that can be classified as belongingness need. A person's need a sense of belongingness in order for him/ her to achieve the highest of all needs according to Maslow which is Self-Actualization. This need will fall under the basic need category for, as mentioned earlier, it is human nature to seek and form relationships with other people. Therefore, courtship is one social activity that helps an individual achieve his need to have a sense of belongingness.

Another theory that can explain the phenomenon of Female Courtship is the theory by George Levinger. According to Levinger, "*Females tend to express more and males tend to suppress more.* It is a fact that females tend to be more expressive and emotional. Females are more vocal and showy of their feelings and emotions. Because of this known fact, the occurrence of females doing the courting is not a very unimaginable thing. Since females are more expressive and males seem to be very secretive and shy, females are seen as initiating the courting when probably, they are only trying to express their true and genuine feelings and emotions to the other person. These acts may or may not be considered as a method of courtship. This now depends on the person's perception of such acts. (Hall and Linzey, 1978)

The last theory that the researcher would like to take into consideration is the theory of Erik H. Erikson, the Psychosocial Theory of Development. Adolescence (the stage where courtship usually occurs), brings on the crisis of "identity vs. role confusion." A strong identity is crystallized when a consistency of the way a person looks at himself/herself is achieved. This means that there must be a firm conception of who he/she is and existence of a unified sense of self. When this is not established, role confusion arises. This is characterized by a disjointed, fragmented idea of their whole personality. Thus, identity

crisis is result of sex role confusion which if not managed early will cause difficulties for an individual to establish relationships. This can explain female courtship in that females who court are probably confused and are undergoing a crisis. Female Courtship is probably the effect of the non-congruence between the role expectations and the role performance. Females in their confused state convey actions that are regarded as courtship by some people. Strains and conflicts such as these cause various changes on how people execute and view masculine and feminine roles supposedly dictated by society. (Hall and Linzey, 1978)

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

 This exploratory study on Female Courtship will seek to provide a definition of Female Courtship and to identify the methods employed in it. This research study will also compare how similar or different male and female students of College of Arts and Sciences of UP Manila perceive the said phenomenon of Female Courtship. An exploratory survey type of research design such as this is seen as the most appropriate design in the full realization of the objectives of this study.

 This study will utilize the survey research design which shall include the use of questionnaires, interview method, and the observation method in gathering the necessary data for the study. Although not much specific data and information are found in books specifically on the topic of study, that of Female Courtship, there were some recent articles found in local newspapers that are useful to the present study. Books in Social Psychology with topics related to the study were also of immense importance in the derivation of the conclusions.

B. Research Instruments

 This research made use of a survey questionnaire. The

questionnaire was pre-tested to 20 respondents (10 males and 10 females, all students of the College of Arts and Sciences of UP Manila) and was revised accordingly. The questionnaire is divided into three parts namely definition, patterns or methods employed in Female Courtship, and Perception of Female Courtship. The first two parts are composed of questions with corresponding categories to choose from and as well as open ended questions. The third part is composed of statements which are made to be evaluated by the respondents answerable by Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly disagree (the use of a **Likert Scale**). Copies of the revised questionnaire were then distributed randomly to 60 male and 60 female students of the College of Arts And Sciences campus from various year levels and courses. In addition to this, interviews and the observation method were also conducted. All these procedures made up the data gathering process.

C. Variables Of The Study

The variables used in this study are sex, whether male or female, definition of Female Courtship, patterns or methods of Female Courtship, and lastly the perception of the respondents. All these variables were connected and correlated to each other earlier in the Conceptual Framework.

D. Sampling Method

The Sampling method used in this study is the Quota Sampling Method, which is a type of Non-Random Sampling. This sampling method is not pre-determined by some carefully operated randomizing plan. Since the researcher had to get a sample size of 10 % of the total population of the College of Arts and Sciences, the actual persons picked out to be respondents was left on the convenience of the researcher. The researcher had to fill the quota of 60 males and 60 females who are all students of the CAS, UP Manila.

E. Respondents/Population

In order to get the sample size of 10% , it was necessary to get the total population of the College of Arts and Sciences of UP Manila. The total population of students is 1,316 which is composed of students coming from 6 courses (B.A. Social Science: Major in Behavioral Studies and Area Studies, B.S. Biology, B.A. Developmental Studies, B.A. Organizational Communication, B.A. Philippine Arts, and B.A. Political Science), Non-Degree students, and students from other U.P. units. Accordingly, a sample size of 120 was gotten, 60 males and 60 females. The distribution of male and female student respondents are reflected in the table below:

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT RESPONDENT
BY COURSE AND BY YEAR LEVEL

COURSE	I		II		III		IV		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BA SOC SCI	5	5	5	6	6	9	8	8	52
BS BIOLOGY	2	2	0	2	4	2	1	2	15
BA DEV STUD	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	16
BA ORCOM	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	15
BA PHIL ARTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
BA POL SCI	2	4	0	1	4	6	1	3	21
Total	14	15	10	13	16	21	13	18	120

F. Method Of Analysis of Data

The data gathered and presented will be analyzed through the quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis. The quantitative form is presented in a tabular manner which reflects the appropriate frequencies and percentages of the data collected. Each table presented is followed immediately by the analysis in terms of the said frequencies and percentages of the respondents' answers. This is also one of the methods used in analyzing the Likert Scale.

In addition to this, the fifteen statements which made use of the Likert scale was also analyzed in terms of the **Average Response** of both male and female. The Likert Formula for the Average Response was computed by dividing the

Total Response Frequency (TRF) by the Number of Respondents for both male or female. The Total Response Frequency was derived by assigning corresponding numbers for each of the answers found in the Likert Scale. The frequency of the answer (the number of people who answered either SA, A, N D, Or SD) is then multiplied by the value assigned to it. The following are the equivalent values assigned to each answer in the Likert scale:

Strongly Agree (SA)	-- 1
Agree (A)	- 2
Neutral (N)	- 3
Disagree (D)	- 4
Strongly Disagree (SD)	- 5

For example for item no 1, there were 3 who answered SA, 6 who answered A, 2 who answered N, 1 who answered D, and no one answered SD. Three, 6, 2, 1, and 0 are said to be the frequency for item no. 1. These frequencies are then multiplied by the corresponding value assigned to it. For example 3 will be multiplied by 1, 6 will be multiplied by 2, 2 will be multiplied by 3 and so on and so forth. The products will then be added all together, thus this will be the Total Response Frequency for that item.

This being done for each item, the result is then divided by the total number of female or male respondents which is 60. For example the calculated TRF is equal to

110, this will then be divided by 60 and thus get the result of 1.83. The quotient, which is 1.83 derived from this formula is then the computed Average Response for the item no. 1. In simple terms, it can thus be represented by the following Likert formula:

$$\text{Average Response} = \frac{\text{Total Response Frequency (TRF)}}{\text{Number of M/F Respondents (60)}}$$

The Average Response that is computed for each item was then analyzed by again assigning a range of values. The Average Response determines the perception of the respondents for a particular item or statement. In addition, from these data, the researcher would be able to compare and contrast the similarity or difference of the perception of both males and females on the same item or statement. The closer the values are for male and female on a particular item, the more similar their perception is. On the other hand, the farther the values are from each other, the more they differ in their perception.

