

INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT TRAINING ENVIRONMENT
SON LEARNING COLORS LORDEGHANCITY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

From ancient times to the present, the color of one of the most prominent elements of human interest in aesthetics and spirit has always captivated its penetrating power. Color, origins make up a part of the experienced exponential power of the universe and the cosmos. Today, it is believed that colors have a great impact on enhancing mental health, creativity and innovation and the power of human learning. The aim of this study was to assess the impact on student learning primary colors (were Lordegan city) respectively. The research method was descriptive-analytic survey. The study sample consisted of all primary school teachers in the school year Lordegan city was 2013-12 a random sampling of 120 of them were selected. Research data collection instrument was a questionnaire which its validity by experts and end of 93/0 calculated using Cronbach's alpha. The results indicate that the ambient color, a color book color for elementary school students learn there is a significant relationship.
Keywords: color, environment, equipment and color books, learning

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Introduction

One of the first days that opened the eyes of the world, surrounded by the color of individual elements and the moment you see the colors she has thought of the primary impact on. Cloudy and dark winter's gloom and the cramps and the feeling of happiness and joy in the sunny weather and blue skies, all caused by the deep colors of human beings. The use of colors and tastes, and friendly people depend due to their spiritual beliefs and personal experiences color loves and will always love, and sometimes she lives. (Qasemzadeh and Nikoubakht, 1382, p 146).

On the importance of human life in different colors Atkinson and Atkinson (1999) have been able to identify the man more than seven million colors, so do not imagine any other field of human experiences in this large vocabulary is. However, the human perception of color is subjective phenomenon of waves with different wavelengths. Today, science has proven that color is an experience that we feel make distinctions between different wavelengths of light (Lgrys, 2001). From a scientific perspective, objects are not colored, but in fact the color of light reflected from the object. When light hits an object, some wavelengths are absorbed and others are reflected or passes. Wavelengths absorbed by the viewer does not seem to be reflected wavelengths that make up the color. If you see a red object, meaning that the object of the wavelength of light which can be seen in blue and green and absorbs red reflects (Ardogan, 2008, p 21).

In other words, the human effect of different wavelengths, which make the color. Each color's denying its vitality, a kind of mental impact that these effects are irrelevant to the attitudes and actions - not their social and psychological. The new science of human behavior in psychology and either painter in response to physiological reaction discussed here is. But the exact effects of color on human research on the mid-twentieth century.

Particular attention to the relationship between the mind and the psychology of color and its inherent and inseparable from the psyche and believes that the person's thoughts can be measured and judged by the color. In modern physics, the colors are just a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum make-up. If none of these colors not only color, the color is black. Maybe someone does not believe that humans are a part of every day actions in life will be determined by the colors of their surroundings. Colored

clothes, walls, appliances work, home, bedroom, car, etc., all have a direct impact on human behavior. Esoteric meaning of the colors is also of interest to many researchers. Predominance of warm colors (red, orange, pink and yellow) reflect the tendency to extroversion, searching for contacts and exchange. While the use of cool colors (blue, green, gray and black) indicate a tendency to introspection and space saving (Dadsetan, 1374).

Accordingly, psychologists because of the psychological characteristics of human beings on the basis of the Rorschach test began. They believed selected primary colors (blue, green, yellow and red) of sub-normal and color options (such as gray, brown and black), the story of an abnormal man (Abedi, 1376).

Also, according to research by sociologists, the colors are influenced not only individuals but also society are leading to progress or stagnation. The lack of a proper selection and use of wrong colors in certain places in the context of human psychological trauma on the human. Correct spelling of a child by a teacher with a red line, red light warning for drivers, or white bags of milk, blue or light green walls of the classroom or library to study and better use of white covering the world of medicine and green for the patients. All suggest that there is a close relationship between the creation of man and nature (Amir hoseyni, 1384).

Study of Weir (1998), white indicates purity, goodness and health knowledge and communication between the symbolic meanings and white dress has established, doctors and nurses. Racial or cultural factors, or rather the symbolic meanings of colors have been examined in other studies.

