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DETERMINING SYMMETRIC-ASYMMETRIC FURNITURE PREFERENCES AND FORM AND COLOUR PREFERENCES FOR CHILDREN'S ROOM OF THE GIFTED CHILDREN

Oğuzhan Uzun[1, a] , Mehmet Sarikahya[2], İhsan Küreli[3]

oguzhanuzun@karatekin.edu.tr, masarikahya@gmail.com, ikureli@gazi.edu.tr

[1] Cankiri Karatekin University, Furniture and Decoration Program, 18100, Cankiri, Turkey

[2] Afyon Kocatepe University, Interior Architecture and Environment Design Department, Afyon, Turkey

[3] Gazi University, Technology Faculty, Wood Products Industrial Engineering Department, 06300, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the preferences of gifted children for symmetric-asymmetric furniture and children room's shape and colour preferences. For this purpose, a questionnaire consisting of 20 pairs of symmetric-asymmetric furniture samples and 18 different children's room designs with triangular, square and circular forms and main and intermediate colours were applied to gifted children and their preferences were determined. When the results were evaluated, the rate of symmetric furniture preference was determined to be 65%. It was also determined that the gifted children firstly pay attention to functionality in their symmetric furniture preference and make their choices accordingly and give particular importance to visual quality in asymmetric and functional designs. The most preferred model is square, followed by circle and triangle. When it comes to the colour preferences, cold colours have been determined to be the most preferred colours; blue, purple and green colours have been selected respectively. According to these results, it can be suggested that square model, cold colours and symmetric designs should be preferred for furniture designs for the gifted children.

Keywords: Furniture, Interior architecture, Gifted children, Children's room.

1. Introduction

A gifted individual is defined as an individual who learns faster compared to his or peers; is at the fore in the capacity related to creativity, art and leadership; possesses special academic skills; understands abstract ideas, likes to act independently of his or her areas of interest and performs at a high level (Bilsem, 2018). It is stated that general mental abilities of the gifted individuals differ from other children in one or more than one area such as special academic skills, creative or productive thinking ability, leadership ability, visual and artistic ability, and psychomotor ability or in harmony with the combination of these areas in terms of showing high achievement and having potential (Çağlar, 1986). The qualities that distinguish gifted children from other children are their special abilities and competence to carry out tasks at a high level. It is seen that these children need differentiated educational programs and services rather than normal school programs in order to be able to contribute to themselves and the community (Clark, 1997). Some of the researches conducted on gifted children are generally related to the social and emotional problems of children (Akarsu and Mutlu, 2017) or the difficulties that their parents face (Karakuş, 2010). In order not to face difficulties or problems because of differences in the developmental characteristics of the gifted children, it is extremely important to be aware of these characteristics and show the appropriate approach (Morawska and Sanders, 2008). Therefore, knowing the characteristics of furniture and colour preferences that gifted children will use in their living environment is considered as significant. How is the furniture form and colour preference of the gifted children who show different characteristics from their peers and have a high level of perception for their rooms? How is the symmetrical-asymmetrical furniture preference of the gifted children who show different characteristics from their peers? It is aimed to contribute to these special talents of the gifted children and support their lives under more comfortable conditions both mentally and physically by increasing their success as a result of determining these preferences and integrating them with the designs that will be made.

[a] *Corresponding Author*

2. Methods

In this study, it was aimed to determine the preferences of gifted children for symmetric-asymmetric furniture and children room's shape and colour preferences. For this purpose, a questionnaire consisting of 20 pairs of symmetric-asymmetric furniture samples and 18 different children's room designs with triangular, square and circular forms and main and intermediate colours were applied to 45 gifted children and their preferences were determined. While the questionnaires were being formed, studies of Uzun et al. (2017) and Sarıkahya et al. (2017) were used. In order to determine the preferences of gifted children for symmetric-asymmetric furniture and children room's shape and colour preferences, colourful printouts were given to the children and their preferences were determined. The data of the survey were collected in Çankırı between April and June in 2017.

