

Study on the Correlation Between the Behavior of Shipping CP and Female College Students' Views on Love and Marriage

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doi:10.56397/SSSH.2023.04.01

Abstract

In recent years, shipping couples has become extremely popular on the Internet, and female college students are the main group of shipping couples. This study assumes that there is a correlation between the behavior of shipping couples and different dimensions of female college students' views on love and marriage and then adopted the questionnaire to conduct quantitative research and analysis. The study found that there is a different degree of correlation between shipping couples and the views on love and marriage, which will provide a certain complement to the current understanding of female college students' views on love and marriage, and provide a reference for guiding college students to form correct views on love and marriage.

Keywords: shipping couples, view of love and marriage, female college students

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Shipping (derived from the word relationship) is the desire by followers of a fandom for two or more people, either real-life people or fictional characters (in film, literature, television series, etc.), to be in a romantic or sexual relationship. It is considered a general term for fans' involvement with the ongoing character development of two people's character arcs in a work of fiction. Shipping often takes the form of unofficial creative works, including fanfiction stories and fan art, most often published on the Internet. Shippers are those who ship others.

CP is the abbreviation of the word "coupling", which first originated in Japan. It indicates a character pairing relationship. The words "CP" gradually evolved into a cultural symbol of "imaginary intimate relationship". In our study, shipping couples can be expressed as thinking that the two partners are compatible, and they will express their love and support for the screen lovers and fiction lovers. These couples are not necessarily real couples.

As for the view of love and marriage, there is no unified definition of the view of love and marriage. Its central idea is people's thought on love and marriage, which is the specific performance of people's three views (world outlook, life outlook, values) on love and marriage.

Our study is based on two social phenomena. The first one is the increase in the number of shippers. As a network buzzword in recent years, the word "CP" has appeared more and more frequently in the public's view. At the same time, CP culture has gradually become a popular culture on the Internet from a niche culture. Increasingly number of people are joining various online communities. People can see all kinds of CP works on different platforms such as videos and comics, which can always receive pretty good feedback. All form the phenomenon of high discussion of shipping couples.

The second phenomenon is the marriage situation in China. China's marriage rate rose from 6.7 per thousand in 2000 to 9.9 per thousand in 2013, and then it declined year by year, dropping to 5.8 per thousand in 2020.

However, the divorce rate rose from 0.96 per thousand in 2000 to 3.1 per thousand in 2020. On January 1, 2021, the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China came into effect, supplementing and amending the original Marriage Law, which improves the legal system of marriage and family and arouses the public's concern and reflection on love and marriage relationships.

According to the report released by Qingshan Capital, in 2021, the number of people living alone in China has reached 92 million, while the population of Chinese single adults has already exceeded 240 million, accounting for more than 17% of the total population. China's marriage situation has also undergone a great transformation, mainly reflected in the declining marriage rate and the rising divorce rate (Martin P D, Specter G, Martin D, & Martin M., 2003).

1.2 The Raise of Problem

In the common thought, shippers want to satisfy their inner desire for love through couples. However, the above two phenomena show opposite trends: Increased attention to others' relationship status and neglect own relationships development. Based on these two social phenomena, our group wants to figure out the relationship between shipping couples and their views of love and marriage.

1.3 Significance of the Research

1.3.1 Practical Significance

China's marriage rate is still falling, which has had a serious impact on the country's birth rate. According to a study on the Structure, Characteristics and Influencing Factors of College Students' Views on love and marriage, the view of love and marriage is subjective, changeable, epochal and relatively stable. College students are the backbone of the country's development. As an important subject of the country's future development, female college students' views on love and marriage may predict the development trend of love and marriage in the future and the basic characteristics of the value orientation of love and marriage. To some extent, understanding female college students' views on love and marriage can provide ideas for guiding college students to establish correct views of love and marriage, and provide references for the national policy formulation.

1.3.2 Theoretical Significance

Although there has been a lot of research on the view of love and marriage, the relationship between it and shipping couples has not been studied by scholars. Secondly, this study focuses on the research of female college students' views on love and marriage, which is more targeted than previous studies and enriches the content of the research on female college students' views on love and marriage. This paper draws on the social ecosystem theory, and studies the relationship between female college students' addiction to shipping couples and their views on love and marriage from the micro and meso levels. Through the research on individual and family levels, the essay can enrich the range of application of views of love and marriage and promote the study of new social phenomena.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Studies on the View of Love and Marriage

The research on the view of love and marriage at home and abroad is relatively mature. The foreign research on this topic originated from Freud's "psychoanalysis theory" lasting for more than one hundred years. Relevant studies show that Westerners have a positive attitude towards love and marriage. They are open-minded about sex, and the gender relationship shows a trend of diversification. Many Western scholars also believe that the view of love and marriage is closely related to the family environment, social background and religious belief of an individual. Martin mainly studies young people's views on love and marriage, and the results show that "most people have a negative attitude towards a bad marriage and regard marriage as their own responsibility" (Wang, D., & Xia, Y.R., 2020). The Western view of love and marriage differs from the Chinese view of love and marriage. Foreign studies do not directly measure love and marriage views, but related sexual attitudes. For example, the Marriage Attitude Scale compiled by Hill's is used to measure attitudes towards marriage. Some foreign scholars use self-designed questionnaires.

Jankowiak thinks that the most valued mate selection criterion is shifting from matched social and economic standing, to an individual's traits and characteristics, followed by parental preference and social environment as the main considerations (Jankowiak, 2017).

Chi and Hawk (2016) also found a generally negative attitude toward same-sex couples among students in nine universities randomly selected from over 100 Eastern and Southwestern universities in China. They noted, however, that higher achieving urban female students with higher levels of maternal education and frequency of internet usage tended to have more positive attitudes than the rest.

However, most domestic scholars use self-compiled questionnaires, covering only some aspects of love and

marriage views. There are two main studies on the standardized measurement of love and marriage views. Li Zuxian et al. used factor analysis to build a structure model of love and marriage views to measure the views of love and marriage (Li, Z. X., Nie, Y. G., & Tian, J. Y., 2009). Su Hong compiled a questionnaire of college students' love and marriage views, which measured the contents of love, marriage and sexual love views (Su, H., & Ren, Y. J., 2008).

Zhou Xiaoyan adopted the method of random sampling and equidistant sampling to make a questionnaire survey on the young women with high education (bachelor degree or above) (Zhou, X. Y., 2002). The results show that well-educated young women aspire to have a family and most of them believe that affection is the purpose of marriage. They are very "rational" in the choice of other half, also have their own different understanding on "trial marriage", "extramarital affair" and status quo.

