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山岡記念財団 第9回若者文化シンポジウム

日本舞楽鑑賞時の感情的反応に関する日独文化比較研究

A Comparative Study of Japanese and German Cultures on Emotional Responses to Japanese Bugaku

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自己紹介

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Major 感情心理学,実験美学 (Empirical Aesthetics)

Keywords 美的感情,美的体験,俳句,日本文化,感動 (体験),曖昧性

Like コーヒー,旅行,サウナ,映画,カラオケ,ライブ・コンサート, 美術館,ボードゲーム,NFTアート,献血,フライドポテト etc.

4年前にも登壇させて頂きました!

I was also a speaker four years ago!





前回は大学院生の時の俳句の研究をさせて頂きましたが,今回は雅楽! Last time I studied haiku poetry as a graduate student, and this time it is Gagaku! 1 研究の背景・目的

Background and aims

2 研究1 Study 1

3 研究2 Study 2

4 考察・結論

Discussion and conclusion

1 研究の背景・目的

Background and aims

2 研究1 Study 1

3 研究2 Study 2

多考察・結論

Discussion and conclusion

実験美学(美学・アートの心理学)

Empirical Aesthetics (Psychology of Aesthetics and Arts)

- ・心理学 (時に生理学,神経科学) の手法を用いて,「美しい」と感じる人のこころを解明することを目指す
- ・その題材はさまざま (絵画,映画,書道,etc.)

Using psychological (physiological and neuroscientific) methods, this area aims to elucidate the emotion "beauty"

The subjects of investigation vary, including paintings, films, calligraphy, and more.



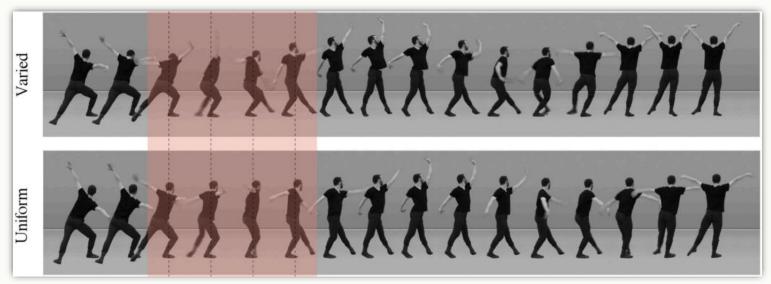


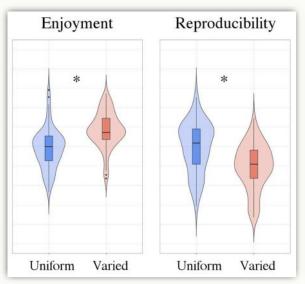


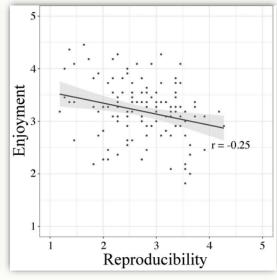
ダンスを対象にした実験美学

Empirical Aesthetics on dance

- ・近年,ダンスを題材にした研究が盛り上がりつつある (e.g., Rose et al., 2022)
- ・例:一定速度と速度変化ありのダンスを評価 (Orlandi et al., 2020)
 - ▶ 速度変化ありの方が楽しさの評価が高く,再現可能性の評価が低い
- Dance research has gained increasing attention in recent years (e.g., Rose et al., 2022)
- Example: Evaluating dances at constant speed vs. with speed variations (Orlandi et al., 2020)
- ▶ Dances with speed variations were rated higher in enjoyment but lower in reproducibility







