要旨

手がかり情報への視線移動の抑制が認知処理に及ぼす影響

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ヒトはなにかを抑制されるとその抑制された対象に興味や関心が湧き実行してみたいと思 うことがある. 実際, 行動の抑制がその後のパフォーマンスに影響を与えた例が報告されてい る (Yohoshu et al, 2006; Mischel, 1972). しかし, 抑制された行動をその後実際に行うこ とによって生じる影響については検証されておらず、本研究ではこれを検証した、実験では抑 制状態をコントロールするため、手がかりを用いて行なった、手がかりは周辺視野に提示し、 手がかりには課題に対する答えが描画してある. 実験では手がかりを提示する条件(手がか りあり条件)と手がかりを提示しない条件(手がかりなし条件)を設定し行なった. 手がか りへの視線移動を抑制し、その後ターゲットへ視線を動かし、文字識別課題を行った。手がか りの位置(右, 左), 手がかり提示時間 (0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0 s), ターゲットの文字 (O, Q), ターゲットの位置(右,左)の32条件をランダムに提示した。また、コントロール実験とし て,手がかり文字を提示しない条件(手がかりなし条件)も同様の方法で行った.その結果, 手がかりあり条件のみ、提示時間が長くなるにつれて反応時間が速くなり、特に提示時間が 長くなるほど反応時間の短縮が顕著に見られた。また、手がかりなし条件と比較すると、短時 間提示 ($0.1 \mathrm{~s}$) の場合は、かえって反応時間が遅くなる結果になった。補足実験を行ったとこ ろ、被験者は手がかり文字の取得にある程度成功していたことが明らかになった. そのため反 応時間が速くなったことが考えられる.また.短時間提示(0.1 s)において文字識別自体に反 応時間の違いは見られず、手がかりによる認知的な影響は無かった. よって視線移動という 反応自体に遅れが生じた可能性が考えられる. 以上により、 行動抑制下であっても取得可能な 情報は有効に処理され、その後の行動に促進的な効果が見られた. 一方で情報を取得しにく い場合は、行動自体に負の影響を及ぼすことが示唆された.

キーワード 抑制, 手がかり, 視線移動

Abstract

Effects of inhibition of eye movement toward the cue on cognitive processing

If some behavior is inhibited people rather become interested in it and often rather want to do it. The effect that inhibition of an action affects the following performance has been reported by several studies (Yohoshu et al, 2006; Mischel, 1972). However, there is no study that how the inhibited behavior is influenced when it is actually performed after the inhibition. Thus, the effect of the performance was investigated in this study. To control the existence of inhibition, the cue stimuli which showed the answer of the letter recognition task (cue condition) or the stimuli with no information for the task (no cue condition) were presented in peripheral visual area. Participants were inhibited to move their eyes while the cue stimuli were presented. After the cue stimuli disappeared and target stimuli appeared, they moved their eyes to judge what letter the target was. In each trial, conditions for position of the cue stimuli (left, right), the duration of the cue presentation (0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0 s), the letter for the target (O,Q), and the position of the target (left,right) were randomly determined. The participants also conducted the letter recognition experiment in the same way under no cue condition. As a result, only cue condition showed the significant effect of the duration time and the reaction time became faster as the duration time became longer. As an additional experiment showed that participants could recognize the letter of the cue stimuli especially in longer duration condition, the effect of the better recognition

of the letter with longer duration time should make the reaction time shorter. Also, reaction time for the shortest duration of cue stimuli (0.1 s) was significantly longer than that in no cue condition. As another additional experiment which require no eye movement showed no significant difference of reaction time for the recognition of letter of target stimuli between cue condition and no cue condition, the manipulation of the inhibition may have caused the longer reaction time for the eye movement behavior itself. These results suggest that the information related to the task was processed effectively even in the situation that the direct behavior to get the information was inhibited and promoted the following performance to get the information while if it was difficult to get the information, the performance of the behavior became worse.

key words Inhibition, cue, eye movement