

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IRANIAN TRADITIONAL HOUSES  
ARCHITECTURE AND AN APARTMENT WITH ATTACHMENT PATTERN IN  
CHILDREN 7-21 YEARS OLD**

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**ABSTRACT:** *The dramatic expansion of intercultural psychology movement between researchers in the West in recent decades has attracted the attention of psychologists to the extent that they have reviewed the cultural foundations in fundamental way. Architecture is one of the most applicable and important cultural products of any society. Structural features of Iranian traditional architecture are based on the unity-oriented vision and it can develop the continuity and safety senses in the residents and makes the mind ready to understand the unity and attachment and create the integrity in the individual. This study has been conducted with the aim to investigate the relationship between traditional Iranian architecture indicators (courtyard, pool, garden, porch, orientation of light) on the pattern of attachment style compared to apartment houses in children 7-21 years old in the city of Yazd. Mothers of one hundred children in the children living in traditional houses and one hundred children living in apartment houses were selected in dual education regions of Yazd and responded to the attachment style questionnaire of Kinship Center Attachment Questionnaire and demographic questionnaire with selective characteristics of architecture. The statistical results showed that there is a significant relationship between attachment and architecture style and the traditional home living children have more secure attachment. Research lateral findings also showed higher scores of attachment in children living in homes with a pool of water. These findings indicate a possibility of influence of selective characteristics of traditional Iranian architecture on the maintaining formation the secure attachment in children.*

**KEYWORDS:** Attachment Style, Traditional Iranian Architecture, Architecture Psychology

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Rapid change in the environment is one of features of our time .Human changes values and goals of environment according to the needs, and conversely, he is influenced by this change, this effect and influence increases and intensities with the development and growth of technology. Mortazavi and some researchers emphasize because the fast changing of environment is destructive and causes to disorder in ecological system (human - environment), it is necessary that any fundapsychological change in the natural environment is performed due to its long-term impact of it on human, with studying its positive and negative results, He knows behavioral disorders prevalence in the population of crowded cities caused by their interactions with (human built environment), every day new cities ,neighborhoods and buildings, These (physical headquarters) impose behavioral patterns and new social roles on their residents and or strengthen some patterns, and weaken some other patterns and so give new direction and dimensions to the behavior of its inhabitants (Mortazavi 2001)

Since the traditional Iranian architecture has a monotheistic worldview with unity-oriented knowledge. In the theoretical foundations of this architecture, mysticism has undeniable position so that Ardalan and Bakhtiar (2001) and Bolkhari (2009) and Memarian (2005) have investigated well it. On the other hand inthorth, (1978) introduces attachment styles as patterns of thinking, feeling and behavior patterns and states secure attachment in childhood guarantees psychological health in adulthood and has introduced insecure attachment as a risk factor in developing psychological disorders. The formation of insecure attachment can endanger psychological health. This research seeks to discover relationships between the children's attachment pattern and the architecture style of living location. Inconsistency In the development of cities and the consequences of their irregular development result in an increase in incidence and the prevalence of social conflicts that cause dysfunction in individual's performance and provide the field of psychological serious damages. Irregularities of living environment that are caused by the lack of understanding and identifying the emotional, psychological, spiritual and of course cultural needs of human in the architecture of cities, that continues to grow without any control and planning and its result is the destruction of human flourish capabilities. Therefore subject of studying the human relationship and environment is considered by researchers. Study how the environment affects and identify its important factors especially architecture is really essential to design the human pains treatment prescription. Become cold and without spirit the physical environment in the apartment architecture and growing individualism that causes to enhance the contrast between family members, and disturbances in parenting style. And thus causes to form insecure attachment in children. Hence, this study aims to investigate the impact of living apartment architecture on attachment style pattern formation in children in addition to compare the pattern of attachment style in children 7 to 21 years living in homes with the traditional Iranian architecture and apartment houses.

### **Iranian traditional Architecture**

Proshansky, H.M, Ittelson and Rivlin Investigated the influence of social -physical environment effects on the human in 1970. Brunswik,E (1956) applied for first time the psychological environment and emphasized in the use of more environment variables than as much that was popular In psychology of that time.

Leng (2002) stated that the psychological images that are encrypted and saved of status of the physical environment and the appearance of location locations are the same navigator schema. Mortazavi (2001) introduces the perception and recognition as one of Psychological Basic Processes. Given that different individuals and groups have different cognitive methods. Environmental psychologists know undeniable the environment factor in acquisition aspects of the perception process , Thus, the process of perception and cognition information is received by a sensory members that is under the influence of person's psychological factors (needs, motivations and past experience) that is influenced by environmental situations.

