Abstract

This study was conducted to clarify the cause of another transformation of the mall, as its transformation not only requires movement (rambling) or encounters of people, but it also requires various intelligent manipulations, and pursues space layout for amenity. In other words, the process of transformation of the mall involves transformation from a space that avoids encounters with social members and ritualizes movement (rambling), into the space of rambling (movement) that encourages encounters with different social members, and the purchase of goods while taking a walk. The second step of the transformation requires various intelligent manipulations, and creates amenity. Also, this process of transformation is interpreted using the concept of Romedi Passini's Wayfinding Theory, Amos Rapoport's Space Transformation Theory, Christian Norberg-Schulz's Setting-into-work, and the Semiosis of C.S. Peirce or C. Morris.

Keywords: mall; shopping mall; rambling activity; wayfinding; setting-into-work; semiosis; Victor Gruen

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In his *A Study on the Types of Shopping Mall*, Baek classified the mall space into 8 types, based on the two factors of external approach (entrance), and connectivity of interior space (movement) (Fig.1.). These 8 mall spaces are compared to the two indicators that Bill Hillier and Julienne Hanson pointed out as the representation of social characteristics of buildings, indicating that Gruen-type malls that are horizontally separated from their surroundings, and with plans spreading circulation, are spaces that ritualize rambling and movement. In other words, malls are in the process of transformation, from the Gruen-type enclosed malls planned in the 50s, that interfere with rambling and ritualize movement, to the open malls that emerged in the 70s, that encourage rambling and various movements. But, since the emergence of open malls for rambling and movement in the 70s, other types of malls have been planned, which combine enclosed malls and open malls, for a certain level of exclusivity and movement.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

Hillier defined the spatial consideration (approach) of the exterior, and the connectivity (movement) of the interior space as each type, and pointed out that the buildings planned as a combination of interior and exterior types represent social characteristics. In other words, the social characteristics of depth and accessibility are represented by the combination of two types of exterior approach - symmetric and asymmetric - and two types of interior connectivity - distributed and nondistributed. According to Hillier, the open malls planned since the 70s indicate the characteristics of the non-corresponding and shallow type, to encourage encounters with other social members and rambling, and to give the option to move. On the other hand, the enclosed malls suggested by Gruen in the 50s indicate the characteristics of corresponding and deep type, to avoid encounters and rambling, and ritualize...
movements. The transformation from enclosed malls to open malls is the process of transformation, from the space that avoids encounters and rambling, and ritualizes movement, to the space that encourages encounters with different social members, rambling, and gives the option to move. However, since the emergence of open malls that show the characteristics of the non-corresponding and shallow type, and give various opportunities for rambling, there have been malls that combine enclosed malls with open malls, with a certain level of exclusivity, and a certain level of depth (Fig.2.).

For example, the key tenant that is deeper than open malls is located inside, while the specialty stores are located outside, and their movements are planned as E·Block (1988), with a fan type. Also, there is another example of E·Block, including Centro Comercial Brink (1997) that has the same approach, and the movement is the network-type (with a certain depth for the key tenant). Furthermore, the existing study does not consider the meaning of transformation, in regard to the fact that new types of malls are developed and evaluated, as follows: "This type of planning creates introverted walking activities inside and outgoing walking activities outside to develop the relationships with the entire surroundings. These malls sometimes create new walking patterns to increase walking and of business" (Bednar 1990: 216). Therefore, this study examines the development of new types of malls, and the reason for their transformation.

2. Subjects of Study and Selection
A mall is currently used for various meanings, but this study defines a mall as a commercial building that consists of key tenant and specialty stores, focusing on the fact that Gruen's malls, planned to even out the spreading circulation, consist of key tenant and specialty stores.

Key tenant + Specialty Stores = Mall (Fig.3.)

Also, about 70 malls that are thought to represent the flow of transformation of shopping malls are selected and examined (Fig.4.).