The Range of the Average Response and their corresponding value are as follows:

RANGE		VALUE
0.50	1.50	= Strongly Agree (SA)
1.51	2.50	Agree (A)
2.51	3.50	= Neutral (N)
3.51	4.50	Disagree (D)
4.51	5.50	= Strongly Agree (SD)

Using the example given above where 1.83 was the calculated Average Response, this result falls under the range from 1.51 to 2.5 which has the Agree value. This means that for that particular item, the respondents generally agreed with the statement.

C H A P T E R I I I
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Adolescence as a Transition Period

Courtship, is a phenomenon that is present in every society that precludes any social and emotional commitment or relationship. It can be observed that courtship as a process is a salient feature among the adolescents and young adults.

Adolescence, comes from the Latin verb "adolescere" which means "to grow" or "to grow to maturity". As Horrocks has defined it " Adolescence is both a way of life and a span of time in the physical and psychological development of an individual. It represents a period of growth and change in nearly all aspects of the child's physical, mental, social, and emotional life. It is a time of new experiences, new responsibilities and new relationships with adults as well as peers. " (Horrocks, 1989) In addition, according to Sorenson, "it is more than one rung up the ladder from childhood. It is a built in, necessary transition period for ego development. It is a leave-taking of the dependencies of childhood and a precocious reach for adulthood. An adolescent is a traveler who has left one place and has not reached the next... it is an intermission between earlier freedoms... and subsequent responsibilities and commitments... a last hesitation before... serious

commitments concerning work and love." And one of the usual stages that people go through in order to obtain marriage or any serious commitment is mate selection, which is characterized by courtship.

Adolescence is a stage of transition that all people must go through. Transition is defined as change, and with change comes a need for adjustment to this stage. The more rapidly changes come, the harder it is to adjust to them. However, all changes whether they come slowly or rapidly, mean breaking old habits of thought and action and establishing new ones. Consequently, these changes bring about stress to the adolescent in adjusting. In fact, stress is often increased by parental expressions of anxiety or by discontent with the way the adolescent is adjusting to this change. But adolescence being one of the most crucial stages in proper development, it is important that it be handled properly for the future formation of the adult personality.

The purely sociological approach does not complete the portrayal of the adolescent experience. It illuminates only the social aspect. The psychological aspect deals with the crisis of identity. The sociological and psychological definitions complement each other insofar as they call attention to the truism that an undefined social situation will have a corresponding repercussions in the personality

of the individual who goes through it. It calls to mind a special meaning of the old adage that "no man is an island." A vacuous or inconsistent socio-cultural environment is a poor bet for the development of a stable identity, whereas a clearly defined and consistent socio-cultural environment is prone to yield a stable identity.

Erik H. Erikson's concept of identity crisis has been considered to be of as much relevance to our epoch as the problem of sex seemed to be to Freud. The concept deals with the relationship between what a person appears to be in the eyes of others and what he or she feels he or she is. It refers to the dynamics of the search for an inner continuity that will match the external social conditions. The reference was first used to explain a type of breakdown of inner controls observed among psychiatric patients. Similar control disturbances were found in persons suffering from conflict and confusion. Gradually, the term **identity crisis** acquired a normative connotation and was applied to adolescents in general. As used by Erikson, crisis does not mean a breakdown or catastrophe but rather a "crucial period" when development must move one way or another and when stable reference points in and around the person must be established. Generally, the identity concept focuses on the integration of a number of important elements - such as capacities, opportunities, ideals, and identifications - into a viable **self-definition**.

Adolescents differ in the tempo with which they establish an identity. Some may formulate a limited identity too early in order to avoid confusion. In Eriksonian terms, such an early identity formation is called "identity foreclose," and is usually due to parental ascription. Many delay such crystallization and clear formulation, therefore existing in a psychosocial moratorium during which they try out various identities. This may be in connection with Female "Courtship" in which females try out and explore many different things in the process of their self-identification. Female adolescents indulge in such activities as "courtship" in their search for their own capabilities and identities; thus, delaying such crystallization of the his/her true personality.

Certain developmental tasks complicate the identity struggle of adolescents even more. They include the necessity of the young to learn new ways of behaving, to acquire new ideas about themselves and other people, and to make important decisions that will affect the rest of their lives. Developmental psychologists emphasize how important it is that the young learn to master these tasks during their teen years. Robert J. Havighurst felt that healthy unfolding of the personality demands mastery of the following skills, knowledge, and attitudes:

1. Accepting one's physique and learning to cope with a masculine or feminine role.

2. New relationships with age mates of both sexes.
3. Emotional independence from parents and other adults.
4. Achieving assurance of economic independence.
5. Selecting and preparing for a vocation.
6. Developing intellectual skills and concepts for carrying out the general civic responsibilities of an adult citizen.
7. Desiring and achieving socially responsible behavior.
8. Preparing for marriage and family responsibilities.
9. Cultivating values in harmony with a realistic and scientific world picture.

The problems presented by the developmental demands are intensified by physiological changes that occur during the earlier part of adolescence. This period is characterized by rapid biological growth. During pubescence, the changing proportions of the body tend to cause poor coordination, and *the maturing of the endocrine system sharpens the sexual interest*. The young must learn to adapt to these biological changes. Within a relatively short time they find themselves endowed with primary and secondary sex characteristics and have reproductive capability. *However, society discourages the enactments of these capabilities, insisting on postponement of their expression.* (Hans Sebald, 1984) Again, in connection with Female Courtship, the process of discouraging and postponing adolescents to express their

capabilities and emotions during the earlier part of adolescence makes them suppress their feelings but in the latter part of adolescence, these feelings are manifested as forms of aggression as seen in Female Courtship.

B. The Acquisition and Dynamism of Sex Roles

Childhood experiences provide us with our sex roles. These dictate how we should act in our daily interactions with society. One of the manifestations of these sex roles can be found in courtship. Courting, in the Filipino context, is designated as a male role. So it is important to know how these expectations from males and females are acquired. There are three theories which help us understand Sex role acquisition. "1) According to the Social Learning theory, appropriate behavior is learned through modelling or imitating adult behavior and through rewards and punishments received for that behavior. 2) Cognitive development theorists (Frieze, et al., 1978; Kohlberg, 1966, 1969) contend that children acquire gender roles through their awareness of their own sex and their perception of the appropriate behavior and expectation for their sex. 3) Identification theory, claims that boys have greater difficulties in developing gender identities because in early childhood, they have many more close ties with women than with men" (Hartley, 1959 and Stoller, 1974).

During adolescence, Erik Erikson contends physical and

mental motivation brings on the crisis of "identity vs. role confusion". Adolescence is a time of "putting it all together". "If they can achieve a consistency between what they think of themselves- drawn from their previous experiences in other developmental stages- and what they think of them, they will have developed a strong sense of identity. In order for them to develop a strong identity, it is necessary to integrate all the images they have of themselves into a unified sense of self. They must have a firm conception of who they are and where they are going. Failure to do this results in role confusion - a fragmented, disjointed idea of who they are and where they are leading to as adults. Thus leading to identity crises". (Shepard, 1984)

Identity crises is a result of sex roles confusion, which, when not properly managed, may lead for the individual to encounter difficulties and maintaining relationships in the future.

