

集団・文化・規範

社会的リアリティーはどこから来るか

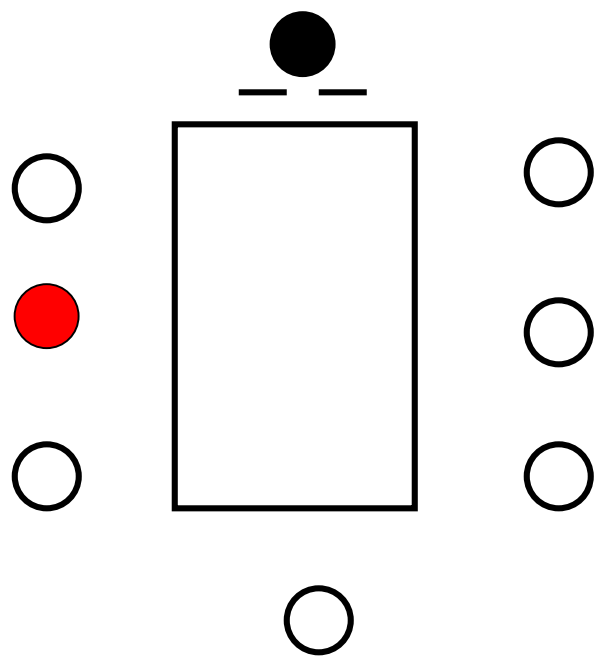
名古屋大学情報学研究科 最終講義

2024年3月3日

概要

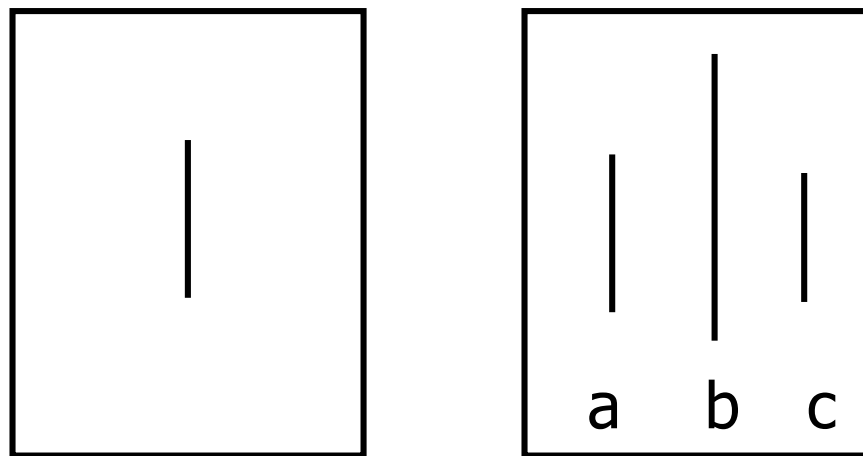
- 集団状況のリアリティー
 - ▶ 社会的アイデンティティ
 - ▶ 集団ステレオタイプ
 - ▶ 政治的含意
- 社会的認知研究の展開
- 社会的リアリティーの文化的共有
 - ▶ 言語コミュニケーション
- 素朴規範意識
 - ▶ 法と道德
- 結語

同調 conformity



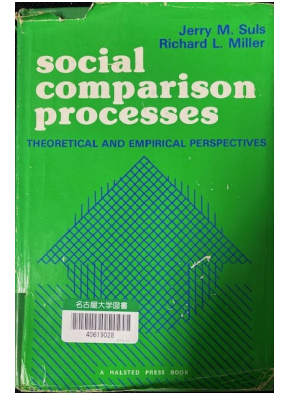
(Asch, 1951)

➤ 物理的現實 vs. 社会的現實



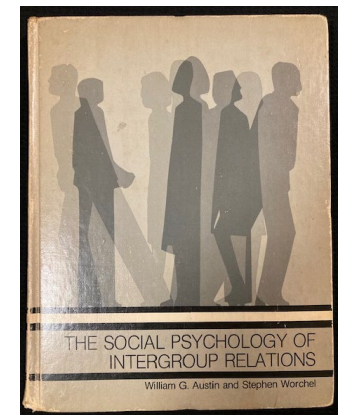
社会的リアリティー確立への動機づけ

- **自己評価**の意味内容：拠りどころは他者の存在
 - 社会的比較理論 (Festinger, 1954)



Suls & Miller (1977)

- 集団間の文脈：「わたしたち」の中の「わたし」
 - 社会的アイデンティティ理論 (Tajfel & Turner, 1979)
 - 自己／内集団高揚動機と集団間比較
 - e.g., 身内びいき



Austin & Worchel (Eds.) (1979)

1. 集団間関係のリアリティー

Psychological Bulletin
1979, Vol. 86, No. 2, 307-324

In-Group Bias in the Minimal Intergroup Situation: A Cognitive-Motivational Analysis

Marilynn B. Brewer
University of California, Santa Barbara

Experimental research on intergroup discrimination in favor of one's own group is reviewed in terms of the basis of differentiation between in-group and out-group and in terms of the response measure on which in-group bias is assessed. Results of the research reviewed suggest that (a) factors such as intergroup competition, similarity, and status differentials affect in-group bias indirectly by influencing the salience of distinctions between in-group and out-group, (b) the degree of intergroup differentiation on a particular response dimension is a joint function of the relevance of intergroup distinctions and the favorableness of the in-group's position on that dimension, and (c) the enhancement of in-group bias is more related to increased favoritism toward in-group members than to increased hostility toward out-group members. The implications of these results for positive applications of group identification are discussed.

In 1906, sociologist William Sumner articulated a functionalist approach to the nature of intergroup attitudes in his exposition of the concept of ethnocentrism. The differentiation of peoples into distinct ethnic groups originates, according to Sumner, in context of the "conditions of the struggle for existence." At the individual level, the psychological consequences of this differentiation both reflect and sustain the basic state of conflict between the in-group (or "we-group") and out-groups (or

the dual functions of preserving in-group solidarity and justifying exploitation of out-groups. Presumably also, the greater the intensity of competitive interdependence between groups, the more attraction within the in-group and corresponding hostility toward the other group, whereas low levels of interdependence between groups should be associated with relatively little contrast in attitudes toward members of the in-group and out-group (LeVine & Campbell, 1972).

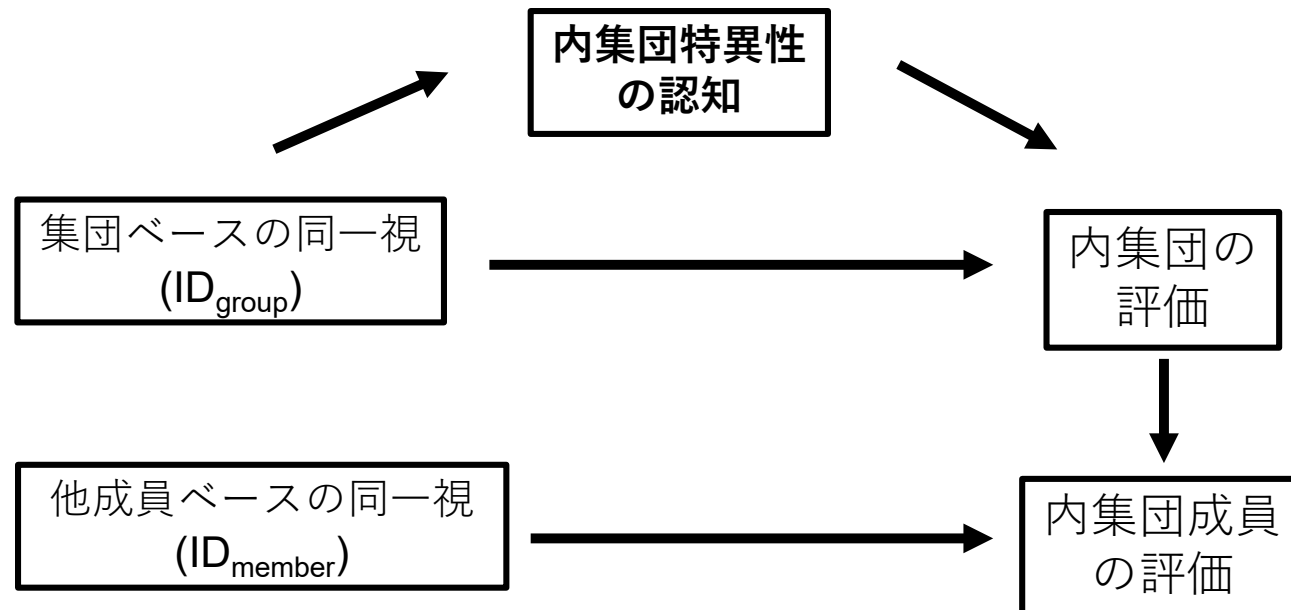
- UCLA (1986-1991)
- 「内集団ひいき」のはずが・・

➤ 不都合なSIからの脱却

Karasawa (1988; 1991; 1995)

➤ 異なるレベルでの同一視

- 集団カテゴリー（全体） vs. 他の成員との同一視 (Karasawa, 1991)
- 集団凝集性モデル (Hogg, 1992)
- Common-identity vs. common-bond groups (Prentice & Miller, 1994)
- Personal, relational, & collective self (Brewer & Gardner, 1996)



Karasawa (1995). *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 135, 329-338.

