

The Study Of Acculturation In The Architecture Design The Terminal Building Of The Airport In Tanjungpinang

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Abstract: The airport is an icon or image of an area, where entrants via air transport from other places will have the first impression an area at the local airport via their local architecture. With the modernization did not escape the locality aspects must follow local architectural style with local area due to indirectly could eliminate our local architectural identity against locality. This research aims to understand more about the methods of acculturation as a method of architectural design. Find out how the application of a method of acculturation on an architectural design of airports. The method of this research is a descriptive qualitative in nature with the use of cultural acculturation theory in architecture as a reference material for the explanation of aspects as well as the elements that formed in the process of acculturation and analyzes the elements of the shaper building on the case studies based on the theory of acculturation and seen in relation the function, form and meaning. Results of the study concluded that acculturation in the design of the architecture of the airport involves some element of forming local architecture modern style with the principle – the principle of local culture and modernity are analyzed theoretically against design and then understood via case studies chosen to get as a guide in designing. This research is expected to benefit as a reference and knowledge theory of acculturation architecture at an aspect of function, shape, and meaning to a design of the terminal building of the airport owned a certain area with architecture their local.

Keywords: Methods Of Acculturation, The Local Aspect Of Airports..

1. Background

At the present time where modernization and globalization so strongly affect the lives and changing the culture of the society that impact community living patterns change gives rise to a more modern. As a result, people prefer the new culture that may be judged more practical compared to local culture. So too in terms of architecture, people already affected by foreign cultural elements are visible on the physical buildings of modern.

The airport is an icon or image of an area, where entrants via air transport from other places will have the first impression an area at the airport. As one of the airports in Riau Islands province, Raja Haji Fisabilillah Airport then became the place where the first impression and image of migrants towards the Riau Islands to appear. Airport Passenger Terminal Raja Haji Fisabilillah was a gateway for immigrants who visited the Riau Islands, where the first impression of the area will be formed. As a gateway and container forming a first impression, it should have been the one Airport has something that reflects its territory.

Airport passenger terminal, Raja Haji Fisabilillah should be able to incorporate some of these criteria without losing the identity of its territory to unite all the criteria and requirements of the building without losing the identity of its territory so that acculturation that looks visually can be accomplished. Of the cultural values that developed there are elements which are growing rapidly, there are unisex which is evolving slowly, become a tradition.

This research aims to understand more about the method of architectural acculturation as a method of architectural design. Find out how the implementation of the application of a method of acculturation on an architectural design architecture. Implementing the principles of the method of design into an airport building design. The results of this research resulted in something about the application of design method in designing architectural acculturation of a new form of building design. Produce a deeper design approach towards understanding the process of designing airport buildings. Provide information for researchers and readers about creativity in designing the building architecture with architectural acculturation method.

2. Theory, Method, and Case Study

Acculturation is a form of cultural mixing that is reflected and it can be seen from the form of the building as a form of culture that is present in an area, by not eliminating the personalities of culture and local

culture from outside. The theory of acculturation in this discussion are used as guidelines to find out how the process of mixing between local and non-local occur and may affect the shape of the building.

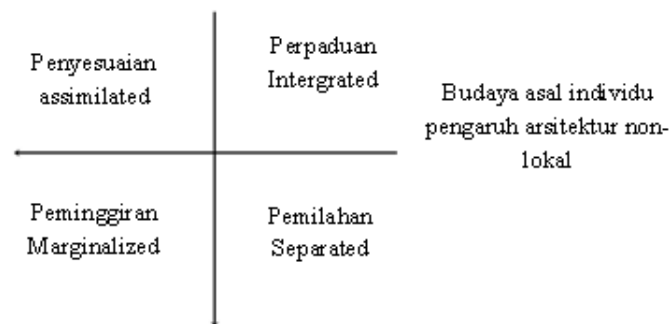


Figure 1 Diagram of Acculturation, Source : Stephenson 1999

• The Architectural Approach

In the discussion of this research based on acculturation in architecture so that related to the problem of meaning (meaning so that decent preserved), forms (architectural style, beauty, privilege) and function (functionality to the present). This selected with consideration of the theory of architecture that has elements of the three aspects of meaning-form-function, i.e. theory [Capon 1999; Salura 2010].

