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PERSONALITY OBJECTIVES

THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY ARE TO:

- 1. Determine the personality characteristics of teachers and students in architectural design studio projects in some selected Nigerian universities.
- 2. Determine the influence of personality characteristics on teachers and students in architectural design studio projects in some selected Nigerian universities.
- 3. Determine the influence of personality characteristics on teachers and students in architectural design studio projects in some selected Nigerian universities.
- 4. Determine the influence of personality characteristics on teachers and students in architectural design studio projects in some selected Nigerian universities.

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The Influence of Personality Characteristics on Teachers and Students in Architectural Design Studio Projects in Some Selected Nigerian Universities

Felix Akwanyi, Adenoma

Osun State University, Nigeria, akwanyi@osun.edu.ng

Dani Ojo, Olanipekun

Osun State University, Nigeria, olapekun@osun.edu.ng

Michael Oluwalan, Anyangbahun

Osun State University, Nigeria

Samuel Kolawole, Amode

Osun State University, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The study assessed and analyzed the socio-psychological characteristics of teachers and students as well as the influence of personality traits on architectural design studio outcomes. The study engaged a structural questionnaire to collect information from a sample of 100 respondents (both students and staff/teachers/lecturers). The study found a difference in design approach of students who exhibited varying personality traits and influence across selected courses of architecture. It also found a difference in the design outcomes of students who are usually seen and motivated by social norms in the selected schools. However, the study discovered a difference in design approach of students who were self-motivated and changing motivation in the selected courses. It recommended that the quality of peer relationships influences the students to learn together in the design. It also suggests during training in school to support the professional competency of practice.

Keywords: Architecture, characteristics, socio-psychological, effects, students, student

1. Introduction

Personality characteristics is defined as a particular way in which individual thinks, feels, and behaves, whether a person's thoughts, attitudes and opinions more clearly expressed in interaction with other people.

Several studies have focused primarily on the influence of personality types on students and teachers in design studio (Lawrence, 1986; Schreck, 1989; Demitras, 2001; Demitras, and Demitras, 2003; Coenen, 2005; Canalis, 2006; Strick, 2010). In regard of personality types and architectural education Alan and Purman (2005) found a significant correlation between learning styles and academic performance. Also, Demitras and Demitras (2003) examined the implications of learning style preferences on student performance during the design process and found statistically significant differences between the performance scores of students with diverse learning styles at different stages of the design process. These investigations according to Coenen and Strick, (2006) also related that the scores of students with different learning styles increased at the end of the design process.

In his research, Akwa (2014), the influence of extroversion and introversion personalities on students performance of students, was investigated. His research was done in Nigeria. Though, a few studies have emerged on the influence of personality type on students development (Rahm, Ghazali and Idris, 2010; George, Arupuganary, Nish, Chini and George, 2017). However, it could be observed that examining the personality characteristics of students and teachers in regard to architectural design studio has been scarcely studied in Nigeria. A logical reason it is so is that the focus of the study was on students. The study aims to find out if there is a difference in design approach of students who preferred using the self-motivated and influence across selected schools of

Intereses de la personalidad en estudiantes de arquitectura (Consideraciones para la práctica educativa)

Interests of personality in architecture students (Considerations for educational practice)

Rosal Padolina Flores
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México
rosalof@uafes.com.mx

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es el estudio de los intereses dominantes de la personalidad en los estudiantes de arquitectura de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México. Se aplicó el instrumento de investigación por Altpert, Vernon y Lindzey titulado Estudio de los valores. Este escala para la medición de los valores más dominantes de la personalidad. El resultado se aplicó a una muestra de 132 estudiantes que estudió a hombres y mujeres de los diez semestres de la licenciatura. El resultado que se reportó es que los valores dominantes que prevalecen son el orden, estabilidad y armonía. En lenguaje educacional es que se pueden esperar los mismos resultados a los valores políticos, social y religiosos.

