

3—6岁白、哈尼族与汉族儿童的颜色命名能力的发展^①

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摘要:探讨了云南地区白族与哈尼族3—6岁儿童的颜色命名能力发展,并与北京地区汉族同龄儿童作了比较。实验结果表明,不同民族的儿童的颜色命名能力都伴随年龄增长而逐步提高;但汉族儿童的颜色命名能力发展略高于哈尼族与白族同龄儿童。总的来看,儿童对不同颜色正确命名能力的发展有着共同的规律性,即黑、白、红三色较易正确命名,其次是黄、绿、蓝三色较难正确命名,命名正确率最低的颜色是橙与紫。

关键词:民族 儿童 颜色命名

1 前言

已有一些材料证明,出生只有4个月的婴儿就已经具有分辨红、绿、蓝、黄色的能力,^[1-2]但是儿童要正确对颜色进行命名,则要经历一个发展过程。我们的一项实验研究的结果表明,1.5岁幼儿还不会正确命名任何颜色;在2岁幼儿中只有40%会对一种或二种颜色进行正确命名;在2.5岁儿童中,约有80%会对少数几种颜色进行正确命名,但正确率很低,平均只有25%正确率。^[3]

儿童从什么时候开始能正确说出颜色的名称,最早的报导见于Preyer 1906年的报告。^[4]他认为2岁儿童对颜色的命名是犹豫不决的,3岁后能较有把握地说出颜色的名称。但也有一些研究者认为3岁儿童对颜色的命名仍是很不确定的。^[5]Winch对英国儿童的颜色命名的实验结果表明,儿童正确命名颜色的次序是:红、蓝、绿、黄、紫、橙。对红色的正确命名率较高,而对紫色和橙色的正确命名率较低。^[6]Cook用命名法对西欧儿童进行颜色命名实验,结果是6岁儿童对红、绿、蓝、黄4种颜色的正确命名率为62%。^[7]

我国是一个多民族国家,不同民族的生活习惯、文化背景及教育很不相同,不同民族儿童的颜色命名能力发展规律有什么异同?本文报告了云南地区3—6岁白族与哈尼族儿童颜色命名能力的发展,并与北京地区汉族同龄儿童的结果作了比较。

2 研究方法

2.1 实验材料

用于实验的是8种常见色片,即红、橙、黄、绿、蓝、紫、黑、白。色片大小为22mm见方。采用一台日制302D型自动测色仪进行色度标定,其色度值及主波长均符合要求(见表1)。

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表1 8种色片的色度值

色度坐标	色名							
	红	橙	黄	绿	蓝	紫	黑	白
x 值	0.494	0.515	0.419	0.298	0.211	0.309	0.295	0.324
y 值	0.284	0.321	0.445	0.438	0.181	0.215	0.290	0.333
反射系数	10.3	17.8	50.6	21.7	7.1	21.4	5.6	71.6
主波长(nm)	-492.8	612.6	574.9	544.9	471.1	-552.7	-	-

表2 3-6岁白族、哈尼族与汉族儿童颜色命名正确率(%)比较

民族	年龄				总平均
	3岁	4岁	5岁	6岁	
白族	36.8	59.1	63.2	66.1	56.3
哈尼族	36.2	57.9	72.2	73.1	59.8
汉族	50.8	67.5	90.0	94.5	75.7
平均	41.2	61.5	75.1	77.9	63.9

2.2 被试

被试为3-6岁的幼儿园学前儿童,分4个年龄组,即3岁、4岁、5岁和6岁。其中云南地区白族儿童及哈尼族儿童各80人(每个年龄组20人,男女各半)。另外,北京地区的汉族儿童120人(每个年龄组30人,男女各半)。这些儿童均系随机取样的,实验前均经过视觉检查,色觉正常者才能进行实验。

2.3 实验步骤

实验采用命名法结合游戏方式个别地在一安静室内进行。主试将8种色片依次随机地呈现给儿童,每张看10s,然后让他说出他看到的色片叫什么颜色。实验指导语是:“小朋友,今天我们做一个有关颜色名称的游戏,给你看一张彩色片,你告诉我这是什么颜色,看你会不会、说得对不对?”儿童的回答可以是某种颜色的名称,也可以说“不知道”。主试记录儿童回答的结果。答对一个给1分,答错或回答“不知道”的则是零分。8种颜色命名全对者则是8分。由于不同民族儿童的言语不同,因此,实验由当地民族老师协助进行。

3 结果

3.1 不同民族儿童颜色命名正确率(%)比较(表2和图1)