Mortazavi (2001) introduces Environmental Psychology as complex and compound concept of different aspects of spatial data, social , cultural, physical, architectural, symbol, geographical, historical and biological aspects that physical, architectural ,symbol , biological dimension has received special attention of psychologists among the mentioned dimensions ,he has introduced the effective environmental factors in 4 following categories.

- 1-Physical environment data (including the effect of environmental quantity and physical dimensions)
- 2- Symbol Data (which is related to the meaning and quality identifying in the architecture)
- 3- Architecture Data
- 4- Environment atmosphere (social and cultural situations of environment)

The issue of the relationship between human and environment is under question and interest to researchers in this field .The prevalence of mental illness, including anxiety, depression, aggression, Hyperactive and ...is as psychological risks at an early ages that it is one of the most important reasons of it is ravage of settlements (Imam Qoli.) 2872

### **Concepts of tradition in architecture**

Memarian (2005) states his opinion about the relationship between culture and architectural in this way: architecture, of every society has its own culture that, establishes architectural culture of that society then the architecture of that society is an objective picture of that culture , the architecture of every society has its own characters. Iran's current turmoil architectural space is because of lack of spiritual and moral atmosphere that contemporary architecture was suffering so much of that missing, Spiritual space that connects it from one hand to the heaven world and some of the divine attributes and on the other connects to the material world. Memarian knows the absolute quantity orientation governing the architecture atmosphere as a reason to this issue instead of attention to its quality assets. He says: wherever quantitative and numerical evaluations are criteria of being basic, there is not quality.

Ardalan and Bakhtiar (2001) have brought: today nothing is more correct than eternal truth that tradition gives, the absolute message to the present time that had been from the beginning to the ending and will be forever. Tradition is tight principles of heavenly origin that the application of these principles creates moments of time and place of traditional art .Continuity of teachings and sacred formats, which are means of transport, these teachings to human realize the teachings of the tradition inside the human. So the concept of tradition is not habit and the way of spending the life. Tradition is the basic components of the religious world and it will exist as long as that there are people who the tradition is the origin of their guidance. Art, is mostly of the most outspoken and important manifestations of principles tradition. Islamic civilization is an illustrative example of traditional civilization that can observe the presence of the standing principles inside it that has dominated in the dimensions of time and space on whole of civilization. Unfortunately, but this art is rarely studied with aim of understanding its symbolic and metaphysical importance and has been evaluated with an limited attitude and strictly quantity, even much less than what the traditional art of India, China and Japan and medieval Europe. Human and world are examples of sacred art from the traditional view .Monotheistic tradition view includes not only architectural integrity but also all components that create architectural form together such as space, form, light, color and material. The concepts of space and form for the home or the market are ones that are seen in the mosque and understand traditional architecture requires an understanding of traditional human perspective.

Traditional Islamic architecture as well as all architectural styles is closely related to the worldview and cosmology. Traditional human lives in a world full of meaning and the human

and world are a reflection of the divine principle and human is closely related to the world and human is a micro universe, that reflects the fact of ultra mundane as world. As Sheikh shabestari wrote the poem: the world becomes human and the human world was not cleaner than this, traditional and mosque architecture is a picture of the world with human on global scales, the human body is a house that spirit lives within it, the house is in fact in the form of mosque and a replica of the world and place and human's encounter with God's holy word. Syed Gulzar Haider (1999) has brought: Rene Guenon (1927-1945) prominent French thinker claims of eternal tradition in his books with titles (the crisis of the modern world, domination quantity of time and symbols) . He knows incorrect separating the sacred matter from the mundane matter and saw this hypothesis of basic assumptions of Western modernity that has greatly expanded; he states that reaching human to the innate capacity is impossible in such circumstances. He introduces the tradition as a set of the finest global principles that is at the heart of all authentic religions; therefore, tradition seems a basic necessity to civilization every thought and idea.

