Abstract

Culture is a way of life that develops and is shared by a group of people and is passed down from generation to generation. Culture is formed from many complex elements, including religious and political systems, customs, language, tools, clothing, buildings, and works of art. Language, as well as culture, are an inseparable part of humans so many people tend to think of it as a genetic heritage. Culture is all the designs of life that are made historically, both explicit and implicit, rational, irrational, that exist at a time, as a potential guide to human behavior.

Understanding the space of human behavior is related to perceptions about space / building, symbolic meaning of space / building and the need for social interaction of space / building users related to Visual Space. Space always has a shape, a pattern is part of a situation that can change the pattern of human interaction. Shapes provide a major influence visually and relationship perceptions if desired, shapes can provide clues that consider the area in one section to be another separate part.

Culture that develops from time to time is followed by a visual change in the living space in Indonesia. This is caused by the impact of the need or not for space that adapts to various complex design elements of life at a time because it was formed by the current environmental conditions, as a human lifestyle especially in Indonesia.

Making an overview of Cultural Development from Traditional, Modern to Kontemporer related to the results obtained in the description of changes in visual space of residence in Indonesia through research in diachronic descriptive phenomena based on related sources.

Key Words:

Cultural development, Residence, Visual Space
Introduction

Entimological culture comes from Sanskrit which means “buddhayah”, which is the plural form of Buddhism (mind or reason) which is then interpreted as matters relating to mind and human reason. In English, the term “Culture” comes from the Latin word “Colere,” which is processing or working or can also be interpreted as cultivating land or farming. The word culture is also sometimes translated as “Kultur” in Indonesian.

Based on the Indonesian Dictionary (1996: 149), ‘Culture’ is the mind, reason, customs. While “culture” is the result of human activity and inner creation (reason), such as beliefs, arts and community behavior. Historians interpret culture as inheritance or tradition. Even Anthropologists see culture as a way of life, a way of life in behaving. These definitions show that cultural reach is very broad. To facilitate the discussion, Ernst Cassirer divided it into five aspects: (1) Spiritual Life; (2) Language and Literature; (3) Art; (4) History; and (5) Science and technology. Spiritual aspects of life, including physical culture, such as facilities (temples, statues, architecture), equipment (clothing, food, ceremonial instruments). Also includes social systems, such as ceremonies (birth, marriage, death). The aspects of language and literature include regional language, pantun, syair, and novels. Cultural developments can affect the level of knowledge and include systems of ideas contained in the human mind, so that in everyday life, culture is abstract. While the embodiment of culture are objects created by humans as cultured creatures, in the form of behaviors and objects of a real nature, for example behavioral patterns, life/living equipment intended to assist humans in carrying out their lives. Human life containers include the house as the residence where they live. Then outlined as cultural identity which is wealth that can provide historical track records from ‘the past’, ‘the present’, and ‘the future’.

Behavior Hirarki Life Style Information Tech

CULTURE

Traditional Modern Contemporar

RESIDENTIAL

the influence of cultural background on residential buildings

A residence is a process that develops and is related to mobility, social an economic, and culture of residents. The concept of home and human interaction is something that residents do to their homes in meeting their needs to carry out their activities properly. Houses As a manifestation of human adaptation actions by showing them as developments that reflect variations in the system of cultural society. Housing is as a physical and psychological means for humans, in addition to being a place of residence and shelter for humans from natural influences, as well as a means of physical and mental formation according to the level of their needs. Houses can also
be a necessity that is ‘Prestige’ as a means of showing the personal identity of its inhabitants. As Bachelard said, home is one of the greatest strengths in the integration of human thoughts/ideas, memories and dreams.³

A house is not a mere physical result, but is a process that continues to develop and is related to the social and economic mobility of its inhabitants. There is an interaction between the house and the occupants, namely what the house gives to the occupants and what the occupants do to the house.⁴ As a sensible creature, humans always want to use their common sense to fulfill their needs and desires. The most influencing factor in realizing common sense is the situation and conditions of the environment and space. To understand the relationship between the environment in relation to housing, we first understand the environment in which we act in life is space. As Yi-Fu Tuan said, We Live in Space. Yi-Fu Tuan interpreted space as something different from place. Space is something more abstract than place. A space will change into a place if we know the space well and give a certain value to that space. Space contains a freedom that allows people to ‘experience’, he said 'Freedom Implies Space, It means having the Power and enough rooms in which to act'.⁵

