

50 TIPS FOR ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS



TIFA

Tips

I can assume that the school of architecture is really different from schools of other disciplines. Be it in terms of the design education system and research through the studio, or the gap between high school students and the thinking and analytical thinking education in architecture school. However, several other factors complicate the learning process for first-year students. Therefore, in this article, I will make some recommendations that I wish I had known earlier, let's start right away.

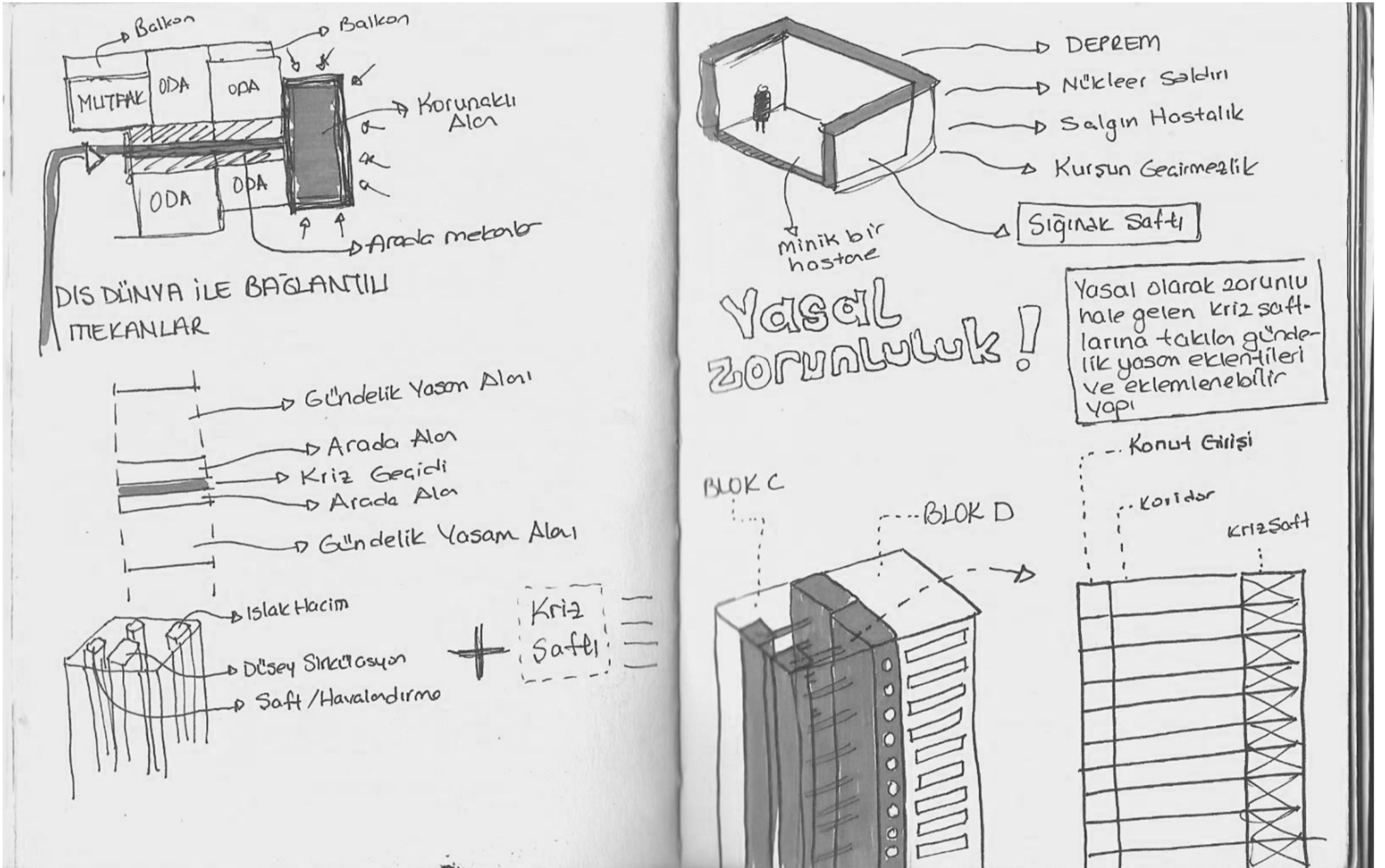
To keep updated with my new ebooks and content, and for your inquiries please contact me on my Instagram account.

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1-Sketch

Always travel with your sketchbook, you should sketch every day. Draw even if it's a scribble. This allows you to get a better view of the objects and lives around you. When you see something you like, you gotta draw it, whether it's an architectural or non-architectural object, if you're interested, try to capture it with your pen.

After entering a beautiful building, you may not only take a photo, but also learn about the lighting in that building, the materials used, the layout of the space, the perceptions in the space, etc. You can draw how the elements are and write your notes.



2-Read!

Try to read in all areas; History, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Music, Politics, Classical novels etc. Because the knowledge you will acquire creates a treasure in your brain. The fuller that treasure - in terms of knowledge - is, the richer you will be. When you need it, your brain will use that information to help you with your project or thinking.

(...) Hepimiz için ortak olan bir dünyayı ifade eder. Ancak bu dünya, insanların üzerinde hareket ettikleri sınırlı bir mekân ve organik yaşamın genel durumunu oluşturan yeryüzü ya da dışarı ile aynı değildir. Daha çok insan eseri olan bir dünyada birlikte yaşayanlar arasında olup biten meselelerle ilgili olduğu kadar insan elinden çıkma şeylerle, insani yapıyla ilgili.

Arendt siyasi alan ile kamusal alanı aynı görür. Ona göre insanın kendi siyasi bilincini geliştirmesi diğer insanların varlığına yani insani cevaplılığa bağlıdır.

Oskar Negt ve Alexander Kluge,

"Kamusal alan, mücadelelerin savaş dışı yollarla karara bağlandığı (sonuçlandırıldığı) yerdir."

Kamu Diyalogu --- Liberal
Kamu
Alanı

Proleter Kamusal Alan
Kamusal Alan ve Tecrübe

Negt ve Kluge'ye göre kamusal alan bir alan olmaktan çok bir süreçtir; ve bu süreçteki alandaki değişim imkanı farklı kamusal alanlar için yazılmış olan farklı zamansal işaretlere dayanır. Birbirine eşit olmayan örgütsel kamusal alan yapılarının aynı yerde yaşaması, rastgele karşılaşmalar ve fırsatlar, öngörülemez konjunktürler ve sansa bağlı gelişmeleri mümkün kılacak bir değişkenlik ya da kamusal alan potansiyeli içerir. Ve bu koşullar altında alternatif oluşumlar, kolektiflik olarak kendilerine ait bir moment oluşturabilirler. (Hansen, 2004)

Kamusal alanda insan bilincinin gelişimi:



Proleter kamusal alan ütopyası bunun için den kurulmaz.

3-Analyse the precedents!

Try to examine as many projects as you can, But not only can you look at renders and images, you can also read the concept and the architect's approach, see and analyze plans, sections, views, analyze the context of the building, its structure, light, circulation.



4-Widen your network!

Van Gogh was a great artist, but I recommend not living like him. Vincent unfortunately became famous after his death. Our field consists of relationships, try to establish strong relationships from different environments, but relationships alone are not enough. You have to be very good so that you have something to serve, otherwise relationships are just congratulatory messages.



5-Create Competition Team!

Whether or not you have the same or similar architectural ideas, form a group with two or three people from the school and enter architectural competitions together. You learn a lot and it will be good for your portfolio.



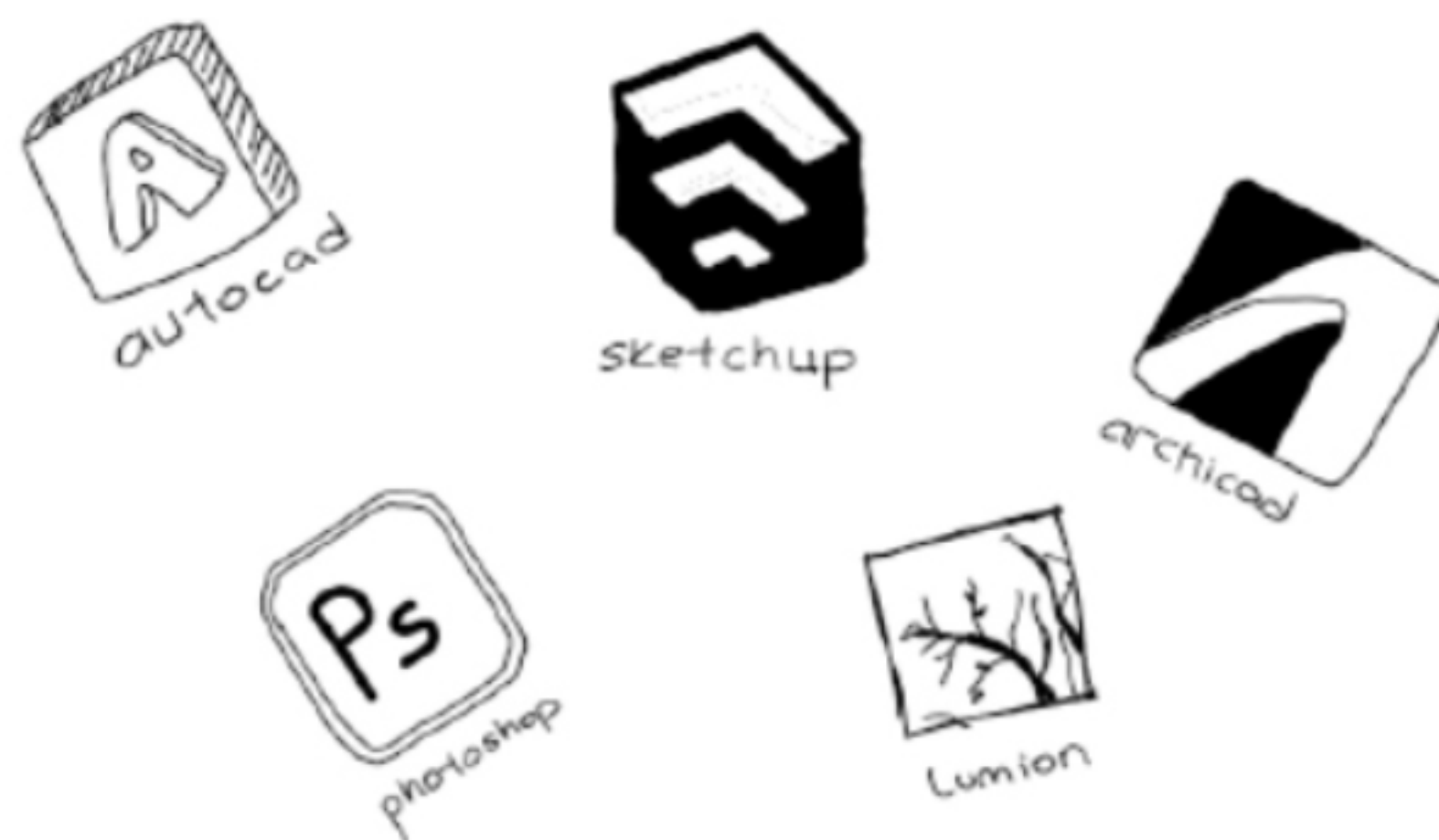
6-Foreign language!

