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Research paper



Acculturation Architecture Traditional Makassar to Residential Development as the Humanistic

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Abstract

House, it's a part of architecture that is very important in human life. The house is used in interaction, activities and as a shelter. The houses in Giring-Giring hamlet in the Kalase'rena village, sub district of Bontonompo, district of Gowa are still Makassar tradisional houses, but following the occuparts needs and the increase of economic demand the houses form underge architectural acculturation. The acculturations impilicate occuparts needs, their activities and changing factors to be considered. This research method is descriptif qualitative, There is to explain the house development parts and functions. The houses atterns still maintain the "siring" (under parts) home room (middle part) an "pammakkang" (attic) as its trditional architecture. In the living room the maintain there areas namely "paddaserang ri dallekang" (front part), paddaserang ri tangga (middle part) and "paddaserang ri boko" (back part). The materials of the houses are consisting of both woods/bamboo (traditional ones) and brick/cement (modern ones) as a means both to empower and to reduce the cost of the houses

Keywords: *houses, interaction, activity, descriptive, qualitative, front part, middle part, back part.*

1. Introduction

Building a home is one of the architectural forms that have an important role in human life. Residential architecture or home stay is a human need and expression and embodiment of the meaning of the function, behavior and structure ideas from the inhabitants [1]. The house which accommodates all activities of the occupants will be felt through the adjustment process based on the needs of residents in everyday life. This adjustment process is a change in the behavior of occupants as well as changes in shape and physical condition. The physical changes of the building is usually based on the changes in economic, social, the number of occupants or increasing physical activity building occupants so that the changes will be apparent.

Giring-Giring to hamlet Kalase'rena village Bontonompo District of Gowa is a red stone producing region in South Sulawesi. This area has long been a place of manufacture bricks. The majority of the population are farmers and manufacturer of bricks. Change and development houses in the village greatly affect the needs of occupants and external factors also be different causes of change in the community house in the village. Based on the ideas mentioned above, changes in home building as a product architecture that became the object of research is interesting, because it can be used as a tool to explain the phenomenon of social, cultural and community behavior. How acculturation architecture in housing development residents in the hamlet Sleigh-Leads are reviewed against the needs of residents and how the influence of acculturation housing to its residents as well as the factors are that cause these changes.

Acculturation is a process of acculturation, a union between one culture to another and create a new cultural form that adopt other cultures and also retains its original culture [2]. In the cultural values associated with architecture is a traditional house, contained a man's relationship with the cosmos and man's relationship to nature outside. This relationship is mutual and reciprocal influence. The forms will continue to grow, in line with the social process that is always evolving in society, at some place or nation concerned. In the cultural values associated with architecture is a traditional house, contained a man's relationship with the cosmos and man's relationship to nature outside. This relationship is mutual and reciprocal influence. The forms will continue to grow, in line with the social process that is always evolving in society, at some place or nation concerned [3].

Occupancy humanist part of the concept of environmentally friendly and sustainable. Sustainable architecture is closely connected with the development of both urban and sustainable in the countryside. Development currently more applied in urban areas. Sustainable development is development to meet the needs of present generations without compromising future generations to meet future needs. In the context of sustainable development should pay attention to three (3) main aspects, namely: social progress, economic growth, ecological balance. For sustainable development will also lead to the physical function of the buildings and facilities that support the building in order to last a long time and does not adversely affect development times and technology. Everything related to the concept of placement of the building should be considered. The elaboration of development is as the interaction between the three systems are biological systems with system resources, system resources with the economic system, the economic system with social systems. [4]

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2. Research Methods

This study was a descriptive qualitative research, namely, trying to generate data in the form of systematic and accurate picture of the object of study. This study uses a case study design, namely, testing against a context of a particular subject, a collection of documents and a special assessment [5]. The research location in the hamlet village Leads Kalase'rena Bontonompo district Gowa. The population in this study is a house that has been disenfranchised, experience in the development of siring / foot house inhabited by a relatively native of the village is the sample area and sample building. For the variables of this study consisted of non-physical that is material excavated from the family structure, needs, type of business. Physical matter that is material or physical material is concrete, such as: home form, organization / space pattern, function space, building materials and building structures.

About data the patterns of the arrangement / organization of space, the function of the existing space in the house and collected data on the space requirements as seen from the activities of the household. Data collected by way of interviews, observation in the study site and collect documents such as maps, population and others. Which including the operational definition of the shape of the house, organization / space pattern, function space, materials and structures. This study is a qualitative study which tried to find the acculturation of the architecture in sustainable or housing humanists development.