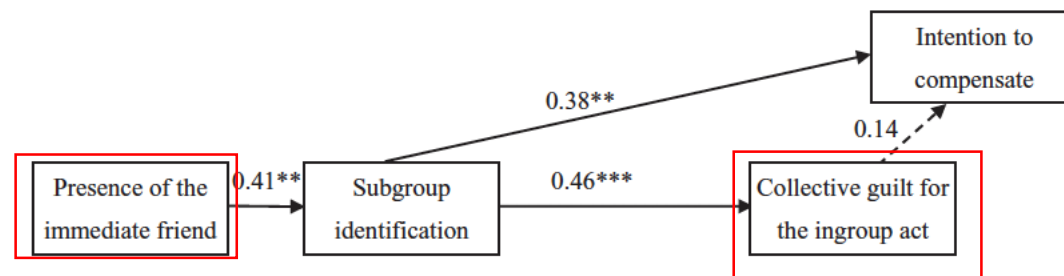
Identification with a wrongful subgroup and the feeling of collective guilt

Nobuhiko Goto and Minoru Karasawa

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Aichi, Japan

The present study examined the relationship between group identification and the feeling of collective guilt. This study argued that identification with a subgroup of one's ingroup (subgroup identification) would predict the feeling of collective guilt better than identification with the whole ingroup (whole-group identification). To manipulate the level of subgroup identification, we instructed participants to imagine the presence of a close friend (*vs* a friend of one's close friend) in a fictitious subgroup. In Experiment 1, we predicted and found that high subgroup identifiers experienced less collective guilt compared to low subgroup identifiers, regardless of their degree of whole-group identification. In contrast, the results from Experiment 2 indicated that when the presence of the third party was made salient, high subgroup identifiers experienced more collective guilt in comparison to low subgroup identifiers. The importance of interpersonal connections for collective responsibility and the facilitating role of the third party for reconciliation of the intergroup conflicts are discussed.

Key words: guilt, group identification, justification.



The Sins of Their Fathers: When Current Generations Are Held to Account for the Transgressions of Previous Generations

Nobuhiko Goto

Nagoya University

Jolanda Jetten

University of Queensland

Minoru Karasawa

Nagoya University

Matthew J. Hornsey

University of Queensland

When are current generations held accountable for transgressions committed by previous generations? In two studies, we test the prediction that current generations will only be assigned guilt for past atrocities when victim group members perceive high levels of cultural continuity between historical perpetrators and the current generation within the perpetrator group. Japanese participants were presented with information describing the current generation of Americans as either similar or dissimilar in personality to the Americans who were implicated in dropping the atomic bomb on Japan during World War II. The results of both studies revealed that victim group members assigned more guilt to current Americans when they perceived high (compared to low) outgroup continuity, and they did so relatively independently of the transgressor group's guilt expressions.

KEY WORDS: intergenerational guilt, cultural continuity, intergroup, guilt expressions

政治心理学との接点

Political Attitudes -- Professor John Zaller

I. Theories of Voting Behavior: (November 6)

Converse, Philip E. (1975). Public opinion and voting behavior. In F. I. Greenstein & N. W. Polsby (Eds.), Handbook of Political Science, Vol. 4. Reading, MA: Addison Wesley.

Campbell, A., Converse, P. E., Miller, W. E., and Stokes, D. E. (1960). The American Voter. New York: John Wiley & Sons. Chapter 10. (Pp. 216-265).

Fiorina, Morris P. Retrospective Voting in American National Elections. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. Introduction.

II. Belief Systems: (November 8)

Converse, Philip E. (1964). The Nature of Belief Systems in Mass Publics. In Apter, D. (Ed.), Ideology and Discontent. Free Press.

III. The Nature of Political Attitudes and Attitude Change: (November 13)

Zaller, John and Feldman, Stanley. Answering-Questions vs. Revealing Preferences: A Simple Theory of the Survey Response. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Political Methodology Society.

Zaller, John. Bringing Converse Back In: Information Flow in Political Campaigns. In Stimson, James (Ed.), Political Analysis. University of Michigan Press, forthcoming.

The UCLA Program in Political Psychology

Announces

Psychology M228B/Political Science M261D: Seminar in Political Psychology

Winter Quarter, 1991

"Racism in America:

Contemporary Controversies in Theory and Research"

Faculty participants:

Lawrence Bobo, Sociology Department
Marilynn Brewer, Psychology Department
Frank Gilliam, Political Science Department
David O. Sears, Psychology and Political Science Departments
James Sidanius, Psychology Department

This will be a working faculty-student seminar designed to examine intensively the similarities and differences between the major contemporary approaches to understanding intergroup attitudes, including symbolic racism, realistic group conflict, social identity, social dominance, and black empowerment. All five faculty members will attend each session, and responsibility for each session will rotate among them. Students will be responsible for readings each week, for active participation in the seminar, and for a research paper due at the end of the quarter.

Time and Place: Franz Hall 5461, Tuesday 1:00 - 4:00

Enrollment eligibility: Graduate students in History, Political Science, Psychology, or Sociology Departments, or by consent of instructor (Sears, X54017 or FH 5445B).

ステレオタイプの国家イメージの変容モデル

Japanese Psychological Research
1998, Volume 40, No. 2, 61-73

Eliminating national stereotypes: Direct versus indirect disconfirmation of beliefs in covariation

MINORU KARASAWA¹

*Department of Psychology, Aichi Gakuin University, Iwasaki-cho,
Nishhin 470-01, Japan*

Abstract: Two modes of disconfirmation of national stereotypes were compared. It was hypothesized that stereotypes should be revised either by stereotype-inconsistent cases from the primary target (i.e., direct disconfirmation) or by instances which belong to an alternative target but possess features stereotypic of the primary target (indirect disconfirmation). It was further predicted that politically liberal individuals would show greater change in their national stereotypes than conservatives. Two experiments were conducted in which the salience of directly and indirectly disconfirming information regarding different nations was manipulated. The results indicated that indirect disconfirmation generally had as much impact as direct disconfirmation, but that the effects were particularly visible among liberal participants. Conservatives tended to respond in a reactive manner which preserved or exaggerated their original views. A new theoretical framework for the study of stereotype change and implications for its application were discussed.

Key words: stereotype change, covariation judgment, diagnosticity, liberal-conservative ideology.

Karasawa (1998)

- 保守陣営の反発傾向、リベラル陣営に見る反証効果

国民態度・国民アイデンティティー

Political Psychology, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1989

Toward a Measure of Patriotic and Nationalistic Attitudes

Rick Kosterman¹ and Seymour Feshbach¹

The multidimensionality of patriotic and nationalistic attitudes and their relationship to nuclear policy opinions were investigated. One hundred and ninety-four college students, 24 high school students, and 21 building contractors were administered the 120-item Patriotism/Nationalism Questionnaire. One hundred and sixty-six of the college students were concurrently administered the 18-item Nuclear Policy Questionnaire. An iterated principal factor analysis was performed on the Patriotism/Nationalism Questionnaire and six factors were extracted for Varimax rotation. The results indicated that the factors were interpretable and distinct. Further analyses indicated the predictive validity of the subscales derived from the six factors for the Nuclear Policy Questionnaire, and exploratory analyses of variance examined the effects of selected demographic variables. The findings support the contention that patriotic/nationalistic attitudes entail multiple dimensions, and that they are differentially related to nuclear policy opinions. We conclude that researchers need to be more attentive to this multidimensionality, especially the distinction between patriotism and nationalism.

KEY WORDS: patriotism; nationalism; internationalism; nuclear policy; political attitudes.

Political Psychology, Vol. 23, No. 4, 2002

Patriotism, Nationalism, and Internationalism Among Japanese Citizens: An Etic-Emic Approach

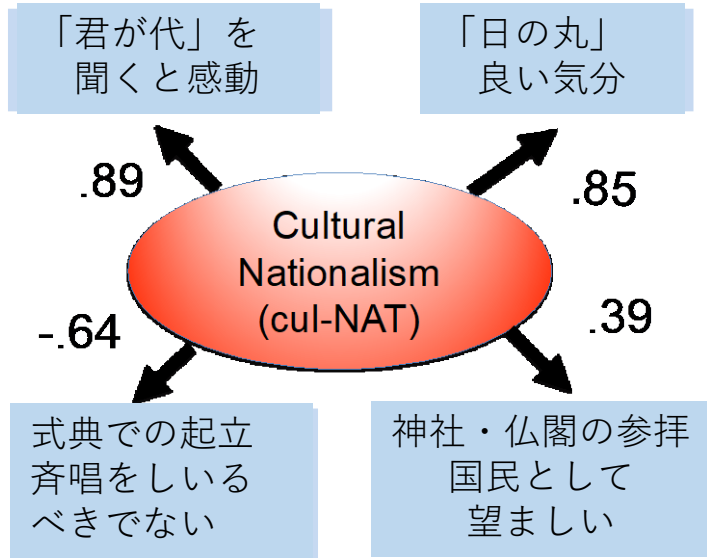
Minoru Karasawa

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Letters, Kobe University

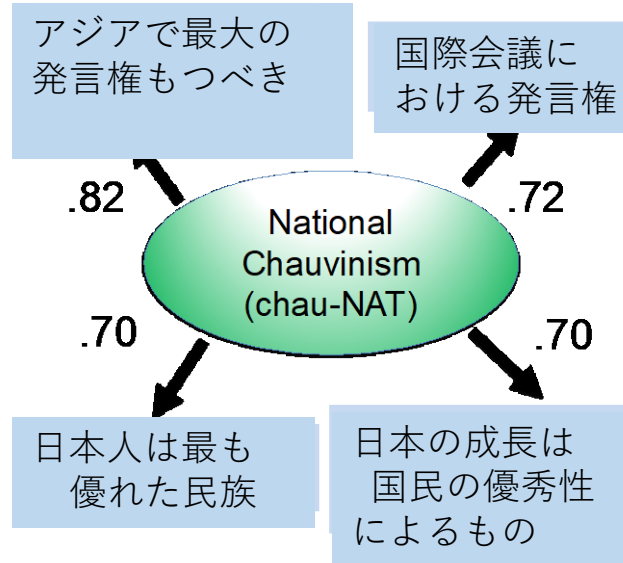
The present study examined national attitudes among Japanese citizens. A National Identity Scale was developed and administered to a non-student sample (n = 385) and an undergraduate sample (n = 586) in a metropolitan area of Japan. The results revealed aspects that are common (i.e., etic) to different nationalities and those that are indigenous (i.e., emic) to Japanese people. Factor analyses identified etic factors of patriotism (i.e., love of the homeland), nationalism (belief in superiority over other nations), and internationalism (preference for international cooperation and unity). Attachment to the ingroup and ethnocentrism were thus shown to be separate dimensions. Distinct from these factors, commitment to national heritage emerged as an emic component of Japanese national identity. The discriminant validity of these factors was demonstrated in differential relationships with other variables, such as ideological beliefs and amount of knowledge. Commitment to national heritage was associated with conservatism, whereas internationalism was related to liberal ideology, a high level of media exposure, and knowledge of international affairs. Implications for the study of intergroup and international relations are discussed.