### **Apartment Architecture**

Memarian (2005) writes modern architecture with the slogan disconnection with the history that led to individualism was developed in the first decades of the 20th century that could make confusion, fatigue and ravages for architecture because of its rapid expansion according to researchers such as Krier (1991) ,Saverio.Muratori (1980) ,Zevi Bruno (1973). And by continuing criticism of greats such as Gideon (1940) blamed the introduction of modern architecture as dandy friendly architecture, could attract the opinion of the researchers to this matter. Meratori founder of the School of Architecture in Italy in the late 1940 started his criticism of modern architecture and reached its peak after the Second World War and asked helping from philosophers such as Hegel, Kant, Heidegger to compare fundamentally in the modern and traditional architecture and to explain the reasons for incoherence these two architectural styles and also its effect on creating the individualism. He studied the causes of discontinuity from history in modern architecture and discontinuity with the history (past) in the traditional architecture.

### **Investigate Complications of architecture (apartment)**

#### **Density**

According to report of Mortazavi (2009) ,Murray studied the density role in residential space in 1974 , and stated the results of his research by saying that the density of residential units causes to create psychotic -behavior disturbances in children. He states the hypothesis of this research in this way: Children of families who do not have enough residential space, show behavioral disorders and in terms of educational attainment have less opportunity, Aggressive behavior and insecurity feeling is seen in this group and Murray says in the interpretation of these results: risk of violent encounters, conflict and anxiety increases in residential units that density of "Family Interaction" is high.

### **Iranian traditional architectural characteristics**

Hajighasemi (2007) explains characters of Islamic Iranian architecture in such a way, : the most major and important audience reception of an architectural is called its characteristics then the most important characters that can be observed in the architecture are characteristics

of that architecture that can give a criteria to understand our architecture of other architectures.

### **1. Courtyards architecture**

Our architecture is architectural of courtyards. Source and principal of spacing is outdoor space in this architecture; an outdoor space that is designed meticulously and carefully, the yard, is cohesion giving, alive and beating heart of the building. It sits among the building; all the components of the building take life, light and air of yard. In other words yard links' residents with components of world (nature) and create a sense of cohesion and unity between human and the universe.

### **2. Semi-open spaces architecture**

Our architecture is semi-open spaces architecture. Semi-open spaces complete also life giving link of residents .Semi-open spaces appear over everything with pattern of porch in our architecture. So porches are an important figure in our architecture.

### **3. Architecture of integrity and certainty**

Our architecture, is throughout integrity and certainty that full geometric order is everywhere of it. Shortcomings and doubt and falter cannot enter in them. Everything is in ultimate health and strength and integrity. This adornment of the order and integrity is clearly flaunted everywhere from total to part.

### **4. Architecture camaraderie with water**

Our architecture is camaraderie and soul architecture with water. Water is the soul of this architecture. If the water is removed from its spaces as if the space is dead. Water with much acumen has been useful in this architecture with its all effects. Freshness, vitality and freshness, freshness and cooling, psychological, leap and jump, various reflections, color of the sky and the sound does not make tired. gives relaxation and ... water appears in the courtyards and in very important and decisive points . Even is drawn on the top floors of the buildings. We should remember pool of houses to remember that it is a distinctive element in our architecture.

### **5. Relaxation architecture for soul**

Our architecture is architecture of calm and quiet in its end. Co singing and co embracing of spaces with outdoor space, companion with trees and flowers and grass and water, elegance, integrity and similarity of components in the total building and many other points that we remembered them as if all of them have been used to create static and calm space and good refuge for human life that has distinguished standing rank in the world, ; for the creature that the Spirit of God has been blown in him.

### **6. Light architecture**

No symbol and emblem is not close to the unity of God's like light , For this reason, Islamic artists try to use of this agent in what they create in possible limit. Mogharnas makes possible drawing and distributing the light in accurate and narrow degrees in architecture.( Burckhardt 1986).

Bolkhari (2009) knows the metaphysical manifestation of the light on the building's physics as the main axis of architectural aesthetics; he knows effective the light on the effects of "God is the light of the heavens and the earth in reducing rigidities of building and stone. Light is determined in the traditional architecture with the direction determination according to the direction of Qibla . Color that is resulted of light proliferation represents the plurality that has essential connection with unity. Ali Dashti et al investigated the effect of natural light in spaces residential on the quality of life and mental health in an article that presented to first national conference of sustainable development in architecture and urbanism, and stated natural lighting offers a range of long-term benefits that affects health of the world in which we live. They claimed increase in autumn and winter seasonal depression is due to decrease the receiving light body.

