

科技部人文社會科學研究中心
跨領域整合型研究計畫之前置規劃案成果報告

道歉的行為與腦神經機制探究

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中文摘要

近年來，腦認知科學的研究成果相當豐碩，對於大腦在語言理解、表達與學習所扮演的角色已有深入的瞭解。然而在大腦和語言相關的研究文獻中，多數的研究成果檢視處理有關語音、語詞、語法及語意等範疇的腦神經機制，探討言談行為 (speech act) 的腦神經機制之研究較少。而現有檢視大腦與言談行為 (speech act) 的相關研究多聚焦於腦傷病患與一般人大腦處理的語用表達或理解的差異 (e.g., Sorokera, Kasherb, Giorac, Batorib, Corna, Gila and Zaidel, 2005; Tesink, Buitelaar, Petersson, van der Gaag, Kan, Tendolkar, and Hagoort, 2009)。少數檢視一般人的大腦與言談行為 (speech act) 表達或理解的研究多僅探討「請求語」(requesting) (e.g., Egorova, N., Shtyrov, Y., Pulvermüller, 2013; Egorova, Pulvermüller, and Shtyrov, 2014; Egorova, Shtyrov, Pulvermüller, 2016)。其他的言談行為如道歉語、拒絕語、感謝語等則少有學者探討其腦神經基礎。語言包含了語音、語詞、語法及語意等範疇，瞭解處理這些部份的腦神經機制的確有其重要性。然而語言最重要的功能還是溝通。為能更深入的了解語言和大腦的關係，實有必要進一步檢視大腦在人類溝通時處理表達或理解訊息的腦神經機制為何。本整合型專題研究計畫之前置規劃案擬檢視 1) 冒犯情境嚴重程度與被冒犯者社會地位判斷的腦神經機制及 2) 處理不同道歉策略的腦神經機制是否有差異

關鍵字：道歉語、冒犯嚴重程度、社會地位、磁振造影

Abstract

The research literature on cognitive neuroscience of language now boasts a large number of studies providing rich description of neural correlates of word, sentence, semantic processing (e.g., Canolty, et al. 2007; Hernandez, Woods & Bradley, 2015; Lee, Booth & Chou, 2015; Rama, Sirri & Serres, 2013; Tsai, et al., 2006).

Nevertheless, research on neural mechanism of pragmatic processing has progressed at a much slower pace. Among the limited number of studies investigating neural basis of pragmatic processing, most compared neural differences between healthy individuals and individuals with language impairment (e.g., Happe, 1993; Ozonoff and Miller, 1996; Soroker et al., 2005; Tesink et al., 2009; Wang, Lee, Sigman, Dapretto, 2006; Mason et al., 2008; Weylman, Brownell, Roman & Gardner, 1989). Since the field of neuropragmatics is still in its infancy, many aspects of pragmatics have not been explored. The neural basis of processing the speech act of apology is one such area. The number of research on the neural correlates of speech act

processing is scant and mainly focuses on the investigation of the speech act of request and naming (e.g., Egorova, Shtyrov, Pulvermuller, 2013; Egorova, Pulvermuller, and Shtyrov, 2014; Egorova, Shtyrov, Pulvermuller, 2016). How the speech act of apology is represented in human brain is largely unknown. This project attempts to fill the gap.

Keywords: fmri, apology strategy, social status, severity of offense