KEY WORDS: patriotism, cultural nationalism, internationalism, etic-emic

Factor 1

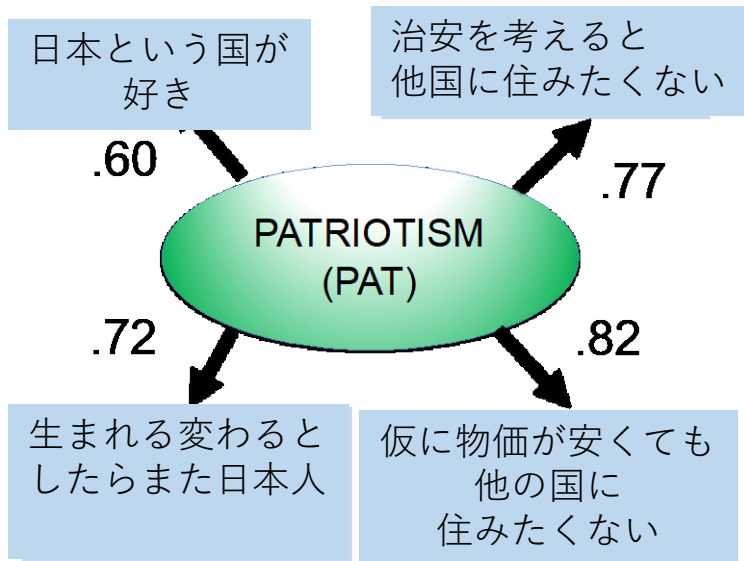


Factor 2

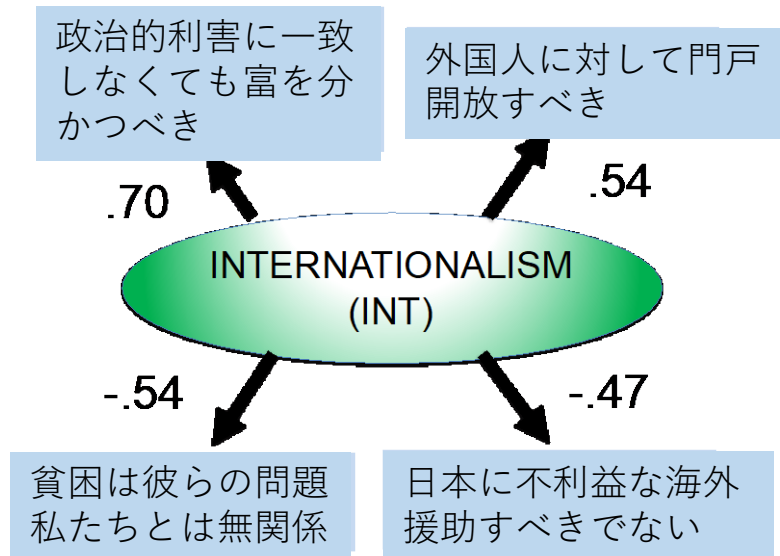


■ イデオロギー的信念としての国民・国家意識

Factor 3



Factor 4





北村・唐沢（編著）（2019）

<http://chitosepress.com/books/978-4-908736-10-0/>

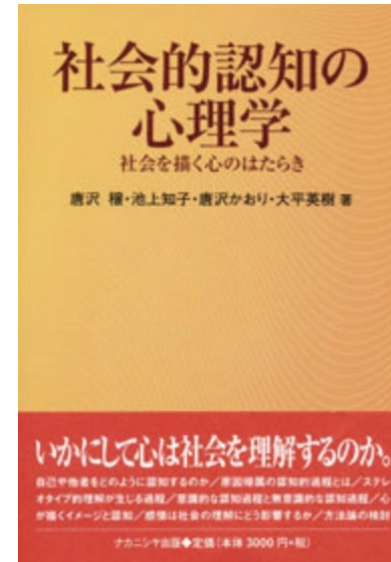
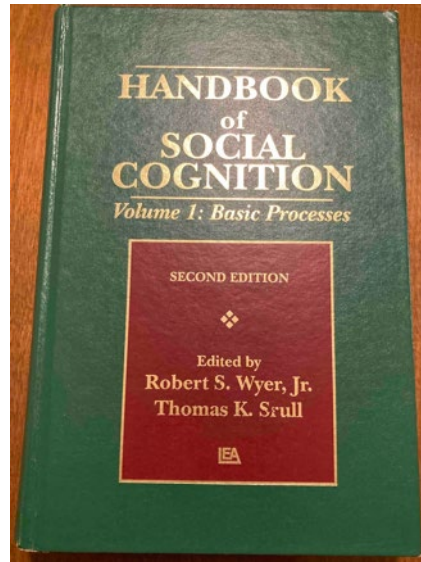


