

Abstract

A theoretical model is constructed that aims at investigating the relations among Relational-Interdependent Self-Construal (RISC), Dyadic Perspective Taking (DPT) and Relationship Satisfaction (Rsat). It was hypothesized that the relationship between self-construal and perspective taking is mediated by three variables, namely Dyadic Interaction Memory (DIM), Guilt-Proneness Emotion (GPE) and Relationship-Enhancing Motive (REM). Perspective taking was predicted to have a direct effect on satisfaction. Questionnaires were used for assessment and 150 university students were recruited as participants. Results of the structural equation analysis reveal that the original model was generally supported as the relationship between self-construal and perspective taking was mediated by emotion and motive. Perspective taking was found to have a direct impact on satisfaction. The goodness of fit of the original model was significantly improved after the addition of a direct path from motive to satisfaction, indicating that motive has a direct and strong effect on satisfaction. The present study enables us to obtain a more thorough understanding on the interrelations among these variables and provide some implications on designing counseling programs for couples.