Capon [1999] argues that all elements in nature always refers to the structure. Furthermore, the architecture is the structure of its elements, which is found in the aspect of function-form-meaning. The initial idea of the architecture is the activity (function) that are needed. Space required and his physical form was accommodated by medium (form). Then the shape displays the message that carries the sense (meaning) [Salura 2010]. Thus the function of the meanings of the forms is an architectural element [Capon 1999; Salura 2010]. Understanding of the function of forms of meaning are as follows:

1. The function of architecture is in the form of activities/group activities, which are embodied in zoning and physical comfort.
2. The form is the form of architectural elements and a sheath of order structures activities of zoning (single/multiple) that had been covered with elements horizontally and vertically (on a building roof, wall, floor) [Salura 2010]. The form can be seen through the three aspects as follows: Element, in the form of lines, areas, volumes (floor-wall-roofs on buildings), Packing: through a system of axes, grid, repetition and rotation, its aesthetic: through the principle of proportion, unity, theme, variation on a theme, balance, and hierarchy [Capon 1999; Parker 1946].
3. Meaning is the architectural elements in the form of the meaning of the message from the display object (about form, function) which was interpreted by observers and users.

Explanation of the form and the function approaches the meaning explained that the rotation of the shape functions and meaning are able to peel a problem from an issue that characterizes an identity building and can be a designing approach architecture

• Archetype Approach

Arche-type is expressed by an expert on the psychology of Carl Jung which means melody or the most basic type of imagery obtained from the collective consciousness of mankind. Evensen, an expert on architecture that tries to apply it in the architecture, so based on the above description, the search form will be based upon the aspects on the approach to architectural archetypes because this research seeks to uncover the meaning of the who is behind each form. Basic shapes can be referred to as the archetype of an architecture of Greece, which means: the archetype or forms first or original as the model as the basis of the variations and combinations that exist after it (Evensen, 1987).

A theory of the archetype has three purposes: a) classifies the archetypes in the description of concentrated, b) described the building to be able to demonstrate the potential of existing expressions, c) indicates that there is a common language in a form that We can immediately understand, regardless of individual or cultural interpretation.

Thomas This Evensen via his book Archetypes in Architecture (1987, Norwegian University Press) developed a language of architectural elements in relation to the concept of living his Heidegger (dwelling). Using the basic elements of architecture, which is then referred to as archetypes, T.T. Evensen identifies floor, wall, and roof as elements that present cross place, history, and culture. T.T. Evensen argues that these elements can be experienced, as a phenomenological, and produces a deeper understanding of a 'common language' that

can be understood in cross place, history and culture. T.T. Evenson revealed that through Phenomenology, elements of the floor, walls, and roofs can be experienced (in relation to the body) through motion (motion), weights (weight), and the substance of his.

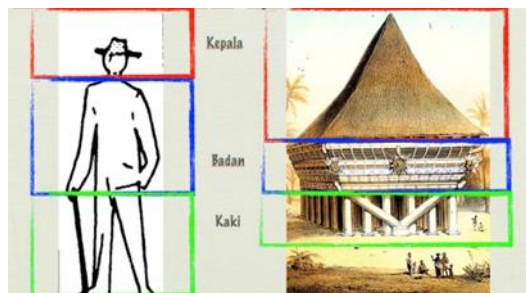


Figure 2 The separation of the scope of the building, Source : Google 2017

From exposure to the above, the phenomenology of space architecture based on Thomas Thiss Evensen can be understood as an attempt to use the phenomenology to experience, learn, understand and create spaces (as well as the use of element element) architecture systematically through the relationship between the outside and the inside, made in the midst of the outside, although in a different way: the floor as part of building the most bottom, has a role to define between the top and bottom of the wall, as the central part of the building. So coupled with the quality and the relation between the daily work of architecture and its users in a settlement.

- **Malay Architecture Approach**

One of the houses to shelter the community home Halve was Riau Islands Bubung. The House is also known as the House of the Pillar House or Ridge. The name home Halve Bubung given by Malay people due to the shape of its roof was torn. Called home the harder because the roof using perabung. While the name of the House was given by the people of Malay Bubung foreigners, particularly China and the Netherlands, because of its shape is different from their original homes, namely in the form of home Kelenting and Limas. Name of the House is also sometimes provided on the forms and variations, for example: called home Folding roof is steep because the Pandanus; Home Folding roof is rather flat due to Kajang; Home Screen or Roof Ampar Pumpkin Pumpkin Screen because due to the lower part of the roof is coupled with the other roof; Home Perabung Perabung length as the roof parallel to the highway; and Perabung not Perabungnya due to Transverse parallel to the road.



