THESIS TITLE:

Regulating Hostility Arising From Relational Harm: A Structural Equation

Model Across Four Cultures

Abstract

The present study investigated the psychological mechanisms behind the

regulation of hostile emotional response to interpersonally triggered harm.

Expanding from two previously established models (Quigley & Tedeschi, 1996),

which showed that anger in response to being harmed was a result of harm,

justification, intention and blame, new models were put forward by including

familiarity with the harmdoer as an additional, socially relevant factor. To

examine the cross-cultural generalizability of the processes, 869 individuals

were recruited from Hong Kong, Japan, US, and Germany. Their self-reports

concerning a recalled incident in which they had been harmed were analyzed

using multisample SEM analyses. Our findings showed that one of the expanded

models showed a satisfactory fit to the data in all four cultures (CFI>.90). While

the final model was applicable to all four cultures, cultural variability was shown

in some links. Research implications and future directions were discussed.

摘錄

本研究探討我們在受到人際傷害後，如何控制忿怒和敵意的程度。建基於兩個已成立的模型（就是一個以受傷害程度、可辯護程度、傷害意向和責備程度來預測忿怒程度的模型），本論文把「受害者與傷害者的相熟程度」引入，並提出兩個新的模型。為了檢視這兩個模型的跨文化普及性，本研究的調查對象分別來自香港、日本、美國和德國，合共 869 人。他們被邀請去回想以往一件曾被人傷害的事情，並在問卷中回答有關這事件的一些問題。這些自我報告是以多個樣本的方法分析。結果顯示，其中一個更新的模型在全部四個文化中都符合數據，達到令人滿意的表現。最後，本文對研究結果的意義及未來研究方向作出討論。