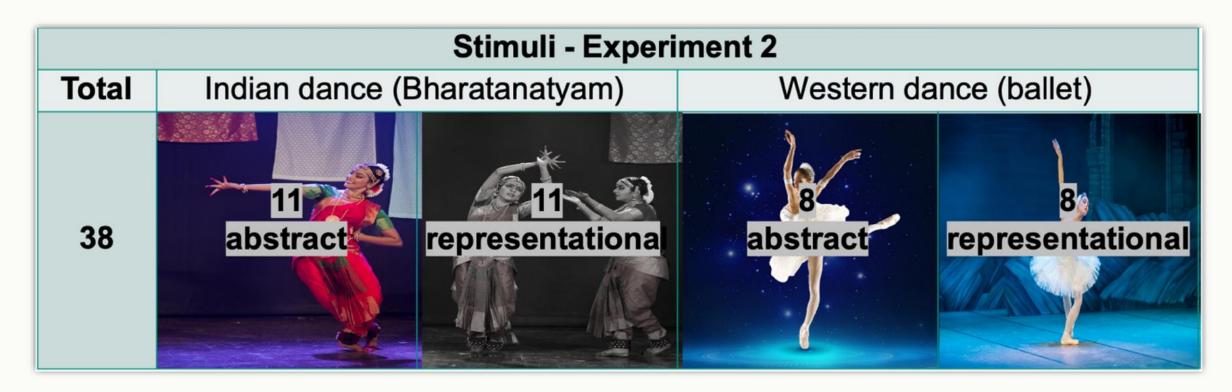
Orlandi, A., Cross, E. S., & Orgs, G. (2020). Timing is everything: Dance aesthetics depend on the complexity of movement kinematics. *Cognition*, 205, 104446.

Rose, D., Müllensiefen, D., Lovatt, P., & Orgs, G. (2022). The Goldsmiths Dance Sophistication Index (Gold-DSI): A psychometric tool to assess individual differences in dance experience. *Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts, 16*(4), 733–745.

ダンス鑑賞の文化比較

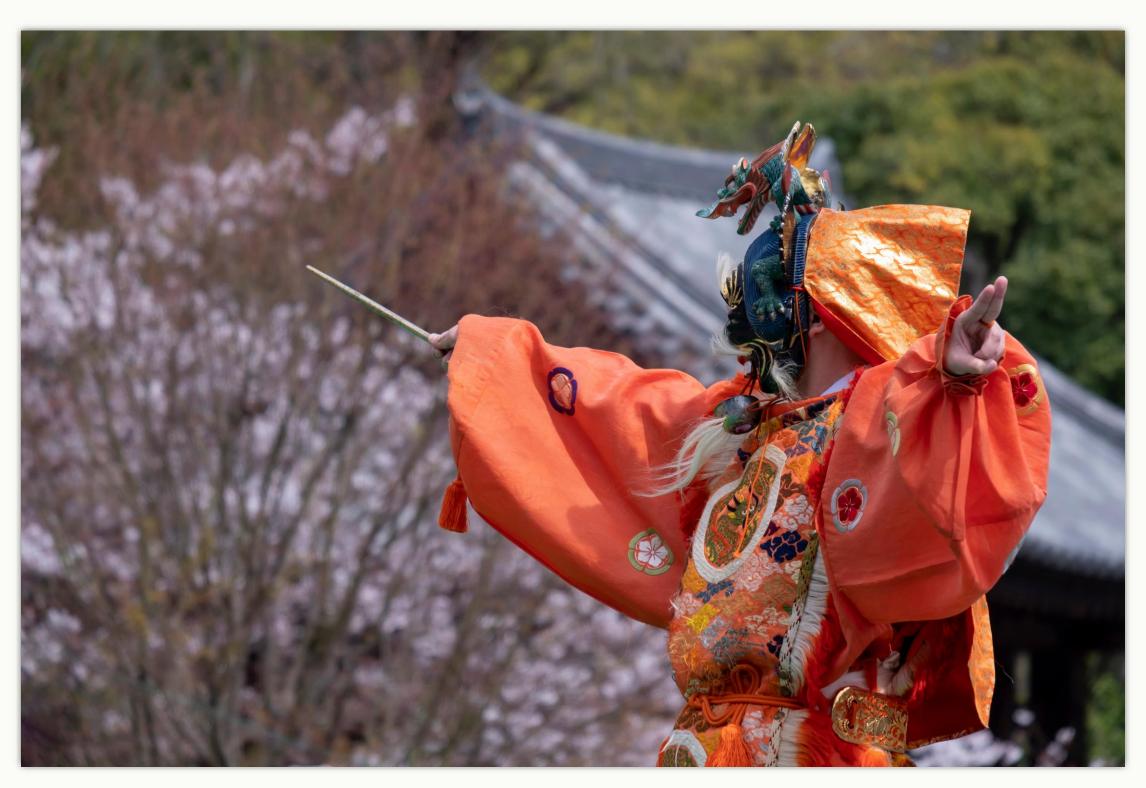
Cultural comparison on dance appreciation