3. Findings

Data related to the gender of the children who participated in the research have been given in Table 1 (f: frequency).

Table 1: Gender

Gender	f	%
Male	21	46,67
Female	24	53,33
Total	45	100

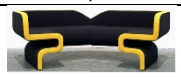
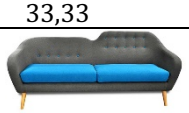
Accordingly, 53.33% of the children who participated in the research are females. The data on the age of the children who participated in the research have been given in Table 2.

Table 2: Age

Age	f	%
7-10 years	22	48,88
11-13 years	17	37,79
14-15 years	6	13,33
Total	45	100

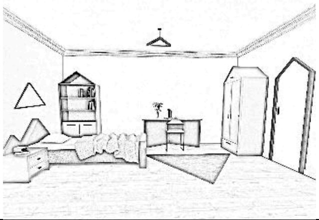
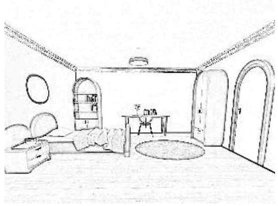
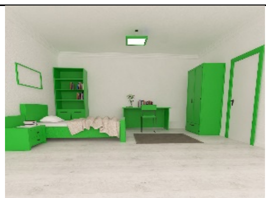
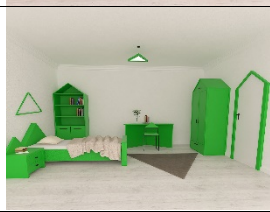
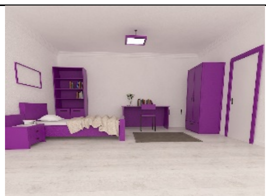
According to the table, 48.88% of the children who participated in the research are aged between 7-10 years old. Data related to the symmetrical-asymmetrical furniture preference percentages of the children have been given in Table 3.

Table 3: Symmetric – asymmetric furniture preference percentages of the children

	Symmetric	Asymmetric		Symmetric	Asymmetric
1		 (Web-1)	11		 (Web-12)
%	73,33	26,67	%	64,44	35,56
2	 (Web-2)	 (Web-3)	12		 (Web-13)
%	48,89	51,11	%	86,67	13,33
3		 (Web-4)	13		 (Web-14)
%	48,89	51,11	%	66,67	33,33
4		 (Web-5)	14		 (Web-15)
%	80	20	%	73,33	26,67
5		 (Web-6)	15		 (Web-16)
%	40	60	%	8,89	91,11
6		 (Web-7)	16		 (Web-17)
%	91,11	8,89	%	95,56	4,44
7		 (Web-8)	17		 (Web-18)
%	66,67	33,33	%	66,67	33,33
8		 (Web-9)	18		 (Web-19)
%	84,44	15,56	%	48,89	51,11
9		 (Web-10)	19		 (Web-20)
%	93,33	6,67	%	44,44	55,56
10		 (Web-11)	20	 (Web-21)	 (Web-22)
%	88,89	11,11	%	17,78	82,22

According to this, the most preferred 13 pairs is symmetrical among 20 pairs of furniture. The model and colours of the teen room used in the research have been given in Table 4.

Table 4: Models and colours used in the research

SQUARE MODEL	TRIANGLE MODEL	CIRCULAR MODEL
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

The preference rates of the models are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Preference rates of the models

Model	f	%
Square	28	62,22
Triangle	2	4,44
Circular	15	33,33
Total	45	100

According to the table, the most preferred model was the square model. Square model was followed by circular and triangular model. The most preferred colour percentages among all models have been given in Table 6.

Table 6: Percentages of the most preferred colours among all models

	f	%
Yellow	4	8,89
Red	5	11,11
Blue	15	33,33
Orange	4	8,89
Green	7	15,56
Purple	10	22,22
Total	45	100

Accordingly, the most preferred colour was blue and blue was followed by purple and green respectively. The most preferred colours of the models have given in Table 7.