### **The role of art, culture and symbol in traditional Iranian architecture**

Pouretamad et al (2009) reported on the results of their research culture plays a major role in ethical decision making besides the cognitive and emotional factors in the field of inter-cultural psychology studies ,this group in the introduction of their research have announced that strongly inter-cultural differences has a role in the way of people reasoning .They argue with reference to other articles that analysis of the American people is focused to its physical objects and characteristics but in Asian culture to some extent this analysis is affiliated to the underlying tissue. Therefore, Asians pay attention more to generality of object and its relationship with other objects .This group announced at the end of their research that psychiatrists and other mental health letter should be familiar with both languages. 1- Language of psychology and psychiatry 2- Language of spirituality.

It seems the necessity to understand and identify the language of spirituality is familiar with the cultural and artistic symbols in any society. Zadeh Mohammadi(2009) Nonverbal art aspect is the most basic architecture of its influence and architecture is nonverbal function of human art. Joshanlou and Rostami (2009) announced with the advent of significant importance in the field of psychology, culture was pulled from the sidelines and today culture is one of the most important research approaches in psychology, because the cause of attention to the role of art is in understanding and providing meaning. Zadeh Mohammadi believes that by fostering artistic perception of people to understanding and tolerance each other's differences and different attitudes are stronger and helps people accept better together. His knows the art the way to signify the realities of social life and this is an affirmation of the theory of Mulla Sadra about the art of this great philosopher that reminded the art as an joke industry and announced in a society where joke industry education is prevalent, man's pure love form, such a community provides field of excellence and spiritual growth and more human pure feelings. Art makes close the human to his originality and understand original states and reaches the creative expression human to the peak, while the subjective proliferation and diversity, reaches the human to unity and integration. This is affinity aspect of art with mysticism and genuine and natural capacities. Heartfelt and genuine art can make the human one step closer to understanding of creator and his self and makes more intimate the universe acceptance and makes the soul tender. Art affects in different ways, some part of the effect process is refiner emotions and other part makes possible the creativity growth and inner creation. When refining the emotions, reduces the stress of the multiplicity and conflict with others. In other words, art is able to recycle the elements of a troubled mind, and convert

to love and oneness and leaves the mind of the pressure of effects that can look at the universe issues with beautiful spirit and thoughts.

### **Attachment**

Attachment theory, which refers to the emotional bond between the infant and the mother or mature person, had always been one of the most important issues in developmental psychology. The attachment refers to the desire of the human infant to search the convenience, support, nutrition and protection from the side of a small number of caregivers. Zeanah (2009) Bowlby considered attachment as a biodiversity need, it is a link that is formed based on the need for support and security. So the infant by nature gets attached to his/her caretaker. In this sense, attachment has used as a specific biological function that protects and preserves the gene. But its impact is not limited to childhood, but also it affects all life, even old age. In this connection, a word of attachment is used to refer to the baby or the infant and the term "attachment support" is used for primary caregiver. Prior & Glaser (2006). Attachment is a mechanism that, has created during evolution to protect the infant of human in order to increase his/her chance of survival and reaching to adulthood and transferring his/her genes to the next generation. Newton (2008)

Attachment facilitates the development of coping capabilities against tension in new situations. Schore (2001). Balbi believed that without this early closeness to mother or caregiver, the child does not find fundamental sense of safety that it is as a platform for independence. In the absence of fundamental safety, the child feels afraid and threatens and the development is seriously mitigated. Attachment disorders are specified with biological, psychological, and social damages which result from the deprivation of care for the mother or caregiver. Syndromes of growth & development deficiency, psychosocial dwarfism, Separation anxiety disorder, Reactive attachment disorder, Schizoid personality disorder, Educational Issues Delinquent and Borderline Intelligence have been associated with negative experiences of attachment.

The child suffers from mental damage When lack of maternal care is created due to mental illness of the mother or prolonged hospitalization of the child in institutions or death of the person of attachment,. Balbi initially thought that this damage is permanent and irreversible, but in revising his theories considered the time of separation, the type and extent of separation and the level of child safety feeling before the separation. Sadock (2006) introduced the pattern for babies who have long separated from their mother with the study of conducted researches on the infants. This pattern occurs during three phases.