A sex role is the behavior expected of a person because of the position he/she occupies in society. Some widely held assumptions about sex roles include women as functioning mainly in the home and men having vocations. This social view of the proper behavior for males and females speaks louder than any other attitude we possess. (Kuhn, 1975) And no matter how unrealistic or unfair to both parties the demand of the sex roles of society may be, one is

caught in the bind of the social expectations that society has of him.

Role expectations provide the broad guidelines for behavior but they are not meant to dictate every behavior and every Nevertheless, there are role expectations in our society and illustrations of these can be observed all around us. (Kammeyer, 1964) For instance, it has been a persistent tradition that the males should assume the "superior" role in courtship, that of the "pursuer" and the initiator.

The expectations of how people should behave in their various roles are basic elements of social structure. The power of these expectations is reflected in the fact that people continue to play their parts despite strains and conflicts. Yet, these same strains and conflicts are the dynamic edges of structural change. When enough people resist conforming to their expected roles - as in the case of the womens' movement - statuses and roles do change. (Light and Keller, 1975)

"Many changes are occurring in many people's views about the traditional feminine and masculine roles. And the women's movement has probably made an impact in this line of thinking but most people already have views on masculinity and femininity that were deeply etched by the process of socialization." (Ritzer, et al., 1979). Which makes it

difficult to penetrate the established way of thinking about gender roles. In connection with female courtship, that being a new idea, it is understandable that there be skepticism in its acceptability.

C. Courtship Games

In line with the other stages of development, adolescence is distinguished by its characteristic rituals as part of their socialization. It is during this time that one must interact with many personalities in order to find the perfect mate for life, and the first step for this is courtship, "Marked by an increasing intimacy between a man and a woman, with each trying to understand the social, emotional, and intellectual traits of the other." (Landis, 1954.)

Rituals may vary from person to person depending on their values and beliefs but there are certain commonalities found in the courting phenomena such as dating, giving of gifts, and spending most of their time with the one they are courting. These are just some of the courting universals, but the quality of these of course depends on how strong the love or attraction is, or on how well the person is able to communicate this feeling, and finally on the person's unique style or preference of courting.

There are also those so-called "courtship games" men and women play in Manila. "Games are when men and women

present fronts to each other like masks, personas, disguises, and pretenses, whatever it is you want to call them! For instance, women playing hard to get is a sort of game. Men making "bola" is another game. And so on." (Manila Chronicle, 1991.) The rules of each game are different in all cases when we deal with the different people in our social environment. But being in love should be doing away with all the masks and personas, as being "real" is what love is supposed to be all about. But in the process of shedding away one's mask, turns into a game of inner truth. "The more you reveal of yourself, the more you discover of yourself, with all the attendant vulnerability and risk." (Manila Chronicle, 1991.)

During this century, the roles of men and women are becoming much more alike in every respect. "Women have entered more and more the fields of work that men once monopolized." (Landis, 1954.) We cannot deny the fact that courtship patterns are changing and these changes could alter the balance of power between the genders. In fact, the courtship game has already changed in two ways "First, thanks to the weakening of the double standard and encouragement from feminists, women are freer to make the first move in flirtation and to have pre-marital sex than in the past. Second, men seem to be encouraging women to be more assertive in initiating sexual relationships." (Edwards, 1978)

"As the women's liberation movement gains increasing acceptance, the courtship game will probably become less rigid. As attitudes towards feminist women become more and more liberal, people may try out more egalitarian ways of dealing with courtship." (Edwards, 1978.) However, such experimentation is likely to be minimal at first because "out-of-role" behavior is especially risky within sexual encounters. Also, "for the Filipina to be doing the courting process or even initiating it is viewed as degrading, and totally uncharacteristic of a society which is considered old-fashioned and conservative." (Angeles and Serna, 1980.)

Nevertheless, some insight into future directions for male and female courtship is provided for by a vocal and liberal group of physicians and sex therapists. The following statement summarizes their view. "The assumption that the male must be the aggressor in sexual relationships and the female passive is simply not valid. Each partner must be both equally passive and aggressive and must participate mutually and cooperatively in the interaction." And if the public continues to be exposed to these liberal ideas, values of future generations will slowly but surely change. (Edwards, 1978.)

D. Courtship Patterns

Although people may move through courtship in very different ways, there are a number of typical steps asso-

ciated with the process (King and Christensen 1983):

1. Mutual attraction leads to an increase in interaction and communication.

2. The two partners are defined as a couple by themselves and by relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

3. The partners declare their love to each other and agree to an exclusive relationship.

4. The couple discuss the future of their relationship and joke or dream about the possibility of marriage.

5. The two people coordinate their activities, financial resources, and schedules so that they can function as a couple in important matters.

6. The two people make a final commitment to each other, and may begin to cohabit and / or plan a wedding.

C H A P T E R I V

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1

What can you consider as Courtship?

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Dating	49	82	28	47	77	64
Gift-giving	31	52	28	47	59	49
Making visits	36	60	39	65	75	62.5
Sending letters	41	68	39	65	80	66.6
Making phone calls	26	43	20	33	46	38

Courtship takes on many forms. It is one of the most ancient and varied practices that are still very much present today. As civilizations and societies grew, so did courtship patterns and techniques.

From the Table 1, one will see the various methods and techniques that is currently being used by today's generation. For the males, dating was the top answer with 82 % followed by writing / giving love letters with 68 % and the third top answer is visiting with 60 %. On the other hand, the top answers for the females are the following: writing/ giving love letters and visiting, both with 65 % followed by dating and giving gifts both with 47 %. Overall, writing letters, dating and visiting are the top answers for both males and females.

The variety of answers of the respondents shows how different people view an idea such as courtship, very differently. For the males, who are usually the initiator of courtship, dating is the most common way of courting a girl. It is usually assumed that when a guy asks for a date, he is actually making the first moves. This usually signifies the start of the courtship. At this stage it is also assumed that the two persons involved in the dating know each other previously. They have passed the getting-to-know-you stage. In our own Filipino culture, before a girl accepts an invitation for a date, she must first know the guy she is dating. More often than not the guy that a girl is dating must be someone who was introduced by some common friend. In this way, there is some kind of assurance that that guy she is dating is of good taste.

For the females, on the other hand, visiting and writing love letters is in their view the most common way of courting. Here, it can be seen that the females are still somehow traditional. For a fact, most of us know that during the early times, way back from the time of Maria Clara, visiting or "pag-akyat ng ligaw" and sending love letters which contain the deepest feelings of the guy courting are the mostly employed method of courtship. Since congruence can be seen comparing the women of yesteryears and today, one can safely say that there are still a lot of women who are of the traditional type. For most women, visiting and sending of love letters are more romantic and

sincere forms of courting than mere dating, giving gifts or talking on the phone.

Table 2
Have you heard of Female Courtship?

