

# Changing the Space in the Traditional Kerinci Traditional House

**Fantoni**

Civil Engineering Lecturer, Academy of Adikarya Engineering, Kerinci

---

## Article Info

### Article history:

Received 9, 5, 2023

Revised 10, 7, 2023

Accepted 10, 10, 2023

---

### Keywords:

Custom House

Inner Space

Traditional society

---

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze changes in space in traditional Kerinci traditional houses. Research is research. In this case, the method used is a rationalistic method where this method seeks to explain the actual situation in the field and then tested with existing theories. The method chosen must be appropriate to achieve the research objectives, this chapter also examines in more detail about the research carried out such as research materials, research tools, the course of research, and difficulties encountered during research. The results of research findings that have been carried out on changes in the space in umah lahiok in Mukai Mukai Mudik Village, we can conclude that the changes that occur in the inner space are the addition of sleeping space both in the outer room (umah lua) and in the inner room (umah inside). The addition of this sleeping space has no effect on the shape of the outer floor plan of the umah lahiok unit, but only changes in the pattern of the inner room.

*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Email: fantoni13@gmail.com

---

## 1. UPSTREAM

Architecture is the work of man, where geographical, geological and climatic conditions greatly determine the physical form of the architecture. Architecture in the form of buildings and the environment, built to be able to answer human needs and raise the level of human life to be better, so that it cannot be separated from the development of culture. Architecture is the fruit of culture that is developed by society continuously. (Amos Rapoport, 1969).

In the history of architectural development, the architectural works produced are divided or grouped in a certain period of time or period. Such as: architecture of the era of ancient culture, architecture of the era of classical culture, architecture of the era of Islamic culture, architecture in the era of modern culture, post-modern architecture and traditional architecture of the archipelago. Traditional architectural works of the archipelago are architecture that takes local wisdom in the archipelago that is not bound by certain rules.

Traditional architecture is an architectural formation that is passed down from one generation to the next. Studying traditional buildings means learning the traditions of society that are more than just the traditions of building physically. (Amos Rapoport, 1968). Traditional architecture is born according to the context of the local environment and resources built by a community using simple technology to meet the needs of characteristics that accommodate the economic value and cultural challenges of the people of that community. This traditional architecture consists of houses and other buildings such as granaries, traditional halls and so on. (Paul Oliver in Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture).

Regulations, norms, customs, climate, culture, the potential of local materials, will directly influence the traditional house building of the local community. Traditional houses or buildings built by the community concerned, contain the content of the identity value of the owner and are able to display their physical character that blends with the surrounding nature. Of the many traditional architectural works in the archipelago, there is a traditional architectural work that develops in the community, especially in the Kerinci community whose existence is rarely known and has never even been exposed and researched more deeply.

The architectural work is in the form of a traditional residential building of the Kerinci tribe which in the local language is called Umah Lahiek.

The Umah Lahiek building in Kerinci is a traditional house of Kerinci people who are in rows, rows, arrays connected to each other connected by a side door. (Iskandar Zakaria, 1984). The Umah Lahiek building in Kerinci is one of the traditional architectures, which provides an overview of how a form of residence and inner space embodied by local traditional thinking and local environmental and material considerations are able to answer human needs. (Alimin dpt, 2014)

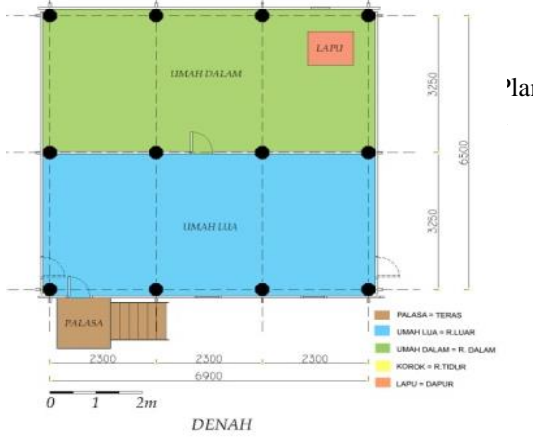
With the progress of the times and the influence of economic development bringing a significant impact on traditional Kerinci houses, the proof is that people no longer want to live in lahiiek houses and tend to new houses made of concrete. Basically, Kerinci traditional architecture has now been dismantled and changed, both in terms of shape, spatial pattern, structure and function. Outside influences are inevitable as a result of the development and change of the function of space and the needs of its inner space. Of the several Kerinci Traditional Houses that exist today, an interesting thing to examine is the uniqueness of the inner space pattern. In traditional Kerinci houses have the same external shape but different inner space patterns. Based on these problems, this study aims to find out what factors affect changes in the inner space.

