

## Redecoration and Room Makeover Tendencies by Students

Yasmin Zainul Mochtar\*<sup>1</sup>, Prasetyo Wahyudie<sup>2</sup>, Susy Budi Astuti<sup>3</sup>, Lea Kristina Anggraeni<sup>4</sup>, Anggra Ayu Rucitra<sup>5</sup>, Onna Anieqo Tanadda<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup>Departemen Desain Interior, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia

Correspondence Author

\*yasmin.zainul@its.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

This research was conducted by using the result of a practical examination for the Home Décor enrichment class in the Interior Design Department. 100 Undergraduate students consisting of interior design students and non-interior design students were each assigned to redecorate or makeover one specific room or spot within their home. The students were asked to provide before and after pictures of the room that they had redecorated. A quantitative study method is used in this research. The result pictures from the assignment are then observed one by one and put in a digital questionnaire and deducted as data. This study aims to observe the tendencies of redecorating and room makeover, to see how much of these redecorating and makeover tendencies would affect the result of the redecorated room. The research shows that an optimum redecoration and makeover results from a combination of change in both interior elements (interior shaper i.e. walls, flooring, ceiling; and interior filler i.e. furniture, accessories), reorganizing positions of interior elements (i.e furniture) and also adding or removing items from the room.

**Keywords:** *Redecoration, Room Makeover, Interior Design, Home Decor*

### INTRODUCTION

The Home Décor class was an optional class to be chosen by students from any department who wish to learn more about Home Décor. The class discusses the basic home décor and design. As a final test, each student was assigned to redecorate their room or spot within their house. The enrichment classes consist of students from the interior design department and also from the non-interior design department. The data was taken in three years. This study aims to observe the tendencies of redecorating and room makeover, to see how much of these redecorating and makeover tendencies would affect the result of the redecorated room.

### PREVIOUS RESEARCH OR RELATED STUDY

Home is a private space where one can express themselves through home-making of their surrounding. Personalisation allows homeowners to give some touch of unique expression individually and even as a group (Lawrence 1987, Rapoport 1981, Brown & Werner 1985, Giuliani et al. 1988, Bentley et al. 1985). The relationship between interior elements and user emotions is generated through the atmosphere of interior space. the use of colour, shape and surroundings affect the atmosphere of the interior space and shape the character of the interior user (Chressetianto 2013). Regarding home décor, many people choose to make their decorations on their own. The DIY phenomenon became popular because it gave the maker a deeper meaning to the craft they created. Moreover, the maker also feels more appreciative of their environment and feels freer (Alimin 2019). However, studies have also shown that DIY products tend to be seen with a plus point only by those who make the product and not by others who are not involved with making the product (Norton et al 2012).

### METHODS

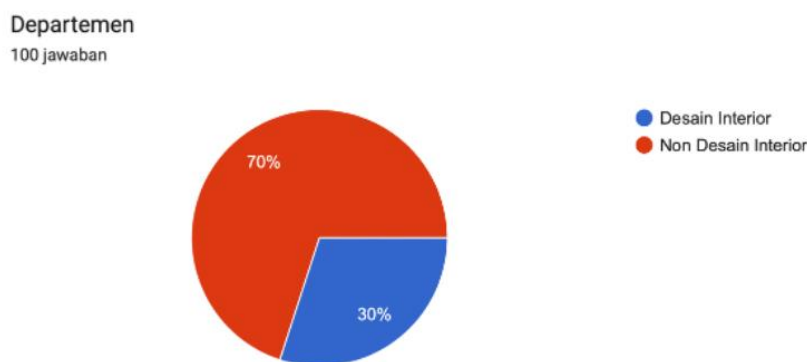
A quantitative study method is used in this research. The students were asked to provide before and after pictures of the room that they had redecorated. The result pictures from the

assignment are then observed one by one and put in a digital questionnaire and deducted as data. 100 assignments were observed, consisting of 30 students from the interior design department and 70 from the non-interior design department.

## FINDINGS

### A. Data

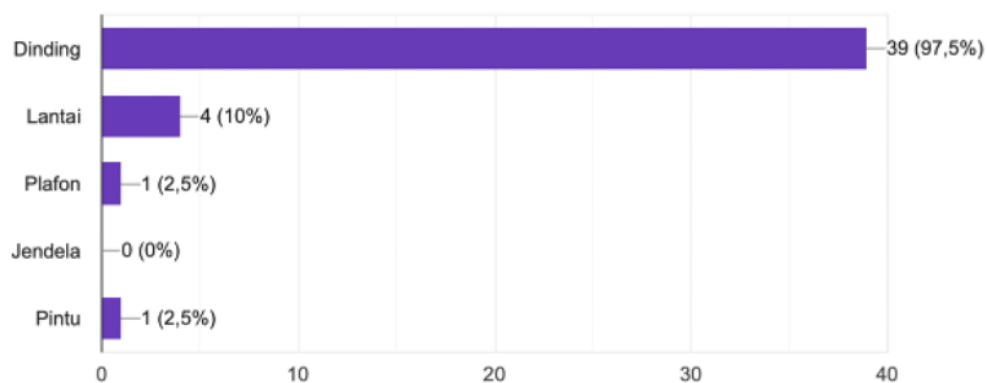
The distribution of the research questionnaire was carried out to 100 students of the Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology (ITS) Surabaya who redecorated the room. Respondents were divided into 2 categories, as many as 70% or 70 respondents were students majoring in Non-Interior Design, and 30% or 30 respondents are students majoring in interior design.