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
YES	54	90	50	83	104	86.6
NO	6	10	10	17	16	13

As presented in Table 2, 90 % of the the total male respondents have heard of Female Courtship while only 83 % of the total female respondents have heard of it. Comparing these statistics , it can be seen that there is not much difference as to the awareness of both sexes of the phenomenon of Female Courtship. It can, therefore be deduced that Female Courtship is something that exists in our present society. Although there are still people who are unaware of its presence in society, the 10 % of the males and the 17 % of the females who claim that they have not heard of it, have an idea of what it is. It is presumed that the reason why this 13 % of male and female respondents claim that they have not heard of female courtship is that they do not know any female who has courted a guy. Comparing the male and female statistics, there is a 7 % difference. Males seem to have more awareness on this phenomenon. This slight difference can be accounted by the fact that males are more associated with the outside than the females. Because of

this, males become more aware of the changes that go on in society and become more open to the idea.

Table 3

What can you consider as Female Courtship?

	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Asking for dates	36	60	31	52	67	56
Flirting	30	50	26	43	56	47
Gift-giving	19	32	21	35	40	33
Sending love letters	45	75	43	72	88	73
Making phone calls	21	35	21	35	42	35
Saying outright	33	35	33	55	66	55

The choice considered by most of the males as Female Courtship is that of writing love letters with 75 %, the next is asking for a date with 60 % and flirting came in third with 50 %. As for the females, writing of love letters is also the top answer with 72 %, next is saying outright that the girl has a crush on the guy with 55 %, and thirdly is asking for a date with a close 52 %.

As one can see, there is a consensus between males and females concerning the major or most common manifestation of Female Courtship. They all agree that sending love letters to the guy is its most common realization.. Since it is the norm in our society that the males are the ones supposed to do the courting, the method or manifestation of female courtship is still not the conventional method of courting like visiting or giving of gifts. Females who court does

such thing in a very subtle manner such as writing love letters. From the interview and observation method, the researcher found out that these love letters do not have the same content as the love letters written by males. Male-given love letters usually contain declarations of love or love proposals while female given love letters contain expressions of admiration, usually without the mere mention of love or of proposing. Love letters are the only outlet of feelings that the female has. That is why it is the most common method of courtship for them. When females can no longer contain their feelings, they resort to writing them down and sending the letter to the guy of their dreams. Females, although madly "in love" can not do as males do their courting. They remain to be apprehensive and think of what other people might say. The only thing they can do is make the guy they like feel their presence by expressing in love letters their mere appreciation of whatever qualities the guy possesses.

Considering the data presented in Table 1 and Table 3, it can be inferred that there is a striking similarity in terms of the methods employed in the conventional male courtship and the methods employed in Female Courtship. According to one interview, "Female Courtship is exactly like male courtship. Only, it is less obvious." The methods are very similar like dating, giving gifts, talking on the phone, and writing love letters. The only difference

one can make out is the absence of flirting in male courtship. This is not to say that it is absent in male courtship. Males are just more subtle in flirting than females. As another interviewee puts it, "Females can flirt by wearing sexy outfits but males can not do that."

Table 4

For males, given the choice, would you like to be courted by a female? Why?

	Male	
	Freq	%
YES	34	56
NO	26	44

Fifty-six percent of the total male population said yes to the idea of being courted by a female and gave the following reasons:

- * for equality of the sexes
- * effort and money saving for the guys
- * if I like the girl
- * females have the freedom to do so
- * it is a new experience
- * it is very interesting
- * for a change
- * it can be very flattering
- * it would be much easier for the guys
- * why not? everyone is entitled to her own feelings

The small difference in the statistics between those who answered yes or no signifies the openness of most males to the idea of being courted by the female. The reasons of those males who said yes were mostly about seeing female courtship as working to their advantage. As one respondent put it, "It will be much easier for us guys because it will be effort and money saving." For other respondents, being courted is something new, therefore they would like to experience it for a change. Since man is in constant need for variety or spice in life, they would like to give it a chance. These are the more liberated and adventurous kind of guy. Also they mention about equality of the sexes. They feel females should be allowed to court the guy that they like because this signifies their expression of freedom, "whatever the males can do, females can do." They believe the females have as much right as the males in expressing their feelings and emotions. For them, this is a way of releasing the females from the double standards that still continue to exist in our society.

The 44 % of the total male population who answered no gave the following reasons:

- * "not right for a girl to be aggressive"
- * " makes me uncomfortable"

- * "hurts my ego"
- * "not yet that open to the idea"
- * "it is very complicated, problems may arise"
- * "it is unethical"
- * "relationships should not be forced"
- * "Disgusting, degrading"
- * "loses challenge"
- * "go for the traditional way where males do the courting"
- * "too radical"
- * "nakaka-turn-off"

On the other hand, the reasons of those who said no mostly appealed to the values that they hold based on the society that they have come to know. Most of the 44 % males say females who do this are seen as aggressive, desperate, disgusting, degrading. As quoting from one related article the guy say says, "My policy is when a girl does more than show her interest in me, I get turned-off." (Mr. & Ms., March 5, 1996) These are the conventional and traditional type of guys who believe that the courting job should be left to the males. For them the only thing that the girls are allowed to do is show some interest but not in a very obvious manner. This kind of aggressiveness on the part of the female makes them very uncomfortable and really hurts their ego. From the point of view, the man's manliness is lessened. Since we are brought up to believe that males do

the waiting while females just wait to be courted; deviating from this tradition is something that makes them feel "awkward." In this kind of situation, the guy sees some problems that may arise so they would rather stick to the normal and conventional form of courtship- i.e., courtship done by the males.

Table 5

For females, given the chance, would you consider courting a guy who you really like? Why?

	Female	
	Freq	%
YES	17	28
NO	43	72

Seventy-two percent of the total female population answered no when asked if they would consider courting a guy they really like. The reasons they gave are the following.

- * "it is very embarrassing"
- * "very unconventional"
- * "act of desperation"
- * "that would be too aggressive"
- * "I just don't have the guts to do such a thing"
- * "I'd lose my self-respect"
- * "There are other ways of showing your feelings"

- "the guy should make the first move"
- * "It is not accepted in society"
- "it's nakaale-buen-off"
- "against my personal values"
- "does not look good, not right, improper, not appropriate"
- * "I'm conservative"
- * "guys do not seem to be serious with you"
- "it's immoral"
- * "I'm not comfortable with it"

From all these data it can be very clearly seen that the Philippine society is still made up of females who remain to be conservative in spite of the changes in our society. This is shown by the 72 % of the total female respondents who answered no. Our society somehow is the traditional type which succumbs to traditional norms. This has a lot to say about our culture. Filipinos especially Filipinas are always told to think and act according to what society dictates. Obedience is a trait that is somehow still alive in most Filipinas. These females' primary considerations for answering "no" is how society sees it or how they would be judged if they would do something like that. They would still remain conventional for the simple reason that they would not like to be ridiculed or rejected by society and they would rather stick to the norms, the traditional way.