In terms of the influence of social environment, Professor Lin Cong once discussed the challenges brought by nostalgic films, movies, books and music to college students' view of love from the perspective of "nostalgic trend" social environment (Lin, C., 2016). He believed that "facing the era of value diversification and media diversification. Many things that have not had a great impact before having become problems that cannot be ignored in today's era." This influence is not completely conscious. Because it often inadvertently influences the contemporary college students' view of love through the dribs and dribs of information in daily life.

Wang said in the book that in addition to embracing affection and sexual attraction, contemporary Chinese couples seek emotional fulfillment in love and view commitment as a sign of love and extramarital affairs as a serious breach of commitment (Wang, D., & Xia, Y.R., 2020).

Foreign studies on fan culture are more in-depth and have a longer time, such as participatory culture theory and Jenkins's "Text Poachers" (Jenkins, H., 2016). However, as a newly emerging word, there is no standardized name for CP fans, so there are few researches specifically on CP culture. Domestic studies mostly focus on the impact of movies and TV dramas on the fan economy and the identity of fans. However, there are only a few studies on CP fans, and there are almost no studies linking the behavior of shipping CP with the view of love and marriage.

2.2 Theoretical Perspective

The development and expansion of CP fan is accompanied by the development of cyberfeminism. The term "cyberfeminism" was coined in the early 1990s to refer to the strong interaction between women and feminist activities in the cyberspace. The cyber space does provide a grassroots group of women with a space that they can control themselves. CP fans have their unique cultural system and space (Jin, C. Z., 2018).

This space has a certain virtuality, which makes it more like a virtual community. Du Junfei believes that virtual community is not an organization form of physical space, but a network community composed of people with common interests and needs (Li, J., 2013). The members may be scattered all over the country and serve as an online aggregation in the form of interest identification. CP fans create super stories in this community through specific platforms such as Weibo. Some of them become "text poachers", entrusting the two characters with their imagined personal settings and intimate relationships, freely interpreting and constructing them based on the existing information. They tend to put the original characters into the new story setting and re-create the text according to their own wishes. They are both content producers and content users.

This space is also a kind of group carnival and participation. The carnival theory proposed by Russian thinker Bakhtin refers to "the whole people are equal and free participants" (Kitagawa, M., 2002). The lowering barriers of social media allow people to participate in the orgy online. That's what the other part of the fan base is doing, reading, retweeting, commenting on the output of other CP fans.

As the main force of CP fans, female college students have certain particularity. First of all, female college students have more love experiences in college, but their view of love and marriage is not formed at this time. To some extent, the act of shipping CP can be said to be a form of psychological projection and compensation.

According to Sigmund Freud, psychological projection is a kind of psychological defense mechanism, which means that when an individual's self is oppressed by the identity and superego and feels anxious, he blames others or other objective factors for the cause of such anxiety (Huang, X., 2016). This means that an individual may project thoughts, desires, motives, or emotions that are unacceptable to the self onto others, or on to a wider range of others. After the continuous development of the concept of mental projection, projecting personal positive emotions and even some ideas, desires and impulses that cannot be realized by the self to an external object is also regarded as a form of mental projection.

3. Research Design

3.1 Research Purpose

Chinese society has the problem of low marriage rate and high divorce rate. The study of female college

students' view of love and marriage can reflect the future development trend of China's marriage situation. As a kind of online craze, shipping CP behavior may be an external expression of female college students' view on love and marriage. This study hopes to provide some updates and additions to marriage research and guide college students to form a correct view of love and marriage.

3.2 Research Model

We hypothesized that there is a correlation between shipping CP behaviors and female college students' views on love and marriage. We set a series of hypotheses on the relationship between demographic factors and female college students' views on love and marriage. Then we set some other hypotheses on the correlation between shipping CP behaviors and female college students' views on love and marriage by using demographic factors as control variables.

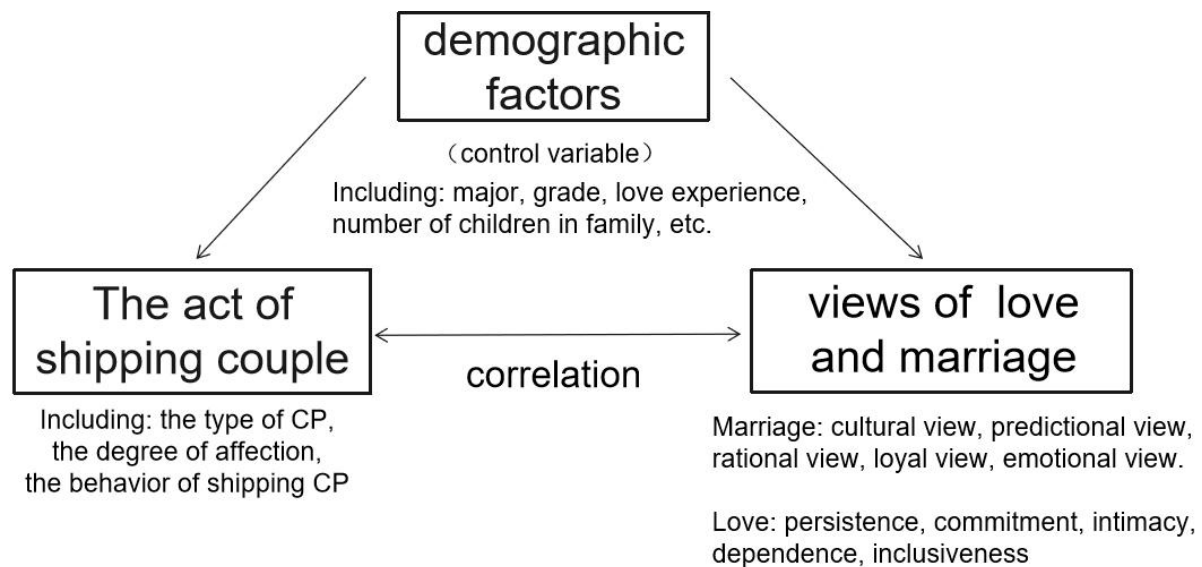


Figure 1.

3.3 Hypothesis Logic and Research Hypothesis

Female college students in science and humanities have significant differences in thinking and behavior. Female students in science and engineering pay attention to the reality and think rationally. In contrast, female college students in humanities and art are spiritual and emotional. Therefore, female college students of different majors may show greater differences in their Marriage Rational View, Marriage Emotional View and Love Persistence. We thus propose hypothesis 1: female college students in science and humanities have significantly different views on love and marriage.