<https://brutus.jp/magazine/issue/953/>

「BRUTUS No.953 百読本」マガジンハウス（2021）

2. 「社会的認知研究」の展開

■ 名古屋界限

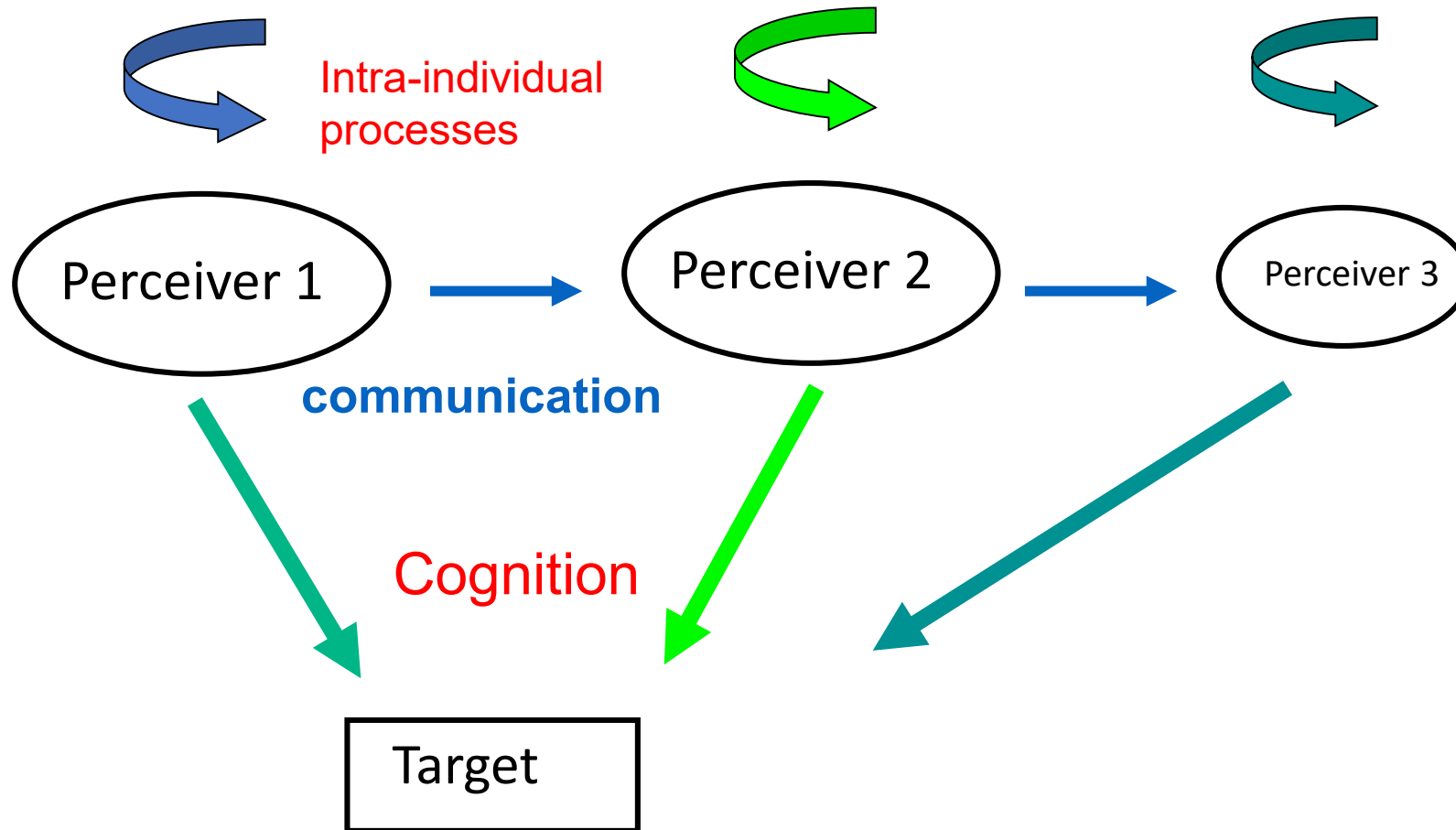


唐沢・池上・唐沢・大平（2000）

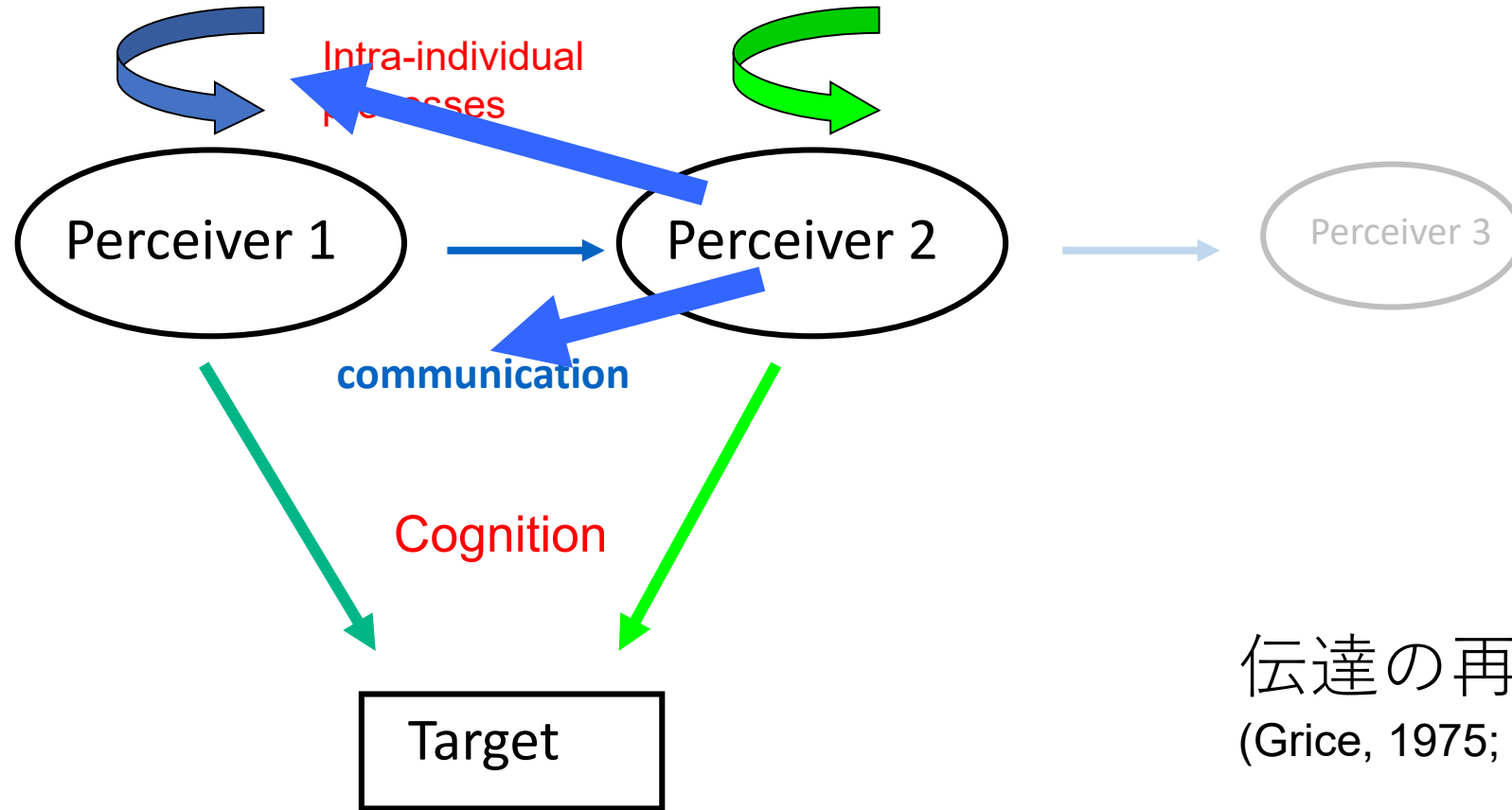
<https://www.nakanishiya.co.jp/book/b134079.html>

「社会的認知の心理学：社会を描く心のはたらき」ナカニシヤ出版

Communicating Cognitive Representations




Effects of the Presence of Audience



伝達の再帰的影響
(Grice, 1975; Higgins, 1981)

社会的認知の共有的性質

A Pragmatics Approach to Collectively Shared Cognition



KARASAWA, Minoru (Kobe University, Japan)
唐沢 穰 神戸大学

Symposium, “The Social Foundations of Our Understanding of This World: How Shared Reality Is Constructed through the Act of Communication”

XXXVIII International Congress of Psychology. August 10, 2004, Beijing, China.

Group Stereotypes as Shared Reality: Stereotypic Information Processing Reflected in Dyadic Conversations

Minoru KARASAWA
and
Yoshiko Tanabe
(Kobe University, Japan)

Paper presented at the EAESP Small Group Meeting on
“Processes of Shared Reality Construction and Their
Consequences for Individual and Group Phenomena
(Kazimierz, Poland, September 22-25, 2002)

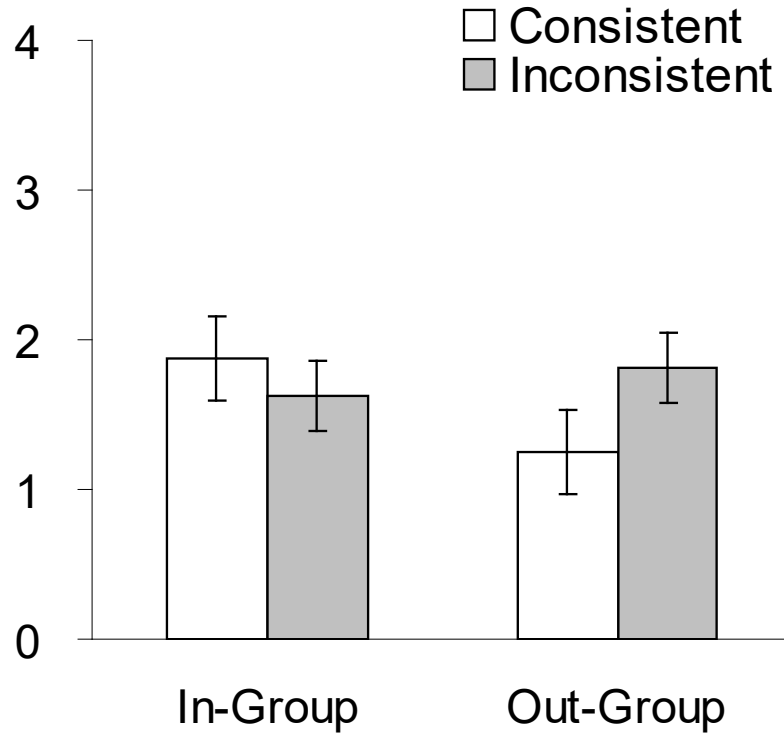
伝達・会話の結果

- ステレオタイプ一致情報は 不一致情報よりも伝播されやすい
 - Kashima (2000)
 - Thompson, Judd, & Park (2000)
 - Ruscher, Hammer, & Hammer (1996)

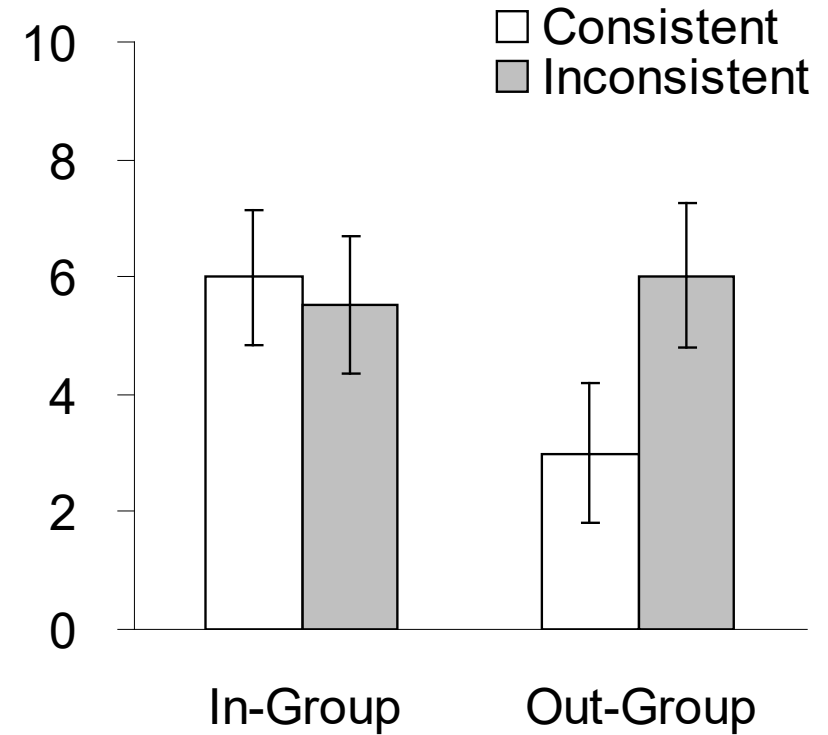
- 不一致情報の方が重視される状況：
 - 個人属性を理解する動機 Ruscher & Duval (1998)
 - 受け手への配慮 Clark & Kashima (2007)