On the other hand, 28 % would consider courting a guy they really like. They gave the following reasons:

- * "When I get really desperate"
- * "if guy is really worth it"
- * "I have as much right to express to the person my feelings to the guy"
- * "it is quite a challenge"
- * "it's the 90's"
- * "for equality"

For the few 28 % of the total female respondents, their reasons were mainly due to the changing of the tide. These females take into consideration the changes that our society undergoes and seem to see it as an expression of freedom and equality with the males. Just like the males, the females also see it as a challenge. Other respondents would only do such thing if placed in certain circumstances, i.e., they really really like the guy and there is no other way to express and let her feelings be known. These females who answered yes are seen by society as the liberated ones. They believe that sex role blue prints have become blurred and prediction of a person's behavior on the basis of gender is no longer as reliable as it used to be. (Sebald, 1984)

Definition of Female Courtship

The following definitions of Female Courtship were

gathered from the questionnaire:

- * "female runs after the guy"
- * "girl wooing the guy"
- * "girl does the courting"
- * "girl makes the first move"
- * "flirting"
- * "girl gives motives"
- * "girl is showy of ones affection"
- * "girl is aggressive"
- * "girl tells her feelings for the guy"
- * "try to please the guy she likes"
- * "the girl tries to isolate herself to the guy she likes"
- * "giving signs and hints"
- * "do big favors for the guy she likes"

From all these phrase definitions of female courtship, a broad definition of female courtship can be made. Female courtship is courtship initiated and done by the female. The same patterns and methods of male courtship are employed in female courtship but the female is the more aggressive one. It can also be seen that the definitions given by both the male and female respondents are similar. There was no significant difference when a comparison was done.

L I K E R T S C A L E

Table 6

It is generally accepted.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	1	2	7	12	14	23	28	46	10	16
FEMALE	0	0	5	8	19	32	30	50	6	10

This statement measures the general acceptability of the phenomenon of female courtship in our society. As seen in Table 6, both males (46%) and females (50%) disagree with the statement. Although the existence of female courtship is acknowledged as seen in Table 2, its acceptability is still in question. It is clear that awareness does not automatically mean acceptance. As mentioned, the Philippine society is still a traditional one guided by traditional and conservative norms. Our culture upholds values that are very much against this kind of things.

Table 6.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	1	14	42	112	50	219	3.65
F	0	10	57	126	30	217	3.62

From Table 6.1, one can see that there is no significant difference both on the Total Response Frequency and the Average Response. The values that were computed for both male and females fall under the Disagree range (3.51-4.50). This simply means that both male and female perceive female courtship as something that still is not accepted in society. Though its existence is generally recognized, it still does not fit so much in our conservative society. In addition to this it can also be inferred that female courtship is something new. Its existence is still not that prevalent. This shows people adherence to the norms of society. Since our society does not see female courtship as something that is pleasant or good, people also tend to see it as that.

Table 7

A female can court the male she likes.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	7	12	25	42	11	18	13	22	4	6
FEMALE	1	2	11	18	20	33	21	35	7	12

For the males, the top answer is that they agree with the statement with 42 %. This somehow reflects the open-mindedness of the males. As mentioned earlier, males are the ones who are closely associated with the outside world. Males are the ones who have the opportunity to interact and

mingl with other people. In this process, the males come to know the latest developments in society. They hear the different sides of the story so that they become broadminded in the sense that they become more aware and able to understand more the goings-on in society. For the 42 % of the male females should be allowed to court the male she likes because it is her right, she has the freedom to choose but of course, she has to be responsible for the consequences of her actions.

For the females, the top answer is that they disagree with the statement. Thirty-three percent of the total female respondents believe that females cannot court the guy they like. Even if a girl truly like a certain guy, this 33% of the females believe that it is not right nor appropriate for them to do so. Again this is accounted by the norm of Philippine society that it is the males' job.

Table 7.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	(Res.Fr.)	Res.
M	7	50	33	52	20	162	2.7
F	1	22	60	84	35	202	3.36

When the Average response of males and of females were compared, it can clearly be seen that there is a slight difference on their answers. The difference when computed

is equal to 0.66. Although this may look big both of them fall under the Neutral range (2.51-3.50). In general, most male and female would rather stay neutral on the matter. In addition to this, it can also be seen that the Average response of the males was nearer the Agree range (1.51-2.50). This indicates the openness of some males to the idea of female courtship. For these males, females should be allowed to court the guy they like because it is their right.

Table 8

Courtship is specifically a male role.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	13	22	14	24	15	25	13	21	5	8
FEMALE	13	22	14	24	15	25	13	21	5	8

This statement is very much related to last previous statement but although it is related, the results were very much different. Both the males and females choose to stay neutral on this statement both with 25 %. The neutrality in the answers of the respondents mean something. This means that whereas before they considered courtship as specifically a male role, now it is not the case anymore. The statistics of those who agree or disagree with the statement in both males and females are very similar. The wide and diversified answers of the male and female respondents signify that people view courtship differently. Comparing the

number of respondents who agreed with the statement (those who answered "strong agree" and "agree") with the number of respondents who disagreed (those who answered strongly disagree and disagree), it can be noted that there are still more people who believe that courtship is specifically a male role. This can be attributed again to our culture which made us accept this. For those who remained neutral and who disagreed, they see courtship as no longer confined or designated to the males alone. "The women's liberation movement feels that there is neither a biological nor social justification for dividing humanity into feminine and masculine role categories." (Sebald, 1984) Roles are becoming more generic meaning any role can be undertaken by anyone who has the capability of undertaking it.

Table 8.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	13	28	45	52	25	163	2.72
F	13	28	45	52	25	163	2.72

When the statistics of male and female were compared, it can be clearly seen that they are exactly the same. This is the only statement where this kind of similarity can be found. This only means that for this single item, there was a relatively high or perfect consensus between the males and females. Both maintained neutrality on the subject matter of courtship being exclusively a male role. This neutrality

can be interpreted in two ways. It is either they are presently confused on whether they perceive courtship as a male role or they see it as something which can be undertaken by either sex depending on the situation. Some of the respondents who are confused at the moment probably never thought of the matter. It never really entered their minds that is why when asked about it at that point, they chose to stay neutral. Probably, these people need more time to think it over. For others, they see courtship as any other activity that any person, either male or female can do.

Table 9

Courtship is something unusual.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	13	22	21	35	12	20	13	22	0	0
FEMALE	8	13	30	50	12	20	9	15	2	3

Again, there is a consensus between the answers of the male and female respondents. They both agree with the statement that Female Courtship is something unusual with a 35 % figure for the males and 50 % for the females. Being a generally new concept in the Filipino contemporary times, it is considered by many as an unusual activity. Unusual here means that it is something out of the ordinary. As one respondent put it, "Hindi ito ang nakagawian nating mga Pilipino." From this we can see that although the Philip-

ping is said to be modernizing due to Western influences, most Filipinos stick to their Filipino values. In our culture, since males are the ones who are expected to carry out this task, females who do this are seen as unusual, or uncommon the common or unmarked occurrence being the traditional male courtship. It can be seen that females find Female courtship more unusual than the males. This can be attributed again to the conservatism of females compared to the males.

Table 9.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	10	42	36	52	0	143	2.38
F	0	60	36	36	10	150	2.50

Again, there is a consensus between the male and the female. Both of them agree that female courtship is something unusual. This can be seen by figures shown above. There is no significant difference on the males' Average response and the females' Average response having a calculated difference of 0.12 only. Female courtship is viewed as something that does not occur on a regular or natural manner. It is a type of activity that is carried out by people who extraordinary and not by a person who merely conforms with norms.

