

The Role of Human Communication in Creation of Architectural Spaces

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Abstract

The importance of this research, however, is to create the theory that architecture has a role in human communication, so after recognizing the relation between architecture and human communication, which is important from a practical point of view; we could make strides in explaining theoretical relation between two architectural structure and human communication. To accomplish this research, we took advantage of two procedures as combining two documentary and survey methods for data collection of the research. The method of this research in terms of purpose is practical (applied) and data gathering is descriptive and correlation type. The populations of this study includes 2559, all the architect members of engineering system Organization of Tehran province. Samples are selected by the use of Morgan Table and include 335 individuals. Sampling method is simple random. Researcher's made questionnaire was used for data collecting. Face and content -related validity was obtained by using the available sources and connoisseurs' opinions and their validity through tentative execution and calculation of Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was equal to 89. The findings of the research while substantiating theories, given the role of space and architectural aesthetic in the human communication, showed that paying precise attention to these factors would help improving more development in human communication.

Keywords: Aesthetic, Architectural, Human Communication, Space

Introduction

In each architectural college in primary days of instruction, teacher would say; for the first time, it was humans that began the architecture. The artist would draw a human in a white board of the class and would tell that, this is a human and there is a desert. Here no where has concept- and then would draw another line on the board- and this is an element except from human and now human according to this element have a place and after that the space would define and the first motivation of human for architecture means taking possession on the place and at the other day would learn that four vertical elements and one horizontal element on the verticals would shape the first shelter which had been made by the human so then the second motivation of human for architecture means safety would take place and after that human would increase some other elements to the shelter in order to find peace and comfort and afterwards, art became in to existence and present a Aesthetic to the human. So the architecture artist, has a duty of creating architecting and always remember that he is architecting for whom are seeking for comfort, peace, safety and Aesthetic and expect such factors from their constructed building (Bastaniallahabadi and Daneshpanah, 1378: 3). Now it should be seen that if architecture can play any role in front of human communications? Or if factors such as space, safety and Aesthetic are the features of a good architecture has any role in related to the human communication with the

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others or with the nature or even communication with God and totally in human communication or not?

Architecture would affect the human relation with each other and this effect is not instantly one, but also it would gain in long term which would form the individual behaviors and these kinds of behaviors in long term will settle the social behaviors. Architecture for its nature will be fulfilled in space and so it is in need of space arrangement, and space not only should be response to the maternal needs of human but also we should not unaware of psychological effect of architectural space. Architecture in addition to the comfort should overcome to the monotony obtained by the routine life. Creating such places would increase the depth of our experiences and will make our life meaningful. Architecture means construction and makes it beautiful. The architectural Aesthetic should manifest from inside of it. Architecture should be a response to the human needs. Choosing place and views that dwellers watch them can affect the human communication. In architecture it should pay attention to the needs of human body's skeleton and it should consider to the sizes and standards.

It is possible that an architectural space designed very well and may possess any kind of furnishers which are necessary for life comfort such as table, chair, air condition, but only for its unsuitable size and its limitations which may causes the lack of freedom in movement and his perspective may impress mental pressure on its dwellers. In populated regions of Japan some hotels are constructed which are use only for sleep but because their aim had been the issue that more people use such hotels, the height of each sleeping space is that any individual can crawl on the bed, but no one is aware of the result of such spaces (Chermayeff and Alexander,1965: 14).

Architecture can make recognition from city which with this kind of recognition private and collective fields will find new definition. Architecture in human life causes the formation of new communications, such communication would create a revolution in related to the public communications with each other and developing informational bed and their effects on the urban life.

Also this question can be stated; that is these bilateral communications or human communications and communication affective the creation of architectural spaces? Or does it cause the architectural spatial alternation?

Each civilization has its own culture which forms the surrounded environment of human. Art such as science except in social and historical texture which takes up space there would be meaningless without recognition physical and mental effects (Chitsaz, 1986: 4). So the theory which states that human should have conformity with any new environment is not correct. Instead, human should form his surroundings according to the adoption with biological needs and his mentally or spiritually needs (hamshahri.net).

It seems that type of individual social communication altogether with the mentioned factors depends on the type of society in case of tribal focus of traditionalism causes special culture named architectural sub-cultures, that these sub-cultures which are formed of individual, regional, tribal and family series would display in special architecture and geographical of that region (Chermayeff and Alexander,1965: 13).

In architecture, the most fundamental factor is public. So the meaning of each architectural vestige depends on this principal that how much this vestige will provide the public comfort. Public not only important in architecture in case of number, sex and some similar points and should explore in architectural analysis but also needs, desires, habits, beliefs and public manner of living have fundamental importance in architecture. In some points, people are able to response their architectural needs better than non-experiences engineers who is not familiar with their lives. So it is perceptible that architecture has an effective role in human communication

and also this communication is a bilateral connection which would have counter-effect and would involve the great part of human life.

Methodology

The method of this research in terms of purpose is practical (applied) and data gathering is descriptive and correlation type. The populations of this study includes 2559, all the architect members of engineering system organization of Tehran province. Samples are selected by the use of Morgan Table and include 335 individuals. Sampling method is simple random. Researcher's made questionnaires was used for data collecting. Face and content -related validity was obtained by using the available sources and connoisseurs' opinions and their validity through tentative execution and calculation of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was equal to 0.89.

