

e-Proceeding

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UNDERSTANDING THE HIERARCHY OF SPACE ON TRADITIONAL MALAY HOUSES: RUMAH KUTAI

Mohd Khazli Aswad Khalid¹, Zuraihana Ahmad Zawawi², Hasnan Hashim³, Alia Abdullah Saleh⁴ and Mohd Dzulkarnaen Sudirman⁵

¹²³⁴⁵*Department Building Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610 Perak, Malaysia*

Abstract

Space hierarchy and its importance in traditional Malay villages is a study done on the behavior of spatial humans and living space. It is a useful study as it allows for a better understanding of the relationship between human and environment. A review of the literature shows that a sense of privacy and its adaptation to social interactions in traditional Malay houses such as Kutai houses found along the Perak river can be determined by studying the house spatial arrangement, hardscape and softscape. This is done by studying the appropriate dimensions for analysis and interpretation theory to be linked in the determination of transition space. In this study, using a quantitative method for the distribution of the components found in residential Malay houses, 18 Kutai houses were selected as a case study to determine the nature, function, and overall similarity for each sample. At the end of the study, the hierarchy of space in traditional Malay houses can be determined, i.e. starting with a public space which is followed by space, semi-public and semi-private spaces, and eventually, a private space. Transition spaces (semi-public, semi-private) in the neighborhood help residents manage the rate of social interaction and are therefore allowed to meet both the privacy and social relation needs of the residents.

Keywords: *hierarchy of space; traditional malay house; kutai house; spatial arrangement*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia consists of 14 states with various races, religions, and cultural landscapes. The impact of the cultural landscape has resulted in a wide variety of traditional home architectural styles with their own hierarchical meaning and symbolism behind each element of space. Out of the total of 14 states, the present research narrows the transition hierarchy of the space to only one state i.e. Perak, focusing on Kutai house architecture in the central districts of Perak.

The local people of Perak have their own identity especially in expressing architecture with their vast knowledge in building traditional Malay houses and cultural influences; hence, the existence of Kutai house. Rumah Kutai or Kutai House is a traditional type of Malay house that is indigenous to Perak and has been in existence since 1800. These houses can be found mainly along the Perak river in three districts: Kuala Kangsar, Perak Tengah and Pasir Salak (Khairudin, 2018).

The hierarchy of space becomes an important unit in the architecture of traditional Malay houses. Hierarchy is formed because of various factors. Studies on behavior of spatial humans and living space are useful because they allow for a better understanding of the relationship between human and environment. A review of the literature shows that a sense of privacy and its adaptation to social interactions in traditional Malay houses, such as Kutai houses found along the Perak river, can be determined by studying the house cultural landscape, spatial arrangement, hardscape and home garden. Studying the appropriate dimensions for analysis and interpretation theory could provide the link in determining the transition space. The purpose of this study was to determine the uniqueness in the transition of space hierarchy of

the Kutai House. The method used is descriptive analysis with an exposure to the results of field surveys.

The results obtained from this study changed the hierarchy of space inside the Kutai house; the hierarchy of space in traditional Malay houses can be determined starting with a public space and followed by space, semi-public and semi-private spaces, finally a private space. Besides, the study on related transition spaces (semi-public, semi-private) in designing the hierarchy of space depends on the neighborhood to help residents manage the rate of social interactions.

1.1 Problem Statements

At present, empirical studies on the transition of space hierarchy on traditional Malay houses are inadequate. Through this study, the descriptive analysis with exposure and perspective view to the results of field surveys for Kutai house along Sungai Perak in Perak Tengah district to identifying the characteristic transition of the hierarchy of space for future generations knowledge.

1.2 Research Objective

The research attempts to achieve two objectives. Both of these objectives must be fulfilled in order to ensure precise and accurate findings. The following are the objectives that are essential to be achieved for the purpose of completing the ultimate intention of this research:

- i. To identify the characteristics of variation of space for traditional Malay houses (Kutai house) along Sungai Perak in Perak Tengah district.
- ii. To determine the transition hierarchy of space for Kutai houses

1.3 The Scope of Study

The scope of this study covers traditional Malay houses along the Perak River in Perak Tengah district. Furthermore, the study also identifies some sample criteria (see 3.1) in order to facilitate the researchers to get a sample of the study. The Kutai house is among the important criteria in the selection of the sample because it has been classified among the types of the oldest traditional Malay houses in the district of Perak Tengah.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

There are several references used in the research literature. This literature review will focus on the existing design, selection of research methods, introduction to the subject of study, and also the importance of the perception view in this study.

