# JDMD

International Journal of Digital Media Design/ Volume 5/ Number 1/ December 2013

### 理事長序

今日科技與藝術與時俱進,台灣因數位科技與藝術美學的滙流邁入視覺進化的設計時代。然而新科技語彙能否夠走出傳統的框架,帶來新思維與新的生活方式,仍需尚待觀察。數位媒體時代的設計意象,並不只是單純將傳統媒介改成數位工具,對內容進行數位編碼;若純以商業眼光只圖創造利益或方便性,而未進一步思索設計本身的精神與真諦,則非大眾之幸。面對數位科技來勢洶洶,正如後現代主義的解構、再建構存在著不確定與可能性,提供了不同於以往的形式與討論空間。不僅學術論述、藝術創作,或創作評論其觸及的內容及表現形式的豐富性更是千變萬化,令人期待。當前研究論述,從美學、藝術、設計、情感、心理學、教育觀點等不同的角度,正呈現出多樣全新的面貌與內涵對世界進行對話。也正因為如此豐富多樣的可能性,如何以更好的觀點進行學術觀察或創作論述,以尋求更客觀的觀賞角度進行探索、研究或創作交流,這些都是研究者與創作者必須加以思索的課題。回顧過往,展望未來,我們正跨越資訊世代朝向數位設計,期待以數位媒體結合設計、創意、傳播、美學、藝術等等,對文化、生活、學習的詮譯與融入,創造愉悅、幸福體驗,儼然已成為數位媒體設計當前的趨勢。

本期來稿共計十篇,經雙向匿名審查後共有六篇刊載;分別為英文論文:1. Affective Agent Interfaces: A Review of Empirical Results with regard to Visual Impact」;討論應用媒體的介面設計,尤其是介面的情感設計觀點,在以往的文 獻中並未大量討論到對人情感的影響(尤其是心理學觀點),該篇論文的研究命題 在設計領域有其重要性。2. 「 A Study on Integrating Electronic Picture Book into the Junior Students' Digital Storytelling Teaching Program」;以電子繪本應用在 59 位國中生之數位故事創作課程教學之學習成效研究。主要採準實驗法,輔以參與 觀察法、訪談、專家檢核表及文本分析等來證實是否有成效,以教學現場做為場 域是很好的實驗研究。另,本期中文論文有:3. 「場域環境互動-開放公共空間 互動作品案例研究」,研究主題著眼於場域互動與互動公共藝術,並討論了場域 互動的相關研究與作品,進而提出公共作品與人或環境間互動的論點,是為有趣 且頗具新意之題材。4. 「 行動英語學習心智模式之研究」;該論文結合行動學 習及 Zmet 研究方法,探討行動學習的價值脈絡。對現階段行動軟體應用服務的 行銷及傳播有其重要研究意義。5. 「擴增實境融入國小五年級互動式英語數位 教材之開發與研究」;該文章以擴增實境數位化英文教材應用在 33 位小五生之 英語學習成效研究,透過教學實驗場域觀察結合質化與量化操作,以檢驗教材開 發之教學成效。6.「數位內容提升傳統產業之創新應用-以原木家具設計業為例」; 是以技術報告形式討論透過數位 3D 化工具,立即針對結構、外觀、材質...等, 減少前置作業階段溝通誤差,與執行時實體木料與勞力的損耗,研究結果對於原 木家具製造業應用具實務參考價值。

本刊在 2013 年初向國科會人文社會科學研究中心提出申請加入 THCI 資料庫。在符合該中心審查的條件下,國科會於 6 月 20 日通知本刊經審查符合 THCI 資料庫之收錄範圍,分類為藝術學門期刊。在此感謝各方賜稿及學術界先進的指

導與協助,尤其特別感謝本期編輯委員徐道義(Tao-I Hsu)教授、賴淑玲(Shu-Ling Lai)教授、陳俊宏(Jun-Hong Chen)教授及陳冠君(Kuan-Chun Chen)教授的長期以來的指導,與各位審查委員們的辛勞,使本學刊不斷成長。

理報至年燈

#### Preface by the Editor-in-chief

Nowadays, technology and art develop tremendously along with ages. Taiwan has gradually entered an era of advanced visual design due to the influence of technology and aesthetics. However, it is still in doubt whether new technology can really change our ideas and lifestyle and take us out of the traditional bracket. Digital design is not only about interpreting traditional mediated environment with digital tools; nevertheless, business users use it for just benefits and convenience. This abandons the spirit and essence of design. The rise of digital technology is similar to the post-modernism; it contains uncertainties but more possibilities. It provides a unique opportunity for discussions. Furthermore, the contents and presentations of academic researches, artworks and feedbacks are becoming more diverse and exciting. According to current research from the points of views of aesthetics, art, design, sentiment, psychology, and education, they reveal variations of appearances and essential properties. Because of these abundant possibilities, how we can carry out our academic and creative research more objectively to explore, research and interact with others becomes a major important topic for researchers and designers. The review of our past allows us to expand on our future; we are crossing over information age and stepping into a digital design era. We should look into how digital media can combine with design, originality, communication, aesthetics, art, and so on, to create a delightful experience as well as become the current leading trend.

There are ten contributions for this version of the International Journal of Digital Media Design. Six are being published after reviewed by two anonymous peer referees. These include English papers: 1. "Affective Agent Interfaces: A Review of Empirical Results with regard to Visual Impact" discusses the interface design, especially on emotional aspect of agent interface. Particularly, this paper focuses on the effect of human emotions (by far from psychological perspectives), and shows the importance of the topic in the design field. 2. "A Study on Integrating Electronic Picture Book into the Junior Students' Digital Storytelling Teaching Program" uses electronic picture book to investigate the effectiveness of using digital story creation with 59 junior high school students. The system mainly adopts experiment method, participant observation, interview, expert checklist, and text analysis to support its result. It is a fine experimental research as it takes place in an actual teaching environment. In addition, Chinese contributions for the journal include: 3. "Ambient Interaction: Case Studies of Interactive Artworks in Public Space" targets at investigating how individuals interact with public artworks. Moreover, it discusses the

connections between public artworks and our society, a topic indeed interesting and innovative. 4. "A Study on the English Learners' Cognition toward M-Leaning" combines mobile learning with Zmet method to explore the value of M-learning. This paper contributes significantly to the marketing and advertising strategy of mobile service. 5. "A Research of Augmented Reality on interactive English Digital learning materials — A case study of 3 games for the 5th graders of Elementary School" employs digital augmented reality of learning materials on thirty three students' English learning research. This work combines the quantitative and qualitative methods to test the effectiveness of developed teaching materials through the academic laboratory. 6. "Application of Digital Content to Promote Traditional Industry: Design of Solid Wood Furniture as an Example" discusses how using digital 3D instrument through a technical presentation. It focuses on structure, appearance, texture, and so on to minimize pre-operation and operation errors. The result of this study is worth referencing for the product development of solid wood furniture manufacturers.

In early 2013, we had this publish applied for the THCI archive through the National Science Council (Research Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences). Under the approval of the central evaluation center, National Science Council announced on June 20th that the International Journal of Digital Media Design has been retrieved under the category of art. We thank a lot to those publishers and academic community who provide so much assistance, especially to the editors of this volume of journal, professor Tao-I Hsu, professor Shu-Ling Lai, professor Jun-Hong Chen, and professor Kuan-Chun Chen who contributed their superior leadership over a long period of time. Lastly, we appreciate those reviewers' hard work. With all the supports, this journal will continue to improve.

Editor-in-chief Nien-Tsan Wang

National Taiwan University of Arts

## Affective Agent Interfaces - A Review of Empirical **Results with regard to Visual Impact**

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#### ABSTRACT

This review concerns human feelings when they interact with computational agents that are represented by visual characters, and these are regarded as affective factors. Computational agents that interact with humans usually through agent interfaces and natural language referred as Embodied Conversational Agents (ECAs). In truth, agent interfaces are the media that allow users to interact with agents, albeit the design of efficient agent interfaces is necessary. This study concerns that affective agent interfaces are small in number and differ with regard to the measure methods. Here provides a broad and systematic overview of the empirical studies conducted so far in relation to visual impact of agent interfaces on users.

Keywords: Affective Agent Interfaces, Embodied Conversational Agents (ECAs), Visual Impact.

#### 1. Introduction

major developments of Artificial intelligence (AI) and computer graphics fields, studies on human-computer interactions (HCIs) have emphasised the need to move beyond functional programmes in designing lifelike interfaces, likely ECAs, by studying target appearances and behaviours, such as facial expressions and gestures (Cassell et al., 1999). ECAs are one type of software that developed with artificial intelligence, as well as one kind of anthropomorphic agents. ECAs acting as "autonomous agents with a human-like appearance and communicative skills" (Pelachaud, 2005, p. 683). In truth, ECAs are inventions that allow people to interact with computers in a natural and intuitive manner. As consequence, humans interact with computational devices that are represented by ECAs by means of a natural and intuitive manner, and this enables easy communication via natural language and gestures. With developments in computer technology and advancements in computer graphics, ECAs are expected to be increasingly employed in HCIs, in which affective interfaces of ECAs play a critical role, and these are regarded as affective agent interfaces.

Researchers have advanced these developments, most noticeably in the past two decades, in terms of their functional and operational speed. One of the most common areas of contemporary research has been the visual representation of agents. This interest may derive from humans' first impressions of intelligent agents typically being by way of their visual representations.

However, the question remains as to what extent the appearance of these agent characters is likely to determine the quality of the computer user's interactions.

#### **Agent Interface** 1.1

An agent interface is an intelligent agent that is represented by one type of visible interface, and users are able to communicate with the agent through the interface (Shneiderman & Maes, 1997). In a situation where visible interfaces are symbolised in GUI forms, these visual representations are mostly anthropomorphic characters (Laurel, 1990).

In order to improve HCI performance towards human-human interactions, computers are required to possess more human-like capabilities (Geven, Schrammel & Tschelig, 2006). For example, computers are represented by visual characters as well as being designed with emotional facial expressions in order to express thoughts and communicate with humans naturally. Anthropomorphic agents generally are the computer systems displayed in human forms, and are also a type of affective computing.

#### 1.2 **Affective Factors**

According to Russell (2003), affect as classified by psychologists generally covers feelings and emotions. As a result, it is patently clear that affect is intimately involved with human emotions. Humans are not entirely rational or logical beings, given that feelings, moods, emotions, and other types of affective factors have a significant influence on people's thoughts and behaviours.

Affective factors not only affect humans in terms of their behaviour and thoughts, as they are also affected by external objects, events and other individuals. Norman (2002) suggested that "pleasing things work better", given users are attracted by beautiful products and express greater willingness to use those products. In fact, even a single external objective event can clearly alter humans' affective states (Russell, 2003). These represent some of the reasons why Zhang and Li (2005) pointed out that utility and accessibility were not the only factors that Information Technology (IT) designers should pay attention to, as affective factors should be given due consideration.

In summary, according to the above studies, it is not particularly problematic to establish that the appearance and expressive manner of agents affect humans. However, limited research has focused on the visual form of agents. Gulz and Haake (2006) addressed two possible explanations as to why visual appearance is commonly neglected in research on embodied agents, given "it cannot be readily approached with existing research methodology" and "the influence of look on emotional and intellectual processes is not readily accepted, although empirically well established". In addition, compared to the amount of studies on other aspects of interface design, such as websites, applications on portable devices and computer software, a paucity of investigations have been conducted on interfaces with embodied agents. However, the interfaces of embodied agents continue to play a significant role in user engagement and overall feelings. As a result, designers and researchers should grant additional attention to improving design of the interfaces with embodied agents.

#### Affective Influence of Agent Interfaces

The various studies have proved that various agent interfaces deliver diverse influences on HCIs, in particular the visual appearances of agent interfaces affect users who utilise computational systems. Gulz and Haake (2006) posited that poor visualisation of educational animated agents has impacted users, despite the successful functioning of agents. In addition, this study proposes that visual and aesthetic factors should be considered when researchers or designers develop ECAs. In fact, this situation pertains, as "appearance is a critical component of how people access ECAs. It is perhaps not surprising that individuals prefer to look at or even interact with ECAs that are more "attractive" (Nass, Isbister, & Lee, 2000, p. 397). The embodied pedagogical agents

positively influence learning in various ways (Clarebout, Elen, Johnson, & Shaw, 2002; Krämer & Bente, 2010).

Numerous studies have indicated that embodied agents have the ability to improve HCIs, although failed applications like Microsoft Office Assistants may periodically occur. In truth, multifarious suggestions have been generated for designers and developers to create better agent interfaces in order to avoid such situations eventuating. Koda and Maes (1996) state that ECAs portrayed as animal characters are generally regarded as more likeable than their human counterparts. In a similar vein, Oviatte and Adams (2000) hint that children prefer to talk to ECAs that are represented by animals because they viewed them as friends, rather than aspirants or teachers. In addition, Forlizzi, Zimmerman, Mancuso and Kwak (2007) explored the relationships between the visual features and performances of embodied agents, and concluded that users favour human forms over non-human forms. Additionally, users typically choose embodied agents with female forms as opposed to male ones. In fact, the visual presence and appearance of these agents impact users in many ways, such as beliefs, interest, attitude and feelings (Baylor, 2009). Actually, agent interface related studies under various mission with dismiss purposes offer dissimilar suggestions for interface design. Therefore, appropriate agent interface design should consider the precise mission being undertaken and the surrounding environment.

Furthermore, beautiful items generally attract people's eyes, and this phenomenon also prevails with agent interfaces. In reality, embodied agents designed with beautiful appearances are more convincing and possess the ability to obtain greater cooperation from their users (Nass et al., 2000). Moreover, the appearance of embodied agents influences the feelings of users. In this field, Koda and Maes (1996) assert that humans favour embodied agents with realistic faces to those with abstract ones while people consider that realistic embodied agents possess greater intelligence.

In fact, similarity is another feature of agent appearance that impacts users. For example, students prefer pedagogical agents of the same ethnicity as their own (Baylor, 2005). Similarly, agents that are similar to users in terms of appearance-related characteristics have more influence on users (Bailenson, Blascovich, & Guadagno, 2008). Additionally, Fox and Bailenson (2009) established that agents with similar appearances to users and where users watch them exercising and losing weight in the

virtual world, users will subsequently exercise more and try to lose weight in the real world.

In addition to the effects of beautiful and realistic ECAs, studies have recorded that the sizes and forms of embodied agents similarly influence users. Partala, Surakka and Lahti (2004) researched the proximity levels between embodied agents and humans. They found that preferred levels for individuals to communicate with an embodied agent are the personal proximity level (46-122 cm) or the social proximity level (122-366 cm). Additionally, the size of face displays elicits some psychological responses among users, such as mental energy, memory and judgments (Reeves & Nass, 1996). In truth, agent interfaces comprise the attached elements of vision on intelligent agents and appearance is the most significant factor, which motivates users to utilise embodied agents (Baylor, 2009).

Figure 1 shows the architecture of the visual factors of affective agent interface impact on user affective factors, such as user experiences, user behivours, user performances and other factors.

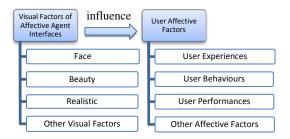


Figure 1. The architecture of the influences of affective agent interfaces on user affective factors

#### 3. Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces

According to Dehn and van Mulken (2000), the effects of animated agents on users consist of three types of effects, namely users' subjective experiences, users' behaviours and user performances. The following paragraphs will summarise the work of Dehn and van Mulken (2000) and assess numerous empirical studies evaluating the visual impact of agent interfaces on users' experiences, behaviours and performances.

## 3.1 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces on User Experiences

The employment of visual characters to represent agents may potentially influence user attitudes towards agents. In fact, the empirical evidence regarding the visual impact of agent interfaces on user experiences includes intelligence, believability, likeability/social

evaluation, activity, engagingness/entertainment, comfort, usability/utility, reported attention, enjoyment, appreciation and felt support. Prior to interaction, the majority of users had assumed agents that resembled humans were more intelligent (Koda & Maes, 1996; King & Ohya, 1996). However, after the interaction, the visual representations of agents normally did not affect user feelings about agent intelligence (Sproull et al., 1996; Koda & Maes, 1996; Geven et al., 2006). In the dimension of credibility, agents with visual presences or expressive emotions are typically more believable (Lester, et al., 1997; Brave. Nass. & Hutchinson, Rosenberg-Kima, Baylor, Ashby Plant, & Doerr, 2008). In addition, agents that are represented by visual empathic characters and similar to users are more preferred (Koda & Maes, 1996; Brave et al., 2005; Berry, Butler, & Rosis, 2005), and a rabbit-like agent is more preferred by users compared to a humanoid-looking agent (Sträfling, Fleischer, Polzer, Leutner, & Krämer, 2010). Similarly, with reference to engagement, agents that are designed with animated faces and beautiful features seem to encourage users to increase their commitment in HCIs (Koda & Maes, 1996; Baylor & Ryu, 2003; van Vugt et al., 2006).

## 3.2 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces on User Behaviours

The visual impact of agent interfaces on users has been primarily investigated with regard to user behaviours while interacting with agents, such as recognition, attention, flow communication and self-presentation. Koda, Ishida, Rehm and André (2009) discover that the recognition accuracy of agent negative expressions is higher than positive expressions. In addition, users are willing to pay more attention to agents with faces than those without (Takeuchi & Naito, 1995; Sproull et al., 1996). In the sphere of self-presentation, users rated higher self-presentation scales on agents that are developed with speaking faces or similar to users (Sproull et al. 1996; Rosenberg-Kima et al. 2008).

## 3.3 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces on User Performances

These study findings demonstrate that the representations of agents have certain influences on user behaviour. Results from this behavioural data reflect the outcomes of HCIs in terms of performance, problem solving, learning and memory. According to Geven at al. (2006), subjects performed better when they indicated with GUIs than with a character presented agent. However, the study was a singular case, as

subjects were asked to indicate a direction under the interpretation of computer interfaces. Results showed that GUIs provided clearer instruction of direction over the character presented agent. The study of Mumm and Mutlu (2011) on motivational interfaces drew that human-like agents are likely to enhance the social presence of the interface and improve user performance. In the dimension of learning, studies have shown that different character presented agents and expression methods led to distinct learning outcomes (Baylor & Kim, 2004; Baylor & Ryu, 2003; Baylor & Kim, 2005; Baylor & Kim, 2008).

In addition to numerous agent interface studies, which have been addressed in the previous content, several studies in relation to different visual parts of agent interfaces are presented below.

## 3.4 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces in relation to Face

The face is a key factor for the research of interfaces with embodied agents, as face includes two main elements, namely facial expressions and eye contacts. Furthermore, facial expressions have the ability to express the emotions of embodied agents and eye contacts can indicate directions of current information in a given task.

In truth, several studies have been conducted that address design aspects of facial features for embodied agents (Gong & Nass, 2007; Sproull, Subramani, Kiesler, Walker, & Waters, 1996). One such investigation by Walker et al. (1994) discovered that facial expressions affected users' experiences and performances. This study also found that stern expression created a bad impression but led to greater engagement. Furthermore, the eye gaze of agents also affects users in the tasks, as the natural eye gaze of agents helps direct the attention of users from one agent to another during a multi-agent task (Colburn, Cohen, & Drucker, 2000). Similarly, Vertegaal, Slagter, van der Veer and Nijholt (2001) also believe that eye gaze contacts are the greatest predicator of conversational attention during multiparty conversations. In fact, eyes are the most obvious cue within the face that allows the imparting of information.

Furthermore, eye gaze not only enhances emotional expression, but also assists directing users' attentions during particular tasks to augment user engagement.

Face is the most common application for embodied agents functioning within interfaces, given that it is the most obvious bodily form that presents human features, and it is the easiest approach to build a connection with humans.

## 3.5 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces in relation to Beauty

In terms of the beauty of embodied agents, Norman (2002, p. 36) states that "attractive things work better" and during the interactions between humans and embodied agents, the beauty of the embodied agents has a considerable impact on users.

van Vugt et al. (2006) declare that the beauty of embodied agents may enhance user engagements, albeit the good looks of embodied agents did not affect the intention of users to use the character. van Vugt et al. (2007) also proved that users felt more involved with beautiful embodied agents. This is likely to derive from individuals feeling about beautiful products, where the sell rate and satisfaction is typically far higher than with less aesthetically pleasing products.

# 3.6 Visual Impact of Agent Interfaces in relation to Realistic

The degree of realism of embodied agents tends to have different outcomes on users. On the one hand, Koda and Maes (1996) found that users rated realistic agents more intelligent and engaging as well as increasing task involvement. On the other hand, van Vugt, Konijn, and Hoorn (2009) discovered that the realism of embodied agents is insignificant in the case user involvement, as other design features have a more influential effect on user performance.

Table 1, 2, 3 and 4 succeeds the review of Dehn and van Mulken (2000) and summarises the visual impact of agent interfaces in relation to face, beauty, realistic and other factors of assorted empirical studies. Capital letters in the results column are abbreviations of the variable names.

Table 1. The visual impact of agent interfaces in relation to face.

Variable	Authors	Results
Intelligence		
After interaction	Sproull et al. (1996)	I (text with speaking face) = I (text)
	Koda & Maes (1996)	I (caricature face) = I (no face)
	Geven et al. (2006)	I (no character) = I (cartoon character) = I (realistic
		character)
Believability		

Variable	Authors	Results
	Lester et al. (1997a) Lee & Nass (2002) Baylor & Ryu (2003) Geven et al. (2006)	B (muted agent) < B (expressive agent) B (animated agent)> B (static image), B (text-box) B (animated image) = B (static image) B (no character) = B (cartoon character) = B (realistic character)
	Rosenberg-Kima et al. (2008)	B (visual presence) > A (voice alone)
Likeability/Social evaluation  Attractive	Sproull et al. (1996) Koda & Maes (1996) Berry et al. (2005) Lee & Nass (2002)	S (text with speaking face) < S (text) L (face) > L (no face) L (face) > L (no face) L-A (animated agent) > L-A (static image), L-A (text-box)
Activity  Politeness	King & Ohya (1996) Sproull et al. (1996) Hoffmann et al. (2009)	A (geometric shapes) < A (human shapes) A (text with speaking face) < A (text) A-P (character) > A-P (paper-and-pencil questionnaire)
Engagement/ Entertainment	Takeuchi & Naito (1995) Koda & Maes (1996)	E (face) > E (arrow) E (face) > E (no face)
Comfort	Sproull et al. (1996) Koda & Maes (1996)	C (text with speaking face) < C (text) C (face) < C (no face)
Usability/Utility	Takeuchi & Naito (1995) Berry et al. (2005)	U (arrow) > U (face) U (face) > U (no face)
Reported Attention Attracts attention	Rosenberg-Kima et al. (2008)	AA (visual presence) > AA (voice alone)
Felt support Mitigating frustration	Baylor & Rosenberg-Kima(2006)	M-F (agent) > M-F (text-box)
Attention Eye contact Response time Skipped items	Takeuchi & Naito (1995) Takeuchi & Naito (1995) Sproull et al. (1996) Sproull et al. (1996)	EC (face) > EC (arrow) RT (face) > RT (arrow) RT (text with speaking face) > RT (text) SI (text with speaking face) > SI (text)
Flow of communication Conversation index	Takeuchi & Nagao (1993)	CI (face) = CI (textual descriptions)
Self-presentation Social desirability scale	Sproull et al. (1996)	SD (text with speaking face) > SD (text)
Altruism scale Self-worth scale Self-efficacy	Sproull et al. (1996) Sproull et al. (1996) Rosenberg-Kima et al. (2008)	SA (text with speaking face) > A (text) SW (text with speaking face) = SW (text) SE (visual presence) > SE (voice alone)
Performance	Geven et al. (2006) van Vugt et al. (2007)	P (character) < P (no character) P (character) = P (no character)

Table 2. The visual impact of agent interfaces in relation to beauty.

Variable	Authors	Results
Engagement/		
Entertainment	van Vugt et al. (2006)	E (beautiful character) > E (ugly character)
Intention to	van Vugt et al. (2006)	E-I (beauty agent) = E-I (ugly agent)
interact		

Table 3. The visual impact of agent interfaces in relation to realistic.

Variable	Authors	Results
Intelligence		
Before interaction	Koda & Maes (1996)	I (caricature face) < I (realistic face)
	King & Ohya (1996)	I (geometric shapes) < I (human shapes)

Variable	Authors	Results
Believability		
	Brave et al. (2005)	B (empathic emotion) > B (no empathic emotion)
Likeability/Social		
evaluation	Gong (2008)	More anthropomorphic agent receives more social responses.
	Brave et al. (2005)	L (empathic emotion) > $L$ (no empathic emotion)
	Sträfling et al. (2010)	L (cartoon-like) > L (human-like)
Engagement/		
Entertainment	Lester et al. (1997a)	$E  ext{ (mutes agent)} = E  ext{ (expressive agent)}$
	Baylor & Ryu (2003)	$E  ext{ (animated image)} > E  ext{ (static image)}$
Involvement	van Vugt et al. (2007)	E-I (realistic agent) = E-I (unrealistic agent)
Distance	van Vugt et al. (2007)	E-D (realistic agent) = E-D (unrealistic agent)
Comfort	D (2005)	
Perceived caring	Brave et al. (2005)	P-C (empathic emotion) > P-C (no empathic emotion)
Friendly	Sträfling et al. (2010)	C-F (cartoon-like) > C-F (human-like)
Usability/Utility	Lester et al. (1997a)	U (muted agent) < U (expressive agent)
Enjoyment	Lester et al. (1997a)	o (mateu agent) < o (expressive agent)
Enjoyment	Bartneck (2003)	E (emotional robot) > E (none-emotional robot)
	Bartneck (2003)	E (screen character) = E (robotic character)
Felt support	<b>Surmer</b> (2005)	
11	Brave et al. (2005)	F-S (empathic emotion) > F-S (no empathic emotion)
Problem-solving		
Simple problems	Lester et al. (1997b)	SP (mutes agent) = SP (expressive agent)
Complex	Lester et al. (1997b)	CP (mutes agent) < CP (expressive agent)
problems		
Learning		
	Lester et al. (1997b)	L (mutes agent) = $L$ (expressive agent)
	Baylor & Kim (2004)	L (realistic agent) > L (cartoon agent)
Instructor-like	Baylor & Ryu (2003)	I-L (animated image) > I-L (static image)
Memory	D 1 (2005)	
	Berry et al. (2005)	M (emotional agent) > M (none-emotional agent)

Table 4. The visual impact of agent interfaces in relation to other factors.