3. Methodology, Theory of Movement (Rambling), and Types of Spaces
3.1 Methodology and Theory of Movement (Rambling)
As described above, Baek points out that the cause of transformation from enclosed malls to open malls is the movement or rambling of people. Therefore, this study understands the spaces defined in relation to movement (rambling), pointed out as the cause of transformation from different perspectives of movement, and categorizes the spaces of rambling based on these spaces. The factors that generate such movement are also derived to use for the analysis of transformation. Also, Baek compares the categorized spaces of rambling with the eight malls suggested in
the preceding studies, to clarify that the transformation of malls requires not only the movement of people, but also various intelligent manipulations, so that the pursuit of amenity becomes another cause of transformation. This process of transformation is interpreted by the three pieces of knowledge acquired in the commercial space of Romedi Passini, who developed a theory from the perspective of Transactionalism (mutual penetration of human-environment), and the concept of wayfinding, based on knowledge. Moreover, the concepts of semiotics of C.S. Peirce and C. Morris that explain human behaviour as Semiosis, the Theory of Space Transformation of Amos Rapoport that space pursues complexation, and the Setting-into-work of Christian Norberg-Schulz clarify the interpretation of transformation. The preceding studies of Baek indicate that people's movement (rambling) is deeply related to the spatial characteristics of enclosed or open malls. However, there are arguments that the movements of people are generated not only by the spatial aspect, but also by other aspects, such as the psychological aspect, or spatial-psychological aspects. In detail, there are:

1. The theory of environmental determination, that people's movements are enabled or influenced by the characteristics of space.
2. The theory of subject determination, that people's movements are enabled or influenced by the psychological aspects of people.
3. The interlocking theory, that the spatial and psychological aspects work together, to enable or influence people's movement.

Also, each perspective defines the spaces that relate to people's movements. Therefore, this study understands the spaces defined by different perspectives, in relation to people's movement.

3.2 Types of Spaces of Movement (Rambling)

The study of Hua Xu developed a theory based on the perspective of interlocking theory, that people's movement (rambling) or selection of paths is affected by subjective characteristics and/or space. Subjects were asked to walk in a virtual space, built by computer graphics. Moreover, the following hypothesis was established, to generate the expected movement, and control the programming (hypothesis). "For a space of movement (rambling), an example is created with a plaza or pond at the center and the paths are planned around that plaza. In this space, the characteristics of movement toward the center are defined as centripetal and the characteristics of movement away from the center (or circumferential encircling movement) as centrifugal to divide the selection of routes into two types" (Xu, 2004: 15). Also, the following is pointed out for the method of defining the spaces into centripetal and centrifugal types, based on the results of testing the control in a virtual space, and planning the space that corresponds to the personal characteristics of movement (Xu, 2004: 140) (Fig.5.):

1. The installation of a central hall or plaza with a good view makes it easy to perceive the whole from the central plaza, and choose the continuing route -corresponds to centripetal.
2. The path on the outer perimeter that continuously shows the outside along the boundary (fence: wall), can understand the direction along the boundary -corresponds to centrifugal.

![Fig.5. Illustration of Complex Behavior of Xu](image)

The existence of a complex type where centripetal and centrifugal spaces coexist allows the researcher to choose between the centripetal and centrifugal spaces. In other words, there are three types of spaces that relate to people's movements: centripetal, centrifugal, and complex. It was found that many architectural theorists mention the centripetal and centrifugal types. For example, Christian Norberg-Schulz says about the centripetal type that relates to the internal structure of spaces: "The goal or center is the basic element of existential space. Human life always maintains relationships with the center where the most important movements are performed. The central elements appear in all environmental levels. Generally, the center shows the known part of the unknown surroundings that appear frightening. As a result, people have always organized and understood the entire world as the centripetal type. Considering the psychological theory of Gestalt, this area appears as a drawing that is clearly imaginative. The characteristics of the centripetal drawing manifest the land with more overdeveloped structuralization. In other words, the environmental image of people expands, either little or much, and includes the areas characterized by internal homogeneity. We establish our orientation in relation to the homogeneity within this area that homogenizes the existential space" (Schulz 1988: 22–23). When Schulz mentioned the centripetal type as the drawing that is related to the movement or orientation inside a space, and the existence of another space as land, André Leroi Gourhan and Yoshinobu Ashihara defined the centripetal and centrifugal types as the types of spaces. Moreover, Ashihara points out that the architectural element that forms the centripetal and centrifugal types is the fence (boundary: wall). On the other hand, Hisao Kohyama in his publication (Architecture design lecture 1996), points out the existence of a space different from the centripetal and centrifugal spaces. This space combines centripetal and centrifugal as the complex type mentioned by Xu, but it is actually a type of space different from the complex type. "The space as a center and it is necessary to carefully examine the
movement toward the center and the movement that tours around the center. The gothic cathedrals were planned with the combination of centripetal spaces that proceed forward and the centrifugal spaces that tour around. The movement (circulation route) that leads to the altar straight from the entrance is as confident and determined as coerciveness. We are guided by this movement of straight line to move forward. However, the ambulatory that surrounds the altar is a space for a tour. Understanding only the forwardness of the Nave is understanding only half of the gothic space and we should also take time to tour around when in a gothic cathedral" (Kohyama 1996: 57). In other words, the space described by Kohyama, using the gothic cathedral as an example, combines centripetal and centrifugal within the same space, but each space does not reciprocate with users separately. Various architectural theorists have pointed out the types of spaces that relate to movement\(^{10}\). Therefore, these spaces that relate to movement are classified into the following four spaces of rambling (Fig.6): ① Centripetal, ② Centrifugal, ③ Juxtaposition, ④ Complex

