

Changes of Rooms Layout In Arab And Malay Ethnic Groups' Houses Due To Chinese Ethnics Dominance In Makassar

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Abstract: The diversity of people in the city of Makassar seen since the early history of the arrival of the immigrant community is made up of Chinese, Arab, Malay, and the Netherlands that took place since the 16th century. At that time the Dutch role in control in the development of Makassar city with settlements based on racial grouping i.e. Chinatown, Arab villages, and Malay. Of a multi-racial settlements in Makassar, Chinatown still has a strong presence in comparison with Arab and Malay ethnics. Current Arab and Malay villages have entered in the Chinatown area of Makassar.

This study used qualitative analysis and descriptive study based on field observations and interviews. The Samples stipulation is through non-probability sampling, quota sampling and purposive sampling. Exploration to obtain the theoretical literature on the spatial changes to government surveys are referred to secondary data. After primary and secondary data collected, data analysis was undertaken with descriptive analysis. After the interpretation of the results of the analysis performed. The results showed the form of the spatial changes in the colonial era before Chinese ethnic dominated and, at the present time, after Chinese ethnic group dominated areas of Arab and Malay ethnics' settlements.

Keywords: in-house rooms management, changes, building forms

1 INTRODUCTION

The diversity of society in the city of Makassar seen in the early history of the arrival of immigrants to Makassar consisting of a community of Chinese, Arab, Malay and Dutch, which lasted from the 16th century in Makassar. At that time, the Dutch played the role as the controller of the urban development (Widodo, 2004). Dutch colonial rule left many city artifacts in the old city area of Makassar both tangible and intangible. One of them is the presence of settlements based on racial grouping i.e. Chinatown settlement, Arab village, Malay village, and European settlement complex. This grouping was basically to ease the controlling and the smoothness of administrative activities and Dutch trade in the city of Makassar (Widodo, 2004).

However, of the several ethnic groups in Makassar, it is the chinese ethnic which still has a strong presence in comparison with others. Chinatown development is not followed by other ethnic village, where now Arab and Malay villages have been included in the Chinatown area of Makassar. The entrance of Chinese ethnic in Makassar peaked in the 17th century. This made the Chinese population fairly large (Widodo,2004). Chinese ethnic settlement was accompanied by the establishment of a typical Chinese building, such as buildings with oriental architecture and pagoda.

With the above phenomenon, it is interesting to study the spatial changes in the Chinese, Arabic, and Malay ethnic due to the dominance of Chinese ethnic towards Arab and Malay ethnicity in the colonial period and in the present. In

this research, qualitative research method is used with the qualitative descriptive type of research. Techniques of collecting data are through interviews and field observations.

2 SPACIAL CHANGES IN THE HOUSE

Changes according to Habraken (1982) is the result of human intervention, individual, group or organization and institutions in the control of a part where changes occur. The ability to alter physical reality is a power. It is said as a rule because each person or group has the ability to decide on the placement, removal or reduction of an element. Besides the exclusive dominion or control has the ability to change a site in a given period of time and a control.

A room is a container of humans' lives activity, and therefore rooms and men cannot be separated. The community see the room in the house as an integral part of an overall space required for the survival and prosperity of their lives. The hierarchy of room coherently, according to Rapoport (1969), consists of: first, the space required by an individual or family privately such as a bedroom. Second, a space for joking with neighbors such as terraces and porches. Third, a space for social contact as a community that is in the form of wells, public hydrants, "langgar", MCK (bathing, washing, toilet).

Different cultural backgrounds of the residents will have different perceptions and needs of house physical form, which in turn also results in the spatial form of the house. In

relation to the physical changes of house that occur due to extensive renovation, it will be reflected whether the physical space and the building parts are changed or not. According to Lang (1987), the changes that occur in the home are caused by two factors, namely:

1. The influence from inside (internal), is a form or manifestation of a house due to the encouragement of the various needs of human life. Changing needs or interests will lead to changes in the spaces.
2. the influences from outside (external), is an individual's life needs in relation with the changes in their housing environment.