It is necessary to know English in order to benefit from different sources. That's why learning a language is so important. Even if you can't speak, I recommend that you at least have the ability to read and listen and understand.

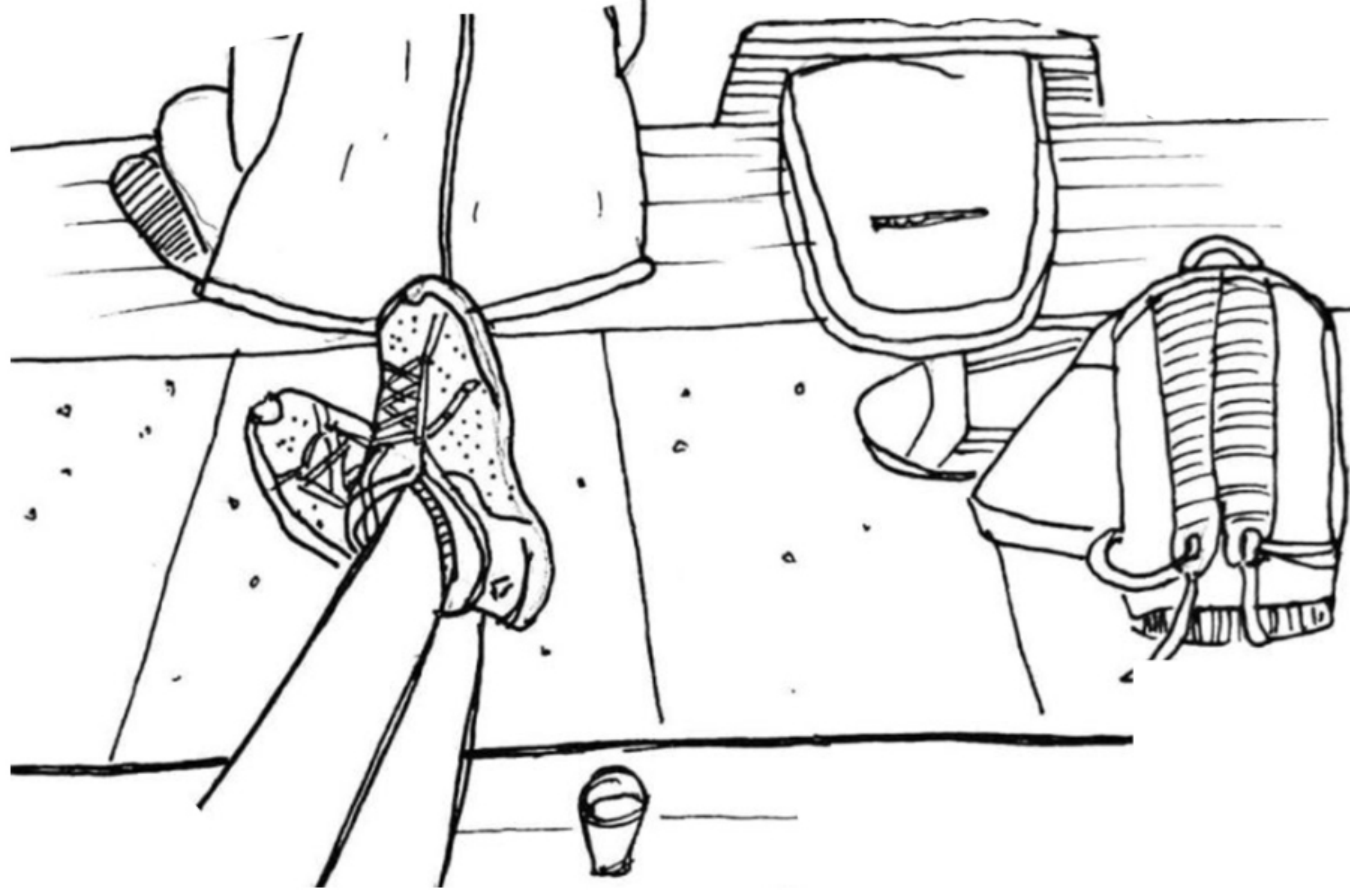


7-Master the programs!

Rather than being important for business, learning programs is very important in our age, because if you have something in mind and you can't put it on paper, it will remain as if it never existed. Therefore, master the programs so that you can draw all you think.



8-Travel!



9-Write!

Your thoughts, opinions etc. Writing is helpful and stimulating. Besides, writing is a useful tool for regulating the flow of ideas in your brain. Writing is a valuable skill in architecture that is closely tied to the successful communication of design ideas. Write. Edit. Repeat. Better articulation often results in a clearer design process.



10-Watch!

When you watch different movies, you widen your horizons. When you watch the movie, you don't watch it as a normal audience, but look at the emotions, architectural spaces, features, colors, compositions, etc. on the stage. If you focus, watching movies will be more productive.



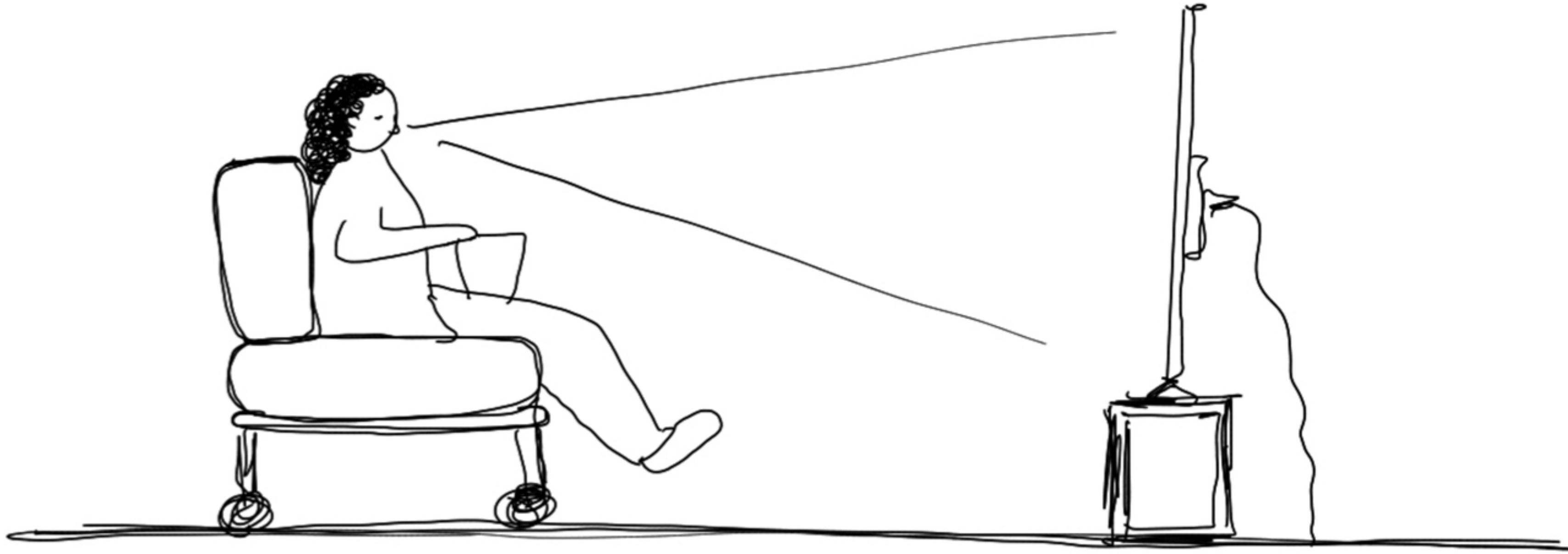
11-Be open to criticism!

Being taken quickly is the architecture student's enemy because it hinders his ability to learn. Everyone has something to add to you. Even if it has nothing to add, it would be like practice to the criticism you'll face after school!



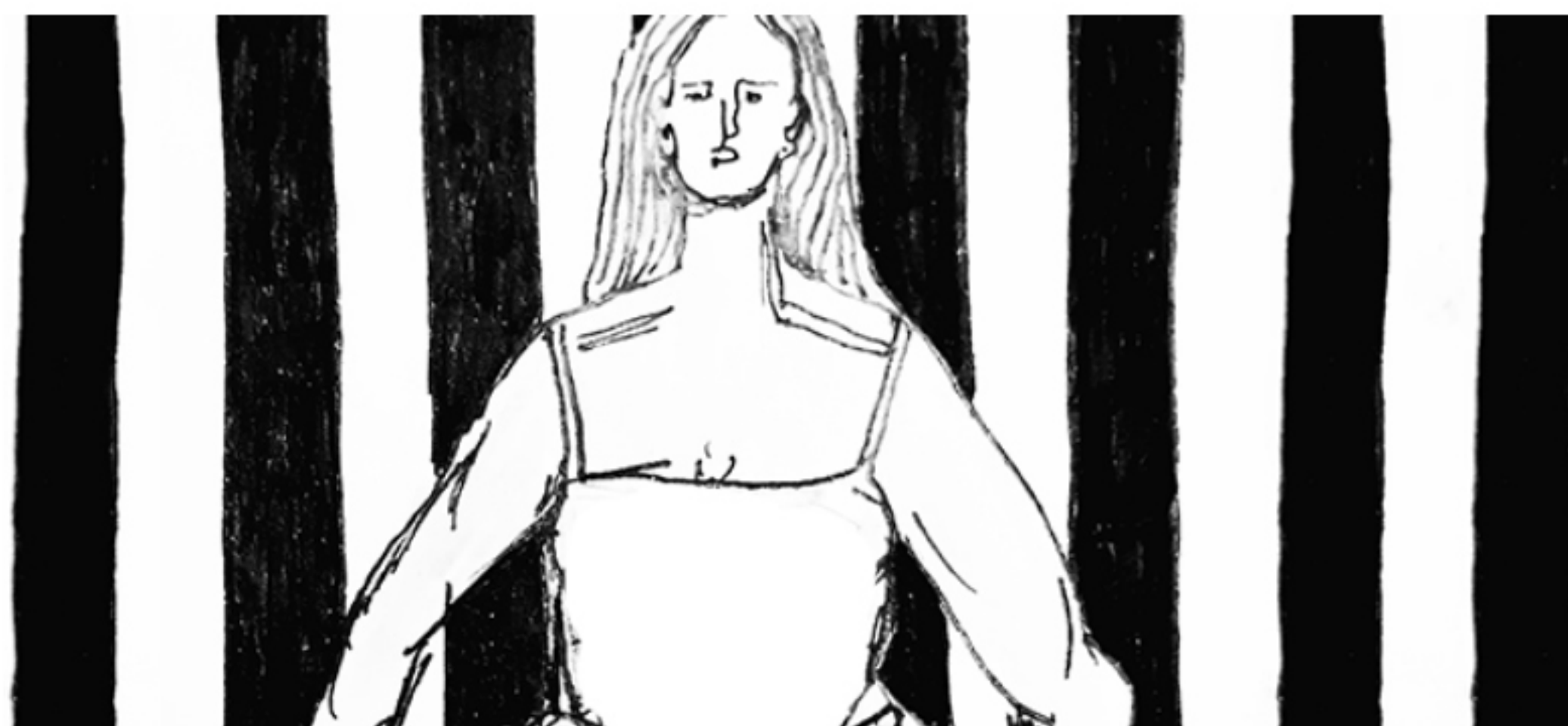
12-Watch the documentaries!