![Fig.6. Conceptual Drawing of Centripetal, Centrifugal, Juxtaposition, and Complex Types (from Left)](image)

3.3 Elements of Movement (Rambling)
This study has understood the spaces defined by relationship with movement (rambling), and categorized the spaces into four types of spaces for rambling: centripetal, centrifugal, juxtaposition, and complex. From now on, this will identify the factors that characterize these spaces for rambling. First, Ashihara points out that the element that characterizes the centripetal and the centrifugal is the fence (boundary: wall). Also, Xu points out that the central hall that makes the entire space easier to recognize corresponds to centripetal, while the path on the outer perimeter that continuously shows the outside through the fence corresponds to centrifugal. In other words, when they classify the spaces into centripetal or centrifugal, the element considered is the fence that surrounds the spaces. On the other hand, Kohyama mentions fence as the element that characterizes the two spaces, but points out that there need to be certain elements that determine the behaviors, in order to plan the exterior space as centrifugal, and mentions the corridor with columns\(^{11}\) as such an element. Romedi Passini also attaches much importance to human awareness (psychology), in addition to the aforementioned environmental (spatial) elements of fence (boundary: wall), and corridor with columns\(^{12}\). Also, Passini points out in his study of commercial spaces that the following pieces of knowledge "stand for" the commercial space (Passini 1992: 60) (Fig.7.).

(1) Sensory information that relates to perception that corresponds to directly acquired knowledge.
(2) Memory information that relates to cognition that corresponds to past memory.
(3) Inferred information acquired from the space that requires both sensory and memory information\(^{13}\).

![Fig.7. Sensory Information (Left), and Memory Information (Right) from (Koolhaas 2002)](image)

Also, Passini explains the process of wayfinding that is created based on the environment (space) and awareness (psychology), and related to movement (rambling) in the following three steps:
① Information-gathering to understand the space environment.
② Decision-making to plan or compose the movement.
③ Execution to convert the decision into movement.

He explains that the knowledge acquired from ① Information-gathering becomes the foundation for ② Decision-making, and ③ Execution (Passini 1992: 46).\(^{14}\). When it comes to a commercial space, Passini thinks that the approach (entrance) is the element that allows people to understand the knowledge of perception and awareness separately, and explains the character of the approach to a commercial work of architecture as follows: "There is a closed building that does not interact with the surrounding environment. If the visual entrance to the building was confirmed previously, or the entrance of the building has been passed, the building can be a very accurate destination even in complex surroundings. The approach to the building with only a few entrances not only limits the approach, but also forces the memory information of the internal space to the people...The location and character of entrance work as the decision-making element that forces people to interpret and use the knowledge of the building in the broad surroundings... Understanding the approach determines people's movement in a commercial space" (Passini 1992: 128).

As mentioned above, Passini's theory on the approach as the element that determines people's movement can be organized as follows:
① The approach to the building is the decisive element that understands the space, and relates to the movement.
Sensory information is related to the space, relevant to the direct approach that improves confidence and convenience, while memory information is related to the previous experience of space, or the awareness of a similar space.

The information understood by the decisive element of approach is classified into sensory information and memory information, and implies the existence of a type that provides inferred information that uses these two kinds of information, and requires intelligent manipulation.