Palabras clave: personalidad, valores, Altpert, investigación, estabilidad

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the study of the dominant values of personality in students of architecture at the University of the State of México. The instrument developed by Altpert, Vernon and Lindzey entitled Study of the values is used. A scale for measuring the dominant interests of personality. This scale was applied to a sample of 132 students (included men and women of the ten semesters of the degree). The conclusions pointed is that the dominant values are dominated, consensus and harmony. A striking finding is that it can be expected the results associated with the political, social and religious values.

Key Words: personality, values, Altpert, research, stability

Architect personality compatibility. Architect personality woman. Architect personality type. Architect personality weaknesses. Architect personality type rarity. Architect personality jobs. Architect personality rarity. Architect personality celebrities.

Photo Courtesy: Jeremy Atherton/ Wikipedia Frank Lloyd Wright was one of the main players who helped shape the esthetic © architecture of Chicago. Their houses, museums and chapels are scattered all over the country. Some of his buildings are obviously his design, but there are some others who don't look like he has a hand to design them. Take a look at some of their most famous and less known structures to see how their famous style changed. The Unit Chapel in Wyoming, Wisconsin. © Well, technically Wright's first job. It was officially designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee Chicago Firm Architectural in 1886, when Wright was only 18. He "cared for the interior" of the chapel, although he was not officially employed in the company. Photo Courtesy: Teemu08 / Wikipedia The chapel was designed for Wright's uncle, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who had commissioned the design for his church of all souls in Chicago the previous year. After building the unity chapel, Frank Lloyd Wright moved to Chicago and joined the Silsbee company. Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio ©, as you can imagine from the name, the historic home and place of work of Frank Lloyd Wright, when he was still living in the a rea of Oak Park. The city © a subset near Chicago, easily accessible by three, making it an ideal location for Wright and his creations. Photo courtesy: Philip Turner / Wikipedia The original structure of the house was rather small, but it was extensively remodelled in 1895 and again in 1898. And being the house of FLW, yeah © exceptionally unique in design with unusual spaces and piano exclusively installed on the staircase in the gallery. The Charney-Norwood House was a winter home design by both Wright and Louis Sullivan, father of the dog scratcher. © modern us- in 1890. The house was intended as a house of faith © You laughed at James Charney, a wooden baron from CHICAGO. The architectural design © a clear representation of the school from American residential design that Wright Wright To make so famous. Photo Courtesy: Norwood Shapker / Wikipedia The house was built in the in the years eighty and restored almost a sater later in the eighties. After that, however, it was severely damaged by Hurric Katrina and is now under the management of the Mississippi coast at the Gulf Coast National Park. Casa James Charney is another residency built for James Chicago. The residence in Chicago is located at the North Astor Street on the Gold Coast of the city. It was originally built in 1892 and is one of the few surviving residential projects of Louis Sullivan. Wright contributed strongly to the project too. Photo Courtesy: Harold Allen / Wikipedia The exterior is quite austere, but the interior is luxurious with beautiful woods along, built on shelves with glass doors of different shapes and sizes, an impressive library with a pink marble fireplace African and dining room with extensive mahogany. Herevel Johansson has another single house designed by Wright for someone in his hometown. Hinda Indainagar is generally referred to as Casa Thomas Gale, and it is oÅAS AHAB AHAB 'AHAB' Estone in Oak Park. This is one of the previous work of Wrightatez. Ivoshandor / Wikipedia He designed it independently, but was still working with Adler and Sullivan in his architecture company, something Sullivan forbade from his employees. Due to this work work to Moonlight, IT ©-30 are referred to as one of Wright's Wrightateate (å € œBootleg Houseså €).