The fact is that if one of the psychological and physiological comfort, pressure relief and rehabilitation of physical and mental challenges need to be conforming to the instinctive reactions, dark selects and vice versa, if human activity or through the creative mind wants to release his energy based on instinctive reactions, will choose bright colors (Nick bakht, 1376). Website and promotional literature such as the yellow color attracts more attention. Green, safe and friendly place it on the skin and pale blue reflection and soul-show. Black background of neon signs at night seduction and this is one of the most common uses of color in the psychological impact on people. Understanding what each color means, it is a good starting point (Network, Video Training, 2009).

Green has a calming effect on the mind, creating a new, calm emotions, and bring joy to the heart (Ladd, 1370). Select the green mental traits will have to do the

work, perseverance and endurance. Bluish green represents willpower, endurance and resistance to change. Green electors reformers are willing to correct the situation. The green color is like a person who chooses to express their opinion to his seat as representative of the basic principles and immutable present and wants to give others advice and moral advice. This flexibility will also be green, and will stand a chance against the problems (Looshr, 1380).

Blue means peace of psychology and physiology of vision in the sense of pleasure from the situation calmly. Enjoy it with water, and also reflect the integration and sense of belonging.

Express the deep bluesign and as dated sensitivity, empathy precondition of aesthetic experience and knowledge is sighted (Looshr, 1380).

Today, in modern education, physical space and environments schools and books and clothes for students of color as a dynamic factor in the quality of education students is effective. Research shows that the color of the creation of such a mental state of calmness or relaxation was effective in children and Resulting in the creation of forms and their character plays an important role. The overall color is a strong factor that can raise or bring relief, excited or calm, a sense of warmth or coldness create, release or pleasure, the feelings, desires, or created moral excellence lead to. Color can alter the environment, increase fertility in human creativity, social progress, and improve human health. Colors can help people improve their self-awareness, and provide a more active, more vibrant human being. It is needed today study and research in areas of interest to students of color, language and concepts of color, character-by whom and how the colors in the breeding and training of students, a new plan on how to use the correct colors used learning environments and to the further growth and excellence in the country provided the next-makers (Aghai, 1380).

Girls wear dark colors are the girls in school physical and mental vitality and depression and reduce their physical activity and physical and intellectual development will result. Class has a pale blue or greenish yellow with gray walls of the classroom is a far greater impact. Actual colors, books are better than books with black and white images on the learning effect.'s (Amir hoseyni, 1384).

Some of the factors to be considered in the psychological, physical factors such as light, color, and temperature on human behavior (Chysm, 2006). Scientists have found that the colors are even learning educational affairs of influence. Based on

theresultsobtained,as anexample, the color redmakespeoplepay more attentionto detailplaced(Looshr, 1378).

Inconnection with thesubject ofseveralresearchstudieshave been conductedwhichare typicallyreferredto a numberof them

One of the firststudies byMlyngr(1932) suggeststhat childrenbetween the agesof 6 and11yearsprefercolor images. Thisresultis obtainedbyMillerResearch.Hisother researchon1,200 childrenbetween the agesof 6 and12years oldwhen thepicturewasdifferent inthatitwas theresult ofthe followingSimilarstainingwasvariable, mostchildrenchoseimages thatwerecloser to reality. (Miller, 1954).

In a study on 480 boys and girls ages 5 to 12 years was conducted in Tehran found that young children living more use of color Tor (red violet and) prefer. As children get older, darker or lighter colors most often used.Theblue, yellow and redfor boysandgirlsovercomeboth thesexesto oneofthecolorshave refused. Children agedless than5years old,mostof thedummytodrawpasteldirectly. This method of tracing the sign of the dominance of the rational and emotional aspects, from about 6 years, gradually giving way to use black pencil to draw lines around shapes. Black and color pencils used to overcome the superiority of rational behavior indicates emotional arousal (Dadsetan, 1374).

In all children studied Borkate et al (2003), a linear relation between pleasant emotions painter and paints for coloring pictures of pleasant, unpleasant images and colors, neutral color negative to neutral images used for a place.Black isa badsign, anxiety and worryis almostalwaysnegative anddisturbingimagesused. Also, due tothe impact ofcoloron thewalls ofa roomspace,qualityand ease ofchangingthe colorspace,By changing thecolor of thewalls andfurniture,knowing theappropriatecolorspacesuch asexam hallcanbeeffectiveinimprovingthe spatialquality(Mozafar, MehdizadehandBysady, 1389).Colorcan alsocausechangesintheperception ofsize. Paintingthe wallsalight colorspace, thespaceappearlarger thanitappears, while darkcolors, highsaturationand warmBold andthedegree ofimpaction theimagespace(Franz, 2007, p 21). Brightand vividcolorsonhallways andstaircasespiralstimulatepeople tocomplycan resultinmotion.Thusthecorrectcolorspacecan bea pressurethat may be having littleortiredspace anditseffectonhumansdue toitslengthanduniformlyinterpreted, be prevented(Mozafar, MehdizadehandBysady, 1389).