Table 10

Female Courtship is common in U.P. Manila.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	2	3	5	8	38	63	11	18	4	7
FEMALE	2	3	12	20	30	60	8	13	2	3

The neutral ground was taken again by both males and females the males having 63 % while females having 60 %. students of the College of Arts and Science of U.P. Manila are basically busy people; therefore they are not able to give so much attention to this matter. Among those who chose to react to the statement, in second place is the disagree answer with 18 % for the males and 13 % for the females. This goes to show that Female Courtship is not at all prevalent in U.P. Manila. In addition, the commonness of an unaccepted activity such as this being very unconventional is trully very hard to measure because methods employed in Female Courtship are done in a very subtle manner. It will be hard to detect or determine the existence of a phenomenon that is somehow "hidden" from society.

Table 10.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	(Res.Fr.)	Res.
M	2	10	114	44	20	140	3.16
F	2	24	108	32	10	176	2.93

Male and female students of the College of Arts and Science of UP Manila again maintained neutrality on the statement which intend to know whether the students are aware of the phenomenon called Female courtship and its existence in their own campus. There are two reasons that the researcher can possibly think of for their neutrality. Some students are just not that aware of what is happening around them. These are the students who lack "socialization" with their fellow students. Since they are the so called "apathetics" of the campus, they know not of the goings on in school. They acknowledge this fact that is why they rather choose to be neutral. Another reason is that some people just do not know whether to call or consider it as Female Courtship or not because it is something very unclear to them.

Table 11

Female Courtship is part of our changing world.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	7	12	43	72	7	12	3	5	0	0
FEMALE	6	10	35	58	10	17	9	15	0	0

Both males and females agree with the statement - males having a share of 72 % and the females having 58 %. of the total male and female respondents respectively. This is closely associated with the awareness of Female Courtship in our society. Since the majority of the surveyed individuals are aware of its existence, we can say that people recognize it as part of our changing society. As society changes so does our value systems and beliefs about certain things. With the changes that we undergo, we come to encounter different novelties of experiences which somehow affect our beliefs and values. "Modern science and technology have affected the traditional division of labor between the sexes. The matter of changing roles applies most acutely to today's young women. Their roles are undergoing more alteration than any other role." (Sebald, 1984) Advancements in the field of Science and technology is held responsible for the evolution of Female Courtship in our society.

Table 11.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	7	86	21	12	0	126	2.10
F	6	70	30	36	0	142	2.36

Both male and female agree that Female courtship is part of the changing world. Slowly, this unconventional type or kind of courtship is creeping into our society. This is one of the effects of modernization of our country. It may still not be too evident but it really would not be surprising to see this phenomenon be prevalent 10 to 20 years from now. It is said that our world is constantly changing, our environment, our values, and so does our culture and personality. We are dynamic people living in a dynamic world where change is something that is inevitable.

Table 12

It does not matter who does the courting.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	19	32	17	28	13	22	9	15	2	3
FEMALE	5	8	14	23	20	33	18	30	3	5

Thirty-two percent of the total male respondents strongly agree with the statement. For the males, it does

not matter who does the courting because the more important thing is the maintenance of the relationship. For them, this is the more crucial part and needs more attention than the courtship process. Courtship for them is not the sole basis of a good and stable relationship. It will all depend on the feelings and attitudes of the two parties involved.

On the other hand, for the females again stayed on the neutral ground with 33 %. Comparing the frequency of those who agreed with those who disagreed, it can be noted that there are more females who disagreed that the courtship process is not important. Here, it can be noticed that the male and the female's answers are very much opposite. For the females, the courtship is a very important process where lies the foundation of the relationship. The traditional Maria Claras are always made to believe that the longer the courtship process, the more stable the relationship will turn out to be. In traditional male courtship, it is the female who usually benefits because during this time, the male shows all that he has got, all of his best just to win the heart of the female. It is just natural that the female gives it much importance because it is at this stage that the female enjoys a lot. So for the female, the question of who does the courting matters a lot.

Table 12.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	19	34	39	36	10	138	2.30
F	5	28	60	72	15	180	3.00

There is quite a big disparity between the males answers and the females'. The calculated difference from the reflected figures below is 0.70. The males agree that it really does not matter who does the courting, on the other hand the females stayed neutral on the subject matter. From this data, it can again be concluded that the males are more liberated than the females. Majority of the male respondents feel that as long as the relationship works out then the idea of who did the courting does not matter anymore. But there are also those males who prefer the old fashioned way just like the females. Females staying on the neutral ground signify their confusion and lack of knowledge of the phenomenon.

Table 13

They have different set of values.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	5	8	38	63	10	17	5	8	2	3
FEMALE	16	27	33	55	6	10	5	8	0	0

It is agreed by 63 % of the males and 55 % of the females that females who court have a different set of values. This means that females who court are seen as having their system of values and beliefs. These values and beliefs seem to be in accord with seeing Female Courtship as just a way of expressing herself. These values may have been acquired through one's upbringing. When we were little children, our caretakers (be they our parents, relatives, or guardians) are the ones responsible for inculcating in us the "good" and needed values for us to function normally in society. At certain points in our lives, each of us go through critical stages wherein we have to learn to cope with our environment. When the necessary values and belief are not learned at the proper time, people inculcate or absorb the wrong set of values. This "wrong" set of values is now manifested in different forms such as female courtship.

Table 13.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	(Res.Fr.)	Res.
M	5	76	30	20	10	141	2.35
F	16	66	18	20	0	120	2.00

From the figures presented, it can be clearly concluded that both males and females recognize females who do the courting possess different sets of values. The acquisition

of these values may be of their own choice but it can also be something which has been inculcated in them. These show that the activities and behavior of people are largely based on the values that we hold. People act according to what is congruent to their values and convictions which were acquired through various forms of socialization when we were still young. Therefore, it can be inferred that the acquisition of values is something very crucial for this affects our whole being and personality.

Table 14

They are disgusting, shameless, immoral, stupid.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	0	0	1	2	12	20	26	43	21	35
FEMALE	5	0	5	8	25	38	20	33	7	12

Among the males, 43 % disagree with the statement while for the females, 38 % remain neutral. Males, being more broadminded on this idea do not seem to see females who court as disgusting, shameless, immoral, or stupid. These words are used to label people who are ridiculed or rejected by society. These males feel that these females who court do not fall under this category. They may be different but they are not those things mentioned. Courting a guy is not an immoral thing to do because as one interviewee puts it, " . . . I find nothing wrong in simply express-

in our feelings. We should be true to our feelings, diba? Yun lang naman ang ginagawa ng mga babae, being true themselves, *hindi pagiging pakipot o plastik!*" For the females, although a lot remain neutral, many still choose to disagree with the statement.

Table 14.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	0	2	36	104	105	247	4.17
F	5	10	75	80	35	205	3.42

Again there is big disparity (0.75) between the male and the female in this item. This item intends to see how the male and the female respondents perceive females who courts. From the data gathered, it can be seen that while the males disagree with the idea that females who court are disgusting, shameless, immoral and stupid, the females on the other hand maintains neutrality. At this point, the researcher feels that truly most males do not belittle females who do the courting. These males do not see them negatively even if society dictates that this is not the normal thing to do. Statistics also show that the females' average response is more leaning towards the disagree range. Though females tend to be less open to the idea as compared to the males, they do not see their fellow female as stupid or disgusting.