- ・文化によって、ダンスの見方、評価が異なる (e.g., Darda & Cross, 2022)
 - ▶インド人はインドのダンスをより好み、ヨーロッパの人はバレエをより好む (専門家ではこのバイアスは見られない)
- Dance perception and evaluation vary across cultures (e.g., Darda & Cross, 2023)
 - ▶ Indians prefer Indian dance while Europeans prefer ballet (this bias is not observed among experts)



雅楽とは何か?

What is Gagaku?



雅楽とは何か?

What is Gagaku?



高校時代,雅楽部でした!

I was in the Gagaku Club in high school!

「還城楽」という舞を

踊りました!

I performed

"Genjoraku" dance!





3つの管楽器のうち, 篳篥 を吹いていました

Among the three wind instruments, I played the hichiriki

日本独特のリズム・間

Japanese unique rhythm and Ma

- ・間(ま):日本の伝統音楽では、リズムが一定ではなく、時間間隔が伸縮 することが特徴 (Daikoku & Yumoto, 2020)
- ・適切な間によって、ダンスの表現が豊かになり、より深い感情的・身体的な共鳴・一体感が生まれる (Tseng et al., 2021)
- ▶ 日本人に独特で、ドイツ人は同じように感じない可能性
 - Ma: In traditional Japanese music, rhythm is not constant, with characteristic stretching and contracting of time intervals (Daikoku & Yumoto, 2020)
 - Appropriate "ma" enriches dance expression and creates deeper emotional and physical resonance and unity (Tseng et al., 2021)
- ► This may be unique to Japanese people, and Germans might not feel the same way

Daikoku, T., & Yumoto, M. (2020). Musical expertise facilitates statistical learning of rhythm and the perceptive uncertainty: A cross-cultural study. Neuropsychologia, 146, 107553.

本研究の目的

The aims of present study

日本人とドイツ人の雅楽の舞に対する印象の違いを検討する

Examining the differences in impressions of Gagaku dance between Japanese and German

具体的には、

- ・楽しさや美しさの印象に違いがあるか?
- ・ 舞への違和感や動きの理解の違いがあるか?
- ・違和感や動きの理解が楽しさなどの印象をどのように変えるか?

などを検討する

Specifically:

- Are there differences in impressions of enjoyment and beauty?
- Are there differences in sense of incongruity or understanding of movements?
- How do sense of incongruity and understanding of movements affect impressions such as enjoyment? etc.

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3 研究2 Study 2

多考察・結論

Discussion and conclusior

ドイツで雅楽を学ぶ人たち

People learning Gagaku in Germany

- ・アンケート:ドイツケルンで雅楽を練習する人たち7名
- ・インタビュー:雅楽を指導する日本人の先生1名(志水美郎先生)
- Survey: 7 people practicing Gagaku in Cologne, Germany
- Interview: 1 Japanese Gagaku instructor (Dr. Yoshiro Shimizu)





質問項目

Question items

- ・雅楽の舞(舞楽)を鑑賞した時、どのような印象を持ちましたか?
- ・その時の印象や感情を5つの形容詞で表現してください。
- ・雅楽の舞はバレエなどの西洋の伝統的なダンスとどのような違いがあると思いますか?
- ・(インタビューのみ) 雅楽を日本とドイツで演奏した経験をお持ちですが、 ドイツでの反応はいかがでしたか?
- · What was your impression when you saw the gagaku dance? Please describe as specifically as possible.
- Please describe in five adjectives the impressions and feelings you had when you saw the gagaku dance.
- How do you think gagaku dances differ from traditional Western dances e.g. ballet?
- (Only interview) You have experience performing gagaku in both Japan and Germany. What was the reaction like in Germany?

