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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TIMBER DEFECT AT
TRADISIONAL MALAY HOUSE IN NEGERI SEMBILAN

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ABSTRACT

Negeri Sembilan Malay house is a traditional Malay home that is virtually old and forgotten by coming generations, and it has progressively gone from Malaysia's environment of traditional peoples. The major cause of this is a lack of examination, and the injured region cannot be healed for a variety of reasons. Malay traditional homes have been endangered by Malaysian assaults, and many of them have been destroyed or rebuilt, resulting in a loss of identity. This research was carried out using guided techniques and theories that were established in order to discover the components of categorization that may be classified into two major categories: apparent and latent . A survey of the house's state will be done, followed by an analysis to determine the patterns of faults that occur in every case study. According to the conclusions of the review of literature, the two most prevalent forms of faults are insect infestation and fungal development. To effectively care for or protect this valuable architecture, all parties must contribute or play their part. On eleven case studies, data was collected using an interview and observation technique. The data was subsequently analyzed, and a pattern of wood flaws, i.e. insect infestation, was discovered. The characteristics of timber defects in traditional Malay homes are primarily seen in walls and timbers that are exposed to the surrounding environment and weather. Several preservation measures have been offered to prevent pattern flaws that arise in traditional Malay house Designs nine and how to repair the problem when it happens.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STUDY BACKGROUND

This study is based on of certain in traditional Malay houses in the Negeri Sembilan region, and it will demonstrate the characteristics of timber defects that commonly occur in traditional Malay houses. Knowing the characteristics of a timber defect will lead to better treatments for curing that fault so that the structure can endure for the following generation, which is critical to maintain.

The traditional Malay home is entirely made of wood, including Meranti, Jati, and Chengal, among others. Timber is a long-lasting substance that does not degrade over time. Rain, cold, and acids, which would typically harm other sorts of materials, have minimal impact on the timber material. (Taylor & G.D., 2000). Only if it is assaulted by specific external factors will timber decay.

The style and placement of traditional Malay homes were influenced by historical and cultural considerations (Hosein & Dalilah, 2012). The building's design is mostly based on the present location, such as the traditional Malay home, which is constructed for a tropical environment. Additionally, the position must be strategic, such as near a river, because water is required.

The traditional Malay home has been impacted by Malaysia's fast modernization, and it now confronts dangers such as being converted from a timber to a brick house, among other things. (Seo, Omar, & Young, 2009). The traditional Malay home is one of the most precious treasures that must be preserved since it contains many characteristics that are not found in other structures, such as various parts that allow for ventilation inside the structure.