Table 15

They are desperate.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	0	0	9	15	16	27	28	47	7	12
FEMALE	8	13	22	37	16	27	10	17	4	7

For 47 % of the males, females who court are not desperate. Females who court may have other motives other than being desperate on getting the attention of the guy they like. For the females on the other hand, 38 % says that they are indeed desperate. For those who answered this affirmatively, they see these females as undertaking such an unconventional effort of soliciting the guy's feelings because this is the only way possible. All alternatives may have been taken but to avail. Females do this as the last and only resort to win the guy of his dreams. Females who court guys are seen negatively by 38 % of the total female respondents. "*Para bang mauubusan ka nang lalaki sa mundo,*" says one of the interviewees. An act of desperation especially to win a guy is something that is seen as "not nice" and very inappropriate.

Table 15.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	0	18	48	112	35	213	3.55
F	8	44	48	40	20	160	2.67

The males disagreed with statement which renders females who court as someone who is desperate while the females remain neutral on the subject matter. In this context, desperation means that courtship is seen as the only possible way by which one can achieve her goal. The males, being the more experienced in terms of courtship, understand the hang-ups that females have when they like a guy so much. Males also go through the so-called "acts of desperation" but of different forms so they more or less understand females who court. Of course they would not call it as "acts of desperation" but rather "acts of uncontrollable emotions" of one who is no longer capable of fighting his/her feelings. For the females on the other hand, the number of those who agree and those who disagree are almost the same. This accounted for the neutrality because when added together, the result is the median value.

As a whole, it can be said that the perception of females as desperate by the respondents relied heavily on their own judgements and on the beliefs which they hold true for themselves.

Table 16

They are very modern and unconventional."

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	6	10	35	58	10	17	7	12	2	3
FEMALE	10	17	36	60	12	20	2	3	0	0

This statement is very synonymous to a statement stating females having a different set of values; therefore, the results were very similar. Both the male and the female respondents agree with the statement, male having 58 % and the female having 60 %. It is given that female who does the courting can not be classified anymore under the conservative people. They are modern in the sense that they go with the current trend in society. Since, today it is a common trend that women are liberated, they bring their liberalism upto the courtship process. Wanting equal rights with the males, women try to assume male roles to prove that men and women are equal and that women can do whatever men can do. Unconventional in this light means that the female is not the typical, traditional, conservative Filipina who always abide by the norms dictated by society. Since it is a norm that males court and females are the ones courted, females who go against this norm are seen as the unconventional type.

Table 16.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	6	70	30	28	10	144	2.4
F	10	72	36	8	0	126	2.1

Both male and female respondents agree on the statement about females who court as very modern and unconventional. There is only a 0.3 difference in the average responses of the two. This means that they both recognize Female courtship as part of the modernization of our country. The impact of modernization may be of different levels of intensities from person to person but we can not deny the fact that somehow, all of us are affected by this "revoltion", this idea of modernization and development. This all depends now on how each person handles the changes. It is either he/she accepts it, denies it, or modify it to his own advantage. The idea of female courtship may have come from this kind of value reorientation of modification from the West.

Table 17

They are pitiful.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	1	2	4	6	17	28	28	47	10	17
FEMALE	3	5	7	12	25	42	21	35	4	6

Forty-seven percent of the males disagree with the statement that females who court are pitiful. For the females, although 42 % remain neutral, coming in second with 35 % are those who disagree with the statement. Pitiful in this context means that females who court are pitiful because they are different and are looked down on by the members of society. For most people, this is not true because females who court do not seem to see themselves as pitiful. They are happy that they are at last able to express their true feelings for the guy that they like. For them it is like a fulfillment that one is able to release at last the strong emotion that has long been there in their hearts. From the researcher's observation and interview of the person involved in such a situation, the researcher was able take note of these various aspects of Female Courtship.

Table 17.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	1	8	51	112	50	222	3.7
F	3	14	75	84	20	196	3.27

Again there is a consensus between the males' and females' perception of females who court. It is agreed that they are NOT pitiful. The difference in their Average response is relatively lower than 0.5, therefore no significant difference can be accounted of. They are only different but they are not pitiful because are perfectly alright. Society may consider them as "deviants" (non-conformers) but they are to be pitied.

Table 18

They are strong-willed and courageous

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	14	24	32	53	12	20	2	3	0	0
FEMALE	13	22	28	47	15	25	4	6	0	0

Females who do the courting are seen as strong-willed and courageous and this can be accounted for by the 53 % of the total male respondents and 47 % of the female respondents who agree with the statement. Strong-willed means that

the female is assertive and acts according to her convictions. This female cannot be swayed by anything or anybody. She acts according to her own beliefs and according to the values she holds true for herself. She does whatever she thinks is right and stands responsible for its consequences. On the other hand, **courageous** means that the female has the guts to undertake such an endeavor even if she knows that it is against the accepted and expected norms of society and that society might ridicule her for her actions. For both male and female respondents, females who court possess these two qualities which make her really different from the rest.

Table 18.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	14	64	36	8	0	122	2.03
F	13	56	45	16	0	130	2.17

The Average response for the males is 2.03 and for females it is 2.17. As one will notice there is a similarity between them. No significant difference is found when the figures were compared, only a difference of 0.14. This means this statement was perceived to be true by both male and female. The statement intends to find out if the respondents perceive females who court positively. Since the words "strong-willed" and "courageous" are positive

traits, agreeing with this statement would relegate females who court as having this implied strength of character.

Table 19

They are normal.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	8	13	32	53	14	23	6	10	0	0
FEMALE	3	5	28	47	19	32	7	12	3	5

Fifty-three percent of the male respondents while 47 % of the female respondents agree that females who court are normal. Normal people can be defined as people who are not physically, mentally, and emotionally disturbed and are able to function in society with other people. From this definition of normality, it can therefore be concluded that Females who court are just like each one of us who are rational beings. Although, they may have a different way of looking and considering concepts and ideas, they are still human. Although people are aware of its existence, people still do not consider it as normal in our society.

Table 19.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	(Res.Fr.)	Res.
M	8	64	42	24	0	138	2.30
F	3	56	57	28	15	159	2.65

The males' average response is 2.30 falling under the Agree range (1.51-2.50) whereas the females' Average response is 2.65 falling under the Neutral range (2.51-3.50). From these figures, it can be deduced that males are more permissive of Female courtship than the females. Males are more open to the idea because they are more aware of it. Females who court are seen as "normal" by these males who see nothing wrong with it. The females on the other hand maintained neutrality. This signifies confusion. They are confused as to how they should perceive these kind of females who are very strong-willed and courageous (as was found in Table 18).

Table 20

They are aggressive.

	SA		A		N		D		SD	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MALE	14	24	30	50	13	22	3	5	0	0
FEMALE	19	32	30	50	10	17	1	2	0	0

Both males and females have a share of 50 % each. In Courtship, aggressiveness is seen in terms of the making the first move and making the motives known to the other party. In traditional male courtship, the male is seen as the more active participant. The male initiates the courtship, makes all the moves while the female remains as the passive participant. Since female courtship is just courtship done by the females, there is a tendency that the female becomes the initiator of the courtship. Because of this, the female who court is seen as the aggressive type.