2.1 Malay Traditional House

According to Ariffin (2004), there are old traditional houses in Perak dubbed as Kutai House. Due to the development of technology and modernization, constructions of traditional Malay houses have been forgotten; furthermore, many of these houses have been abandoned due to the determinants of mortality and migration. However, the combination of age and traditional factors have made these houses interesting subject matters.

2.1.1 Kutai House

Before developing the machine learning models, it is important to check the mutual effect of different Kutai House is a traditional type of Malay house that is indigenous to Perak, and has been in existence since the 1800s, hence the name 'Kutai' which means old or ancient. These houses can be found mainly along the Sungai Perak in three districts: Kuala Kangsar,

Perak Tengah, and Pasir Salak. In this research, the focus is only on Kutai houses in Perak Tengah, mainly in three sub districts: Bota, Kampung Gajah and Parit. First built more than 200 years ago, every Kutai house must face the river and the construction site; whereas, the size, and layout of the house must adhere strictly to Undang – Undang 99. The traditional Kutai house consists of just one core structure called “rumah ibu” (main house). The floor of the house is raised to about two metres from the ground and is usually made of wood. There are gaps of about 2 cm at the floor so that the house does not float away in the event of a flood.

The interesting thing about Kutai houses is that the pillars are not planted in the ground, but just laid onto a base made from cut stones, bricks, or concrete. With pillars that are placed onto a base, not cemented or nailed, it is extraordinary that these houses can still stand tall after so many years. The Kutai house was built so that the structure could be lifted en masse and moved to another area. Originally, the house has a long and high roof that is made of sago (rumbia) or nipah palm. Nowadays, many Rumah Kutai owners have replaced the palm roof with zinc roofing as it is easier to maintain. The walls in the meantime are made from either strips of plants (bamboo or kelarai) or from timber panelled planks which sometimes include carvings. The traditional Rumah Kutai has two entrances; one for males and the other for females. The sliding doors are made low so that the guest will have to bow when he enters the house as a sign of respect for the house owner. (Vicinity Media Corporation Sdn Bhd, 2006).

2.1.2 Type of Kutai House

Kutai house has a basic house form and roof form. Talib (2004) conducted a study on variations of Kutai House between periods of 1817 to 1935. Throughout the years, Kutai House has evolved from the basic shape of house plan to the house with some additional spaces – based on the local needs. Basically, there are three different kinds of Kutai house which are *Kutai Asli (KO)*, *Kutai Anjung(KA)*, and *Kutai Anjung Beranda(KAB)* (refer to Figure 1.0). From these variations, the materials and also construction methods may probably change due to the suitability of the house.

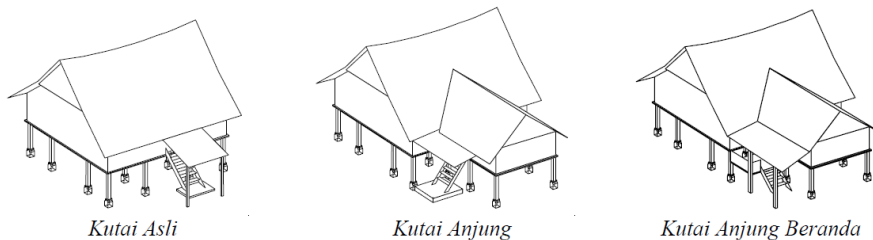


Figure 1.0: Type of Kutai house by (Ariffin, 2004)

2.2 Space Hierarchy

The definition of hierarchy, according to Wastuty (2008), is the difference from a form in space. The intensity of the interests of a space can be seen from the pen or function of the space. In addition, the meaning and formality of space can be a condition for a hierarchy. According to Wahyuni (2020), the structure of space and the value of space depend on the needs of the perpetrators of activities in space. The hierarchy of space becomes an important unit in the part of the house. Hierarchy is formed because of various factors (Wahyuni, 2020).

The space hierarchy can be explained by the ranking of space and can determine the importance of a space. This rating can be assessed from large to small, short to high, more to less or by measurements from the center to the edge, a little to a lot, regularly used to irregularly used, to measurements in solid voids (Clark, 1986). Space Hierarchy becomes a unity that cannot be separated from the building’s spatial pattern. There are changes that occur in space in buildings over time, including the space hierarchy (Wahyuni, 2020).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The methods employed for data collection of this research are observations, surveys and referrals from sources related to the Malay race and the locals. 18 houses were sampled for this study.