So, what this study has been questioned, is whether the use of colors in the physical environment of the school and classrooms, educational and non-educational tools on students and their learning outcomes associated with students with books or not?

Research Methods, Instruments, population, sample and sampling

This research type of navigation is practical and analytical approach. Theoretical analysis and field survey data were collected in two ways. To collect data, a questionnaire (response packet Likert scale), with 30 questions was used (each one of hypothesis, research was conducted to examine ten questions). After the pilot study, a questionnaire on 30 participants, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability and internal consistency of the questionnaire items were calculated 93/0 and 91/0 population included all primary school teachers in the city Lordeghan education is 92-1391. In this study, considering the vast population randomly surveyed 120 randomly selected city teachers (48 female teachers and 72 male teachers) and a questionnaire survey was distributed between them. And various methods of descriptive statistics and t-test or one-way and independent t test to analyze the data, is used.

Research findings

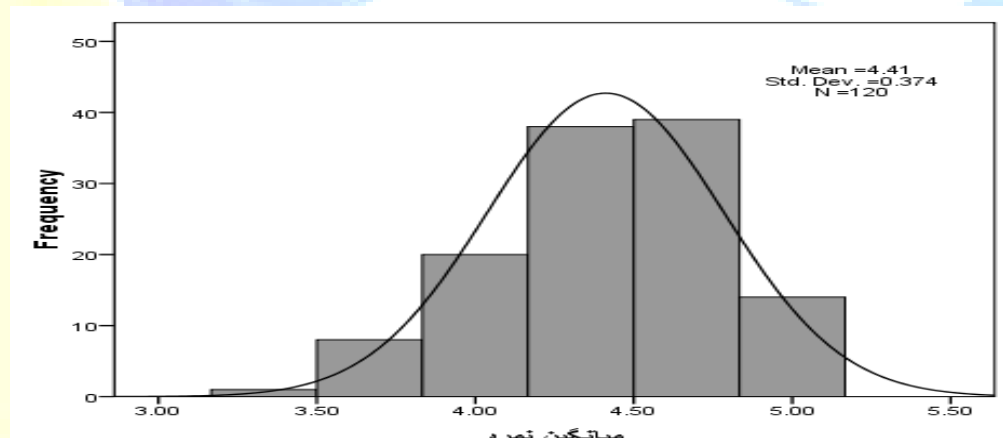
Main research question: to what extent learning environment paints, books and tools for students to learn their class and influence?

Table 1: Descriptive and inferential data about teachers' views on the effect of color on learning

Independent t				Loventest		variable t		DescriptiveData					Row
sig	t	d.f	M.D	sig	F	Sig	t	M.D	S.E.M	SD	\bar{X}	n	
0.0101	-1.7	118	0.12	0.540	0.33	0.000	41.3	1.34	0.05	0.4	4.34	48	Woman
								1.46	0.04	3.34	4.46	72	Man
								1.41	0.03	0.37	4.41	120	Total

According to the data in Table 1, the mean score of sample teachers responding to three questions and 30 questions related to the amount of color learning environment (school and classroom), textbooks and teaching and non-teaching tools in the classroom (tables, chairs, signs, etc.) as well as for students (clothes, bags, stationery, etc.) to learn in Lordeghancity elementary school students in the five-point Likert scale (very high = 5, high = 4; medium = 3, low = 2 and a small allotment = 1), a total of 41/4 and 41/1 score out about a hypothetical (median Likert or number 3) was higher. The variable t-test at a significance level of 0.01/0, this difference was significant given out. In other words, the teachers surveyed believed that colors greatly influence their children's learning. The difference between the mean scores of male and female teachers' attitudes about 0.12/0, and the independent t-test this difference was not significant statistically significant level 0.01/0. In other words, both teachers androgynous impact on student learning in an range of colors too are known.