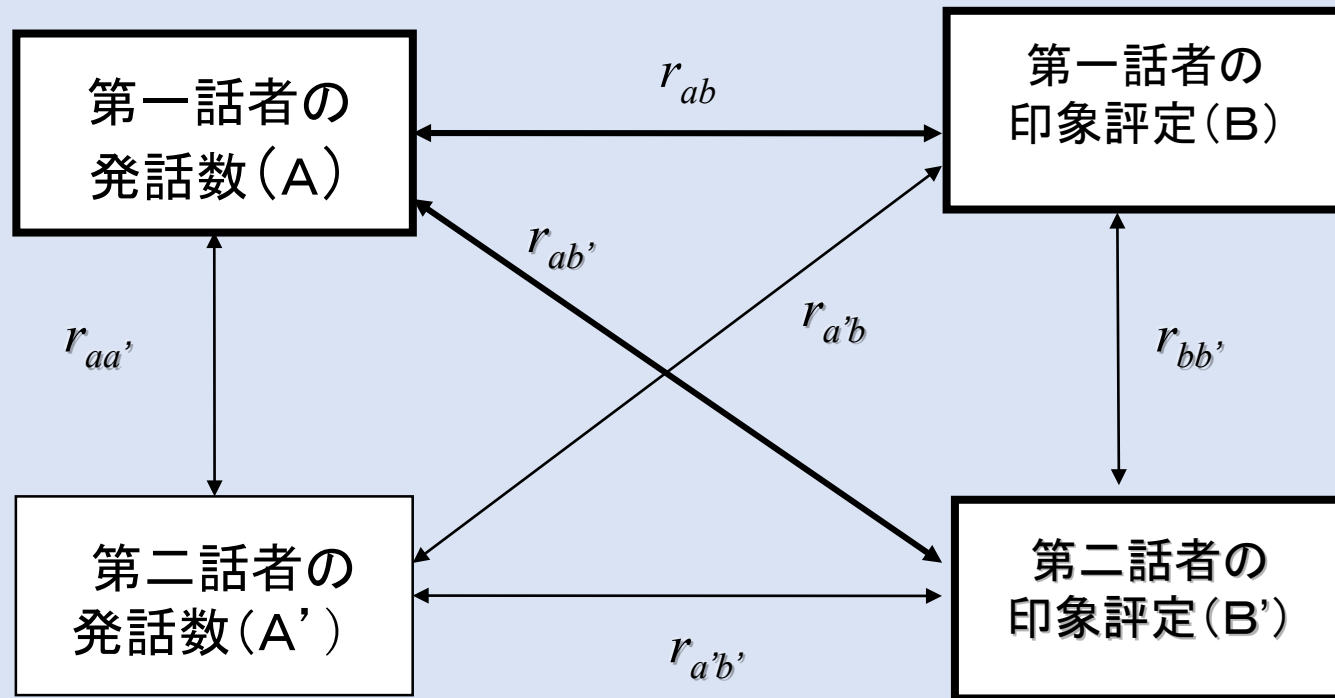
- 分析の焦点は外集団についての伝達・会話

発話数



発話時間





注：いずれの変数もステレオタイプ一致度を反映

Communication-Based Approaches to Stereotype Research

University of Heidelberg
June 12 – 15, 2003

Scientific Program

Thursday JUNE 12

2.00 pm: **Registration at the Department of Psychology**

5.00 pm: **Welcome to the Meeting** (by the organizers)

The Impact of Dynamic and Emergent Properties of the Social Environment on Stereotyping

The Dynamic Contents of Group Stereotypes

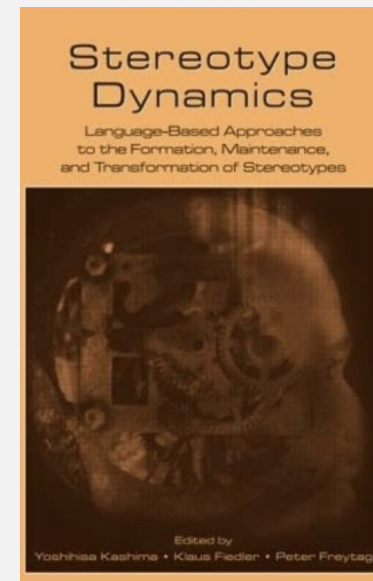
C. M. Judd, V. Y. Yzerbyt, L. Hawkins, & Y. Kashima

Stereotypes are Like Viruses: Causes and Consequences of Communicability

M. Schaller

A semiotic approach to explaining stereotype communication

K. Fiedler, P. Freytag, M. Bluemke, & C. Unkelbach



Kashima, Fiedler, & Freytag (Eds.) (2008)

"Stereotype Dynamics: Language-Based Approaches to the Formation, Maintenance, and Transformation of Stereotypes", Psychology Press

Chapter 11

Retention and Transmission of Socially Shared Beliefs: The Role of Linguistic Abstraction in Stereotypic Communication

Minoru Karasawa
Nagoya University, Japan

Sayaka Suga
Kobe University, Japan

The social cognition approach to the study of stereotypes has mainly focused on psychological processes operating within individual perceivers (Hamilton & Sherman, 1994; Stangor & Lange, 1994); however, there is a growing recognition in recent studies that stereotypes are collectively shared by members of a group or a community (e.g., Gardner, 1994; McInyre, Lyons, Clark, & Kashima, 2004; Schaller & Conway, 2001; Stangor & Schaller, 1996; Wigboldus, Spears, & Semin, 1999; see also the distinction between "personal" and "cultural" stereotypes by Ashmore, Del Boca, & Wohlert, 1986). Yet despite its intuitive appeal, a concept such as "collectively shared representation" easily faces obstacles at both the theoretical and empirical levels. Social psychology has a traditional proclivity to avoid the assumption of mental states in collectives (e.g., the "group mind") mainly because of the difficulty in its operationalization.

As a counter view against such skepticism, we discuss in this chapter the possibility of empirically approaching the collectively shared aspects of stereotypic beliefs. In particular, we will emphasize that understanding why and how communication works is a key to clarifying some critical aspects of shared cognition. This approach should be a reasonable choice because the high consensus in

241

Chapter 11: Karasawa, M. & Suga, S. Retention and transmission of socially shared beliefs: The role of linguistic abstraction in stereotypic communication (pp.241-262).

国際シンポジウム

認知・言語・文化の相互作用—心理学と言語学の協同が示すもの

(神戸大学創立90周年記念基金助成事業)

2003年1月11日 (土) 神戸大学瀧川記念会館

第1部 言語と文化的影響

➤ 西光義弘 (神戸大学)

"Levels of abstraction and numeral classifiers systems"

➤ 井出祥子 (日本女子大学)

"Features of linguistic devices, discourse patterns and the socio-cultural motivations in Japanese"

第2部 社会的認知過程と行動指標としての言語

➤ Anne Maass
(University of Padova)

"Thinking about people and groups:
A Whorfian perspective on person perception"

➤ Gün Semin

(Free University of Amsterdam)

"Language as an implementational device for cognition"

第3部 討論

指定討論者

➤ 岡本真一郎 (愛知学院大学)

➤ 池上嘉彦 (昭和女子大学)

■ 司会 唐沢穰 (神戸大学)



損害事象の記述と自動詞・他動詞

「ごめん、コーヒーこぼして、本よごしてしもた。」

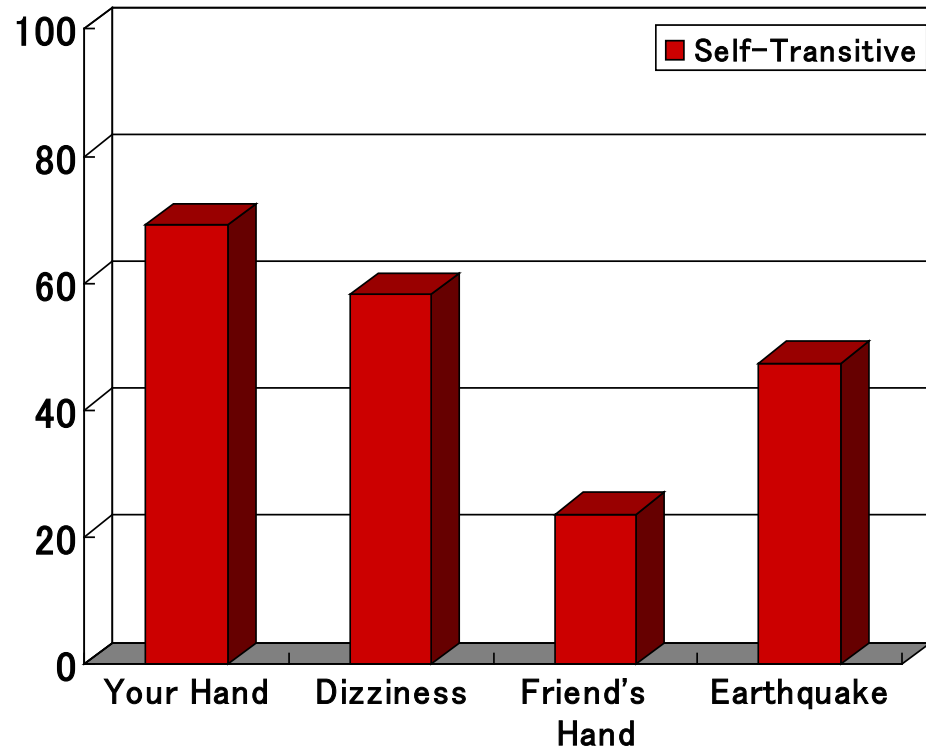
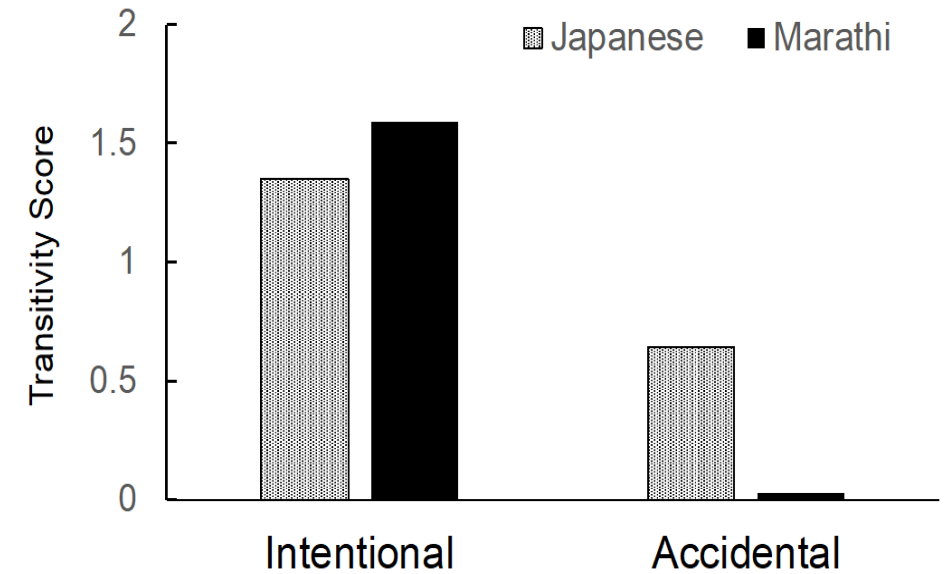