The difference of family growth environment between the only child and the non-only child has influence on the formation of views on love and marriage. We think that as the focus of the whole family, the only child will be more self-centered and less inclusive in love. Non-only children have to learn how to get along with their brothers and sisters and know how to deal with the contradictions in intimate relationships, so they are more inclusive in love. Therefore, we purpose hypothesis 2: there are significant differences in Love Inclusiveness of female college students from one-child and non-one-child families.

Female college students who are in immersed in love have a positive and optimistic attitude towards love. Female college students who have been in love but are single at present have personal thoughts about love and tend to be rational. Those who have never been in love may have a longing and good expectation for love. The difference of love experience has a significant impact on their Love Persistence, Love Inclusiveness, Love Dependence, Love Commitment and Love Intimacy. Therefore, we purpose hypothesis 3: Love experience has a significant impact on the five dimensions of female college students' views on love and marriage.

Influenced by Western thoughts, female college students who like shipping homosexual CP have a high degree of acceptance of homosexuality. They believe that the legalization of homosexuality is very normal, which is significantly different from the traditional Marriage Cultural View in China. Based on this, we conclude hypothesis 4: the frequency of shipping homosexual CP shows differences in Marriage Cultural View.

Female college students who like shipping heterosexual CP are looking forward to the love between men and

women. They tend to be traditional and conservative in their views on love and marriage, and they may hope to “a pair of people for life”. In addition, heterosexual marriage in China can be protected by law and has the possibility of future development. Therefore, in Marriage Predictional View, we conclude hypothesis 5: female college students who like shipping heterosexual CP are inclined to think that marriage is the destination of love.

The degree of affection for CP is mainly reflected in the material and spiritual input. In order to seek a one-sided intimate relationship with their favourite CP, female college students may take some measures, including producing related products for CP, spending money, recommending and having strong emotional fluctuations. The degree of affection for CP can reflect their devotion to intimate relationship, which is similar to Love Intimacy to some extent. Therefore, we purpose hypothesis 6: the degree of affection for CP is positively correlated with Love Intimacy.

The act of disassembling CP means that female college students can accept their favourite CP being taken apart and making CP with others. This behavior reflects that female college students do not think that CP is fixed and irreplaceable, and they may break up their relationship or change their spouses in the future. Therefore, we purpose hypothesis 7: the act of disassembling CP is negatively correlated with Marriage Loyal View and positively correlated with Love Inclusiveness.

The act of substituting into CP means that female college students substitute themselves into the CP and participate in their emotional life. In fact, this behavior is a kind of psychological projection. When facing the anxiety of being single, female college students project their love feelings onto the CP and show yearning for intimate relationship. Therefore, we purpose hypothesis 8: the frequency of substituting into CP is positively correlated with Love Intimacy.

3.4 Research Method

3.4.1 Object of Study

The study conducted a random questionnaire survey among female college students from Jinan University, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies and some other universities. 500 questionnaires were randomly released and 484 valid questionnaires were collected. The demographic descriptive statistics of female college students are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic data

project	category	frequency	percentage	project	category	frequency	percentage
grade	freshman	91	18.80	situation of love and marriage	never been in love	228	47.10
	sophomore	141	29.10		has been in love but currently single	163	33.70
	junior	183	37.80		being in love	93	19.20
	senior and above	69	14.20				
major	science	138	28.50	number of children in family	only child	205	42.40
	social sciences	176	36.40		non-only child	279	57.60
	humanity	170	35.10				

3.4.2 Survey Tools

In this study, the self-designed questionnaire “study on the correlation between shipping CP and female college students” view on love and marriage” is divided into 3 parts. The first part is the demographic characteristics. The second part is the investigation of love and marriage views, referring to the Questionnaire Survey of Love and Marriage Values of Chongqing College Students compiled by Zhou Zhengyan (2009) (Zhou, Z. Y., 2009). The view of love and marriage was divided into 10 dimensions, including Marriage Cultural View, Marriage Emotional View, Marriage Predictional View, Marriage Rational View, Marriage Loyal View, Love Persistence, Love Commitment, Love Intimacy, Love Inclusiveness and Love Dependence. The 5-level Likert scale was used to measure the view. The third part discusses the correlation and difference among the behavior of female college students shipping CP, the degree of affection for CP and the categories of shipping CP, their views on love and marriage and so on.

(1) Analysis of View on Marriage

Marriage view is the basic cognition and attitude towards marriage, and it is one of the components of the outlook on life. Marriage Cultural View refers to the recognition of the social culture contained in marriage, such as “marriage contract made by parents” under the traditional ideas while homosexual marriage under the influence of western thoughts. Marriage Emotional View refers to the use of personal feelings to deal with marital conflicts, which may be manifested as ego, impulse and so on. Marriage Predictional View refers to the tendency toward marriage through love. Marriage Rational View refers to the judgment and analysis of the marriage relationship, considering and resolving problem without impulse. Marriage Loyal View refers to the traditionally faithful attitude towards marriage, the devotion and responsibility to the partner.

On the whole, female college students' Marriage Emotional View and rational view have a strong presentation, the two views represent different dimensions of marriage life, and cannot be interpreted to completely opposite meaning. Marriage Emotional View is mainly reflected in those who are willing to find a partner through free love. They yearn for love, pay attention to their own choice, and emphasize the independent and free state of marriage. Marriage Rational View is mainly reflected in dealing with the contradictions with partners. Female college students do not force their partners to act completely according to their own intentions. They can respect the independence of the other side and will not ignore partners' ideas when there are conflicts and disagreements.

According to the data, Marriage Loyal View of female college students is weak. They show different levels of acceptance of their partner's emotional history. However, most of the female students do not care that their partners have had sexual relations with others.

In the aspect of Marriage Cultural View, female college students are influenced by the traditional concepts and pay attention to their parents' attitude towards marriage. At the same time, under the influence of Western ideas, the majority of them think it is normal to legalize homosexuality. These two dimensions reflect the collision between traditional ideas and new ideas, and show the diversity of marriage culture.

In terms of Marriage Predictional View, there are also large differences. Most female college students don't consider marriage is the end result of love, while some of them think love affair is the prelude to marriage and they are looking for a lifelong partner.