3.1 Sample Criteria

The samples were selected according to the criteria that have been set as follows:

Table 1: Sampling selection criteria by (Khalid, 2014)

Sample Details	Requirements
Age	More than 100 years old.
Type of House	Only Kutai House was selected in this research
Authenticity	Minor modification without affecting the original layout
Accessibility	By a mutual understanding with only the owners. Restricted to private residential compounds.
In-sight sources	Reliable secondary sources to validate information of the original condition of the selected samples.

(Source: Khalid,2014)

3.2 Assessing the Variation of Space Layout for the Kutai House.

The method of obtaining the data used the approach of "Relevance Theory" introduced by (Wilson & Sperber, 2004). By this method, the researchers will use more of the semi-structured in-depth questions in the interview session to obtain intangible data.



4.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS


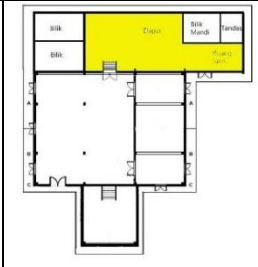

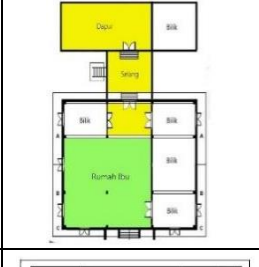
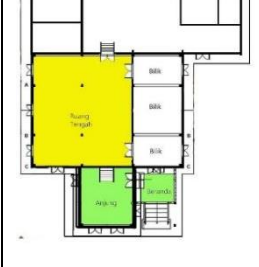
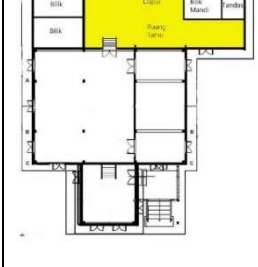
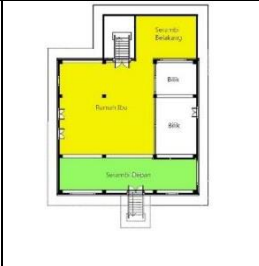

Generally, researchers were able detect the elements and hierarchy layout of space significantly in all houses visited. The table below shows a list of hierarchy layout of space for 18 of Kutai houses in this research.

Table 2: List of hierarchy layout of space for 18 of Kutai houses Perak Tengah District.

Sub District of Perak Tengah	Sample ID	Type of Kutai House	Hierarchy and transition		Characteristic
			Private – white Semi Private/Public – Yellow Public - Green		
			Upper Floor	Ground Floor	
Bota	BT1	KAB			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Dapur, Bilik Air, Rumah Ibu, & Serambi. Public: Anjung & Beranda

Bota	BT2	KAB			<p>The transition of space is connected by a door.</p> <p>Private: Bilik, Serambi</p> <p>Semi Private: Rumah Ibu</p> <p>Public: Anjung & Beranda</p>
Bota	BT3	KO			<p>The transition of space is connected by a door.</p> <p>Private: Bilik, Rumah Ibu,</p> <p>Semi Private: Dapur, Ruang Tamu & Serambi</p> <p>Public: Serambi Depan</p>
Bota	BT4	KO			<p>The transition of space is connected by a door.</p> <p>Private: Bilik, Rumah Ibu, & Serambi</p> <p>Public: Serambi Depan</p>
Bota	BT5	KAB			<p>The transition of space is connected by a door.</p> <p>Private: Bilik, Rumah Ibu, Rumah Tengah, Dapur & Serambi.</p> <p>Public: Anjung & Beranda.</p>
Bota	BT6	KA			<p>The transition of space is connected by a door.</p> <p>Private: Bilik, Rumah Ibu, & Serambi.</p> <p>Public: Dewan</p>

Bota	BT7	KAB			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, & Serambi. Public: Anjung & Beranda
Bota	BT8	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, Dapur, Bilik Air, & Serambi. Public: Serambi
Bota	BT9	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, Bilik Air, Dapur & Serambi. Public: Serambi Depan
Bota	BT10	KA			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, Selang, Dapur, & Bilik Air. Public: Ruang Tengah & Anjung
Bota	BT11	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Dapur, & Selang Public: Rumah Ibu
Bota	BT12	KO	Same BT4		Same BT4
Bota	BT13	KO	Same BT4		Same BT4