Figure 1

The Use of Transitive Verbs for Intentional and Accidental Events



Note. Scores ranged from 0 to 3.

Reproduced from Pardeshi & Yoshinari (2012, p.82) with the authors' permission

Karasawa & Yoshinari (forthcoming)

3. 社会的現実の「文化的」共有と言語

■ 集団表象と言語的記述

➤ 「何について」だけでなく「どの品詞で」記述するか

- ステレオタイプ一致情報 = 「○○な人たち」 一般化可能
- 不一致情報 = 「△△する人たち」 文脈依存

✓ 言語期待バイアス
(Linguistic Expectancy Bias)

社会心理学研究 第22巻第2号
2006年, 180-188

人物の属性表現にみられる社会的ステレオタイプの影響^{1), 2)}

菅 さ や か (神戸大学大学院文化学研究科)

唐 沢 穰 (神戸大学文学部)³⁾

Effects of social stereotypes on language use in the description of person dispositions

Sayaka SUGA (*Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Kobe University*)

Minoru KARASAWA (*Faculty of Letters, Kobe University*)

Recent studies have demonstrated that stereotypical expectations result in biases not only in memories and judgments, but in language use as well. The present study examined the effects of communicative contexts on verbal expressions of stereotype-relevant information. In order to do this, we developed a new linguistic index for content analyses, involving stereotypical representations. In our experiment undergraduate students were presented with behavioral descriptions of either an in-group, or an out-group member, and were asked to describe their impressions. The stimulus information given to the students included both stereotype-consistent, and inconsistent cases. Results showed that the out-group member was described in more stereotype-consistent, abstract terms, than the in-group member. This was interpreted as higher tendency of bias against the out-group. Ultimately, the newly developed index was found to be useful in identifying dispositional expressions that are peculiar to the Japanese language. Finally, implications for the study of stereotypes as collectively shared representations are discussed.

Key words: stereotype, linguistic expectancy bias, linguistic category model

キーワード: ステレオタイプ、言語的期待バイアス、言語カテゴリー・モデル

■ 人物（個人）表象と言語的記述
名詞・形容詞 vs. 動詞

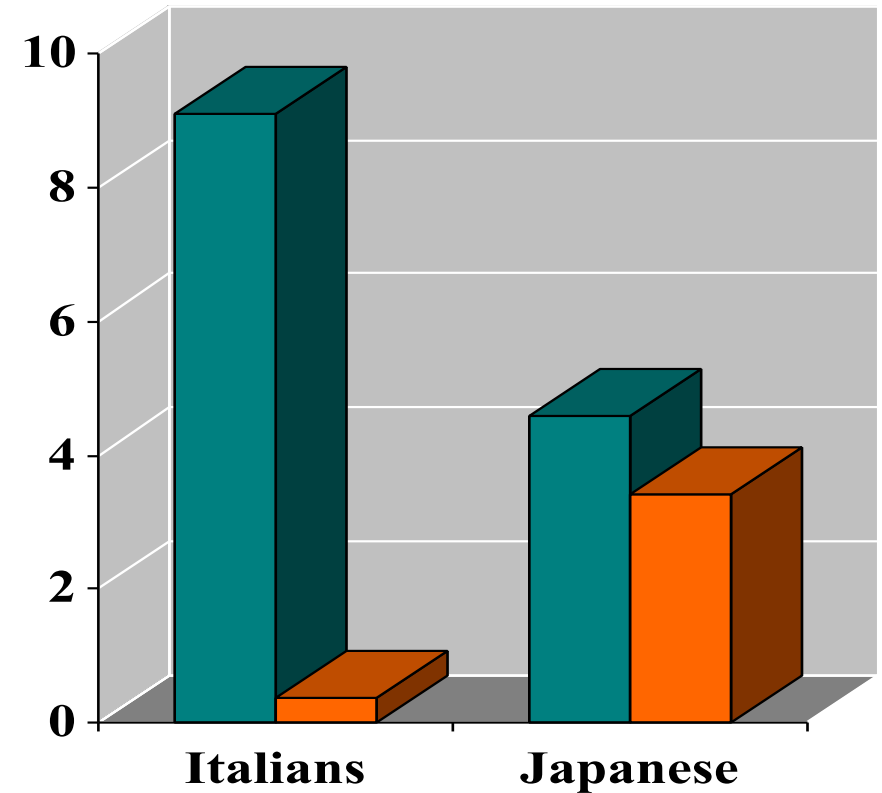
Ms. XX attended YY College from 2019 to 2023, when she received the bachelor of arts degree in

I would heartily recommend Ms. XX for the laboratory position you have available. She is *intelligent, diligent, and cooperative*. I was impressed with her *thoughtful and positive* outlook on life, and it was always a pleasure to have her in my classes.

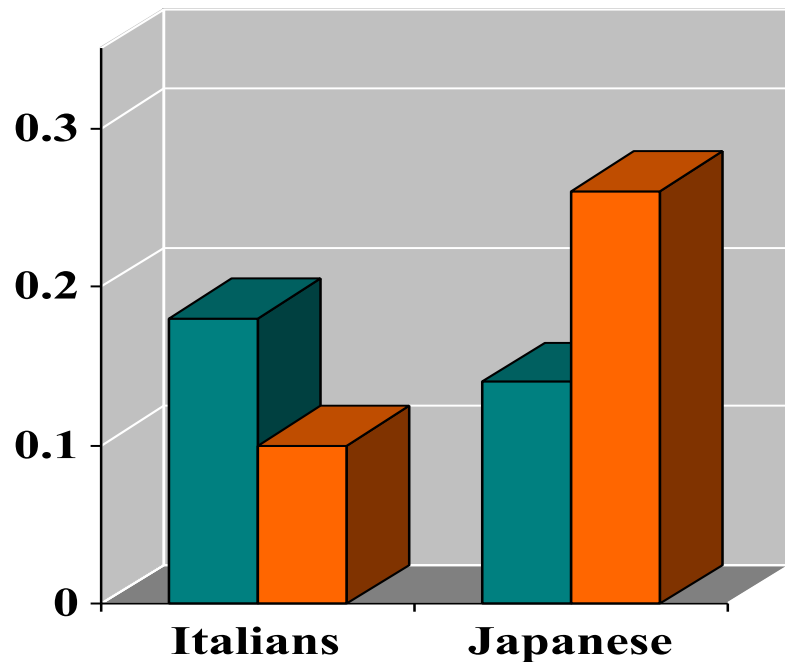
(Source: *The New American Handbook of Letter Writing*, 1988)

形容詞・動詞の使用数

- 自己に関する記述
 - 日米データ (Cousins, 1989)
- 他者（個人・集団）に関する記述
 - 日伊データ
(Maass, Karasawa, Politi, & Suga, 2006)



推論（記憶変容）の種類



勇敢	危険を恐れない
直感的	あれこれ考えなくとも事実を見抜く
悲観的	悪い結果を予測する
運動神経が良い	スポーツを好む
...