**Figure 1.** Respondents  
Source: Author 2022

### B. Physical Change

Pembentuk Ruang  
40 jawaban



**Figure 2.** Changed interior element: Interior shaper.  
Source: Author 2022

From a total of 100 respondents, 40 respondents made physical changes to the room when redecorating. Of the 40 people, 97.5% or 39 respondents made physical changes to the walls. 10% Or 4 respondents made physical changes to the floor, 2.5% or 1 respondent made physical changes to the ceiling, and 2.5% or 1 respondent made physical changes to the door.

Perubahan pada pembentuk ruang

36 jawaban

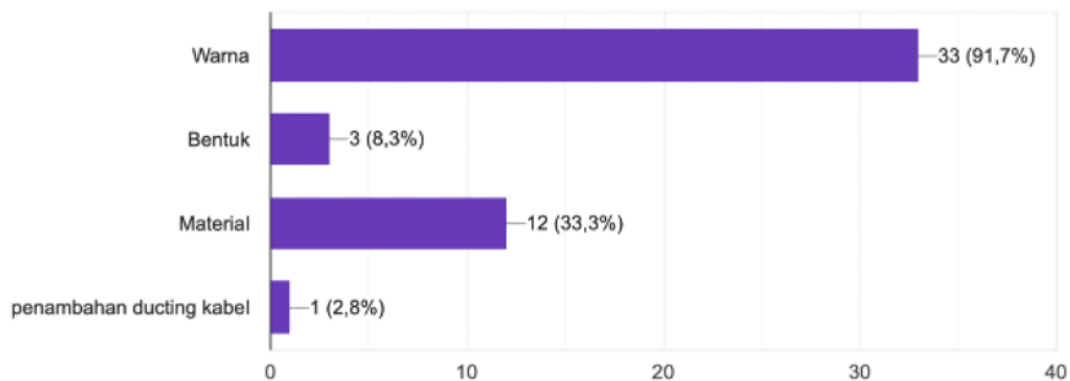


Figure 3. Change in interior shaper

Source: Author 2022

From the results of the questionnaire, there were no respondents who made physical changes to the windows. Of the 36 respondents who answered this question, a total of 91.7% or 33 respondents made colour changes to the physical shape of the space. 8.3% or 3 respondents made changes in terms of shape in forming the space and as many as 33.3% or 12 respondents made changes in terms of material in forming space. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents made physical changes to the interior shaper by changing the colour.