Variable	Authors	Results
7	Autiors	Resuus
Likeability/Social evaluation		
	Nowak & Rauh (2005)	L-A (Femininity agent) > L-A (masculinity agent)
Preference	Nowak & Rauh (2005)	L-P (same gender as subjects) > L-P (differ gender from subjects)
Usability/Utility		
	Cassell & Thórisson (1999)	U (verbal-only), U (verbal/emotional) < U (verbal/structural)
	Rosenberg-Kima et al. (2008)	U (male) > U (female)
Reported Attention		
Attracts attention	Koda & Maes (1996)	Caricature face attracts attention
Distracts	Koda & Maes (1996)	Caricature face does not distract
Appreciation		
	Baylor & Ryu (2003)	P-L (animated image) > P-L (static image)
Recognition	W 1 (2000)	D( d D( D)
Flow of	Koda et al. (2009)	R (negative expressions) $>$ R (positive expressions)
communication		
Repetitions	Cassell & Thórisson (1999)	FR (verbal-only), FR (verbal/emotional) > R (verbal/structural)
Hesitations	Cassell & Thórisson (1999)	H (verbal-only), H (verbal/emotional) < H (verbal/structural)
Overlaps	Cassell & Thórisson (1999)	O (verbal-only), O (verbal/emotional) < O (verbal/structural)
Self-presentation	(1///)	(votour structuru)
Self-efficacy	Rosenberg-Kima et al. (2008)	SE (similar to users) > SE (dissimilar to subjects)
Self-regulation	Baylor & Kim (2004)	SR (male) > SR (female)

Variable	Authors	Results		
	Baylor & Kim (2004)	SR (mentor) > SR (motivator) SR (expert)		
Learning				
	Baylor & Kim (2004)	L (black expert) > L (white expert)		
Instructor-like	Baylor & Kim (2005)	Expert led to increased information acquisition		
	Baylor & Kim (2005)	Motivator led to increased self-efficacy		
	Baylor & Kim (2005)	Mentor led to overall improved learning and motivation		
	Baylor & Kim (2008)	Facial expression valuable for attitudinal learning		
	Baylor & Kim (2008)	Gestures valuable for procedural learning		

#### **Conclusions**

We can see from above researches that some positive impacts of ECAs exist in several areas, likely socialization, just like real humans attempting to capture someone's attention (Dehn & van Mulken, 2000), and according to the old maxim: 'better a little fire to warm us than a great one to burn us'. ECAs with affective interfaces might be able to satisfy users with psychological support. However, sociological concerns are that if users rely excessively on these agents for the virtual social support and learning company, this may individuals' social decrease skills. This underscores the need to ensure that ECAs with affective interfaces are as rich as possible, and used carefully (Baylor, 2009).

There are various advantages between these particular agents, which are presented by various characters. Nevertheless, it is almost impossible to make the advantages outweigh the disadvantages by using one character in all application domains. Hence, careful attention is required to design the front-end representations of agents (Baylor, 2009), and the advised approach is to carefully assess both advantages and disadvantages of all characters and chooses the most appropriate one for the application domain.

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## A Study on Integrating Electronic Picture Book into the Junior Students' Digital Storytelling Teaching Program

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- ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of an electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha" as teaching media in an experimental course on storytelling. The subjects are 64 eighth grade students from Ping Nan junior high School in Taoyuan County, Taiwan. In order to analyses the students' learning performance, the research method adopts quantitative empirical statistics to test a single experimental group by using tables of "Interest scale" and "Flow Experience scale". In addition, the qualitative method is used to collect the learning data by observing, interview, experts' evaluation and texture analysis. Results of the quantitative and qualitative study were: 1. the index of "Creation interest" was improved up to 3.59 from 3.27 after the experimental teaching course; 2. the experts found that the students who were trained by experimental teaching in electronic book can grasp the storytelling principles and skills of narrative techniques in the creation abilities.

Keywords: Electronic Picture Books, Digital Storytelling, Flow Experience, Interest in Creation.

#### Introduction

The multimedia era results from the process of convergence of three industries which were created at an interval of 50 years respectively: telephone industry, the television industry, and computer industry. Through dissemination of information with computer technology using a variety of media including text, images, video, voice and other integrated messages, the age of "digital convergence" has began. "Digital convergence" refers to the use a new method of communication with varied contents of digital technology; it is not solely a technological matter. It can be a brand new life and working style, as it foresees new services opportunities to implement industry productivity and competitiveness on the market (Pagani, 2000). As pointed out by Tribe and Jana (2006) when new technology combines with cultural arts, the product is a new form of communication for the 21st century.

In human communication process, more than 80% of message dissemination methods depend on non-literal content, much of which is established in non natural language and even in image implication (Gwendolvn. Storytelling is a method human communication and message dissemination. Thus, the story combines with the language to convey images so as to make the listener easily

comprehended its complex concepts, ideas or messages, by which allow more effective communication. The ability to tell stories is important along with the narrative presentation skills. In regards to information dissemination or communication behavior, by combining the "story elements" with an information disseminator, it can enhance the audiences' comprehension in an effective message dissemination way. For this reason, storytelling is a very crucial cognitive process which's combined message, knowledge, background and emotion (Norman, 1993). Therefore, how to educate in the art of storytelling by using new media is among the key issues and missions of educators.

As technology advances, the majority of people's live are occupied by a variety of audio-visual media, which mean that variety of traditional methods cannot be relied on to teach a new generation of young students. Many studies have confirmed that for reducing the cognitive burden of learning, teachers could make use of multimedia visual and auditory materials.(Tversky, Morrison, & Betrancourt, 2002). Moreover, for practicing teachers, the use of visual multimedia and auditory materials can reduce the cognitive burden on students and enhance their concentration while learning (Guttormsen-Schär & Kruger, 2000). In the face of post-modern, pluralistic times, through exposure to a variety of media, use of digital media for the storytelling training can enhance students' language skills, as well as the visual imagination creativity. In promoting multi-literacy, aesthetic, critical capabilities, and integration of arts into the teaching environment, the used of digital media narrative could be considered as a more effective method.

In recent years, the Ministry of Education of Taiwan has been encouraging teachers to develop the range of the teaching methods, including both reading proficiency and writing (storytelling). To begin with, extensive reading could provide students with a rich and varied knowledge and content for writing activities. However, there are many difficulties in teaching writing. Most teachers feel that students are afraid of writing due to lack of interests. In brief, teachers need more proper, effective teaching methods (Chang, 1994).

In A Whole New Mind: Moving From The Information Age To The Conceptual Age (Pink, 2005), it's noted information and knowledge has led to the development of a national economy in which the benefit was gained by knowledge is effective more than the labor-intensive way. And humankind are moving from a logical, sequential nature and into a computer performance information age, an area of innovation, empathy, and emotional force, to communicate in an emotional mode. The "Master of storytelling" will be the next wave of upstart workplace. In addition, the author of The Ten Faces of Innovation, Kelly points out that "storyteller" is one of the key points for the ten faces of diversity with the innovation (Kelley & Littman, 2005). Based abovementioned theoretical context, research suggests that teachers should guide students to understand the narrative skills through the use of multi-media so as to improve their creative interests.

This research thus takes an electronic picture book as the reading material for leading students to understand the structure of a story, so as to enhance the creativity as well as to appreciate beauty. The purposes of this research are as follows: (1) to stimulate students' interest through the "Digital Creation Stories" teaching program. (2) By taking an electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha", as an implementation of teaching media education for junior high school students' creation of digital media. In addition to, there are three research questions:

(1) How do students process digital story creation?

- (2) How can we improve the effect of junior high students' abilities for digital storytelling?
- (3) Can we make a substantial improvement through the use of experimental teaching course?

Through this research's experimental tools, we will take the "digital story creative interest scale" to make a pre and pro test to explore the creative effect of experimental subjects, as well as design the "digital story creative flow experience scale" to evaluate and examine students' flow experience. Moreover, through the method of statistic qualitative test, we will examine the effect of its changing interest, and analyze the flow experience's relation to digital creation.

#### 2. Literature Review

## 2.1 The Definition of an Electronic Picture Book

Frankfurt Book Fair was held in 1993, a trend indicator of publishing industry, the publishing area of electronic books was formally emerged. The age of e-book publishing came when e-book in a brand new way. Tsai(1996) defined e-book story in his thesis as follows: the use of words, sound, animation or image are presented as a plot of a story. In the meantime, the readers could make interactive contact when reading e-books. Hung(1999) considered that the so-called e-books, short for electronic books, also is a kind of electronic media and a medium Electronic media generally of publication. refers to radio and television, before the computer became universal. Nowadays, e-book refers to a publication which takes electronic media as a medium. If the target audience for the content of an e-book as children, the-book is called an "e-children's book". Shuai(1999) stated that the e-book combined with literature, language, pictures, music, sound, animation, video audio and video programs, and through digital publish. That is, computer multimedia could present the sound, light, and image effect, and thus attract children's attention for raising their reading interest.

This research defined "e-book" as the carrier of electronic media, which includes words, sound, animation, figure, voice, and music, in order to present the plot of a story, and to provide an interactive contact to readers in the process. In terms of the e-book's multimedia perspective, firstly, e-book could provide symbol system in which words and sound combine as the core component of language intelligence; secondly, pictures, figure and color of animation could reinforce the core component of spatial

intelligence; thirdly, sound and music the core component of music intelligence; and finally, the interactive contact and sharing between text and readers as the core component of interpersonal intelligence. In contrast to the traditional books, e-books take animation, image, sound, and other mediums, to present their content, which thus requires the use of CD-Rom, multi-media computer and other special equipment for reading (Tzeng, 2004), if a paper book is the double play of words and pictures, then, the e-book is the symphony of words, sound, and image.

In the early stages, scholar Huck (1973) considered that picture books transfer messages for narration by means of two kinds of media art, that of text and of illustrations, although only pictures can also convey a whole story. Bader (1976) further defined picture books as including text, picture, and integral design; being a man-made product with a record of society, culture, and history, and the most important in the experience of children. This kind of art has existed with pictures and text for present animated effects (Bader, 1976). From the perspective of reading atmosphere, picture as a art production which conveys message by means of the pictures on pages as well as with both pictures and text to describe its meaning (Keifer, 1982). Thus, Nodelman indicates that picture books convey messages with less words or even without words are different from other kinds of language art or visual art (Nodelman, 1988).

#### 2.2 The Related Research **Electronic Picture Book for Teaching**

American audio-visual media expert R.S. Woodworth also considered that visual experience for learning accounting for 70%, and auditory experiences accounts for 20%. That is, most human learn through visual combining auditory experiences with visual experience accounting for 70%. (Woodchester, 1938). Thus, what children have learned could stay longer in mind through audio-visual media (Henneman & Long, 1954). Dr. Edgar Dale once analyzed the human learning experience, and he proposed "Cone of Experience" for bringing various learning experience so as to present electronic media from the specific aspect to abstract. Dale showed that students will be able to do at each level of the Cone (the learning outcomes they will be able to achieve) relative to the type of activity they are doing (reading, writing, viewing images, etc). The most effects are what students will generally remember; indicate that practical, hands-on experience in a real-life context will allow students to remember best what they do. In short, Dr. Edgar Dale's statement welled on the effect of electroinc media on human leaning experiences. From another perspective, psychologist Jerome Bruner divided learning activities in to three parts: "Learning from doing", "learning from observation", and "learning from the thinking", then taking these learning activities and combining them with Dale's "Cone of Experience" (Dale, 1946; Dale, 1954).

In discussing "teaching theory", Bruner (1957) mentioned that information is stored visually in the form of images (a mental picture in the mind's eye). For some, this is conscious; others say they don't experience it. This may explain why, when we are learning a new subject, it is often helpful to have diagrams or illustrations to accompany verbal information (Bruner, 1957). Teachers should take images, pictures, videos, language, and words as methods to provide learners with direct experiences to learn from (Chang, 1994). Thus, based on the afore mentioned theories, this research then realized that if we take a multi-method to approach teaching, we could decrease the problems that abstract language and symbol teaching bring. Thus, utilizing electronic media to teach could improve teaching efficiency. If we take experience as basic of learning, its method could make learning more impressive and efficient.

As digital media visual experiences have a crucial effect on learning, consequently e-book applications and learning related research gradually emerged. Chen (2002) explored learning experiences of second grade students in paper book and e-book learning for analyzing the effect on story understanding and memorization abilities. This research concluded that, e-books could effective help students to clearly memorize the content of a story and characters' name and traits. Furthermore, students could also use a rich vocabulary to express the content of the story. This research clearly showed that teaching with e-book could aid student in learning more. In addition, it suggested that could improve e-books elementary students' reading attitudes. Moreover, Yang(2004) took an investigative research method to explore and compare various media forms, taking paper book and e-books as example, and then concluded e-children's books contain interactivity, through multi-media engage the senses, which could help third grade students understand the meaning more profoundly. It is thus clear that e-books could effectively improve the reading understanding of students. Hong (2000) also proposes that for decreasing the learning obstacles, a clear purpose usage of media is

more important than having teaching tools. However, in terms of the usage of media, media itself has to transfer effectively to users, and thus, how we use media as a tool is a key point. Moreover, each media has its own unique features, how to combine the advantage of both paper books and e-books is an important issue that should be taken into account (Chen, 2004).

Scholar, Seo (2007), proclaimed that picture book could enhance students' creativity and comprehension. That is, students could enhance their imaginative faculty, and in the meanwhile, improve emotional expression during the process of storytelling via the unique approach of picture books. In her research, Seo (2007) proceeded to examine two groups of storytelling teaching activity in which one group's teaching book had pictures, and the other was without pictures. Finally, the result indicated that the students' comprehension ability depended on whose book had greater pictures or higher quality (Seo, 2007).

This research review of electronic books related literatures that found there is no related research of electronic picture book study on junior high students' storytelling ability creativity. This research thus takes the electronic picture book, "Little Stone Baddha", as a teaching method so as to explore how to improve junior high students' digital story creation. In the meantime, we also designed "the digital story creation" course, let students actually create stories, to stimulate students' creative interests • In creating process, we observed students' interest whether had improved or not during they immersed in creating experience.

#### 2.3 Storytelling and Creation

Since human language evolved, storytelling is an effective education tool that has featured strongly across all cultures. Research shows that storytelling has the ability to build a greater sense of community, enhance knowledge and memory recall, support early literacy development, and expand creative potential in young children (Phillips, 2000). There is some research to support this premise (MacKinnon, 1978; Parnes, 1967). Baer (1993) examined the effects of training in divergent thinking on students' creative performance in a number of domains. Divergent thinking activities were associated with higher quality creative products in storytelling, collage making, and poetry writing for second-grade students (Starko, 2010). So, Starko (2010) agrued that dramatic activities include movement exercises, sensory-awareness exercises, pantomime, and other forms of storytelling. And, the most familiar dramatic activities involve pantomime

and other forms of story making activities. Story creating also can provide impetus for content discussions, art activities, and writing projects for students. As did visualization, they can bring an enhanced understanding, especially of the emotions underlying problems or events. Students then wrote their ideas and created illustrations of their own amazing stories. They wrote after their visualization activity, these efforts were much better than everyday journal entries. Because, creative thinking techniques, with the new perspectives, emotional insights, and enthusiasm they can generate, can be valuable assets to them (Starko, 2010).

Based on the above arguments, this research began by examining students' appreciation of electronic picture book. Then, we explored the ability of e-book to inspire students to start storytelling. Next, we used an empirical research method to examine the results of the pre and post questionnaire test which explored students' interest for story creation, and if it improved after combining electronic picture books into teaching courses.

# 3. Research Method and Quasi-Experimental Design

This research utilized the quasi-experimental design that the lack of random assignment, and the potential nonequivalent between the groups, complicates the statistical analysis of the nonequivalent groups design.

In the quasi-experimental design, we ran the pre and post test to examine the digital story teaching activity and weather it evoked students' interests for story creation. In the meanwhile, we made a flow experience test during the process of the teaching activity so as to understand the situation of flow experience, through the use of participant observation, interviewing, experts' evaluation, and data analysis.

This research used both quantitative testing and qualitative analysis. The purpose of the quantitative test is:

- (1) to analyze the difference of students' creative interests between pre and post test;
- (2) the relation of flow experience and interests when doing the teaching activity (takes Correlation coefficient analysis), by observing pre test, post test, and the flow experience during the process to explore whether there have positive effects among them. The interests quantitative test scale is show in figure 1:

We took the interests quantitative test scale as the research tool to examine the pre and post test, as well as the situation of flow experience, in order to validate a result of the quasi-experimental teaching design and its effect. Accordingly, the following hypotheses were proposed:

**Hypothesis 1.** The interest of post test would be higher than the one of pre test after the quasi-experimental teaching courses.

Hypothesis 2. The flow experience positively related to the interest in digital story creation of students via the quasi-experimental teaching courses.



Figure 1. The Research Model

#### 3.1 Course Design

This research spans the fields of language, humanities, and technology in a study of storytelling teaching. A sample of 59 classmates was used to gauge the appreciation of "Little Stone Buddha", an electronic picture book. The goal of the quasi-experimental teaching course, its context and process will be illustrated as follows:

The teaching goal includes cognitive subjects, which aims to (1) understand meaning of constructive elements, (2) story construct, (3) know the meaning of Little Stone Buddha's story(4) story context, (5) story's ending, (6) story creation by association (7) imagination (8) practicing the story's plot points. In the process of teaching, teachers need to help students achieve their home works: (1)finish the storyboard sketch for story creating, (2)complete the story in electronic picture books form by software (ex. Windows Movie Maker). In develop a positive attitude towards learning, the quasi-experimental teaching course could help students (1)active and extensive read. (2)appreciate the story, (3)focus on story, (4)gain courage for self expression, (5)discuss the story as homework (it be done at home).

In regards to help students learning creation skills, the quasi-experimental course could cultivate students to (1) finish homework, (2) finish story creation in text form, (3) finish storyboard, (4) finish the collection of music and picture, and (5) finish the creation of their own digital story. Therefore, the quasi-experimental teaching context includes: (1) the appreciation of the electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha", for enjoyment of the story and its story; (2) the practice of story association: by role playing discussion, and helping students to understand the story's construction; (3) storytelling: by means of the story association to finish the storyboard, and then, taking digital pictures and music to make paper production. We hoped, the e-book could help students (1) actively and extensive read, (2) appreciate the story, (3) focus on the story, (4) gain courage for self expression, (5) discuss the story as homework, and (6) enjoy the activity, in the area of emotion learning experience.

#### 3.2 Quantitative Tools

The interset can influence on learning are well documented (Hidi, 1990; Karpp, 1999; Krapp, Hidi, & Renninger, 1992). Interest has a strong influence on individuals' congnitive and learning(Ainley, 1998; Renninger, 2000: Renninger & Wozniak, 1985). Ainley, Hidi and Berndorff (2002) had investigated how individual's interest factors contribute to topic interst and text learning. They examinated the processess predictive of text learning indicated that interest was related to affective learning response, affect to persistence, and persistence to learning. This research comboined the interest scale with quantitative statistical methods to insight whether increase students' interest in digital story creation or not?

The interest scale for storytelling is modified from the "Interest in Writing Scale" proposed by Fang (2006). The pre-test data was measured before the quasi-experimental teaching implementation; and the post-test data was quasi-experimental measured after the teaching process. This done in order to capture the difference before and after experiment in regards to the writing interest of students. The scales of the questionnaire are divided into five points, which follows the five-point Likert measure scale, ranging from "disagree strongly"(1) to "agree strongly"(5), and in total has 14 questions, which were showed as in Appendix 1.

The Flow Experience Scale was developed from the flow theory of Csikszentmihalyi (1990) and modified by Novak, Hoffman and Yung (2000), which contains some evaluated characteristics, such as concentration, enjoyment, attention focused, curiosity, intrinsic interest and playfulness (Chani et al., 1991, Trevino & Webster, 1992, Webster et al., 1993). Webster et al. (1993) also noted that flow was associated with exploratory behavior and positive subjective experience (user's attitude toward some object). This research utilized the flow experience scale as tool to examine whether existed a positive correlation between the creative interests after quasi-experimental

teaching of storytelling with the experience of flow in storytelling creation process for students. The Appendix 2 details the questionnaire items of flow experience.

In this study, data collection methods include the interest questionnaire, flow experience questionnaire, and t-test method of statistical analysis, which can predicate the performance of the quasi-experimental teaching process and the immersion experience of students in the creative process. In addition, we can further perform the pre/post testing for interest as well as correlation analysis for flow experience in students' creativity.

#### 4. Data Analysis

This study uses the electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha", as the teaching media in an quasi-experimental course for helping junior high school students to learn how to create stories. The subjects are eighth grade students at Ping Nan junior high School(平南高中) in Taoyuan County(桃園縣), Taiwan. This research aims to examine through both quantitative and qualitative, more, we took the flow experience theoretical basis, "interests scale" and "flow experience scale" as the quasi-experimental tools to evaluate students' creative interests and if they improve. What is more, the creative interests scale for storytelling is also used to make pre and post tests so as to analyze the difference of the results. Lastly, by taking the result of "flow experience scale" and the post test result of "interests scale", we made a statistical analysis for understanding whether there is a positive relationship between flow experience and interests.

The subjects were 64 eighth grade students who participated in summer counseling activities at Ping Nan junior high School in Taoyuan County. There were 5 absentees during the process of this experiment, and thus, the effective number of samples is 59. Experimented courses totaled 20 classes in 5 weeks. This research used pro test to analyze digital story creative interest result in the first class (2012/7/13), and then, made post test to explore difference in the last class (2012/8/13). Moreover, proceeding the questionnaire of flow experience scale in its classes (2012/ 8/ 12), when going the tests, testers act as both researchers as well as teachers.

#### 5. **Quantitative analysis**

#### 5.1 Reliability and Validity Analysis of Interest Scale

To attain the quasi-experimental result, quasi-experimental classes must answer 21 questions (as Appendix 1) in the pre test questionnaire of interests scale during the first class (2012/7/13). The number of the effective sample is 59 (N=59, the number of subjects is 64 with 5 absentees), in which the Cronbach Alpha is 0.9549 which indicates a pre test result that has a high reliability. Moreover, the post test result (2012/ 8/13) showed that Cronbach Alpha is 0.9596 which also shows a high reliability. Regarding its validity in pre test, through SPSS12.0 vision to make descriptive statistics KMO and Barlett test, in which KMO appropriateness of test sample is 0.905, near 1. The spherical test chi-square value is 733.027, which shows the pre test is suit to make factor analysis.

Each factor depends on the principle of the size of the eigenvalue. Eigenvalue could present an explanation for a factor when it is more than 1, its explanation is stronger. However, interest pre test gets a component by its analysis result in which 21 questions a single item to test; its eigenvalue result more than 1, which indicates this research has good validity which same to post test, and is thus, both pre and post test both have creditability.

#### 5.2 Reliability and Validity Analysis of Flow Experience Scale

Taking the flow experience questionnaire input Excel 2007 version and then using SPSS12.0 to make validated analysis in which the Alpha value is 0.957 (total number of questions as 14 and effective questionnaires is 59), then, proceeding to made the flow experience questionnaire on 102/8 /12, which statistical data input SPSS12.0 to make KMO and Bartlett test, KMO appropriateness of test sample is 0.892, near 1. The spherical test value is 1034.396, which showed its scale was suited making factor analysis.

#### 5.3 The Pre and Post Sample Test for **Interests Scale**

Taking the result of the pre and post data of interest scale to analyze its descriptive statistic are as follows:

Table 1. The descriptive statistic of pre/post test

		_		Standard
			Standard	error of the
	Number	Mean	deviation	mean
Pre-test of Interest	59	3.2724	.8791	.1144
Post-test of Interest	59	3.5854	.6529	8.501E-02

Table 2. Paired sample correlation

Pair 1	Number	correlation	Significant
Pre test - Post test	59	.598	.000

Table 3. Paired sample test

		Paired differences in variables					t	degree	Significant (Two-tailed)
			Standard	Standard error of	95% cor				
		Mean	deviation	the mean	ınterval	difference			
					Lower	Upper			
					bound	bound			
Pair 1	Pre-test Post-test	3130	.7163	9.325E-0 2	4997	1264	-3.35 7	58	.001

(two-tailed), the correlation is significant.

Through the above statistical result, the mean of the two samples is 3.2724 (Pre-test of Interest) and 3.5854(Post-test of Interest), the relation of its sample is 0.598, the test value is -3.357, the significant is 0.001, that indicates there is an obvious difference between pre test and post test interest scale in which post test (3.5854) is higher than pre test (3.2724), that result shows that students' creative interest in digital story creation has been improved by means of the quasi-experimental teaching. It could statistically prove the hypothesis 1. Still, as the teaching period is two quasi-experimental months in this research, the effect on interest in training is thus limited, as the effect may produce greater effectiveness of its interest if it is implemented for a whole semester.