帰納的（動詞→形容詞）

演繹的（形容詞→動詞）

自由再生

■ 再認課題でも同様のパターン

■ 類似の結果

- 韓・豪データ (Kashima, Kashima, Kim, & Gelfand, 2006)
- 発達心理学の知見 (言語習得)
 - 名詞・形容詞 vs. 動詞
 - Choi & Gopnik (1995); Tardif (1996)
- 自発的特性推論の韓・米、日・米比較
 - Rhee, Uleman, Lee, & Roman (1995); Shimizu, Lee, & Uleman (2017)
- 人物表象全般
 - Shweder & Bourne (1984)

- 文化的プライミングの効果も (Morris & Mok, 2011)

概念的追試：文化的プライミングの影響 東アジア系アメリカ人

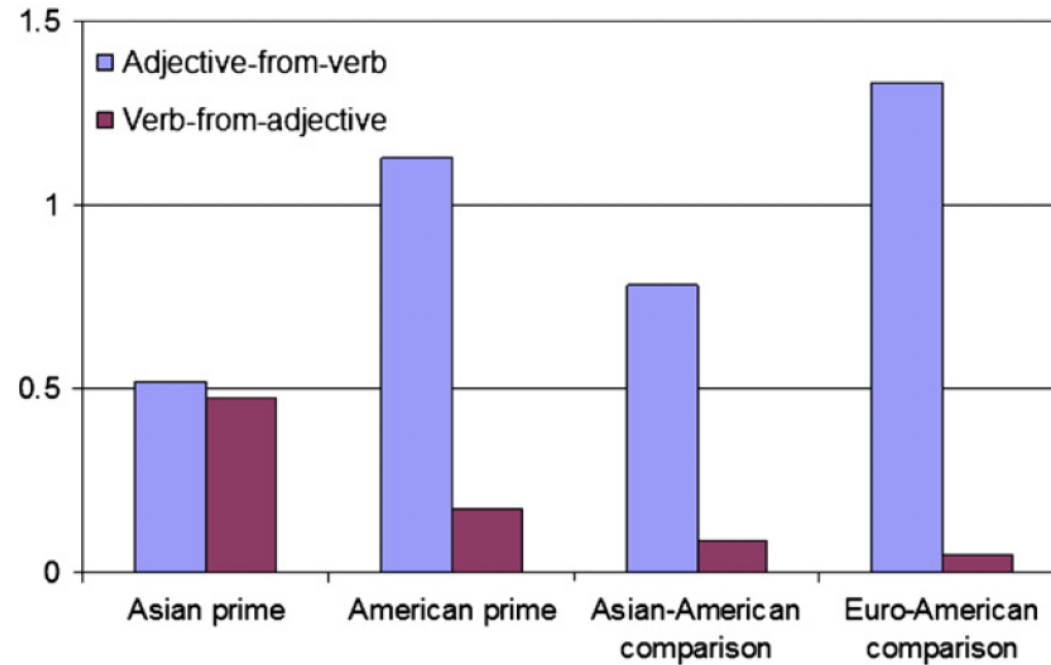


Fig. 2. Mean number of errors as a function of group and priming. Note. Asian prime ($n=23$), American prime ($n=23$), Comparison = noncultural prime ($n=23$ for the Asian-American sample, $n=21$ for the Euro-American sample).

■ 「表紙の評価」

→ Maass et al. (2006) の題材

- 他者・集団の自由記述
- 人物記述（形容詞 + 動詞）の記憶

- 人物・集団に関する表象：リアリティーの形成と共有
 - 認知表象（e.g., 印象; ステレオタイプ）
 - 言語表象（e.g., 述語の品詞）
 - 特殊性・個別性 vs. 一般性
 - 文脈依存 vs. 脱文脈
 - 文化的基盤の役割
 - 分析的 vs. 包括的認知

4. 素朴法意識

- 2003-2008年・21世紀COEプログラム（法学研究科）：
「『市場化社会』の法動態学」[代表・檜村志郎 教授]

- 2011-2016・新学術領域研究：「法と人間科学」
[代表・仲 真紀子 教授]

- 「故意」「過失」「意図」「責任」
 - 専門的な法概念と一般人の認識との間の乖離

■ 福知山線事故 3 年：風化させず安全の責任果たせ

事故から 3 年たっても癒やされない遺族や被害者の心と体の痛み・・・
遺族や被害者の感情に配慮し、JR は加害者としての謝罪や補償の内容に万全をつくすべきです。（2008 年 4 月 25 日「しんぶん赤旗」）

■ JR 西の刑事責任、夏までに最終判断

・・・業務上過失致死傷容疑で捜査する兵庫県警は、JR 西日本幹部の刑事責任の有無を、今夏までに最終判断する見通し。
（2008 年 4 月 25 日 読売新聞）

■ NHK 『時論公論』

・・・法律や鉄道の安全に関する専門家の中に「企業が重大な事故や事件を引き起こしたときに組織を罰する仕組みが十分ではない」と指摘する人が少なくありません。（2012 年 1 月 11 日）

リコール問題、タカタは何を間違えたのか

全米リコールめぐり深まる当局とのミゾ

山田 雄大, 木皮 透庸 : 東洋経済記者

この著者の記事

ツイート 79 いい

2014年12月06日

ホンダはなぜ
"変心"したのか

ホンダはなぜ"変心"したのか。ホンダの社長兼CEOのコメントでは、リコール拡大に踏み切る理由に「お客様の懸念」を挙げている。「安全」と「安心」でいえば、ホンダは土壇場で安心を取ったということになる。

では、運転席側の全米リコールで問題は収束するのかといえば、それは難しいかもしれない。タカタに対する信頼感が毀損しているからだ。

直近では12月4日、トヨタがタカタ製の助手席用エアバッグの不具合で、「カローラ」など19車種約18万台のリコールを国土交通省に届け出た。中国でも少数の対象があり、合計で約19万台となる。これは、今年の11月に岐阜県で廃車・解体時にガス発生剤の異常な破裂が判明したことを受けたもの。とはいえ、不具合の原因が不明なまま、正式なリコールに踏み切るのは異例のことだ。

説得力を欠くタカタの言い分

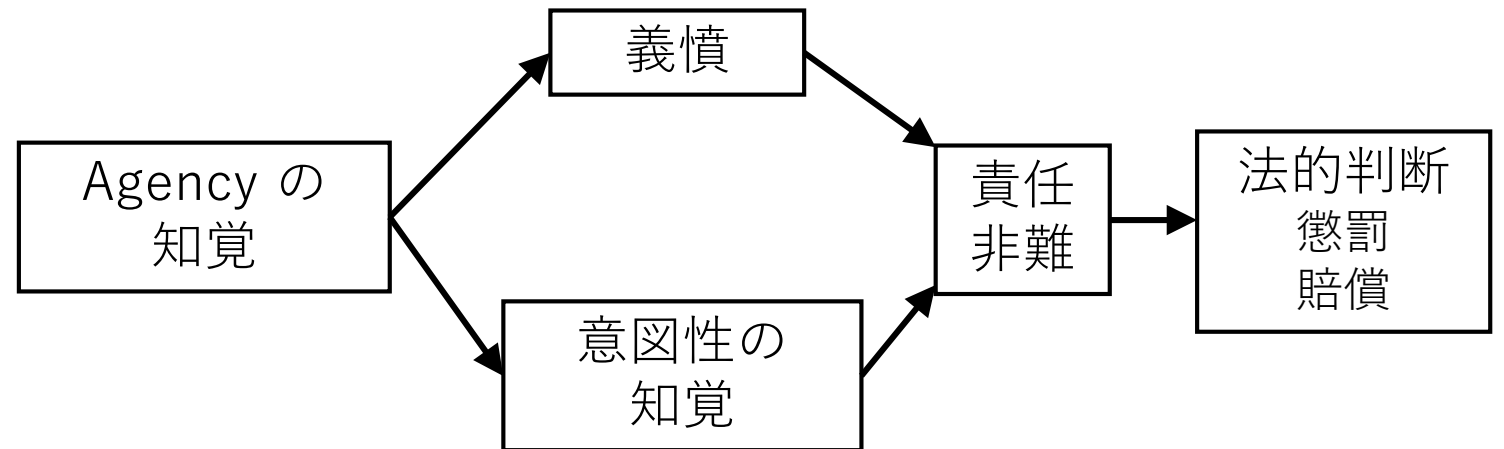
トヨタの届け出を受け、ほかの自動車メーカーがどう対応するのかはまだ分からないが、新たなリスクが浮上したことで、同じタイプのガス発生剤を搭載している車両があれば、他社もリコールとする可能性が高い。この部品に関しては、ほかの国や地域も含めてリコールの対象になっていな

- 「集団の責任」を追及
 - 「集団を罰する」
- 集団の「心的状態」を想定？
 - “group mind”
- 刑事法学でも「集団を処罰」は難しい

「東洋経済 ONLINE」 2014年12月6日
<https://toyokeizai.net/articles/-/55112>

「社会的アクターとしての集団」と責任：規定要因

- 意思決定機能（e.g., 「ブレイン」）の存在（寺前・唐沢, 2008）
- 集団実体性（entitativity）（日置・唐沢, 2010）
- 「本質」や行為主体性（agency）の認知（唐沢・塚本, 2020）
 - 「〇〇社のDNA」
 - △△国民の「血」・「魂」



はしがき [唐沢穰・松村良之・奥田太郎]

第1部 責任と非難

第1章 社会心理学における責任判断研究 [膳場百合子・唐沢穰・後藤伸彦]

1. 社会心理学における責任判断研究の展開
2. 責任判断過程のモデル
3. 責任判断の文化差
4. まとめ

第2章 「組織の責任」と素朴法意識 [唐沢穰・塚本早織]

1. 組織に責任を問うとは？
2. 意図認知の一般的原理
3. 集団意図認知の規定要因
4. 実証的検証の可能性
5. まとめ

第3章 個人の行為に対する組織の責任 [膳場百合子]

1. はじめに
2. 責任判断の論理
3. 組織と個人の責任
4. 成員の行為に対する組織の責任のモデル
5. 調査1——国内調査
6. 調査2——日米比較調査
7. まとめ

第4章 対人間および集団間の非難と赦し [後藤伸彦]