## 2. METODE

This research methodology examines how it works, namely how to work to understand the object that is the target of research. In this case, the method used is a rationalistic method where this method seeks to explain the actual situation in the field and then tested with existing theories. The method chosen must be appropriate to achieve the research objectives, this chapter also examines in more detail about the research carried out such as research materials, research tools, the course of research, and difficulties encountered during research. The research focused on the customary area of Mukai Mudik Village which is included in Siulak Mukai District - Kerinci Regency. In the past, this village was the center of government of the depatis, where many traditional houses were still original and none of them had undergone fundamental changes.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Umah lahiiek located in Mukai Mudik village functions shelter from heat and rain and a place to do activities. The family is a place for children and grandchildren to live, so that the family can be protected from the surrounding environment. The following is an analysis of the shape of the inner room plan of 20 observation houses in the field in Mukai Mudik Village.

No	Floor Plan Shape	Information
1.	 <p>The diagram shows a rectangular floor plan with a total width of 6900 and a total height of 6500. The plan is divided into two main rooms: 'UMAH LILIA' (blue, bottom) and 'UMAH DALAM' (green, top). A red area labeled 'LAPU' is located in the top right corner. A brown area labeled 'PALASA' is at the bottom left. A scale bar shows 0, 1, and 2 meters. The word 'DENAH' is written below the diagram.</p>	<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the right side of the wall of the house in front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

<p>2.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>3.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>4.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 2 doors. The main door is located on the right side of the wall of the house in front there is also a terrace as a tansi room to enter</p>

		<p>the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DENAH</p>	<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DENAH</p>	<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

<p>7.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>8.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>9.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to</p>

		<p>enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>10.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>11.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

<p>12.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, because of the addition of family members, the outer room and the inner room are divided into two, so that there are two middle doors to enter the inner room. The main door also has two pieces located in the middle and left of the front wall of the house. Terraces are located on the left and middle sides as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>13.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the left side of the wall of the house as the front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

<p>14.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>15.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>16.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, because of the addition of family members, the outer room and the inner room are divided into two, so that there are two middle doors to enter the inner room. The main door also has</p>



		<p>two pieces located on the right and left sides of the front wall of the house. The terrace is on the left side as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs. While the other door does not use a terrace.</p>
<p>17.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the right side of the wall of the house in front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>18.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located on the right side of the wall of the house in front there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

<p>19.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>
<p>20.</p>		<p>The shape of this umah lahiiek floor plan is rectangular facing the street. There is a division of two large rooms, namely the outer room and the inner room, connected by 1 door. The main door is located in the middle of the front wall, there is also a terrace as a tansisi room to enter the house after passing the stairs.</p>

Based on the author's analysis, the shape of the spatial plan in the umah lahiiek which is the object of observation in Mukai Mudik Village can be classified into 6 types of classification of the shape of the inner room plan, namely:

NO.	TYPE FLOOR PLAN	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER HOUSE	SUM
1.	Type A.	The floor plan is rectangular and the terrace is located to the right of the front wall.	1 and 18	2 housing units
2.	Type B.	The floor plan is rectangular and the terrace is located in the middle of the front wall.	2,6,7,10,14,15,19 and 20	8 housing units

3.	Type C.	The floor plan is rectangular and the terrace is located to the left of the front wall.	3,4,5,8,9,11 and 13	7 housing units
4.	Type D.	The floor plan is rectangular and there are 2 terraces located on the left and the middle of the front wall.	12	1 housing unit
5.	Type E.	The floor plan is rectangular and the stairs are located on the right, the terrace is located on the left of the front wall.	16	1 housing unit
6.	Type F.	The floor plan is rectangular and the stairs are located to the right of the front wall.	17	1 housing unit

From the table above, it is very clear to see the grouping of types of deep room plans which are divided into 6 types of floor plan calcifications, namely: **Type A** (rectangular plan and terrace located on the right side of the front wall) is found in houses number 1 and 8 with a number of houses 2 units. **Type B** (rectangular floor plan and terrace located in the middle of the front wall) is found in houses number 2, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 19 and 20 with a total of 8 units.