#### 5.4 The Relationship between Flow Experience Scale and Post Test of **Interest Scale**

By taking the average number of flow experience scale and interest scale to analyze its two-variable statistics, the results are as follows:

Table 4. Correlation analysis

20020 11 0	orrelation ar	ittij 515	
		Mean of post-test of interest	Mean of flow experience
post-test of interest	Pearson	1	.766(**)
	Significant correlation (Two-tailed)		000
	Number	59	59
flow experience	Pearson	.766(**)	1
	Significant correlation (Two-tailed)	.000	
	Number	59	59

<sup>\*\*</sup>When the significance level is less than 0.01

According to the above analysis date, flow experience impact on interest is 0.766, p-value less than 0.000, a result marked by\*\*\* for showing that exists a significant level. It implies that there is a high positive correlation between the creative interests after quasi-experimental teaching of storytelling with the experience of flow in storytelling creation process for students. That is easy to see that the creative interests improved by the immerse experience of the students during digital story creation. It could statistically prove the hypothesis 2.

#### 6. Qualitative analysis

This research's data resources are expert checklists, quasi-experimental observation of the process of teaching activities, student interviews and document collection (teacher logs, student works, and other relevant documents). The researchers will code each kinds of qualitative data so as to analysis. The coding in the process of the research would be amended according to the actual situation. The methods of coding for data types and its resources as follows:

There are three experts which are coded as E1 ~ E3. Students' works are coded as A, which represented from A1 to A54. And the time code represented by six digits, such as 2012 March 1, which was expressed by 1020301. As when interviewed student number 5 on 2012 April 3, which was expressed by "S5-1020403", the diary as the teacher's observation dated on 2012, July 17, which was expressed by "T-1020717", teaching reflection was also expressed by "T-1020717".

Based on the interest table on quantitative test, got the average of each student's creation interests, and made statistics of pre test and post test, and then ordering it by its differences (by descend order), in which students who have the largest difference of creation interest as number 26,17,20,58,43,56, and 52, which as shown in Table 5. After numbering above seven students' works from A1 to A7, then let three experts to valuate by the story narration checklist. Taking A2, A5 works as examples for illustration, this study will takes its storyboard, the scores of expert assessment checklist, and experts' interviews information to execute qualitative analysis.

Table 5. the differences of students' creative interests

	pre-test	post-test		Rank(works)
Student	of	of		
ID	interest	interest	difference	
26	1.43	4.62	3.19	A1
17	1.0	3.31	2.31	A2
20	1.14	3.0	1.86	A3
58	2.36	4.15	1.79	A4
43	2.14	3.92	1.78	A5
56	2.14	3.85	1.71	A6
52	3.5	4.38	0.88	A7
27	3.14	3.85	0.71	8
39	3.07	3.77	0.7	9
59	2.71	3.38	0.67	10
24	3.79	4.38	0.59	11
54	3.79	3	-0.79	54

#### 6.1 Student's Digital Story Works Analysis - Work A2

The theme of work A2 is "My Dumb Father", the creator uses the method of first person to describe his dumb father's story. His father sells tofu for living, but was often bullied by some people, who even took tofu without paying, or even made fun of dumb father's daughter (the creator). The daughter thus cannot accept these events and consent her father, until a car accident happens to her, since her father was very anxiety to take care of her without sleeping. Understanding the facts, her daughter finally known the family is precious. Story board is shown in Figure 2. All three experts gave four points to this work in the aspect of story's conflict and logic. In the story narrative, its plot score reached 3.92 point, as shown in Table 6. Experts 1 considered that a conflict may create a climax for the story, thus may be a touching story for audience. The enlightenment of theme is more than story interesting. Regarding the foreshadow, the narrative skill may be used in the beginning of the story, in which the daughter thought her father was cowardly in prejudice, then finally she realized that was a misunderstanding what her thought (E1-1020920). Experts 2 believed that this story has many climaxes, such as from some people buy tofu without paying, classmates made fun of her, a car accident, to forgive her father. The conflictions constantly appear in the story (E2-1020920).

Table 6.	Three Experts'	Checklist for A2 Work

		Expert					
Name of	My dumb	E1	E2	E3	Average	Score	
the works	father						
Story	Modeling	3	3	2	2.7	2.4	
character	Use of Props	3	2	4	3	0	
	Transform	2	3	1	2		
	Personification	2	3	1	2 2		
Scene	Design of the	2	3	1	2	3.1	
	visual Meet story's scenario	4	4	5	4.3	5	
Storyline	Design of confliction	4	4	5	4.3	3.9 2	
	Logic	4	4	5	4.3		
	Arrangement of	5	4	5	4.7		
='	foreshadow						
	Dynamic action	4	3	3	3.3		
	Surprise making	5	2	2	3.0		
Theme	Creation	3	2	4	3.0	2.9	
narrative	Rationality	4	3	4	3.7	4	
	enlightenment	3	4	5	4.0		
	Interesting	2	1	2	1.7		
	Metaphorical	4	4	2	3.3		
Sound	Suitability	4	3	3	3.3	2.7	
	Interesting	2	1	2	1.7	6	
	Richness	4	3	3	3.3		















Figure 2. A2 Work Storyboard

# **6.2** Student's Digital Story Works Analysis - Work A5

The theme of work A5 is the little girl who waiting for the bus, according to the rhythm design to extended associate with the narrative. A bus with a painting that full of jungle is coming, a monkey get on the bus. A bus with a painting that full of cloud is coming, a bird get on the bus. Various other animals in succession get on their bus. But the little girl almost finished her candy, and drinks, her bus not came yet. Finally, the little girl at last got on a yellow taxi. In the story, each bus has different appearance, and for different roles on. It was shown as storyboard in figure 3.

From the Experts Checklist as table 7 may know the scores all reach 4 points in the aspect of Story character, scene, theme narrative and sound. Experts 3 argued that role's expressions and emotions are very vivid. The painting technique of A5 is also very delicate (E3-1020921). Experts 1 stated that this work should be a good material to use, if every landscape can be drawn in bus that would be better (E1-1020920). The teaching observation record shows the creator had delicate design for facial expressions of the character, the story filled with rhythm (T-1020803).

filled with rhythm (T-1020803).						
Table 7.	Three Experts' Checklist for A5 Work					

		Expert					
Name of	My dumb	E1	E2	E3	Average	Score	
the works	father						
Story	Modeling	5	4	5	4.7	4.25	
character	Use of Props	4	4	5	4.3		
	Transform	3	3	4	3.3		
	Personification	5	4	5	4.7		
Scene	Design of the visual	5	4	5	4.7	4.5	
	Meet story's scenario	4	4	5	4.3		
Storyline	Design of confliction	3	4	5	4.0	3.86	
	Logic	3	3	5	3.7		
	Arrangement	2	3	5	3.3		
	of						
	foreshadow	4	3	5	4.0		
	Dynamic action	4	3	3	4.0		
	Surprise	4	4	5	4.3		
	making						
Theme	Creation	4	4	4	4.0	4.68	
narrative	Rationality	3	3	5	3.7		
	enlightenment	2	3	5	3.3		
	Interesting	3	4	5	4.0		
	Metaphorical	2	4	5	3.7		
Sound	Suitability	3	4	5	4.0	4.20	
	Interesting	4	4	5	4.3		
	Richness	5	3	5	4.3		



Figure 3. A5 Work Storyboard

#### 7. Conclusion and Suggestions

This research takes the electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha", as the basis of a digital quasi-experimental teaching courses, which explores the effectives of using an e-book to stimulate creativity and whether in junior high students over a two months period. This research concluded that students' creative interest could get improved through the use of electronic picture book, "Little Stone Buddha" in this quasi-experimental teaching course.

Based on the result of pre test and post test for story creation, it is concluded that the score of post test is higher than the pre test's score, which indicates that students' interest for story creation improved by means of teaching using the quasi-experimental electronic picture book. Moreover, the flow experience in story creation has a positive relation with creation interest, in which the higher the flow experience, the higher the creation of interest. (The flow experience's influence on interest is 0.766, if value *p* less than 0.000 with significant results represented by \*\*\*. The relation of flow experience and creation interest is 76.6%), with both of them thus having a quite high correlation.

With an upcoming educational reform, the basic competence test for junior high must be abolished, for focusing on the education thought of "learning for self interests" so as to avoid the problems of children's examination from spoon-fed education, as ranking, and competition, and then, this research concluded related suggestions as follows:

- (1)The purpose of this research is taking an quasi-experimental courses as a method in order to enhance students' creation interests so as to evoke learning motivation, in contrast to the spoon-fed education method, which may cause students to give up learning and thus having an adverse effect of learning potential and causing a loss independent thinking.
- (2)The research takes the principle of storytelling as the standard, thus, the skills of image and its picture not so totally professional. For this reason, the research will then (it is not suited for conclusion maybe) toward multi-direction to explore its effect of digital storytelling creation. (I need Chinese version)
- (3)Qualitative analysis shows that most of students' creations meet the requirements of narrative skills, and all works have its own creativity. The results of this study may echo previous surveyed articles that taking picture books into learning may increase teaching

diversification, so as to enhance students' interests in learning. Yet in the past, the study object always as elementary school students, the junior high school's students fewer be taken, and there is not have any curricular activities which with the theme of story narrative. In the process of the observation, besides the use of electronic picture books for students' interests, the most important is that positive incentives students' interest for creation in the process of teaching.

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## Tversky, B., Morrison, J. B., & Betrancourt, M. **Appendix**

Appendix 1: The Likert scale for interest in digital story creation

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Appendix 2: The Likert scale for flow experience in digital story creation Strongly Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly disagree agree 1. I like to read extracurricular books. 2. I like to write diary. 3. I like t o appreciate picture books and read them. 4. It s very happy to make a story creation. 5. I think story creation is fun. 6. I think it is fun to use electronic picture books to make story creation. 7. I feel story creation could bring a novel sensation to me. 8. I like story creation (words or pictures). 9. I am interested in animation and electronic picture books. 10. I like pictures more than words. 11. I am seriously doing into story creation. 12. I like to express things (story or mood)by pictures more. 13. I consider it is fun to tell a story by images. 14. I can try to tell a story by images. 15. I would forget things around me when I doing story creation. 16. when I doing story creation, It seems could to create a new world, but this new world gone when I finish its creation 17. When I doing story creation, time seems to go very fast. 18. When I doing story creation, sometimes I would forget time. 19. I feel interested when doing story creation. 20. I feel bored when doing story creation. 21. As a whole, I enjoy the experience of story creation. 

	Strongly	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly
	disagree				agree
1. Story creation could bring a novel feeling to me.	1	2	3	4	5
2. I very expect to create a story.	1	2	3	4	5
3. I am crazed about story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
4. I can show my best ability up when doing story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Story creation could give me a chance to show up my writing ability.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Story creation could give me a chance to show up my drawing ability.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Story creation could give me a chance to show up my information ability.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I feel story creation is very challenging.	1	2	3	4	5
9. I feel I can control all when I doing story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
10. I would be distracted when doing story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
11. I would be very concentrated when doing story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
12. I would be immersed in doing story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
13. For me, it is easy to make story creation.	1	2	3	4	5
14 I consider I have a excellent skill for story creation.	1	2	3	4	5

## **Acknowledge**

This research was supported by grants from the National Science Council of Taiwan under Contract Number NSC 100-2410-H-128-038. Both authors have contributed equally to this article.

## 場域環境互動: 開放公共空間互動作品案例研究

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#### 摘要

參與者自發性的肢體介入常被視為構成互動藝術之基本要件;然而事實上,設置於開放公共空間的藝術作品常被賦予多重目的,其中甚至有許多並未將與「人」自發性參與的肢體互動,作為體現作品之主要條件。因此也衍生出一個值得探究的問題;參與者對互動作品的「直接」 肢體互動,是否仍應被視為一個不可或缺的條件,特別是在開放公共空間展示的作品。透過針對上述問題的研究,本文提出一個非常重要但鮮少被討論,屬於互動藝術的重要特質一「場域環境互動」;即作品的呈現受環境元素或情境影響,而非僅仰賴「人」主動的介入,或透過肢體與作品直接的接觸。在此一條件基礎上,若創作者以較開放性的態度,將「互動」視為創作媒材;不僅僅是對「誰」,同時必須考慮作品於展出的空間將遭受到「什麼」或者將與「什麼」外在環境條件相互作用。如此,創作的空間則能被延展,同時能更適切的體現作品之創作目的與意涵。

**關鍵詞:**場域環境互動、互動藝術、公共空間、公共藝術。

# Ambient Interaction: Case Studies of Interactive Artworks in Public Space

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The spontaneous and physical engagement of participants is often regarded as fundamental in the realm of interactive art. However art works exhibited in public spaces are often imbued with multiple purposes; many do not regard peoples' direct intervention as a key element herein. This brings up the issue of whether a participant's direct interaction with art works, in particular with those displayed in spaces accessible to the public, is deemed to be fundamental or not. This article proposes a concept 'Ambient Interaction', a largely unexplored but important characteristic of interactive art; rather than exclusively through people's spontaneous and physical interaction, art works become realized via situational and environmental influences. It is thus argued that art practitioners would benefit from a wider recognition of not only *whom*, but *what* their art works will encounter and interact with; so doing, their creativity can be expanded, whilst the purpose and meaning of an art work can be presented effectively.

Keywords: Ambient Interaction, Interactive Art, Public Art, Public Space.

#### 1 研究背景

有別於其它近似,但著重以「人」為研究核心的學術名詞如:「人與環境互動」(human-environment interaction<sup>1</sup>)或「情境(中)互動」(contextual Interaction<sup>2</sup>),本文提出的「場域環境互動」(Ambient Interaction)意

旨:非透過與「人」自發性的直接參與,互動作品與「環境影響因素」(例如:光、溫度、聲音、人們非主動的參與介入或其它因果媒介)的相互作用呈現多變的互動反饋。「人」在此一互動過程中扮演著等同其它環境影響元素的角色,透過與環境元素互動的過程,互動創作的本質、意涵與目的進而體現甚至延展。此一概念最初在本人執行多次實地觀察(非專業

藝術展出之公共空間),參與者與互動藝術作品間互動過程中顯現;地點包括建築外牆、捷運車站以及機場等。經過交叉比對(triangulation)作者的作品介紹及參與者與三個案例研究作品的互動情形,「場域環境互動」的概念輪廓也逐漸成形。為說明此一概念,不免牽涉兩個持續變異的名詞「互動藝術」與「公共藝術」。因此在進行更深入討論之前必須在此強調,此研究目的無意涉入即存之爭議或試圖再定義以上兩個名詞,而是透過討論它們相互間的本質與基礎以釐清「場域環境互動」之概念。

互動科技、技術與裝置經過近十年來的 發展已變得更易親近,成為藝術創作的新趨 勢,此一轉變也激發了更多元的創作與展示; 除了專業的藝術展覽空間外,許多互動作品也 在開放公共空間展出。然而一旦媒體藝術裝置 進入公共空間,它們同時也會遭遇到一定程度 的挑戰與障礙,其中兩個最常被提及的問題 為:一、多數在開放公共空間的人們經常都是 非自願性觀眾 (involuntary audiences, Knight 2008 p.28) 由於他們在此空間的活動通常都 有其目的,且無明顯尋求藝術經驗之意圖。 Boros (2012 p. xii) 指出:藝術設置於公共空 間中旨在增加接觸者的人數與被接觸的次 數,然而這些人通常不會主動尋求藝術經驗。 二、作品在都會公共空間無法避免遭遇無所不 在的媒體、數位設備與環境,在此一條件下, 人們大多不會專注於單一媒體訊息,也或許因 為如此也導致許多作品無法順利吸引潛在的 觀眾族群。Müller et al (2010) 提出:許多的 作品似乎無法成功吸引足夠注意,最終也將消 逝在公共空間與其它環境事物競爭的角力戰 中。他們同時也主張:如果公共空間中的展示 無法吸引足夠的注意,那麼它們可能也無法發 揮原設置之目的 (ibid)。

上述兩個問題在近十年來已引起大量的資源投入研究,其目的不外乎企圖在適當的時間點引起人們的注意,刺激與延長人們與作品接觸之動機,進而促進數位介面的使用,最終達成體現創作之目的與意涵 (e.g. Müller ibid, Huang et al 2008, Petersen et al 2004, Brignull and Rogers 2003, Tikka et al 2011),其中有許多屬於人機介面與人機互動的研究;多著重介面導覽的使用性與實用性,聚焦在如何協助使用者更易於取得正確訊息。Sundar (2010)指出:人機互動導向的研究學者持續試圖以研究結果證實,不同的互動形式對人們使用介面與訊息取得之影響的程度。然而人機介面/互動所專注的面向卻不一定與藝術家的創作邏輯或目的相吻合。例如:藝術家經常刻意以逆向

的手法,使作品無法正常運作,甚至以引起嫌 惡的方式呈現 (Paulos 2007),以凸顯對特定 議題之觀點。Bialoskorski (2010) 提出:針對 系統的互動性評估在人機互動研究領域相當 普遍,不過在測試藝術的互動性方面卻不常 見,這主要是因為人機互動的核心主要致力於 較客觀,能迎合大眾需求的層面,而藝術通常 是強調個體主觀的思維。Edmonds (2011) 主 張:作品的運作與反饋並非總是清晰可預期 的,因此如果你們持續揮手企圖迫使作品產生 反應,很可能會導致作品進入閒置狀態(由於 輸入訊號無法判讀)。在此狀況下人們可能會 誤解該作品是否損壞,無法正常運作,然而引 發這種負面觀感可能正是藝術家的目的,企圖 顛覆觀眾對事物常態的反應與期望。當然藝術 家也因此有計劃地捨棄一些較不會留意細節 的觀眾族群,轉而傾向對於偶發性的,且可能 投入較多觀察並在感官上與作品連結的觀者/ 參與者進行訴求。不過人機互動與藝術研究與 創作間的隔閡並非必然, Höök et al (2003) 主 張:人機互動方法之優勢也許有助於提升互動 藝術的創作。此外,根據 Ciolfi et al (2005): 約莫在過去十年間,人機互動已逐漸轉型,不 再侷限於使用者導向的設計,並且傾向關注娛 樂與藝術性的研究議題, Edmonds (2010) 也 談到:人機互動的論述與方法對互動藝術作品 的創作能提供相當程度的貢獻。

上述討論並非試圖在人機互動與藝術創作間劃分界線,而是凸顯互動藝術研究,多著重作品與人之間的互動現象與關係,如此,在某種程度上,似乎已忽略了互動作品本身與其它環境因素相互作用的關係。而這一層關係事實上屬於互動藝術作品的一個核心特質。造成此忽視的導因或許是來自於,互動作品的藝術特質通常被定義或建構在作品與人直接的互動參與的基礎上,然而一旦藝術進入公共空間,不同層次上的質變時常同時發生,其中包括觀眾在一定程度上無法預期的回響。Serra (1981) 的作品〈Tilted Arc〉就是一個非常典型的例子,作品本身在設置空間裡轉化成一個催化劑,促使藝術感產生、社群互動及展出場

<sup>1「</sup>人類與環境互動」 (human-environment interaction) 一 詞多用於環境生態科學領域,近年來也有環境/互動藝 術家與學者納入此一概念在他們的研究與創作裡;促使 或分析人們從與作品的互動過程中的體會人在環境變 遷扮演的角色,如 Goto and Collins (Goto 2013)。

<sup>2「</sup>情境互動」 (contextual interaction) 在互動設計的範疇 裡主要是著眼在使用者對特定產品或物件在不同的(文化)情境下使用習慣分析研究。出發點主要為能帶給使用者更好,更便利的生活。 (Bradley, N. and Dunlop, M.2002, 張寶芳 2007, Keyson and Doff-Ottens 2009)。

所的使用,不過同時也遭遇眾多的輿論批評與反對,終致〈Tilted Arc〉在 1989 年被迫移出聯合廣場,而產生此一始料未及的結果(Horowitz 1996 and Hein 1996)。 根據許多互動藝術與藝術在開放公共空間的文獻探討,與對照觀察作品與人以及環境元素間的互動現象,以下各段落將逐步說明「場域環境互動」,預期此一概念能協助延展互動藝術之特質,同時實現作品的創作意涵與目的。

#### 2 普遍認知的互動藝術

許多文獻指出互動藝術的關鍵特徵在於 作品與「人」自主與直接的關聯性;特別是兩 者間的交互影響關係。Popper (2007 p.181) 在 討論數位互動裝置時談到:互動可被解釋為一 種使用者對介面的直接操控,以及影響個體經 驗的能力,同時也能透過媒體與其他人溝通。 Bilda 與 Edmonds (2008) 指出:互動藝術透 過「互動」邀請觀眾與作品進行深度的接觸, 同時藉由觀眾參與的過程來體現作品。Kim. T 與 Kim. K (2012) 認為:一件互動創作如果無 法促使觀眾與作品進行更深層的互動,則將被 視為一件失敗之作。Heinrich (2011) 也表示: 互動藝術範疇裡的「旁觀者」終將成為「參與 者」並與作品進行即時肢體參與相互影響。此 外也有大量文獻強調,在互動作品展出的過程 中,參與者的肢體介入扮演了一個體現互動藝 術創作的關鍵角色 (e.g. Rokeby 1995, Sims 1997, Ascott 2001, Rogala 2005, Dezeuze 2010 et al) o

同時有許多研究學者與藝術家更主張,互動藝術之特質在於當「肢體」與「心理」兩個層面皆被滿足才得已成立,Holmes (Ascott 1999 p.90) 提到:互動藝術經驗之形成融合了兩個獨立的敘事體;(一)介面控制的形式,以及(二)發掘作品的內容。Kravagna (Dezeuze 2010 p.241) 也認為:「互動」跨越純粹心理感知的層次,它允許個體或群體的反應影響作品,其表徵通常為暫時性、可回復與反覆執行的模式,但並不會改變乃至於共同決定作品的根本結構。就以上論述來看,在互動藝術領域內,若缺少了人的實體參與,或引起不適當的互動反應,作品可能被視為缺角的拼圖,甚至是一件失敗的創作 (Knickmeyer and Mateas 2005, Edmonds et al 2004)。

上述的觀點無論是基於互動藝術裝置扮演一個促發互動發生的媒介一實體參與介入的相互作用影響,抑或是 「人」在互動過程當中被視為成就作品之不可或缺的元素。的確有許多互動藝術裝置的設計,將 「人」定調

為互動發生之主要對象,且唯有透過與之互動,作品的意涵或目的才能得以實現(雖然作品其它方面的表徵也許可緩和未能與預設對象進行互動的缺失)。然而這種對「互動」約定俗成的解釋,著實體現在人們對此類型藝術的普遍認知。這個現象也常反映在互動藝術創作與研究當中。由於少有研究討論互動藝術作品與其它因果媒介,環境因素間的互動現象,而這種所謂的「普遍認知」,在某種程度上儼然已將「互動」制約為創作媒材的根本特質。然而若能把「互動」宏觀地看做一種當代藝術的創作媒材,如同其它用以表現或傳達藝術目的與意涵的媒介,如此,將更能激發互動創作潛在的可能性。

#### 3 互動 - 創作媒材

Krueger (1977) 在他名著一「反響環境」 (Responsive Environments) 裡提出「反響是一 種媒材」(response is the medium) 的概念。同 時在該文中他亦發表了另一個深具影響的觀 點:不同於雕塑、圖像或音樂,互動藝術在本 質上是一種可塑性相當豐富的媒材。Manovich (2001) 也談到: 傳統上對於媒體(材)的概念一 般都在強調「實體」的素材,也就是(傳統藝 術領域的) 藝術家經常藉由特定單一的媒 材,或者是透過較靜態的溝通創作媒介(體)表 達他們的理念。反之當代的互動藝術家時常整 合多種非/物質的表現形式呈現他們的創意。 而「互動」自身即是一種創作媒材,如同顏料 為繪畫的媒材,木頭為雕塑的媒材。Larsson (2011) 提到:「互動」常被視為是一種具有 固有特質新型創作媒材。Sundar (2010) 強 調:互動媒材的特徵在於它特殊的訊息傳達形 式,此外 Edmonds (2010 p.263) 表示: 互動 藝術基本上與其它藝術形式相同,採用此媒材 於創作過程中,藝術家必須應付與面對的一如 其它藝術形式所遭遇到的挑戰與問題,然而各 種形式與媒材無一不有其自身的限制與問題。

有別於傳統類型的藝術,互動藝術之特質在於它具備有形且可處知之「互動」,而非單一媒材屬性。混和媒材、科技(技術)與媒體整合為互動藝術主要表徵,此混合形式構成「互動」獨特的屬性,因此它可被視為一種複合型的創作媒材,即結合多元素材、展示過程與創作媒介。Sundar (ibid) 也提到:此媒材為一管道,藉此訊息使得以被分享;在此基礎上所討論的「分享」與「交換」跨越人與作品的界線,並且延展至其它非人的媒介,以及環境影響條件之間的相互關係。此外透過「分享」與「交換」的過程,作品的目的/意涵終能被體現。Dewey (2005 p.298) 提出:媒體不同於

原始素材,它屬於一種於語言模式,因此可用於表達與交流。Müller et al (2006) 主張:意義(意涵) 發生在交換進行的過程中,「互動」就其自身而言即是創作的媒材。基於提昇互動藝術創作之目的, Höök et al (2003) 執行了一系列互動實驗並主張:藝術家傾向將他們創作的「系統」視為媒體,透過此媒體它們能將想法與創意傳達給使用者。

當然互動不僅存在於互動藝術,它同時 也並存於其它傳統與當代藝術類型之中。然而 儘管有許多在藝術基礎上,針對不同互動相關 主題的研究試圖定義 「互動」一詞,卻常常 招致爭論與反駁 (Down and McMillian 2000)。在同一個議題上 Kravagna (Dezeuze 2010 p.241) 提出: 界線是可以被滲透的,任 何刻版僵化的分類或定義並無實質作用。很明 顯的,在缺乏一個確切的討論主題的條件下恣 意使用「互動」一詞,除了無法獲得具體的研 究成果,同時也可能引起反覆不止的爭議。因 此為了使研究主題更為明確,必須再次強調, 本文聚焦「場域環境互動」; 作品藉由與設置 場所週圍環境影響元素互動 (例如:光、溫 度、聲音、人們非主動的參與介入),以體現 創作的意涵與目的。