Kg. Gajah	KG1	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, & Bilik Mandi Semi Private: Dapur, Ruang Tamu & Tandas Public: Rumah Ibu
Kg. Gajah	KG2	KAB			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, & Serambi Belakang Semi Private: Rumah Ibu & Serambi Public: Anjung & Beranda
Parit	PT1	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Selang & Dapur Public: Rumah Ibu
Parit	PT2	KAB			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, & Bilik Mandi Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, Tandas, Dapur, & Ruang Tamu Public: Anjung & Beranda
Parit	PT3	KO			The transition of space is connected by a door. Private: Bilik, Semi Private: Rumah Ibu, Ruang Tengah, Bilik air, & Serambi Public: Serambi Depan

Based on Table 2 above, the data analysis showed that the relationship between space and the determination of the hierarchy layout space can be gathered from observations and interviews. The transition of space is connected by a door in determining the level of the hierarchy of space in the Kutai house. Referring to the characteristic information data in Table

2.0, the determination of related data for the transition hierarchy of the space according to the type of Kutai house can be referenced in Figure 2.0.

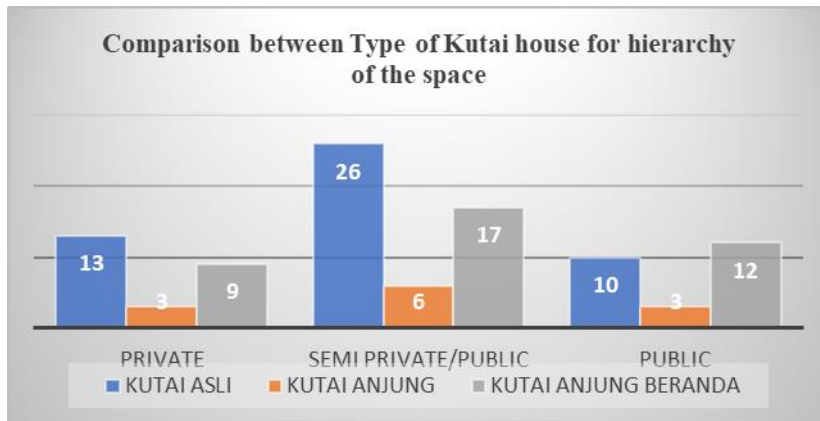


Figure 2.0: Comparison between type of Kutai house for the hierarchy of the space

Based on Figure 2.0, 10 sample houses are of Kutai Asli type (sample id BT3,BT4,BT8,BT9,BT11,BT12,BT13,KG1,PT1 & PT3), 2 sample houses are of Kutai Anjung type (sample id BT6 & BT10), and 6 sample houses are of Kutai Anjung Beranda type (sample id BT1,BT2,BT5,BT7,KG2, & PT2).The results of this research indicates the braid between the hierarchy layout and transition of space.

For Kutai Asli house, the classification for semi-private/public space, which includes (dapur, bilik air, rumah ibu, serambi, ruang tamu, selang, tandas dan bilik air) followed by private space (bilik, dapur, bilik mandi, and serambi) and public space (serambi, anjung, beranda, ruang tengah, dewan, and rumah ibu), has the highest result. Based on this result, the space layout for this type of house is smaller than other types of houses that have added space. Because of that, there are many spaces that are designed to be semi-public or private for certain occasions. For the Kutai Anjung house, the classification for semi-private/public space has the highest result, and the private space and public space have the same result in the second place. Based on this result, the space layout for this type of house is bigger than Kutai Asli House with an additional space like Anjung for certain occasions. For the Kutai Anjung Beranda house, the classification for semi-private/public space has the highest result, followed by public space and the private space. Based on this result, the space layout for this type of house is bigger than other types of Kutai House with an additional public space like Anjung and Beranda for certain occasions.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The private space hierarchy for Kutai House is in the room that has the highest intensity of activities carried out in the room by all family members. In general, the family room becomes a hierarchy in the house. Rumah Ibu becomes an important semi-public/private space that is often accessed by the owner. This space becomes the center of activities, such as, chatting, watching television, receiving guests, and other activities. The intensity of activities with public space in each house is different. Some houses that do not have an Anjung or Beranda will make Rumah Ibu a public space for social activities, making it have more than a single function. The initial function of Kutai House as a residence has the highest hierarchy in Rumah Ibu. As time goes by, the addition of new space and health factors give the impacts on the hierarchy changes in Rumah Ibu; it becomes unutilised due to its location upstairs.

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