

行政院國家科學委員補助專題研究計劃成果報告

姿勢動作與口語溝通

Gesticulation and Speech Communication

計劃類別： 個別型計劃 整合型計劃

計劃編號： NSC 89-2411-H-004-002

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計劃主持人： 徐嘉慧

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1 中文摘要

「姿勢動作」指說話者自然產生的身體動作，主要是手與臂。本研究為期三年，主要探討在會話裡說話者自然產生的身體姿勢，如何在時間、語意和語用方面結合所對應的語句，以表達說話者所要傳達的訊息。

第一年的首要工作是分析跟語句有關的姿勢動作。根據分析資料，探討了兩個基本議題。第一是分類問題。姿勢動作可分為五類：「iconic 姿勢」、「metaphoric 姿勢」、「deictic 姿勢」、「spatial 姿勢」、「beat」。第二個議題是共時性。研究發現姿勢動作跟語句大多同時產生，這有助於訊息傳達。這些研究結果為第二年及第三年的研究建立了基礎。

關鍵詞：姿勢動作，口語溝通，姿勢種類，姿勢的語意，姿勢的語用。

Abstract

This is a three-year project that studies how gestures cooperate with speech temporally, semantically, and functionally in managing communicational information. Gesticulation refers to the idiosyncratic spontaneous movements of the hands and arms, which accompany speech with context-dependent meaning and use.

In the first year, the preliminary work was transcribing the speech-associated gestures in conversation. With the gestural information, the basic issues of categorizing gestures, and

the temporal synchrony of gesture and speech were discussed. First, five gestural types of gesticulation have been identified, namely 'iconic gestures', 'metaphoric gestures', 'deictic gestures', 'spatial gestures', and 'beats'. Second, gestures were found in close temporal synchrony with the flow of speech to increase comprehension. These results are fundamental to the studies in the following years.

Keywords: gesticulation, speech communication, gesture types, semantic aspect of gesticulation, pragmatic aspect of gesticulation.

2 Purpose of the study

When people talk face-to-face, they often create spontaneous gestures, including the hands and arms, the head and face, and the eye gaze. These bodily movements play an important role in communication, as they cooperate with speech to express meaning. Thus, the linguistic data alone do not always provide a complete view of the message that the speaker intends to convey. Gesticulation in this study refers to the idiosyncratic spontaneous movements of the hands and arms, which accompany speech with context-dependent meaning and use. Since gesticulation has received little systematic research in Chinese discourse, it will be studied for three years in order to understand the relationship between hand movements and speech. How do they cooperate temporally, semantically, and functionally in managing communicational information? For the first year, two basic issues are addressed: (1) How many types of gestures can be identified and categorized? (2) Are gestures in close temporal synchrony with the flow of speech?

3 Preliminaries

Without gestural information, transcribing

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