Table 1: Descriptive and inferential data about teachers' views on the effect of color on learning



First question: to what extent the educational environment of the school and classroom based learning influence students?

Table 2: Descriptive and inferential data about teachers' views on the effect of color on learning environment.

Independent t				Loventest		variable t		DescriptiveData					Row
sig	t	d.f	M.D	sig	F	Sig	t	M.D	S.E.M	SD	\bar{X}	n	
0.726	-0.35	118	0.04	0.627	0.23	0.000	19.2	1.27	0.73	0.4	4.27	48	Woman
								1.31	0.74	3.34	4.31	72	Man
								1.3	0.74	0.37	4.3	120	Total

The data in Table 2, the mean score of sample teachers responding to the ten-point examination of the effect of color on learning environment (school and classroom) learning students out of a total of 3.4 and about 3.1. The assumptions (3), was higher. The variable t test at a significance level of 0.1/0, this difference was significant given out. In other words, the teachers surveyed believed these of bright colors and happy in the school and classroom environment influence the children have a lot to learn. The difference between the mean scores of male and female teachers' attitudes about 0.4/0, and the independent t test this difference was not significant statistically significant level 0.1/0. In other words, both teachers androgynous impact on the learning environment of the students are considered as high.

Second question: the extent to which color class tools and their impact on student learning?

Table 3: Descriptive and inferential data about teachers' views on the effect of color on learning tools

Independent t				Loventest		variable t		DescriptiveData					Row
sig	t	d.f	M.D	sig	F	Sig	t	M.D	S.E.M	SD	\bar{X}	n	
0.156	-1.4	118	0.17	0.653	0.33	0.000	23.6	1.31	0.99	0.68	4.31	48	Woman
								1.48	0.07	0.62	4.48	72	Man
								1.4	0.05	0.65	4.4	120	Total

The data in Table 3, the mean scores of teachers responding to the ten-point examination of the effects of color, educational and non-educational tools in the classroom (paintings, illustrations and photographs, tables and benches etc.) and student tools (clothing, stationery, bags, etc.), the students learn a total of was

4.4 and approximately 4.1 the mean score on the five-grade scale (3) was higher. The variable t test at a significance level of 0.1/0, this difference was significant given out. In other words, the teachers surveyed believed that these of vehicles with various colors, bright and happy, the children are learning a lot. The difference between the mean scores of male and female teachers' attitudes about 1.7/0, and the t-test, this difference was not significant statistically significant level 0.1/0. In other words, both teachers androgynous paint the effect on student learning is considered as high.

Third question: to what extent textbooks for students of color has an impact on their learning?

Table 4: Descriptive and inferential data about teachers' perspectives on the impact of textbooks on learning colors

Independent t				Loventest		variable t		DescriptiveData					Row
sig	t	d.f	M.D	sig	F	Sig	t	M.D	S.E.M	SD	\bar{X}	n	
0.90	-1.2	118	0.14	0.086	2.9	0.000	29.4	1.43	0.09	0.61	4.43	48	Woman
								1.56	0.06	0.51	4.56	72	Man
								1.5	0.05	0.66	4.5	120	Total

The data in Table 4, the mean score of the teachers responding to the ten-point examination of the effect of color on the cover, content, images, and other parts of textbooks on student learning in the sum of 5.4 and approximately 5.1 score of the mean score on a scale of five (3) was higher. The variable t test at a significance level of 0.1/0, it is significantly different from the mean assumption. In other words, the teachers surveyed believed that these of textbooks with attractive colors and a lot on learning for children effect. The difference between the mean scores of male and female teachers were 1.4/0. And the independent t test this difference was not significant statistically significant level 0.1/0. In other words, the impact of teachers androgynous color of textbooks on student learning is considered as high. Findings from this study suggest that primary school teachers, according to city Lordegan, using different colors, attractive, bright and cheerful in different parts of the school and classroom environment, including walls, courtyards and corridors of the school and classrooms, schools, green spaces, floors and ceilings of different areas, corridors, halls, laboratories, workshops, classrooms and school libraries as well as

for educational and non-educational schools, Clothing and tools in the classroom and student-student and volumes, content, images, and other parts of the textbooks. Largely on increasing students' interest in school and their motivation to study and learn their mental and emotional impact.

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