Figure 3 The Characteristics Of The Traditional Malay House, Source : Google 2017

The characteristics of traditional Malay houses according to Husny (1976), the characteristics of the Malay House are influenced by local climate and religious terms. Climate influence manifested in the form of home staging and high-as well as shown by the existence of many windows whose size is almost the same height with the door and window, the number of holes the wind's goal to provide air and light that was enough for its inhabitants. While the terms of religion (Islamic jurisprudence) affect the Malay architecture, including the form of the separation spaceman with women (rays, 1993). As well as the look of the wall carvings and pillars that avoid animal motif or the man with the dominant use is shaped like flowers, leaves, and fruits, as well as the vine tendrils (Husny, m. l., 1976).

The term ' inch, cubits, fathoms ' was how to measure the length by using our arms in the United Kingdom language called ' Malay ' pinch (pinch = arm). One inch is a measure of the length of the span is from the tip of the thumb and the tip of a pinkie. A cubit is a length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (range 45-56 centimeters), while one depa is the length measured from the tip of a finger to the tip of another finger of both arms stretched forward

In the United Kingdom one depa language called 'one fathom'. Because of the size of the arm and finger, everyone is different, it is no match for that exact with the metric system and only roughly only. In the ancient Malay literature, the author always uses these terms to describe the length of something, for example, in the sentence 'it the River about three fathoms'. So at home halve bubung Malay architecture using 1 cubit of about 45 centimeters.

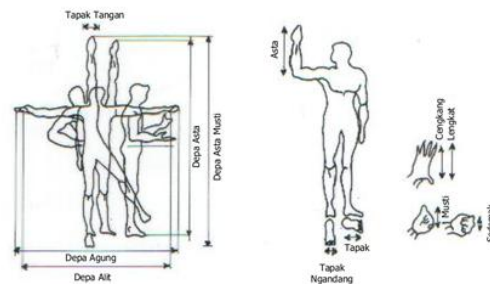


Figure 4 The Method Of Measurement, Source : Google 2017

The characteristics of traditional Malay houses according to Husny (1976), the characteristics of the Malay House are influenced by local climate and religious terms. Climate influence manifested in the form of home staging and high-as well as shown by the existence of many windows that lack almost the same height with the door and window, the number of holes the wind's goal to provide air and light that was enough for its inhabitants. While the terms of religion (Islamic jurisprudence) affect the Malay architecture, including the form of the separation spaceman with women (rays, 1993). As well as the look of the wall carvings and pillars that avoid animal motif or the man with the dominant use is shaped like flowers, leaves, and fruits, as well as the vine tendrils (Husny, m. l., 1976).

Malay House consists of three main elements, namely a pole, wall, pillar strength and endurance and a House is dependent on the combined building materials included in the passage. The most important ingredient in this passage is the pillar of the House. Thus the contraction mast must be than other types of wood are best.

3. Method

In the process of collecting data qualitative descriptive nature by acquiring the data, utilizing existing theories as reference material for the explanation and ends with suggested criteria or findings that can be used in the design. The qualitative descriptive method is also done with reference now to the empirical evidence, the situation that would result in an interpretation of each individual as a user of the building. This research reveals about the blend of modern architecture as the embodiment of the Expat culture that influenced local architecture as the culture of the local community to influence the form of architecture at airports Raja Haji Fisabilillah.

The object of study and focus the research above then this research see know how the interaction of the process of Acculturation between traditional architecture and modern Architecture which influence each other at airports Raja Haji Fisabilillah, then steps-steps that are performed are:

1. conduct a review of the literature on Acculturation of culture in architecture;
2. Formulating aspects – aspects and elements of the Shaper in the process of Acculturation;
3. Describe case studies;
4. Describe the architectural elements in the process of acculturation of the study;
5. Look for the domination of any architecture that occurs in the process of Acculturation;
6. Find the elements forming the building on case studies based on the theory of Acculturation and seen in relation the function, form, and meaning;
7. Do observations of the object of study and objects that serve as the reference directly. The collection of data in the form of image work such as the master plan, floor plans, looks, pieces, and images of other work as needed to assist in the process of this study as a basis of analysis.
8. based on the results of the study Concluded the analysis and observation.