Table 2. Descriptive analysis of female college students' view on marriage

dimensions	questions	average	std
cultural view	I would abandon a relationship because of the disapproval of both parents	3.00	0.977
	I think homosexual marriage is normal	4.05	0.918
emotional view	I prefer to find a partner through free love	4.39	0.736
	I can't respect my partner when we have conflicts	2.23	0.778
predictional view	I think love is the prelude to marriage and looking for a lifelong partner	3.20	1.113
	I don't think marriage is the end result of love	4.07	0.836
rational view	I don't let my partner do exactly what I want	3.33	0.921
	I don't think divorce is the way to solve marital problems	3.11	1.176
loyal view	I can't accept my partner has sex with anyone else once	2.82	1.164
	I think online love is real and can achieve in reality	2.70	1.002

(2) Analysis of View on Love

Love Persistence refers to the development of relationship and how long it lasts. Love Commitment refers to whether the couples can face difficulties and life planning together during the relationship, which will exclude the negative impact of other conditions. Love Intimacy refers to the emotional or physical closeness experienced by the subject in the relationship. Love Dependence refers to the degree of reliance on the partner. Love Inclusiveness refers to the tolerant attitude towards differences and disagreements in the process of love.

On the whole, female college students have a low Love Inclusiveness. Most of them cannot accept their partners' emotional unfaithfulness, and only a few of them are willing to get back together with their exes, which reflects female college students' emotional cleanliness to a certain extent.

The characteristics of female college students' Love Persistence, Love Commitment, Love Intimacy and Love Dependence are not obvious. It can be seen that they pay attention to their own feelings and development in love relationships. Only 24 percent of female college students said they were willing to change their plans for their

partners, and only 8 percent said they would give up on themselves after a breakup. In the aspect of Love Intimacy, female college students' cognition of sexual relations has been liberated to some extent, but it is still inclined to the traditional concept. More than 50 percent of the respondents think it's acceptable to have sex if they really love each other, and 54.8 percent of female college students can't accept a one-night stand, which reflects their serious attitude toward relationships.

Table 3. Descriptive analysis of female college students' view on love

dimensions	questions	average	std
love persistence	I would change my plans for my lover	2.80	0.926
	I think love is the prelude to marriage and looking for a lifelong partner	3.08	1.145
love commitment	I plan my future life with my partner	3.73	0.854
	I'll give up on myself after a breakup	2.02	0.965
love intimacy	I will have sex if we really love each other	3.23	1.091
	I may have a one-night stand	2.48	1.206
love dependence	My lover is better than me and I worry about losing him	3.01	1.091
love inclusiveness	I can live with a love triangle	1.56	0.888
	I can make up with my ex-boyfriend in the college	2.48	0.949

3.4.3 The Situation of Shipping CP

(1) Contact Degree

The survey shows that female college students have a higher degree of exposure to the behavior of shipping CP. 327 female college students, accounting for 68%, "always" or "usually" shipping CP. 98 of them were low on CP; Only 59, or 12 percent, never took the drug.

Table 4. Descriptive analysis of the frequency of shipping couples (N=484)

project	category	frequency	percentage
frequency of shipping CP	never	59	12.2
	seldom	24	5.0
	sometimes	74	15.3
	usually	105	21.7
	always	222	45.9

(2) The Degree of Affection

The questionnaire used five questions to test the degree of female college students' affection for the CP, including whether they would produce strong emotional fluctuations for the CP, whether they would produce related products for the CP, whether they would spend money for the CP, and whether they would recommend their CP to others.

Table 5. Descriptive analysis of the degree of affection for the CP (N=425)

project	category	frequency	percentage	project	category	frequency	percentage
produce strong emotional fluctuations for CP	never	23	4.8	produce	never	129	26.7
	seldom	29	6.0	related	seldom	106	21.9
	sometimes	108	22.3	products	sometimes	110	22.7
	usually	140	28.9	(videos, articles, etc)	usually	57	11.8
	always	125	25.8		always	23	4.8
spend money for CP	never	110	22.7	recommend CP to others	never	28	5.8
	seldom	82	16.9		seldom	67	13.8
	sometimes	138	28.5		sometimes	119	24.6
	usually	56	11.6		usually	132	27.3
	always	39	8.1		always	79	16.3

88% of female college students said they would have strong emotion fluctuations about their CPs, while only 12% said they rarely or never have strong emotion fluctuations about their favorite CPs. Only 19.6% of female college students said they “rarely” or even “never” recommend their favorite CPs to others, while most of them are willing to promote their favorite CPs.

Majority of female college students “rarely” or even “never” produce videos or articles for their favorite CPs, with the proportion reaching 81%, and only about 19% of female college students will produce related works for CPs frequently. Similarly, the number of female college students who spend money for CP is also low. Only 19.7% of female college students “always” or “usually” spend money for CP.

From the above four ways of expressing their affection for CP, it can be concluded that the behavior of female college students is mainly focused on the mental level, such as generating strong emotion fluctuations and recommending their favorite CPs to others, while the actual material level is relatively low, and only a small number of them spend money or produce related works for their favorite CPs frequently.

3.4.4 Statistical Approach

In this study, SPSS26.0 statistical analysis software was used to process and analyze the data.

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Demographic Analysis of Female College Students' Views on Love and Marriage

4.1.1 Hypothesis 1: Female College Students in Science and Humanities Have Significantly Different Views on Love and Marriage

Table 6. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Marriage Emotional View	Between groups	1.113	0.043
	Within groups	84.400	
Marriage Rational View	Between groups	4.521	0.039
	Within groups	332.380	
Love persistence	Between groups	10.881	0.000
	Within groups	311.306	
Love Intimacy	Between groups	10.690	0.002
	Within groups	427.700	

The p-value of female college students' majors on Love Persistence is 0.001, and we have 99.9% certainty that majors influence Love Persistence. The p-value of female college students' majors on Love Intimacy is 0.002, and we have 99.8% certainty that majors influence Love Intimacy. So, we could say that hypothesis 1 holds.

We also find that different majors influence Marriage Rational View and Marriage Emotional View. The p-value of female college students' majors on Marriage Rational View is 0.039, and we have 96.1% certainty that majors have an influence on the Marriage Rational View. The p-value of female college students' majors on Marriage Emotional View is 0.043, and we have 95.7% certainty that majors have an influence on Marriage Emotional View. Hypothesis 1 holds.

