Article / Book Information

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Title(English)	Affect and Communication: Perspectives of Information and Emotion Communication
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論 文 要 旨
THESIS SUMMARY

専攻： Department of	経営工学	専攻	申請学位（専攻分野）： Academic Degree Requested	博士 Doctor of	（Engineering）
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要旨（英文 800 語程度）
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Affect (or emotion) and communication are both essential for human lives. In the field of psychology, the term *affect* is defined as emotion or subjectively experienced feelings, such as happiness, sadness, fear, or anger. Previous studies have found that emotion and moods have an influence on human performance, ability, and even the way of thought. As well as communication, according to Maslow's theory of human needs, communication is essential to mental and physical wellbeing. Communication in general can be distinguished into information communication and affect communication. This dissertation mainly explored the research in an area of affect and communication in two perspectives of information communication and affect communication. The first perspective study focused on the influences of affective states on information communication of warnings, while the second perspective study focused on the appropriateness of affect communication. A comprehensive understanding of affect and communication is necessary to improve current communication system, to design future effective communication channels or tools based system, and to understand the impact of affect in human communication. The study of affect and communication is not only benefit to the designer or system engineering, but also benefit to the field related to communication such as medical, psychology, and safety.

This dissertation is organized into five chapters. The first chapter gives a brief introduction to the theoretical background of the studies comprising this dissertation (chapter 1). The important and necessity to study affect and communication in perspective of affect influences information communication of warning and the appropriateness of affect communication were addressed in this part. The second and third chapter presents two studies under two aspects of affect influences information communication of warning and the appropriateness of affect communication (chapter 2: perspective of affect influences information communication of warning; and chapter 3: the appropriateness of affect communication). Chapter 4 and chapter 5 include a general discussion and conclusion. Chapter 4 provided the general discussion across the studies and summarized the new findings in this dissertation as well as the implications for utilizing and results obtained. The conclusion, limitation, and the possible direction for future research were discussed in chapter 5.

In chapter 2, from the first perspective of affect influences information communication of warnings, the purpose of this study was to examine the effect of positive and negative affective states on comprehension and hazard perception of warning pictorials. The International Affective Picture System (IAPS) was used to manipulate the affective states of sixty male undergraduate and graduate student participants. We used sixteen standard industrial warning pictorials, which were representative of a variety of industries, to assess changes in comprehension and hazard perception. The result of the multivariate analysis of variance showed that affective states influence people's hazard perception of the warning pictorial, but not comprehension. Participants in the positive affect condition perceived greater hazards from the warning signs than those in the neutral affect condition or the

negative affect condition. Post-hoc analyses confirmed this finding. The results of this study should provide implications of the affective warning sign for researchers and designers to improve the effectiveness of the warning sign.

In chapter 3, from the second perspective of the appropriateness of affect communication, this study investigated factors that influence people's perceptions of the appropriateness of affect communication, which aims to draw the borderline between the situations where affect communication is recognized as appropriate (by society in general) and the situations where affect communication is recognized as not appropriate. Japanese male participants (N = 167) were assessed their personality for overall trust, self-image, and empathy. Participants rated their perceptions of the appropriateness of communicating their affect in various situations involving combinations of nine factors from the seven possible responses of Display Rule Assessment Inventory. Multivariate analysis of variance was employed. Ten factors were found to influence perceptions of the appropriateness of affect communication: valence of self-affect, valence of affect of others, social role, audience size, psychological distance, privacy, security, overall trust, self-image, and empathy. Implications for design of future communication media are discussed by the factors proposed in this study which are supposed to give designer cues for designing a smart communication tool or channel that appropriately support people to communicate their affect, evaluating current communication tools/channels, and finally to understanding the impact of communication channels or channels on affect communication of human.

In chapter 4, this chapter provides general discussions of this dissertation. The discussions are presented in 7 perspectives. The seven main discussions are system-human and human-human information communication, affective communication and affective society, communication channel and communication technology, affect communication and emotional intelligence, affective intelligence communication media, consciousness in affect and communication, and gender and cultural differences in affect and communication, respectively.

In chapter 5, this chapter summarizes the contribution, findings, and implications. The limitations and the recommendations for the future study are provided.

備考 ： 論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note : Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1copy of 800 Words (English).