4. Case Study

Based on the issues in the lift in the selection of the object of study is selected based on the criteria:

Public or commercial buildings, which are used in General and the design of the design has a local context as well as the expression displayed by the building and captured the surrounding communities have local elements. The object of study has a mix of modern architecture as the embodiment of the Expat culture that influenced local architecture as the culture of the local community to influence the form of architecture at airports Raja Haji Fisabilillah.



Figure5Praya, Lombok Airport Visualization, Source : Google 2017

Based on these criteria is taken two objects case study i.e. the case study airports in Bandung Husein Sastranegara and namely in Lombok airport Praya to learn the principles of building against acculturation airport architecture modern style with the context of locality based on principle or rule as a guideline to unify all the criteria and requirements of the building without losing the identity of its territory with the acculturation method approach via architecture.



Figure6Visualization Of Husein Sastranegara, Source : Google 2017

5. Result

Approach architectural acculturation as the right approach for bringing together all the criteria and requirements of the building without losing the identity of its territory so that acculturation that looks visually can be achieved. As well as research reveals about the blend of modern architecture as the embodiment of the Expat culture that influenced local architecture as the culture of the local community to influence the form of architecture at airports Raja Haji Fisabilillah.

Raja Haji Fisabilillah airport was chosen as the object-redesign with the consideration that the current airport terminals are in the process of development and based on the analysis that has been done, there are still some shortcomings in the design of the terminal Raja Haji Fisabilillah airport in applying the principle of acculturation Architektur or against a local value.

Local Airport building value criteria based on the analysis of design theory and the theory of the object of study in both stephson. The airport building is a building that will be full of meaning and symbols to support the atmosphere of the sign or icon is going on inside the building and outside of the building that serves as a gateway of the identity of an area through a single function, then the airport buildings can be managed as Sahadeva gate at the airport is the dominant building with the sign symbol. The concept of design based on the application of the theory of design and application of the theory of Thomas This Evensen on the Case Study

- **Analysis Of The Head Of The Building**

Extant architectural acculturation is not visible from the roof of the airport, Raja Haji Fisabilillah. Use of the roof is corrugated roof form that is applied to the building mostly on airports in the world. Use of corrugated roof of this does not change the meaning of the localities in the airport building. The roof is made of two stages with staircase with its density value is any different

Extant architectural acculturation is visible from the roof shape on Husein Sastra Negara Airport. The building design is inspired by the traditional architecture of the roof is typical of West Java, namely Leuit (place of storing grain) and Ngapak Hornbill (home of traditional Sundanese), as well as West Java traditional weapons i.e. kujang. Application of roof that resembles a traditional weapon in West Java is a kujang namely the selection of the design against the value of their local.

The form of the roof of the barn roof that resembles a sign of cultural exchange in the copy of the Custom House barn into the identity of the people of Lombok. It can be interpreted by visitors and officials who have visited Lombok international airport, as well as observers can see clearly the shape of Lombok

International Airport looks ahead to the shape of the roof of the Barn on mass the recipient of his dominating form against the entire International Airport terminal Praya, Lombok



Figure 7 Aspect of Head Building's Scope Elements

- **Analysis Of Body Building**

The airport has a mass of Tanjungpinang square-shaped with a little finishing touch of ornament on the walls of the building. The appearance of a building International Raja Haji Fisabilillah Airport, we can see some trait that shows the characteristics of the airport terminal building exchanges, among other things: a Modern, transparent, symmetrical, Hovering.

Transparent walls with over and over again without any processed or ornament attached on the wall is not a sign of an icon that looks towards the terminal building because the wall is able to describe the marker element activities in the building.

Husein Sastranegara airport has a rectangular shaped mass with a little finishing touch of ornament on the walls of the building. From figure Internasional Husein Sastranegara airport buildings, we can see some trait that shows the characteristics of the airport terminal building exchanges, among other things: the Massive, Modern, symmetrical, Hovering.