Table 7. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Marriage Emotional View	Science and engineering	138	3.261	0.415	1.500	4.500
	Social science	176	3.287	0.412	2.000	5.000
	Humanities	170	3.374	0.429	2.500	5.000
	Total	484	3.310	0.421	1.500	5.000
Marriage Rational View	Science and engineering	138	3.337	0.795	1.000	5.000
	Social science	176	3.253	0.837	1.000	5.000
	Humanities	170	3.100	0.854	1.000	5.000
	Total	484	3.223	0.835	1.000	5.000
Love persistence	Science and engineering	138	3.170	0.805	1.000	5.000
	Social science	176	2.903	0.791	1.000	5.000
	Humanities	170	2.800	0.818	1.000	4.500

Love Intimacy	Total	484	2.943	0.817	1.000	5.000
	Science and engineering	138	2.638	0.875	1.000	4.500
	Social science	176	2.861	0.945	1.000	5.000
	Humanities	170	3.012	0.974	1.000	5.000
	Total	484	2.850	0.946	1.000	5.000

The statistical results show that in terms of Marriage Rational View, female college students major in science and technology > those major in humanities; in terms of Marriage Emotional View, female college students major in humanities > those major in science and technology. This indicates that female students studying humanities treat marriage emotionally while female students studying science and engineering treat marriage rationally, which may be related to the characteristics of their disciplines. Students major in science and engineering pay attention to logic and tend to treat their feelings with a rational attitude. However, students studying humanities pay more attention to the expression and feeling of emotion. In terms of Love Persistence, female college students studying science and engineering > those studying humanities. In terms of Love Intimacy, female college students studying humanities > those studying science and engineering. This shows that majors could lead to different views on love and marriage. Female college students in humanities have been exposed to different cultures and are more open-minded, while female college students in science are more traditional and conservative in their view of love and marriage, and are willing to change their original plans for their lover.

4.1.2 Hypothesis 2: There Are Significant Differences in Love Inclusiveness of Female College Students from One-Child and Non-One-Child Families

Table 8. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Love Inclusiveness	Between Groups	0.02	0.839
	Within Groups	236.502	
Marriage Cultural View	Between Groups	8.548	0.000
	Within Groups	205.826	
Love Persistence	Between Groups	4.419	0.010
	Within Groups	317.768	
Love Commitment	Between Groups	1.926	0.034
	Within Groups	206.136	

From the output table, we see that the corresponding p-value is 0.839. This means we don't have sufficient evidence to say that there is a statistically significant difference between the Love Intimacy of only child and non-only child. Since this p-value is not less than 0.05, we reject hypothesis 2.

However, when conducting the data, we found that being an only child or not is significantly related to female college students' Marriage Cultural View, Love Persistence, and Love Commitment. From the output table, we can see that the corresponding p-value is 0.001. We can assume with 99.9% certainty that only-child and non-only child have different Marriage Cultural View. The corresponding p-value is 0.010. We can assume with 99% certainty that only-child and non-only child have different Love Persistence. The corresponding p-value is 0.034. We can assume with 96.6% certainty that only-child and non-only child have different Love Commitment.

Table 9. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Marriage Cultural View	Only-child	205	3.683	0.660	1.000	5.000
	Non-only child	279	3.414	0.649	1.000	5.000
	Total	484	3.528	0.666	1.000	5.000
Love Persistence	Only-child	205	2.832	0.768	1.000	5.000
	Non-only child	279	3.025	0.843	1.000	5.000
	Total	484	2.943	0.817	1.000	5.000
Love Commitment	Only-child	205	2.802	0.685	1.000	5.000
	Non-only child	279	2.930	0.630	1.000	5.000
	Total	484	2.876	0.656	1.000	5.000

It is clear from the data that only-child female college students have higher scores in the Marriage Cultural View, which indicates that only-child female college students are more likely to accept different marriage cultures. The non-only female college students have higher scores in relationship persistence and relationship commitment, which indicates that the non-only female college students are more likely to include their other half in their plans and are willing to change their existing plans for their partners.

The possible reason is that non-only female college students are more accustomed to living with their peers and are quicker to adopt living with their partners when they fall in love. Female college students who are the only child will consider more factors. According to the Society Ecosystems Theory, female college students are part of the microsystem and the family is part of the mesosystem. Mesosystem will influence the microsystem. As the only child in the family, an only-child female college student receives more attention from her family than a non-only female college student. Therefore, an only-child female college student will consider more family-related factors when conducting their plan.

4.1.3 Hypothesis 3: Love experience Has a Significant Impact on the Five Dimensions of Female College Students' Views on Love and Marriage

Table 10. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Love persistence	Between groups	8.172	0.002
	Within groups	314.015	
Love Commitment	Between groups	6.312	0.001
	Within groups	201.750	

The data show that female college students with different relationship experiences have significant differences in two of the dimensions - Love Persistence and Love Commitment - in terms of their love outlook. Among them, the p-value of female college students' love experience on Love Persistence is 0.002, and we have 99.8% certainty that relationship experience has a significant effect on relationship persistence; the p-value of female college students' major on relationship commitment is 0.001, and we have 99.9% certainty that relationship experience has a significant effect on relationship commitment. And there is no significant effect of different love experiences on Love Intimacy, relationship dependence, and Love Inclusiveness. From the above, it can be concluded that hypothesis three partially holds.

Table 11. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Love persistence	never been in love	228	2.925	0.805	1.000	5.000
	have been in love but currently single	163	2.825	0.781	1.000	4.500
	being in love	93	3.194	0.860	1.000	5.000
	total	484	2.943	0.817	1.000	5.000
	never been in love	228	2.805	0.592	1.000	4.000
Love Commitment	have been in love but currently single	163	2.825	0.781	1.000	4.500
	being in love	93	3.108	0.744	1.000	5.000
	total	484	2.876	0.656	1.000	5.000

According to the statistics, on the score of Love Persistence, those who are being in love > those who have never been in love > those who have been in love but currently single; on the score of Love Commitment, those who are being in love > those who have been in love but currently single > those who have never been in love. This shows that female college students who are immersed in love present a more positive attitude toward love; female college students who are in love are more willing to pay for each other in love, and female college students who have been in love have further thought about their feelings after learning from their previous experience, and pay more attention to considering their own feelings in love. The score of Love Commitment of female college students who have never been in love is much lower than that of female college students with love experience, which also shows that female college students who have never been in love do not think that losing love is a thing that will bother them and have a more negative vision of the future of love.

4.2 Analysis of the Correlation Between the Behavior of Shipping CP and Female College Students' Views on Love and Marriage

4.2.1 Hypothesis 4: The frequency of shipping homosexual CP shows difference in Marriage Cultural View

Table 12. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Marriage Cultural View	Between Groups	3.474	0.013
	Within Groups	166.963	
Marriage Rational View	Between Groups	8.374	0.003
	Within Groups	298.317	
Love Persistence	Between Groups	7.613	0.004
	Within Groups	282.278	

From the output table, we see that the corresponding p-value is 0.013. We can assume with 98.7% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on homosexual couples also have different Marriage Cultural Views.

We also found that shipping same-sex CP is significantly related to Marriage Rational View and Love Persistence. From the output table, we can see that the corresponding p-value is 0.003. We can assume with 99.7% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on homosexual couples also have different Marriage Rational Views. The corresponding p-value is 0.004. We can assume with 99.6% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on homosexual couples also have different Love Persistence.

