

Title: Kajian Nilai-Nilai Budaya Pada Ekspresi Tata Ruang Dalam Rumah Adat Minangkabau; Kes Kajian; Luhak Tanah Datar Sumatera Barat

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Abstract:

This thesis studies the cultural values, and their relationship with the internal space design of traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses in Luhak Tanah Datar, West Sumatera, Indonesia. Nowadays these traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses are modified in their physical appearance. These changes cause difficulties in differentiating between the real traditional ceremonial houses and those which are not. The objective of this research is therefore an attempt to postulate the theories of the internal space design of the traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses in Luhak Tanah Datar. This research is based on the principle that architecture is the physical form of the culture. Thus, traditional ceremonial minangkabau houses are the reflection of values, beliefs, as well as the expression of the community's way of life and expectations. Therefore, traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses depict a way of life, the various life styles, and activities of the community. The focus of this research is on how the people arrange the use and understand the meaning of the internal space design of traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses. The research applies a phenomenological approach to two cases of the 28 sample traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses in Luhak Tanah Datar. This method and the analysis process are applied inductively by taking the sample purposively, analyzing the data qualitatively and developing the grounded theory inductively, as well as developing the research design continuously. The findings of this research show that traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses in Luhak Tanah Datar consist of two kinds of houses, namely the beranjung traditional ceremonial houses and the nonberanjung one. Both of these houses have the same internal space design that is : the dimension of length between the pangkal : the right edge side of the building and the hujung: the left edge side of the building measured on the odd number of rooms. The dimension of width is known to be understood as the width between the front wall and the back wall measured by the lajur: the even number of blocks. The dimension of height is known to be understood as tingkah: the different levels of the floor. The dimension of length is connected to the types of activities related to the role of the settlers. The dimension of width is connected to the form of activities related to the status of the settlers. The height dimension is connected to the place of activities related to the function and position of the settlers. The dimensions mentioned above form the scope of spatial understanding of the traditional ceremonial Minangkabau houses: namely the length, width and the height dimension. The dimensions in the understanding of the physical appearance of the houses are the kinds of activities, the form of activities and the place of activities. The dimensions in the understanding of nature are the frontal, orthogonal, and zenith. The joints of the three dimensions are called tiang tuo: the main pillar of the traditional ceremonial Minangkabau house, which functions as the point of orientation, the center point as well as the coordination point for its inner rooms.