Pengisi Ruang

59 jawaban

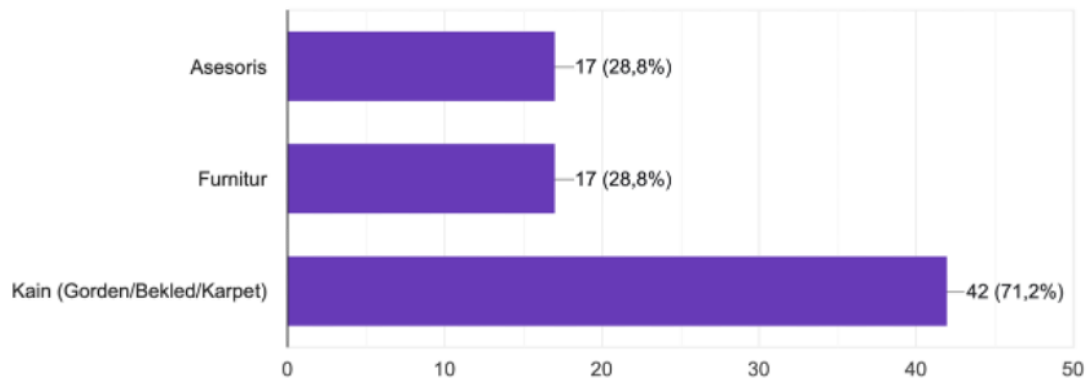


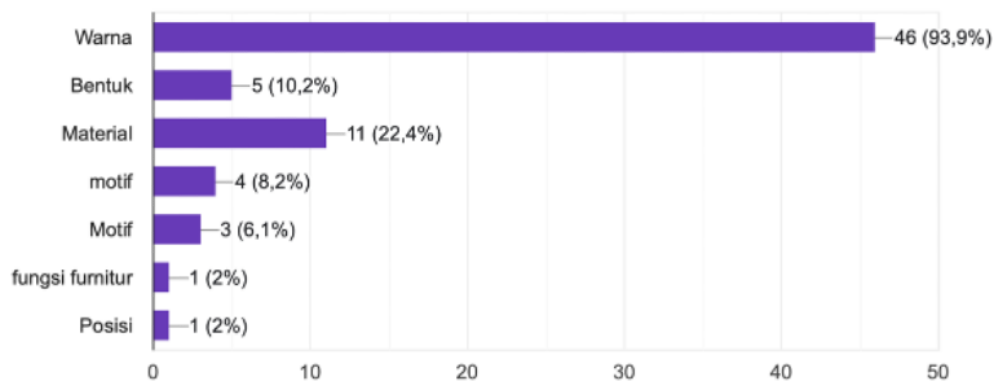
Figure 4. Changed interior element: Interior filler.

Source: Author 2022

A total of 59 respondents in the questionnaire made physical changes to the room filler, where as many as 28.8% or 17 respondents made physical changes to the accessories, 28.8% or 17 respondents made physical changes to the furniture, and as many as 71.2% or 42 respondents made physical changes to the fabric (Curtains/Upholstery/Rugs). It can be concluded that the majority of respondents made physical changes to the fabric (Curtains/Upholstery/Rugs) in the room during redecoration.

**Perubahan pada pengisi ruang**

49 jawaban



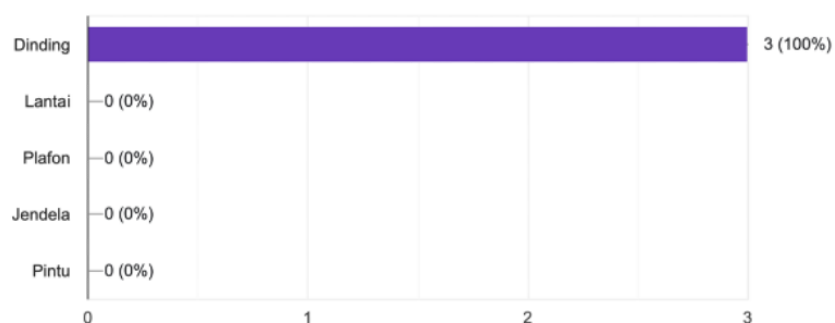
**Figure 5.** Change in interior filler.  
 Source: Author 2022

As many as 46 or 93% of the total 49 respondents made physical changes to the space filler through the colour aspect. In addition, 10.2% or 5 respondents made physical changes to space filler through aspects of form, 22.4% or 11 respondents made physical changes to space filler through material aspects, 14.3% or 7 respondents made physical changes to space fillers through motifs, and as many as 2% or 1 respondent made changes by making changes to the function of the furniture and the position of the furniture. Similar to the physical changes in the shape of the space, changes through the colour aspect also make up the majority of the changes encountered when making changes to the space filler by the respondents.

**C. Position Change**

**Pembentuk Ruang**

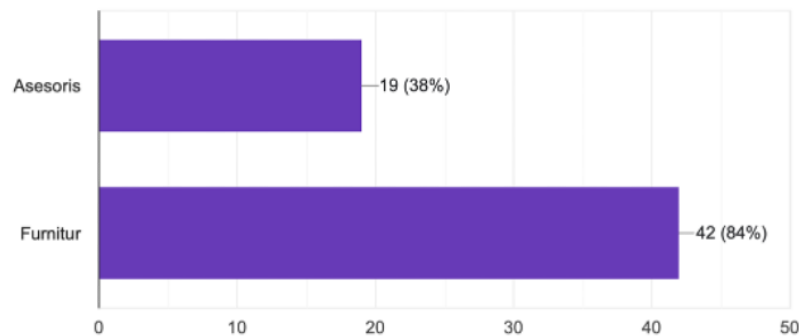
3 jawaban



**Figure 6.** Change in interior shaper position.  
 Source: Author 2022

From a total of 100 respondents, there are only 3 respondents who made changes to the position of the room shaper when doing the redecoration. Of the 3 people, as much as 100% made changes to the position on the wall. There were no respondents who made changes to the position of the floor, ceiling, windows, and doors in the room during the redecoration.