Table 20.1

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total	Ave.
	1	2	3	4	5	Res.Fr.	Res.
M	14	60	39	12	0	125	2.08
F	19	60	30	4	0	113	1.88

The Average response for both male and female fall under the Agree range (1.51-2.50). Females who court are as considered or perceived to be aggressive. Aggressiveness can be seen both positively and negatively. In this case, it cannot be fully determined. All that can be deduced from this data is that females who court play the active part in courtship that is why they are seen as the "aggressor." In our society, the norm is that males are active ones and the females the passive. In most cases, this is followed. When

there is some sort of deviation from that norm, people easily notice it because it does not comply with what is expected in society. People who readily notice this deviation (where females are the active ones instead of the males) assigns this act as an act of *aggressiveness*.

It can also be noticed that females agree more with the statement than the males do. Females tend to notice this "aggressiveness" more because she is more observant especially when it is something out of the the ordinary for her. Since the males consider females who court as "normal" (as seen in Table 19 and 19.1), the males, although they notice this so-called "aggressiveness," do not really notice this right away especially when it is very subtle.

C H A P T E R V
S U M M A R Y A N D C O N C L U S I O N

The main topic of exploratory study of this research is Female Courtship. The primary objective of this study which laid down in the first part of this paper is to provide a definition of Female Courtship, of the methods employed in it and of the perception of male and female students of the College of Arts and Sciences of U. P. Manila. The similarity or difference of male and female's perception of Female Courtship is also taken into consideration. This was realized through the use of the questionnaire, the interview and of the observation method.

As regards the objectives of this study, the researcher was successful in drawing out from the respondents the needed information; definition, methods and perception. The data that was gathered have been presented and analyzed accordingly. With a sample size of 120 students (60 males and 60 females) out of the total population of 1,316 students, sufficient information has been gathered to come up with the following conclusions:

1. Female courtship is defined as a form of courtship that is initiated by the females. It is a reversal of the already established courtship roles in a patriarchal society like ours, wherein the male makes all the moves in courtship. It is where the female takes the initiative and makes the first move to get to the guy she likes. It is seen as

very similar to the traditional male courtship but instead of the male courting, it is the girl who courts.

These definitions were drawn out from the respondents' answers to the questionnaires and from the interviews. It was found that there is no significant difference between the male's and the female's definition of Female Courtship. Both male and female respondents agree with the definition mentioned above.

2. The methods and patterns employed in Female Courtship are as follows:

- writing love letters
- * asking for date
- females saying outright that she has a crush on the guy
- * flirting
- * calling up the guy frequently on the phone

Writing love letters was the top answer for both males and females having a total of 88% of the total respondents. The methods employed in female courtship are seen as very similar with male-initiated courtship. The only difference is that in male courtship, visiting is employed while for female courtship, this is not usually done. Comparing the frequencies and percentages of the categories given between males and females, it can be seen that there is a congruence

in their answers. Again there is no significant difference on the answers of the male and female respondents as regards to the methods employed in courtship. They have the same idea of its methods.

3. There is a significant difference with regard to the males' and females' perception of female courtship as a whole. From the tables presented, it can be deduced that males are open to the idea of female courtship while females tend to be more apprehensive on the idea of courting females. From this it can also be inferred that most females are still conservative and conventional. They would rather follow the dictates of culture and society.

In conclusion, it can be said that Female Courtship though proven to be in existence in our society is generally still not yet accepted. Though many people are aware of it and sees it as part of our modern and changing society, many still see it as something unusual. Females who court males are seen as strong-willed, unconventional, aggressive, and courageous. Female courtship is yet to be fully understood by society. The fate and direction of traditional sex roles in the socialization process will be one of the most important and critical developments of our social life in the next decades. We, Filipinos have yet to discover and evaluate these developments in our society.

CHAPTER VI

RECOMMENDATION

From the results of this exploratory study on Female Courtship done in the College of Arts and Sciences through the use of questionnaires, interview and observation, the researcher was able to come up with information about the topic of the study. Since the researcher was able to provide its definition, methods and perception, these information can now be used in assessing and evaluating human relationships particularly females' behavior. From the discussion and analyses done in this paper, one will be guided as to a better understanding of the phenomenon of Female Courtship.

Since this research is an exploratory study, it is therefore recommended that further studies be done on the subject matter specifically focusing on the Filipino culture for a deeper understanding of the subject. And since the data analyses and conclusions made in this study are limited to 60 male and 60 female students of the College of Arts and Sciences of U.P., Manila only, it is highly recommended that comparative study be done on other universities and colleges where female courtship is prevalent on the same topic so to support or reject the results of this study. The information that is laid down in this research study can be used for further studies in the future. This may provide other researchers with the baseline information on the topic of Female Courtship.

APPENDIX

NAME: _____
AGE: _____
GENDER: _____

COURSE: _____
YEAR LEVEL: _____

I. DEFINITION

1. What do you consider as Courtship?

Dating

Giving gifts

Visiting

Writing / Giving love letters

Talking on the telephone for hours

Others, please specify _____

2. Have you heard of Female Courtship?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3. How would you define Female Courtship?

II. PATTERNS OR METHODS EMPLOYED IN FEMALE COURTSHIP

4. What can you consider as Female Courtship?

_____ When a girl asks for a date

_____ When a girl flirts with a guy or shows forms of aggressiveness

_____ When a girl gives gifts to the guy

_____ When a girl writes love letters to the guy

_____ When a girl calls up the guy frequently

_____ When a girl says outright that she has a crush on the guy or that she like him

_____ Others, please specify. _____

5. a. For males, given the choice, would you like to be courted by a female? Why?

b. For females, given the chance, would you consider courting a guy who you really like? Why?

III. PERCEPTION

There are statements which are listed below. Read each statement carefully and encircle the number which corresponds to your answer (SA for strongly agree, A for agree, N for Neutral, D for disagree, and SD for strongly disagree).

A. On Female Courtship

1. Female courtship is generally accepted in society.	SA	A	N	D	SD
2. A female can court the male she likes.	SA	A	N	D	SD
3. Courtship is a specific male role.	SA	A	N	D	SD
4. Female Courtship is something unusual.	SA	A	N	D	SD
5. Female Courtship is common in UP Manila.	SA	A	N	D	SD
6. Female Courtship is part of an changing and modern world.	SA	A	N	D	SD
7. It does not matter who does the courting.	SA	A	N	D	SD

B. Of Females Who Does The Courting

8. They have different sets of values.	SA	A	N	D	SD
9. They are disgusting, shameless, immoral, and stupid.	SA	A	N	D	SD
10. They are desperate.	SA	A	N	D	SD
11. They are very modern and unconventional.	SA	A	N	D	SD
12. They are pitiful.	SA	A	N	D	SD
13. They are strong-willed and courageous.	SA	A	N	D	SD
14. They are normal.	SA	A	N	D	SD
15. They are aggressive.	SA	A	N	D	SD

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