#### 4 公共空間 - 非主動參與互動

在互動藝術的領域裡,無論創作或研究,「人」的直接參與常被視為關鍵,甚至是唯一能實現藝術互動之媒介;在此一認知基礎上唯有透過與人的互動,作品才得以完整體現。然而對於「互動」這種刻版的認知,或許低估「互動」為創作媒材的可能性,甚至壓抑作品多層次的發揮能力,尤其是對於設置在開放公共空間的藝術裝置。前面提到當藝術涉入公共場域它們時常被賦予多重目的:責任與功能,而作品與「人」之間直接的互動也並非首要,因為引起注意、好奇心、觸發動機,或企圖延長與觀眾肢體間的互動,非必然為藝術家在創作公共藝術作品時之首要考量。

Knight (2008 p.22) 提到:許多公共藝術作品全然的融入環境場域,著實地跳脫被注視為「藝術」,它們輕推著,在我們耳邊低語,用一種委婉的方式影響我們的感官。當然也有大鳴大放的作品,為引起注意而吶喊,不願被環境與外在影響因素掩飾,堅持觀眾對它們付出關注。前者融入環境,謐靜地處於它們被設置的空間,以一種含蓄的方式與週遭環境互動,透過這種委婉的互動,空間被活化,變得有生氣。此外,空間的特徵、特質,與作品轉換空間環境之潛能皆透過此一過程被體現。談

到藝術在公共空間 (Art in Public Space), Lacy (1995 p.21) 指出:在 1960 年代「藝術」對公共環境空間提昇之能力,例如:廣場、公園、企業公司總部等,很快的普遍被接受認可,為一種能刺激活化都會的一種方式。

Hein (1996) 談到:在一般觀念上「公共 藝術」一詞歸屬一系統血脈,其成員包括對於 特定地區人、事、物之起源、歷史的再現,或 彰顯社會責任等。儘管近幾十年來人們體驗許 多新的,多樣的公共藝術表現形式,其中互動 公共藝術創作也持續沿用傳統元素呈現,以反 映創作技術、藝術媒體特質、當代社會現象, 特定地區特色或歷史等。Hein (ibid)強調:許 多現今的公共藝術作品仍然承襲上述傳統方 式呈現。例如〈Listening Post〉 (Hasen and Rubin 2002),作品的意涵主要反映網絡聯繫交 流的生態與本質,而網絡空間在現今也被視為 是一種新形式的公共場域 (Papacharissi 2002)。藝術家透過擷取與展示特定網絡訊 息,揭露此聚集性的網絡社群可被擅入之屬性 (ibid),如果缺少了不知情的參與者與作品和 觀眾間接的互動,此作品將無法被完整呈現。 Selwood (1995 p.124) 指出:空間的使用者也 同時是產出者,缺少了這層介質該場域則處於 休眠狀態,靜待「人」的介入與互動,以塑其 形體文本。「人」的角色在此等同於其它環境 媒介,就其本身而言或許並未直接參與,然而 如果缺少了這一層介質(儘管非主動)作品仍 將持續處於未完整狀態。

#### 5 案例研究 - 三件互動藝術作品

為了尋找適當的互動藝術作品作為研究樣本,以更深入的檢視「互動分析架構」(Analytical Framework);此分析架構為探究參與者與互動藝術作品間互動狀態之研究工具,目的是為能促進藝術互動,並觸發有意義互動經驗之發生(Her 2011, 2013)。在研究樣本搜尋過程中「場域環境互動」的概念在無預設的情況下逐漸浮現。為能簡扼清晰的說明「場域環境互動」產出之文本,本人選出三件(永久展出)互動公共藝術作品作為研究案例,它們分別設置在建築的外牆(中壢市自立變電所)、台北捷運站(南港展覽館站),與桃園機場(第二航廈入境大廳)。三個作品展出的地點皆為不同屬性之開放公共空間。

第一件案例研究作品為〈動靜之間〉(圖 1-1 與 1-2),作者為黃文慶。該作品自 2010 年起被設置在桃園縣中壢市自立變電所的外 牆上;是一件主要由環境聲響驅動的互動光雕 塑裝置。作品設置的目的主要是為了活化空間 場域,並且提昇(人們)對變電所的整體印象(灰色,無華麗裝飾的砂石牆面,矩形具現代功能性建築,為台灣變電所的典型建築風格)。此作品主要構成元素包括,LED燈、147片(每片 2.8 公分)手工彩繪磚,與聲音感應裝置。LED 燈展示的高低程度受週遭環境聲音影響,當作品感測到不同大小高低的環境音,LED 光與彩磚即開始起變化(環境音越大光柱則明顯),似乎在與週遭環境相呼應(圖 1-1 與 1-2)。

第二個案例研究作品〈快與慢〉(圖 2-1 與 2-2) 也是一件 LED 光效的互動藝術裝 置,作者為日本藝術家三浦光一郎。該作品自 2011 年起在台北捷運南港展覽館站,停車場 層誦往文湖線的付費區誦道兩側牆面上展 示。作品構成的主要設備包括,LED 光條、 紅外線控制感應器與鋁板。在通道內,捷運乘 客與作品間一定距離的移動 (包括速度)影響 LED 光條移動方向與速度。三種預設的 LED 光效,各象徵人與人、環境以及社群間不同的 關係,例如:乘客沿著牆面行走,在他們鄰近 的 LED 光條會開始閃爍,此互動模式表示人 的社會參與 (Miura 2011)。此外在 LED 光條 周圍的樹枝與水的靜態圖紋也各有其意涵;交 錯重疊的樹枝代表錯綜複雜的人際,而漣漪的 水紋則有變動不安定社群關係之隱喻。

第三件案例研究作品〈繁花〉(圖 3-1 與 3-2),作者為陶亞倫與劉中興。自 2012 年起 於台北桃園機場第二航廈入境大廳展示,此作 品由兩個設置在不同位置的輸出與輸入裝置 組成;輸入裝置為一個 LED 螢幕,螢幕上緣 安裝了一只數位攝影機,作品主體(輸出的部 分) 是以百餘片的 LED 螢幕與不銹鋼構成 類似一件盛開花朵的裝置。輸入裝置是安裝在 距離主裝置數公尺,參與者較容易接觸牆面的 位置 (請參考圖 3-1 紅色圓圈處)。輸入裝置主 要用於展示作品說明,另外花朵裝置上的螢幕 也同時展示如萬花筒般隨機多變,多彩的圖 像。輸入裝置每小時約顯示 10 分鐘週圍環境 的影像, 當環境影像出現, 參與者可透過裝置 上的數位錄影機擷取自己臉部的影像,影像則 會被傳送到花朵主體裝置的螢幕上,與其它先 前參與者的臉部影像融合播放,透過混合圖紋 與人們臉部的影像,作品表現繁榮,歡迎以及 人與萬物共存之意象。

#### 6 研究方法策略

採用人種誌方法,針對潛在互動參與者進行非參與式觀察、參與式觀察,與非結構式訪問。此研究策略時常被使用在互動經驗相關的

研究 (e.g. Morrison 2010, Morrison, Viller and Mitchell 2011)。Graham (1997)表示:觀察似 乎是應付此類型研究最適切的方法。Edmond et al (2009) 認為:獲取互動行為資料最佳的 方式是透過觀察、分析以及研究即時發生各種 觀眾的經驗。此外根據 Bochner and Ellis (2003)的觀點;觀賞者的感知與藝術家的創作 目的具相對的重要性,因此本人也引用藝術家 的創作說明 (請參考第7節),並與實地觀察 與訪問的結果進行交叉比對 (請參考第8節) 作為判斷作品是否成功之參考。Gray and Malins (2004) 提到:採用不同的方法能針對 研究核心問題提供不同觀點,而交叉比對經常 被使用於此類型的研究,主要,是由於它能補 足個單一研究方法的盲點與缺失(Flick 2006)。 實地觀察進行於 2012 年 6 月至 2013 年 1 月 間, 地點皆為開放的都會公共空間。過程中非 結構性訪問也配合執行,受訪對象均為有目視 留意作品,或停下腳步與作品進行程度不一的 互動的參與者。

#### 7 作品、環境與人 - 互動概述

根據本文提出「場域環境互動」之論述,以及藝術在公共場域常被賦予多重目的,本人認為在此研究範疇內,無論是間接,或出於非自發性的互動介入皆具有觸發「藝術互動」之潛能,且不會減損作品所被賦予的使用性、功能性,抑或藝術意涵,相對的它可被歸納為一種能再造,與活化創作的元素。的確,在互動藝術裡,參與者的直接或主動介入也可被設定為成就作品的關鍵,然而此互動模式絕非體現作品的唯一手段,因為作品的完成可藉由與環境條件互動達成,例如與風、光、水、溫度、聲音等。Kwon (2004)提出:現今多數的公共藝術在已不再是自成一格的靜態雕塑,它們、景觀、或環境條件對話甚至能相呼應。

〈動靜之間〉(圖 1-1 與 1-2)即是此類型的作品,它的展演呈現是透過與環境元素不同程度的互動而進行;環境音(經過的汽車為環境音主要的來源)越大驅動越高的互動光柱展示,反之亦然。由於互動光效在白天不容易被察覺,手工彩繪玻璃磚透過陽光照射閃爍,似乎在與環境低語呢喃,當夜晚來臨它變得活躍。「人」在此互動模式並未直接或主動的介入作品的展演,抑或控制互動光效的呈現,事實上本人在實地觀察的過程中,也並未發現有任何人留意(包括駕駛與路過行人)LED燈光展示。儘管如此,這種間接的互動介入為此

作品不可或缺的基本元素,而作品被賦予的意涵也透過這種委婉含蓄的互動得以實現。根據中壢自立變電所提供的作品創作說明(台灣電力公司2013),變電所在某種程度上也代表了科技之基礎與根源。因此藉由運用互動為創作媒材,能凸顯台電公司之特質與精神,此外,雖然變電所扮演一個默默耕耘的角色(在大部分情況下人們使用電力不會遭受任何阻礙),電力絕對是構成現今社會生態與環境的必需的原素,而作品的呈現也就是象徵這種「電力」、「環境」與「人」之間不明言卻密不可分的關係。



圖 1-1. 〈動靜之間〉



圖 1-2. 〈動靜之間〉

〈快或慢〉(圖 2-1 與 2-2)以 LED 的光條變化回應路過捷運乘客運動(必須是參與者主動介入),體現作品意涵;作者企圖運用捷運乘客與藝術裝置間的互動,讓他們體會「人」、「環境」與「社群」間之微妙的共生關係。然而與〈動靜之間〉不同的是〈快或慢〉的創作意涵,必須仰賴參與者自發性的與作品互動的條件下才能得以體現。根據 Koichiro Miura 說明 (此作品的原創者):

LED 光條距離感應驅動位置有 1.2 公尺,因此經過的人可以看到光條在他們面前啟動,目的是為了引起人們一種追逐的感受(隱喻追逐工作、責任、成就)。相反的當他走另一個方向,在他後方的光條會啟

動,目的是為了引起一種被追逐的感受, 而光條自動關閉約兩秒意味社群系統常態 的變化 (Miura2011)。

然而在本人多次的實地觀察,並未發現 任何路過的捷運乘客停下腳步觀看光條的互 動變化,更沒有人追逐光條。



圖 2-1. 〈快或慢〉



圖 2-2. 〈快或慢〉

〈繁花〉(圖 3-1 與 3-2) 融合參與者臉 部的影像與多彩的圖紋,其目的是為了體現多 元豐富文化情境之構思,為了體現此一創意, 首要條件必須引起觀眾的注意與好奇心理,並 以符合直覺的手段引導參與者主動搜尋影像 擷取裝置 (輸入裝置)。此作品的主體 (盛開花 朵裝置) 懸吊在第二航廈迎賓大廳天花板 下,這個位置是人們時常聚集、路過,以及許 多人停留等待他們的親友出入境門的地點,此 一優勢促成人們能注意到作品,且在欣賞作品 的同時也可能產生更進一步思考作品創作意 涵的機會。除了觀察人們與作品的互動之外, 本人在作品展出地點也針對有留意,或停下腳 步觀看作品的觀眾進行了非結構性訪問,在訪 問過程中受訪者被問到: 這件作品為什麼吸引 你的注意,特別是哪一個部分?受訪者 (FL-1);因為花剛開的那個樣子(指作品造型與 影像)、(FL-4);它會變化的感覺、(FL-5);造 型很特別還有影像的部分、(FL-10);除了有 照明效果,它的圖案與顏色一直在轉變、

(FL-11);因為它的影像會不斷的變動,造型 的話一看會覺得有設計,但只會覺得他是擺飾 不會特別注意、(FL-17);因為它會動,而且 它的形狀很特別、(FL-25); 感覺很華麗、 (FL-28);因為原來沒有吧,而且它會動,而 且形狀也蠻特別的。根據觀察與訪問的結果顯 示,大部分情况下觀眾是被作品的規模、隨機 變動的影像,以及盛開花朵裝置的造型所吸 引,然而卻沒有任何受訪者知道〈繁花〉其實 是一件互動藝術裝置。訪問問題之一: 你知道 這件作品怎麼運作嗎? 受訪者(FL-2);(很直接 的回答)不知道、(FL-4);應該是螢幕吧、 (FL-6); 請教一下、(FL-8); 大概就是它的 LED 吧?、(FL-10);不知道,應該是用 LED 的?一 直在播這個圖案嗎? 、(FL-12);喔,我不知 道!、(FL-24);我就是不了解才停下來。



圖 3-1. 〈繁花〉



圖 3-2. 〈繁花〉

#### 8 互動分析與創作說明交叉比對

在執行三件案例作品的實地研究過程中,本人並未發現任何潛在的觀眾曾試圖尋找輸入裝置,或控制互動輸出的效果,因此更談不上體驗互動效果的部分。根據第六節討論的研究方法策略,本人列出以下三項研究參考依據進行交叉比對:

- 一、藝術家作品的創作意涵的說明
- 二、潛在互動參與者對作品展出的反應
- 三、參與者的訪談結果

比對結果顯示缺乏觀眾自發性的參與,對 三件研究作品意涵之實現有非常顯著之差 異,這不僅是與作品的類型與展出空間有關, 主要是在於「互動」如何被運用在體現作品的 創作目的。

「人」在〈動靜之間〉扮演間接構成此 作品互動展演之元素,由於環境聲響是「人」 在非刻意的狀態下間接觸發,進而驅動 LED 光效的展演。儘管並沒有駕駛人下車,或路人 以較直接的方式介入作品的互動呈現,人們日 常的活動全然成為體現作品之關鍵。此作品的 互動機制與先前提到的〈Listening Post〉非常 相似,兩件作品互動展演之元素皆源自於非自 發性的參與者在不同公共場域的活動。 〈Listening Post〉轉換網際網路上的信息,而 〈動靜之間〉則仰賴不同程度的環境音,兩件 作品各展現不同主題、媒體特徵,同時也以視 覺化展現了作品與環境影響因素的相互關 係。此外這兩件作品皆不僅成功體現互動藝術 的特質與其藝術的目的,且更可能進一步的引 發潛在觀眾對作品表現形式的聯想,甚至直接 參與互動。

根據〈快與慢〉作者的陳述,人的肢體參與以及自發性的介入互動為體現此作品之根本元素 (Miura 2011)。不過可能由於電腦多媒體普遍存在此類型的都會公共空間,以及作品展示的空間主要功能為連結車站大廳的廊道,路過此空間的捷運乘客對互動 LED 光條展示似乎並不感興趣。根據觀察顯示他們通過此廊道並不會特別停留或留意牆面兩側的藝術裝置。對照作品的創作說明,雖然捷運乘客在此空間的活動,就展現互動而言是必不可少的元素,然而缺少了人們主動的參與,此作品在某種程度上並不能被視為全然體現。

相同的〈繁花〉這件作品,無論是就展 現藝術類型特質或創作意涵而言,人們自發性 的介入也是非常重要的部分。透過觀察人們在 該空間的活動,與非結構性訪談結果顯示,觀 眾停下腳步欣賞作品主要是被主裝置造型,以 及 LED 螢幕上面鮮明充滿生氣的動態圖紋所 吸引,其中有更有不少人拿起相機拍下盛開花 朵般的藝術裝置,很明顯的作品已成功吸引人 們的注意,就引起藝術互動層面來看,人們的 關注非常重要,特別是如果創作的目的是企圖 營造一個藝術參與的經驗 (Petersen et al 2004)。Müller et al (2010) 提到:吸引並掌握 注意力,是能否在公共場域建構成功互動經驗 的第一個門檻,其次為引起好奇心與激發參與 動機,並逐步引導潛在的觀眾至較具深度的參 與。然而根據實地研究結果顯示,並無任何受 訪者與被觀察對象察覺此作品的互動特徵。本 人將此無法識別作品為互動裝置之癥結歸咎 兩個主要因素;第一、參與者的臉部影像以間 歇性的播放 (每次播放時間都非常短暫,僅幾 分鐘) 第二、影像輸入裝置距離花朵主體裝置 稍遠,兩者之間介面設計與風格並無明顯的關 聯性。因此儘管作品已獲取人們相當程度的視 覺關注,但由於作品原設定的互動元素未能發 揮,作品也無法被視為已完整體現。

#### 9 分析總結

「環境影響因素」與「人」在以上三個案例研究作品的展演過程中分別扮演了直或間接觸發「藝術互動」的角色,然而就本人針對三件作品執行觀察與訪問分析的結果卻有非常顯著的差異。

〈動靜之間〉透過反饋環境週圍聲音影響 LED 光柱高低程度變化 (圖 1-1 與 1-2);包括「人」在該場域的活動間接造成的聲響 (即使他們與作品直接互動的現象顯少發生)。「互動」在此為構成作品與環境共鳴主要媒材,而透過內斂形式的互動展演,作品的可能性同時被延展。相對的〈快與慢〉與〈繁花〉這兩件作品均強調與「人」自發性的,與作品直接的肢體互動,然而如先前提到:當藝術進入公共場域即面臨許多不同的問題與挑戰,而「非自願性的觀眾」或許是其中影響最大者之一。

由於被設置在主要功能為通行與連接的 廊道,以及缺乏能激發引人關注,同時連結作 品與人的元素,〈快與慢〉顯得無法與潛在觀 眾共同進行預設的互動。而〈繁花〉儘管成功 跨越第一個門檻,博得人們的注意 (Müller et al 2010),然而卻並未適切的引導潛在參與者 欣賞與體驗作品的互動特徵/展演。因此存在 〈快與慢〉與〈繁花〉兩件作品裡的潛在互動 基因,在某種程度上,並沒有完全的被釋放。 其原因或許是由於上述兩件作品的互動展演 皆仰賴與人直接的互動參與,而這種對於「互 動」的思維與體認,事實上普遍的存在於現今 對互動藝術的認知;即「人」自發性的,與作 品間的肢體接觸為構成互動藝術的關鍵,倘若 缺少此一層面的互動導因,作品也許將不被視 為完整。然而如果放下此一刻板觀念,且將「互 動」視為創作媒材,不僅能實現創作的目的與 意涵,其可能性也可同時被擴展,如同 (動靜 之間〉與〈Listening Post〉兩件作品。

透過對照作者的創作目的、觀察、訪問與 文獻資料,本文提出的「場域環境互動」的輪 廓也變得更為清晰。雖然這此一概念也許能協 助拓展藝術家與設計師的創作思維,本人在此 必須強調此研究產出的結果絕非單一決定作 品成功與否之依據。

#### 10 結論與進一步研究

與其將「場域環境互動」稱作為新的互動 創作概念,或許應該說本文提出延展「互動」 媒材(介)在創作形式上的多元展現更為適 切。「互動」本身在互動藝術裡的重要性是無 庸置疑的,然而為達成體現作品之目的,特別 是對於展示在公共場域內的藝術裝置,此一關 鍵角色應更寬容地被運用,並且超越僅依賴與 「人」自發性以及直接肢體互動的形式侷限。

當然互動藝術作品能否引起與觀眾相當 程度的肢體互動也有其價值,同時對於作品自 身而言更是一個非常重要的能力。然而本人主 張「互動」在於此藝術範疇之上可以有更多元 的呈現,不應被限縮在人與作品間的互動,且 可以更彈性地被運用於創作之中,將作品在預 設展出之週圍環境裡,有形與無形的物質納 入,作為實現作品之重要介質。此外本人認為 如果藝術家與設計師在創作過程中能擴大關 注,不僅僅是對「誰」互動,而同時考量與「什 麼 互動,以及作品與展出場域裡各種環境影 響元素間的相互關係,作品甚或創作者自身也 許可由此能獲得更多迴響。此外儘管「場域環 境互動」的概念最初於本人在公共空間針對互 動作品與人之間的互動現象觀察過程中浮 現,它也可以被運用於其它展覽空間展示的作 品創作,其關鍵在於創作者能否將 「互動」 視為藝術創作媒材,目不將其限定於單一的表 現渠道—即與人的直接的肢體互動,而是能在 一個更具廣度的基礎上運用,藉由反饋環境因 果媒介,例如:溫度、聲音、光線等,來體現 藝術目的或意涵。

由於越來越多場所透過公共藝術作品被塑造為互動公共空間(Urbantimes 2013)。 我們也見證越來越多互動藝術作品被設置在專業展覽場所以外的開放公共空間,因此更進一步的研究將非常重要。在下一個階段,本人計畫針對同一類型的互動公共藝術作品進行實、人的分析研究。除持續採行實地案例研究(作品互動呈現分析、觀眾與作品互動行為的觀察與訪問),另外也將納入藝術家訪問,最後將藝術家對作品創作的詮釋,與案例研究結果進行交叉比對。相信下一階段的研究能更充實本文提出「場域環境互動」的概念,並且提供更充分的參考資料,用以促進在公共場域的藝術互動,與更完整體現作品的創作意涵/目的。

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# 行動英語學習心智模式之研究

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#### 摘要

本研究聚焦於上述兩大趨勢的交集處--行動英語學習,並透過整合性的質化研究方法,以「隱 喻抽取技術」(Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique)為主,「方法-目的鏈」(Means-end chains) 理論為輔,萃取使用者對行動英語學習的深層構念。本研究訪談對象分別為六位學生族群與六位 上班族群,相互比較後除了可以看到全體受訪者之共識構念之外,也可探討兩族群對行動英語學 習之看法有何異同。研究發現,全體受訪者之共識構念認為:行動載具體積小、輕巧好攜帶,隨 時隨地都可以使用;英語學習 App 具有趣味娛樂的屬性,對使用者會有吸引力;多功能的屬性 則可以幫助學習,知道學習進度,讓學習更有效果藉以提升英語能力。從兩個族群不同的心智模 式與心智路徑,發現學生與上班族不同的學習動機。學生族群在英文學習上是需要獲得別人認 同,需要同儕一起參與;上班族則對於時間、效率較為重視。本研究結果串連了使用者對行動英 語學習從屬性、結果到價值的脈絡,透過圖像呈現使用者的心智模式。研究所萃取出之共識構念 與路徑,以及不同族群觀點之異同,將可作為市場區隔策略的參考依據,以有助於行動英語學習 App 的產品開發與行銷。

**關鍵詞:**行動學習、隱喻抽取技術、方法-目的鏈、英語學習、心智模式。

# A Study on the English Learners' Mental Models toward M-Leaning

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#### ABSTRACT

New technological developments have inspired and supported innovative learning activities. Mobile phones with intelligent teaching techniques have been increasingly utilized in informal leaning because of their high degree of portability. As learning with a mobile application is different from classroom learning, a new area of study-Mobile Learning (M-Learning) has come into shape. wo groups—university students and office workers participated in the study on the perception and added value of mobile technology for learning English. This study aims to investigate two groups' perception of mobile learning. A blend of qualitative methodologies was adopted including the Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique (ZMET) method, means-end chain approach and laddering process for data collection and analysis. The results showed that the majority of respondents in this study indicated the most significant value of m-learning including device's compactness, portability, no limitation of time and place; amusement of using App and its multifunction. In addition, the motivation of adapting mobile learning between the two groups is different. For students, they want to improve their English proficiency for acquiring a sense of assurance from others of their own worth and need of peer's participation. For office workers, they use m-learning to gain a faster and effective way to learn English. These findings and the mental models depicting the key rational and emotional factors involving in learners' decision process should give valuable information to help designers in developing, implementing and assessing the use of mobile devices for English learning.