-of which there were three totals. Fred Jones was once a bunny of Chicago Corporate who built this property for him in Delavan Lake to use as a cottage for summer parties. Wright designed all buildings on the ground, specifically ensuring that each one was different from others. Photo Courtesy: Ronincmc / Wikipedia The property was built between 1900 and 1903. Ideas Design style Wrightwon were still forming, and the flat roof flat buildings with their Prairie-style houses still had to graduate. Instead, they focus more on natural mixing with their environment. This house was designed and built for the enterprise of Warren Hickox Jr. magnets in Kankakee, Illinois, created from two articles Wright published in the "Ladies Home Journal". The exterior was modeled after "A small house with lots of room inside". The walls are covered with white plaster and stained wood. Photo Courtesy: Teemu08/Wikipedia The interior was designed from "A Home in a Prairie Town." The walls inside as well © They're covered in plaster, but they have a sand finish. The interior wood, except for the oak floors, is © Ge rgia pine and suggests an almost Tudor half-wood armor. House B. Harley Bradley, designed for Anna Hickox Bradley and her husband, B. Harley Bradley, sits next to the house of Annadora's brother, Warren Hickox ento, lives next door to the FLW house. Itessem-ienes was said that the builders actually occupied the nearby house of Warren Hickox while it was being built between 1900 and 1901. Photo Courtesy: Teemu08/Wikipedia © This day competes with House Willits, built at the same time, to honour being the first Prairie style house designed for Wrightento. Wright was inspired by the natural forms of Kankakee vegetation when designing this house. When you look at this house, you know immediately that it is © HERE © A FLW. The building © So distinctly designed by Wright that even © even considered the most important work of the first half of the Wrighteteidora career, only corresponded three parts © later meanings by Fallingwater. Photo Courtesy: Jack Boucher/Wikipedia The complex was home to Darwin D. Martin and his family. Wright designed the complex as an integrated composition of allied editions containing the first edition of the complex as well as a long queue connected to A transport house and a lower residence for in-laws. Another historic house built in Oak Park is Frank Thomas House, which was built in 1901. Wright's own defined this as the first of the prairie houses - no matter what others might say - with high rooms and without a port. Photo Courtesy: iVÅshandor / Wikipedia Some of the distinct features of FLW bears in the house include a low roof with large saline, glass windows and central fireplaces and fireplaces. Wright evoked in his description of the house that he emulates the unity of a blossoming flower, suggesting its complexity and cohesive nature. Built in chicago's northern lake district, the Emil Bach House is situated in the area, so, without being that many people don't know it is. But if you walk by and you are familiar with Wright's work, you will probably pause and wonder about it. Photo courtesy: Jeremy Atherton / Wikipedia Otherwise, you'll walk, never noticing the masterpiece sitting along the busy road. The original owner of the house, Emil Bach, was co-owner of the Bach brick company and a great admirer of Wright's work. The house was built in 1915, but has changed property many times since its construction. This is © one of the houses that © a competitor by the title of "first prairie house". The house plan is ©, with four wings extending from the central fireplace that Wright loved to include. Photo Courtesy: Teemu008 / Wikipedia The stained glass windows, wooden screen dividers and various other elements© were also designed by Wright, along with some of the furniture. The house could be seen as a culmination of Wright's experiment that leads to modern prairie design. One of Wright's two most famous building projects is © one that receives many more visitors than anything else he Until the famous famous house in Pennsylvania. And this is © The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York. Photo Courtesy: Jean-Christophe BENOIST/Wikipedia Wright drew the building in the 1950s, not long before his death. The building was completed in 1959 when the museum moved in. The cylindrical building was designed by Wright to be a "temple of the spirit" The single ramped gallery helps to make it one of the most stunning and recognizable museums in the world. The Maynard Buehler House © a usonian house conceived by Wright in 1948. "Use" is © a word that describes the vision of Wrightists for how American buildings should be "rationalized and constructed using native materials from an a rea" to blend in with the environment. It was made for Katie and Maynard Buehler of Orinda, Calif o rnia, from an air structure with red wood panel plating and gray