There is a saying that you have a flower from every garden, having knowledge from different fields both builds your culture and adds a lot to you even in terms of design.



13-Think!

When you design a space, think about the people who will use it. Think as individuals before thinking in groups. What he will experience when he enters, what he will feel, how he will approach, etc. You can draw scenarios. After that, you can think of different people. An olduncle, a disabled individual, a mobile child, a businessman, a worker, etc. each type of person will use the space in a different way, but have you ever thought about how they will use it?



14-Context!

Thinking about the context, fitting in or facing the context, or hiding in the context, etc. There are design methods such as The important thing is to think about the context and design by finding reasons.



15-Talk!

Improve your speaking skill, if you can sell yourself, you will. Plan your presentations, rehearse your speech, tell your project like a story. Images, diagrams and plans etc. tell your project; you can describe the background of the project, the design problems you see and the solutions you offer.



16-Develop a style!

There is a saying that if you want to be a king, you will live as the king lives, speak the way he speaks, dress the way he dresses. How successful architects took steps, what they did, etc. you need to know. Maybe it could be useful.

And speaking of clothing, consider your own style. Whether you have a dressing style, it's colorful or, like some architects, it's all black. Just develop a style that will define who you are.



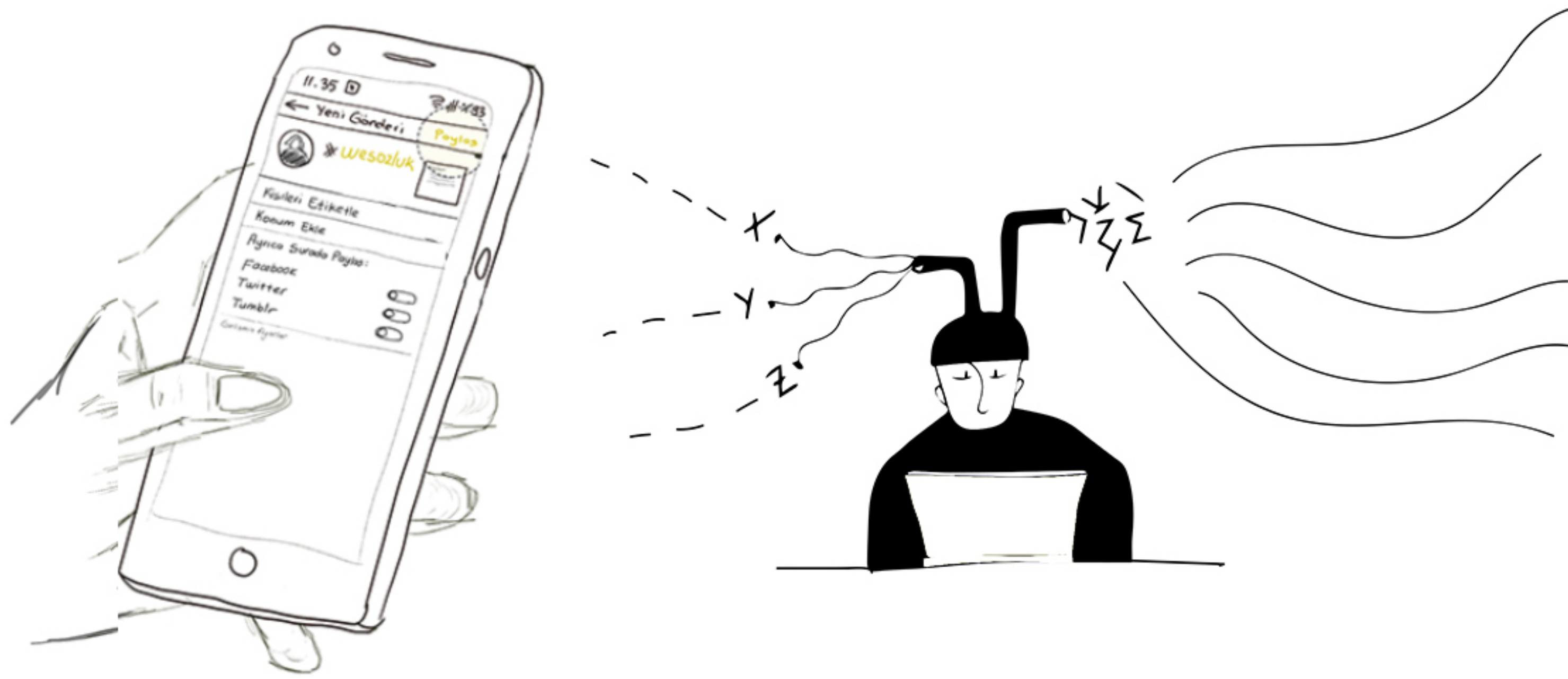
17-Magazine

Try to follow one or more architectural magazines so that you are aware of how architecture is developing on the agenda.



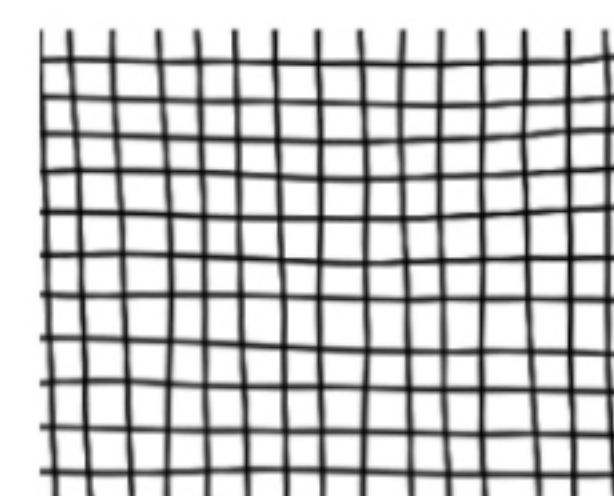
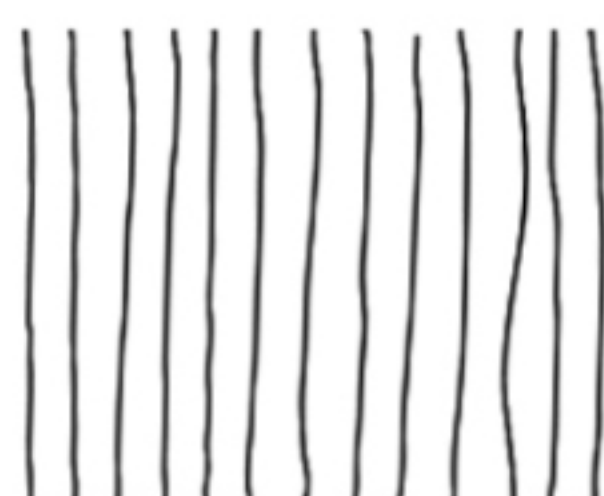
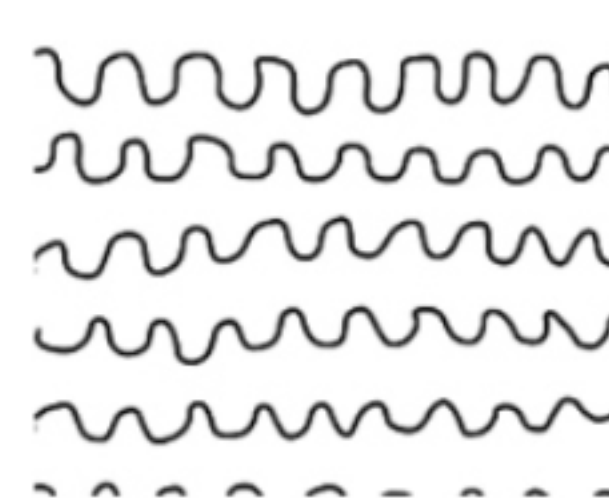
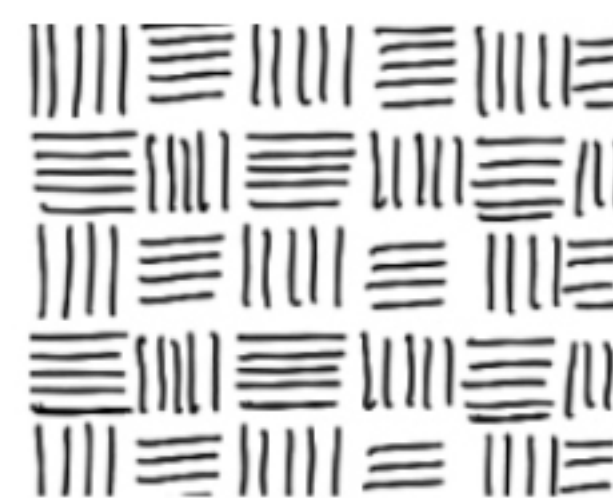
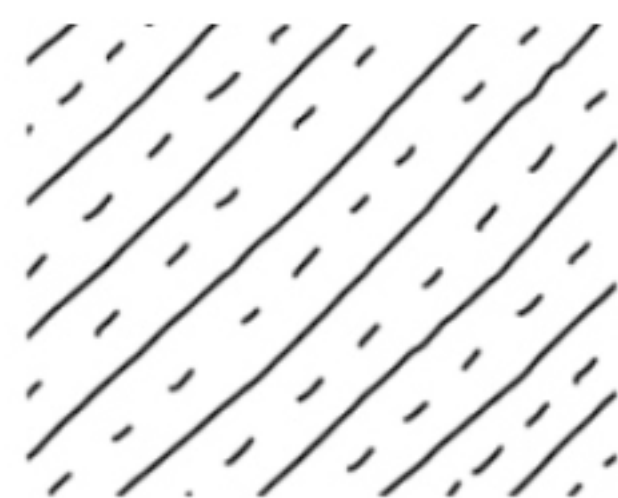
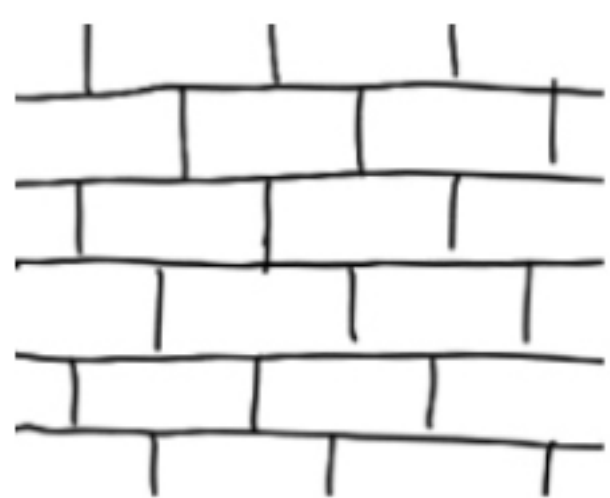
18-Virtual space

Follow helpful websites and Instagram accounts.



