

**TATALETAK UKIRAN BERMOTIFKAN FLORA DAN
FAUNA PADA RUMAH MELAYU TRADISI**

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ABSTRAK

Malaysia kita kaya dengan pelbagai bidang kesenian. Antaranya ialah seni rupa yang meliputi seni bina, seni ukir, seni fotografi dan seni kraftangan. Seni bina merupakan sebahagian dari aspek seni rupa yang menarik kerana konsep binaannya yang unik dan berunsur simbolisme. Hasil ciptaan memperlihatkan daya kreatif masyarakat yang tinggi dan memaparkan corak budaya masyarakat Melayu itu sendiri. Seni ukir pula merupakan sebahagian dari aspek yang menyokong aspek seni bina. Peredaran zaman yang diikuti dengan arus pemodenan dan kemajuan telah mengubah budaya masyarakat Melayu. Fenomena ini menyebabkan kesenian tradisi seperti seni ukir Melayu akan luput di telan zaman. Seni bina Melayu tradisi pula telah mula menunjukkan perubahan. Banyak rumah di kampung telah mula beralih kepada binaan moden, tanpa mempedulikan nilai dan makna kesenian yang tersembunyi di dalam ciptaan tradisi. Keadaan ini menjadikan bidang seni ukir Melayu semakin pudar di kalangan masyarakat Melayu masa kini. Dalam seni ukir Melayu masa kini, motif flora dan fauna adalah motif yang paling popular ataupun yang paling banyak digunakan dalam seni ukir Melayu. Kewujudan serta keindahan alam lingkungan telah memberi ilham kepada pengukir untuk melahirkan sebuah ciptaan yang mengkagumkan. Tataletak ukiran mestilah mangikut tataletak pada komponen rumah Melayu supaya menampakkan keserasiannya dengan perkadaran ruang yang betul. Penemuan mendapati tataletak dan komposisi adalah kriteria yang paling banyak mempengaruhi tataletak ukiran. Motif flora dari jenis berbunga di dalam ukiran komponen senibina.

ABSTRACT

Our country, Malaysia, is surrounded with variety culture and assorted scope of artistic value. It is separate into parts of groups, which include architecture, traditional woodcarving, art and craft, and photography. Architecture is one of the unique aspects that involve symbolism concept in creating building design. This implicit design shows that creative culture exists among Malay society. As for traditional woodcarving, it is part of the important aspect that completed both architectural and building design. Epoch had changed and followed by modernism which had developed the Malay culture and society itself. This phenomenon had effect the traditional arts and Malay traditional woodcarving, which will slowly extinct. Malay traditional architecture had shown many changes. Thus, many traditional houses had been converting into modern design without being appreciated its implicit traditional design and value. This circumstance had effect the traditional wood carving which slowly dismiss from Malay society's presence. Floral motives are the most popular motives in Malay woodcarving. The beautifulness of nature gave ideas to woodcarvers in producing an astonishing masterpiece. The selection of floral motives is base on six criteria, which are: i) Appropriateness and composition, ii) Characteristic, uniqueness and properties of plants, iii) Food and medicine plants, iv) Plants status, v) Owners status, and vi) spirit of the plants. From the finding, the first criterion is the most significant factor in the selection of motives and flower-based motive is usually used in the architectural carving component.