It is usually visible from the first 1 month, when the baby is attached to a special attachment. The first stage of the protest is with concern that is specified by anxiety, crying, excessive activity and anger. When this protest does not produce an outcome and the mother does not return, the child enters the stage of despair. This stage is specified by withdrawal, physical symptoms, depressed faces, and lack of mobility. In cases where the separation is too long disappointment gives its place to disruption, the stage at which the child loses his/her response to the people. This stage represents a serious disturbance in the attachment of the mother of the child and may be the basis of future psychological problems. Breger (2009). As people who cannot make attachment of safety relationship to an adult , they usually find problem to establish a healthy relationship with peers, family members and others in adulthood and they will be subject to many problems. Hirshy & Wilkinson. (2010)

Responsive attachment disorder is one of the consequences of the lack of proper attachment formation. Saduk and Saduk (.)Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Text Revision / Edition 4 (DSM –IV-TR) and International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) have known responsive attachment disorder related to primary abortion and have known associated with uncontrolled behaviors

(Unmatched socialism) or inhibited (hearing more than normal way) (Minis, Green, Conner, Liew, Glasser & et al 2009). Response Attachment Disorder involves a disruptive and disproportionate social relationship in terms of age in most situations. This disorder is usually started before the age of 5, it is with the damaged care, such as neglecting the parents, abuse or inability to meet the child's physical and emotional needs. Frequent changes in primary care also prevent to form an attachment. (2010 Videbeck).

Inhibited form of responsive attachment disorder is specified without having the expected tendency to respond appropriately to social interactions involving excessive inhibition, anxiety or dysfunctional reactions. It is thought that this type of responsive attachment disorder, includes a social disorder tendencies, and the problem involves adjusting the emotions, as is associated with a low level of positive emotions, impulsivity, fear, and anxiety more than normal level. John Bolbi and his colleagues express the developmental stages of the sense of love and affection in the form of attachment theory and know love and affection cause of a feeling Safety, Healthy Connection, and Spirituality of the attempt and Exploration of Children. According to Zadeh Mohammadi (2010),: Bolbi (1973) and Ainsworth (1978) believed that the mental health of children is created by establishing warm and permanent warm-hearted relationships between the child and the mother or the person who substitutes for her.

Attachment is an emotional link that is relatively stable between a child and one or more people who are in actual and regular interaction with them. Ainsworth emphasizes Primary dependence is effective in reducing children's anxiety and enables the child to be distracted from the presence of his or her favorite person and searches the environment and to be curious. Referring to the Bolbi emphasis on warm and permanent maternal relationships, he generally knows needed the emotional experiences of secure attachment for mental health providing for a child. A lot of researches have been conducted on the relationship between attachment disorder and children's adaptation, including the impact of an attachment disorder in Psychological health

In the year (2007) by Ahadi et al., Who concluded from their research that the anxiety reduction is one of the acts of safety attachment style and avoiding and ambivalent styles show increased stress and concern. And they force an individual to use ineffective defenses methods. Therefore, Bolbi believes that in order to ensure the mental health of the child, it is necessary to establish warm and continuous relationships between child and his/her mother or who can deserves to be replaced. Relationships that are with the consent of both parties and both enjoy .Zadeh Mohammadi (2010)

In this research (safe and unsafe attachment), are studied as a dependent variable, than architecture style of the residence.



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present research is descriptive and a kind of correlation. The statistical population of the study included all students aged 7 to 12 years old in Yazd city who were 69474 people.

Considering the nature of the present study and the necessity of a systematic study of the interpretive power of two types of traditional and apartment architecture in predicting mental health of children, the statistical population of the present study was selected from the mentioned two architectural forms in Yazd city. The statistical sample in this research is based on the Morgan table was 218 students (95 boys and 113 girls) were selected from among 69474 people from two types of traditional and apartment architecture. Finally a number of questionnaires were excluded from the study due to a lack of response to more than 5% of all questions. As the number of samples resides in traditional homes were more than the sample living in apartment houses, due to the expected relationship between samples ages and dependent variables in research, two groups matched based on age. As a result, the samples were placed into two groups of 82 people, so the number of groups was also equal.

In this study, after the acquisition sufficient information about the construction of houses with two traditional and apartment's styles in Yazd then it was attempted to select the schools from districts that houses with two traditional and apartment's styles to be made at the shortest distance possible to control the more than before the variance caused by fault factors. After identifying these areas, two schools of girls and boys were selected from different schools in each district. Dividing the samples between two styles of the architecture had been based on the information obtained in the form of a demographic questionnaire, which had been contained separate questions related to the two traditional architectural and the apartment styles.