*Keywords*: mobile learning, Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique, Means-end chains, learning English, mental model

#### 1 緒論

智慧型手機加上平板電腦的全球出貨量於 2011 年超越了桌上型電腦(KPCB Internet Trends , 2011)。隨著智慧型手機而興起的,則是智慧型手機的互補產品:行動應用程式(Application,以下簡稱 App)。針對 App 市場的龐大需求,Apple 及 Google 分別推出了 Apple App Store 與 Google Play兩大行動應用程式市集,帶動了全球行動加值服務商機。根據蘋果公司的數據顯示,其行動應用市集 App store 中的全球下載量已經超過 500 億次(Apple, 2013),而 Google Play 的下載次數則達到 480 億次(Sterling,2013),App市場成為各企業的兵家必爭之地。

另一方面,隨著地球村時代來臨,英語的重要性日益彰顯,英語儼然成為世界上最主要且最具影響力的語言。世界上許多國際均以英語做為官方或主要語言;國際上重報的學術刊物將近80%使用英語;全世界的單誌也將近50%是用英語印刷;全世界的英語廣播與電視節目約占60%;全世界來往的電子郵件大約有75%用英語溝通(朱俊哲,1989)。因此,學好英語不但有助於個人學習、交友、求職、加薪與升遷,更可讓生活豐富多采。

整合上述「行動載具蓬勃發展」與「學習英語日益重要」這兩個大趨勢,其交集之處就是「透過行動載具學習英語」,或所謂的「英語行動學習」。但是在競爭激烈的 App市場,英語行動學習 App 要如何脫穎而出,獲得顧客的青睞。一個英語行動學習 App 要具備何種屬性,能帶給使用者那些利益,能滿足使用者的那些價值,才能獲得顧客的愛用,此為本研究所關注的研究問題。

若從顧客導向觀點思考,商品之所以能夠受到歡迎與愛用,必然是它滿足了消費者的需求與符合消費者的生活習慣,App的成功之道也應是如此。針對此顧客需求的問題,行銷大師李維特(Theodore Levitt)曾提出行銷短視症(marketing myopia)一詞,意指企業將關注焦點放在產品上,卻忽略了產品背後的顧客需求與利益,才是影響顧客

購買與否的根本原因(Levitt, 1960)。

為了讓商品符合顧客需求與利益,避免發生行銷短視症,行銷學中建議應使用市場區隔(segmentation)、市場鎖定(targeting)、產品定位(posioning)等策略行銷三部曲(或簡稱為 STP)來解決此根本問題(Kotler, 2003)。也就是要先利用某些變數進行市場區隔,然後選取本身最具優勢的區隔後之次級市場,最後再透過商品定位,讓商品能夠確實滿足選定的區隔市場中的需求。

然而,一旦市場區隔與目標市場選擇完成,行銷人員的困難其實才真正開始,也就是他們要利用甚麼方法確實了解區隔市場中消費者內心真正的想法與需求。針對此具普遍性的消費者需求探索之問題,本研究擬透過整合性的質化研究,進行一個創新性的嘗試,其研究目的如下:

- 1.擬使用「隱喻抽取技術」(Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique,以下簡稱ZMET),輔以攀梯法(Laddering Technique),透過圖片輔助訪談,引導使用者講述其對行動英語學習的想法與需求,深入洞察使用者的內在心智。
- 2. 結合「方法一目的鏈」(Means-end chain,以下簡稱 MEC)理論,以瞭解行動 英語學習 App 應具備何種屬性?能對使用 者產生何種利益?能滿足使用者的那些價值?
- 3. 透過歸納整理,繪製出使用者對於 行動英語學習的個人心智地圖與共識地 圖,並比較學生與上班族兩個族群構念之異 同,做為開發與行銷行動英語學習 App 的參 考。

#### 2 文獻探討

# 2.1 從數位學習 (e- learning) 到行動學習 (Mobile learning)

近年來,數位學習已成為教育應用上的趨勢。因數位學習具有降低教育訓練成本、內容具一致性、可隨時更新內容、可依據學習者需求設計客製化的教學內容、能促進組織學習、有助知識管理與競爭力提升等優點,故各國已相繼投入大量資源發展數位學習 (Appana, 2008; Paechter, Maier & Macher,

2010) •

其實,數位學習概念在 1990 年代末就被提出。學者們也根據各自的觀點,發表對數位學習的看法與定義。美國教育訓練發展協會認為,所謂的數位學習就是:「學習者使用數位媒介學習,其中的數位媒介包括網際網路、企業網路(區域網路或廣域網路)、電腦、錄音帶、錄影帶、衛星廣播、互動式電視、光碟等。應用範圍包括網路化學習、電腦化學習、虛擬教室及數位合作等」(American Society of Training and Development, 2010)。

Sun, Tsai, Finger, Chen & Yeh (2008)則指出,數位學習為「使用電訊傳播科技遞送資訊以從事教育及訓練」。Wan, Wang & Haggerty (2008)則定義 e-learning 就是學習者在虛擬學習環境中,藉由資訊傳播科技與教材、同儕或講師互動。陳年興與楊錦潭(2006)則從廣義的角度來看待數位學習,認為凡是採用 e 化的工具(如:影音光碟、電腦輔助教學、網際網路等)來進行教學或學習,即可稱為數位學習。

近年來,由於智慧型手機與行動載具盛 行,無線網路技術日趨成熟,故數位學習領 域又興起了一股「行動學習」(mobile learning) 的風潮。其實,所謂的行動學習是先前網路 化學習概念的延伸,也就是將原本的網路化 學習中所應用的實體網路, 改成無線網路, 讓學習者利用智慧型手機或行動載具來進 行數位學習。例如, Quinn (2000)認為,所 謂的行動學習其實就是透過 Palms、 Windows CE 或甚至是手機等行動運算裝置 來進行數位學習。Boyinbode & Akinyede (2005)則指出,行動學習是行動運算與數位 學習的交匯,以產生隨時隨地的學習經驗。 Keegan (2005)則強調,行動學習的定義應該 聚焦於行動性(mobility)上,他更以表 1 對數 位學習與行動學習進行嚴格的區分。

表 1 數位學習與行動學習的區分

功能性		行動性		
桌上型		PDA 等 智慧型 一般		
電腦	電腦	掌上型	手機	手機
		電腦		
數位學習		1	行動學習	J

資料來源: Keegan, D. (2005)

由於行動裝置熱潮方興未艾,智慧型手機與各種行動運算裝置功能日益強大,再加

全球個人電腦出貨量衰退,行動裝置出貨量 則顯著成長(時報資訊,2013),故許多支持 行動學習者認為,行動學習的時代已經來 臨,並認為新興的行動科技與先前的數位學 習結合,將引起新一波數位教學的革命,真 正實踐隨時隨地學習的概念(Kinshuk, 2003)。

#### 2.2 隱喻抽取技術(ZMET)

科技的快速變遷,資訊量的爆炸性增長,商品競爭日趨激烈,使得消費者的偏好愈來越難以捉摸。於是,深入洞察消費者的想法變得更困難,但是卻日益重要。針對此課題,哈佛商學院 Gerald Zaltman 教授於1990 年代提出了 ZMET 技術,擷取了:文字與非文字溝通、認知神經科學,神經生物學,藝術批評,文學批評,視覺人類學,視覺社會學,符號學,心理意象、心靈哲學,藝術治療,照片療法、心理語言學等領域的菁華,建構出基礎穩固的理論(Coulter, Zaltman & Coulter, 2001; Gwendolyn, 2000)。

ZMET 跳脫傳統以文字為基礎的調查研究限制,透過非語言的圖像,做為隱喻的發散中心,藉由圖像視覺隱喻引出消費者深層想法並產生聯想,連結表面到深層潛意識,企圖在消費者龐大複雜的腦中,找出驅使消費者產生想法、行為或改變態度的思考路徑與節點,拼湊出消費者的心智網絡,提供消費者行為研究一個具創意的新思維模式(Coulter & Zaltman, 1994; Zaltman & Coulter, 1995; Zaltman, 2003)。透過圖像來探究消費者想法的研究技術,其實已經有數十年的發展史了(Adair & Worth, 1972),並且被證實是一種有效並且可靠的方式(Denzin, 1989)。

例如,Happer (2002)指出,在人類大腦之中,「處理視覺資訊的部分」比起「處理文字資訊的部分」其演化更早。故相較於文字而言,影像更能夠喚起人類的深層意識。因此,在訪談中結合圖像與文字的雙途徑溝通,也比僅依賴文字的單途徑溝通,更能夠利用到受訪者大腦中更多的部分。是故,結合圖像於調查過程,將可望獲得受訪者更豐富深入的想法。

研究隱喻抽取技術的學者也指出,許多認知科學家都同意思考是以影像為基礎的,而語言只是人們傳達其心像(mental image)的工具(Zaltman, 1997; Christensen & Olson, 2002; Zaltman, 2003)。然而,倘若思

考確實是以影像為基礎,那麼請受訪者去尋 找符合其心像的圖像,並用文字來解釋選擇 這些圖像的原因,以及是想要表達何種想 法,此種圖文並茂的開放性訪談,當更有利 於受訪者深入檢索與完整表達其內心真正 的想法。

ZMET 建立在七個基礎前提之上:(1) 大部分的人際溝通發生在非語言狀態;(2) 人類意念的基礎是影像而非文字;(3)隱喻是 思想的基本單元;(4) 咸官影像就是隱喻;(5) 心智模式是故事的陳述;(6)深層的思想結構 是可被觸及的;(7)理性與感性是相互混合的 (Zaltman & Coulter, 1995)。透過 ZMET 技術 所收集到的資料可被有效地轉換為行銷策 略、創意發想、產品開發等面向。並且,更 由於 ZMET 是以圖片為基礎的資料收集方 式,故對於特別重視視覺設計的手機 App 開發更為合適,且資料內容也更為豐富多 元。因此,本研究將透過 ZMET 技術,讓受 訪者以圖片為隱喻媒介,用說故事的方式講 述其對行動載具學英語的經驗、產品屬性、 結果、價值等構念,以挖掘使用者深層需 求,做為開發英語學習 App 之依據。「方法 一目的鏈」是連結屬性、結果與價值的一項 簡單結構(Gutman, 1982),如圖 1。首先, 屬性即方法,是商品或服務所提供給消費 者,可以被消費者感受到的產品象徵,包 含:色彩、價格、品牌、品質,甚至銷售者 的服務等。消費者透過對產品屬性的認知以 建立對產品的知識;其次,結果是商品購買 或使用後,直接或間接地對消費者所產生的 結果或利益,產品結果區分為功能性結果、 經驗性結果、財務性結果、心理社會性結果 等(Parry, 2001);最後,使用產品後的結果 可幫助消費者得到個人價值的滿足; Rokeach (1973) 則將個人價值區分成工具 價值和目的價值。Gutman(1982)認為價值 是描述消費者內心的基本儘,並影響其行 為偏好。

#### 2.3 方法-目的鏈 (MEC)

「方法一目的鏈」是連結屬性、結果與價值的一項簡單結構(Gutman, 1982),如圖 1。首先,屬性即方法,是商品或服務所提供給消費者,可以被消費者感受到的產品象徵,包含:色彩、價格、品牌、品質,甚至銷售者的服務等。消費者透過對產品屬性的認知以建立對產品的知識;其次,結果是商品購買或使用後,直接或間接地對消費者所產生的結果或利益,產品結果區分為功能

性結果、經驗性結果、財務性結果、避社會性結果等(Parry, 2001);最後,使用產品後的結果可幫助消費者得到個人價值的滿足;Rokeach(1973)則將個人價值區分成工具價值和目的價值。Gutman(1982)認為價值是描述消費者內心的基本儘,並影響其行為偏好。



圖 1「方法一目的」基本連結路徑

至目前為止,提出個人價值的分類與衡量的學者有多位,例如 Parry(2001)所提出的個人價值包括了:歸屬感、愛、成就感、自尊心、樂趣及刺激感、社會的肯定、安全性、可靠性、心靈上的平靜、社會利益與社會所給予的肯定等十個衡量價值的變項。然而,最常被使一下衡量個人最終價值的量表,以 Rokeach (1973)的價值量表(Rokeach Value Survey; RVS)、Mitchell (1983)的價值與生活形態量表(Values and Life Style; VALS)以及 Kalhe(1989)的價值觀量表(List of Values; LOV)三種最為常見(如表 2)。

表 2 價值量表

價值量表	價值要素
價值量表	工 野心、心胸開闊、能力、高興、
(RVS)	具 整潔、幫助、誠實、聰明、獨
Rokeach	價 立、想像力、邏輯、愛、服從、
(1973)	值禮貌、負責、自我控制
	目 舒適生活、刺激生活、成就
	的感、世界和平、美麗世界、平
	價 等、家庭安全、自由、幸福、
	值内在和諧、成熟的愛、國家安
	全、樂趣、救世、自尊、社會
	認同、真正友誼、智慧
價值與生活形	倖存者、支撐者、隷屬者、競賽者、
態量表(VALS)	成功者、自我者、體驗者、社會意
Mitchell (1983)	識、整合者
價值觀量表	自尊、受尊重、自我滿足、歸屬感、
(LOV)	刺激冒險、趣味人生、溫暖人際關
Kalhe (1989)	係、成就感、安全感

#### 資料來源:本研究整理

Peter & Olson(1993)與 Hofstede(1998) 認為消費者購買某項產品並是因為產品 本身的因素,而在於產品能夠為消費者帶 何種價值。「方法—目的鏈」又可以稱為顧 客價值階層(Customer-Value Hierarchy), 顧客使用產品或服務是滿達到個人的目標(Gutman, 1982),它連接著產品屬性、 消費結果以及決策過程中的個人價值觀,並 解釋個人是如何選擇產盡達到個人目標 的脈絡。應用 MEC 可協助本研究瞭解行動 英語學習 App 應具備何種屬性、對使用者能 產生何種利益,其滿足之價值為何?以做為 開發行動英語學習 App 的參考。

#### 2.4 英語學習

在「地球村」的時代,英語已在國際交流上成為共通語言(lingua franca),學習英語以具備溝通的基本能力也在全球蔚然成風(Crystal, 2003)。英語對很多國家帶來巨大影響(Nunan, 2003),在一些亞洲國家中如台灣、日本、新加坡、韓國與中國,很多都將英語納入基礎課程教學,以期提升其公民之競爭力並能與地球村接軌從事國際性的交流 (Butler, 2004; McKay, 2002).

隨著國際潮流逐步邁向全球化,近年來,由於臺灣極力與各國在學術、科技、政治經貿、及其他各方面作交流合作,因此不少企業組織都面臨要與國際人士溝通的急迫性,原先的工作人員也遇到新的職場挑戰。在這樣的大環境下,英語便從原本只是學校教學與考試的一項學門,成為重要的職場語言(workplace language)。基於如此迫切的需求,眾多民間企業及政府單位紛紛規劃英語教育課程以提升員工的英語能力,社會上各種英語補習班也如雨後春筍爭相設立。

另外,台灣的政府和公民也盡力地適應當代迅速全球化的國際情勢。例如 1999 年台灣政府規定自國小五年級,英語必須為義務教育的主科之一。教育部也提供GEPT(全民英檢)作為國人準備進更多的全球化國際組織的訓練。

然而根據臺灣大學語言訓練測驗中心報告,2012年英檢平均通過率並不算高。在聽力與閱讀測驗方面,各級的通過率分別為:初級:51%;中級:45%;中高級:44%;高級:29%。在寫作與口說測驗方面,各級的通過率為分別為:初級:53%;中級:32%;中高級:25%;高級:27%(臺灣大學,2012)。事實上,這些結果仍然有相當大的進步空間。當然不可避免的,在語言教學和學習上仍然存在許多相關議題與挑戰尚待解決與討論,如有效教學方法與輔助工具(Cheng&Wang,2004),但若要確切接收國際資訊而與世界接軌,提升競爭能力,政府與民眾仍應持續努力,不論是在自我學習或藉由資源與有效工具的協助。

#### 3 研究方法

本研究為一整合性質化研究,以「隱喻抽取技術」(ZMET)為主,在訪談過程中結合攀梯法(Laddering Technique)抽取使用者對於行動英語學習的想法、需求等深層構念,而後以「方法-目的鏈」(MEC)為依據,將受訪者構念區分為屬性、結果與價值等三個層級來加以串聯,繪製出個人心智地圖與共識地圖,據以提出未來在行動英語學習 App 開發與行銷的建議(如圖 2)。

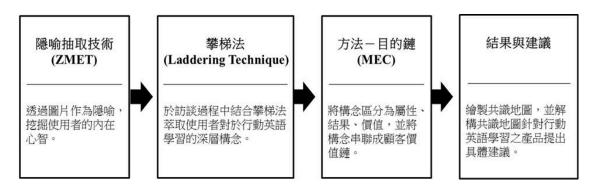


圖 2 研究架構

#### 3.1 研究對象

本研究篩撰高涉入度者作為受訪者,

原因在於:相對於低涉入者,高涉入者對於研究主題有更高的關注,對研究主題的相關資訊也有較高的興趣,具有較豐富的想法,

因此本研究篩選高涉入度者作為受訪者,受訪者基本資料如表 3。於訪談前先請所有受測者填寫以「利用行動載具(包括智慧型手機、平板電腦……等)進行英語學習」為主題的 RPII (Revised Personal Involvement Inventory) 量表,篩選出具高涉入度的受訪者。RPII 量表係以十題語意差異量表呈現題目,以量表七點尺度進行計分,每題 1 分至 7 分,負向語意的極端為 1 分,正向語意的極端為 7 分,總分從 10 分至 70 分。總分得分介於 55 分至 70 分即為高涉入(Zaichkowsky, 1994)(參見表 3)。

表 3 RPII 量表

編號	性別	年齡	職業	RPII 量表
				總分
Α	女	21~25 歲	學生	60分
В	男	15~20 歲	學生	64 分
С	女	15~20 歲	學生	58 分
D	女	21~25 歲	學生	56分
Е	男	21~25 歲	學生	58 分
F	女	15~20 歲	學生	55 分
G	男	21~25 歲	上班族	65 分
Н	男	26~30 歲	上班族	56分
I	男	26~30 歲	上班族	58 分
J	女	26~30 歲	上班族	56分
K	女	21~25 歲	上班族	57 分
L	女	21~25 歲	上班族	59 分

資料來源: 本研究整理

#### 3.2 執行 ZMET 十個步驟

篩選出高涉入度受訪者後,研究員會 在執行訪談之前預先要求受訪者利用 7 至 10天,找出可以代表「行動英語學習」此主 題相關感覺與想法的圖片 10 至 12 張,並針 對每張圖片簡短寫下感受與想法。ZMET 實 際訪談中共有:(1)說故事(storytelling);(2) 遺失的影像(missed issues and images); (3) 分類影像 (sorting task); (4) 構念抽取 (construct elicitation);(5)最具代表性的圖 片 (most representative image); (6)相反影像 (opposite image); (7) 感官影像 (sensory images);(8)心智地圖(the mental map);(9) 總結影像與小短文(summary image and vignette); (10)共識地圖(consensus maps) 等十個步驟 (Coulter & Zaltman, 1994; Coulter, Zaltman & Coulter, 2001; Zaltman & Coulter, 1995) •

這些步驟可相互檢驗、印證與補充,深

入且綿密的挖掘受訪者內心的想法。例如,遺失的影像可了解受訪者是否有一些想找而未找到的圖片;分類影像可以了解某一群類似圖片背後的類別概念;構念抽取可協助窮盡受訪者的想法;最具代表性的圖片可好處可從反面了解甚麼是受訪者最不想要的;處官影像可從多重感官渠道擷取受訪者對研究主題的更多想法;心智地圖可具體呈現完整的構念關係或結構;總結影像與小短文類似於摘要的功能,可以圖像摘要或文字摘要的形式,呈現受訪者大致的想法;共識地圖則可呈現所有受訪者的共識。

此外,在訪談過程中,一旦有新的概念 浮現,研究者就會即時利用攀梯法,從已揭 露的構念上再進一步探詢,挖掘更多的相關 構念,以及構念與構念之間的關係,以便能 夠更完整的呈現受訪者深藏在腦中的想法。

#### 4 研究結果

#### 4.1 個人訪談資料與心智地圖

人們的記憶是透過故事的形式來儲存 的,因此人類頭腦的原始設計並不適合用於 理解邏輯,而比較適合用於理解故事 (Schank, 1990; Pink, 2005)。本研究從說故事 的步驟開始,擷取出受訪者對「行動載具學 英語 | 此主題的相關構念,這些構念包含了 使用經驗、對行動載具學英語的感受、期 望,這些經驗與感受對受訪者有哪些重要價 值等。例如,以附錄一受訪者「D1」的第一 張圖片為例,對於受訪者來說,使用行動載 具學英語的經驗是「剛開始下載覺得好玩, 但是就像運動一樣要持之以恆,不然就會變 胖,英文也不會變好。」在構念抽取之後的 因果關係即「學英文像運動減肥→持之以恆 才有效果」。但是因篇幅限制,本文只呈現 12 位受訪者當中的一位之完整個人訪談資 料,如附錄一所示。

此外,必須補充說明的是:在 12 位受 訪者個人資料分析階段,無論是圖片描述、 攀梯法,或是個人心智地圖的繪製,都是盡 可能忠實表現受訪者訪談紀錄的原貌,故會 盡量使用受訪者表達的原始詞句,而尚未對 這些詞句加以編碼,以及賦予這些詞句所指 涉的想法或現象一個標籤名稱。真正開始進 行質化的編碼,是在共識地圖建構的階段, 此時受訪者所談到的想法或現象會被概念 化,並且賦予一個標籤名稱。此外,不同受 訪者使用不同詞句所表達的類似概念,也會 被統整為相同的標籤名稱,成為共識地圖中 的構念。例如,馬上知道任何不懂的單字意 思(受訪者 G)、透過手機可以學習而立刻知 道想知道的答案(受訪者 K)、快速知道單字 的意思(受訪者 L),上述三位不同受訪者透 過不同詞句所表述的相似概念,會被統整為 一個相同的標籤名稱「馬上知道答案(單字 意思)」,進而成為共識地圖中的構念。

#### 4.2 共識地圖 (consensus maps)

將所有受訪者所抽取出的構念依據 「方法一目的鏈」理論,分類成屬性(A)-結果(C)-價值(V)三種層級,並且標 示出每一個構念所提及的人數與提及者的 代碼,結果彙整如表4。

表 4	壓性	$(\mathbf{A})$	—结里	(C)	—價值	$(\mathbf{V})$	層級之受訪者共識構念
4X T	<b>海川</b>	(14)		、しょ		( * /	<b>眉纵人又切有兴趣俱必</b>

屬性 Attributes	提及人數/ 受訪者代碼	結果 Consequences	提及人數/ 受訪者代碼	價值 Values	提及人數/ 受訪者代碼
好攜帶	好攜帶 7/BCDFGJL 提升學習績		11/ABCDEFGHIJK	愉快	10/ABDEFGHIKL
隨時隨地使用	6/GEFGIK	出國時會用到	7/CDEFGIJ	成就感	8/BDEGHIKL
多功能	6/CFGHIL	有助於溝通	6/BDEFJK	方便	8/ABCFHIKL
英語是基本能 力	5/ADEKL	節省時間	5/BFHIL	放鬆	3/BCJ
趣味娛樂	5/CFGHJ	了解不同文化	5/DEHIJ		
利用零碎時間	4/HIJL	增加人際互動	5/ABDEG		
上英文網站	4/ABCF	提升英文閱讀能力	5/ABCIJ		
體積小(輕巧)	4/BCFG	豐富知識(充實自己)	4/BDEG		
查單字	4/BCHL	持續學習	4/FGHI		
手機螢幕小	3/HIK	幫助找工作	4/EIJL		
低頭(族)使用	3/HIK	幫助學習	4/BCFG		
容易使用	3/CEG	馬上知道答案(單 字意思)	3/GKL		
背單字	3/GIJ	知道學習進度	3/FHJ		
尋求解答	3/GJK	沒有時間壓力	3/HJL		
		傷害視力	3/HIK		
		生活更充實精彩	3/DEH		
		聽懂英文	3/ABC		
		達到人生目標	3/EFK		
		有吸引力	3/CFG		

資料來源:本研究整裡

有 1/3 受訪者提到的構念、有 1/4 受訪 者提到的構念與構念之間的關係,即可放入 共識地圖當中(Zaltman, 1995)。本研究 受訪者人數總共 12 位,依 Zaltman 所提出 之共識地圖標準,將4位以上(包含4位) 受訪者所提及之構念放入共識地圖當中,亦 將3位以上(包含3位)受訪者所提及之構 念與構念之間的連結納入共識地圖當中。

其實,上述 1/3 與 1/4 的規則並非完全 不可改變的硬性規則,為增加共識地圖中所 包含之共識構念之豐富性,研究者可視情況 斟酌調整。在本研究中,為了增加共識構念 之豐富性,也將3位(包含3位)受訪者所 提及之構念放入共識地圖中,彙整如圖3。 其中構念間之連結為虛線者,表示構念之連 結雖然存在,但是尚未達到有 1/4 受訪者提 到(3 位)之共識水準。至於以灰色色塊呈現 之構念,則表示這些構念本身以及構念與構念之間的連結,皆已達到共識水準。

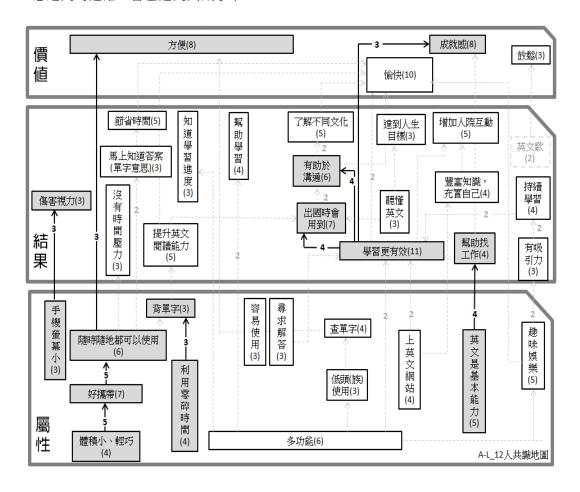


圖 3 共識地圖(資料來源:本研究整理)

#### 4.3 共識構念涵蓋率

共識構念涵蓋率,是指任何一位個別受訪者的個人心智地圖中,所涵蓋的 12 位受訪者共識構念的比例,它可以用來表現對於某研究問題,受訪者共識程度的高低。表 5 可知,本研究 12 位受訪者的共識構念 12 位受訪者的共識構念 12 位受訪者的共識值其實是偏低的,可見對於行動英語學習這種新科技與新學習方式,受 12 位受訪者分屬學生與上班族兩個族群,高度共識的議題中,能發掘出平均涵蓋率 35.48%的共識構念,這些共識構念更顯發與 53.48%的共識構念,這些共識構念更顯發與 行銷者重視。

#### 表 5 共識構念涵蓋率

受訪者	個人構念	涵蓋共識	共識構念
代碼	總數	構念數	涵蓋率(%)
А	34	9	26.47
В	51	17	33.33
С	54	18	33.33
D	38	12	31.58
Е	37	11	29.73
F	40	20	50.00
G	45	15	33.33
Н	58	17	29.31
I	46	20	43.48
J	47	14	29.79
K	33	16	48.48
L	46	17	36.96
平均值			35.48