Table 7: Most preferred colours of the models

		Yellow	Red	Blue	Orange	Green	Purple	Total
Square	f	4	4	10	1	4	5	28
	%	14,28	14,28	35,71	3,57	14,28	17,85	100
Triangle	f	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	%	0	0	0	50	50	0	100
Circular	f	0	1	5	2	2	5	15
	%	0	6,67	33,33	13,33	13,33	33,33	100

Accordingly, the most preferred colours of the square model are blue and purple respectively, the most preferred colours of the triangular model are orange and green and the most preferred colours of the circular model are blue and purple. The most preferred models and colours by boys have been given in Table 8.

Table 8: The most preferred models and colours by male

Model	f	%	Yellow	Red	Blue	Orange	Green	Purple
Square	13	61,90	0	3	5	1	4	0
			0	23,07	38,46	7,69	30,76	0
Circular	8	38,10	0	1	2	2	2	1
			0	12,5	25	25	25	12,5
	21	100						

According to this, 61.90% of 21 male students preferred square model and 38.10% preferred circular model. 38,46% of those who preferred the square model preferred blue colour, 25% of those who preferred the circular model preferred blue, orange and green colours. The most preferred models and colours for girls have been given in Table 9.

Table 9: The most preferred models and colours by female

	f	%	Yellow	Red	Blue	Orange	Green	Purple
			4	1	5	0	0	5
Square	15	62,5	26,67	6,67	33,33	0	0	33,33
			0	0	0	1	1	0
Triangle	2	8,33	0	0	0	50	50	0
			0	0	3	0	0	4
Circular	7	29,17	0	0	42,85	0	0	57,15
	24	100						

According to this, 62.5% of 24 female students preferred square model, 29.17% preferred circular model and 8.33% preferred the triangular model. 33.33% of those who preferred square model preferred blue and purple colours, 57.15% of those who preferred circular model preferred purple and 50% of those who preferred the triangular model preferred orange and green colours.

4. Conclusion and Discussion

When the results of the research were analysed, it was determined that the preference rate of symmetrical furniture was 65% while the preference rate of asymmetrical furniture was 35%. Sarıkahya et al. (2017) in their study which was conducted on subjects that have average intelligence related to the preferability of asymmetrical furniture found that the most preferred 12 pairs of furniture were asymmetric among 20 pairs of furniture. In other words, the preference rate of asymmetrically designed furniture was 60% (Sarıkahya et al., 2017). Accordingly, it can be said that gifted children mostly prefer symmetrical designs.

According to this study, the most preferred forms are square, circle and triangle. According to the study conducted by Uzun et al. on subjects that have average intelligence, the most preferred form was found to be square with 54.5% which was followed by circular form with 33% and forms which were created based on triangle with 12.5%. It was determined that the gifted subjects and normal subjects had similarities with respect to form preferences and that the most preferred form was square.

According to this study, the most preferred colours of the square model are blue and purple respectively, the most preferred colours for the triangular model are orange and green and the most preferred colours for the circular model are blue and purple. According to the study by Uzun et al. (2017), the most preferred colour for the form which was created based on square is blue, the most preferred colour for triangular forms is purple and the most preferred colour for the circular forms is blue. Blue is the most preferred colour for square and circular forms. Blue brings contentment, good faith, compassion, outspokenness, honesty, flexibility, tendermindedness, agreement, reconciliation, cooperation and peace to mind (Martel, 1995). According to gifted children institute (Web-23), gifted children tend to think flexible; therefore, it is considered that gifted children may like furniture designs which have blue colour or its shades as the blue colour brings flexibility to mind.

It was determined that gifted children firstly pay attention to functionality in their symmetrical furniture preferences and they make their choices accordingly; they attach importance to visuality in asymmetrical and functional designs. Accordingly, it has been proven once again that the gifted children go directly to the target in their preferences, and their perceptions are very high.

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