3. Discussion

The research location in Hamlet Giring-Giring Village Bontonompo Kalase'rena District of Gowa, have boundaries as follows; north bordering the District Bajeng, west bordering Tamallayang village, south by Hamlet Balaburu and east by Takalar.

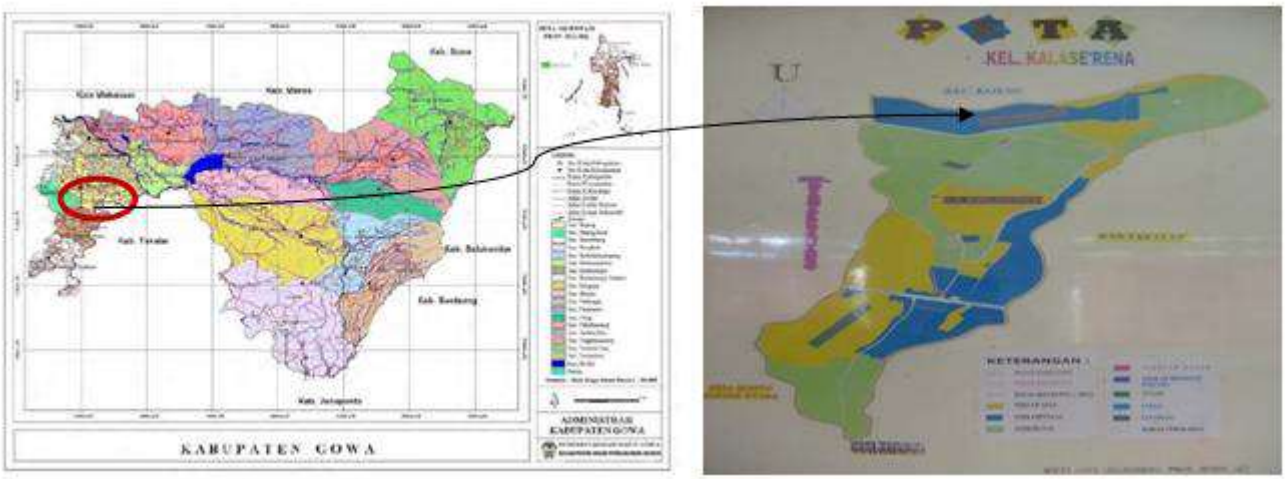


Fig 1: Location Map of Hamlet Village Sleigh Sleigh-Kalase'rena
(Source: Study LP2B Gowa District, South Sulawesi, 2014)

The total area Hamlet-sleigh Sleigh of 0.75 hectares, with a population of 881 people. Dusun-Sleigh Sleigh has a tropical climate with rain conditions. Village fed paddy-Giring-Giring located at an altitude above sea level from 500 to 999.9 with a breadth of 2.34 km2. Giring-Giring village Kalase'rena villages have rice area of 120 ha, 60 ha are fields 2 and 4 RT RW, distance- Giring-Giring village to the capital of the district 2 km and the distance to the capital city of 21 km, the population density of 1317 inhabitants.

3.1. Home Forms

Traditional home architecture generated by cultural background and environment respectively where determination is a natural, man is still subject to nature. Traditional house is represented by a house on stilts, where the community house concept architecture traditional Makassar traditional houses produced by the cultural background and environment respectively where determination is a natural, man is still subject to nature. Traditional house is represented by a house on stilts, where the people of Makassar concept of traditional house. The development of the traditional houses in the Hamlet-Giring-Giring occur on the legs / siring home.