Furthermore, according to Rengkung (1998), house changes cover three categories, namely restoration (additional space outside of the original house), remodeling (additions, extensions, and space removal), and reconstruction (total change including its construction). As with the Habraken (1982), the indications that a change is valid comprise 3 points, namely:

a) Addition

The addition is the addition of an element within a site resulting in a change. For example, adding a bulkhead partition in a space so that the space multiplies. Adding facade elements (doors, windows or other facade elements) in a particular "pelengkap"(complementary)field and so on.

b) Reduction / throw (elimination)

Reduction (elimination) is the reduction of an element within a site so that there is a change. For example, dismantling one of the room walls with the intent of expanding space or joining two rooms into one, eliminating the window on the facade and replace the window models are also included as changes due to the reduction of an element in a part of the room.

c) Movement

Movement is a change caused by the movement or shifting elements forming a space on a site. For example, moving or shifting the position of the wall in a room to

another place or to another side. Moving the ladder position. Moving the door from one side to another on the facade or other space areas is also included as a movement causing a building physical form to be considered changed.

Of some of the descriptions indicated, a depiction can be concluded that to be able to identify a change, the indications of a change, so that it can be considered change, include three things i.e. addition, subtraction, and movement / displacement. In addition, this study will also determine the three categories of spatial patterns of changes in house, with simple category, medium, and complex. The third definition of the changes pattern according Rengkung (1998) are: a simple pattern (adding space outside the initial house form by creating new walls while maintaining the initial form of the house). Medium pattern (adding, expanding, deleting, or function-diverting a space resulting in a change room but still tied to the composition of the initial form of the house). And complex patterns (copiously change the layout and structure of the original building, hence new compositions of space formed).

3 METHOD

The purpose of this study is to investigate and explain descriptively changes in rooms layout in the houses of Chinese ethnics in Makassar as the dominating ethnicity and Arab and Malays ethnicity groups as the dominated on the type and number of rooms and their functions.

In accordance with the purposes of this study, this type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Noor (2011), descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a symptom, occurrence, events that occur currently with the steps that begin with an existence of problem, determination of the type of information required, determination of the procedures for the collection of data through observation, information or data processing, and conclusions of research drawing.

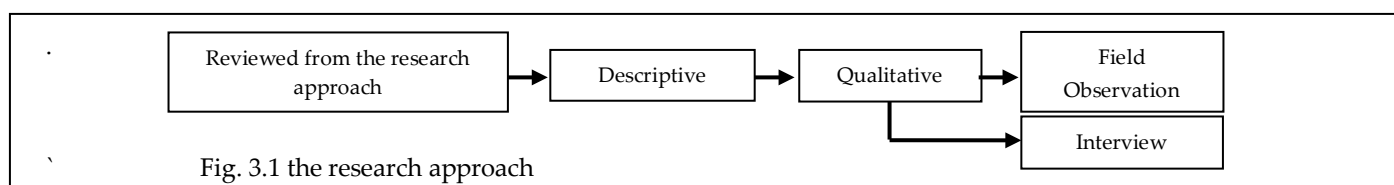


Fig. 3.1 the research approach

Data Processing and analysis are done by exploring the theories related to changes in shape of the building and the interior of the house physically. Data grouping and categorization are prepared and presented in the form of descriptions and tables, and interpreted to obtain a preliminary picture of the problems being faced then concluded temporarily to ease the discussion at a later stage. The discussion is using the theories that have been obtained in order to lead to a conclusion.

4 RESEARCH LOCATION

The research was conducted in district Wajo especially in Kecamatan Melayu Beru and Kelurahan Ende which is also

the Chinatown area of the city of Makassar. Kelurahan Melayu Beru in the colonial period was the first Chinese and Arab settlements, while Kelurahan Ende was the Malay settlement which at the present time has been dominated by Chinese ethnics. Changes in the present compared to those in the colonial period regarding the physical changes are the rooms layout changes in the Arab and Malay houses due to the dominance of the Chinese ethnics.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Changes of Rooms Layout In Arab And Malay Ethnic Houses Due To Chinese Ethnic Dominance In Makassar

House layout, especially the location of this study, appears to have undergone significant change. Shape of the changes of the spatial elements of the house such as the type and number of rooms, rooms functions, rooms organization, and spatial orientation) changes in various forms.

Changes that occur in the Chinese ethnics, Arab, and Malay appear to be in line with the concept raised by Habraken (1978), that there are 3 systems in viewing of the changes of the house namely spatial, physical and style or model. Spatial system changes occur on rooms layout changes in the house that include a change in the type and

number, and room function. While the physical system and the model changes occur on quality changes that include changes to the shape of the building but, in this discussion, the change in shape of the building is not discussed.

Layout changes in house show the behaviours : 1). Adding space, especially: the addition of a bedroom, living room, bathroom, a place of prayer especially for Chinese ethnics, warehouse, even addition the number of floors. 2). Reduction of bedroom, dining room / kitchen, change room, bathroom and the elderly bedroom. The omitted rooms are then converted into certain space. 3). Expanding space (displacement), especially in living room, bedroom, and others.