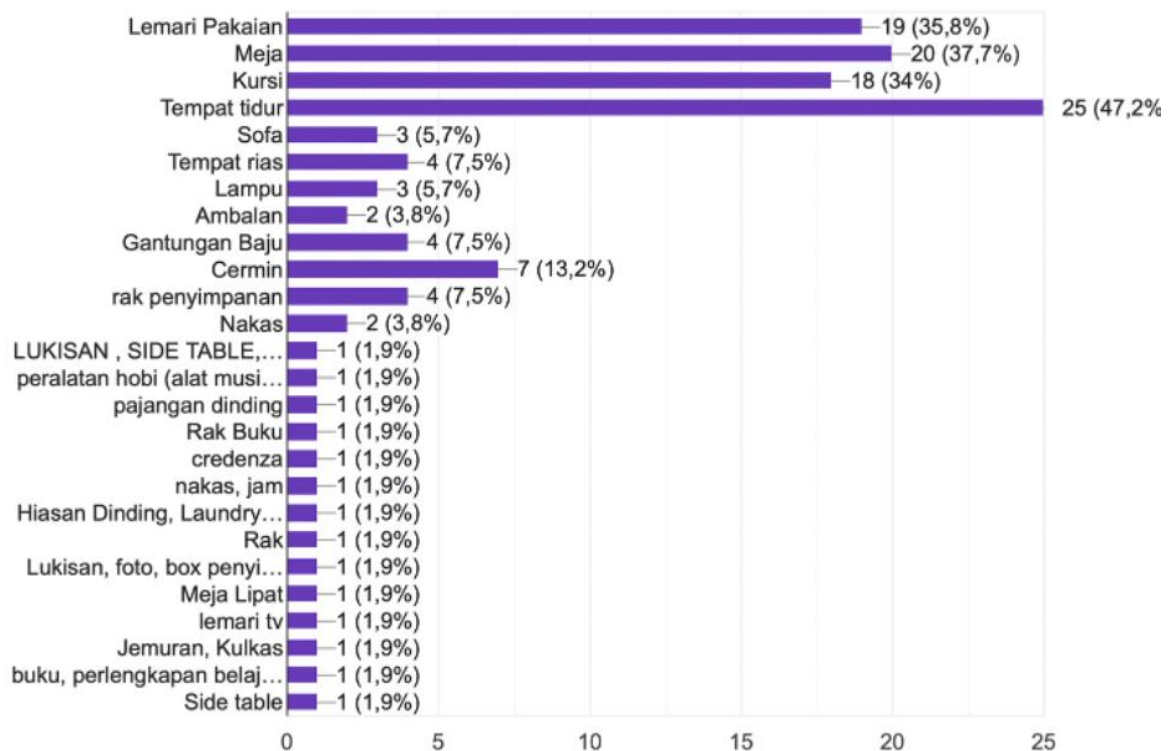
Pengisi Ruang  
50 jawaban



**Figure 7.** Change in interior filler position  
Source: Author 2022

The results of the questionnaire illustrate that the respondents are more likely to change the position of the space filler, where as many as 50 respondents make changes to the position of the space filler when redecorating. As many as 38% or 19 people made changes to the position of the room accessories and as many as 84% or 42 people made changes to the position of the furniture.

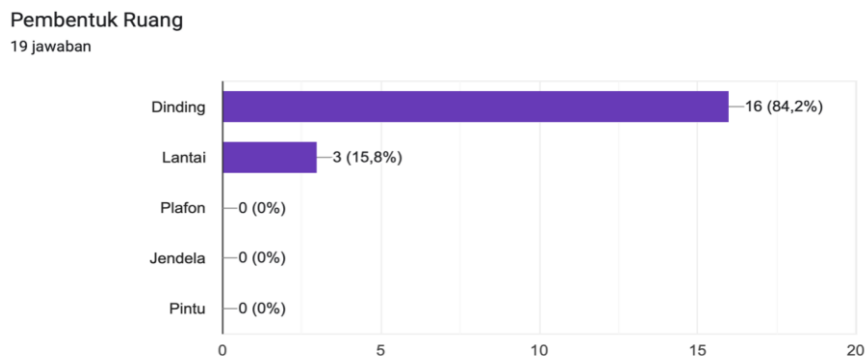
Posisi yang dirubah  
53 jawaban



**Figure 8.** Change in interior filler position  
Source: Author 2022

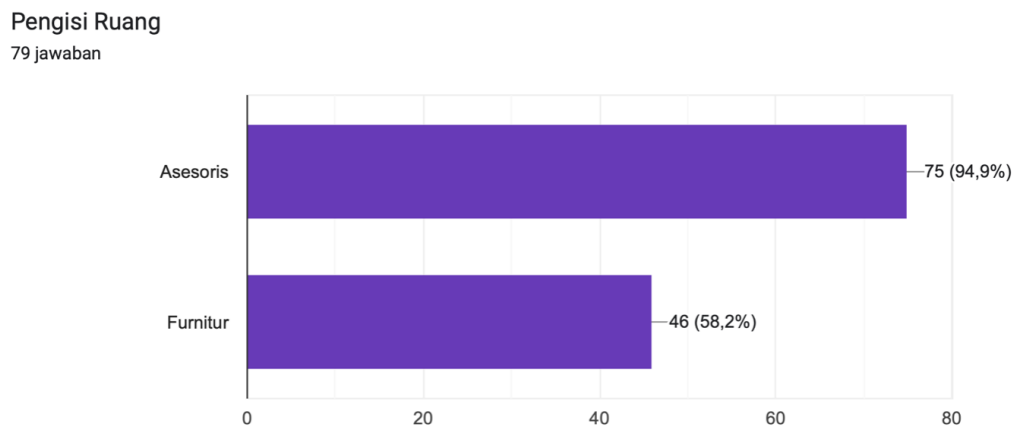
The interior filler that changed position in the redecoration also varied, which included wardrobes (35.8%), tables (37.7%), chairs (34%), beds (47.2%), sofas (5, 3%). 7%), makeup area (7.5%), lamps (5.7%), shelves (3.8%), clothes hangers (7.5%), mirrors (13.2%), storage shelves (7.5), and nightstands (3.8%). Another 26.6% includes accessories and furniture such as paintings, hobby equipment, electronics, and other items.