#### 4.4 兩族群之差異構念

除了全體 12 位受訪者的共識地圖外,本研究也考量行銷上 STP 理論,做了不

同族群的差異分析。根據 STP 理論,市場是一個綜合體,是多層次、多元化的消費需求集合體,任何企業都無法滿足所有的需求,企業應該根據不同需求、購買力等因素把市場分為由相似需求構成的消費群(Kotler, 2003)。因此,本研究嘗試將受訪者分成大學生(6位)與上班族(6位)兩不同族

群,各別繪製出其共識地圖,並將 12 位受 訪者共識構念刪除,留下兩族群之間具差異 性之構念,如圖 4 所示。必須說明的是,大學生組部分,在刪除 12 位受訪者共識構念 之後,於結果部分呈現空白,表示大學生在 英語行動學習的結果認知,並無任何不同於上班族的構念。

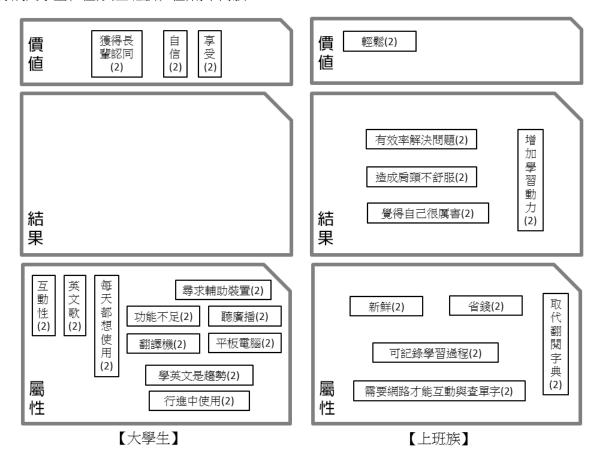


圖 4 兩族群共識構念之差異(資料來源:本研究整理)

#### 4.5 族群差異之構念分析

從圖 4 兩族群共識構念之差異中,我們可以看到在屬性部分的差異,大學生族群中會在「行進中使用」行動載具「聽英文歌」。且由於大學生需要大量的查閱單字,因此有同學提出,行動載具「功能不足」的問題,會「尋求輔助裝置」,如果遇到功能不足時還是習慣使用專業的「翻譯機」來進行單字查詢。

而上班族在對行動載具的屬性上不同 於學生族群的則是提到如果行動載具可以 「記錄學習過程」將有助於英文的學習。由 於上班族的英文需求比較偏向是在出國時 或工作上的溝通,因此不需要專業的文法或 例句,上班族也希望行動載具「取代翻閱字 典」可以馬上知道單字的意思。

從結果跟價值兩個層級來看,大學生很注重自己英文能力好是為了要「獲得(長輩)認同」。因此,App若能提供社群分享功能,讓長輩知道自己的英語變好了,這將能夠滿足大學生想獲得認同的價值。而上班族方面則有較大的時間壓力,因此在行動英語學習上希望能夠幫助「有效率解決問題」,以應付每日的工作挑戰。

#### 4.6 內在與外在動機

從兩個族群不同的心智模式與心智路 徑,發現學生與上班族不同的學習動機,國 內外已有研究指出,學習動機在學習第二外 語時扮演重要角色 (Benware & Deci, 1984; Miller, Behrens, Green & Newman, 1993; 黎 瓊麗,2004)。

Deci & Ryan (1985) 提出的自我決定 理論,將動機分成內在動機(intrinsic motivation, IM ) 、外在動機 ( extrinsic motivation, EM)及無動機(amotivation)。 所謂內在動機是指個體的行為是可以從活 動本身獲得樂趣、興趣或是滿足;外在動機 是指個體的行為會受到伴隨的「外在事件發 生」的影響。然而內在與外在動機並非對立 的兩極,而是可以並存,教師可透過內、外 在動機激勵學生的學習行為 (Pintrich & Schunk,1996; 邱連煌,2007)。

我們可以看到學生族群在獲得(長輩) 認同的構念, 是屬於 Deci & Ryan (1985) 所提出的外在動機,其學習英文的行為本身 是受到外在事件(長輩認同)所影響;然而 「聽英文歌」與「享受」構念則是出自於內 在動機,從聽英文歌當中獲得樂趣與獲得享 受的滿足。從上班族的構念上來看,「取代 翻閱字典」,「有效率解決問題」以及問題 獲得解決之後的「輕鬆」,這些都是屬於內 在動機。

因此本研究建議,基於市場區隔考量, 針對學生族群在 App 設計與行銷上,除了要 注意內在動機的滿足之外,較特別的是還需 要注意其外在動機的滿足。例如,透過分享 的機制,讓長輩知道自己的英語能力加強 了,從而獲得其肯定,這應該有助於學生族 群強化其學習動機。同理,加入社群網站的 分享功能,讓學習結果可以跟同儕分享,並 且透過社群網站形成英語討論的社群,讓英 語學習的過程有同儕一起參與討論,應該也 有助於提升學生族群學習英語的動力。

而在上班族群的部分,則是以簡短扼要 的內容來滿足上班族時間上的迫切需求。通 常上班族會遇到的問題在於跟國外客戶書 信來往,或是開會討論時,溝通上遇到不懂 的單字需要查詢。因此,在英語學習內容 上,可以提供職場上情境對話的資料庫,或 書信對答方式,讓使用者在搜尋上可以更為 方便,同時也可利用零碎時間瀏覽英語對 話。

#### 5 結論與討論

使用 ZMET 技術,有效地讓受訪者以 圖片作為隱喻媒介,用說故事的方式,講述 隱藏在內心深處理性與感性的想法。將 ZMET 所獲取之豐富構念整合 MEC 理論, 歸納出屬性(A)、結果(C)、價值(V)三個不同 層次的構念結構,再輔以繪製出的心智地 圖,有系統地且一目了然地呈現使用者對於 行動載具學英語的價值節點與思考路徑。

整合 12 位受訪者的心智地圖所繪製出 的共識地圖(如圖3),清楚且結構性地呈 現全體受訪者對於行動英語學習 App 應具 備何種屬性、對使用者能產生何種利益,能 滿足的價值為何?以下針將對這些共識與 思考路徑加以討論。首先,針對共識地圖中 構念本身與構念間關係皆達到共識水準者 (以灰色色塊呈現之構念與構念關係)提出 以下五點討論:

1.「體積小、輕巧」→「好攜帶」→「隨時 隨地都可以使用」→「方便」

受訪者的第一個共識是:行動英語學習 的載具必須體積小且輕巧,便於攜帶以及隨 時隨地使用,能給使用者帶來很方便地學習 英語的感受與價值。配合上述這些特性,且 考量行進中閱讀的需求,使用上通常也是比 較短暫的時間,故使用介面必須簡單好操 作、不複雜且容易上手; 所學習的內容也必 須精簡、方便於行進中或短時間進行閱讀。

#### 2.「利用零碎時間」→「背單字」

在 App 設計上最適合的是可以充分「利 用零碎時間」的「背單字」內容。而且背單 字這項英語學習活動,由於其活動本質上較 簡單,故恰好也契合上述第一點共識。App 開發單位可以透過細心的設計,實現使用者 的願望:也就是利用體積小、輕巧、好攜帶, 且可隨時隨地使用的智慧型手機作為載 具,來充分利用零碎時間背單字。

3.「學習更有效」→「有助於溝通、出國時 會用到」→「成就感」

由於行動英語學習可以充分利用零碎 時間加強英語,故絕大部分的受訪者都期 待,透過行動英語學習的方式,可以「學習 更有效」,這種能力不但「有助於溝通」, 而且「出國時會用到」。如果不論溝通或出 國,都能夠利用英語溝通,將會給受訪者帶 來很大的「成就感」。由此可知,行動英語 學習不僅僅是一個方便學習的問題,它也能 正面影響使用者的成就感。

4.「英語是基本能力」→「幫助找工作」

此外,許多受訪者皆提到,英語作為一種最通用的國際語言,已經是當前商業社會中的一種「基本能力」,也是幫助找到「好工作」的重要條件。而且,由於許多受訪者認為,學英語是為了找到好工作,因此如果能夠在英語學習 App 的內容上,增加職場上能夠使用到的商業英語,將會更貼近使用者的需求。

#### 5.「手機螢幕小」→「傷害視力」

值得注意的是,部分受訪者提到,由於「手機螢幕小」,故手機畫面「傷害視力」。因此,在行動英語學習 App 設計上,必須具備能讓使用者快速改變字體大小的介面設計。使用者可依據其本人視力的情況,隨時快速調整字體大小,避免視覺疲勞的傷害。此外,畫面也需簡單有系統,好讀不複雜。設計者也需要將 App 內容有系統的整理,讓使用者能利用零碎時間快速閱讀完畢。其次,針對共識地圖中非灰色色塊呈現之部分(構念有達到共識水準,但構念間連結未達共識水準),本研究提出以下兩點討論:

1.「趣味娛樂」→「有吸引力」→「持續學習」

行動英語學習具備「趣味性」,才能夠「有吸引力」,也才能夠讓使用者「持續學習」。換言之,趣味性是行動英語學習上不可忽視的因素,不但能夠減低學習壓力,更可讓使用者養成每天接觸英語的習慣,從而加強英語能力。因此建議在行動載具學英語App 設計上,要多費巧思,融入更多可以「黏」住使用者的誘因,讓使用者「上癮」。

2.「多功能」→「幫助學習、知道學習進度」 行動英語學習 App 需要具有「多功能」。以背單字這項活動而言,行動英語學 習 App 除了應該能以互動的方式,讓使用者 查單字、聽單字、學例句之外,可能還要有 每日英語測驗功能來「幫助學習」,讓使用 者可以隨時檢測自己的英語學習效果,充分 「掌握學習進度」。

此外,從共識地圖中所顯示的價值(V)來看,具有共識的價值包括:放鬆(3人提及),愉快(10人提及),方便與成就感(各

8人提及),可見受訪者嚮往能在輕鬆愉快的氛圍中,享受行動載具所帶來的方便與學習上的成就感。可見當前數位時代中行動學習者所期望的學習情境,與傳統上講究「十年寒窗」以及「鐵杵磨成繡花針」的勤學苦練之學習精神已不相容。這種學習心態的轉變是利是弊?值得教育研究者加以探討。但是從品牌行銷的角度來看,強調能在輕鬆愉快的氛圍中,享受行動載具所帶來的方便與學習上的成就感,這恐怕是行動英語學習APP塑造其品牌個性時所必須依循的原則。

#### 5.1 後續研究建議

1.擴大受訪者樣本規模:本研究僅對學 生與上班族群各六人進行訪談,未來若能夠 增加訪談之樣本數,共識構念將更具代表 性。

2.採用量化研究:本研究採用 ZMET 技術來深度訪談樣本,所得到的共識構念可成為後續從事量化研究之重要變數,進一步進行外部效度的檢驗。

3.針對實體產品進行驗證:本研究僅透過 ZMET 訪談後的結果,對行動英語學習之產品提出具體建議。若未來能夠針對實際產品,加以探討使用者之想法與使用後之感受,將能夠對產品開法與行銷提出更精確之建議,讓行動英語學習之產品能夠更貼近使用者之需求。

4.如何兼容「輕鬆愉快」與「勤學苦練」:學習語文都必須下苦功夫,學習英語也不例外。但是,數位時代中行動學習者所期望的學習情境卻是能在輕鬆愉快的氛圍中,享受行動載具所帶來的方便與學習上的成就感。未來在教材設計與產品個性塑造上如何兼容「輕鬆愉快」與「勤學苦練」,並讓行動英語學習產生真正的績效,這也是未來值得研究的課題。

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附錄一 編號「D」受訪者之完整訪談資料

說故事(s	<b>阿鍊一</b> 。	編號「D」受訪者之完整	w/ w/ 天 /「 l
編號	圖片		攀梯法
D1		剛開始下載覺得好玩,但是 就像運動一樣要持之以 恆,不然就會變胖,英文也 不會變好。	學英文像運動減肥>持之以恆才有效 果 方便攜帶>隨時隨地可以使用>幫助 養成習慣>英文變好>完成對自己的 期許(出國工作)>跳脫現在環境>挑戰 自己 方便攜帶>邊走邊聽廣播>可幫助養 成習慣>英文變好>可以跟外國人溝
D2		會開始依賴使用 iphone,就像每天要喝水一樣。	通>有自信 習慣依賴(像每天都要喝水)>安全感
D3		iphone 裡頭有很多不同款 式的 App,在 iphone 裡頭 連接起來,就像世界各種不 同人種,有不同的個性,一 起搭起堅固的基座,就像小 時候玩的遊戲一樣,讓我可 以很安全的坐在上面,讓我 英文變好,引導我達到人生 目標。	各種學英語 App>建立穩固基座>加 強英語能力>達到人生目標(出國工 作、認識各國人)>跳脫現在環境>生 活更精彩>成就感 用行動載具學英語>提供各種學英語 App(像各種種族的人)>建立堅強基 座>工作基本能力>加強英語能力>> 用英語溝通>自信
D4		有些 App 使用上,剛開始 會覺得興奮、但很快就失去 興趣。剛開始用 App 時就 像每天的夕陽一樣很漂亮 很動人,但很快就天黑。	效果不如預期的 App(內容不夠豐富、英語程度太難、iOS、Android 不同平台,使用功能受限)>很快失去興奮感

D5		透過 App 學習英文,會開始進步,但也會有撞牆期,就像兔子卡住一樣。	遇到英語學習障礙>成績沒有進步> 惶恐>尋求 App 以外的管道解決>使 英語更好>幫助自己走下一步 遇到英語學習障礙>成績沒有進步> 惶恐>希望 App 可以虛擬全英語環境 >幫助養成習慣
D6	ALMATÉSI MISO COL TO	App 就像網路一樣,就像井底之蛙看著外面的世界一樣,會想透過這個裝置,探索本來不知道的東西。	透過 App 與世界溝通(看各國訊息, 了解更多國際資訊,交各國朋友>跟 朋友談話有話題>豐富自己>使自己 變成熟、有魅力
D7		如果發現好用的 App, 就會像媽媽對待嬰兒的方式,每天想見到它,並且呵護它。 就像我現在常用的 App 有CNN, BBC radio, TIME or Pulse	好用的 App>引發興趣>每天都會想使用>比別人更快知道新資訊>肯定自己(自信、自豪)
D8		因為大家都在用 App,可以 利用 App 當作聊天的話 題,與別人溝通,跟世界接 軌。	行動載具普及>與朋友聊天有話題(分享好用的學習英語 App)>與世界各國人連結>與世界接軌

D9



這些彩色的人代表不同種 族、年齡的人,就像一家人 一樣。在地球村的時代, iphone 使溝通速度變快。

全球化>各種族人是一家人的感覺> 需要用英語溝通

D10



每個 App 的程度不同,就 像跨越不同的關卡。

不同難度的英語學習 App>不同的關 卡>有時會卡關,有時很容易跨越>跨 越之後很開心、跨不過會沮喪

#### 遺失的影像(missed issues and images)

背景是花花綠綠很漂亮的風景,但自己卻被一個透明的玻璃幃幕罩住,看的到但卻是跨不出去。會覺得煩 躁、坐立不安,會很想趕快走到外面的世界,可以獨立、很自在的在國外生活。

#### 分類影像(sorting task)

分類命名 分類影像

Connect





分類原因 學習新知、國際接 軌。

習慣





生活不可或缺之事 物。

future	位置站久了就是我 的。
challenge	挑戰越難的,表示我 可以更往前跨一步。
轉彎	換個方式學習,也可 以達到目的。

#### 最具代表圖片(most representative image)



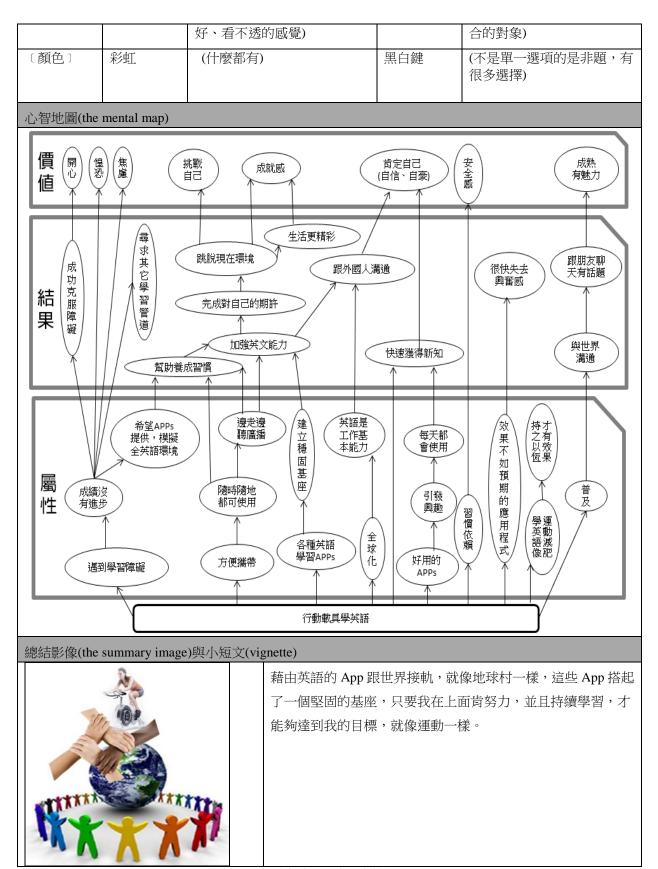
#### 原因:

App 可以幫助我學習英文,知道各國訊 息,這些 App 連接起來可以帶著我每天往 前走。

#### 相反影像(opposite image)

金正恩的大頭照,因為用行動載具英語學習不是一個絕對神話,也就是說可以容易的接觸到 App 也可以 做很多選擇,但並不代表說可以絕對的學好英文。這些 App 也不會像北韓一樣這麼封閉,可以接觸到很 多訊息,每個人都是獨特的,不像由金正恩帶領的北韓人民每個人思維都一樣。

感官影像(sen	感官影像(sensory images )						
	像		不像				
〔嚐〕	葡萄柚	(酸酸甜甜、□味豐富)	糖果	(不是會馬上有成效)			
〔觸摸〕	水	(抓不定它的形狀)	一條線	(App 不是唯一學英文的管 道)			
〔聞〕	香水	(像香水有前味、後味,看不 懂跟看懂的時候感受不一樣)	滷肉飯	(不會像滷肉飯小吃一樣平 凡、親近,並不是基本的, 還是不太好上手)			
〔聽〕	交響樂章	(有高低起伏、像使用 App 一樣,有些好用,有些不好用)	流行音樂	(無法像流行音樂—樣這麼快 地融入感情、不是太快可以 上手)			
〔感覺〕	蒸氣	(選擇太多不知道要用什麼	正妹	(看起來好看,但不一定是適			



資料來源:本研究整理

# 擴增實境應用於互動式英語教材教學之研究-以 國小五年級英語三個單元為例

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#### 摘要

多媒體教學應用在各個學科上面已經是相當的普遍,但以一般的影片播放則缺乏與使用者的 互動,導致學生學習興趣低落及學習成效不彰。因此本研究旨在於如何建構一具有互動性英語數 位教材,經由與台北榮富國小及高雄旗山國小的英語老師的深度訪談後,開始規劃雛型內容。首 先以『國小英文 6』課本 Lesson 3 中阿拉丁故事為劇情為動畫腳本情節、以 3D 立體圖像與英語 對話為教學內容,並結合擴增實境(Augmented Reality, AR)的互動多媒體技術,將國小五年級要 學習的英語字詞、生活用語和簡易句型轉化開發出角色扮演、句字接龍、單字搜尋等三個單元的 AR 互動式英語教材。操作方面則借助平板電腦與 AR 的高互動性來加強學習的動機與興趣。雛 型作品完成後再赴國小測試並依據改善意見修改。 完成教材開發後挑選旗山國小 33 位同學進行 測試,在練習完教材後填寫學習成就測驗、ARCS(注意力、關聯、信心、滿足)學習動機、整體 內容分析、及 smileyometer 等量表。經統計分析後使用本教材學習英語除能引起學習者興趣並提 升學習成效,教材的有趣性及內容也獲得很高的評價。本研究之貢獻除開發了一個 AR 互動式英 語教學教材讓老師們在課堂上能以活潑、多元化的方式來教學外,更記錄整個開發的流程可提供 教材設計師在未來設計相關教材時的參考資料。

關鍵詞: AR 擴增實境、兒童英語教學、ARCS 學習動機。

# A Research of Augmented Reality on interactive English Digital learning materials - A case study of 3 games for the 5th graders of Elementary School

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Various school subjects are commonly taught using multimedia format. However, most English teaching videos lack interactivity with their students. This can lead to lack of interest and resulting in dissatisfactory results. The purpose of this study is to construct a successful digital, interactive English material. A prototype was built after extensive interview with teachers from Taipei Rongfu and Kaohsiung Qishan elementary schools. Using Lesson 3 in "Elementary English 6" textbook, the Aladdin story will be converted into a 3D animation and deliver using tablet. Combining with augmented reality (AR) and various games like role-play, word solitaire, and word search, 5th graders would learn the English vocabulary, comprehension and grammar by using interactive materials. The prototype is then presented to the elementary school and its student for feedback and testing. The final product was used at Qishan elementary school 33 randomly chosen students participated in the testing. After learning through the AR material, an English test, ARCS(Attention Relevance Confidence Satisfaction) Motivation survey, overall content survey, and smileyometer were conducted. The results from statistical analysis, the scores for learning motivation, learning effectiveness, satisfaction on contents and engagement of AR teaching materials were very high. This research has shown that not only delivering English teaching materials interactively is beneficial to both students and teachers. They are enjoying a fun and engaging method to teach and learn at the same time. The entire development process has been recorded which can provide to teaching materials designers in the future as a reference.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, English teaching, ARCS motivation model.

#### 1 前言

非英語系國家為了培養國際化關鍵競爭 力的能力,無不積極地學習英語以成為學科知 識、國際溝通的必要工具, 進而提升該國的國 際競爭力。在此全球化的影響下,台灣也不能 倖免,家長為了讓孩子贏在起跑點,雄厚其競 爭力,因此,英語學習已成為父母們厚植孩子 實力的第一要素,更可證明透過英語於網站資 訊與國際間媒體等的優勢,作為傳遞訊息的重 要工具(天下雜誌,2006)。對於臺灣的環境來 說,英語為外來語言,為了彌補學習者接觸語 言環境之不足,教學者必須借助各種視聽媒體 作為輔助學習的工具,提供具有情境的 練習內 容(周中天,1993)。而 Vogel 等人(2006)的研 究指出,不論是哪種年齡、性別、或是哪種情 境,比起傳統教學方法,互動式模擬與遊戲對 學習都較有助益,也形塑了較佳的學習態度。 以往由於現實生活上缺乏使用英語的情境,因 此,必須藉助各種多媒體當作輔助語言學習的 工具,提供具有情境的內容,以彌補學習者接 觸語言環境之不足。因此,將互動多媒體應用 於兒童英語教學,讓老師們能在課餘以活潑、 多元化的方式來教導兒童,提升兒童的主動學 習的興趣及學習效率,便是本研究之研究動機 之一。

擴增實境是以虛擬實境(Virtual Reality, VR)為原理的延伸,但AR比VR更強調真實空間的感受。AR包含了真實空間與虛擬空間,並透過互動裝置連接兩者的空間。而Azuma在1997年的研究中,提出AR有三項必需的屬性,結合虛擬與真實世界、能夠做到即時性互動、在3D立體環境中運作。Oliveretal. (2001)提出互動式的數位化講述故事技術已經廣泛的搭配不同型式的媒體,例如:VR與AR。其中的好處在於可以有效的將資訊還有講述故事的內容透過真實環境或是真實物體傳達出去。而應用平板電腦輔助教學將是未來趨勢,吳致維、林建仲(2009)已提出利用互動式電子白板作為國小教育的方法,而隨著電子產品的普及性,未來平板電腦勢必有可能

取代現今一般的筆記本來作課堂的紀錄(林大正,2008)。因平板電腦為是利用觸控的方式來操作,有別以往的筆記型電腦,可更接近如傳統利用筆記本來紀錄上課內容的感覺,且更有眼觀手動的學習效果(王儷霓,2006)。

根據以上論點,本研究期望結合平板電腦 與 AR 多媒體互動於英語教學,藉由和英語科 老師和學童對於 AR 教學的深度訪談作為設 計教材的依據,開發一個互動性英語故事情 節,與立體圖像與英語國小五年級的英語字 詞、生活用語和簡易句型轉換為教材的內容, 並實施於國小英語教學上並測試學童之學習 成效及興趣是否可有效提升。

#### 2 文獻探討

本研究將針對擴增實境的技術原理與應用做文獻的分析,蒐集國內外 AR 擴增實境應用在教學相關研究,並探討兒童英語教學的原理,最後解釋 ARCS 動機模式的策略及方法及應用。

#### 2.1 擴增實境的技術原理與應用

AR 是利用電腦週邊輸入與輸出設備來完成顯示的部分,如圖 1,Liarokapis(2007)整理出 AR 的硬體設備種類,並描述其運作關係與流程。首先利用攝影機(Web camera)和定義圖卡(Marker cards),此定義圖卡運用上選擇用黑白兩色而不是運用多色目的是為了讓電腦辨識容易,定義圖卡造形並不受限,可以依據設計者的喜好自行設定圖形,電腦根據攝影機所接收到的圖片,加以偵測辨識,來顯示相對應的影像及動畫。Milgram, et al. (1994)則是將現實環境與虛擬環境視為一封閉集合,如圖 2所示,左邊代表單純的現實環境,右邊是單純的虛擬環境,在這兩者區域則表示現實環境與虛擬環境同時呈現的區域。因此 AR 屬於一個混合真實的環境。