「印象的」「崇 高」「畏敬」など 感銘を受けた

舞楽への印象

Impression towards gagaku dance

「流れるような」 「ゆっくり」「穏 やかな」動き

1	D Text answer	Five adjectives answer
	l Very meaningful and elegant, harmonious movements.	harmonious, elegant, calm,
		flowing, soothing
2	2 The impression varied depending on which dance was being	impressive, concentrated, free,
	performed. Generally, it was very fascinating. The	synchronized, flowing
	movements, especially those executed by multiple dancers,	
	carried a lot of tension without being strenuous.	
(3 Very precise and controlled movements; the whole body	strong, determined, elegant,
	was tense; the body imitated/incorporated the played music.	precise, controlled
4	4 Very precise, meticulously detailed, majestic, very	powerful, grand, determined,
	controlling, unusual due to the grimace mask.	detailed, sublime
	5 It is a slow dance with flowing movements that partly gave	rounded, impressed, slow, 「非常に正確」
	me a symmetrical and synchronous impression. It has a	flowing relaxing
	trance-like impression for me with repetitive movements. It	「緻密に細部ま
	has something calming and conclusive about it. It is an entire	で作り込まれて
	dance with a lot of body control.	いる」
(6 Interesting.	I don't know.
,	7 Slow, mechanical, elegant, little variation.	fascination, awe, inspiration,
		expectant

① 研究の背景・目的 Background and aims

2 研究1 Study 1

3 研究2 Study 2

多察·結論

実験方法

Experimental methods

- ・参加者
 - ・ 日本人392名 (平均年齢44.16歳, CrowdWorksで募集)
 - ・ ドイツ人409名 (平均年齢33.14歳, Prolificで募集)
- ・手続き:舞楽を動画で鑑賞し、さまざまな観点で評価を行う