#### D. Addition



**Figure 9.** Addition to interior shaper  
 Source: Author 2022

Out of a total of 100 respondents, 19 respondents made an addition to the interior shaper during the redecoration. Of the 19 respondents, as many as 84.2% or 16 respondents added an interior shaper for the wall and 15.8% or 3 respondents added an interior shaper on the floor. And none of the respondents made additional space forming on the ceiling, windows, and doors in the room when redecorating. It can be concluded that the addition of an interior shaper is often done in the form of walls/partitions.



**Figure 10.** Addition to room.  
 Source: Author 2022

At the time of room redecoration, 94.9% or 75 respondents added accessories, and 58.2% or 46 respondents had added furniture to the room. It can be seen that the majority of students add room accessories when redecorating their rooms.

Pengisi ruang yang ditambahkan

94 jawaban

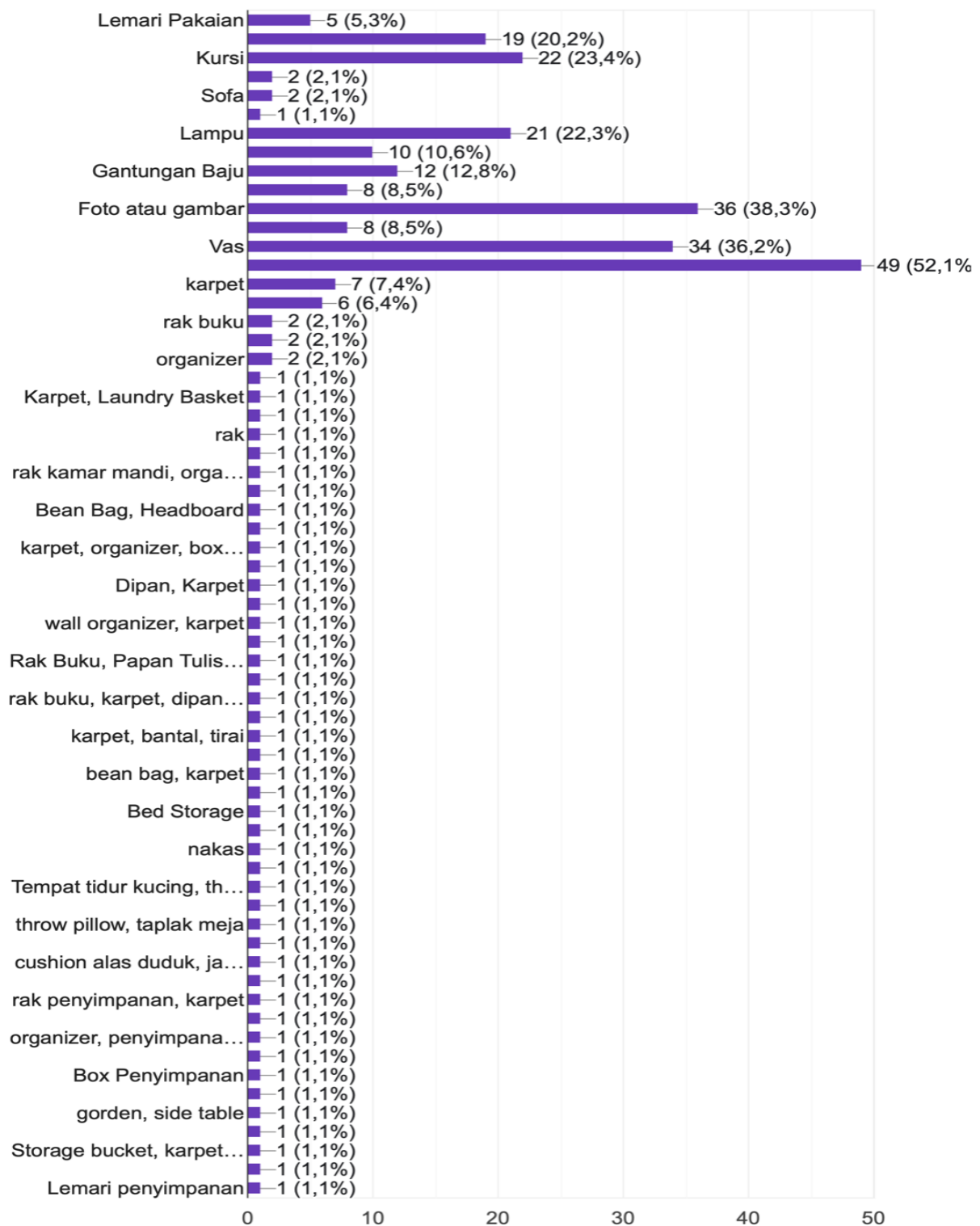
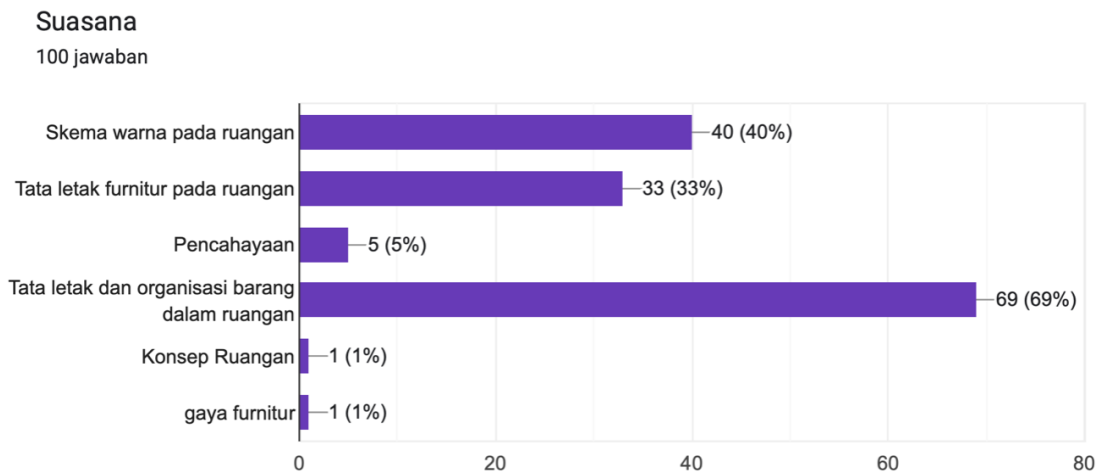