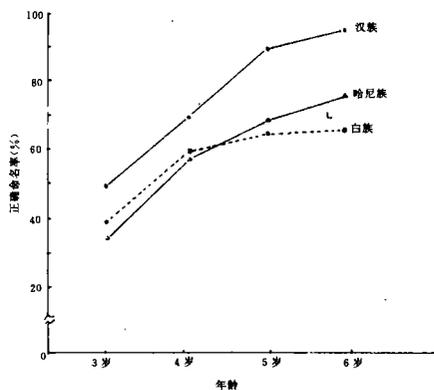


图1 3-6岁不同民族儿童颜色命名结果比较

从表2及图1可以见到,无论哪一个民族的儿童的颜色命名正确率,均随着年龄的增长而提高。从总平均结果来看,汉族儿童正确命名率为75.7%,白族为56.3%,哈尼族为59.8%。经统计处理,汉族儿童与白族、哈尼族儿童的结果比较,差异性均达到显著性水平($P < 0.01$)。哈尼族儿童的结果与白族儿童的结果比较,二者的差异性未达到显著水平($P > 0.05$)。可以这样认为,这两个民族的儿童的颜色命名能力的发展基本上处于相同的水平。但仔细分析一下,从平均值来看,3

岁及4岁阶段,白族儿童的颜色命名能力的发展似略占优势;而到5岁及6岁阶段,则哈尼族略占优势。这种情况表明,颜色命名能力的发展不仅在年龄上存在差异,而且在不同民族间也会存在着一定差异。

3.2 不同民族儿童对8种不同颜色命名正确率(%)比较(表3和图2)

表3 白族、哈尼族及汉族儿童对8种不同颜色命名正确率(%)比较

年龄	民族	色名								平均
		红	橙	黄	绿	蓝	紫	黑	白	
3岁	白族	55.5	—	38.8	22.2	11.1	5.5	94.0	66.6	36.8
	哈尼族	45.5	—	40.0	30.0	20.0	—	75.0	80.0	36.2
	汉族	93.3	6.7	53.3	43.3	26.6	10.0	83.3	90.0	50.8
4岁	白族	90.9	—	68.2	81.8	31.8	9.1	95.4	95.4	59.1
	哈尼族	81.8	—	59.1	72.7	45.4	18.2	95.4	90.1	57.9
	汉族	100	16.6	83.3	73.3	36.6	30.0	100	100	67.5
5岁	白族	88.9	5.6	72.2	66.7	44.4	27.8	100	100	63.2
	哈尼族	100	11.1	77.8	72.2	77.8	38.9	100	100	72.2
	汉族	100	86.6	93.3	93.3	86.6	60.0	100	100	90.0
6岁	白族	90.4	4.8	76.2	80.9	42.9	33.3	100	100	66.1
	哈尼族	95.0	10.0	85.0	85.0	75.0	35.0	100	100	73.1
	汉族	100	93.3	100	100	93.3	70.0	100	100	94.5
总平均		86.7	19.5	70.6	68.4	49.3	28.1	95.2	93.5	63.9

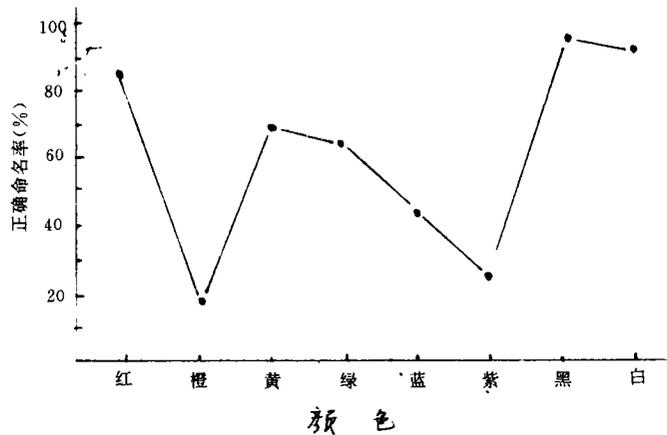


图2 8种常见色正确命名率(%)比较

从表3及图2可以看出,不同民族的儿童对不同颜色命名能力发展变化的规律是很类似的,先是发展了对黑色、白色及红色的正确命名,然后是黄色和绿色,再后是蓝色,最后是紫色与橙色。在黑、白、红三色中,汉族儿童对红色的正确命名能力发展比白族及哈尼族同龄儿童要更早些,对红色的正确命名率在同龄阶段均比白族及哈尼族儿童高些。

4 讨论

儿童对不同颜色正确命名能力的发展,无疑与其言语发展有着密切关系。但幼小儿童在尚未掌握言语之前便能够分辨一些基本颜色,如红、绿、蓝、黄,虽然他们还不能对颜色进行命名。儿童要正

确对颜色命名是要经历一个发展过程的,除了和言语能力发展有着密切关系外,还与对颜色的抽象及概括能力的发展有关。Herbert 在其一项有关颜色抽象能力发展的研究中证明,儿童对颜色抽象概念的掌握是与词汇知识的掌握有着密切关系的。^[8]在日常生活中,成人可以通过言语同儿童进行教育,传授知识。儿童在与成人交往中,容易得到言语强化,通过各中途径对有色物体的色名建立条件联系。因此,随着年龄的增长,与不同的有色对象的联系也愈多,颜色命名的正确率也逐步提高。

实验结果表明,不同地区的民族的儿童,对颜色命名的能力的发展是存在着一定差异的。北京地区汉族儿童的正确颜色命名能力高于云南地区的白族及哈尼族儿童。我们认为,这种差异主要是由于文化教育与社会环境的差别造成的。白族与哈尼族儿童结果差别不明显,这可能是这两个民族都同属云南地区,文化教育与社会环境的差异都不很大所致。如果在幼儿早期发展阶段有意识地对它们进行颜色命名的教育,是可以有效地促进他们的颜色命名能力的发展的。