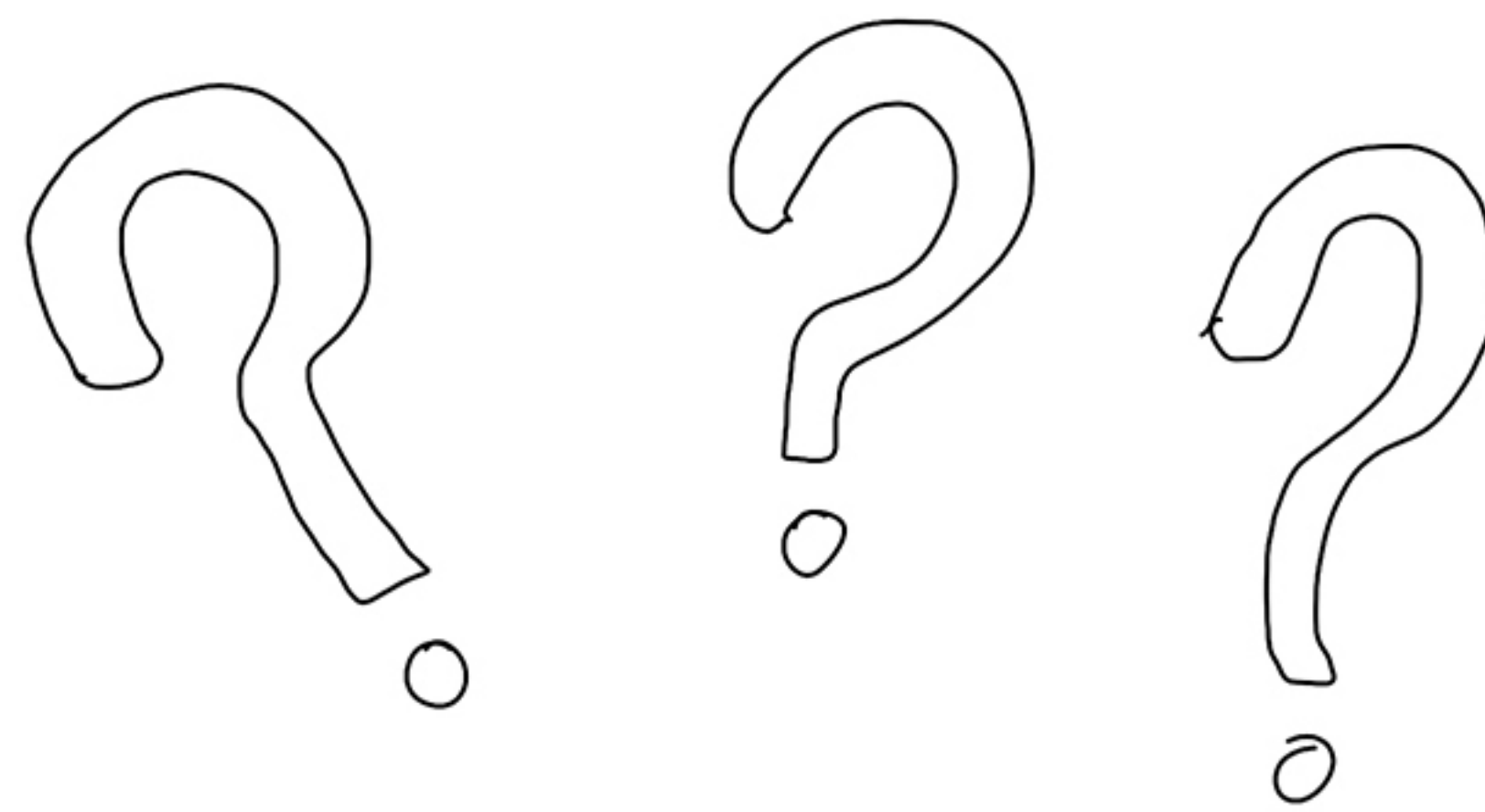
19-Material

Material knowledge is very important....research innovative and unfamiliar materials.



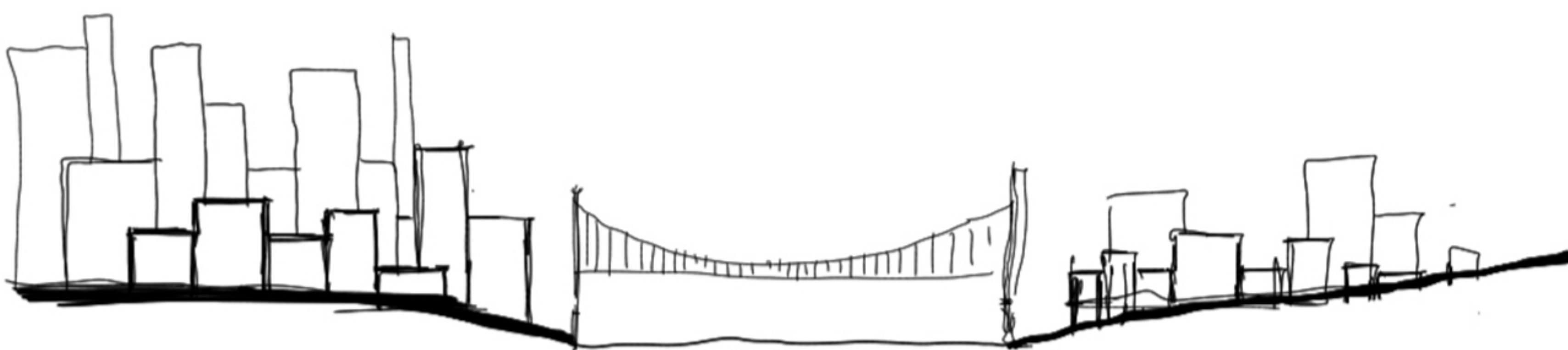
20-Meaning

Rethink the meaning of things around you. Door, window, roof, abstract, threshold etc. Instead of saying that, redefine any common word. For example, when you hear “cultural centre,” what is culture and centre, what is their meaning, what was the origin of the words, what was their prototype, etc. You will analyze everything like you thought about these types of buildings first, so that you will be able to look at the world from a different perspective again.



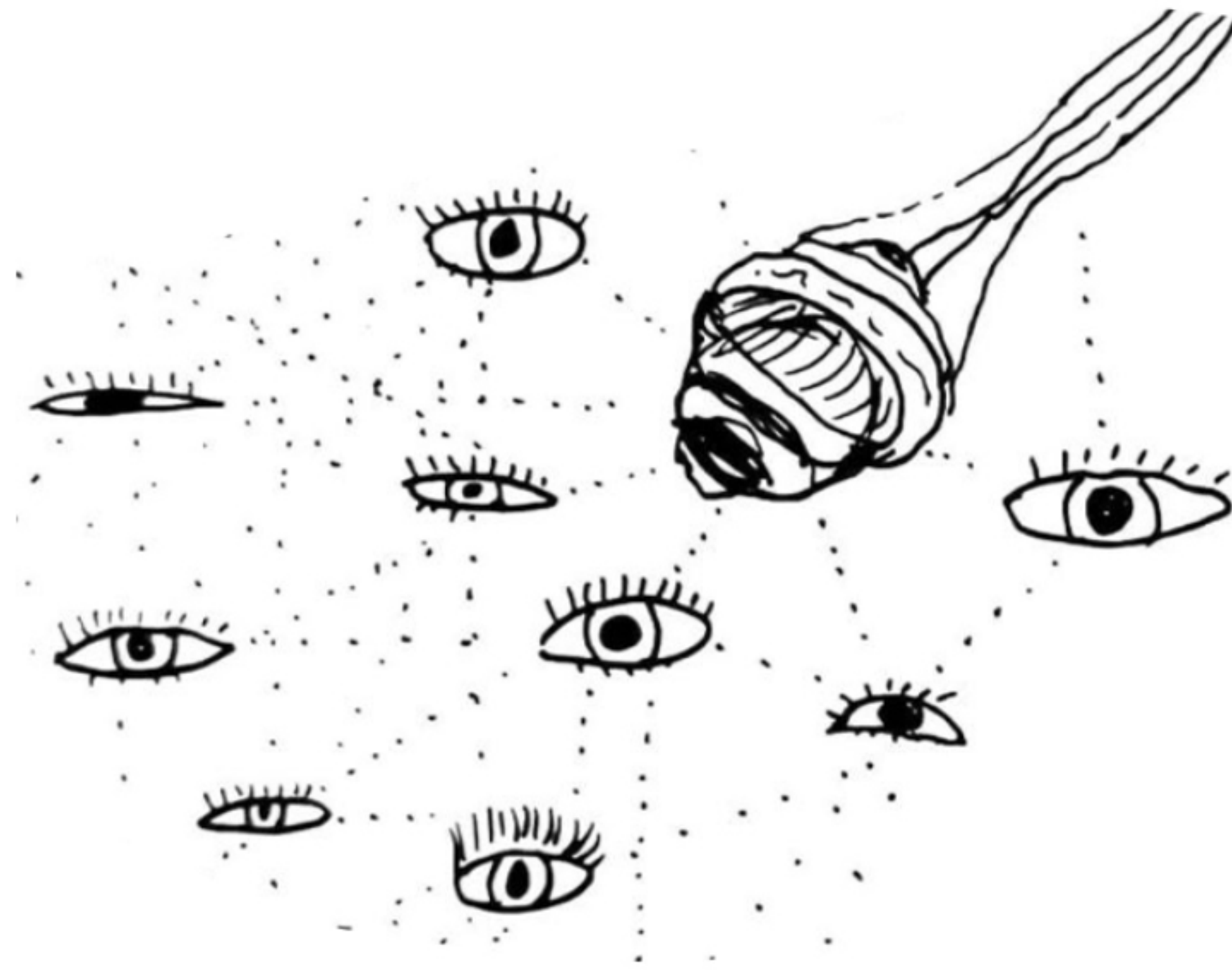
21-Scale

Understand the scale of the world; When you say I measure, from the smallest to the largest, it should come to mind. When people are lying down, getting up, sitting, etc. You should also learn the measurements in various situations.



22-Observe!

Observe and note the movements of people on the street, their behavior and how they interact with places. You will learn a lot of things.