Figure 11. Interior filler addition to room

Source: Author 2022

The largest addition of interior filler when decorating a room is decorative elements 52,1%, photos or pictures as much as 38.3%, vases as much as 36,2%, lamps as much as 22,3%, chairs as much as 23,4%, tables as much as 20,2%, cloth hangers as much as 12,8% and an additional singular shelf 10,5%. The rest consist of bookshelves, organizers and aesthetic elements and furniture such as nightstands, fabrics and blackboards.

### E. Significant Change in Object



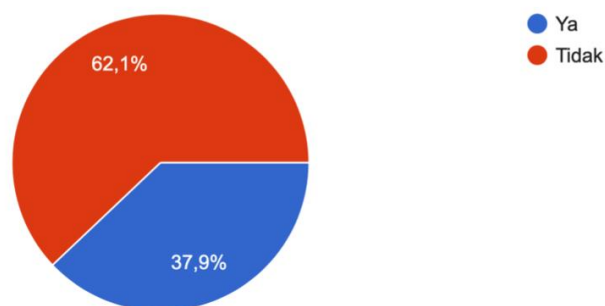
**Figure 12.** Significant change in interior

Source: Author 2022

From a total of 100 respondents, a very significant change in the atmosphere of the room was felt by 69% or 69 respondents who changed the layout and organization of items in the room, 40% or 40 respondents who had changed the colour scheme of the room, 33% or 33 respondents who changed the layout furniture in the room, 5% or 5 respondents who have changed the atmosphere through lighting, and 1% or 1 respondent who changed the concept of the room and the style of furniture.

Apakah ada pengisi interior yang dihilangkan dari dalam ruangan yang telah diredekorasi.

87 jawaban



**Figure 13.** Removed interior fillers.

Source: Author 2022



The results of the questionnaire showed that the majority of the students had removed some interior filler in the redecorated space, that is, out of 87 respondents, 62.1% of the students had removed some interior filler when 37-redecorating the room and 37.9% did not remove the interior filler.

