

PO1-80: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN PERFORMING GOAL-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR

Anna HAKONJANYAN, Meri Grigoryan, Svetlana Harutyunyan, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*

Personal sovereignty (PS) is a person's ability to maintain personal boundaries and determines good social adaptation (Nartova-Bochaver, 2008). Based on this concept, we put forward a hypothesis that personal sovereignty is in interrelation with goal-directed behavior. The sample included undergraduate students from different specializations (N = 435; 137 males and 298 females). Personal Psychological Sovereignty Questionnaire (Nartova-Bochaver, 2010) and Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (Higgins, 1997) were used. The analysis revealed correlation between the PS construct and both self-regulatory orientations: prevention ($r=0.248$, $p\leq 0,01$) and promotion ($r=0.229$, $p\leq 0,01$). However, correlations between various subscales of PS and regulatory focuses were different. Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that sovereignty of values is best predictor both for promotion and prevention, but unlike promotion focus, sovereignty of habits was a second predictor for prevention focus. Results suggest that values as indication of personal boundaries carry a regulatory function. Further studies will address mediation effect between values and promotion vs. prevention regulatory orientations.

PO1-81: NEUROTICISM MODERATES THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SELF-DISCREPANCIES AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Ryan Y. HONG, Widyasari Triyono, Pearlyn S. Ong, *National University of Singapore*

Self-discrepancy theory posits that people experience emotional consequences when they perceive discrepancies between their actual and possible selves. However, the extent to which people react emotionally to these self-discrepancies (i.e., ideal, ought, and undesired) may be a function of individual differences in Neuroticism. Across both experimental (Study 1; $N = 155$) and correlational designs (Study 2; $N = 139$) involving college students, the authors demonstrated that Neuroticism moderated the discrepancy-emotion associations such that high Neuroticism individuals showed elevated depression and anxiety symptoms when their self-discrepancies were activated. The heightened symptoms were maintained over time. Negative repetitive thoughts (i.e., rumination and worry) were examined as potential mediating mechanisms between the Discrepancy \times Neuroticism interaction and symptoms. Partial support was obtained in that rumination mediated between undesired Discrepancy \times Neuroticism interaction and anxious/depressive symptoms.