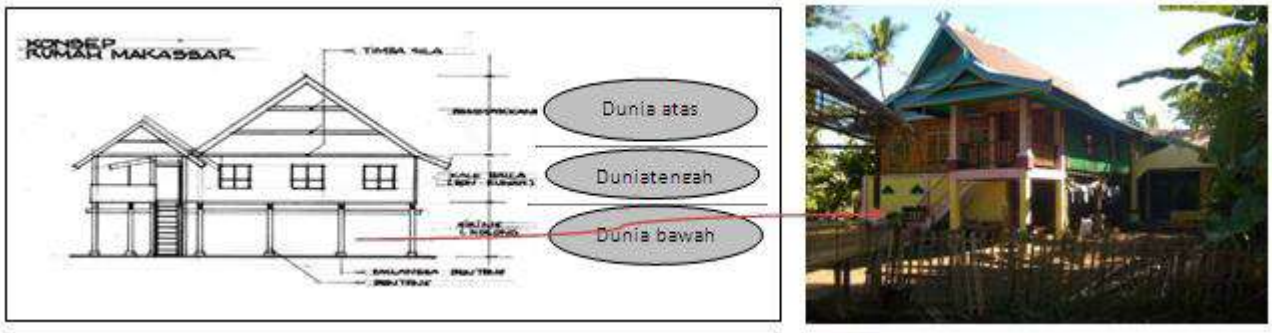


Fig 2: Concept of Development of Traditional House Tribe Makassar

Home form the basis of the planning stage in developing the houses in the hamlet Sleigh-Sleigh, this is based on a factor the needs of residents in performing daily activities. Direction of development in traditional houses Makassar is more directed at the foot of the building or the underworld / siring, and a permanent housing development. A significant change is the structural system of the building, the underworld / siring its function changed from a dirty area then functioned as a kitchen and spaces that can be used by residents in performing activities.

3.2. Organization / Pattern Space

Pattern space formed in the shape of traditional houses are public, private and service. It is also adapted to the shape of traditional stilt houses Makassar is a square. Organization / space pattern found on the body of the house / kale balla, then organization space is a major part of a household that relate to the activities of the household. Pattern space formed in the shape of traditional houses are public, private and service. It is also adapted to the shape of traditional stilt houses Makassar is a square.

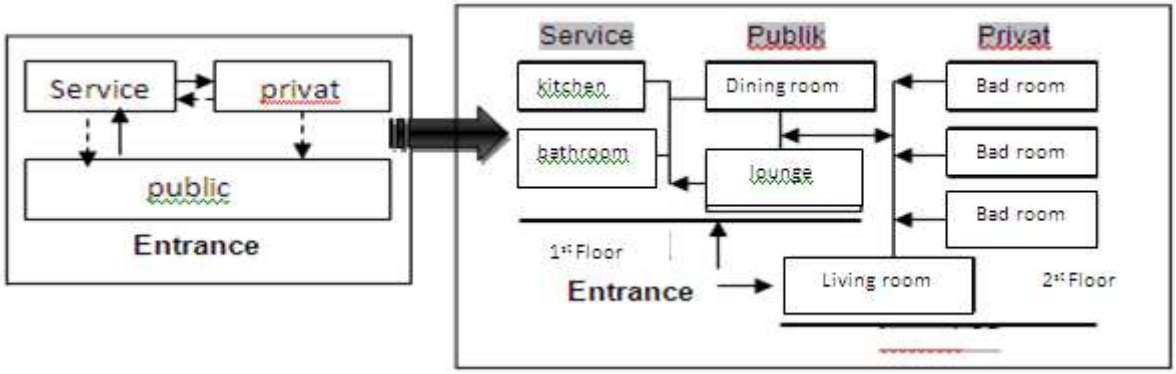


Fig 3: Relationship Patterns Space

Development of the public areas add to the lounge and dining room, is used to perform daily activities and if the occupants of the house having a party so that the public space at the bottom / foot house functioned. Area service is also in place on the foot / lower house (siring).

3.3. Space Function

The development of the house on the bottom / foot (syring) traditional houses Makassar ultimately affect the functioning of the existing space in the house. Functions of the house is divided into three hierarchies from front to back so-called Tallu padaserang, namely padasereng ri dallekang which has a function as an area of collective, communication and local men, the middle section is called padaserang ri tangnga which serves as a rest area and a collective family and part referred back to paddaserang ri boko which serves as a service area, living room area operative and women.

