

並且多鼓勵日本學習者發言或是表達自我意見，增加日本學習者在他國學習者中的學習效率。

關鍵詞: 認知差異、文化差異、前景、獨特性、和諧性

Japanese

Abstract

In his book "The Geography of Thought", Nisbett pointed out that the East and the West have developed different cultures due to the influence of geography, climate, habits, and thus subsequently created differences in the perception of events and objects. He believes that the Eastern culture leans towards generalization, and so it emphasizes on harmony and group in terms of imagination and the background of events and location. On the other hand, Western people believe in individualism which praises persons' characteristics and the pursuit of personal future, and so they emphasize uniqueness and individual objects. Therefore, easterner's way of thinking leans towards comprehensive subjective thinking, whereas westerners have a more objective analytical way of thinking that systematically sort events and objects by categories or properties. Nisbett backed up his theory by using daily examples. For instance, on a same case, easterners use the surrounding life and others as a basis and reasoning for analyzing the main character, but westerners focus more on the main character's characteristics and properties for reasoning.

In light of Nisbett's theory of cultural differences lead to differences in perception, this research continued to use this model of thinking on the comparison of Japan and Taiwan in order to show whether the significant cultural differences of the two eastern cultures also lead to differences in perception. This research uses "uniqueness" versus "harmony" and "foreground" versus "background" dichotomies to discover whether the Japanese background culture and the diversity of Taiwanese has a significant difference in perception. The current research is a questionnaire that if possible to collect a certain level of data from a certain number of people.