1. 非難の規定要因
2. 赦しの規定要因
3. 非難と赦しの共通点
4. まとめ

第2部 法の意識と教育

第5章 法学における「法意識」への問題関心——歴史、概念、発展

1. 日本法社会学と法意識研究 [松村良之]
2. 「法意識」の概念の再構成 [木下麻奈子]
3. 法教育の展開と法意識・法知識の教育 [藤本亮]

第6章 責任帰属をめぐる認知——法の専門家と一般人の比較 [松村良之]

1. 研究の意義と位置づけ
2. 調査の概要
3. 全体の概観
4. 損害の負担割合
5. 法人処罰
6. 組織の擬人化
7. 結びにかえて



<https://.keisoshobo.co.jp/book/b574746.html>

唐沢穰・松村良之・奥田太郎（編）「責任と法意識の人間科学」勁草書房（2018）

第7章 正義と法の発達心理学 [長谷川真里]

1. 発達心理学とは何か
2. 道徳性の起源
3. 道徳判断
4. 市民参加と社会の文脈における道徳
5. 結論, 示唆, 将来の方向

第8章 ルール遵守の促進要因と抑制要因 [村上史朗]

1. 「道具的」なルール
2. ルール遵守を促進させる難しさ
3. 行動の変容に向けて
4. フレームによる効果
5. 今後の展望

第9章 規範意識と道徳教育 [奥田太郎]

1. 規範意識を取り巻く言説
2. 道徳教育は規範意識を向上させるか

第3部 責任と法

第10章 責任の概念と法人処罰を巡る議論——現状の一つの素描 [今井猛嘉]

1. 本章の目的
2. 責任の意義——刑法学での議論の状況
3. 法人（組織）の刑事責任
4. 展望

第11章 責任と法意識をめぐる人間科学的考察 [奥田太郎・唐沢穰・松村良之]

1. 哲学における責任という問題群
2. 本書を捉え直す

あとがき [唐沢穰・松村良之・奥田太郎]

人名索引

事項索引

素朴規範意識としての道徳判断

■ 道徳的人格評価 ← 「しろうと検察官」の訴追対象は行為だけではない

➤ 懲罰動機

➤ 因果推論

- 反実仮想
- 作為と不作為

■ 文化的基盤

➤ 道徳基盤

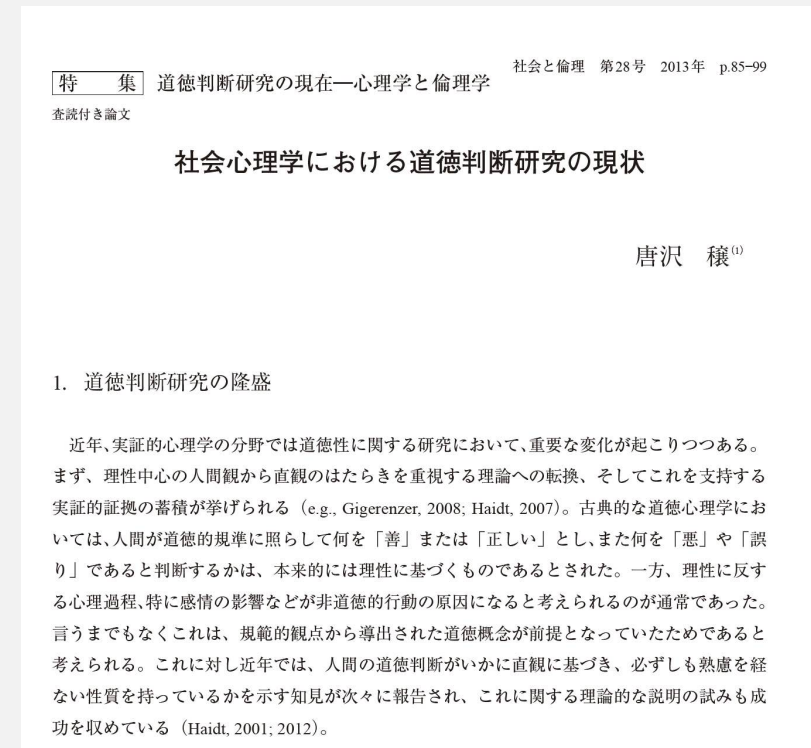
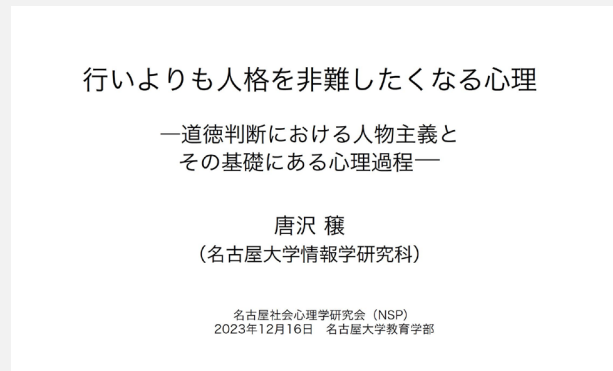
■ 道徳的確信 (moral conviction) と社会の分断

➤ 普遍性・共有性への期待；義務論的

- 「なぜ、わからないのか」

➤ 不寛容（炎上）；正当化

- 「事実」の強要



道德基盤辞書

Table 2. Examples of moral words in J-MFD.

Words in J-MDF (<i>Romaji</i>)	Counterparts in MFD	Moral Category
安全* (<i>Anzen</i> *)	safe*	Harm Virtue
友情* (<i>Yujo</i> *)	amity, fellow*, comrad*	Harm Virtue, Ingroup Virtue
殺す (<i>Korosu</i>)	kill, kills, killed, killing, destroy	Harm Vice
傷 (<i>Kizu</i>)	hurt*, wound*, stain*, blemish	Harm Vice, Purity Vice
平等* (<i>Byodo</i> *)	egalitar*, evenness, equal*	Fairness Virtue
誠実* (<i>Seijitsu</i> *)	constant, honest*, loyal*, integrity	Fairness Virtue, Purity Virtue
差別* (<i>Sabetsu</i> *)	discriminat*, segregat*	Fairness Vice
不法* (<i>Fuho</i> *)	injust*, lawless*, illegal*, wrong*	Fairness Vice, Authority Vice
国民* (<i>Kokumin</i> *)	nation*	Ingroup Virtue
忠誠* (<i>Chusei</i> *)	loyal*, allegian*	Ingroup Virtue, Authority Virtue
個人* (<i>Kojin</i> *)	individual*	Ingroup Vice
不義 (<i>Fugi</i>)	disloyal*, adulter*	Ingroup Vice, Purity Vice
従順* (<i>Jujun</i> *)	obedien*, submi*, duti*, complian*	Authority Virtue
謙虚* (<i>Kenkyo</i> *)	submi*, modesty	Authority Virtue, Purity Virtue
扇動* (<i>Sendo</i> *)	sedidi*, agitat*	Authority Vice
反逆* (<i>Hangyaku</i> *)	treason*, traitor*, treacher*, rebel*	Authority Vice, Ingroup Vice
きれい* (<i>Kireina</i>)	pure*, clean*, pristine	Purity Virtue
信心* (<i>Shinjin</i> *)	devot*, piety, pious, holy	Purity Virtue, Ingroup Virtue
冒瀆* (<i>Botoku</i> *)	profan*, desecrat*	Purity Vice
背教* (<i>Haikyo</i> *)	apostate, renegade, pervert	Purity Vice, Ingroup Vice
価値* (<i>Kachi</i> *)	worth*, value*, good	Moral General
正直* (<i>Shojiki</i> *)	honest*, integrity, upright, upstanding	Fairness Virtue

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Development and validation of the Japanese Moral Foundations Dictionary

Akiko Matsuo¹, Kazutoshi Sasahara^{2,5}, Yasuhiro Taguchi³, Minoru Karasawa⁴

1 Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, 2 Department of Complex Systems Science, Graduate School of Informatics, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, 3 Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Letters, Aichi University, Toyohashi, Japan, 4 Department of Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Graduate School of Informatics, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, 5 JST, PRESTO, Kawaguchi, Japan

© These authors contributed equally to this work.

* sasahara@nagoya-u.jp

結語：社会的現実はどこから来るか

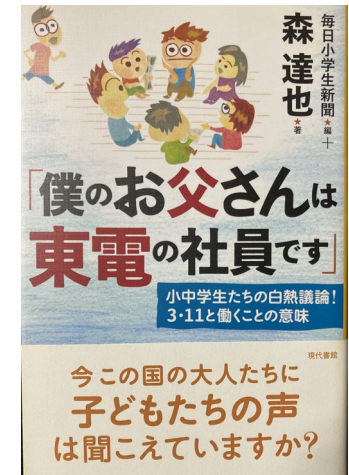
- 認知の共有性
 - 集団と社会的アイデンティティ
 - コミュニケーション
 - 共通の基盤としての文化；価値意識
 - 社会規範；制度

- 認知との相互構成的関係

研究の意義

■ 認識の問題：リアリティーが成立する原理

- 社会的 vs. 物理的現実
- 「基礎過程」「一般原理」
 - カテゴリー化
 - 「原因」の推論
 - 社会的影響



森達也・毎日小学生新聞
現代書館（2011）

■ 正義の問題：研究者にとってのリアリティー

- 偏見、葛藤、格差、違反、正誤などの社会的意味を問う
- 反面、正義観がもたらす被害
 - 社会的認知研究にも変化が

謝辞

- 真実・事実・現実を生き抜き、探求し続ける道程を共にしてくださった全ての皆さんに感謝します。
 - ▶ 恩師・指導者、学生、共同研究者、大学組織の同僚、研究分野の方々
 - ▶ 家族の一人ひとり

完

ご清聴ありがとうございました