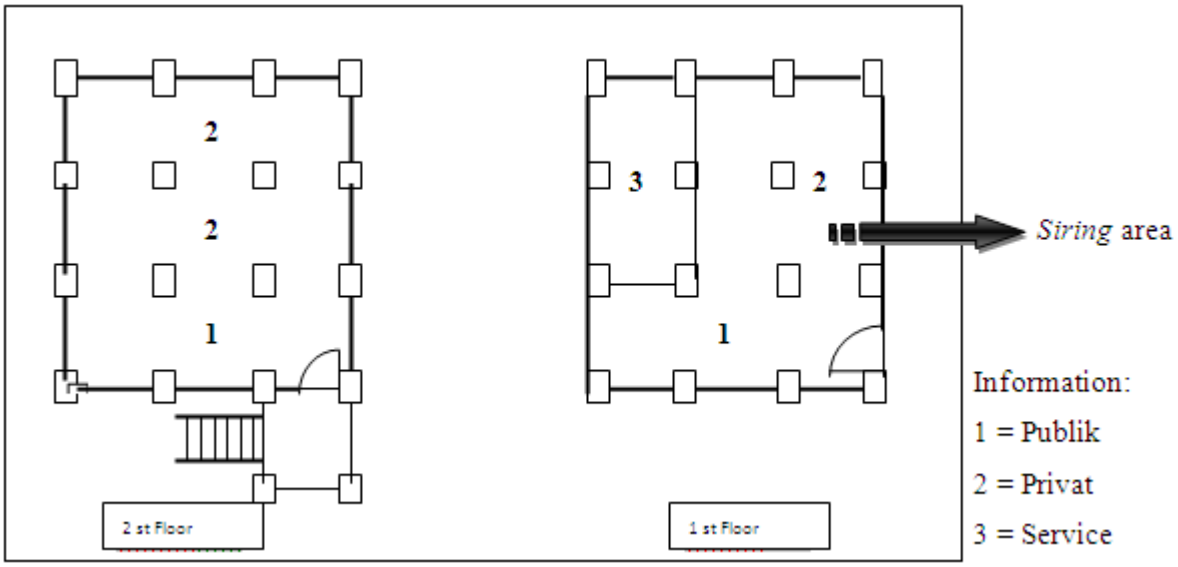


Fig 4: Development of Space Function

The development of the service area or paddaserang ri boko on the move on the bottom / siring home and ri paddaserang dallekang tangnga and specifically in the upper house or house agency. Grouping function space on the service area and private areas actually happens separation. While the public is divided into two areas, namely in the siring (foot) and kale balla (body home). Private areas are also placed on the development area siring section or foot house that functioned as a dining room. The dining room is categorized as a private area for the dining room for the tribe Makassar become the benchmark of the residents in terms of the economy and placing it adjacent to the kitchen area so the second service is interconnected and adjacent space.

3.4. Building materials

Building materials in the area of development of normally shaped permanent home is:

- The wall is made of brick wall, it is supported by the region as a producer of bricks.
- The floor is cemented only in the floor slippery.
- The foundation uses the foundation line on the edge of the building, but in the middle of the house contained fixed column using foundation pedestals.
- Circulation development area with the body home or kale balla at given the stairs in a private area.

3.5. Building Structure

The building structure the majority of changes in the siring / foot house and on the stairs. Dominant changes in the structure of the wood material into stone so that shows the robustness of the building.

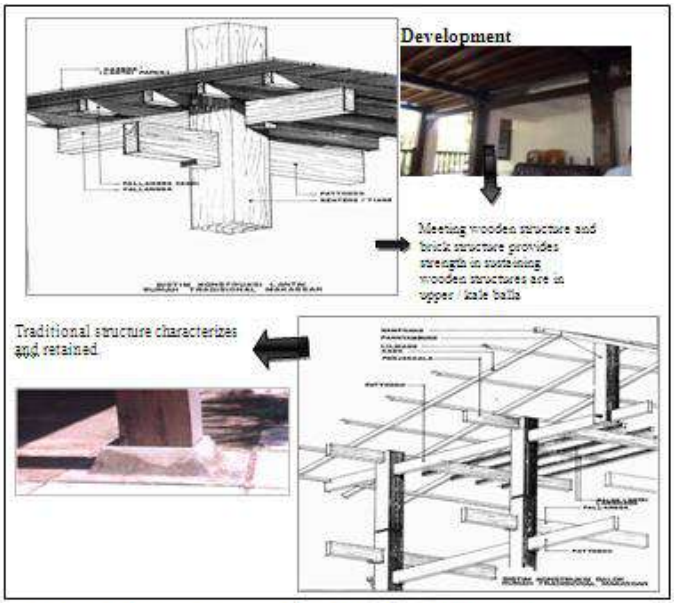


Fig 5: Structure of Building Experiencing Architecture Acculturation

For brick wall structure also functioned as the recipient of the load from the second floor or the recipient of the load of the wooden wall that receives the load of the roof. On the stairs that progression is in terms of material and structure., Because of the merger between the stone steps can be adapted to the shape of the traditional house-shaped stage.

3.6. Interaction System Occupants

System of occupant interactions related to material, non-physical research in Giring-Giring hamlet . As for the material, non-physical, namely:

a. Family structure

Family structure that occurs in every home in the Giring-Giring hamlet consist of a nuclear family (father, mother and child) will remain outstanding have additional family members that their relatives, parents, in-laws and the law. Giring-Giring in Hamlet-average number of families in one household 6 (six) people.

