## イメージ・トレーニングの認知的メカニズムに 関する基礎的研究

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## A Fundamental Study on the Cognitive Mechanisms of Imagery Training

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## **ABSTRACT**

Two experiments were conducted to investigate the cognitive mechanisms of imagery training using an image reconstrual task (Experiment 1) and a guided image transformation task (Experiment 2). Both experiments examined how performance in these tasks is affected by participants' drawing action and imagery ability. The critical factor for performance quality was image formation in the reconstrual task and image operation in the transformation task. The results show that in both tasks the performance of good imagers is relatively accurate under both nonaction and drawing action conditions. On the other hand, under the drawing action condition in both tasks the performance of poor imagers is similar to that of the good imagers, but less accurate under the nonaction condition. It is suggested by the results that imagery ability is functionally equivalent to drawing action in imagery tasks. The results also suggest that the formation and operation of mental imagery is intimately linked to motor programs, that motor programs can be activated by drawing action, and that such activation induces performance enhancement in imagery tasks. Accordingly, it is implied that the Psychoneuromuscular Hypothesis may be more appropriate to a fundamental theory for imagery training than the Symbolic Perceptual Hypothesis, and that a slight action or an intention of acting might enhance imagery training for poor imagers. Finally, a model of the underlying imagery processes in imagery training is proposed.

## 要旨

イメージ・トレーニングの認知的メカニズムを 検討するために2つの実験が行われ,描画動作と イメージ能力が, イメージにおける多義図形反転 課題(実験1)と,誘導イメージ課題(実験2) の成績に及ぼす効果が検討された.その結果,高 イメージ群の成績は,描画動作の有無にかかわら ず高かったが,低イメージ群は描画動作がある時 に限って,高イメージ群と同等の成績であり,動 作がない場合は低成績であった.これらの結果は, イメージ能力が描画動作と同等の機能を有してい ること,およびイメージの形成,操作が運動プロ グラムと密接に関連しており, そのプログラムが 描画動作によって活性化され,イメージ課題の成 績の向上を導くことを示すものと考えられる.こ のような解釈に基づき, Psychoneuromuscular 理論 の方が, Symbolic Perceptual 理論よりも妥当であ り、低イメージ群のためのイメージ・トレーニン グとしては,運動もしくは動作意図の随伴が有効 であろうという示唆がなされた.また,最後に, イメージ・トレーニングの基礎をなすイメージ処 理過程のモデルが提案された.