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# Poster Book

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**Unleashing Potentials  
Shaping the Future**

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# THE INTERPRETATION OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF MOSQUES IN CHENOR, PAHANG



## METHODOLOGY

The analysis approach will be focused on three on-site observations of traditional mosques in Chenor, Pahang. The selected mosques will be Mosque Kampung Pantai (1918), Mosque Istiqomah Kampung Baru Sg.ling (1950), and Mosque Jamek Chenor (1982). Each mosque has a different type of typology and comes from a different era. The analysis will be drafted and summarised into a few elements and classification based on the result obtained. Thus, this shall be strengthened with 5 interview sessions held with Pahang's residents (3 Chenor, Pahang Villagers, 2 JKR Pahang Employee) The feedback received will support further suggestions or recommendations for this study.

## INTRODUCTION

### ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE.

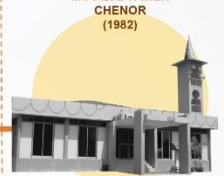
The development of mosque Islamic architecture in Malaysia has brought a massive evolution and transformation. It has been developed into six traditional types of typologies according to the different regional cultures. This added to the increasing Muslim population and culture in Malaysia. Due to the rapid expansion, This prompted people to do some research on Islamic origins starting from ancient times in order to gain a deeper understanding of Malay architectural style. This study aims to investigate and identify the noteworthy traditional mosque design in Chenor, Pahang as a regional identity through the study of style interpretation.



COLONIAL ERA



MODERN ERA



POST-MODERN ERA

6 TRADITIONAL TYPES OF TYPOLOGIES

- Turkish Type
- Indian Type
- Arabic Type
- Chinese Type
- Iranian Type
- South East Asian Type

7 CLASSIFICATIONS OF STYLES

- Modernistic Style
- Traditional Vernacular Style
- Sino-Eclectic Style
- European Classical Style
- North Indian Style
- Modern Vernacular Style
- Post-Modern Revivalism Style

## ISSUES



More Modern Mosque In Modern Era

Architects in the modern era frequently focus on designing a modern mosque based on its form rather than understanding the deeper meaning behind it, which can lead to concerns with imitation. According to Rafique (1982), changes are done in order to face modernization and adapt new elements, where the adaptation will then alter the traditional shape and give a new look to the overall design. Due to that, the purpose of this research is to determine the roots and uniqueness of traditional mosque design in Pahang.

## OBJECTIVE

The major goal of this research is to identify the regional identity of Pahang's traditional mosques through the study of style interpretation in terms of the following factors:

OBJECTIVE ?

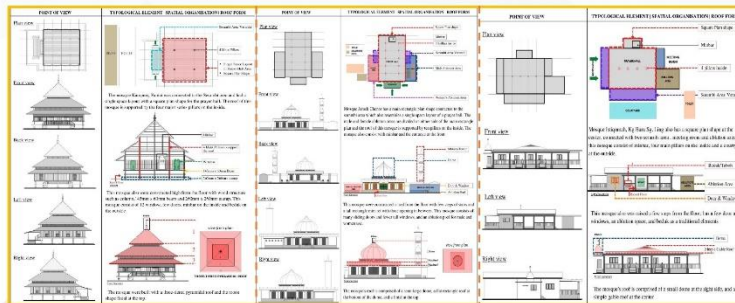
- 1 To investigate the differences between mosque typology and its style
- 2 To investigate various design approaches of the traditional mosques through a few case studies in Pahang
- 3 To explore the comparison of the architectural design form and style of a mosque in Pahang.

- 1 Each mosque has a different style and typology
- 2 The Chenor mosque's design must be associated with JKR
- 3 Mosques in Chenor, Pahang are still well preserved by the villagers and are owned by the Islamic religious Pahang Council

## FINDINGS

Three on-site observations were held in three different mosques:

Mosque Kampung Pantai, Mosque Istiqomah Kampung Baru Sg. Ling, and Mosque Jamek Chenor.



The study of the on-site observation found out that Mosque Kampung Pantai can be classified into Malay traditional vernacular style. Meanwhile, Mosque Istiqomah Kg. Baru Sg Ling and Mosque Jamek Chenor are not resembled any of the styles.

## CONCLUSION

Throughout the study, the outcomes of the findings can be concluded into a few aspects and perceptions. The study focused on the key findings as the purpose is to highlight the style interpretation applied in mosques in Chenor, Pahang. From the discovery of an on-site observation of three selected mosques These mosques are still classified as one of identical, culturalist and historical mosques. Even though the mosque underwent changes as a result of being exposed to modernization, characteristics expansion, and natural disasters between 1900 until 2000, the development had no effect on its identity, and it still can be described in the detail study as below.

According to Suzani Nasil, 2016, mosque kampung Pantai is influenced by the architecture of the oldest mosque in Malaka, which made it a categorization of traditional Malay vernacular mosque design. Meanwhile, Pn. Rosnani and En. Imad, 2022, stated that mosque Jamek Chenor in the modern era is influenced by the earliest Pahang district designs.

Mosques in every era need to follow its standard design from JKR and fulfill the criteria given in order to give comfort and the right capacity to the people.

Pn. Hidayah (2022), stated that the oldest mosque in Chenor, Mosque Kampung Pantai built in 1918 is still well managed by its committee. In fact, the mosque also is seen to be in a good condition even though every year there will a flood disaster strike in the area