Table 1 Analysis of the layout changes in the Arab ethnics house which has already been inhabited by the Chinese

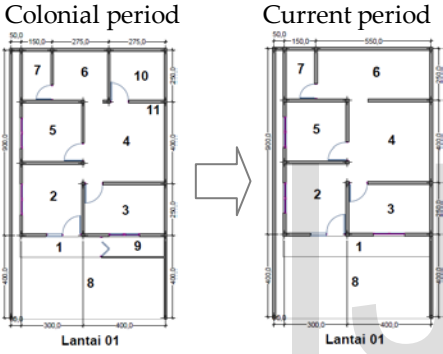
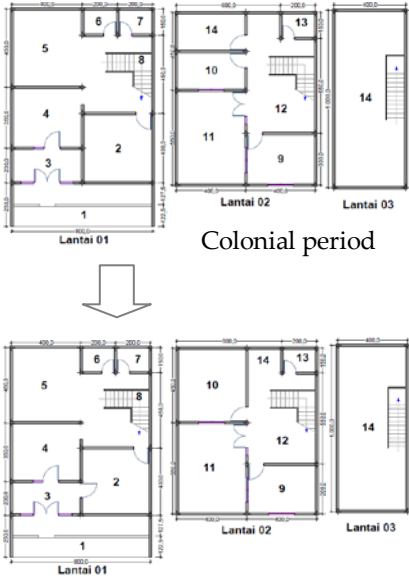
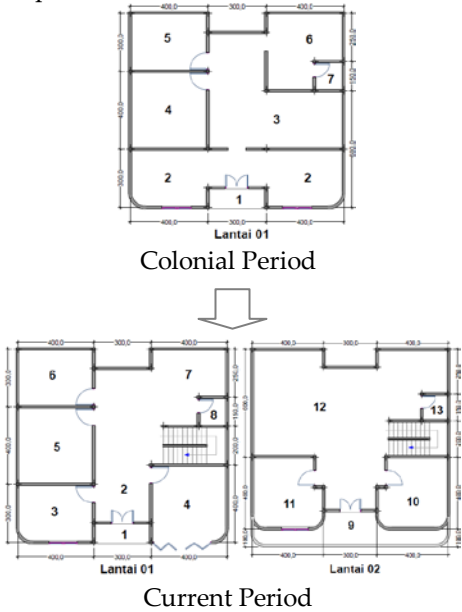
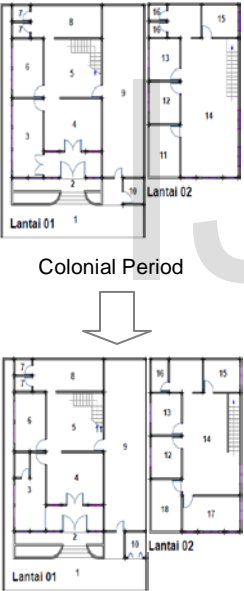
Changes	Changes Explanation	Information
<p>Sample 1</p>  <p>Colonial period</p> <p>Current period</p> <p>Lantai 01</p>	<p>Types and number of rooms : At present rooms layout, an increase in space occurs. The addition of the warehouse, bedroom, and ash table for prayer.</p> <p>Function changes: Some function of the kitchen is used as a bedroom as well as some function of a terrace which is partly used as a warehouse.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the change: according to the homeowners, adding rooms is to adjust the needs of rooms they require such as space for ash table which must be present serving as a space for their prayers, addition of bedrooms which is intended for their sons.</i></p>	<p>Changes in the form of additional space of bedroom, warehouse, and a ash table.</p>
<p>Sample 2</p>  <p>Colonial period</p> <p>Current period</p> <p>Lantai 01</p> <p>Lantai 02</p> <p>Lantai 03</p>	<p>Types and number of rooms: On the number of house layout, changes to rooms addition and subtraction occur. On the 1st floor, there is no addition or reduction in rooms happened. On the 2nd floor, a reduction in the bedroom and an additional room for praying take place. And on the 3rd floor, there is no change on the type and amount of space.</p> <p>Function changes: No functional changes occur on the 1st floor, 2nd floor and 3rd floor.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the change: a space for ash table space must exist for the Chinese. Bedrooms reduction done because they want to expand the space in the next room.</i></p>	<p>Changes in the form of additional space for prayer and bedroom reduction</p>

Table 2 Analysis of the layout changes in the Malay ethnics house which has already been inhabited by the Chinese

