



文学院师生2020年发表A类期刊论文专题——我院语言学研究团队在SSCI期刊上发表论文

作者: 时间: 2021-03-29 点击数: 955

我院梁丹丹教授带领的病理语言学团队于2020年8月在SSCI收录的学术期刊Journal of Communication Disorders发表论文 Emotional prosody recognition in children with high-functioning autism under the influence of emotional intensity: Based on the perspective of emotional dimension theory (情绪强度对高功能自闭症儿童情绪韵律识别的影响: 基于情绪维度理论的研究)。论文第一作者为我院教师宋宜琪, 通讯作者为梁丹丹教授, 合作作者钟检秀为梁丹丹教授指导研究生。该研究受国家社科基金重点项目“汉语高功能自闭症儿童的语用推理研究”等资助。



Emotional prosody recognition in children with high-functioning autism under the influence of emotional intensity: Based on the perspective of emotional dimension theory

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

High-functioning autism
Emotional prosody recognition
Emotional intensity
Emotional dimension

ABSTRACT

This paper investigated the ability of Mandarin-speaking children with high-functioning autism (HFA) to recognize the four categories of emotional prosody, namely, *happiness, anger, sadness* and *fear*, in moderate- and high-intensity emotional conditions using auditory discrimination tasks. Thirty-four children with HFA between 5 and 7 years of age and 34 typically developing (TD) controls participated in this study. In moderate-intensity conditions, children with HFA scored lower than TD children in the recognition of the four categories of emotional prosody, indicating an overall impairment. With an increase in the intensity of emotion, children with HFA showed improved accuracy for anger, decreased accuracy for happiness, but no change in accuracy for either sadness or fear. An analysis of error patterns demonstrated that unlike TD children, children with HFA were inclined to mistake happiness for anger, with the two categories differing in valence, and this inclination deepened as the intensity increased. In discriminating between sadness and fear, which have a slight arousal difference, both groups showed difficulty in moderate-intensity conditions. In high-intensity conditions, TD children were inclined to perceive stimuli as exhibiting fear, which demonstrates comparatively high arousal; thus, they were more accurate for fear, while HFA children were not sensitive to increases in arousal, showing no noticeable effect. These findings indicated that children with HFA have a mechanism distinct from that of TD children in emotional prosody recognition, exhibiting various degrees of impairment in this regard.

自闭症是先天性的广泛性发育障碍的代表疾病，典型的临床特征主要包括社会交往缺陷和刻板兴趣/重复性行为。自闭症人群普遍存在情绪理解困难，他们难以从声学线索变化中提取情绪意义。本研究观测了高功能自闭症儿童在不同情绪强度条件下识别情绪韵律的能力。通过分析识别的正确率和错误模式发现了高功能自闭症儿童不同于典型发展儿童的情绪韵律识别表现，并首次使用情绪维度理论，从全新视角解读了自闭症儿童的情绪韵律识别障碍，为障碍原因的解釋和障碍干预方法的设计提供了新的思路。

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