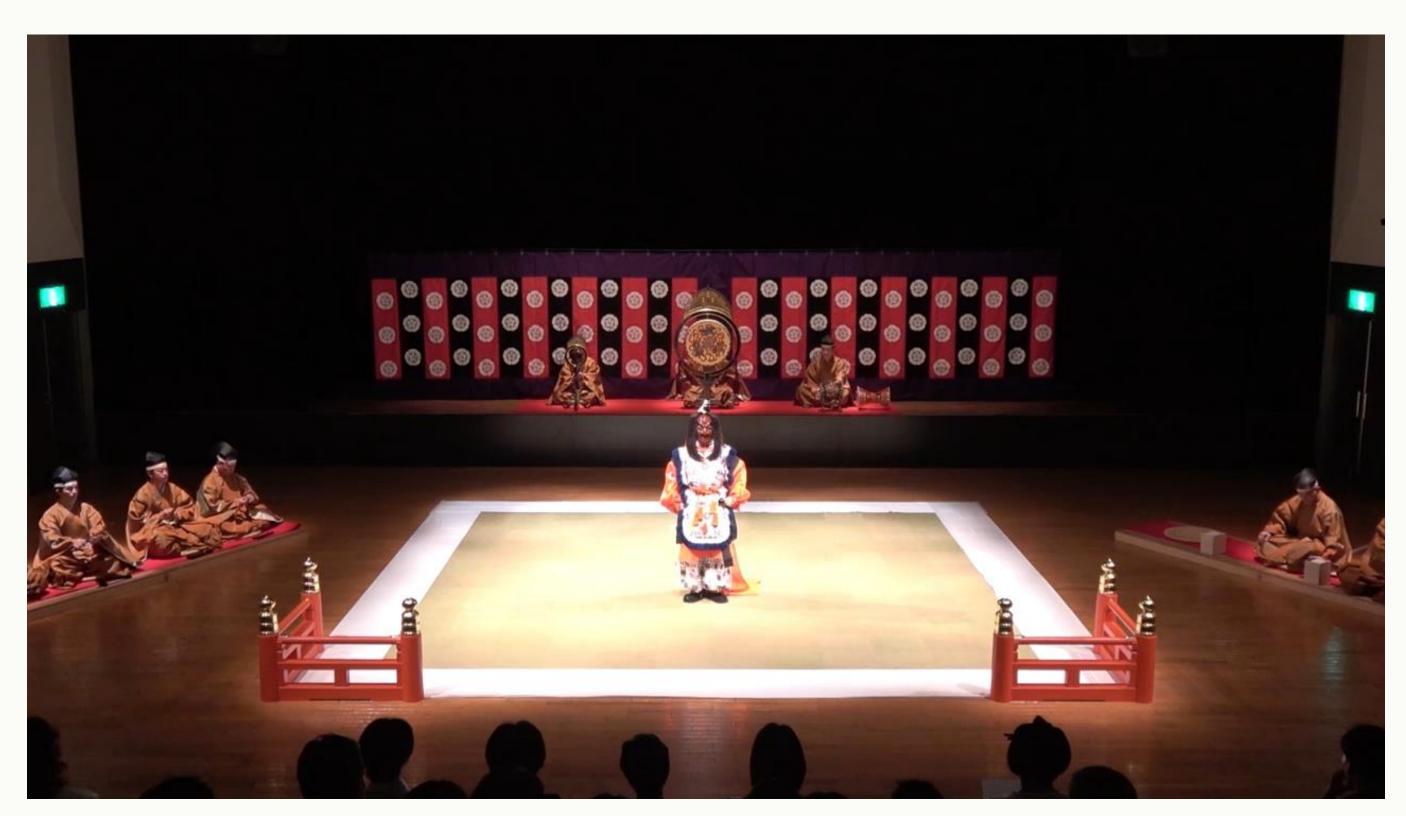
評価に使用する形容詞は研究1を参考に作成した

The adjectives used for evaluation were created based on Study 1

- Participants
 - 392 Japanese people (average age 44.16 years, recruited through CrowdWorks)
- 409 German people (average age 33.14 years, recruited through Prolific)
- · Procedure: They watch gagaku dance videos and evaluate from various perspectives

舞樂:胡飲酒

Gagaku dance: Koinshu



質問項目

Question items

- ・舞の評価:「その舞を美しいと感じる」「その舞が好きだ」「その舞を楽しんだ」「畏敬の念を抱く」「崇高な感覚を覚える」「動きは正確で細やかだと感じる」「構成は理解しやすいと感じる」など39項目
- 個人特性:「曖昧性への態度尺度 (Lauriola et al., 2016)」「ゴールドスミスダンス洗練度指標 (Rose et al., 2022)」「美的体験欲求尺度 (Lundy et al., 2010)」など
- Dance evaluation: 39 items including "I find the dance beautiful," "I like the dance," "I enjoyed the dance," "I feel awe," "I feel a sense of sublimity," "The movements in the gagaku dance are precise and detailed," "The structure of the gagaku dance is easy to understand," etc.
- Individual traits: "Attitude toward Ambiguity Scale (Lauriola et al., 2016)," "Goldsmith Dance Sophistication Index (Rose et al., 2022)," "Desire for Aesthetics Scale (Lundy et al., 2010)," etc.

Lauriola, M., Foschi, R., Mosca, O., & Weller, J. (2016). Attitude Toward Ambiguity: Empirically Robust Factors in Self-Report Personality Scales. Assessment, 23(3), 353-373.

Lundy, D. E., Schenkel, M. B., Akrie, T. N., & Walker, A. M. (2010). How important is beauty to you? The development of the Desire for Aesthetics Scale. *Empirical Studies of the Arts, 28*(1), 73-92.