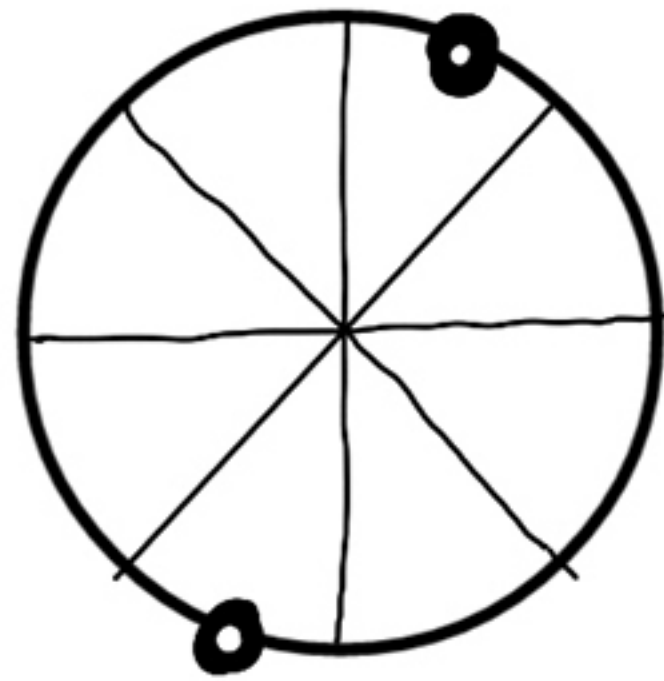
23-Arch. History

Understanding the history of architecture is essential. Not only the schematics and architectural features of the buildings, but also the holistic context in which they are located, cultural, political, etc. it is more efficient and fun to learn about its features, how and why this building was built that way; Think about the people who lived at that time, close your eyes, turn back a thousand years and start dreaming.

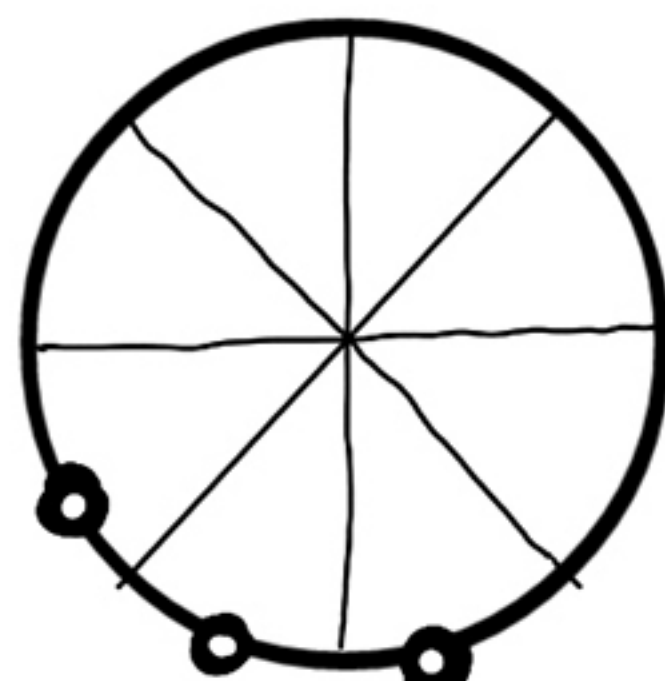


24-Color

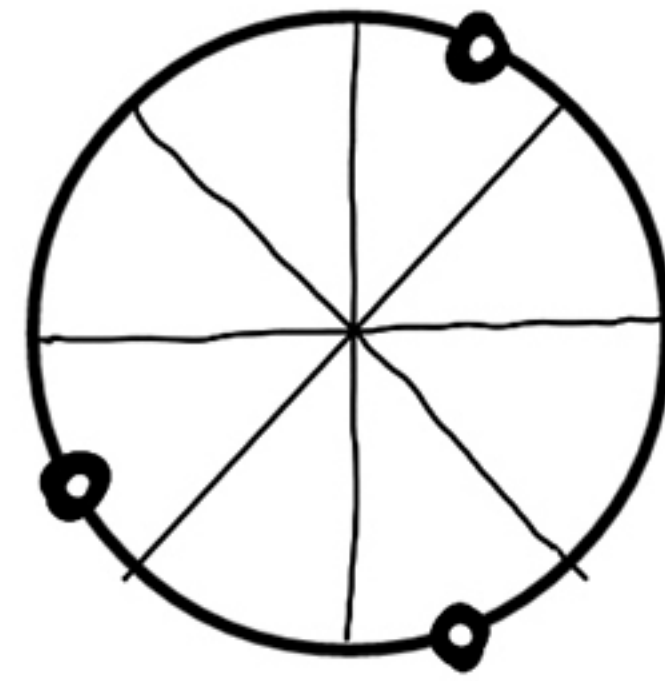
Learn the colors theories.



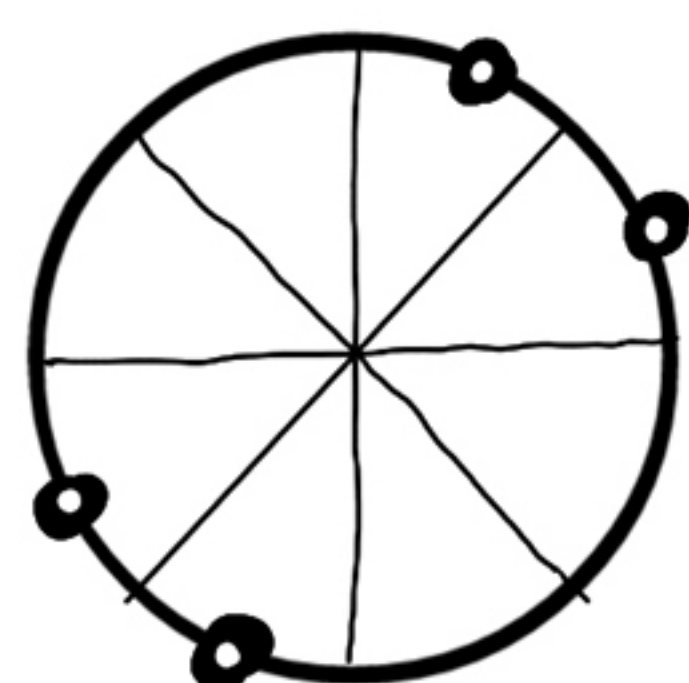
Complementary



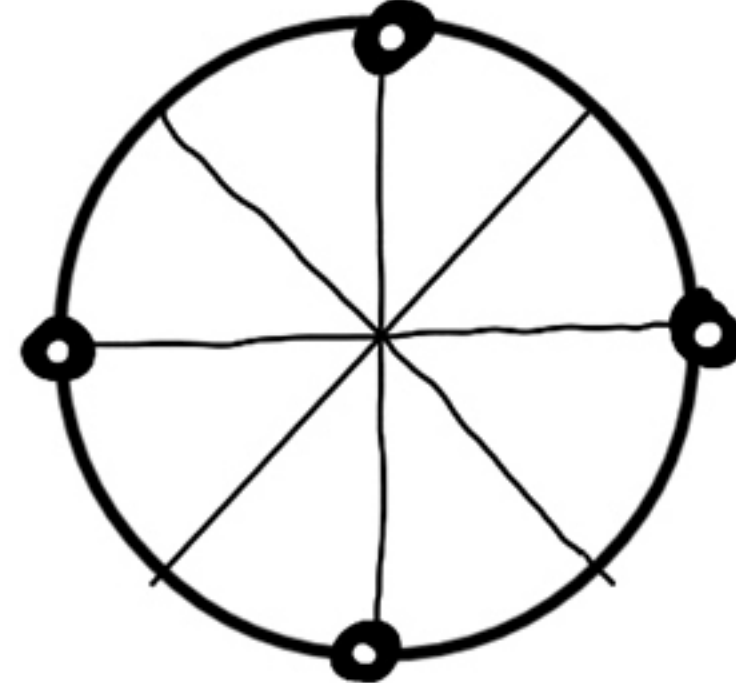
Analogous



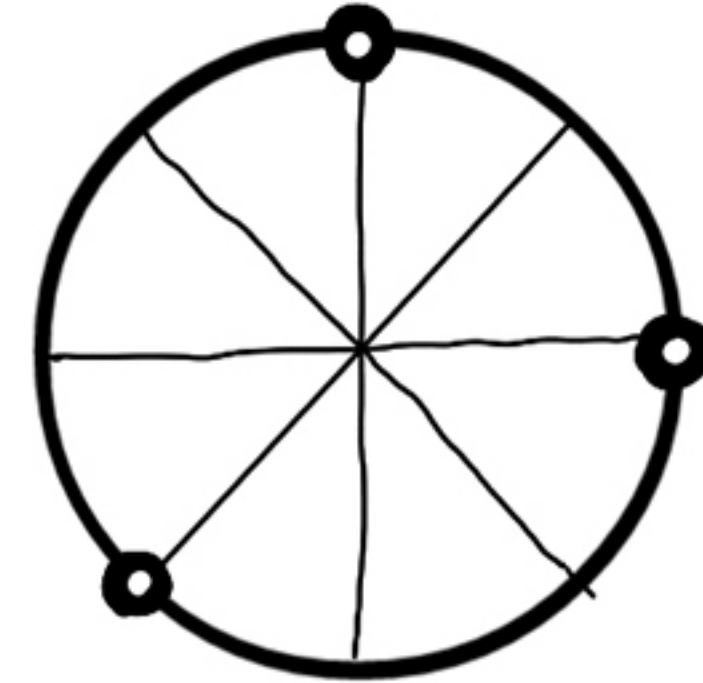
Triadic



*Rectangular
Tetradic*



Square



*Split
Complementary*

25-Don't Be Afraid to Use Color!