Changes	Changes Explanation	Information
<p>Sample 1</p>  <p>Colonial Period</p> <p>Current Period</p>	<p>Types and number of rooms : Additional rooms changes. In the colonial period, the house was only 1 storey and at the present time it has become two-storey. Additions of existing rooms on the 2nd floor including a balcony, bedroom, family room, ash table, and bathroom.</p> <p>Function changes: Changes in spatial function in colonial period to the present is the function of living room on the right turned into space for sale. The living room on the left is turned into a bedroom. The family room is altered as a place for stairs as an access to the 2nd floor. With the presence of second floor in the present, there is a change in the addition function.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the change: the addition of two floors is to suit the needs they need now such as the addition of a bedroom, living room, etc.</i></p>	<p>Changes in the form of additional bedrooms, balcony, living room, ash tables, and bathrooms.</p>
<p>Sampel 2</p>  <p>Colonial Period</p> <p>Current Period</p>	<p>Types and number of rooms: Additional changes in space. In the colonial period the house layout, do not have an ash table, and in the present because it has been inhabited by the Chinese an ash table is something that should be present and put under the stairs exactly on the left side of the door to the yard next to the house. An addition of the bathroom in the bedroom precisely on the left side of family room occurs. While on the 2nd floor, there is an additional space for a bedroom.</p> <p>Function changes: Changes in the function of the living room floor 1 which has now been used as a bedroom and living room replace the family room, and the family room is focused on the second floor. In addition, changes in function occur in the warehouse which is now used to store or park a motorcycle.</p> <p><i>Reasons for the change: the addition of an ash table space must exist for the Chinese because they use it to pray. Addition of bedroom is done because the number of bedrooms are insufficient for the number of the dwellings.</i></p>	<p>Changes in the form of additional bathroom, ash table, and bedroom.</p>

The layout of the house, the site of this study in particular, appears to have undergone significant change. The form of changes of the layout elements of the house such as the type and amount of rooms, rooms function, rooms arrangement, and room orientation are various in their forms of change.

House layout changes shows behaviours: 1). Adding rooms, especially in the form of: additional bedroom, family

room, bathroom, warehouse, place for prayer especially for the Chinese who have inhabited the Arabs and Muslims, and even increasing the number of floors. 2). reduction of bedroom, dining room / kitchen, change room, bathroom and the elderly bedroom. Rooms which are omitted then converted into certain rooms. 3). Expanding space (displacement), especially in living rooms, bedrooms, and others.

The characteristics of layout changes in Arab and Malay ethnics houses due to the dominance of the Chinese in the third category of transformation pattern are:

1. Simple pattern change

According Rengkung (1998), a simple change is a change done by adding a space in to the initial house by making new walls while still maintaining the original form of the house. Referring to this statement, the Arab and Malay ethnics as the dominated developed spatial arrangement of the pattern of the original house by adding one or several types of rooms, but still referring to the composition of the layout of the original form of the house. Simple change is in the pattern of Sample 1 in the Arab house (the addition of a place for prayer, warehouse, and bedroom) and sample 2 in the house of the Malay (the addition of the warehouse).

2. Medium transformation pattern

Medium transformation pattern is a change to add, expand, delete, or function-change the rooms and resulting in a room change but still tied with the original composition of the house (Rengkung, 1998). Along with the process of reforming room is the addition, subtraction, and also happens, expansion of room. Results of research in the field suggests that a shift is happening in the Arab ethnic sample of 2 houses of the Arab ethnics (reduction of space and additional space).

3. Complex Transformation Pattern

Complex changes are changes that have changed the layout and structure of the original building significantly, causing a new rooms composition. This occurs in a small house type. House development is done gradually. Addition of rooms look more complex than in the two categories above. There is a complex pattern of changes in the Malay ethnic house; sample 1 (increasing the number of

floors change) thus many changes exist in the overhaul of the structure of the initial house.

Based on the above results, it appears that some of the changes to the layout of the house are retained and some are removed, some are added, some are deducted, and some are moved. Changes that occur from the results of this analysis are included in medium changes, simple changes, and complex changes. Therefore, these results are consistent with the theory stated by Habraken (1982), that the change is marked by the addition of elements, element reduction (elimination of elements), and shift of elements (movement of elements) and the Rengkung theory (1998), that characteristics of a change include medium, simple, and complex changes.

6 CONCLUSION

In-house layout changes that occur in the home of the dominated ethnics i.e Arab and Malay are a result of the dominance of Chinese ethnics. The dominant change occurs only in additional change and the addition is in the category of a medium change which is based on Rengkung theory.

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