剣道における上段の構えに転向した際の困難について

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【目的】

本研究では、剣道において中段の構えから上段の構えに転向したものが感じた困難の要因及びその構造を明らかにするとともに、性差についても検討することを目的とする.

【方法】

本研究では高校時代に中段の構えから上段の構えに転向し、3年以上経過して現在も上段の構えを継続している大学生男子12名、女子13名を対象に、事前アンケートを行った後に、半構造化インタビューを行った。インタビュー内容を全て文字起こしし、逐語化した. 博士前期課程5名でKJ法によって分析し、さらにフリーソフトウェアKH Coder3で共起ネットワークと対応分析を行った.

【結果】

KJ法によってグループ編成をし、32の小グループと8の中グループ、4つの要因に構造化され、それらをネーミングした。4つの要因の内容から、「技術的要因」「学習環境要因」「身体的要因」「心理的要因」と名付けた。共起ネットワークでは、男子は、58の語と70の線によって、10のサブグラフが作成され、女子は、40の語と63の線によって、6のサブグラフが作成された。また、女子のみでは、「すり足」「難しい」「出る」「筋力」「面」「感じ」「出来る」「練習」の8の語がサブグラフに含まれない語としてあらわれた。対応分析では、男子では、「片手小手」や「変わる」「指導」「素振り」「勝つ」「動画」、女子では、「アドバイス」や「すり足」「高い」「打てる」「出す」「出る」「逆」「右足」などが原点から遠い場所に位置していた。グラフの原点に近いあたりに位置している語は、「打つ」「教える」「手首」「振る」「出来る」「先生」などの語があった。

【結論】

「技術的要因」,「学習環境要因」,「身体的要因」,「心理的要因」,の4つの要因が明らかになり,8の中グループと32の小グループから構造化され,上段に転向することで困難だと感じる要因は,「技術的要因」が最も多かった.男子は「技術的要因」の「基本的動作の相違」による困難が特徴的であり,女子は「学習環境要因」による困難が特徴的であった.

Difficulty in case of converting to "jodan no kamae"

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[Purpose]

This research aims to clarify relevant factors that contribute to the difficulty of converting from "chuudan no kamae" to "joodan no kamae" and to explore its structure together with gender differences.

[Methods]

In this research, we conducted semi-structured interviews following preliminary questionnaires with 12 male and 13 female university students who had converted from "chuudan no kamae" to "jodan no kamae" during high school, and who had maintained the stance for more than three years. All interview responses were transcribed and analyzed verbatim. The data were analyzed using the KJ method, and in addition, co-occurrence network and correspondence analysis were performed using the free software KH Coder 3.

[Results]

Through the KJ method, the data were categorized into 32 small and 8 mid-sized groups and 4 factors named "technical factors," "learning environmental factors," "physical factors," and "psychological factors." The co-occurrence network analysis identified 58 words and 70 lines, which formed 10 sub-graphs, while 40 words and 63 lines formed 6 sub-graphs. Common keywords across both genders included "maai," "opponent," "can hit / hit," "difficult," and "close." Male and female students have respective words of characteristics. The correspondence analysis revealed common characteristic words, such as "hit," "teach," "list," "swing," "doable," and "teacher." Characteristic words of male students included "katate-kote," "change," "coach," "suburi," "win," and "video," while those of female students included "advice," "suriashi," "high," "can hit," "perform," "move forward," "reverse," and "right foot."

[Conclusion]

The analysis identified four factors—technical, learning environment, physical, and psychological. After analyzing the structured 8 mid-sized and 32 small groups, the technical factor appeared most frequently, and participants reported it as the most challenging when converting to "joordan." A key distinction for male students was the "difference in basic motion" within the technical factor, while for female students, the difficulty was within the learning environment.