Thus, residents of traditional houses only responded to questions about traditional house properties. And residents of apartments responded only to questions about apartment houses. The traditional architecture components of this research (courtyard, water pool, garden, porch, light direction) had been located in children's homes. In this study, the questionnaire of attachment middle relations KCAQ Halprene and Kampenbrenng (2006) was used to measure the attachment style of children. Halprap and Kapenbrenng (2006) developed a questionnaire of attachment middle relationship with the goal of measuring the attachment of children in the middle age childhood. This tool is being answered by mothers. Intermediate Relationship Questionnaire of the attachment consists of 20 items; each item is being answered on a six-dimensional spectrum of always (5) to never (1). The original version of this tool had been included 36 items that the questionnaire makers analyzed the factor structure of tools using help of analyzing the factors by principal component analysis and varimax rotation. In this study, the criterion for extracting the slope of the - Scree plot - and the eigen value 5 was higher than one. In the study of Halprap and Kapenberg (2006) The results of the exploratory factor analysis of the questionnaire of middle relations of attachment showed that in this questionnaire, four factors of positive adjustment development (including 6 items with factor loads between 0.56 to 0.68), negative behaviors (including 6 items with factor loads between 0.50, 0.60 emotional reactivity (including 4 items with factor loads between 0.50 to 0.69), and finally, distancing from caregiver support ( of 4 items with factor loads between 0.58 and 0.68) explained 44% of the variance of the underlying attachment factor. Also in the study of Halperon and Kapenbrenng (2006), the initial reliability of this tool was obtained equal to 0.85 by using internal correlation and 0.83 by the method of two halves. The reliability of the mentioned tools was obtained 0.79 through the test-retest

method on 23 children. In the study of Halperon and Kapenbreg (2006), the values of internal consistency coefficients of positive adjustment development, negative behaviors, emotional reactivity and distancing from caregiver support were obtained 0.56, 0.65, 0.63 and 0.69, respectively. In this study, also the values of internal consistency coefficients of criteria's of positive adjustment development, negative behaviors, emotional reactivity and distancing from caregiver support were obtained 0.59, 0.65, 0.55 and 0.60 respectively. In the present study, after selecting areas of Yazd, where very few houses were made of houses with a traditional architectural and an apartment building styles, it was referred to girls 'and boys' schools located in areas far from each other. Subsequently, in each of the selected schools, the questionnaires were distributed among the parents in family training meetings in order to provide brief instruction on the purpose and explain how to complete the questionnaires within the next 15 to 20 minutes. Then, all the questionnaires were collected. After collecting data, data were analyzed using SPSS software. Findings of the demographic variables were matched to the age group by the expected relationship of age, as one of the important demographic variables, with the variables of the research (mental health), and the number of individuals in the groups was equaled before each analysis. The mean and standard deviation of age of participants after age matching by both groups have been presented in Table 2.

**Table 1 Descriptive indexes of participants' age in separation the groups**

group	number	minimum	maximum	mean	Standard deviation
Residence in residential house	82	5.06	12.11	8.48	1.9
Residence in apartment	82	5.03	12.06	8.42	1.9
total	164	5.03	12.11	8.45	1.9

**Table 2- the results of independent t test for comparing the age of two groups**

T test			F Levin test		variable
Significant level	Freedom degree	T value	Significant level	F value	
0.84	162	0.19	0.84	0.04	age

As the contents in Table 1 show, the value of F Levin are not significant, which indicates the establishment of the equality equation for the two group variances.

The result of t test also shows that t is not significant and there is no difference between the two groups in terms of age.

Therefore, the possible differences between the two groups in dependent variables cannot be attributed to age differences.

As Table 3 shows, the minimum and maximum age of the two groups is the same.

The average age of the group living in the traditional home had been 13.3

The average age of the group living in the apartment house had been 11.3. Of course, in the section inferential statistics, the significance of the age difference of the two groups will be examined by appropriate statistical test. Another important demographic variable in this research was from the educational level, the frequency of which has been presented in the participants of the two groups in Table 3.

**Table-3 Frequency of educational levels in the participants of the two groups**

group	class						
	Pre primary school	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	total
Residence in houses with traditional architecture	7	12	16	5	7	35	82
Residence in apartments	7	12	13	12	7	31	82
total	14	24	29	17	14	66	164

As it is shown in Table 8, the distribution of the frequency of different educational levels is closely related to the two groups.