Rose, D., Müllensiefen, D., Lovatt, P., & Orgs, G. (2022). The Goldsmiths Dance Sophistication Index (Gold-DSI): A psychometric tool to assess individual differences in dance experience.

因子分析

Factor analysis

その舞が好きだ

I like the gagaku dance.

その舞を楽しんだ

I enjoyed the gagaku dance.

•

畏敬の念を感じる

I feel a sense of awe

崇高な感覚を覚える

I feel a sense of the sublime.

好み Preference

超越的体験 Transcendent Experience 優美さ Gracefulness

調和と構造

Harmony and Structure

動きの理解

Movement Comprehension

結果① 平均値の比較

Result 1: Comparison of means

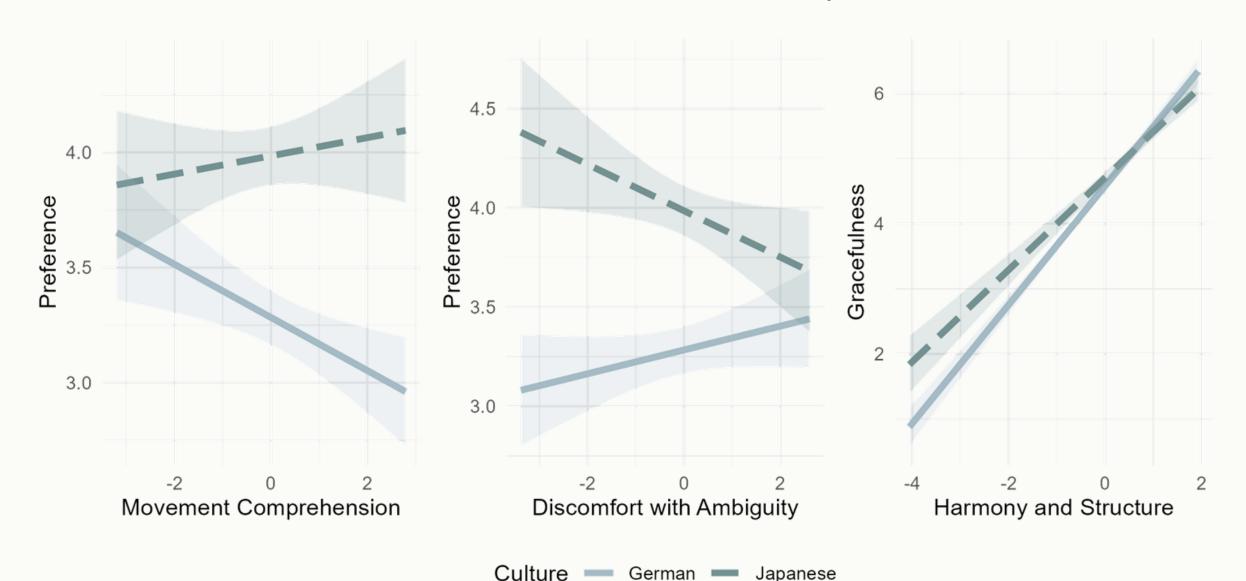


- ・好み, 超越的体験, 優美さ, 調和と構造: 日本人 > ドイツ人
- ・動きの理解:ドイツ人 > 日本人

- Preference, Transcendental Experience, Gracefulness,
 Harmony and Structure: Japanese > German
- Movement Comprehension: German > Japanese

結果② 2変数の関係を文化が調整

Result 2: Cultural moderation of the relationship between two variables



日本人:動きの理解と好みの関連なし

ドイツ人:動きの理解が高いほど好みが低い

Japanese: No correlation between movement comprehension and preference

German: Higher movement comprehension correlates with lower preference

日本人:曖昧さが不快な人ほど好みが低い

ドイツ人:曖昧への不快感と好みの関連なし

Japanese: People who find ambiguity uncomfortable show lower preference

Germans: No correlation between discomfort with ambiguity and preference

調和と構造が高いと優美さも高い:その 影響はドイツ人の方が大きい

Higher harmony and structure correlates with higher gracefulness: this effect is stronger among Germans

