

인도네시아 주택의 공간문법 Space Grammar in Indonesian Houses

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주서령**
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The modern urban housing in Indonesia has started since the Dutch colonial period around 19th century. Since the New Order era, various typologies of urban housing in Indonesia have been produced in accordance with the contextual factors, such as modes of production, types of developers, quality types, formal dwelling sizes, building design typologies, periods of development, etc. (Harun, 2011).

This study focuses on the major landed housing such as terrace houses and semi-detached houses which are the most popular typologies among Indonesian people. Terrace house and semi-detached house can be classified as closed type according to Nix (1949)'s classification. Closed type buildings refer to houses that attach to neighboring houses at both sides. Terrace house is usually built in narrow and long plot, where there is no open space on the both sides of the house. It reduces a building cost, thus allows housing more affordable. Semi-detached house is the semi-closed type where one side of plot is open space for future expansion.

Bandung, the third largest metropolitan area in Indonesia, is chosen as the location of this case study. Housing development in Bandung is growing, with most of them located at the periphery of the city (Hilman, 2004). Landed housing properties dominate the housing development projects (Ilhamdaniah, 2011). We surveyed and measured 7 terrace houses and 14 semi-detached houses developed by private real estate companies during January 2016. The analyses were limited to floor plans of ground floor.

This study aims to grasp the identity which characterizes the housing design in Indonesia. We adopted the formalistic approach of Stiny (1980)'s to analyze the space grammar which governs the organization of spaces in a house.

As a result of analysis, we found the several major space grammars to organize spaces in houses.

The house design started with dividing of a building into two or three longitudinal bays: generally one bay for living room and the other bay for bedrooms. As a next step, the bedroom bay is divided into smaller rooms, usually two rooms. Regarding the placement of kitchen in the house, in all cases of two bay houses, kitchens are located at the back of the living room. In three bay houses, kitchens are located at the third bay next to a major living space bay. When locating toilets, two rules are applied: beside the kitchen and behind the kitchen. As a final step, when allocating the utility space which is only present in the three bay houses, utility spaces are located at the back of the kitchen.

The number of the cases are too small to generalize the character of Indonesian house. This study, however, presents the key characteristics and unique identity of Indonesian housing design.

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