blocks. Photo courtesy: Sanfranma59/Wikipedia The House © an L-shaped structure, with the long leg of the L being the wing where the three rooms are located and the small workshop. At the corner of the building, the small kitchen with nice wooden armourers serves the family. The shortest end of "L" houses the common rooms. House Malcolm Wilely was designed and built for an administrator at the University of Minnesota and his wife in 1934. Wright named the house "Gardenwall" The house was ordered by the family via © s of a letter written by Willeys's wife asking Wright to draw an "art creation" by about 8.000 dollars. Photo Courtesy: Frenchz/Wikipedia The drawing actually used for the house was the second drawing Wright designed for the Willeys; The first design would ultimately cost more than the family could afford. The house too © In the end it cost ten.000, which the family decided was worth it. This house is © usually referred to as "Jacobs I" because it is not © the only Wright house designed for the couple. The house was built in 1937 and © considered her first home The house is southwest of the city center of Madison, Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Å© a simple and modest structure a. Photo Courtesy: James Steakley/Wikipedia The exterior© is also © composed of horizontal plates with glass doors that open from the back of the house. The house is not for sale with only 1,500 square ©, and has only two bedrooms. This is © of the most modest projects commissioned by Mr. Wright. Hanna-Honeycomb, or Hanna House, is located on the Stanford campus in California. It was the first work of WrightaÅ Hassan in the area of BaÅa and its first structure not rectangular. The construction of the building began in 1937, and the building expanded over the next 25 years to what is © today. Photo Courtesy: Daniel Hartwig/Flickr This Å© the first and best example of Wrightia Ahenstein's innovative hexagonal design, which © modeled after bee hivescombs. The house includes numerous sloping earths and built-in furniture incorporating Wright to a mobile polågonos that create a more open flow. Wright designed this wooden structure for the city of Wyoming, Wisconsin. It was commissioned in 1896 by Wright's aunts, Jane and Ellen Lloyd Jones, who needed a wind pump to provide water for hillside home school. Photo Courtesy: Romeo and Juliet Windmill/Wikipedia The building project includes a diamond©shaped file that intersects with a section of balcony that sits in an octagonal structure © which is accessed through interior stairs. The windmill has two parts of the project: the lozenge-shaped tower, which is called "Romeo", and the octagonal tower, which is called "Julietta". This single family home is designed for Stanley and Mildred Rosenbaum of FlorenÅsa, Alabama. Itecentos-- Å© an example of the concept of home Usonian WrightaÅ Ahem, which is © the only Wright building in Alabama. Wright scholar John Sergeant calls this the purest Usoniano example. Photo Courtesy: Mmdoogie/Wiki©dia The couple commissioned Wright to build their home after they both read the biography of Begin and a hood story about the man in Time magazine. Covered newly married Wright and asked him to create his house in the empty lot, they received it in Florence. This is © another of the bootleg houses Wright designed while working for Sullivan and Adler, which banned moonlight work. The Parker House © It was built on a speculative basis for Wright's neighbor, Walter Gale, in 1892. Photo courtesy: Ivoshandor/ Wikipedia Gale sold the house to parker the following year. When Sullivan found out about Wright designing this house and the other two bootlegs, he fired Wright, which only allowed Wright to design more and create more houses and buildings. This Roman brick and plaster house was designed and built in 1895, becoming one of Wright's first commissions of Chicago. The house reflects the influence of Japanese design, which Wright greatly admired. Photo Courtesy: Oak Park Cycle Club/ Wikipedia Williams, the original owner, was a member of a wealthy midwest family. The two men attended the University of Wisconsin together and remained friends afterwards. Williams commissioned his qualified friend to design this house, which, unlike Japanese structures, was built to accommodate the height of four inches of Williams. This house was built in the southern part of Chicago long before it was the neighborhood on the south side that we know today. Wright designed it around 1900, and the building was completed in 1901. The two-story house has a square shape and first floor double windows, which Wright disdains, making it an unusual design for him. Photo courtesy: Zol87/ Wikipedia Academics speculate that this feature means