**Table 4. The results of the chi-square test for comparing the frequency of educational levels in the two groups**

variable	Chi –square value	Freedom degree	Significant level
education	3.43	5	0.63

Regarding the result of, the chi-square test in Table 1 it is specifies that the amount of chi squares is not significant and the distribution of the frequency of educational levels in the two groups has no significant difference. Therefore, the possible differences between the two groups in the main variables of the research cannot be attributed to their differences at the educational level

First comparison: Is the attachment of children living in traditional-style houses different with the attachment of children living in apartment buildings?

In this study, t-test for independent groups was used to compare the attachment style of children. In this section descriptive indicators of research variables are presented in two groups. At first, indexes related to the attachment middle questionnaire are reported that includes four subscales. These indicators have been presented in Table 5.

**Table 5. Mean and standard deviations of the subscales of the relationship middle attachment questionnaire in two groups**

group	positive adjustment development		emotional reactivity		Negative behaviors		distancing from caregiver support	
	mean	Standard deviation	mean	Standard deviation	mean	Standard deviation	mean	Standard deviation
Residence in traditional house	13.26	2.9	4.26	2.4	1.41	1.2	1.7	1.6
Residence in apartment	12.64	3.1	4.85	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.56	1.9
total	12.95	3	4.56	2.2	1.74	2.2	2.12	1.8

To answer this question, the independent t test was calculated for the four subscales of the intermediate attachment test, which has been presented in Table 1.

**Table 6: Independent t-test results to compare attachment between two groups**

T test			F Levin test		variable
Significant level	Freedom degree	T value	Significant level	F value	
0.18	162	1.32	0.83	0.04	positive adjustment development
0.1	162	-1.64	0.44	0.59	emotional reactivity
0.05	162	-2	0.07	3.44	Negative behaviors
0.01	154.62	-3.1	0.02	5.42	distancing from caregiver support

The results of Table 1 show that the equality assumption of variances is established for the first three subscales, but not for the fourth subscale, which in this sub-scale, corrected freedom degree amount has been used to calculate t. T values are significant for the subscale of negative behaviors and distancing from caregiver support that shows a significant difference between the two groups in these two subscales. By referring to the two means of two groups, it is specified that the group living in traditional architecture houses have obtained lower grades than the group living in apartment buildings in negative behaviors and distancing from caregiver support.

Therefore, in relation to the first-level level comparison, it is concluded that the attachment of children residing in homes with traditional architecture in two above dimensions is higher than the children living in apartment buildings.

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The findings of this research showed that children aged 7 to 12 years living in Iranian traditional Iranian homes reported the safety attachment more than children aged 7 to 12 years livings in apartments. By studying the results obtained from the statistical analysis, it seems that the semantic aspects of architecture in the forming the cognitive and perceptual foundations have an amazing effect. Comparing the attachment of children living in traditional-style homes with children who live in apartment houses show that for the subscale of negative behaviors and distancing from caregiver support, the values of t state significant difference that children living in traditional architecture houses have lower scores than children living in apartment buildings in incidence negative behaviors and distancing from caregiver support.

Therefore, it is possible to say that children living in houses with traditional architecture have a secure attachment more than children in apartment houses, or children living in apartment buildings are more likely suffering than those living in traditional architectural houses from insecure attachment. Due to the close economic and cultural situation in the samples, the cause of the difference can be in the lifestyle of the two groups .and since architecture provides the living container and it is the life style. It is necessary to explain the obtained difference.

Considering the differences between traditional and apartment architecture and the possibility of establishing more healthy interpersonal relationships in traditional homes.

So Erick Frome (2006) suggests that the feeling of communication, love, attention, participation, and solidarity with others as a radical need arises.

Findings of the research can be concluded that the different spaces that are available in this house allow children that reduce the effect of tensions and stress by moving in these spaces and drain their energy. In this way, management creates in positive and negative emotions setting and this can have a profound effect on mother-child interactions, but in small apartment buildings due to the lack of suitable spaces then movement of tensions between people at home is constantly transmitted to each other, and in this case children are most likely to receive the emotions of the surrounding people.

This is in line with the eagerness demanded by Erick Frome. As Jahanbakhsh (2012) states in his research that according to the view of Bolbi (1973), which requires a warm and intimate relationship between her/his mother or her/his successor in strengthening secure attachment. This necessity at traditional homes due to the presence of different spaces, traditional ones can be the cornerstone of creating a secure attachment, that this necessity cannot be realized in a limited and small space.