Characteristics of the terminal building Husein Sastranegara impressed a little drift because the designer is trying to combine the context value of home staging local in buildings. The characters can be seen hovering in the area of the entrance to the lobby of the main building with columns for column shows

Praya-Lombok airport has a rectangular shaped mass with a little finishing touch of ornament on the walls of the building. From the figure of airport buildings Praya, Lombok, we can see some trait that shows the characteristics of the airport terminal building exchanges, among other things: the Massive, Modern, symmetrical, Hovering.

The row of columns that lined up on the ground floor is the interaction that attempted by the designer for a little open space is impressive and the existence of interactions between space and outdoor space. On that column has no refined or ornament that sticks to the wall. The characteristics of airport terminal building Praya, Lombok was impressed a little drift, because the designer is trying to combine the context value of home staging local in buildings. The characters can be seen hovering in the area of the entrance to the lobby of the main building with columns for column shows.



Figure 8 Aspect of the Body Building's Scope Element

From the previous discussion and before stepping further into the design of the airport terminal in Tanjung Pinang there are key points that have been in the can from a few case studies. Husein Sastra Negara Airport and Praya Lombok are two case studies which have the shape and the different issues between one another, so that in the end later, obtained the design criteria that meet the standards of the design of the terminal the airport is able to reflect acculturation.



Table 1 The criteria of the guidelines contained

Item	Section	Criteria	Characteristic
Top	Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of local roof during primary • Mixing a modern roof can be local at the entrance or drop off • On the ceiling made with a mix of local and modern elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roof-shaped side bubung and fusion using roof plana • Dimensions and spacing must be adjusted based on the minimum distance of human vision • The ceiling made preferably with up big and tall with a certain atmosphere • The material can be either a grc or timber perforated panel
	Ceiling		

Table 2 The criteria of the guidelines contained

Item	Section	Criteria	Characteristic
Body	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using the grid 0, 6 m • square-shaped walls of the Column filler material • on the wall charger using the transparent material in the form of glass and the massif form partis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the shape of the building shows the transparent character, Modern, Hovering • in column coated with carving • glass ornaments in the form given on the sticker
	Wall Partition		

Table 3 The criteria of the guidelines contained

Item	Section	Criteria	Characteristic
Leg	Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different Elevation between terraces with streets • The presence of a motif pattern phraseology of local value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stair steps Made of stairs so that there is a difference in leveling the floor

6. Conclusion

The resulting conclusions based on findings obtained through the examination of case studies, namely (1) Terminal Husein Sastranegara, (2) the Airport Terminal Praya, Lombok, related theories of acculturation architecture Stephenson applied in the design of airport terminal Raja Haji Fisabilillah.

Research on the architecture of this acculturation is a melting pot of cultures created from elements of the architectural elements of the airport terminal building which has a mixture of culture between local and non-local aspects inherent in physical form as well as non-physical by not eliminating the personalities of culture and local culture of the newcomers.

Acculturation that occurs at the terminal building Husein Sastranegara, Bandung was influenced by two aspects viz. local and non-local aspects. The local aspects of the architecture that is used in the roof the roof is on the part of the Nice Hornbill and weapons on their structural elements traditional kujang, while aspects of non local i.e. concept universally airport architecture style with application of glass materials as well as structure-forming the building and signs that communicate the distinctive local culture in West Java. Both of these concepts are mutually blended to form the architecture of the Bandung Husein Sastra Negara, without changing the meaning as the image of the gate at an airport.

From the identification of local and non-local elements found on Lombok international airport, note that use of non-local elements very dominant use in space, material, and style of the airport operations and material simplicity universal so for some, the Lombok international airport does not have context and can be placed in any area. But there is also another element that feels the airport, i.e. There is a local element in the form of a barn roof extends from the entrance to the building with an apron. It is located at the entrance makes some can recognize and identifies as the local form and accepted it as a form of the roof of the characteristic that describes the island of Lombok. The dominance of these elements helped with a value hierarchy placement, shape, and size Lombok International Airport still has the typical buildings as the context of Lombok island.

As a gate, an airport, on either side of the exit or entrance side, need to show the context and the sign of culture for interpretations of the early visitors who see the gate. Especially on the side of the apron, that side becomes an entrance area, so that the gate on the side of the hierarchy should be stronger due on the apron, the local sign on the gate of the less visible. It happened because the placement of the sign is less prominent, local forms that are not full and the dominant size by the size of its main period. Sign on cultural matters that need to be listed in the entrance area to look the context of that region.

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