儿童对颜色命名能力的发展,对不同颜色来说是不同的。有的颜色命名能力发展早些,容易些;有的晚些、困难些。从我们所得的实验结果来看,不同民族的儿童,对颜色命名能力的发展变化规律基本是相同的,先是发展了对黑、白、红三色的正确命名,然后是黄和绿、再后是蓝色,最后是紫色和橙色。Torri^[9]曾报告他的一项研究工作,一名出生后10个月因为疾病丧失视觉的儿童,长大到12岁时,经手术使眼睛复明后,不能分辨任何颜色及进行颜色命名。对这名患儿进行15个月的颜色命名的训练后,使他学会了区分不同的颜色,并开始能正确地进行颜色命名,先是红、白及黑,然后依次是绿、棕、蓝、灰、紫。从以上可看出,对颜色命名是个学习过程,红、白、黑色较先及较易掌握,而中间色如橙色及紫色则较难掌握。Berlin等^[10]从不同语种系比较出发探讨了颜色术语(color term)的发展规律。他们认为,如果一个语系只用两个词表示颜色,则一定是黑色与白色;如果要用三个词,则第三个词一定是红色;如果是有四个颜色的词,则第四个词一定来自黄、绿、蓝中的一个。他们提出颜色名称发展的次序是黑与白,然后是红,再后是黄、绿、蓝,最后是棕、橙、紫色。我们的结果与他们的结果是十分吻合的。这进一步表明了对不同颜色命名发展的规律在不同种族的儿童中都具有其共同性。

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ABSTRACTS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLOR NAMING OF CHINA'S BAI, HANI AND HAN CHILDREN AGED 3-6

Lin Zhongxian, Zhang Zenghui, Fu Jinzhi
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This study investigated the development of color naming of Bai, Hani and Han children aged 3-6. Eight standard color chips were used as test samples for this study: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, black and white. The results indicated that the percentages of correct color naming of the 8 colors for Bai, Hani and Han children increased with age. The mean percentage of correct color naming of the 8 colors for Han children was higher than that of the children from Bai and Hani children. The mean percentage of correct color naming for Han children was 75.7%, for Bai children 56.3%, for Hani children 59.8%. The 8 colors did not present an equal degree of difficulty for correct color naming, some being easier than the others. Black, white and red came first in correct color naming, then yellow and green, and then blue, and finally violet and orange.

Key words: color naming, development, children.

THE INFLUENCE OF GEOMETRIC ATTRIBUTE DIFFERENCE OF MATERIALS ON 3-7-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN'S CLASSIFICATION CRITERION

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The aim of this research was to determine how the changes of geometric attributes of materials affected children's classification criterion. The subjects were 73 3-7-year-old children. The experimental task was to classify materials, the geometric attributes (shape and size) of which changed variedly. The children's task was to classify the materials according to their own criterion. The results: the geometric attribute difference of materials affected 3-7-year-old children's classification criterion. The 3-year-old children's classification criterion partly changed as geometric attributes changed; although their classification criterion tended to change with the geometric attributes, the 6-7-year-olds showed a considerably steady classification criterion in accordance with the shapes of materials. The children's classification ability manifested a qualitative leap forward at the age of

5 or 6.

Key words: material difference, geometric attribution, classification criterion, children.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE EMOTIONAL THERAPY AND ITS APPLICATION

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This is a study of traditional Chinese emotional therapies: therapy of emotions overcoming each other; therapy of antagonist emotions overcoming each other; therapy of intense emotion stimulation; therapy of emotion of sensation-related stimulus; therapy of emotions concerning other people; therapy of emotions and desires being reasonably satisfied; therapy of emotions being controlled and reason being obeyed; therapy of emotion being diverted; Qigong therapy; therapy of seven emotions combined. Nowadays, traditional Chinese emotional therapies are still valuable to the treatment of neurosis and psychophysiological disorder.

Keywords: traditional chinese psychological therapy, therapy of emotions overcoming each other, therapy of intense emotion stimulation, therapy of seven emotions.

THE EFFECTS OF OUTCOME FORESEEABILITY AND REACTIONS TO BEHAVIOR OUTCOME ON CHILDREN'S INTENTIONAL COGNITION AND MORAL JUDGEMENT

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The effects of outcome foreseeability and reactions to behavior outcome on children's perception of intentionality and moral judgements were examined. The results showed that: 1) outcome foreseeability affected preschool and elementary school children's intentional cognition, but reactions to behavior outcome only affected preschool children's intentional cognition; 2) outcome foreseeability and reactions to behavior outcome affected all children's moral judgement, but the effects of outcome foreseeability on elementary school children's moral judgement were more significant than those of reactions to behavior. The differences in cognition between kindergarten children and elementary school children are also discussed.

Key words: outcome foreseeability, reaction to behavior outcome, intentional cognition, moral judgement.