Table 13. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Marriage Cultural View	Never	25	3.360	0.729	1.000	4.500
	Sometimes	83	3.446	0.579	2.000	5.000
	Usually	317	3.629	0.633	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.578	0.634	1.000	5.000
Marriage Rational View	Never	25	3.580	0.731	2.000	5.000
	Sometimes	83	3.392	0.797	1.000	5.000
	Usually	317	3.126	0.860	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.205	0.850	1.000	5.000
Love Persistence	Never	25	3.360	0.729	2.000	5.000
	Sometimes	83	3.018	0.871	1.000	5.000
	Usually	317	2.839	0.810	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.905	0.827	1.000	5.000

Specifically, female college students who shipped same-sex CP with high frequency also scored high on their marital culture views. Hypothesis 4 holds. The reason for this is those female college students with a high frequency of same-sex CP can access more sexual minority cultures and have a higher chance of being exposed to diverse marriages.

Female college students who often ship same-sex CP show a weaker Marriage Rational View and weaker Love Persistence. Same-sex CP shippers run counter to the dominant concept of marriage in China. They stand against the traditional family concept. All this indicates that female college students who often ship same-sex CPs will pay more attention to their personal feelings in love relationships, and they will be more self-motivated.

Since same-sex marriage is not legal in China, same-sex relationships are mostly transient. Same-sex couples always focus on enjoying the moment and less on planning the future. As a result, female college students who enjoy shipping same-sex couples also treat their relationships as “living in the present and having fun in time”, so they earn weaker Love Persistence.

4.2.2 Hypothesis 5: Female College Students Who Like Shipping Heterosexual CP Are Inclined to Think that Marriage Is the Destination of Love

Table 14. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Marriage Predictional View	Between Groups	2.281	0.042
	Within Groups	150.482	
Love Persistence	Between Groups	13.625	0.000
	Within Groups	276.265	
Love Inclusiveness	Between Groups	4.030	0.013
	Within Groups	193.720	

From the output table, we see that the corresponding p-value is 0.042. We can assume with 95.8% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on heterosexual couples also have different Marriage Predictional Views.

We also found that shipping heterosexual CP is significantly related to Love Persistence and Love Inclusiveness. From the output table, we can see that the corresponding p-value is 0.001. We can assume with 99.9% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on heterosexual couples also have different Love Persistence. The corresponding p-value is 0.013. We can assume with 98.7% certainty that female college students with different shipping frequencies on heterosexual couples also have different Love Inclusiveness.

Table 15. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Marriage Predictional View	Never	28	3.464	0.769	1.000	4.500
	Sometimes	262	3.622	0.554	2.000	5.000
	Usually	135	3.741	0.637	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.649	0.600	1.000	5.000
Love Persistence	Never	28	2.625	0.857	1.000	4.500
	Sometimes	262	2.803	0.797	1.000	5.000
	Usually	135	3.159	0.823	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.905	0.827	1.000	5.000
Love Inclusiveness	Never	28	1.714	0.700	1.000	3.500
	Sometimes	262	1.973	0.653	1.000	4.000
	Usually	135	2.107	0.719	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	1.999	0.683	1.000	5.000

It can be found that the frequency of shipping heterosexual CP is positively correlated to Marriage Predictional View among female college students, so hypothesis 5 holds.

The higher frequency of shipping heterosexual CP among female college students indicates that they have a higher recognition of the traditional concept of marriage. They own a conservative attitude toward marriage. They hope that they can marry their other half. That is why they have higher scores in Marriage Predictional View. At the same time, when college students ship couples frequently, they will witness a lot of conflicts between couples which may subconsciously lead to a better knowledge of how to solve conflicts and disagreements, and they will be more tolerant of other's shortcomings, so they are more inclusive in their relationships. The traditional concept of marriage has a deeper impact on female college students who ship heterosexual couples. They will think more for their other half and are willing to change their plans for their lovers. They hope to maintain a long-term and stable relationship and get married eventually, so their Love Persistence is high.

4.2.3 Hypothesis 6: The degree of affection for CP is positively correlated with Love Intimacy

Table 16. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Love Intimacy	Between Groups	3.869	0.042
	Within Groups	393.487	
Love Dependence	Between Groups	5.845	0.029
	Within Groups	512.118	

From the output table, we see that the corresponding p-value is 0.042. We can assume with 95.8% certainty that female college students with different degree of affection for CP also have different Love Intimacy.

We also found that the degree of affection for CP is significantly related to Love Dependence. From the output table, we can see that the corresponding p-value is 0.029. We can assume with 97.1% certainty that female college students with different degree of affection for CP also have different Love Dependence.

Table 17. Mean value

		SUMMARY				
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Love Intimacy	low-likability	196	2.763	0.953	1.000	5.000
	high-likability	229	2.954	0.974	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.866	0.968	1.000	5.000
Love Dependence	low-likability	196	2.880	1.058	1.000	5.000
	high-likability	229	3.120	1.135	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.010	1.105	1.000	5.000

It can be found that female college students with a high degree of affection for CP present high Love Intimacy. Hypothesis 7 therefore holds.

The degree of fondness for CP is mainly reflected in the material and spiritual investment in their favorite CP to seek a one-sided intimate relationship, including producing related works for CP, spending money, recommending them to other people, and having strong emotional reactions. The degree of affection for CP may reflect the material and spiritual investment of female college students in intimate relationships. Such female college students are willing to pay for their other half. Therefore, a high degree of affection for CP presents the characteristics of high Love Intimacy. Female college students with high affection for CP show high Love Dependence. The reason is that the degree of affection for CP presents unilateral spiritual dependence, and these female college students don't care about profit and loss. They just want to gain inner satisfaction by investing in them. Therefore, the degree of affection for CP among female college students is positively correlated with relationship dependence.

4.2.4 hypothesis 7: The Act of Disassembling CP Is Negatively Correlated with Marriage Loyal View and Positively Correlated with Love Inclusiveness

Table 18. Descriptive Statistics of the act of disassembling CP

Descriptive Statistics			
	Average	StDev	N
The act of disassembling CP	2.79	1.207	425
Marriage Loyal View	2.7593	0.71397	484
Love Inclusiveness	2.0217	0.69978	484

Table 19. The result of correlation analysis

Correlation			
		Marriage Loyal View	Love Intimacy
The act of disassembling CP	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.038	0.147**
	Sig.(P)	0.437	0.002
	N	425	425

Note: ** P<0.01, the correlation is significant

Through correlation analysis, the data showed that female college students engaged in the act of separating CP and their Marriage Loyal View showed a negative correlation, but the correlation was not significant; while female college students engaged in cp-breaking behavior and relationship inclusiveness showed a positive

correlation, $P < 0.01$, and the correlation was 0.147, indicating that female college students engaged in the act of separating CP and Love Inclusiveness had a significant positive correlation, so hypothesis 7 partially holds.