Considering the theories of architectural theorists mentioned above, including the theory of Passini, the architectural elements that classify a space into centripetal or centrifugal include the fence (boundary: wall), approach (entrance), and the human psychology that mutually relate to the space elements. It is because the space that limits access and is encased by a fence replaces the memory information that corresponds to cognition, when comparing the theories of Passini, Ashihara, Kohyama, and Xu. Also, the inside of the fence forms the centripetal structure that expresses the existence of human intention or plan, and is characterized by the homogeneity of the inside. On the other hand, in the centrifugal commercial space that allows direct approach from the outside of the fence, the sensory information that relates to perception is replaced. At the same time, the outer path that continuously shows the outside along the fence around the center gives people a sense of continuity. The sensory information acquired from this approach, and the outer path that gives the sense of continuity can be pointed out to create the motivation to move. Moreover, considering the relationship between the fence (boundary: wall) and the approach (entrance) that create the motivation to move, the fence and the approach, as pointed out by Kohyama (Kohyama 1996: 110), are the architectural elements that convey the "duality to essentially confront each other", and are connected by the difference in the replacement of two pieces of knowledge - directly acquired perception and indirectly acquired cognition - according to the ratio of fence and access, or the difference in the number of entrances directly accessible from the outside. As a result, the motivation of movement (rambling) around the space is created by such difference. Based on these theories, it can be pointed out that the connectivity planned by Gruen that is horizontally separated from the surroundings and evened out, gives order to people's movement in a linear type; and the mall where the depth of space becomes deeper is a centripetal space that not only interferes with rambling, but requires memory information. On the other hand, the open mall planned in the 70s in opposition to the Gruen mall was a transition to the centrifugal space that not only changed people's rambling, but increased confidence and convenience, and gave people the sensory information that relates to perception through a direct approach (Fig.8.).

On the other hand, in the case of the juxtaposition and complex types, where centripetal and centrifugal types appear simultaneously to form a single space structure, this is a newly integrated type of space structure that allows the outside and inside of the mall space to be mutually related, and the space that replaces inferred information that requires both sensory information and memory information, and intelligent manipulation. Considering the elements that separate the types into juxtaposition and complex types, the fact that the complex type allows more diverse selection of walking than the juxtaposition type, implies the difference between the mutual relativity of centripetal and centrifugal spaces, and separates the complex and juxtaposition types. When Eaton Centre and Plaza Pasadena are examined, for example, both malls allow direct access to a number of specialty stores from the outside, and form a centrifugal space that gives sensory information to people on the outside. The inside of the mall allows the approach to the key tenant to form a centripetal space that gives memory information to people. However, Plaza Pasadena shows the characteristics of the juxtaposition type, where there is no mutual relativity between key tenant and specialty stores inside the mall, or in terms of route selection; whereas Eaton Centre shows the characteristics of complex type, where the key tenant and specialty stores relate to one another, for the users to choose various routes simultaneously (Fig.9.).

In other words, both the juxtaposition and complex types of Eaton Centre and Plaza Pasadena require sensory information from the outside, the memory information from the inside, and the inferred information overall. As mentioned above, however, the inferred information would be cognized differently, according to the difference in the relativity of centripetal and centrifugal spaces. In other words, the difference in the space knowledge (inferred knowledge) replaced, when people experience
commercial buildings, relates to the difference between the juxtaposition and complex types.

4. Transformation of Malls and "Creating an Exploratory Space"

4.1 Transformation of Malls

The role of approach considered when categorizing the rambling space increases confidence and convenience, and motivates people to walk around, and to create activities outside. Therefore, when comparing the eight malls and the four rambling spaces, the malls had to be compared with the centripetal and centrifugal rambling spaces, due to the difference in the form of approach, and while interpreting the activities inside and outside the malls, caused by the frequency of approach. When comparing the eight malls and the four rambling spaces, considering such difference, there is an axis of transformation, along with the flow of time. In other words, it was the process of transformation from centripetal to centrifugal, juxtaposition, and complex (Fig.10).

Considering the reason for the series of transformations from centripetal to complex, it has a connection with Amos Rapoport’s theory of space transformation (Rapoport 1990: 208), that all spaces commonly pursue complexation and amenity, in order to observe various spaces from different times, cultures, and regions, and perceive them interestingly. The theory of space transformation that argues that spaces pursue complexation, in order to be interesting for people, however, does not provide a specific method of complexation for the new integration of spaces. On the other hand, as mentioned in (3.3 The Elements of Movement (Rambling)), from the perspective of three pieces of knowledge replaced from the commercial space pointed out by Passini, the series of processes of transformation from centripetal to centrifugal, juxtaposition, and complex was a process of transformation from memory information, sensory information, and a little bit of inferred information (juxtaposition) to more advanced inferred information (complex).

