

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目 Describing Taiwanese Indigenous Folk Dance and Comparing with Interdisciplinary Studies

(台湾原住民の舞踏の記録と学際的比較)

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Taiwanese indigenous people have rich cultural diversity. However, their precious cultural heritages are fading day-by-day due to the lack of writing systems in their native languages. One of the most important intangible cultural heritages is their folk dance. In order to preserve that fading, it is necessary to record such heritages. Towards this goal, this thesis aims to: (1) record the most representative basic-step folk dances given by 4-step dance and 2-step dance; (2) Verify the recorded Labanotation and mapping it into a miniature humanoid robot; (3) compare dance and other field of studies to investigate the relations between each other; (4) enhance dance recording method and record the subtle differences of dance dynamic structure.

This research involved Labanotation, a symbolic notation for recording motions, to record the basic-step dance from 14 Taiwanese indigenous groups. We verified the represented Labanotation to have enough information to reconstruct original motions by a humanoid robot simulator and achieve an intuitive visual representation. In addition, we attempted to map Labanotation into a humanoid robot. Due to the limitation of robotic mechanical construction, we faced and solved two issues: vague in-between poses and how to maintain balance.

According to three dance features, we built a dance classification and found that the 4-step dance has obvious strong relation with social institution. We also intended to investigate the relation among folk dance classification and Interdisciplinary Studies (INDS). The results indicated the dance classification has the strongest relation with social institution and is more strongly related to linguistics rather than DNA genetics. In other words, this finding clearly supported the notion that postnatal environment has a bigger impact on folk dances than congenital genetics.

This thesis also attempted to understand more about Taiwanese indigenous cultural background and explore the dancer's inner intention/attitude by subtle difference in dynamic structure (dance quality) based on Laban Effort theory. On a more specific basis, this work could serve to systematize dance-recording procedures by using Labanotation and Laban Effort in a combined fashion. Applying this approach to Puyuma Shield dance, we obtained more details of the dance dynamics than simply employing Labanotation alone.

In short, this thesis might serve as a basis for folk dance recording by Labanotation. We verified the recorded basic-step dance via Labanotation, and reconstructed it on a miniature humanoid robot. In addition, this thesis may be an important reference not only for explaining the relation among dance classification and INDS but also for providing a dance-recording procedure that combines Labanotation and Laban Effort with a better understanding of the cultural background behind folk dances.