

Sensory Evaluation of Korean and Japanese Students on Check —Three-Color Combination—

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In order to investigate sensory evaluation of Korean and Japanese students on check, as for three colors(blues, red and yellow system) of the checks with three-color scheme of combining deep, neutral and pale same color systems, each of 12 samples was made regularly, and their characteristics of visual evaluation by SD method were compared and investigated. The results were abstained as follows,

1. As to the relation of the relative lightness and the relative chroma for the 12 samples (within a same-color system) of the plaids, the blue and red systems showed high correlation, but in the yellow system, no correlation was observed. The blue system showed a positive correlation, and the red system showed a negative correlation. In this way, the difference of the attributes of colors was observed according to the color system, this is similar tendencies as for two-color combination, we wrote a paper before.
2. By using the SD method, the difference of image evaluation of Korean and Japanese students was showed many items. Korean students evaluated clear the difference by the color systems(blue, red and yellw) about brightness of the sensory evaluation, but Japanese students evaluated similarly on red and yellow system.
3. Correlation between the relative lightness, relative chroma and deepness of the sensory evaluation was showed high correlation both Korean and Japanese students. Deepness of the sensory evaluation was affected by simple factor(relative lightness, relative chroma).
4. As for No. 423(three-color combination) of the pattern which was used pale color, the difference of image evaluation of Korean and Japanese students was little in the blue system rather than red and yellow system.

Reference

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체크 무늬에 관한 한·일 학생의 이미지 평가 — 3색 배색의 경우 —

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체크무늬에 대한 한·일 학생의 이미지 평가를 조사하기 위해서 同色系の 濃・中・淡色을 사용한 3색 배색 체크무늬 12종류(各 赤・青・黃系)을 규칙적으로 제작해 SD法에 의한 시각 평가를 비교 검토하였다.

그 결과, 다음과 같은 것을 말할 수 있다.

1. 체크 試料(同色内)에 대한 상대명도와 상대채도의 관계에서, 靑・赤系는 높은 상관성(相關性)을 나타내지만, 상대명도의 범위가 적은 黃系에서는 상관성(相關性)이 보이지 않는다. 靑系는 正(+)의 상관, 赤系는 負(-)의 상관을 나타내, 色系에 의한 色의 속성(屬性)의 차이가 보여졌다. 이것은 이미 발표한 2색 배색(濃・淡色)에서도 같은 경향이었다.
2. SD法の 결과, 한·일 학생의 이미지 평가의 차이가 보여지는 항목이 많았고, 그중에서도 「밝음」에 대해, 한국학생은 色系(赤・靑・黃系)에 의한 평가의 차이를 확실히 구분하고 있었지만, 赤・黃系の 試料에 대한 평가의 차이가 작고 비슷한 경향을 나타내었다.
3. 色系別로 계산한 상대명도, 상대채도와 관능항목(官能項目)간의 상관성은 한·일 모두 「색의 진함」에 대해 상관성을 나타내 다른 항목보다는 상대명도, 상대채도 등 단순한 요인이 영향을 미치고 있다는 것을 알 수 있다.
4. 淡色이 많이 사용된 No. 423 試料(3色 배색)에 대해 靑系の 한·일 간의 이미지의 차이는 赤・黃系보다 작다.

참고문헌

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