Pengisi Interior yang dihilangkan

37 jawaban

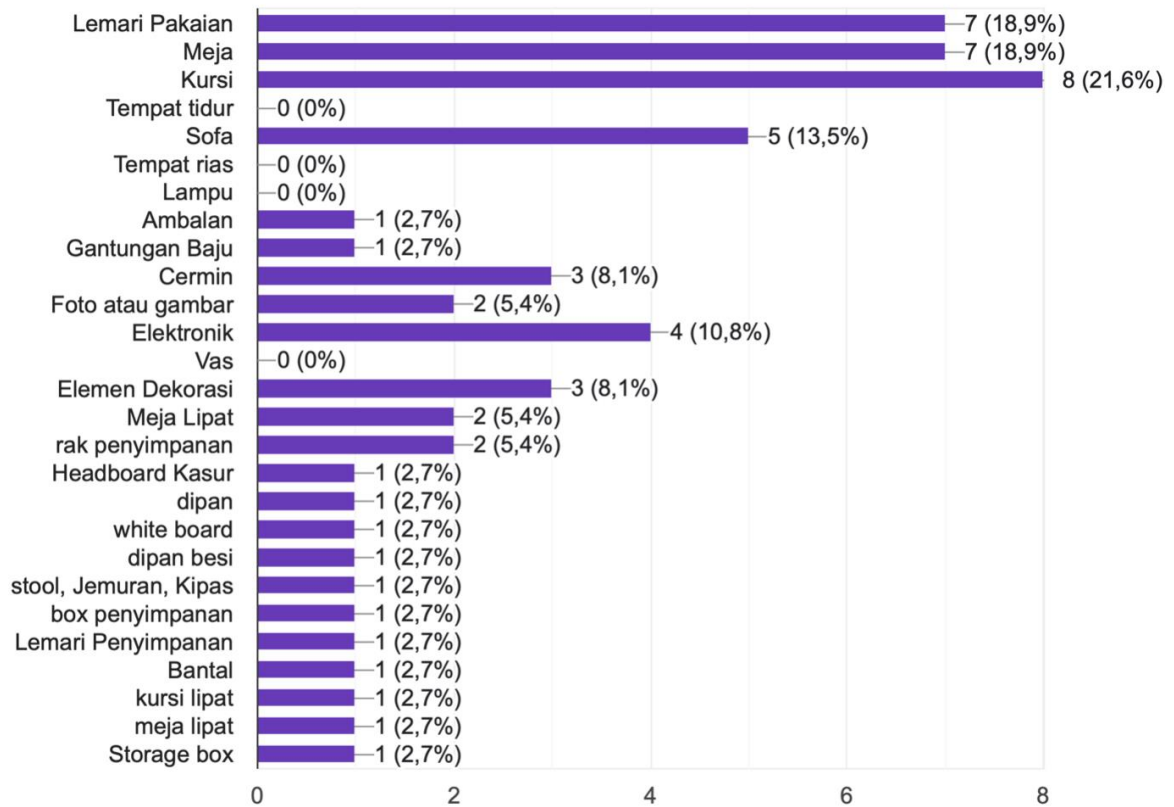


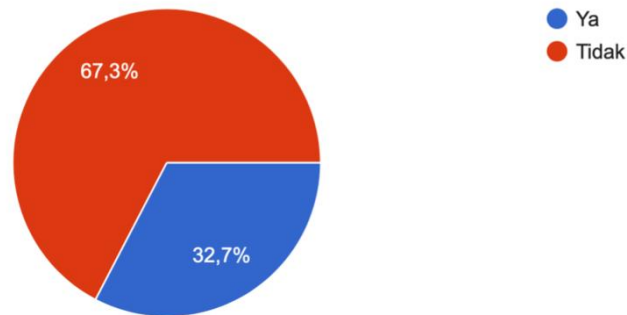
Figure 14. Interior fillers removed

Source: Author 2022

The details from the results of the questionnaire show that as many as 21.6% or 8 respondents have removed the chair, 18.9% or 7 respondents removed the wardrobe and table, 13.5% or 5 respondents removed the sofa, 10.8% or 4 respondents removed electronic items, 8.1% or 3 respondents answered mirrors, 5.4% & or 2 respondents had removed photos or pictures, folding tables and storage shelves, and another 35.1% who removed accessories or furniture from the room, such as whiteboard, pillow, electric fan, drying rack, and storage box.

Ada objek yang dibuat sendiri /DIY?

98 jawaban



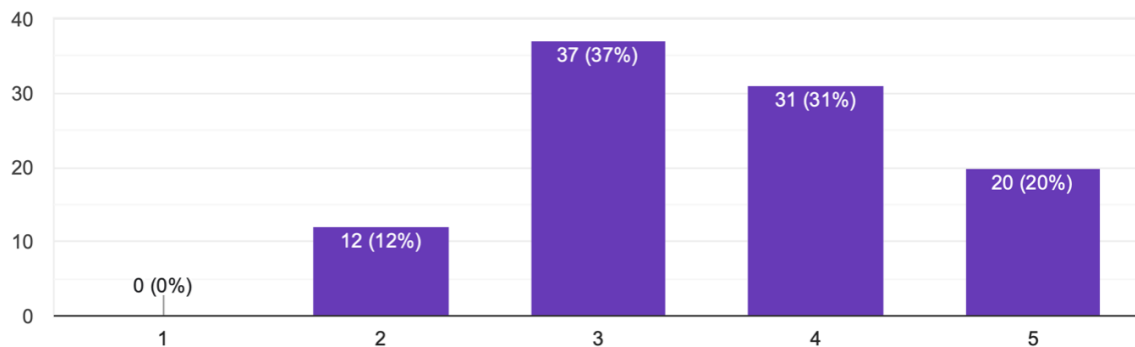
**Figure 15.** DIY objects

Source: Author 2022

Of 98 respondents, respondents tend to make their objects or do Do-It-Yourself in redecorating the room. 67.3% of respondents did DIY, while 32.7% did not decorate the room with objects made themselves.