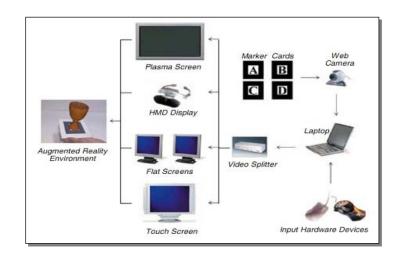


圖 1 AR 系統運作環境(資料來源: Liarokapis, 2007)

此外國外也已開發出 Augmented Reality Cinema 的應用程式,此技術可能以 3D 座標系統的 Point cloud(點雲端)技術,根據所拍攝到的景點來尋找雲端伺服器的相關電影橋段,也或可顯示該景點的特殊表演(例如摩天輪的煙火表演),如下圖 3 所示左邊是實際的場景,右邊是 Augmented Reality Cinema 所搜尋到電影劇情呈現或特殊表演。



圖 3. Augmented Reality Cinema應用對照 資料來源: http://www.augmentedrealitycinema.com/in dex1.html

#### 2.2 國內外 AR 擴增實境應用在教學 相關研究

最近幾年國內在於 AR 上的應用範圍廣大,而應用在教學輔助工具大部分以自然科學與博物館等的應用居多,對於應用在英語的教學上較顯不足,如表 1 所示。因此,本研究除建構 AR 在英語教學的系統外,也將結合平板電腦的運用,此一方向預期會比手持的行動裝置有更好的視覺顯示與完整的訊息傳遞,並可提升學習者的學習動機與興趣,以達成英語教學品質與效率的提升。

國內 AR 教學研究評量方法,多經由教 學方式分組成 AR 教學組、一般教學組,比 較分析,評量方法針對英語學習項目之學習 成效進行前、後測成績分析,分析方法有單 因子變異數分析、LSD 多重比較檢定分析、 獨立 T 檢定、ANOVA 檢定。並輔以問卷調 查以及實驗觀察記錄。問卷調查探討兒童與 教師在 AR 學習中教學操作問題、內容接受 度進行探討。分析項目可分為學童對 AR 的 學習情形,包含注意力、相關性、自信心、 滿足感等主題分析。以及探討學童電腦使用 背景分析、教學方法評量分析學童對 AR 教 材內容接受度。觀察法與訪談法則以實驗觀 察記錄與教師訪談,教學中觀察學生的反 應,觀察學生對 AR 動畫的反應與對教學內 容的理解程度,並訪談教師在教學中的建 議。

綜上所述,文獻可發現國內 AR 使用教具不外乎是投影大型螢幕、網路攝影機、投影機、筆記型電腦、電子白板(操作時,須與桌上型電腦進行連線),以及電視機等。教學方法多為藉由投影幕顯示圖卡內容進行教學,隨著時代進步,平板電腦與觸控操作方式,可為 AR 教學在教具呈現更為多元化(表 2)。

#### (2) 國外相關研究

表 3 可以看得出來在國際研究上,行動裝置搭配 AR 的研究已經早期就開始發展,更研究出不同的訊號傳輸技術來完成資訊的傳遞。值得住意的是 AR 運用在語言教學也有相當不錯的成果, Tsung-Yu Liu 與Yuan-Jen Chang 兩位學者也是利用台灣的資源開發出國際認可的研究。利用這兩位學者的經驗與技術,期許開發在平板電腦上

更適合兒童英語教育 AR 學習系統(表 3)。

#### 表 2 國內英語輔助教具相關文獻

作者(年份)	研究目的	實驗設計/衡量方式	研究發現與建議	AR 呈現介面
黃梓銓 (2008)	分析使用 AR 及傳統 英文學習方法的成效 差異。	結合單因子變異數分析及 LSD 多重比較檢定的量化統計。	AR 有助於提昇國小 英語學習能力。	1.電腦螢幕。 2.投影大屏幕。
林伯杰 (2008)	開發國小三年級英語 AR 電腦系統及傳統 英文學習方法的成效 差異。	ANOVA 比較三組學習成效 之差異。	AR 輔助教學系統其 教學成效顯著優於一 般教學法之成效。	1.電腦螢幕。 2.投影大屏幕。
李冠翰 (2011)	分析使用 AR 之技術 增加學童學習動機。	採用觀察法與訪談法觀察兒 童學習。	AR 技術可在短時間 在感興趣的情況下學 會圖卡中之單字快速 達到學習效果。	1.電腦螢幕。 2. 投影大屏 幕。
廖怡閔 (2011)	AR 與遊戲式學習的 結合在英文單字教學 上是否提升兒童學習 動機。	採用 ARCS 學習動機量表問卷分析。	AR 對於提升學習動機有正面的影響,尤其是引起注意、信心的學習動機上有顯著的影響。	電腦螢幕。

#### 表 3 國外整合 AR 與行動裝置的相關研究一覽表

衣 5 國介奎日 An 央门 劉崧直 10 阳阙 听九一 見衣					
作者(年份)	研究題目	研究目的	研究發現與建議		
Uther et al. (2005)	Mobile Adaptive CALL (MAC): A case-study in developing a mobile learning application for speech/audio language training	主要在於幫助日本人的英語演說時,利用視覺輔助提前預測並提示以避免"R", "L"出現無法正常發音的現象。	從最初的用戶研究結果和建議, 制定和實施移動學習應用,語音/ 音頻語言培訓的一些注意事項。		
Tan et al. (2004)	The MObile-Based Interactive Learning Environment (MOBILE) and a case study for assisting elementary school English learning	開發基於移動的交互式學習環境(MOBILE),協助小學英語學習。	從後測和問卷調查獲得的實驗結果表明,行動裝置可以比英語傳統學習方式顯著地提高學生的學習與趣和學習動機與效率。		
Ogata et al. (2005)	TANGO: Computer supported vocabulary learning with RFID tags	TANGO(Tag Added learNinG Objects)系統利用了射頻辯識技術來檢測週遭的學習者,提供正確的語言學習資訊。	學習者喜愛 TANGO 系統並感到 非常有興趣。		
Liu et al. (2007)	2D Barcode and Augmented Reality Supported English Learning System	在行動裝置上設計一個整合 2D 條碼與 AR 的英語學習系統,稱之為 HELLO (Handheld English Language Learning Organization),	HELLO 是易於使用,並在英語學習中非常有用。 2D條碼和 AR 技術是提供有用的具有情境感知的學習經驗。		

表 3 國外整合 AR 與行動裝置的相關研究一覽表(續)

作者(年份)	研究題目	研究目的	研究發現與建議			
Chang et al. (2011)	Investigating Students' Perceived Satisfaction, Behavioral Intention, and Effectiveness of English Learning using Augmented Reality	在於使用 AR 技術實現對能有效提升英文詞彙學習能力的 AR 學習系統。	開發的系統品質將會影響學習 者認知的滿意度,認知有用性, 和 AR 學習的成效。			
Ibáñez et al. (2011)	Learning a Foreign Language in a Mixed-Reality Environment	利用一個混合實境-包含 3D 虚擬世界、AR、現實經驗的 多用戶平台來提升學習者在 西班牙文上的學習動機與學習成果。	有助提升新的能力來擴展不同 教學與學習的理念,還可以支持 並控制環境來滿足學習者的好 奇心與動機。			
Vate-U-Lan (2012)	An Augmented Reality 3D Pop-Up Book: The Development of a Multimedia Project for English Language Teaching	此 3D AR 故事書是讓兒童 了解標籤的展示方向、故事 內容、事件的正確序列、字 卡與圖案的配對,以及用一 般介系詞來描述圖案。	對泰國國小三年級的學生,此研究成功地展示出立體書的學習工具能夠增強學習效果。此立體書的優點為可離線或上線中使用,AR學習教材的開發步驟,學習技能的整合,以及其功能端視教師的需求與學生的學習能力。			
Barreira et al. (2012)	MOW: Augmented Reality game to learn words in different languages: Case study: Learning English names of animals in elementary school	葡萄牙小學兒童採 AR 學英文。	研究顯示兒童使用AR學習效果 比對照組更好,同時增進學習動 機與興趣。			

#### 2.4 兒童英語教學原理與原則

根據 Piaget (1962)心智發展理論,兒童認知發展可分為四個階段:

- 感覺作用期(Sensory-motor Stage):出生至 一歳
- 運思預備期(Preoperational Stage):二歲至 七歳
- 具體運思期(Concrete Operation Stage): 七 歲至十一歲
- 形式運作期(Formal Operation Stage): 十一 歳至十二歳

對於處在運思預思期的兒童,教室可用實物、圖卡、字卡等具體物重複呈現及解說,或用肢體動作回應法(Total Physical Response Method)傳達動詞、動詞片語或簡單句。對於處在具體運思期的兒童,教師可將目標語(Target language:所學習的外語)的句型寄託在有關兒童的生活經驗故事中,如用現在簡單式描述自己的常規;或用比較級比較自己和他人的身高等。對於處在形式運作期的兒童,對於處在形式運作期的兒童,對於處在形式運作期的兒童,對於處在形式運作期的兒童,也對可用演繹法(如老師先介紹句型,學生再結同樣造句)或歸納法(如先介紹例句,在歸納文法規則)來介紹文句,引導學童發揮邏輯推理能力,以解釋和變化文句,此外可安排兒童演出英語戲劇,以體驗語言在溝通上的作用。在語言研究發展方面,很多兒童英語的初級班

兒童視為對英文一無所知的孩子,因而花三個 月左右的時間讓孩子先認識完二十六個英文 字母, 與每個字母間所代表的基本字彙, 如 A is for Apple, B is for Bird 等,或簡單的招呼 用語。如此,在重複的字母與單字辨認和機械 式的招呼用語灌輸下,既耗費兒童太多寶貴的 求知光陰,也在不知不覺中磨滅了孩子的學習 樂趣。Dewey (1964) 的教育哲學指出:「教 育的功用是發現學生學習的起點,然後幫他們 走得更遠」,其原則提出應該以提升學童的學 習興趣、學習目標、教學方法與內容及教材與 評量的選擇為主要方向。在台灣的教育環境 下,因為英語非母語,因此有眾多學者提出在 台灣英語教學上的問題,詹餘靜(2000)也針對 台灣國小的英語教育發展在教師、教材與教法 各方面提出了相關討論與見解,以提升台灣學 童學習上的效果。另外,張佳蓉(2003)又對台 灣英語教師學童上的教學品質。邱毓雯(2007) 更對於台灣國小英語教育提出四項問題與建 議:(1)師資上的不足與缺乏;(2)一國多制與 城鄉差距;(3)教材與銜接上的困難;(4)學童 英語落差與家長問題。因此,在英語教學理論 更需要注重國內環境的特殊性,達到學習理論 的原則與目標。

#### 2.5 ARCS 動機模式

學者 John M. Keller 在 1984 年提出 ARCS

動機模式,即 Attention、Relevance、Confidence、Satisfaction,並按此四概念發展出實用的策略及方法,亦指教學設計者能有效的安排與教學相關的資源與程序,是一系統化且可重複的原則與過程,而重點在於運用特定之策略與原則於學習動機上,以幫助教學設計人員和實際教學的教師們設計課程或改善教學,讓學習活動更具吸引力,以引起學習動機改變的過程(謝鎔襄,2011、Weiler,2005)。

表 4 整理 Keller, J. M., & Suzuki, K(1988), Keller & Kopp (1987), 吳天貴(2007) 等學者所提出的定義與教學時所需考慮的問題,茲分述如下:

表4:ARCS 模型的四個要素

	· ANCS 侯空心	四四安系
構成要素	定義	教學時考慮的
		問題
Attention	吸引學生的興	我如何讓學生
引起注意	趣和刺激學生	覺得這個東西
	的好奇心。	值得投入心力
Relevance	能滿足學生個	學習?並激發
切身相關	人的需要和目	其學習意願。
	標,使他產生	
	積極的學習態	
	度。	
Confidence	協助學生創造	我如何藉由教
建立信心	正向的成功與	學來幫助學生
	期待,相信成	學好,並建立
	功操之在己。	未來學習的信
	因成就而得到	心與自我診斷
Satisfaction	外在或內在的	成功的能力?
獲得滿足	鼓勵,產生繼	同時讓他們相
	續學習的慾	信成功是可以
	望。	自己掌握的。

資料來源: Keller, 1987; 許淑玫,民 87;李 文瑞,民 79

#### (1) 注意力(Attention):

此點強調如何引起學習者的注意並持續保持興趣,可以透過各種外在的感官刺激、提出各式問題給予學習者,或是變換使用及呈現的媒體方式等等(Keller, 1983b)。教學者在設計教學時,應以激發學習者的好奇心作為教學的開端(Naime-Diefenbach, 1991)。然而,注意面向的概念並不僅止於獲得學習者短暫的注意,更應於教學過程中,維持學習者長時間的注意力並且全心投入課程(Shellnut, Savage, & Knowlton, 1998)。

#### (2) 相關性(Relevance):

學習的內容(Content)與學習者之間的相關程度。當學習者相信其所學的內容有益於其本身時,學習的動機即會相對提昇。Keller強

調關聯是教學中有力之因素,影響個體是否有足夠的動機去學習,以及是否能維持被激發或重新刺激的注意(Shellnut, Savage, & Knowlton, 1998)。

#### (3) 自信心(Confidence):

指學習者能否察覺自身能夠透過學習的行為、付出相當的努力,進而完成學習的任務,而產生完成學習任務的信心。其次,個體普遍具有享受挑戰並且樂於挑戰的慾望,故Keller 主張在教材和教學策略中,納入適當難度的挑戰,以激發學習者之學習動機(Keller, 1983; Lin, 2009)。此外,在信心面向的教學設計中,教學者可以運用學習的必要條件、創造成功的機會以及自我控制等原則(Keller, 1987c),讓學習者相信自己是有能力,且只要努力便可獲得期待中的學習結果。

#### (4) 滿足感(Satisfaction):

滿足係指當學習者使用新習得的知識或技能時,對於結果與期望間所產生之感受,包含學習者對外在獎賞和內在需求滿足的期待(Keller, 1983)。如果學習者所獲得的學習成就與期望一致,且對於學習成就產生正向感受時,其較可能繼續維持已被激發的動機。由此可知,滿足可以產生促使學習者繼續學習的力量。影響滿足的因素眾多,主要包含增強、回饋、內在獎賞和學習成就等要素(Naime-Diefenbach, 1991)。在 ARCS 動機教學模式中,滿足面向之設計係藉學習者的學別的努力和因成就所產生的正向感受,並於提供適當的外在獎賞之情境下,滿足學習者的學習動機(Shellnut, Savage, & Knowlton, 1998)。

許多教育學者與專家積極的應用此模式作為評量與提升學習動機的基準,所得到的反應與回饋也大多為正向,例如王珩(2005)更以此動機理論探討國小英文學習與國內英語教學在動機激發上可採用之策略。謝鎔襄 (2011)更是應用 ARCS 理論學習策略來研究網路數位教學平台之教材。吳天貴(2007)在建置一個數位遊戲式學習系統以促進能源教育之學習動機及自我覺知這篇論文中,就以 ARCS 模型做為檢驗學習者遊戲後學習動機的方法與問卷的規劃。本研究將採用 ARCS 動機量表來測試互動式教材是否可以提升學習動機及興趣。

#### 3 研究方法

本研究旨在開發一 AR 互動式英語教材 數位學習內容,並能嵌入平板 iPad 教具中以 方便學習。首先針對 AR 互動式教學進行文獻 探討,了解其高互動及多視角觀看的特性後, 進行國小英文學習場域及老師學生使用者意 見的分析。依照分析資料完成實驗雛型後,再 赴國小測試雛型作品,並進行深入訪談以獲得 改善意見。帶回意見後修改雛型作品使其更完 善,並完成三個單元的 AR 互動式英語教材學 習內容。接著發展 ARCS 動機等各項量表, 並赴旗山國小進行測試。最後利用 SPSS 量化 軟體進行資料分析並討論其結果(圖 4)。以下 便針對各步驟進行詳述。



#### 3.1 場域

經過 研究分別 察及訪談 他人 AR 於 AR 教

#### (1) AR 7

本研 本、卡通 大部分的 激,對於 教材比較無法吸引學生的注意力,所以,對於 有互動效果的多媒體教材的確會比一般傳統 教材更受小學兒童的喜愛。因此,本研究將會 以互動性、劇情性與可變換角色扮演的遊戲來 設計適合小學生的英文教材。

(2) 小學英語教學場域調查

由於出生率的下降,目前小學年級班級數 明顯減少,每班的學生也不如以往的多,班級 人數通常為 20~30 人間,而在同儕程度落差上 的比較,小學一學期約20週,每週只有兩小 時的英語課程,其他時間就沒有固定的英語教 學或練習環境。再者,課堂後並非每位同學都 有上補習班,導致同一班級裡面學生程度會有 明顯落差,老師為顧及全班同學的學習能力表 現,對於程度落後的學生也會有補救教學的機 制,以確保同班級的程度水平會比較一致性, 因此,老師在掌控進度與教學內容上會比較吃 力。綜合師生訪談內容的整理如表 5:

	)~	】。	可即生动談內谷的登理》	」衣 3:
<b>T</b>		表	5 師生對於AR互動教	才的建議
場域及使用者特性調査		方問 夏目	老師的建議	兒童的建議
<b>V</b>			. 可以讓學生實際操作演 陳,並加強印象。	1. 角色人物風格可愛,易引起
互動式教材雛型開發	黑	5 2	2. 視覺刺激、互動評量。 3. 有趣、新鮮、吸引人。	注意力進而對課程內容產生興趣,容易提升上課和複習意
依改善意見修正互動式教材	丹豐	<b>a</b> <b>b</b> <b>c</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b> <b>d</b>	. 需要圖卡才能操作並有 BD 死角的問題,而且一手 寺平板電腦,一手移動圖	願。無
使用者滿意度測試並分析 結果	能	- 5 2	守平板电脑,一子多數個 卡對於小學生或許有點吃力,需有其他同學幫忙。 2.練習填空與單字句型較少。	
使用者滿意度測試並分析結果		他 f充	3. 有些畫面上不夠精緻。 1. 需教育訓練熟悉軟體 操作。 2. 希望有對落差較大的	1. 教材好上手, 無需太多練習 時間。
圖 4 研究步驟圖		:	同學有課後輔導或單字 拼音練習,如果能個別程 度設計關卡教學對於老	2. 上課時有時 可能會比較注 意螢幕內容而
或及使用者特性調查			師教學有很大的幫助。 3. 上課需有助教協助。	非老師授課。
國文獻的探討分析出 AR 的特性 別赴旗山國小及榮富國小進行 炎老師與學生,並展示文獻探討 以教材給師生觀賞,藉以獲得師 文學的意見。	場域觀 所蒐集		4. 軟硬體維護需多注意,在實際操作上,學生可能會因為 iPad 的吸引力而互相爭搶。 5. 課程內容盡量生活化,避免重複上課方式,	意願極高。
互動式教材使用者分析			增加互動內容較能激起 興趣。	
开究調查小學生目前上課的教 通、電動玩具及使用平板電腦的 的師生都普遍接受到聲光效 於多媒體的內容要求越來越高,	別狀況。     測       果的刺     施       傳統的     法	道後 順實 一方	1. 實際操作演練。 2. 口頭問答+紙筆問卷。 3. 定出學習指標或參考 教育部補救教學篩選網 作評估。	無

#### 3.2 互動式教材雛型開發

本研究以康軒文教事業出版的『國小英文 6』為範本,挑選改編阿拉丁故事的教材:

Lesson 3: Where Are You Going? Lesson 4: What Do You See?等單元進行互動模式設計。而參與設計人員除一位教材設計師、四位動畫設計師、二位互動設計師外、另有兩位旗山國小英語教師參與設計,為的是避免主觀設計上的偏差。經企劃討論後開發三個單元的雛型教材,分別是:互動模式一:角色扮演、互動模式二:句子接龍、互動模式三:單字搜尋。以下分別針對三個單元詳細敘述其互動模式及玩法。

#### (1) 互動模式一:角色扮演

依據阿拉丁找神燈的故事發展,學童必須 跟隨著阿拉丁與其他角色的對話觀看一連串 的 3D 動畫故事。



將平板對準圖卡觀看動畫



選擇正確單字進行填空



圖 5 單元一:角色扮演舉例

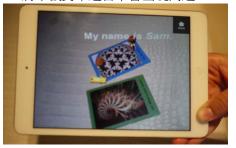
#### (2) 互動模式二:句子接龍

句子接龍一共有 12 張圖卡,問句卡 6 張,答案卡 6 張。每個問句圖卡都有對應到一個答案圖卡,例如: Where are you going? 就要對應 I am going to the bank.當學童拿到正確的答案卡時,AR 會出現對應的人物和場景,而拿錯

#### 答案卡時則會有叉叉顯示。



將平板對準題目卡會出現問題。



拿對答案卡答對題目會顯示對的動畫 和文字。



選錯答案卡會出現叉叉答錯題目。 **圖 6 互動模式二舉隅** 

#### (3) 互動模式三:單字搜尋

將圖卡放置在桌上,會顯示一座 3D 小鎮,其中有 post office, department store, bank 等,畫面中會有兩個主角在等待出題,例如:Where is the bank? 學童就必須點選小鎮中的 bank,兩個主角就會跑到 bank 完成作答,如果點錯建築物,主角則站在原地不動。



將平板對準圖卡,並能立即顯示街 道與建築物。



單字語音出題·指定動畫主角們需 到達目的地的建築物。



點擊正確建築物,讓動畫主角們順 利抵達目的地,並完成遊戲。

圖 7 互動模式三舉隅

#### 3.3 深度訪談獲取改善意見

#### (1) 深度訪談

完成教材雛型後,為瞭解國小老師對於AR技術的互動多媒體技術的接受程度、互動遊戲的功能與學習成效等議題,本研究再次赴榮富國小與旗山國小,邀請每所3位,共6位資深英語科任教師及旗山國小6位學童進行深度訪談,將目前製作的AR雛型教材供老師與學生使用,結果發現老師及學童對於AR互動媒體應用於小學兒童教育都顯得興趣盎然,並對AR互動科技的新奇表示喜愛。訪談過程中老師們亦提供許多意見,藉此瞭解目前雛型教材的不足與需要修正的地方。依據六位國小英語科任老師(teacher01 - teacher06)及6位學生(student01- student06)的訪談意見,進而討論出修正方式彙整如下:





圖8 訪談國小英語教師與互動英語教具測試表6 老師與舉件說談音目及修正教材方式

表6 老師	與學生訪談意見及	修正教材方式
老師學 生編號	意見	修正方式
teacher01 teacher03 teacher04	互動教材要考慮 到兒童程度的落 差,以及考量遊戲 關卡難度,因為教 材簡單會讓程度 較好的學生感材 無趣,如果程度較 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數 類大數	因教材設計乃依照 康軒課本所設計, 恐難有難易之分, 但目前正在設計另 外一個較難的單 元,完成後就有難 易度之分。
teacher05	遊戲畫面會有 3D 死角的問題,當學 生拿平板電腦的 鏡頭對著圖片時, 可以看到旁邊的 教室實際場景,這 套軟體有一定的 吸引力,但旁邊的 場景可能會分散 兒童的注意力。	訓練助教如何可以 對準鏡頭,將來在 輔助學童練習時就 可以避免死角,另 外將 3D 場景拉 大,以減少旁邊場 景入鏡。
teacher02 student01 student02 student03	字幕可以跟著聲 音同步,學生除了 練習句型結構外, 也可以增進辨讀 英語單字。	全部關卡如配音, 並加上字幕。
teacher01 teacher04 teacher05	故事角色設計太 簡單且不討喜,不 易引起學生興趣。	重新設計繪製 3d 角色人物,並用貼 圖的方式讓角色更 寫實逼真。
teacher02	可以增加發音練習的單元,讓學生 能練習口說的部份,因一般選擇題 在傳統教材都有 足夠的練習機會。	因撰寫程式 IPAD 錄音有一定的困 難,因此放棄此一 功能。

1/A 1 A 70/10/	11/1/	. <del></del>
teacher01 teacher04 teacher05 teacher06	1. 教材以生活化 與口語化的內容 為主,儘量能以 課程內容以 延伸。 2. 教材內容可以 是一些實際日常, 生活講的對話, 以小學生的式到 比較讓學生吸引 的地方。	第二關與第三關的 設計盡量以生活化 與口語化的內容為 主,例如: A: Where are you going? B: I am going to the bank.
teacher02 teacher04 teacher05 teacher06	過程中需有形成 性評量。	1. 將第一關重新 設計成先看動畫後 回答之前動畫的問題,使其具有更高 的互動性。 2. 第二關和第三 關本來就是問答類 型可形成評量。
teacher01 teacher02 teacher04 teacher05 teacher06	需考量學生手持 動時期期 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個	改成每兩位同學在 練習時由一位助教 協助幫忙扶住平板 電腦,一方面協力 教材的進行,一方 面減輕學童長時間 的手持平板電腦, 恐造成滑落或手部 酸痛。
teacher01 teacher02 teacher04 student02 student03	可以讓學生實際 操作演練以加深 印象,避免太多 的動畫觀賞或閒 置時間。	將第一關重新設計 成先看動畫後回答 之前動畫的問題, 使其具有更高的互 動性。第二關和第 三關本來就是問答 類型,所以不更 動。
teacher01 teacher02 teacher04 student01 student02 student03	1.採用對話式的 內容,3人使用一 台平板電腦,比 較有使用機會與 彼此討論空間。 2.避免過多兒童 使用同一台平板 電腦而發生搶	改成每兩位同學在 練習時由一位助教 協助幫忙扶住平板 電腦。