Results and Discussion

The first hypothesis said that It seems that space and environment in architecture is effective in human communication. Descriptive statistical results about environment index shows that more than 95 percent of respondents had been believed in human communication in architecture. 90 percent of them know the land speculation in dwelling site are very important in human communication, Powell Lawton (1975) research on the dwellers of Philadelphia senior citizens centers shows that the gathering of individuals in populated centers and places is more preferable (Lang and Moleski, 2010: 56). He believes that for construction and its connection to the pleasure land will causes the social behavior of people (Scheidt and Windley, 2003: 46). Abraham Maslow also in third categories of needs display social needs, need of living in family and groups in working site and society and city (Farhangi, 1380: 132).

In 87 percent of respondents opinions whatever the environment become open and there is enough light the human communication and communication will increase. Almost 70 percent believed that creating environments in dwellers site for gathering and forming meetings are effective in increasing human communication. 45.6 percent know the role of sufficient length and width for corridors and use of suitable corners for accidentally visits high and 45/4 percent also believe in their role in human communication.

Referential statistical showed that believe in architectural environment role in human communication between aged different groups are nearly high and groups are not different in such case and also testers with different working experience are believe in to the role of such index in human communication.

So according to the above explanation and results achieved from two dimensional table related to the hypothesis one and Kendall's tau b correlation coefficient (0.165) and meaningful level (sig=0.017) shows that the theory of "it seems that space and environment in architecture is effective factor in human communication" is approved.

Table No: 1: Test of architectural space and its role in human communication

Space and environment in architecture		Human communication					sum
		Very little	little	To some extent	much	Too much	
Very little	Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Little	Amount	0	0	2	0	0	2
	%	0%	0%	2.7%	0%	0%	6%
To some extent	Amount	0	0	7	5	0	12
	%	0%	0%	9.3%	2%	0%	3.6%
Much	Amount	0	13	66	242	0	321
	%	0%	100%	88%	98%	0%	95.8%
Too much	Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sum		0	13	75	247	0	335
		0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Kendall's tau b: 0.165

Sig=0.017

The second hypothesis said that it seems that Aesthetic in architecture is the effective factor in human communication. According to the digits achieved from Aesthetic index about more than 90 percent testers are believe in the very much role of Aesthetic index in increasing the human communication. The sixth categories of "Maslow" hierarchy of needs is aesthetic and also according to the architecture criticism "Jonathon Glasson" in his article published in "Guardian" declared that one of the building function should be Aesthetic (Vahdatti, 34). "Donald Appleyard" also emphasized on dwelling Aesthetic with certain architecture in construction (Pacione, 2002: 286).

More than 90 percent know the creativity of architect as a high point in increasing human communication and communication. "Vitruvius" says: "in construction should pay attention to the firmness, being beneficial and creativity" (Grutter, 1987: 42).

More than two-third of tested ones had been agreed upon creating pleasure on viewers of the construction. "Sir Henry Wotton" states three conditions for beautiful architecture: firmness, necessity and pleasure (Vahdatti, 33). "Donald Appleyard" calls such places as caring environments (Mokhtari, 1381: 19).

About 64 percent of them believed the observation of proportional of parts and its role in human communication. Vitruvius believes to the six fundamental factors of Aesthetic in building in which one of the factors is modulated proportion between parts and total of building in case that to see the smallest unit in all the building and other factor is apparent delicacy of each parts of the building ((Grutter, 1987: 43).

Inference statistical showed that according to the digits of Kendall's tau c and its meaningful level (sig=0.000) shows the meaningful different between groups of aged groups of tested ones with the belief in architectural Aesthetic role in human communication. According to the Kendall's coefficient tau c (0.093) and its meaningful level (sig=0/000) shows the meaningful difference between working experience of tested ones with believe in architecture Aesthetic role in human communication. In the other word results shows that with increasing the working experience the believe in architectural Aesthetic index role the human communication will increase and people with more experience will believe more to the role of such index. According to the Gibson James J. the experienced ones are capable of recognizing details of the environment.

Therefore, according to the above description and two dimensional tables and comparison two variables of second hypothesis "it seems that Aesthetic in architecture is effective factor in human communication" according to the Kendall's tau b correlation coefficient (0.1666) and its meaningful level (sig=0.010) showed the observed difference between two meaningful variables levels. So it can be states that tested ones who are believe in the role architectural Aesthetic have more human communication and so this hypothesis is approved.

Table No: 2: Test of Aesthetic in architecture and its role in human communication

Aesthetic in architecture		Human communication					sum
		Very little	little	To some extent	much	Too much	sum
Very little	Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Little	Amount	0	0	2	0	0	2
	%	0%	0%	2.7%	0%	0%	6%
To some extent	Amount	0	0	12	12	0	24
	%	0%	0%	16%	4.9%	0%	7.2%
Much	Amount	0	13	66	235	0	309
	%	0%	100%	81.3%	95.1%	0%	92.2%
Too much	Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sum		0	13	75	247	0	335
		0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Kendall's tau b: 0.166

Sig=0.010

Conclusion

Generally, it can be states that using sufficient site and avoiding from condensed construction, construction which would catch the light of sun or which lack of sufficient sites, with forming places for meetings and also forming places which will causes the exchange of views with consideration the sufficient length and width for corridors for stoppage of people in time of talking and also using suitable corners for accidentally visits, with construction land speculation in dwelling site for construction dwellers and making usable of public fields for everyone and making delicacy in construction, preparing comfort and privacy and local territory control, creating public open environment, preventing from having a commanding view of neighbors we can increase the human communication and also with using plants and flowers in dwelling site we can increase his relation with himself and with using of construction materials and using symbolic aspects in construction it was effective in relation with God.

According to the plenty environment, Aesthetic role and architectural role in human communication, it can be states that precision to these factors causes to improvement of human communication and when in an environment the human communication increase, human can make communication with himself and God and life.

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