

The Coexistence and Domain Superiority Processing of Dual Autonomy: Decreasing Common Method Variance with Message Discernment

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By using objective dependent variables (performances on messages discernment) as criteria, the aims of this article are to reexamine the coexistence and domain-superiority claims of dual autonomy model (DAM) in two successive studies. The results showed that (1) all two studies reconfirmed the domain-superiority claim of DAM by manifesting that individuating autonomy was greater associated with the performance on message discernment in intrapersonal domain situation, however relating autonomy was greater associated with the performance on message discernment in interpersonal domain situation; (2) the effects of situation manipulations could be found only within the adolescents who have higher corresponding autonomous capacity; this means that individuating autonomy and relating autonomy could be coexisting within an individual and an individual is capable of switching these two autonomy in different situations appeal (in study 2A and study 2B); (3) even under the situations in activating the pursuing of individuating/relating related goal, if the adolescences who do not hold the corresponding autonomous capacity, when compare to the adolescents of control group, they still cannot perform higher messages discernment significantly in the task (in study 2B). That is, the extent of performance on messages discernment was the outcome of the interacting effect between situational activation and individual's autonomous capacity.

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