On the other hand, the worldview of the unity of the orbit governing traditional architecture can provide security and relaxation in mother-child interactions makes it possible to create warm and close relationships more and better by the symbolic influence of its elements. It

seems that this matter has role in the formation and consolidation safety attachment. In practice, the water pond in the traditional homes is the center to attract the attention of Individuals, especially children, approach the pond at least once or twice during the day, and by looking at it and contact the water it provides peace and security. It seems if children are affected by a stressful reaction, they will feel jolly by taking shelter and dipping hands in the water and watching the movement of the water. Possibly a soft water movement can provide a psychological refreshment and a pleasant feel for them. Reduce their stress and increasing concern, playing with red fish in the pond is a joyful motive and enjoyable experiences. Bing a pool of water in the yard besides having a lot of semantic and visual messages can be a good excuse to attract parental partnerships, as well as the unity and intimacy can be established between individuals that can be very effective in the formation of safety attachment. Regarding the effect of the courtyard and the pattern of attachment in traditional homes that have water pond and garden, Stirling 1996 made an interesting comment: "The roofs of Iranian homes can be understood as the roof of the sky and if we notice that these roofs have special sunset and summer nights, the yards are empty spaces that can be deployed there.

". This look is similar to Ardalan's (2001) view that the movement of the inhabitants of the house ends to the yard, where the sky is its roof, and even If the inhabitants of the house are in the wardrobe of the house, they will still have a visual relationship with the courtyard and its elements (garden, pond, and sky).residents of the home.

From the look Stirling courtyard is a space that was covered with a lazuli dome of the sky, such a space creates symbolic link between the earth and the sky that it is important center to create unity with the universe or ecosystem and its elements and components. The symbolic aspects of this are undeniable. it seems that the availability of such a spacious space makes it possible for children to feel safe and connect the mind with nature and the whole being and it creates the integrity and the sense of safety necessary for mental health in his/her mind and forms the attachment feeling. Thus, the most natural field for improving the mental health of individuals is provided. It can be said that human in joining with the whole universe reaches to integrity and unity and It is in this form obtains mental health. This is consistent with the theory of Zadeh Mohammadi (2010), which has the feeling of unity and unity necessary for mental health. And also corresponds to the Taheri 's (2010) Peace Theory. Given the above comments, we can come to the conclusion that the type of architecture must fit this human need. In addition, the courtyard provides intimate refreshment for the leisure of family members. And the possibility of reduction the interpersonal conflicts are created and the context for establishing peace with each other is formed in the family. But about the "building direction" index, which determines the amount of indoor climate in having the natural light (sun). Light that was measured with directional index of building direction in this study is introduced by Bolkhari (2009) in physics of building as the main axis of aesthetics. Light in terms of the semantic is expression of metaphysics and physics. All this justifies is emphasis on the traditional architecture on the direction of the building towards the Qiblah, in this case, the house is exposed to light with different rays of the morning and evening until the last hours of the day as well as the use of sunlight at home.

According to the obtained statistical results, children living in apartment buildings have reported more insecure attachment symptoms in describing this achievement to the effects of apartment buildings:

Rapaport (2012) has presented a culture-oriented theorist against a materialistic look at the architecture and emphasis and economic aspects of the book "The Culture and the Form of the House"

His main hypothesis is that the shape of the house is not the result of physical forces or of any other single cause, but also is a result of the socio-cultural factors.

That these cultural forces affect many of our behaviors in life, Wishes, dress type, study, lifestyle, interior architecture, type of food, and all are under the influence of these forces. In the contemporary period, for a variety of reasons, changes in the housing pattern have been made by a large number of people. Apartment units 50 to 60 meter wide surface made this small area not even suitable for the lives of two people, which has the great effect of the interactions of individuals.. And gradually it became popular instead of hospitality. And residents acted to change their behavior towards the guest. As a result, Interactions reduce that could have been joyful and expanding the sense of security especially for children, and the home environment became frustrating and overwhelming. And children, in addition to being barred from having fun at family parties, did not have enough space to skip and play. By reducing interactions and socializing in the family provides areas for the formation of unsafe attachment in children. In the end, we can explain the effect of traditional Iranian architecture apartment concluded that the traditional structural features of the traditional architecture, including balance, proportion, light and symbols of unity, ultimately provides feeling of unity and cohesion in the inhabitants, unites the mind that expands a sense of peace and security and convergence in the family and possibility of verbal communication and helps to form a secure attachment. Solidarity and the co-existence of family members while contributing to solving interpersonal conflicts, can provide a platform for insight enhancement and bring people's perspective closer together and to establish and consolidate peace between individuals.

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