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2 研究1 Study 1

3 研究2 Study 2

多等・結論

Discussion and conclusion

舞の印象の文化差

Cultural differences in impressions of gagaku dance

- ・好み、超越的体験、優美さ、調和と構造の評価は日本人の方が高い
 - ▶ 雅楽の音楽や独特のリズム (間) に親しみを感じていた (Daikoku & Yumoto,

2020; Tseng et al., 2021)

- ・予想に反して、動きの理解はドイツ人の方が高い
 - ▶ 分析的認知処理で1つひとつの動きを理解しようとした (Masuda et al., 2008)
- · Japanese people rated preference, transcendental experience, gracefulness, harmony and structure higher
 - ► They felt familiarity with gagaku music and unique rhythm (ma) (Daikoku & Yumoto, 2020; Tseng et al., 2021)
- · Contrary to expectations, Germans showed higher understanding of movements
 - ► They tried to understand each individual movement through analytical cognitive processing (Masuda et al., 2008)

Masuda, T., Gonzalez, R., Kwan, L., & Nisbett, R. E. (2008). Culture and aesthetic preference: Comparing the attention to context of East Asians and Americans. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 34*(9), 1260-1275.

舞の印象の文化差

Cultural differences in impressions of gagaku dance

- ・日本人は、曖昧性への態度が雅楽の舞の好みに影響しやすい
- ・ドイツ人は、動きの理解度が影響しやすい(理解できる程評価が低い)
 - ▶コンテンポラリーダンスにおいて、曖昧さや分からなさをそのまま楽しむという研究と整合性が高い (Lee et al., 2025)
- ・調和は優美さを高めるがドイツ人において影響がより大きい
 - ▶ 日本人は不協和でもより楽しめる (Daikoku & Yumoto, 2020; Hitsuwari & Nomura, 2022)
- · Japanese people's attitudes toward ambiguity tend to influence their preference for gagaku dance
- For Germans, movement comprehension has more influence (higher comprehension leads to lower appreciation)
 - ► This is highly consistent with research showing that in contemporary dance, people enjoy ambiguity and incomprehensibility as they are (Lee et al., 2025)
- Harmony enhances gracefulness, but the effect is greater among Germans
 - ► There may be more Japanese people who can enjoy dissonance (Daikoku & Yumoto, 2020; Hitsuwari & Nomura, 2022)

限界点と将来の方向性

Limitations and future directions

- ・尺度の回答傾向に文化特有の違いが見られたため、数値の差が完全に文 化的な違いを反映しているとは限らない
 - ▶ 今後、尺度の調整や文化比較のための新たな尺度開発の必要性
- ・雅楽の舞は動画とライブで印象が大きく異なる可能性がある
 - ▶ 実際に動画とライブの違いを示したダンス研究 (Jola & Grosbras, 2013)
- Cultural-specific differences were observed in scale response tendencies, so numerical differences may not fully reflect cultural differences
 - Future need for scale adjustment or development of new scales for cultural comparison
- · Impressions of gagaku dance may differ significantly between video and live performance
 - ► Some dance research has demonstrated differences between video and live viewing (Jola & Grosbras, 2013)

結論

Conclusion

日本人とドイツ人の雅楽の舞に対する印象には違いがある

Impressions of gagaku dance differ between Japanese and German

- ・好みや優美さ、調和はリズムや動きに親しみのある日本人の方が高い
- ・動きの理解は分析的認知を行うドイツ人の方が高い
- ・好みに影響を与える要素は文化によって異なる(日本人は曖昧性への態度,ドイツ人は動きの理解)
- Japanese people, who are more familiar with the rhythm and movements, rate preference, gracefulness, and harmony higher
- · Germans, who engage in analytical cognitive processing, show higher movement comprehension
- Factors influencing preference differ by culture (Japanese: attitude toward ambiguity, Germans: movement comprehension)

お聴きくださりありがとうございました!

Thank you for your attention!

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