4.2 "Creating an Exploratory Space"

It was confirmed that the process of transformation of malls from centripetal to centrifugal, juxtaposition, and complex and was the process of transformation from memory information, sensory information, and a little bit of inferred information to more advanced inferred information. Meanwhile, Passini points out that creating the space that allows intelligent manipulation is the act of "creating an exploratory space" (Passini 1992: 160~165), and "creating an exploratory space" is creating a space that allows the experience of amenity that can be interesting to people. In other words, the series of transformations from centripetal to complex shows how to plan complex spaces to provide people with fun and abundant experiences. Also, such transformation is the scale for
creating new spaces, because "creating an exploratory space" that provides fun and abundant experiences to people requires the intelligent manipulation of inferred information to people, and is the scale that creates a new space that has to satisfy people with problem-solving, and arrive at the destination, without the need to hurry, or prioritize efficiency. In other words, if the early phase of transformation from Gruen's centripetal enclosed malls to the centrifugal open malls with shallow depth was the process that activated people's rambling and social encounters, the transformation from even deeper juxtaposition and complex types since the open malls, was the process of creating more abundant environments, and new spaces requiring various intelligent manipulations from people. On the other hand, considering the series of transformations from centripetal to complex, in relation to Schultz' definition of Setting-into-work as the act of planning a building, the transformation of malls can be interpreted as the process of transformation to integrate the two types of spaces described as the stereotype of space organizations by Schultz - centripetal and centrifugal - to create a new unified body, or such transformation could be described as the confirmation of juxtaposition and complex types, as the transformation or new unified body not suggested by Schultz.

5. Conclusion

This study clarified the transformation of mall spaces and the meaning of such process. In other words, the cause of transformation in the early phase was to pursue the space of rambling (movement) that creates encounters of social members, and allows them to walk around and enjoy shopping, from the space that avoids the encounters of social members, and ritualizes the movement (rambling). Also, it was found that the next step of transformation was to create an exploratory environment of amenity that requires various intelligent manipulations. In other words, considering the Semiosis, it was the process of transformation that created interpretants (rambling, exploratory behaviors, etc.) using signs (memory, sensory, inferred information, etc.) that stand for the objects of human psychology related to the experience and spatial factors of malls. The latter process of transformation could also be described as the process of confirming juxtaposition and complex types, as embodied transformation or new uniform bodies. Notes

1 The depth of space - deep or shallow type - is related to the hierarchy of buildings. The approach of space - corresponding or non-corresponding - is related to the accessibility of the building (Hilmer & Hanson 1989: 198–267).

2 Kim Dovey points out that buildings are essentially created by the combination of three circulation route types (liner, fan, network type) that relate to human movement, and explains the characteristics of each (Dovey & Dickson 2002: 6–7).

3 The 70 subjects selected for the analysis mostly referred to the examples of the U.S. and Canada that have been planned by Victor Gruen, the father of malls, since the late 50s. To object the arguments of Frieden, Koolhaas, and Maitland, most of the malls mentioned in their books have been included in the list of subjects.

4 This categorization can be found in (Lynch 1971: 127–154) and (Xu 2004).

5 Kevin Lynch points out this methodology as follows: "If the researcher can change the environment and observe how the movement of subjects change according to such change, more accurate information and the information that fits the purpose of researcher could be acquired... In other words, the researcher can have the opportunity to configure the environment most suitable for the environment that he/she wishes to examine...This research is the most effective method to increase our knowledge." (Lynch 1971: 178) or (Constance 1972: 32).

6 For the definition of "Outside Path", "Central Hall", "Tower", and "Entrance", refer to Xu (Xu 2004).

7 The reference for such center is seen in The Sacred and the Profane for an informed discussion on the symbolism of the center by Mircea Eliade. See also Robert C Meurant, which deals with the center in relation to Sacred space and aesthetics (Meurant 1989).

8 "We, walking on a plane, can either proceed toward the center or tour around the center...Proceeding forward is confidence, whereas tour is deferment. Also, proceeding forward is coercive, whereas tour is freedom." André Leroy-Gourhan (Kohyama 1996: 57 quoted).