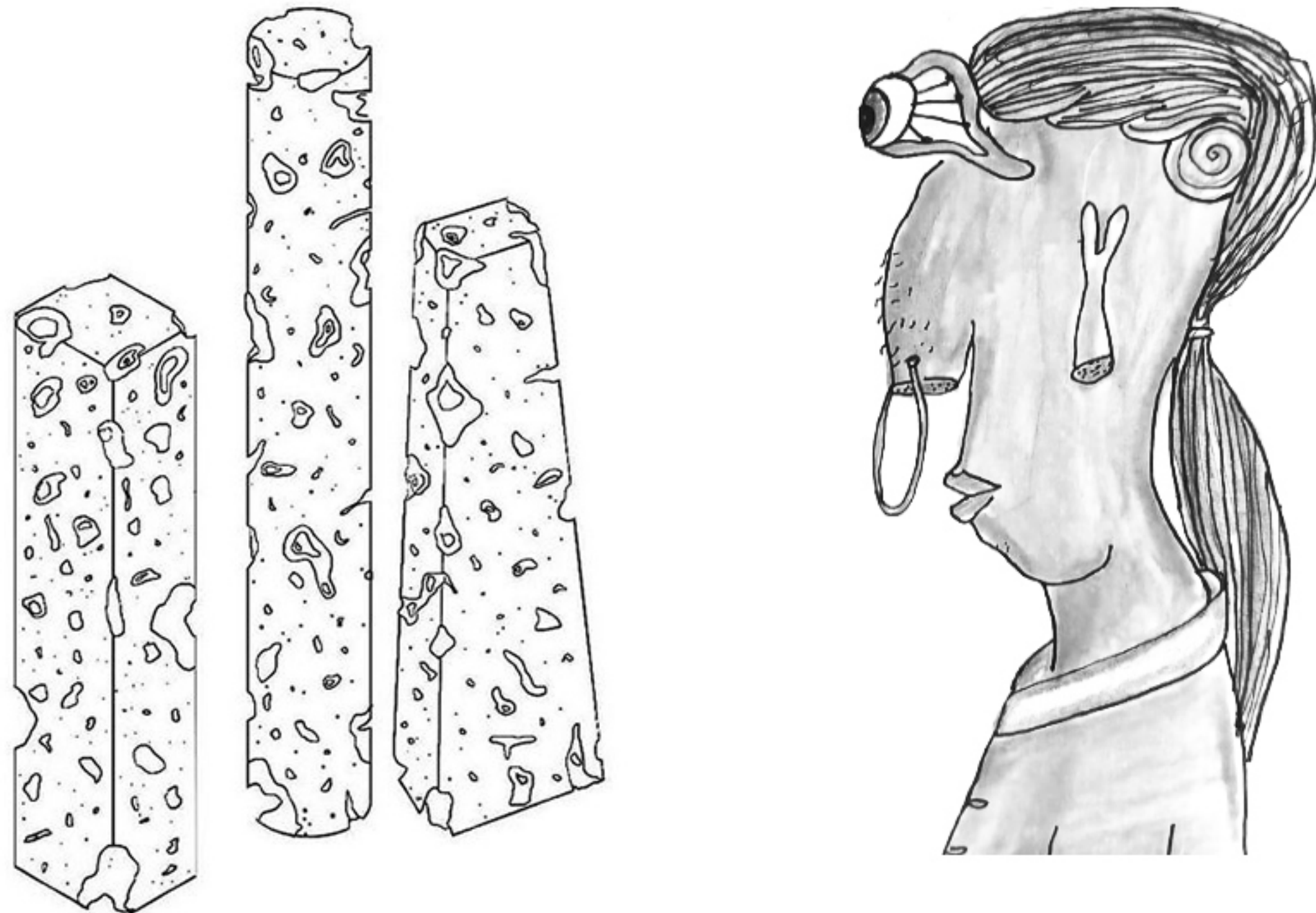
Shall I say something to surprise you? The white Greek statues, buildings, etc. their original original color was not white, it was colored. wonder why?

Give a child colored pencils and paper. When asked to draw his dream house, the child will draw colorful houses. This is our nature because human nature and the nature we are in is colorful.

In the buildings we build these days, we usually take the easy way out, we color the buildings white, as if we had to live a colorless life! The old buildings, on the other hand, were colorful and full of life, you can feel that you are breathing in those buildings. So don't be afraid to use color, make your life beautiful.

26-Develop yourself

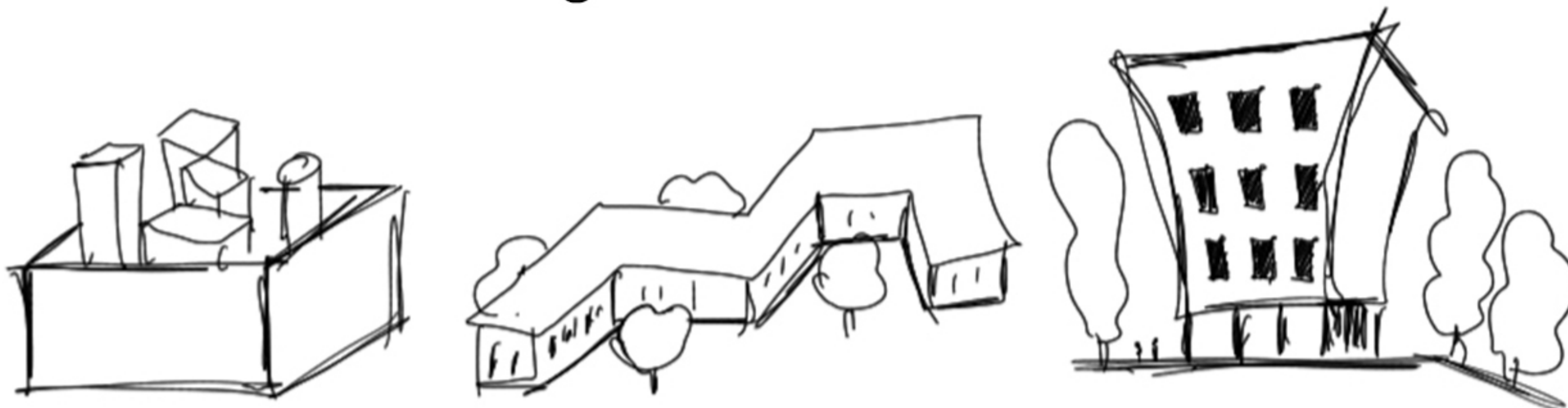
The knowledge you gain at school isn't enough, try to develop yourself on your own!



27-Think out of the box

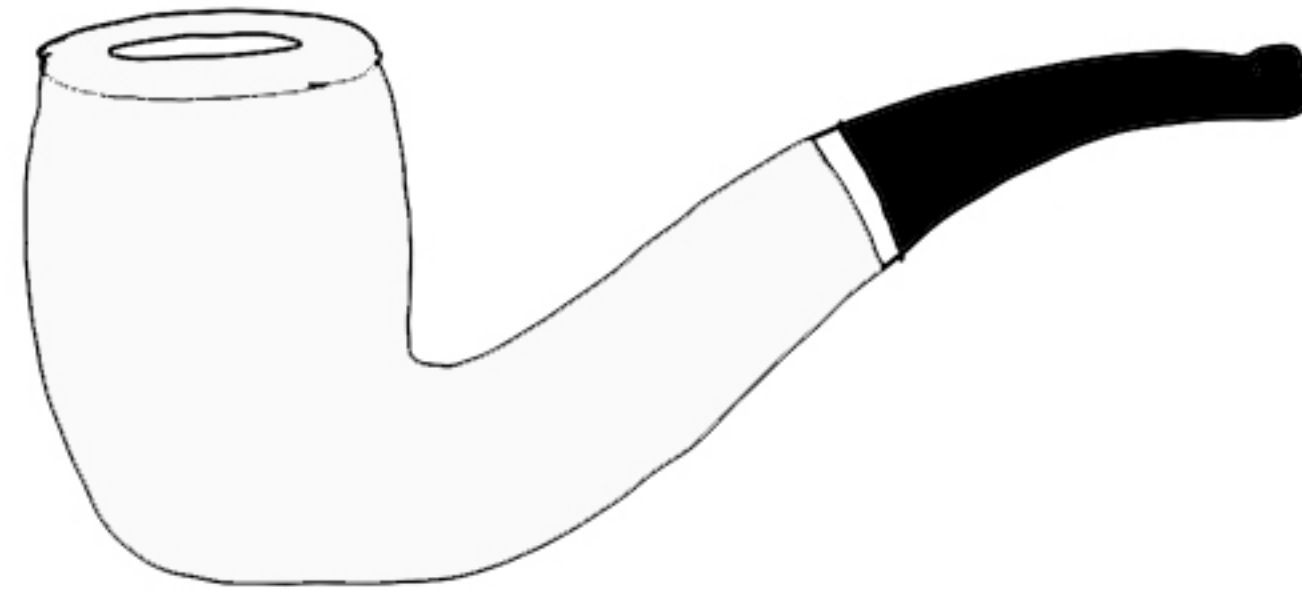
Architecture has no bible, if you think you can do something successful, you can go outside the box, outside the rules, but first you must have your own box!

Make mistakes as much as you can while being student so that you can learn. If you want to be an original architect, your works too should be original!



28-Semiotics

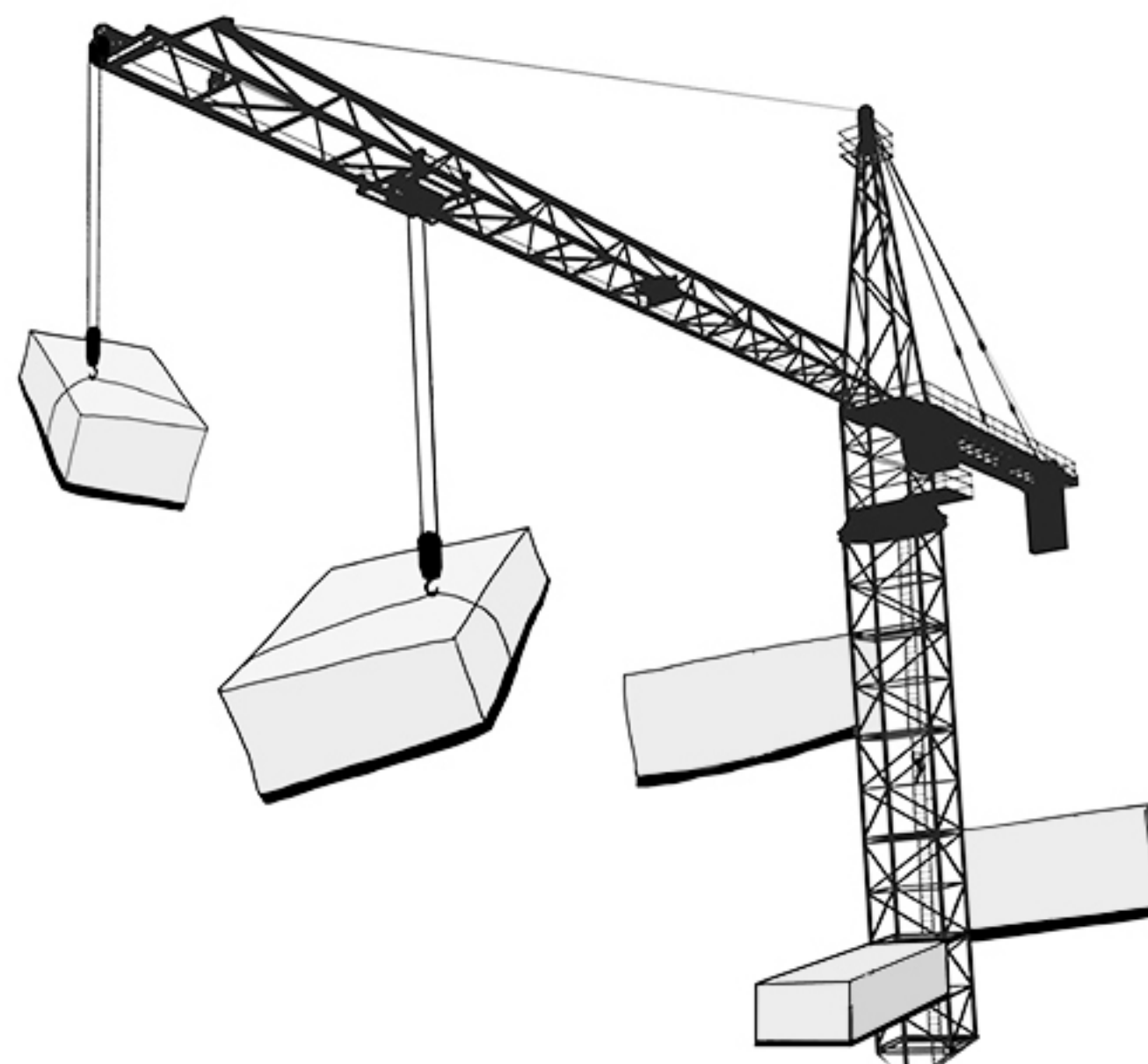
What does Semiotics mean? and what is its relation with architecture?