Table 20. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Love Inclusiveness	Between Groups	3.494	0.023
	Within Groups	194.256	
Marriage Cultural View	Between Groups	7.259	0.000
	Within Groups	163.179	
Marriage Emotional View	Between Groups	2.214	0.002
	Within Groups	71.925	
Love Persistence	Between Groups	5.899	0.013
	Within Groups	283.992	
Love Intimacy	Between Groups	12.598	0.001
	Within Groups	384.758	

According to the ANOVA analysis, the p-value of the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CP for Love Inclusiveness is 0.023, and we are 97.7% sure that the act of separating CP influences Love Inclusiveness.

In addition, we also found that the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CPs was also significantly different from Marriage Emotional View, Marriage Cultural View, Love Intimacy, and Love Persistence.

The data showed that The p-value of the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CPs for Marriage Emotional View is 0.002, and we are 99.8% sure that the act of separating CPs has an influence on Marriage Emotional View; The p-value of the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CPs for Marriage Cultural View is 0.001, and we are 99.9% sure that the act of separating CPs has an influence on Marriage Cultural View; The p-value of the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CPs for Love Intimacy is 0.001, and we are 99.9% sure that the act of separating CPs has an influence on Love Intimacy; The p-value of the frequency of female college students' willingness to separate their own CPs for Love Persistence is 0.013, and we are 98.7% sure that the act of separating CPs has an influence on Love Persistence;

Table 21. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Love Inclusiveness	Never	75	1.853	0.696	1.000	4.000
	Sometimes	234	1.983	0.620	1.000	4.000
	Usually	116	2.125	0.774	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	1.999	0.683	1.000	5.000
Marriage Cultural View	Never	75	3.460	0.630	1.000	5.000
	Sometimes	234	3.511	0.610	1.000	5.000
	Usually	116	3.789	0.640	2.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.578	0.634	1.000	5.000
Marriage Emotional View	Never	75	3.320	0.408	3.000	5.000
	Sometimes	234	3.280	0.379	2.000	4.500
	Usually	116	3.448	0.477	1.500	5.000
	Total	425	3.333	0.418	1.500	5.000
Love Persistence	Never	75	2.873	0.806	1.000	4.500
	Sometimes	234	3.002	0.800	1.000	5.000
	Usually	116	2.728	0.868	1.000	4.500
	Total	425	2.905	0.827	1.000	5.000
Love Intimacy	Never	75	2.827	0.998	1.000	5.000
	Sometimes	234	2.742	0.931	1.000	5.000
	Usually	116	3.142	0.973	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.866	0.968	1.000	5.000

We found that on the Marriage Cultural View and Love Inclusiveness score, usually separating CP > sometimes separating CP > Never separating CP, which shows that people who often remove their CP are more avant-garde, open and tolerant.

“CP Cleanliness”, in fact, is that the CP of two people with irreplaceable, and does not accept other people involved in the relationship of the CP. We found that female college students with “CP cleanliness” have lower scores in Marriage Cultural and Love Inclusiveness, which indicates that female college students with “CP cleanliness” are more traditional and conservative in marriage, and they are less tolerant of their lover in relationship, and cannot accept the existence of “triangle” or the behavior of getting back together with their ex.

4.2.5 Hypothesis 8: The Frequency of Substituting into CP Is Positively Correlated with Love Intimacy

Table 22. The result of variance analysis

ANOVA			
		SS	P-value
Love Intimacy	Between Groups	0.522	0.456
	Within Groups	396.833	
Love Commitment	Between Groups	3.355	0.006
	Within Groups	186.615	
Love Persistence	Between Groups	7.796	0.001
	Within Groups	282.094	
Love Dependence	Between Groups	9.666	0.005
	Within Groups	508.296	

According to the ANOVA test, we found that the behavior of whether one would substitute herself into one of the CPs was not significantly related to Love Intimacy, so hypothesis 8 was rejected. However, we unexpectedly found that this behavior was significantly related to relationship persistence, relationship commitment, and relationship dependence in relationship perceptions.

The data showed that the P-value of the significance of whether female college students would substitute themselves into one of the CP for relationship persistence is 0.001, and we are 99.9% sure that the behavior of substituting themselves into one of the CP had an effect on Love Persistence; the P-value of the behavior of whether female college students would substitute themselves into one of the CP for love involvement is 0.006, and we are 99.4% sure that the behavior of substituting themselves into one of the CP had an effect on Love Dependence; the P-value of whether female college students will substitute themselves into one of the CPs for Love Dependence is 0.005, and we are 99.5% sure that the behavior of substituting themselves into one of the CPs has an effect on Love Dependence.

Table 23. Mean value

SUMMARY						
		N	Average	StDev	Minimum	Maximum
Love Intimacy	willing to substitute into CP	255	2.837	0.979	1.000	5.000
	unwilling to substitute into CP	170	2.909	0.953	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.866	0.968	1.000	5.000
Love Commitment	willing to substitute into CP	255	2.794	0.829	1.000	5.000
	unwilling to substitute into CP	170	3.071	0.798	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	2.905	0.827	1.000	5.000
Love Persistence	willing to substitute into CP	255	2.792	0.686	1.000	5.000
	unwilling to substitute into CP	170	2.974	0.630	1.000	4.500
	Total	425	2.865	0.669	1.000	5.000
Love Dependence	willing to substitute into CP	255	2.890	1.122	1.000	5.000
	unwilling to substitute into CP	170	3.190	1.056	1.000	5.000
	Total	425	3.010	1.105	1.000	5.000

The data show that in the scores of Love Persistence, Love Intimacy, and love dependency, female college students who would substitute themselves into the CP relationship are all higher than those who do not substitute themselves into it. We believe that when some people ship their CP, they actually project their longed-for relationships onto the CP and like the mode of getting along between their CP, so these people are likely to substitute themselves into the relationship and imagine how they will behave in the relationship. This also leads

to the possibility that this part of female college students will be more influenced by the CP they ship, so in the three dimensions of Love Persistence, Love Intimacy, and Love Dependence, they show significant differences from female college students who will not substitute themselves into the CP.