9 "An architectural space has two types: one is the space that leads toward the internal center and the other is the space that expands from the center toward the perimeters. If Space B completely surrounds Space A, Space B can be considered positive against Space A and defined as the positive space (P-space) of Space A. On the other hand, if Space A is surrounded by Space B that is natural and unorganized, Space B can be considered negative against Space A and defined as the negative space (N-space) of Space A. Also, if this relationship is examined based on Gestalt's psychology, the P-space would correspond to the drawing and the N-space would correspond to the land. The P-space shows that people have the intention and plan to consider a space. From the space-theoretical perspective, space organization determines the fence and gives order toward the determined center on the inside. On the other hand, the N-space implies spontaneity or nonplanning. From the space-theoretical perspective, nonplanning is expanding the central nuclear without order; therefore, the P-space is centripetal, while the N-space is centrifugal." (Ashihara, 1981: 25).

10 It was impossible to find any argument based on the perspective of subject determination theory among the three perspectives that determine rambling. As the study of Hua Xu, who argued that the interlocking theory mentioned centripetal, centrifugal, and complex types as the walking characteristics of subjects, however, this study considers that the spaces were defined by rambling or human behaviors from three different perspectives.

11 "It is important to make them tour (ramble) around. Therefore, the fence (boundary: wall) is usually made of continuous walls so that people can walk along the corridor of columns." (Kohyama 1996: 56).

12 K. Lewin’s Theory of Zone was one of the pioneering studies on the "interaction of human behaviors and the environment (Transactionalism)". Lewin did not consider humans and environment as independent elements, but perceived behavior (B) as the interaction between humans (P) and the environment (E) [B = P (E)]. This perspective was succeeded by R. Baker who argued the concept of behavioral setting, by studying human behaviors from the perspective of a physiologist, and E.T. Hall who argued the concept of Proxemics on power behaviors (Kiso 2012: 1819–1820).
The relation of signs (upper); human behaviors as semiosis (lower)

- space · experience → (means) → environment → (affords) →
  object → (stand for) → sign → (create) → interpretant

The plans that arranged the specialty stores of malls available for

Therefore, sensory information stands for the stimulation of
environment (space), when related to the definition and theory of
Semiosis of Passini, and memory information stands for awareness
(psychology) based on experience. Also, inferred information
stands for when the stimulation of environment and the awareness
of experience work together.

Therefore, Information-gathering, Decision-making, and
Execution of Passini's Wayfinding could be replaced with the
process of object, sign, and interpretant of each Semiosis.

It has only been about 50 years since malls were planned as
commercial spaces, and the examples of juxtaposition and
complex types were Plaza Eaton Centre (1977, Phase II in '80) and
Pasadena (1980), making it rather unreasonable to set the process
of transformation from centripetal to centrifugal, juxtaposition,
and complex. However, the transformation was established as
mentioned above, considering that Centro Comercial Brink
(1997), the latest example of complex type, was more recent than
E-block (1988), the latest example of juxtaposition type. Also,
centripetal (open) centrifugal (enclosed) types were planned after
90s. However, I pointed out that I will clarify the transformation
process to juxtaposition and complex types that combine enclosed
with open, with a certain level of exclusivity, and a certain level of
depth (1.2 Purpose of the study).

Fig.10 is also related to Gestalt Psychology's Pragnanz Principle,
which, unlike Rapoport, argued that objects transform from
complex system to simple system (So, sometimes architectural
planning quote the past open or enclosed mall), or Christopher
Alexander who was influenced by Pragnanz Principle to develop
his own theory [Nagasaki 2010: 238~242], and Deborah Gans' Theory,
which defines that the method of architectural planning follows the historical trend, pursues dialectic assimilation (Open + Enclosed mall unify), and artist's passion or absolute beauty (Deborah Gans 1999: The opening).

Also, it does not mean that the new scale neglects the priority of
safety or functional aspects of space. This scale allows people to
derive common solutions for similar spaces, to take appropriate
actions, and solve certain problems. In other words, it is the scale
that encourages people to derive a common solution for similar

Setting-the-work includes the transformation of stereotype. Even
if it is exposed to certain forces, the stereotype transforms without
losing uniformity. Such transformation includes combination and
interaction. The architectural work with the power of grouping
integrates a few stereotypes, to give birth to a new unified body.
Either simple or complex, the artworks always include an image,
or the quality of shape. The shape has a specific existence, and participates in the composition of environment. The shape includes the process of restoring damaged stereotypes, and creates eternity in the movement and change. Therefore, the meaning of an architectural artwork is a universal type that is local and special, temporary and historical, and embodied as a certain something in the end (Schulz 1989: 29~30).

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