Bu bir pipo degildir!

29-Consider your specialty!

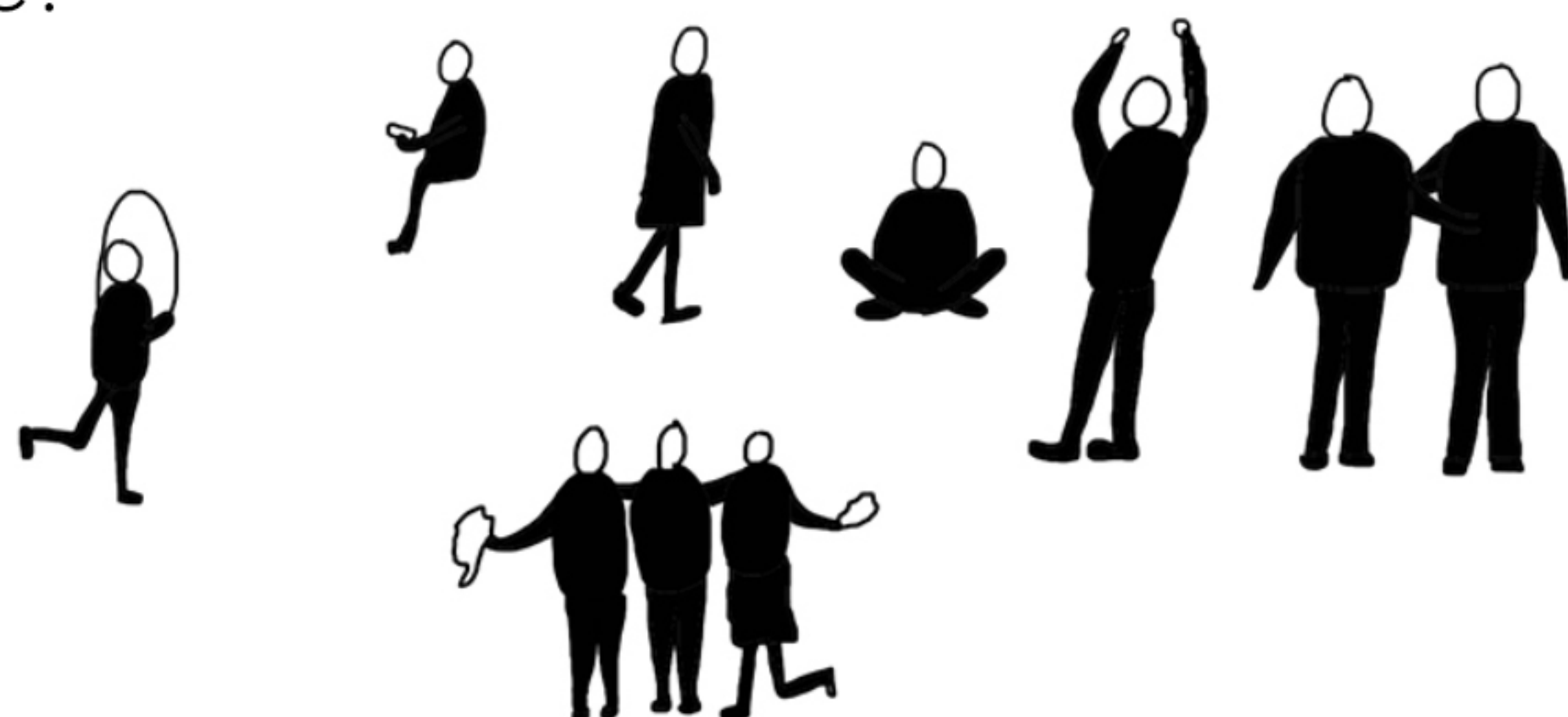
You need to think about in which area you will improve yourself; Is it project design, application, construction site or a completely different branch? According to this, you will have to develop yourself in this area already. Have a flower from every garden, but you must be an expert in one subject.



30-Don't forget that you're a human!

You must have time for yourself. Let's remember that we are not robots; We are human, we need to take time for ourselves.

There is a saying in India: Every person is like a house and this house has four rooms; spiritual, family, work, and health. Every room needs to be ventilated. You will make time for your soul, for your family, for your job and for your health so that you can live a happy life.



31-Judge differently!

Before you belittle something, don't forget to ask yourself this question: How could I have done better?

It's usually easier to look at things from the outside, it may seem simple as long as you don't get to the bottom of it. "What is this, I could have done it too." You can answer those who say "If only you did then".



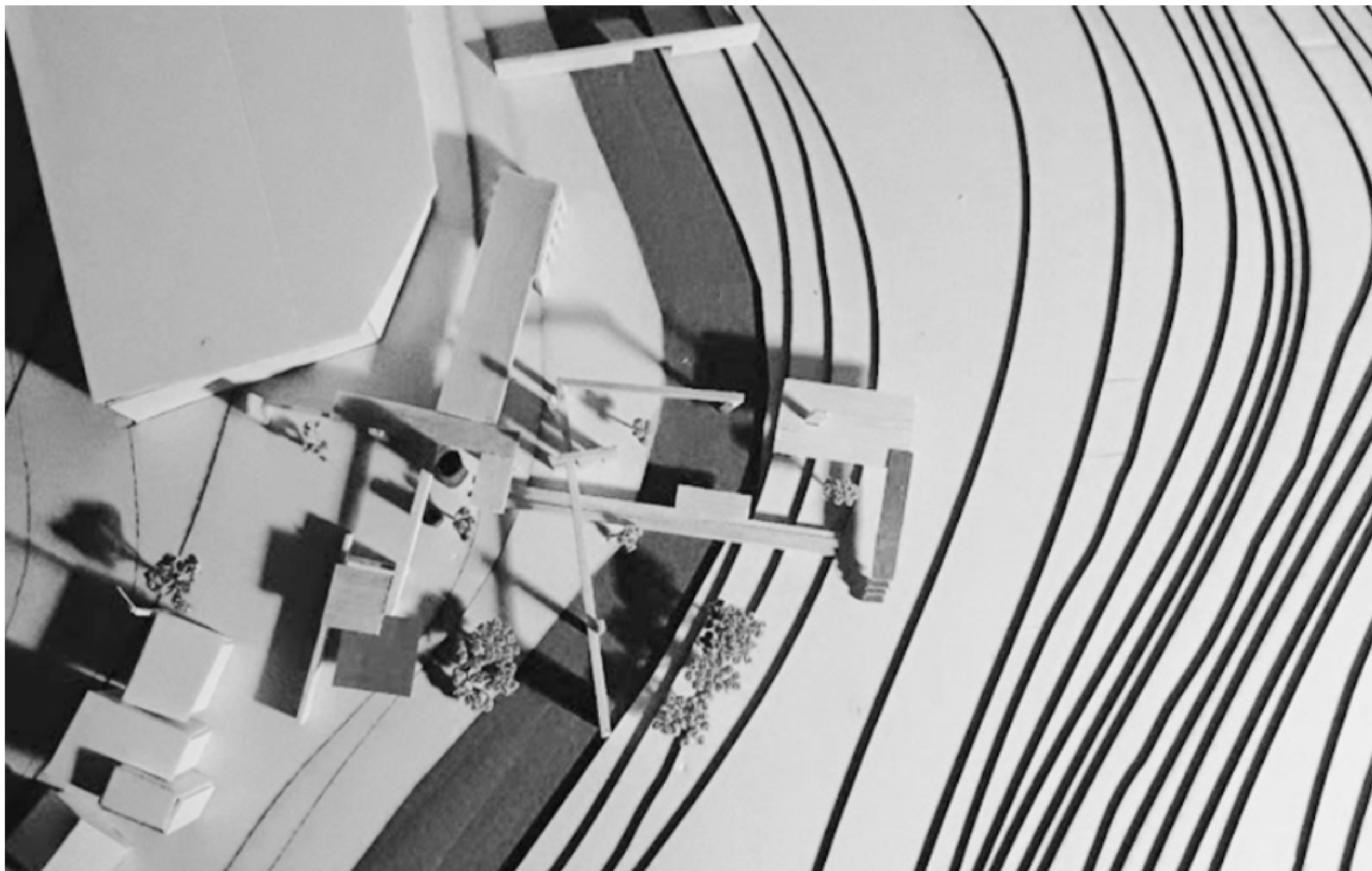
32-No disappointment!

Don't let your failure disappoint you. BIG Bjarke Ingels had entered 400 competitions and won only 25 until a few years ago, which means they had a six percent success rate! But now he is one of the most successful architects in the world!



33-Physical Model

Think with big working mock-ups. This is how you can develop your three-dimensional perception.



34-Step by step...

Nietzsche says: Those who one day want to learn to fly must first learn to stand, walk, run, climb and dance! Man cannot fly by flying!

So you have to go step by step. One of our teachers said that there is a learning period until the age of forty.



35-Keep updated!

Frank Lloyd Wright said: Every perfect architect must be a perfect poet, who must best represent and describe the agenda of the age and the period in which he lived.

36-Do what you love!

Life is too short, you don't have time to do the works you don't like.