that it may not have been completely designed by the famous architect, but by William Adams with Wright's assistance. Wright's name is © in the original designs, and the low and crazy roof indicates their contribution. The Nathan G. Moore House, or Moore-Dugal Residence, is © another house in Oak Park that Wright designed. The house was originally in 1895 in Tudor Revival style, which Nathan Moore requested for his property. Photo Courtesy: J. Crocker / Wikipedia Wright did what was asked but always did not like the stylish elements of the house. In 1922, an inception gave Wright the opportunity to redesign the house in something that he preferred more, although he was still to be Tudere. He was able to add sullivanese and Mayan details, which remain intact nowadays. Located in the Hyde Park community of Chicago, Isidore H. Heller House stands out a bit of the other houses in the area. It may not immediately recognize like a Wright home, but without thinking too much, there is enough while watching their lines. Photo Courtesy: Harold Allen / Wikipedia This house is credited as one of the turning points in WrightÅ € s, representing a change for the geometric designs of Prairie School architecture, for which he is so famous. The builder is defined by its horizontal lines, roofs with beairal and windows grouped in horizontal bands. The young house Harrison P. is, admittedly, one of the most "vulgar" houses that Wright conceived. The reason? In reality it was built from the original drawing of WrightÅ € s, but instead, remodeled it during the initial phase of his career in 1895. Photo courtesy: ivershandor / Wikipedia The remodeling did not change the appearance Total of the house, but added a sane of pioneering wrights elements, including several drawings of the prairie-start style. The remodeling also involved putting the house for 16th street and adding a porch to jump the access path. Another house built in the parent district of WrightÅ € s is George W. Smith House, which belonged to a seller from Marshall Field and Company. It was conceived not as a manse or home but rather as a humble and low-cost house for the worker man. Photo Courtesy: ivershandor / Wikipedia The house was originally designed for Smith, but rather for the engineer and inventor Charles E. Roberts part of a of low-cost homes. Also © m was not built at the time of your project, but a d o © every later. The Avery Conoley House, sometimes referred to as the Conoley Estate, was designed by Wright and built between 1908 and 1912. This is © a residential property along the banks of the Des Plaines River in Riverside, Illinois, and © composed of several editions that Wright designed. Photo Courtesy: Public domain/Wikipedia This is © one of the few complete properties that Wright developed during his career, and it turns out that © One of the largest and most elaborate houses of the Prairie School is already built. This house is © also © m the first example of the Wrightindo Ahentas zoned plan, with three distinct areas of life. The Rollin Furbeck house © considered an important work of transition to Wright. Their old designs were square or rectangular, but this is © one of his first cruciform-pinwheel projects. The arrangement allows abundant natural lighting. Photo Courtesy: Zol87/Wikipedia © This particular design day created an extra sense of space where there was not much trust and forest work used to convey the effect of warmth and warmth. Some of the initial features of Wrighta are still present, however. © m, like windows glazed with diamonds. Probably the most famous structure Wright designed, Fallingwater in rural southwestern Pennsylvania © a fine example of using natural design and geometric shapes © trices to create a house that will stay © away from anything else you can imagine. Photo Courtesy: Carol M. Highsmith/Wikipedia © Day The House © So impressive and unique that itriz Ahab's was listed many times as one of the most important things t o s e e before dying, Wrightriz's most beautiful design and the "best work of all time of an American architect", according to the American Institute of Architects. During the 1950s when Wright was getting along well in years, he met a couple from the north of Florida who adored their "We have many children and little money," they told him. Wright agreed to design a house for them if they RtaJPIke/Wikipedia Two years later, the couple found a ten-acre plot in Tallahassee and let Wright know. He designed for them the Lewis Spring House, a home with rounded walls that somehow resemble a shaped soccer ball. This is © one of the two houses Wright designed and the only private residence he created in FlÅ rida. FlÅ rida.

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