

## 剣道競技における打突前の動作に対する視線行動

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### 【目的】

剣道競技における実戦的な場面を想定し、打突意図の有無を課題としながら、熟練度および課題の違いによる視線行動の特徴を明らかにすることを目的とした。

### 【方法】

眼球運動測定装置(Nac社製アイマークレコーダーEMR ACTUSSmodeST790)を用いて視線を計測した。対象者はJ大学に所属する男子大学生12名、女子大学生8名計20名とし、高校・大学時代に全国大会出場経験がなく、週2回稽古を行っている者を剣道中級者群、高校・大学時代に全国大会出場経験があり、週5回稽古を行っている者を剣道上級者群に分類し、各群男子大学生6名、女子大学生4名計10名とした。

### 【結果】

熟練度に関わらず中段の構え・上段の構えに対する視支点の注視領域の観察課題・打突意図課題においては、面部中央が最も多かった。中段の構え・上段の構えに対する視支点の注視割合の観察課題・打突意図課題においては、熟練度間で違いは見られなかった。視支点の注視割合は、打突意図課題が観察課題よりも有意に注視割合が高い結果を示した。

### 【結論】

この研究より、面部を中心としながら頭部幅に視点が置かれていることが判明した。中級者群・上級者群ともに構えに関わらず相手に対して、相手の顔を中心とした遠山の目付けを行っていると推測できる。また、実戦を想定した場面において、打突意図の有無は注視割合に影響を与えることが示唆された。試合では相手の動きをいち早く察知するため、相手を観察する時よりも視線が1箇所集まると推測できる。

## Gaze behavior for pre-striking actions in kendo competitions

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### [Purpose]

To measure the eye movements of kendo players in response to the pre-striking action of the opponent and to clarify the variations and characteristics of these eye movements based on their skill level.

### [Methods]

Eye movements were measured using a Nac EMR ACTUSSmodeST790 Eye Mark Recorder. Twenty participants, 12 male and eight female university students from J University, were classified into two groups—intermediate kendo players who had never participated in a national tournament in their high school or university years and practiced kendo twice weekly, and advanced kendo players who had participated in a national tournament in their high school or university years and practiced kendo five times weekly. The total number of participants in each group was ten—six male and four female university students.

### [Results]

Irrespective of skill level, the most common gazing area for the observation and strike intention conditions for the middle and upper stances was the center of the face. Variations in the gazing area of the fulcrum point for the striking intention condition for the upper stance were observed between the proficiency levels. No differences in the percentage of gazing at the fulcrum point for the observation and strike intention conditions for the middle and upper stances were noted between the proficiency levels.

### [Conclusion]

From the findings of this study, it can be inferred that both the intermediate and advanced groups performed enzan gaze centered on the face of the opponent in the middle stance. For an opponent in the upper stance, the advanced group performed enzanno-metsuke with the face of the opponent as the center, whereas the intermediate group performed enzanno-metsuke with the face of the opponent as the center, and wakimetsuke with the eyes from the waist to the feet. Therefore, it is important for kendo players to focus their eyes on the face of the opponent as well as on their waist and legs. In addition, during a match, the gaze is more focused on one spot than on observing the entire opponent to quickly detect their movements.