Perubahan antara before dan after.

100 jawaban



**Figure 16.** Difference of before and after

Source: Author 2022

With the measurement scale method of the Likert scale, these variables can be indicated and become a reference or benchmark for the instrument, using numbers 1 to 5. A value of 1 means "Nothing has changed" and a value of 5 means "Very changed".

From this analysis, 37% were assessed on the statement (3) "Quite changed", 31% with the statement (4) "Changed", 20% stated (5) "Very changed", 12% stated (2) "slightly changed" and 0% stated nothing has changed. The results of the change in space from 100 respondents can be concluded that there are many respondents who have changed the room enough or decorated the room enough, and there are no respondents who have not changed at all.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Result of Interior Design Student

*Before*

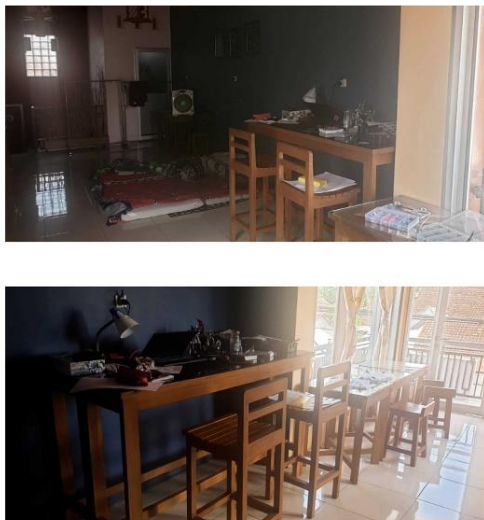


*After*

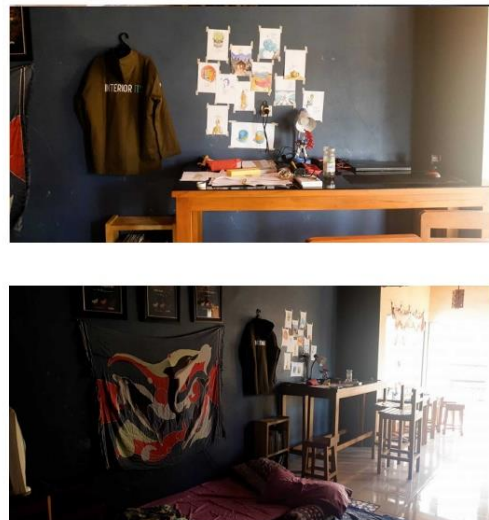


**Figure 17.** Difference of before and after: Room interior design student 1  
Source: Author 2022

*Before*



*After*



**Figure 18.** Difference of before and after: Room interior design student 2.  
Source: Author 2022

**B. Result of Non-Interior Design Student**

*Before*



*After*



**Figure 19.** Difference of before and after: Room non interior design student 1  
Source: Author 2022

*Before*



*After*



**Figure 20.** Difference of before and after: Room non interior design student 2  
Source: Author 2022

After making a selection of the 10 optimum and 10 non-optimal redecorations from both interior design and non-interior design students. From the observation from the before and after pictures, it was found that those redecorations that are classified as optimal are those of the non-interior design students. They tend to make more significant changes compared to the results of interior design students. These changes include physical changes, positions, and additions, which result in changes in the atmosphere and function of the room. The results of observations of the final results of the room redecoration of non-interior design students are also more likely to make physical changes than the result of interior design students.

On the other hand, interior design students tend to only make changes to the position and make additions, but not by making physical changes. Thus, the final result of interior design student redecoration only shows differences in layout and not differences in impressions and overall atmosphere in the room.

In the results of the redecoration which were classified as not optimal, the majority came from non-interior design students, where as many as 9 out of 10 respondents were non-interior design students. The results of the redecorations that were categorized as non-optimal results, the majority were due to the results of the redecorations that did not show significant changes. The results of the redecoration tend to only make changes to small aspects such as accessories (paintings, photos, books) and/or fabrics, rearrange items in the room, and change positions. Thus, the results of the redecoration do not change the initial impression or atmosphere of the room.

## **CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that the results of the redecoration that are categorized as optimal tend to make physical changes to the space filler (furniture, accessories) and space shaper (walls, floor, ceiling), change of positioning, removal or addition to the room, thus creating a new impression and atmosphere in the entire room. Meanwhile, the results of the redecoration which are categorized as not optimal tend to only change the position and if there are any changes, it is an insignificant change, so the results of the room before the redecoration and after the redecoration are not much different.

Regarding the results with the tendency of non-interior design students who create more optimal results than interior design students, there is no concrete reason behind this phenomenon. This can occur due to the euphoria or interest of each student who meets a new subject which is a subject that is different from the respondent's major. However, further research could be conducted considering the motivation and demographics of the respondents.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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