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UDK:656.:05

PARAMETERS OF TRAFFIC SIGNS PERCEPTION

Recognition and comprehension of six new public information signs, proposed for common use, were studied by means of four methods which give different aspects of the complicated process of signs perception. Those four methods are : identification task, semantic differential, reaction time measurement and classification D task (modified Posner's reaction time technique). Great difference were found within the group of new signs. It appears that those signs which pictographs are not very much symbolized and do not allow different associations but clearly represent the content intended to convey are easiest to comprehend. Correlations have been obtained between those methods which give measures of similar aspects of signs perception. Thus, the quickness with which the signs have been recognized is closely and significantly related in reaction time task and in classification task. Almost completely interaction between "yes" and "no" answers, implies that they could be the same index of traffic sign perception. But different kinds of reaction time measures are not related to values in identification task and semantic differential scores, which are the indicators of meaning and comprehension of traffic sign messages. It is necessary to use more than one method in evaluation the perception and comprehension, since there are a number of criteria for adequate traffic sign. And the question of what relative weights ought to be assigned to the different methods is dependent on the nature and purpose of any special traffic sign.

Key words: traffic signs, perception

PARAMETRI PERCEPCIJE SAOBRAĆAJNIH ZNAKOVA,

Koristeći četiri metode percepcije saobraćajnih znakova, koje daju različite aspekte složenog procesa percepcije znakova, ispitivano je prepoznavanje i razumevanje šest novih saobraćajnih znakova obaveštenja koji se predlažu za opšu upotrebu. Ta četiri metoda su: identifikacioni ili zadatak shvatanja, merenje vremena reakcije, semantički diferencijal i klasifikacioni zadatak (modifikovana tehnika Poznerevog vremena reakcije). Rezultati su pokazali da postoje velike razlike u percepciji unutar grupe novih znakova. Izgleda da su najlakši za razumevanje znakovi čiji piktogrami nisu mnogo simbolizovani i ne dozvoljavaju različite asocijacije, već jasno prezentiraju poruku koja se želi preneti. Korelacije postoje između metoda koje daju mere sličnih aspekata percepcije znakova. Tako, brzina kojom se znak prepoznaje je blisko i značajno povezana u zadatku vremena reakcije i klasifikacionom zadatku. Skoro potpuna interakcija između "da" i "ne" odgovora ukazuje na to da oni možda predstavljaju potpuno isti parametar percepcije znaka. Različite mere vremena reakcije nisu povezane sa vrednostima na identifikacionom zadatku i skorovima semantičkog diferencijala koji su indikatori značenja i razumevanja, tj. shvatanja poruke saobraćajnog znaka. Prilikom procenjivanja percepcije i shvatanja znakova, neophodno je koristiti više od jednog metoda, jer postoje brojni kriteriji za adekvatan znak; dok relativna težina i značaj koji će se pridati nekom metodu zavisi od prirode i namene svakog pojedinog saobraćajnog znaka.

Ključne reči: saobraćajni znak, percepcija