## 3.4 發展 ARCS 動機量表,並赴旗山國 小進行滿意度測試

用、爭吵情況。

#### (1) 測量工具的開發

A. 前後測問卷參考康軒文教事業出版的 『國小英文 6』課本 Lesson 3: Where Are You Going? Lesson 4: What Do You See?

- 等單元課後練習測驗題,再由旗山國小 英語老師編修完成,前後測由 20 題題庫 亂數選出 10 題 每題 10 分,全部答對為 100 分。
- B. ARCS 學習動機量表部分,編修自劉奕帆、廖冠智(2011)、張志全(2002)、與吳天貴(2007)進行自製研究量表,採 Likert 五點量表型式進行檢測,題目包含注意力動機評估(6題)、相關性動機評估(5題)、滿足感動機評估(7題),以及開放性系統評估題型(1題)以蒐集使用者的其他建議與感受。
- C. ARCS 學習動機量表部分,學習動機評估量經預試後表整體信度  $\alpha$  值達 0.950 (共 23 題),其中注意力動機評估題型 (共 6 題, $\alpha$  值=0.850)、相關性評估題型 (共 5 題, $\alpha$  值=0.806)、自信心評估題型 (共 5 題, $\alpha$  值=0.862)、滿足感評估題型(共 7 題, $\alpha$  值=0.857),顯示該量表具可信度,應可進行正式實驗之施測與檢驗。
- D. 有趣性評估採用 Janet Read(2010)圖形化量表 smileyometer量表,從哭臉到笑臉依次為可怕、不好玩、好玩、很好玩、太棒了我喜歡。

系統整體內容評估量表參考並修改劉奕 帆、廖冠智(2011)悅趣化系統內容整體評估 量表,採 Likert 五點量表型式進行檢測,共 5 題。整體信度α值達0.777 具可信度,可進行 正式實驗之施測與檢驗。

#### (2) 進行滿意度測試

完成教材雛型的最後修正及開發數位教 材內容量表後,本研究於 2013 年 7 月赴高雄 市旗山國民小學進行測試,參與對象隨機抽樣 取出五年級二個班共 33 位學生接受測試,受 測者先接受前後,進行三個單元的互動式英語 數位教材,完成後進行後測及問卷填寫。受試 時間共計 120 分鐘,回收問卷共 33 份,排除 無效問卷後獲得 30 份有效問卷。

#### 4. 結果與討論

本節主要採用平均數、標準差、成對樣本 T 檢定等統計方法,分析互動式英語數位教材 中學習成效、ARCS 學習動機、教材有趣性、 及整體內容。除分析統計數據外,問卷結束後 再次訪談英語老師,針對教材中修正的地方再 次檢視,看是否有其他的缺失需要改進。

#### 4.1 前後測成績比較

AR互動式英語數位教材前後測採用成對

樣本 T 檢定統計方法,其結果如表 7 顯示,在前後測的 t=6.62,p<.000\*,已達顯著水準,且後測(M=78.83)高於前測(M=47.83)。 此顯示在經過數位教材的學習後,學生的學習成效是有明顯的進步。

表7 AR互動式英語數位教材前後測成績比較

		74. 45 17.			,, <u>,,, ,, ,, ,,</u>
測驗	人	平均	標準差	t	顯著
種類	數	數			性
前測	30	47.83	29.292	6.62	.000*
後測	30	78.83	25.143		

#### 4.2 ARCS 動機檢測檢測結果

本教材在注意力動機檢測結果中,如表 8, 角色扮演為 4.09, 句子接龍為 4.21, 單字 搜尋為 4.21,整體平均為 4.17。此顯示多數受 試者皆能引起其探索的動機,並感到很有興 趣,目能夠產生想要繼續玩下去的想法,達到 注意力效果並持以正向反應之結果。在關聯動 機檢測結果中,角色扮演為 3.96, 句子接龍為 4.10, 單字搜尋為 4.07, 整體平均為 4.04。此 顯示多數受試者皆認為用本教材所學到的內 容很實用,並學到的內容與日常生活經驗能相 連結,進而滿足學生個人的需要和目標,並產 生積極的學習態度。在信心動機檢測結果中, 角色扮演為 4.00, 句子接龍為 4.31, 單字搜尋 為 4.34, 整體平均為 4.21。此顯示多數受試者 在此教材的操作表現多能獲得自信心的認同 創造正向的成功與期待。在滿足動機檢測結果 中,角色扮演為4.00,句子接龍為4.18,單字 搜尋為 4.23,整體平均為 4.13。可知雖然受測 者對試題感覺困難有挑戰性,但仍願意試著去 解答,堅持找出解題方法以完成練習,同時每 當完成一題的挑戰,相對也帶來正向的滿足感 受, 並且在本教材學到知識及技能。

表8 AR互動式英語數位教材ARCS動機檢

測結果								
構面	面 人 單元 平均數 標準差							
	數		(M)	(SD)				
注	30	角色扮演	4.09	.742				
意	30	句子接龍	4.21	.711				
力	30	單字搜尋	4.21	.652				
舅	30	角色扮演	3.96	.702				
聯	30	句子接龍	4.10	.727				
	30	單字搜尋	4.07	.709				
信	30	角色扮演	4.00	.798				
心	30	句子接龍	4.31	.616				
	30	單字搜尋	4.34	.619				
滿	30	角色扮演	4.00	.745				
足	30	句子接龍	4.18	.572				
	30	單字搜尋	4.23	.590				

#### 4.3 有趣性檢測、及整體內容檢測結果

至於在有趣性檢測結果中,如表9,角色 扮演為3.90,句子接龍為4.06,單字搜尋為 4.00,整體平均為3.98。而在整體內容檢測結 果中,角色扮演為4.15,句子接龍為4.35,單 字搜尋為4.41,整體平均為4.30。在半開放式 問卷中部分受試學童提及:如S4(第4位受 試資料):「我覺得這個教材還不錯,有點好 玩」、S11:「我感到這個教材非常的好玩, 希望下次還有機會能玩」、S24:「我覺得這 個教材能幫我學習英語」。可得知受試者普遍 認為本遊戲是好玩、有趣,並且會希望能繼續 嘗試。此顯示多數受試者對於此教材學習主題 與動畫內容及操作說明清楚感到滿意,且在動 畫及遊戲的配色和諧,視覺感受舒服。

表9 AR互動式英語數位教材有趣性、及整體 內容檢測結果

構	人	單元	平均數	標準差				
面	數		(M)	(SD)				
有	30	角色扮演	3.90	.803				
趣	30	句子接龍	4.06	.827				
性	30	單字搜尋	4.00	.870				
整	30	角色扮演	4.15	.597				
體	30	句子接龍	4.35	.58452				
内	30	單字搜尋	4.41	.55320				
容								

#### 5. 結論與建議

#### 5-1 研究分析討論

本研究旨在建構一具有互動性英語數位教具,結合 AR 擴增實境的高互動和方便性,以阿拉丁故事為劇情為動畫腳本情節,及 3D 立體圖像與英語對話的教學內容。期間多次赴台北榮富國小及高雄旗山國小訪談及雛型教材測試並修正,最終完成在平板電腦上運行的AR 互動式英語教材。完成教材後赴旗山國小測試其滿意度,依照本研究所進行之實證研究,採用數種不同的量表給予施測。其中在雛型教材階段中修正了缺失,才使得正式的教材更加完整,並反應在其統計結果中,以下彙整出幾點結論:

- (1) 由前後測的結果得知,在經過數位教材的 學習後,學生的學習成效是有顯著的進 步。
- (2) 注意力動機檢測結果中,因修正了 3D 角 色重新建模使畫面更精緻的關係,並增加 了填空的題項,使多數受試者皆能引起其 探索的動機,感到很有興趣,並達到注意 力效果。
- (3) 在關聯動機檢測結果中,因補充許多與日 常生活相關的題目,使多數受試者皆認為

用本教材所學到的內容很實用,並學到的 內容與日常生活經驗能相連結。

- (4) 在信心動機檢測結果中,因增加了互動性 及字幕的部分,使多數受試者在此教材的 操作表現多能獲得自信心的認同創造正 向的成功與期待。
- (5) 在滿足動機檢測結果中,多數受試者認為 此教材帶來正向的滿足感受,並且在本教 材學到知識及技能。
- (6) 在有趣性檢測結果中,因增加了互動性的 部分,使多數受測者認為此教材非常的好 玩。
- (7) 在整體內容檢測結果中,因修正了 3D 角 色重新建模使畫面更精緻的關係,使多數 受試者對於此教材學習主題與動畫內容 及操作說明清楚感到滿意,且在動畫及遊 戲的配色和諧,視覺感受舒服。

在學習成效方面,除前後測結果得知經過數位教材的學習後,學生的學習成效是有顯著的進步外,根據課堂觀察、教學日誌與個別訪談等質性資料分析中得知,學童普遍認為數位學習教材對於他們的英語學習是有幫助的。如: \$12(第 12 位受試學生資料)認為在前測不會的題目,經過使用數位學習教材中都獲得的答案,所以在後測的時候都會寫。\$18 和\$25 都認為數位學習教材真正能幫助他們考試考得比較好。\$6 上課都必較心不在焉,今天看過數位教材後也比較專心並可以正確回答問題。

在半開放式問卷答案與量化綜合分析, ARCS 量表第三關獲得最高的評量,而有趣性 在第二關和第三關獲得較高的得分,整體內容 第二關也獲得青睞。在開放式問卷部分,S22 (第22位受試學生資料)最喜歡第二關可以 交換卡片作答, S19 最喜歡第二關因為 3D 小 人很好玩, S9 則認為第三關因為有很多建築 感覺很可愛。綜合分析其原因乃是第一關角色 扮演只有單純的看故事和選答案,學生認為互 動性不佳。反倒是第二關的句子接龍,以卡片 問答學習英語,兩位小朋友可以互相練習,一 人先丢出題目卡,然後另一人丟出答案卡回 答,互動性較高遊戲性也很強。第三關單字搜 尋因有小鎮和 3D 小人書面豐富,學童答對題 3D 小人會跑到指定的建築物前,學童也認為 很新奇好玩,因此第三關在各方面獲得較高的 評價。

在使用平板電腦學習英語方面,大部分的學童都覺得新奇有趣,促使他們繼續專注的探索下去。而一位助教協助兩位學童的學習,給予學童們適時的幫助,也彌補了授課老師無法同時照顧一班將近30位同學的情況。

此外,問卷量化分析完成後,本研究回顧 文獻探討、教室場域調查、展示 AR 教材並深 度訪談老師與學生後,再次針對教材及統計結 果上的問題訪問英語老師,並針對 AR 遊戲的 規劃設計與使用實施上提出意見:

#### (1) 老師對於AR教材的意見

- A.遊戲內容需預期兒童可增強何種能力 (如:設定學習目標)來規劃與設計,並限 定範圍與結果,如此一來,研究成果比 較能有明顯的變化。
- B.增加配樂的部分會抓住學生注意力。
- C.遊戲回饋需更明顯,答對題目或答錯題目的音效及回饋皆不明顯。
- D.第二關可加入句型練習,把句子的單字 拆解、打散,讓學生組成句子原型,增 加句型的練習。
- E.介面設計宜再加強,按鈕的造型不明顯,也無操作說明指導學童如何玩遊戲。
- F. 遊戲學習內容應讓學生可以重複練習, 且答案不可有記憶性的傾向,藉此達到 學習之目的。
- (2) 教師實施AR遊戲的方式:
- A.教師需有實驗前的教育訓練,先讓教師 使用過一次軟體,以知道軟體的操作順 序,增加使用軟體的流暢度。
- B. 互動式英語遊戲的內容於每階段遊戲結 束時,應給予學習任務的總結性評量, 如口語發音練習、完成時間、測驗結果 記錄等多指標的評估。
- C.此次測試幸好有一位助教指導兩位學 童,以至於學童手持時間平板的時間不 至於過長。

#### 5.2 研究建議

本研究之貢獻除開發了一個 AR 互動式英語教學教材讓老師們在課堂上能以活潑、多元化的方式來教導學生外,更記錄整個開發的流程可提供教材設計師在未來設計相關教材時的參考資料外,並針對本研究的限制及未來相關研究的提出三點建議:

- 1. 本研究之受測對象為台北榮富國小及高雄 旗山國小學童,其施測結果難以推論到全 台灣的國小學童上。且本研究僅針對國小 五年級學童施測,也無法推測國小其他年 級在接受了AR互動式教具後的反應會如 何。後續相關研究之研究樣本可擴及不同 年齡層或不同國小年級的樣本進行分析與 比較,使得研究結果更為貼近其本質。
- 2. 本研究僅測試AR互動式教材,尚不知其與 傳統教學上各項比較的優劣。因此在未來 研究方面,可以以實驗組與對照組的方式

- 測試。以實驗組(互動教學模式)與對照組(傳統教學模式)的分組方式評估其成就測驗、學習興趣與滿意度調查的比較。而學生成績可以進行T檢定,作前測(期中考)與後測(期末考)的分析統計,亦可針對不同的性別、不同的英語程度作學習成效差異的比較。最後,對問卷內容作質性分析,包括使用者經驗、學習興趣等,作為討論量化分析結果的說明。
- 3. 在AR教材設計上,除了加強美工畫面的精 緻度以吸引學童的目光外,更重要的是針 對教材的玩法加強創意發想,開發更多有 別於市售的商業遊戲教材的遊玩互動方 式,才能與市場區隔並更受到老師或學童 的青睞。

#### 誌謝

本文感謝行政院國家科學委員會專題計畫之部分經費補助。

本文先導研究階段成果來自實踐大學校內專題計畫之經費補助,計畫編號為 USC-99-05-05012。

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# 數位內容提升傳統產業之創新應用:

# 以原木家具設計業為例

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#### 摘要

台灣家具產業多以商業利益為目的,經常跳過創意設計環節,仿冒國外展覽新款式直接進行量產,因此背負仿冒之罪名。目前國家推行「文化創意產業」政策,為傳統產業注入一股熱流,讓新一代發揮創意,帶動台灣家具設計新格局。本文為經濟部創新研究發展計畫補助之專案成果,運用數位化方式,實際應用於家具設計之開發,提升傳統產業競爭力。透過數位 3D 化工具,立即討論結構、外觀、材質等,前置作業的即時溝通減少了執行面的誤差,相對的也減少實體木料與二次勞力的成本損耗,對於原木家具製造業有著相當大的幫助。

**關鍵詞**:家具設計、數位設計、數位內容產業

# Application of Digital Content to Promote Traditional Industry: Design of Solid Wood Furniture as an Example

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The furniture industry in Taiwan is mainly driven by net profits. Companies often mass produce new models showcased abroad, skipping the creative part of the process; therefore they have been marked with the label of copycat. Currently, Taiwan government is implementing a plan named "Industry of Culture and Creativity." It provokes a new force and provides the new generation with more creative opportunities, intending to mold a new structure for Taiwanese furniture design. This paper is the result of a project funded by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Innovation Research. The project digitized the development of furniture design, improving the competitiveness of this traditional industry. Supporting the pre-manufacturing discussion of structure, appearance, material, etc. with 3D digitization tools, it decreases deviation on production, as well as reducing waste on lumber and labor resources. This provides great support to the wood furniture manufacturing industry.

Keywords: Furniture Design, Digital Design, Digital Content Industry

#### 1 緒論

中國古代以「桌」、「椅」、「床」、「櫃」 為主要家具,由此可以了解原木家具應用之普 及。家具表現出生活風格之細微呈現,明式椅之形更可分為:靠背、扶手、圈椅、交椅。在 北歐,人們更重視生活與親近自然,以瑞典為 例,是全球推廣自然原木生活最活躍的國家, 原木家具至今仍受歡迎,其文化創意設計產業 更拓展全球,如:IKEA。歐洲原木家具工藝 盛行,其文化歷史至今仍屹立不搖,而這都是 超越數世紀的原木家具運用。而國際設計展覽 中,以家具設計為主題的米蘭家具展(Salone Internazionale del Mobile)更是世界指標性的 展覽,設計師將創意熱情全都投射在家具作品 上,每件都讓人驚豔不已。

台灣家具產業多以商業利益為重,仿冒國 外展覽新款式進行量產,剽取智慧財產,拷貝 樣式進行販售,直接省略創意設計環節,因此 往往背負仿冒之罪名。反觀歐美國家,整體產 業重視創意設計之智慧財產,促使國家形象提 升,如:義大利、美國、德國、瑞典等,所創 造出的品牌名揚國際,文化創意更讓商品效益 驚人,正是發揮了所謂的「軟實力」。台灣原 木家具產業鼎盛期的公司有:德豐木器、永進 木器、永興家具,其歷史都超越半世紀(木家 具、台灣新意匠,2007),但因時代變遷與許 多不可抗拒的因素,目前的傳統家具產業已逐 漸式微。我們必須好好珍惜以往的歷史文化, 將寶貴的文化資產作為良好的產業基礎,另一 方面則有目前國家推行之「文化創意產業」政 策,為產業注入了一股熱流,讓新一代發揮創 意,帶動台灣家具設計新格局。

數位內容屬於文化創意產業四大領域之一,本專案運用數位化方式,實際應用於家具設計之開發,提升傳統產業競爭力。透過數位 3D 化工具,在三度空間中模擬物體、檢閱視覺角度,讓設計師和開發者能夠在前端設計流程中,立即討論結構、外觀、材質等,減少實體之損耗,直接節省時間與開發成本。本文為產學合作實際案例,呈現出完整應用流程和經驗,以供學界和業界參考。

#### 2 文獻探討

#### 2.1 3D 技術特性

目前電腦技術進步,3D 技術應用廣泛,無論在醫學影像、工業設計、商業設計、動畫與電影製作等各方面均相當普遍。在產品開發方面,3D 技術可以縮短開發時間。以 Objet Connex 所開發的 3D 列印技術為例,透過此技術,設計師能比以往更快推出新產品。Whale 設計工程經理 Richard Bovill 指出:採用這種技術可以讓我們進行穩健性檢驗,並藉此將開發時間縮短幾週,甚至幾個月(鉅亨網,2012)。在 3D 動畫製作方面,主要透過電腦運算出模擬真實空間圖,燈光照在物體上反射物理運算,可為許多設計草稿圖呈現出預

視圖,建構物體於虛擬環境中。無論是室內建築、電腦遊戲、網頁、廣告、電影與工業設計上,都有很強大的功能表現,也帶來逼真和科幻般的視覺效果(洪振偉、邱永聰,2007)。在 3D 場景中只要電腦運算能力許可,創造者可以依其情境設定的需要建立起無數的燈光數目,還可隨意改變燈光及陰影的強度與顏色以製造出想要的視覺效果(陳啟耀,2004)。在徐士雅、王年燦和陳國棟(2009)平台設計分析裡,表示虛擬實境空間的展示中,運用圖文解說加上影音片播放及 3D 物件展示,以此特性能讓學習者更加方便吸收和互動,玻璃藝術作品更能如博物館般的展示,凸顯數位化的意義與價值。

3D 優勢與特性,不僅能應用在動畫與多媒體領域中,也能和許多領域結合與延伸,以達跨產業、跨領域目的。在陳忠正和王年燦(2007)的研究中,鑽石體系能夠使國家產生競爭優勢。相關運用在支援產業的方面,能夠加速整個產業創新的步伐,激發出更多創造的可能性,使知識避免近親繁殖,打破專業領域的知識嫁接,才能結出美好的果實(韋杰岱譯,2009)。在一些特定的學科中,適當的引入3D技術可以幫助學習者理解和掌握知識要點,解決重點和難點(王年燦、陳佳欣,2004)。3D 動畫的易變換攝影視角也是增加學習的優勢;在實驗中也獲得第一人稱的視角攝影機,可增加使用者在虛擬空間的融入處與存在性(王年燦、蘇奎光,2009)。

#### 2.2 台灣原木家具業概況

台灣資源豐富,早期木作產業蓬勃,例如新竹的雕刻家具、三義與 鹿港的木雕藝術、豐原地區木器製作,都曾是台灣經濟出口指標,對於發展地方經濟有相當的貢獻。但面對全球化時代來臨、自由化貿易等因素,台灣 勞力成本逐步升高,無論天然資源、內外銷市場,無法與東南亞及大陸等國之廉價勞力抗衡,因而逐漸衰退。

目前文化創意概念盛行,環保意識抬頭, 綠色產業也是全球首要目標。近年來地球暖化 之環保議題受到普遍關注,加上天災所帶來的 震撼,讓我們感受到大自然反撲的威力。於 是,環保意識逐漸深入到人們的日常生活,進 而形成一股潮流,消費者開始接受最自然的原 木素材。影響所及,坊間出現了相關書籍和雜 誌,例如:老屋改造、木作工藝、木生活等, 都直接幫助原木家具再次興起。在感性消費 年 代,文化創意產業為主流,我們需要更重視文 化內涵,就是可以把創意和情感轉化成產品的 產業,取代勞力密集加工依賴,形成一股內化 知識、設計美學、文化、行銷的過程。過去, 台灣家具產業有輝煌的經歷,具備發展文化創 意產業的條件;現在,設計受到重視,設計人 才和設計環節可以引導技術的創新,技術可以 輔助創意的落實。

#### 3 產品建構流程

在傳統家具製造產業中,家具設計必須依賴專業家具師傅來製作,大多是用口述、手繪方式來表示所需要的規格,其構造與工法也掌握在師傅與工匠的手中。隨著時代進步,傳統製造業面臨了許多巨大的衝擊,尤其是家具製造業更需面對產業外移,以及東南亞國家低勞力成本之威脅。政府於一九九一年所頒佈的「禁伐令」也是台灣家具產業逐漸沒落的重要原因,許多家具木工紛紛轉業裝潢木工來因應現實壓力的轉變。

經過本計畫的實地研究與執行,察覺到專業家具木匠已所剩無幾,裝潢木工四處充斥,無法達到細木家具的要求。藝匠工法已逐漸失傳,取而代之的是釘槍簡易的結構方式。而工法面臨失傳,加上木工已習慣裝潢式的快速、重視效率之工作模式,使得家具無法精準地呈現,而透過口述與簡易手繪也無法傳達出設計者所重視的質感與細節。

本計畫透過產品設計流程(圖1),重視設計前置作業,運用數位化3D工具將設計圖稿轉化為可預視、模擬、光影、結構於虛擬空間,讓設計者能在設計活動內充分掌握實體結構與呈現效果。透過數位3D的呈現,更可讓設計者、施工者、消費者三方獲得更具體的要求,也減少了溝通上的誤解、原木料的損耗、時間成本支出達到加分的效果,提升了傳統家具製造業的競爭力。



圖 1. 家具設計與 3D 應用流程圖

#### 3.1 文獻蒐集與創意發想

透過文獻的蒐集來獲取創意元素,研究歷 史文化的過程中,轉化成為創作根源,使得作 品富有文化內涵,並結合新思維之創意模式使 商品更有深度,更符合文化創意的精隨,以設 計師謝子豪的手稿為例,將中國建築元素中的 「斗拱」作為探討研究,運用巧妙的構思轉化 為家具構成的元素(圖2)。

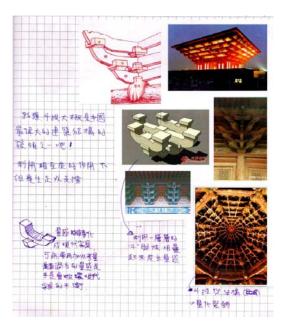


圖 2. 從中國古代建築裡獲取創意元素

#### 3.2 產品設計圖繪製

透過文獻蒐集與歸納後,將創意構思後的理念轉化為產品設計圖,設計圖的繪製呈現了設計理念,在不斷的繪製與修改過程中逐漸形成最具體的樣貌(圖3)。

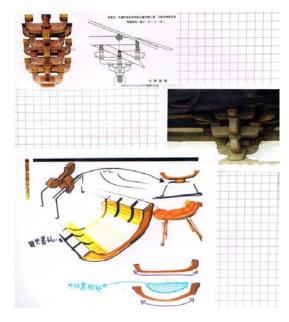


圖 3. 產品設計圖轉化與繪製

#### 3.3 3D 設計圖呈現

在一系列的設計活動與討論後,設計圖稿轉化 為 3D 設計圖,透過數位化的建構家具,商品 呈現於三度空間裡,數位軟體可模擬光源、材質、結構等(圖4),更可自由翻轉預視結構,提供給設計師與工匠對於商品開發、工法製作之依據,設計者更可立即調整、修正造型(圖5)與結構,減少時間成本損耗。無論是對於設計者、工匠、消費者都有最具體的完整呈現。



圖 4. 運用數位 3D 工具呈現出商品具體面



圖 5. 數位 3D 工具可立即修改造型

#### 3.4 產品製作

概念設計定案,開始執行家具商品製作,透過一連串的處理程序:運送製材所、指定裁切厚度、運送回倉庫、再次細分裁切、木料分類、初步研磨、加工製作、二次研磨、上底漆、三次研磨、上漆、完成品。透過數位 3D 圖稿的討論(圖6),前置作業的立即溝通減少了執行面的誤差,相對的也減少實體木料與二次勞力成本的損耗(圖7),對於原木家具製造業有著相當大的幫助。



圖 6. 木工匠透過 3D 圖面的呈現來按圖施工



圖 7. 有效利用木料可直接减少原料與勞力成本

#### 3.5 產品完成

前置作業的完善,也增加了計畫執行的流暢度,避免了眼高手低的窘境,好的設計理念也必須透過多方的協調配合,才能完美的呈現(圖8)。設計師擁有敏銳的美感、工匠掌握純熟的技法、木料專家能分辨各種質地的效果與收縮性、消費者能夠提供市場面的需求等,這些都是成就一件商品的關鍵,唯有透過一連串的設計活動來提升產業素質才能不被取代,多方跨領域的結合更能激發出一連串的驚喜,產生良性循環的動能(圖9)。



圖 8. 完整呈現出商品的面貌



圖 9. 富競爭力的商品才能提升產業價值

#### 4 結論

本文以家具開發為例子,說明如何利用 3D數位工具從事設計,以利設計師和木工師 傅之間的溝通,有效縮短認知誤差。結果顯 示,此流程不僅可大幅縮短開發時程,更可減 少實體木料與二次勞力的成本損耗,對於原木 家具製造業有相當大的幫助。

#### 5 致謝

本專案獲經濟部 CITD 協助傳統產業技 術開發計畫(編號 E10100034-092)補助,特 此致謝。

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