ABSTRACT

The diversity of people in the city of Makassar seen since the early history of the arrival of the immigrant community that took place since the 16th century is made up of Chinese, Arab, Malay, and the Netherlands. At that time the Dutch ruled in control in the development of Makassar city with settlements based on racial grouping. Thus there were Chinese, Arab, and Malay settlements. Of several mono-race settlements in Makassar, the Chinese settlement still has a strong presence in comparison with that of Arab and Malay. Current Arab and Malay settlements have entered the Chinese territory in Makassar. The more widespread Chinese settlement resulted in changes that occurred in the Chinese as the dominant ethnic and Arab and Malays as the dominated in terms of rooms layout, building form, and ornaments. Consequently, the current Chinese, Arab, and Malay houses’ conditions have undergone changes that can provide a physical picture of the form of changes that occur.

With the above rationale, this study aims to make descriptive the changes in rooms lay-out, building form, and the ornaments in Chinese ethnic house as the dominating ethnic, and Arab and Malays ethnic as the dominated ones.

This study utilized qualitative research method as the primary method. Data collection was undertaken via purposive data retrieval techniques. Data variables, for the in-house-lay-out data, include the type and number of rooms, rooms’ orientation, rooms’ structure, rooms’ hierarchy, and rooms’ relationships. Variables of the shape of the building include objects (roof, walls, floors, doors and windows form, structure) and color. Data was collected by field observations, interviews, and literature. Field observations and interviews to obtain data on the spatial-house, building form, and ornaments in the present that serves as the primary data and literature review to obtain data on the rooms lay-out, building form, and ornaments in the colonial period, are located as secondary data. After
the primary data and secondary data were collected, they were analyzed using descriptive analysis.

Results of this study show that the elements of the in-house rooms lay-out that are comprised of type and number of rooms, rooms’ hierarchy, rooms’ orientation, and rooms’ structure; the shape of the building which consists of objects (roof, walls, floors, doors and windows forms, structures) and color; and ornament are changing. These changes occurred because of the intervention of the Chinese who were occupying the Arabs and Malays so that they (the Chinese ethnic) had the ability to change the initial physical condition of the house that they had occupied.

Keywords: building form; ornament; change; in-house rooms layout