Additions that occur are usually where the family and the law. Makassar tribes usually adopts uxorilokal namely the addition of a family member on son-who opted to stay in the bride's family.

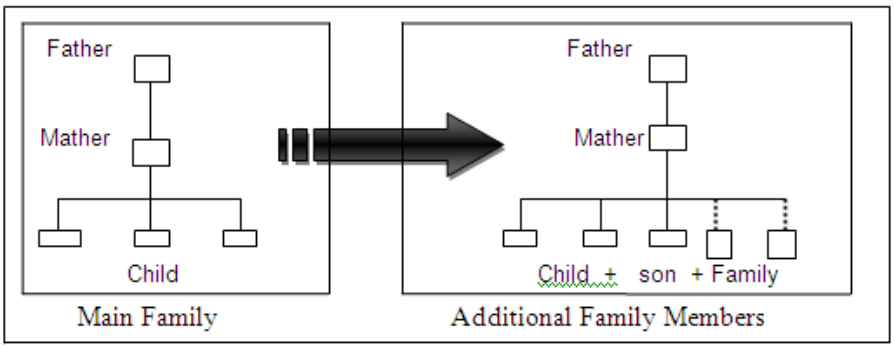


Fig 6: Family Structure

b. Needs Residents

Needs of residents affected by the amount of the household activities at their wedding plans are going to happen, in the number of family members and occupants economy increased. Which is a factor of the needs of residents, namely:

- The area of the house

The area of traditional houses Makassar 8 x 10 m2 of the area of the house is the division of the space pattern can be formed in the abstract, namely public areas, private areas and service areas. Development occurs in the lower / siring house measuring 8 x 8 m2 that functioned as a lounge and dining room. The dining room which was originally located at the tamping transferred to siring home. Then tamping area also functioned as a bedroom that has limited screen / room divider.

- Number of Family Members

Number of family members experience through the addition of existence family in the home is usually supported on the economic level of households is increasing so the presence of the family affect household structure. In the presence of the family in the home causes in the number of household members is more than 6 people.

3.7. Factors Architectural Acculturation in Housing Development Humanist

Which became the cause of acculturation housing in Giring-Giring hamlet are:

- Business Type

For this type of effort associated with increased community economic system. Businesses that thrive in Giring-Giring Hamlet is agriculture and brick making business.



Fig 7: Process Business Type Bricks is Giring-Giring Hamlet

This type of business that is maintained by the Hamlet-Sleigh Sleigh is a brick maker. Type of business in Giring-Giring Hamlet manufacture bricks has become part of people's lives, if the people who do not have a brick-making business to help entrepreneurs in the manufacture of bricks, preparation and combustion.

- Community Economic Development

Community economic development in Giring-Giring Hamlet procurement effort supported by bricks, rice fields. Effort is the basis acculturation traditional houses were engaged in the traditional form. With the economic development, housing development ladder begins with changes in the structure of the material wood into brick staircase.

4. Conclusion

By knowing the acculturation of architecture in the development of housing in Giring-Giring Hamlet, then provide the following conclusions:

1. The shape of the house in Giring-Giring Hamlet originally traditional shaped stage house is divided into three parts, namely the home leg, body and head home house. Home development happened at the foot of the house / siring.

2. Organization / space patterns of development that occurs in the home is siring / foot house that functioned also a public area ie lounge, private areas and the dining room is the kitchen service area.

3. The function room in the original form of the traditional house divided into three namely paddaserang ri dallekang (living room), paddaserang ri tangnga (master bedroom), paddaserang ri boko (children's bedroom) and the addition of pammakkang which functioned as a dining room and bedroom alternatives.

4. Material originally traditional houses of wood with acculturation blend highly visible material is wood for the original form of traditional houses or parts of the second floor / top and bottom / base material of a bricks wall.

5. Structure of building a central part of the building houses in the Giring-Giring hamlet due to a combination of two building materials are wood and brick should be united in one function and support each other like a brick wall at home siring area can bear weight material wooden houses.

6. The system interaction is also associated with the needs of residents in the area to conduct its activities traditional house 8 x 10 m2 or 80 m2 to 160 m2 for siring area also functioned as a core house.

7. One factor in the development of architectural acculturation houses in the Giring-Giring hamlet is a type of business in supporting the economy of the people is the effort of making bricks into supporting business other than farming economy.

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