**Type C** (rectangular floor plan and terrace located to the left of the front wall) is found in houses number 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 13 with a total of 7 units. **Type D** (rectangular floor plan and there are 2 terraces located on the left and the middle of the front wall) there is a house at number 12 with the number of houses 1 unit. **Type E** (rectangular floor plan and stairs located on the right, terrace located on the left of the front wall) is found in house number 16 with the number of houses 1 unit. **Type F** (rectangular floor plan and stairs located on the right side of the front wall) is found in house number 17 with the number of houses 1 unit.

Of all the lahiok houses that are in Mukai Mudik Village, 20 housing units have a spatial plan in a square or square. According to D.K. Ching (2008) the basic form of rectangular or square space has advantages, among others: Arrangement and development of shapes are relatively easy and can accommodate various activities. Where the umah lahiok room is used as the center of family activities and in the plan of umah lahiok there is a division of two large rooms that are dominant, namely umah lua (outer room) and inner umah (inner room) which are connected by a middle door. The shape of this inner room plan is slightly elongated following the direction of the road instead of extending backwards which is arranged with an arrangement of pole modules or grids. Furthermore, Ching said that the spatial pattern with grid organization serves to gain clarity of orientation in the circulation of inner space and provide convenience in the preparation of structures and building construction. In addition, the basic shape of a large rectangular room shows the concentration of space centered on gathering all family members in various activities. According to Haryadi & Setiawan (1995), space can influence the behavior of its occupants, namely: space designed to fulfill a specific function and purpose and space designed to fulfill a flexible function. There is a division of two large rooms is an outdoor room for male children close to the entrance and a room to receive guests and hold celebrations while the inner room is a room for children or women especially for women's work-work cooking, eating and other activities related to women.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded that the results of research findings that have been carried out on changes in space in umah lahiok in Mukai Mukai Mudik Village, we can draw conclusions that changes

---

that occur in the inner space is the addition of sleeping space both in the outer room (umah lua) and in the inner room (umah inside). The addition of this sleeping space has no effect on the shape of the outer floor plan of the umah lahiiek unit, but only changes in the pattern of the inner room.

#### REFERENCES

- Alimin, dpt, (2014). Adat dan Kebudayaan Kerinci. Makalah Seminar, Sungai Penuh
- Budiharjo, Eko. (1998). *Arsitektur Perumahan Perkotaan*, Gajah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta
- Budi Vrihaspati Jauhari, (2014). "Tinjauan Sejarah Kebudayaan Islam di Alam Kerinci", LSM Bina Potensia, Kerinci, Sungai Penuh.
- Ching Francis D.K, (2008) *Arsitektur Bentuk, Ruang, dan Tata*, Erlangga. Jakarta.
- Cornelis van de ven, (1991). *Ruang Dalam Arsitektur*, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- Gerarda Oebita Ida Cahayandari, (2012) "Tata Ruang dan Elemen Arsitektural Pada Rumah Jawa di Yogyakarta Sebagai Wujud Kategori Pola Aktivitas Dalam Rumah Tangga", Yogyakarta.
- Harley Rizal Lihawa (2005) "Tipologi Arsitektur Rumah Tinggal Studi Kasus Masyarakat Jawa Tondano (Jaton) Di Desa Reksonegoro Kabupaten Gorontalo", Gorontalo.
- Haryadi & Setiawan (1995), "Ruang dan Prilaku Manusia", Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.
- Hendraningsih, dkk (1982) "Konsep Ruang", Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.
- Kartono dan Kalsum, ( 2002) " Kamus istilah-istilah Psikologi", Pustaka, Bandung.
- Maulana Abdullah, dkk (2010) "Pola Ruang Dalam Bangunan Rumah Gadang Di Kawasan Alam Surambi Sungai Pagu – Sumatera Barat", Padang.