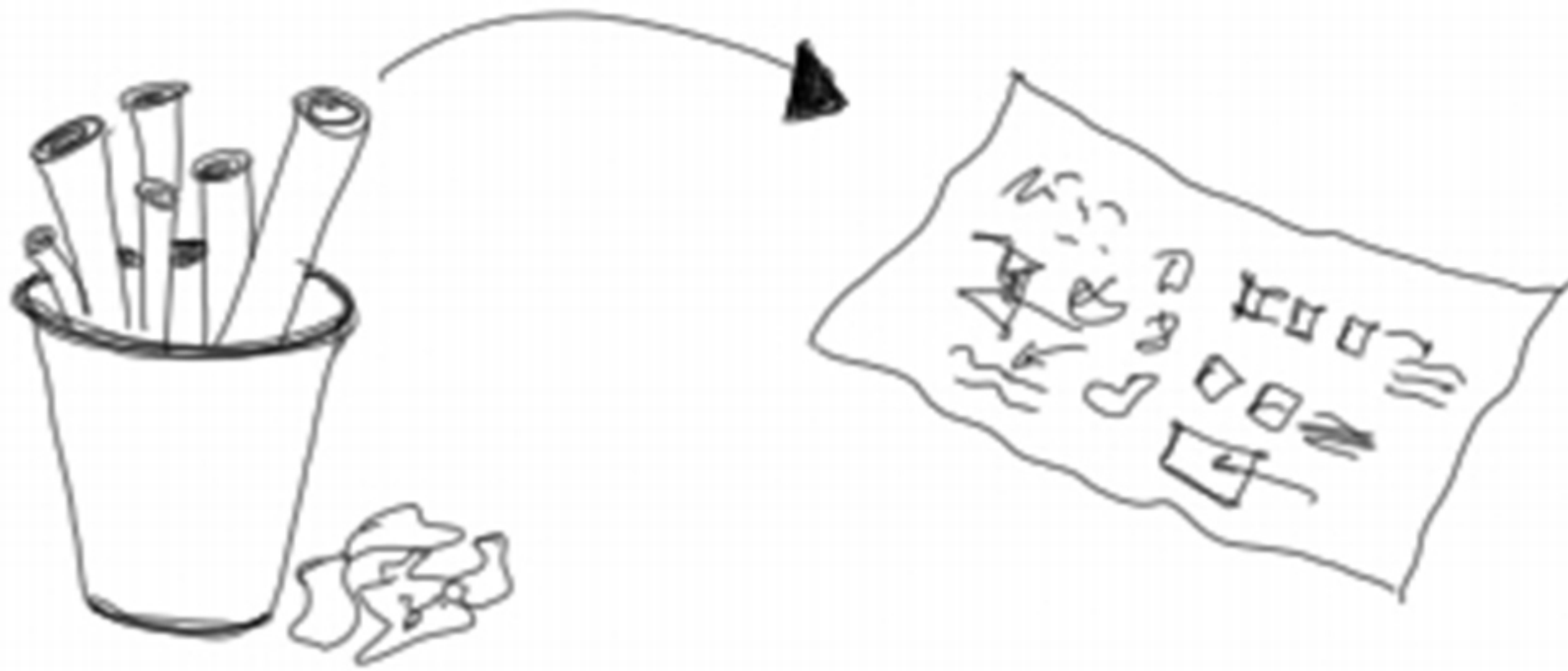
37-Socialize!

The artist may be alone because he needs to be alone sometimes or all the time, but the architect cannot be alone. Because when you design a building, you're not just designing a building, you're going to understand people's needs and meet those needs.



38-Don't throw it away!

Don't throw away old ideas, recycle old ideas, old sketches and old workpieces. These ideas can create extraordinary collages in the future.



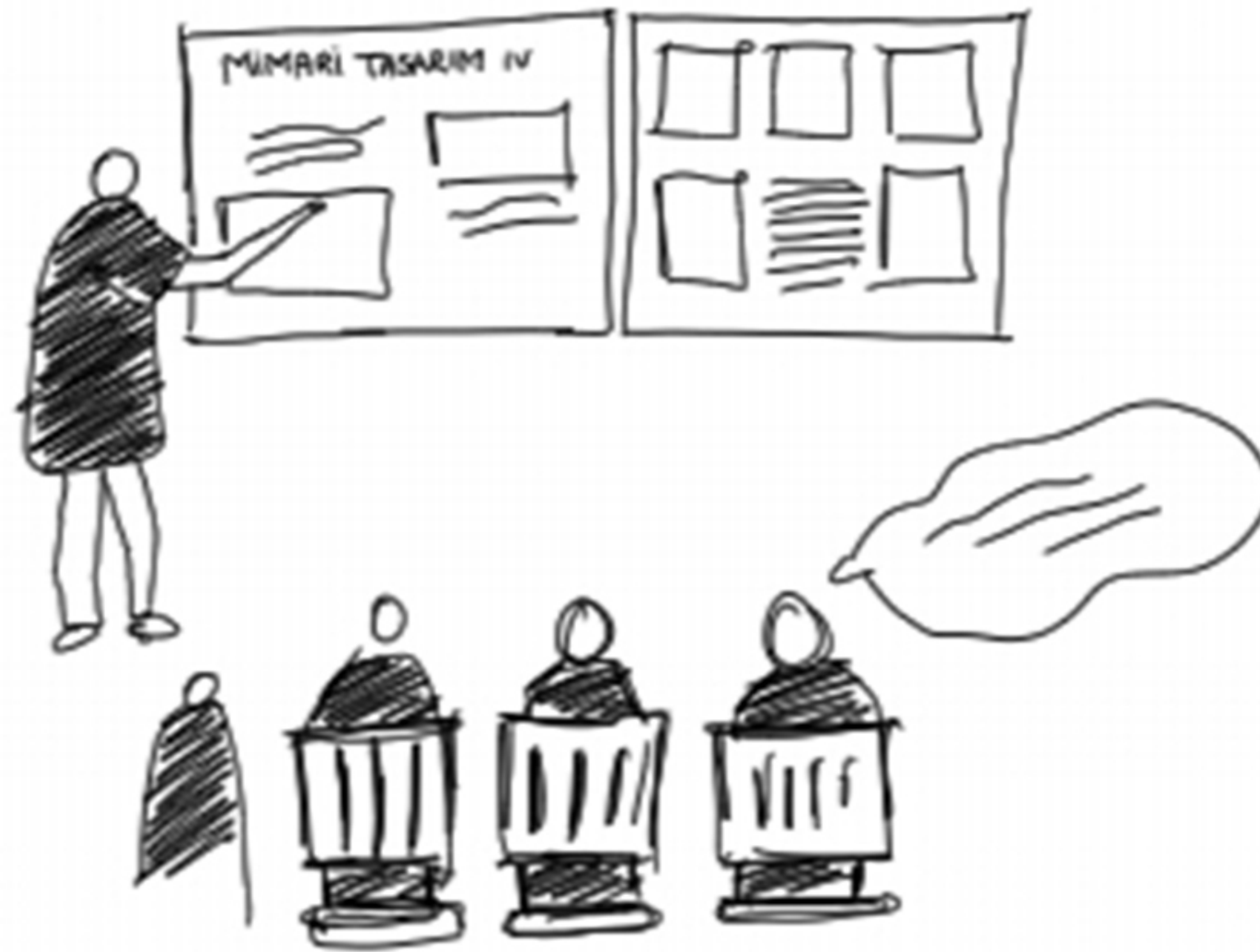
39-Nature

Let nature be your guide. Don't imitate. Understand and learn.



40-Listen to the critiques!

There is no one right answer in architecture, but there are many wrong answers! You can learn a lot from the projects presented by your classmates, don't miss other critiques, listen and take notes.



41-Wake up early!

Start your day as early as possible, give yourself an advantage over your colleagues. Also remember the importance of sleep. Working late is not an effective way to work as it affects your productivity the next day. Get ready for tomorrow's workday today. Distribute the workload equally and know what you are trying to achieve tomorrow.



42-Manage time well!

Don't say you don't have enough time. The number of hours given to Michelangelo, Mimar Sinan, Leonardo Da Vinci, and Albert Einstein was the same.



43-Take up a hobby

44-Join events!

Whenever possible, try to attend seminars, workshops and exhibitions.



45-Don't let your design be pizza!

If you have no idea how many materials to use in your design, how many scales to use in a model, how many sketch models to make, how many boards to place, how many colors to use, three is a safe number for these. I learnt this when I was in Erasmus and I found out that other architects follow the same rule! You may want your compositions to complement each other; You can use the power of three even if each design situation is different.



46-Hikaye anlatacaksın!

When you describe the project, you will tell it like a story, try not to use phrases such as "Sir, I got the entrance from here"! You can learn how to give an impressive and compelling talk by listening to how successful architects talk about their projects in TED talks or similar talks.



47-Ask your friends!

Naturally, others may see our faults and flaws more than we do. You can ask your friends for their ideas, or you can look at the project or the drawing in the mirror instead of looking directly at it.

Do not judge directly after you have finished. hold on. Rest. Walk. Then you can look again and criticize because at that first moment the excitement of doing will have decreased.



48-Don't compete!

Don't think about competing with other friends, compete with yourself. Strive to be better than you were yesterday. Try to be the best version of yourself!



49-

Here is a list of books I recommend for students...enjoy!

- 1-Analysing Architecture- Simon Unwin
- 2-Twenty-Five Buildings Every Architect Should Understand- Simon Unwin
- 3-Exercises in Architecture: Learning to Think as an Architect- Simon Unwin
- 4-Atmospheres - Peter Zumthor
- 5-A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction - Christopher Alexander
- 6-The Eyes of the Skin - Juhani Pallasmaa
- 7-The Image of the City - Kevin Lynch
- 8-The Seven Lamps of Architecture - John Ruskin
- 9-Universal Principles of Design - William Lidwell, Kritina Holden, Jill Butler
- 10-BIG, HOT TO COLD: An Odyssey of Architectural Adaptation - Bjarke Ingels
- 11-Cities for People - Jan Gehl
- 12-Design Like You Give a Damn - Architecture for Humanity
- 13-Yes is More - Bjarke Ingels
- 14-Invisible Cities - Italo Calvino
- 15- Architecture As Space - Bruno Zevi
- 16-Delirious New York: A retroactive manifesto for Manhattan - Rem Koolhaas
- 17- The Language of Architecture - Andrea Simitch and Val Warke
- 18-The Manual of Section - Paul Lewis, Marc Tsurumaki, and David J. Lewis
- 19-SMLXL - Rem Koolhaas
- 20-Thinking Architecture - Peter Zumthor
- 21- Paul Laseau-Graphic Thinking for Architects and Designers
- 22-Life Between Buildings: Using Public Space - Jan Gehl
- 23- Living in the endless city - Ricky Burdett
- 24-The Hidden Dimension - Edward T. Hall
- 25- Mimarlar için yaratıcılık alıştırmaları- Tifa
- 26- Architecture Theory since 1968 K. Michael Hays

- 27- Complexity and contradiction Venturi
- 28- Concept sourcebook- edward t white
- 29- How to think like Leonardo Da Vinci- Gelb
- 30- Le Corbusier - Towards a New Architecture
- 31- Bachelard - Poetics of Space
- 32- Heidegger - Building Dwelling Thinking- Roth
- 33- Archidoodle an architect's activity book
- 34- What an architecture student should know
- 35- A Visual Dictionary of Architecture-By Francis D. K. Ching
- 36- Conversations with form: A workbook for students of architecture
- 37-Precedents in Architecture - Analytic Diagrams, Formative Ideas, and Partis
- 38-Urban Design Thinking A Conceptual Toolkit
- 39- Heidegger for Architects - Adam Sharr
- 40-Foucault-for-Architects
- 41-Jeffrey Balmer, Michael T. Swisher Diagramming the Big Idea
Methods for Architectural Composition
- 42-Principles of Two-Dimensional Design
- 43- Herman Hertzberger Lessons for students in arch
- 44- OPERATIVE DESIGN: A CATALOGUE OF SPATIAL VERBS
- 45-Thomas Heatherwick Making
- 46- henri lefebvre the production of space
- 47- 101 Things I Learned in Architecture School
- 48- Event cities- Tschumi
- 49- Understanding Architecture: Its Elements, History, and Meaning- By Leland M. Roth, Amanda C. Roth Clark
- 50- HEY imaginable guidelines

50-What do you want to change about yourself?

Write here 3 things you want to change about yourself, put them in front of you, fight them, and get rid of them!

The background features abstract, organic shapes in shades of blue and tan. Some shapes have small white circles, resembling rivets or fasteners. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

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