5. Conclusion

In this study, we first analyzed the overall situation of female college students' view of love and marriage and analyzed it from ten dimensions. Then, we explored the overall situation of female college students' shipping situation in terms of the frequency and the degree of affection for CP (couple). We combined female college students' love and marriage views with their majors, family composition, and love experiences to conduct a one-way analysis of variance to investigate the relationship between female college students' views of love and marriage and demographic variables. And then, we combined female college students' love and marriage views with the different types of CP to conduct a one-way analysis of variance to investigate whether there were differences in the love and marriage views of female college students who ships different types of CP. Finally, we also analyzed whether there were differences in the marriage views of female college students in terms of their different degrees of affection and behaviors towards CP. Accordingly, we analyzed the causes of all the above findings to form a moderate study on the mutual influence of shipping CP and female college students' view of love marriage, which includes the following points.

First, the overall situation of female college students' view of love marriage is good. Female college students have a positive attitude toward marriage from five dimensions. Among them, the mean value of the Marriage Emotional View is the largest, which indicates that most female college students prefer a state with independence and freedom. The mean value of the Marriage Rational View is the smallest, which shows that female college students tend to put both sides of the relationship in an equal position when dealing with conflicts. Female college students also have a positive attitude toward relationships. Among them, the mean number of relationship inclusiveness is the smallest, indicating that most female college students cannot tolerate their partners' emotional betrayals. Overall, female college students pay more attention to their personal feelings in relationship choice and do not make their marriage partner the center of their future life.

Secondly, the proportion of female college students shipping couples is high. From the previous discussion, it can be seen that female college student who ships couples occupy 88% of the survey sample, among which 327 female college students ships CP with high frequency, accounting for 68%. 73.3% of female college students are willing to do reproduction for CP; 77.3% of them are likely to spend money for CP; 96.2% of them say they will feel strong emotional movement when they ship couples.

Third, there are significant differences between views of love and marriage in the variables of major, family composition, and love experience. Among them, there are great differences between majors and the Marriage Emotional View, Marriage Rational View, Love Persistence, and Love Intimacy. Only-child and non-only children are greatly different in Marriage Cultural Views, Love Persistence, and Love Commitment; Female college students with different love experiences are greatly different in Love Persistence and Love Commitment. All above may be due to the different mindsets, growing environments, and experiences of these female college students. Consequently, they have different attitudes toward love and marriage.

Fourth, we explore the different performances of the frequency of different types of CP on the marriage outlook of female college students, where we divide the types of CP into same-sex and opposite-sex. It is found that female college students who usually spend time on shipping same-sex CP perform better in terms of Marriage Cultural View, which indicates that the more they spend time on shipping same-sex CP, the more they think same-sex marriage should be legal and the more they aspire to free love. This is also related to the fact that they think that they should pay more attention to their emotional expressions and feelings in love and marriage, and they are more open-minded, and they are more willing to enjoy the present moment rather than long-term planning for love. On the other hand, female college students who usually spend time on opposite-sex CP are more conservative and traditional, they hope marriage is the end of courtship, expect long-term love, and will pay more attention to each other's feelings and change themselves for their lover, which is also related to the fact that they pay more attention to the traditional marriage model - heterosexual marriage. So they perform better in terms of Love Persistence and Love Inclusiveness.

Fifth, we discussed the differences in the degree of affection for CPs, whether they would break up their CPs, and whether they would substitute themselves into the CP relationship in the expressions of female college students' views on love and marriage. Here we combine the degree of affection for CP into two levels, like and like very much. Female college students who are very fond of their CP are willing to spend money for their CP, produce related works, share their CP with others. They perform better in Love Intimacy, which is due to their greater material and emotional inputs. The act of breaking CP up is to ship one of their own CP with others and make similar emotional investment in them. To our surprise, only 17.6% of people never break their CP, this part of the population is called "CP cleanliness". They show a traditional and conservative tendency in the view of

love and marriage and cannot accept the situation of “love triangle” and “getting back together with ex”. 82.4% of female college students who like shipping CP will take the initiative to break their own CP, which also shows that they think their CP is “free” and they don’t need to be locked together with each other. These people gain higher score in Love Inclusiveness, and they are eager to fall in love freely. The CP is a kind of “psychological projection”, which is a way of projecting one’s desire for love onto CP. We found that 40% of the female college students would put themselves into the CP they like, while 60% would not. The act of substituting into CP is actually a kind of imagination of love, which leads to the higher scores of Love Persistence, Love Commitment, Love Intimacy and Love Dependence.

6. Suggestions

It is necessary to regulate the network CP community online, to curb the CP behavior or speech that causes adverse effects. However, it is also needed to maintain a certain degree of freedom in the community, so as to avoid the user’s rebellious psychology which might result in a negative network atmosphere. Female college students need to maintain a rational attitude when shipping CP and do not invest too much energy and money in it, which may cause personal property losses and academic regression.

The country needs to continuously improve marriage laws and policies, pay attention to the protection of women’s rights and interests, and alleviate the fear of contemporary young people about marriage. Parents should imperceptibly convey the correct value of marriage and love to their children from an early age and communicate their views with examples in real life and online life. The school attaches great importance to the education of love and marriage for students. Special lectures on love and marriage can be held regularly to take current affairs topics that students are interested in as examples to enhance students’ acceptance. What’s more, strengthen students’ sexual knowledge reserve, so that students have more understanding of Love Intimacy, and can treat intimate relationship rationally. Students can set up marriage and love discussion communities, exchange ideas on marriage and love, actively help students who encounter difficulties and confusion to solve problems, share marriage and love failure cases so that everyone can take lessons.

7. Research Limitations and Prospects

Because male college students rarely ship CP, the research cannot get the difference between males and females on views of love and marriage. This paper focuses on the relationship between CP behavior and female college students’ marital views, so it cannot get the relationship between CP behavior and same-sex and opposite-sex.

There are a large number of research on the concept of love and marriage, but there are few pieces of research on the behavior of shipping CP. At present, there is no research on the relationship between the behavior of shipping CP and the concept of love and marriage. Therefore, this study lacks a specific theoretical basis in this field, and can only be supplemented by various literatures on related dimensions.

The behavior of shipping CP is the product of age, with variability, so this paper can only be classified and analyzed according to the most representative and most common behavior of shipping CP, and cannot predict the behavior of shipping CP may appear in the future and its impact the view of love and marriage.

The behavior of shipping CP will vary from person to person. The behavior of shipping CP studied in this paper is the behavior under the broad concept, and the specific behaviors cannot be studied.

In the future, the research on the relationship between the behavior of shipping CP and female college students’ views on love and marriage can be expanded to more dimensions of the views on love and marriage, such as the dimensions of fertility not involved in this paper, for a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis. In addition, men’s views of love and marriage could be expanded. What’s more, the specific behavior of shipping CP can be subdivided, so the connotation of shipping CP can be enriched under the broad concept. And the research of shipping CP and the marriage view of female college students can be refined to provide theoretical support for later scholars.

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