

聚合文化视角下自我构念的动态性特征*

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摘 要

关键词 ; ;
分类号 B849:C91

1 引言

(self-construal)
τ (Cross, Hardin, & Gercek-Swing, 2011) ↓ ε , ε
θ (Cross et al., 2011; Markus & Kitayama, 1991) ↓
ε , ε
(Brewer & Chen, 2007; Cross et al., 2011; Markus & Kitayama, 1991) ↓ , Markus Kitayama
J , J ;
É “ (ε)
, , ε
ζ θ , ↓ κ,
(ε)
, ε A ,
(Markus & Kitayama, 1991) ↓ ,
J (“Ω ,
2011; Brewer & Chen, 2007; Cross et al., 2011), Cross
ε Markus Kitayama

ε , , ,
Cross , ε
τ ε Ъ τ
(Cross et al., 2011) ↓ Brewer Chen (2007)
ζ τ – ζ τ ε , ζ τ
ζ τ ζ τ ,
θ ε
θ ε
J ε ,
θ ε J
ε ; ε
ε (Mok & Mor
ε
based Acculturation) (C
Harris Bond, 2008) ↓
ε
ε ε
ε ,

: 2016-07-18
* ε (2016M591018),
(12AZD116) ↓
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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \varepsilon & & \cup & & \text{"} & \\ & & & & & & \\ , & N & & \cup & & \text{"} & \end{array}$$

Oyserman (2009)

ε , φ “ ” ,
 ,
 ;
 “ ” ,
 , φ
 $\hat{E}$ φ , φ
 “ Θ φ ε φ
 $\downarrow$, φ
 “ Ω ε (Oyserman &
 Lee, 2008; Wang et al., 2013; Xi et al., 2016) $\downarrow$

6 自我构念动态性的影响因素

et al., 2015)↓, (Morris
3 ↓ 4
ε (1) ↓ ; (2)
↓ ; (3)
ζ τ ; (4) ↓

6.1 多元文化经历

F , A
 F (Vaske, 2014) ,
 3
 Θ , 3 , 3
 ; (Zuo & Han, 2013),
 3 S , É
 3 É (Gardner et al.,
 2004; Xi et al., 2016) ,
 3 ()
 3 (Ж) ,
 3 É É 3 3 ,
 É 3
 (Gardner et al., 2004) , 3
 A ,
 3 , 20 3 3 ,
 20 (twenty statements test,
 TST), 3 3
 , 3 Θ ; ,
 3 TST
 3 3 Θ ;

et al., 2016) TST Θ ; , ε $\downarrow$ ε (Xi S , e $\hat{E}$, $\downarrow$

6.2 文化认同

(Bi-Cultural Identities) (Cheng & Lee, 2013; Haritatos & Benet-Martinez, 2002) ↓
 ;
 Ω
 (Chen et al., 2008; Hong et al., 2016; Mok & Morris, 2012) ↓

(Cheng et al., 2006) ↓

6.3 非本质主义观念

$\zeta \tau$ (essentialism)
 $\ddot{\imath}$, $\circ$ $\zeta \tau$
 $\mathcal{U}$ $\circ$
 $\ast \wr$, $\zeta \tau \Omega$ ε $\circ$ $\dot{\mathcal{E}}$ $\wr \circ$
 (Chao, Chen, Roisman, & Hong,
 2007; Park, Banchevsky, & Reynolds, 2015) $\downarrow$
 Chao

, ζ τ , ę
 , S ↓
 , Ж ɔ
 ζ τ , ɔ ,
 ɔ A S ,
 S (No et al. 2008) ↓ ,
 ζ τ
 , ζ τ ,
 ε ɔ Ě ɔ ,
 ɔ ; ↓

6.4 文化智力

ɔ ę , Ang (2007)
 ɔ (cultural intelligence, CQ)
 ę ↓ ɔ
 ; , ɓ ρ

serotonin transporter promoter polymorphism, 5-HTTLPR) A

,
 ε (Pluess, Belsky, Way, & Taylor, 2010) ↓

5-HTTLPR
 κ (Ma, Li et al., 2014) ↓ 5-HTTLPR A

↓ 5-HTT (long)
 (short) H,

H,

κ ,

The diagram illustrates the genetic architecture of a trait, showing the relationships between various genes and proteins. The diagram is organized into several clusters and pathways, with arrows indicating interactions and lines indicating connections. The diagram is a complex network of nodes and edges, representing the genetic architecture of a trait.

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The dynamic characteristic of self-construal: A polycultural perspective

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Abstract: Influenced by cultural diversity and interaction, an individuals' self-construal develops a dynamic characteristic. Based on the polycultural perspective, the researchers found that dynamic self-construal could develop at cognitive, motivational, and emotional levels, and proposed the theories of dynamic constructivist approach of culture as well as culture as the situated cognition. Multicultural experience, cultural identity, non-essentialism, and cultural intelligence were identified as influential factors of dynamic self-construal. While the current literature suggests that the dynamic self-construal has a potential neural and biological basis, the present paper called for further exploration into the psychological, neural, and biological aspects of dynamic self-construal.

Key words: polyculturalism; dynamic self-construal; multicultural experience; culture priming