The terminology of space is rooted in the classic terms ‘spatium’ which become ‘espace’ in French ‘spazio’ in Italian, and ‘espacio’ in Spanish. Whereas in German it is said that ‘Raum’ is developed in ‘teutonic ruun’ language, then it becomes ‘room’ in English. The semantic meaning of the word ‘raum’ is space, and the word ‘space’ is more abstract (Van de Ven, 1991). In the Webster Dictionary, space means an area that stretches in all directions, has no boundaries, consists of everything in the universe; distance or area between something or in something that is used for a particular purpose; a long period, or period. Based on the Indonesian Language Dictionary, the term ‘Visual’ means something that can be seen with the sense of sight (eyes); based on vision. Human ability to understand space created to meet their needs depends on how the interaction between humans and space and how the influence of space or environment is built on attitudes and behavior. One of the factors of understanding space with its behavior concerns deeper things about the psychological aspects of the user, how perception of space, how social interaction needs between users and how space experiences can be formed through Visual space, space that is understood and formed from eye perception through the interaction process. The process of social interaction actually takes place in the field of personal interests with the public which is usually done in areas called social spaces, personal space is very relative, which means that depending on where social relations are carried out, more groups of people interact in space so that personal distance becomes narrow.

**Result and Discussion**

Culture is understood as a network of meanings where humans not only create these webs of meaning, but are also trapped in them. This is where we see the very relationship between the era of culture, the system of meaning and its implications in social systems. Because culture has
a close relationship with the dimensions of social and humanity, the meaning of culture here is no longer interpreted as an “artifact” but is also a process and in its entirety is able to explain the direction of social change. However, the meaning of the extent to which we define culture is a problematic problem.

Observing the development of residential housing in terms of Visual space will always be interesting. Residential houses always have endless dynamics along with social, economic, political and technological developments. Many demands regarding residential housing are influenced by the circulation of human life, where needs and needs always change according to the development of culture in housing. Living house design creates a series of events in life that are influenced by various factors inside and outside.

This dynamic is certainly a topic that has never been studied. Judging from the history of human civilization, the formation of Visual Space residential houses originated from the need for human protection against natural conditions, weather and wild animals. Caves and large trees become a place of refuge and as their daily residence. Their lives move from one place to another, until civilization increasingly shifts due to technological developments created by humans themselves in overcoming problems and facilitating their lives.

Traditional communities that were once nomadic, because of simple technological developments and the behavior of living people worked together to create a settled and established life, marked by the existence of residential houses in Indonesia that were made as traditional residential buildings known as Vernacular architecture. Traditional culture embodied in community behavior and the life philosophy of each region determine the shape of houses in each region. Visual Space in Residential buildings in Indonesia in the modern century has also experienced development, along with the government system that began to exist and order.

The occupancy of a residential house in modern times not only serves as a place to live, but also as a sign of social strata and is part of the ‘prestige’ for the owner of the residence. In modern times, the visual space for residential homes has given rise to a reflection of the lifestyle of the global community at that time. Lifestyle and the influence of globalization allow outside cultures to enter the area of Visual Space development from other modern residential houses such as Renaissance style, Mediterranean/Spanish style, modern style, Post Modern style, to Contemporary style.

Globalization can also have an influence on people’s behavior and lifestyle, the demands of life are not only influenced by the basic needs of their daily lives, but also to the desire for a better quality of life. Behavior and lifestyle when undergoing activities carried out in fulfilling these qualities can also affect residential buildings. Therefore, Visual Space in residential buildings is built due to the demands of the people’s lifestyle, which is reflected in their daily behavior in living their lives.
The rapid development of information technology can also affect Visual Space residential homes in contemporary times. IoT (Internet of Thing) has become a part of people’s lives now. The reality of our daily lives is structured as a virtual world, actually not actual physical space. At a certain point, we are surrounded by virtual buildings and covered by imaginary interiors in a giant giant inkubator (Cyberspace). Space Information or digital electronic space is a form of virtual container through its existence. Everyone can access it and make an OOB (Out of Body) presence, which is to live in the data itself (either) which is immaterial, by ‘leaving’ the body in the real world.

Unlimited space and time are present when Cybercultures products are integrated into everyday life without being able to hold it back. Technology Digital internet simulation is revolutionizing massively with various breakthroughs that facilitate the discovery of new high-speed communication systems by capturing time and folding the world. The culture of silent traffic (moving in silence) becomes a past tendency to reach all parts of the world, by sitting quietly in the corners of the room, we can find so many things and make virtual meetings with everyone connected in a snowball like a hyperlink. This phenomenon makes us think how the visual space in residential homes occurs when Cyberculture products are in the midst of today’s society.

This research is diachronic by using descriptive analysis method. The first step is to observe the phenomenon by comparing visual space from residential building elements from the past to the present, then see the causes of the visual formation of the building, so it can be concluded that the Visual Space characters of residential buildings in Indonesia in the traditional era modern and contemporary are a result of cultural developments that occur in Indonesia. Describe each trace of residential dwellings and see some symptoms of phenomena that might affect the formation of residential buildings in the past, present and future. Visual Space for residential buildings

**Conclusion**

Each residential building can be used as a cultural sign because it has a unique, different, and distinctive character. Spatial and visual characters are important aspects that are used to identify and classify certain residential buildings. The development of Traditional, Modern and Contemporary cultures in residential homes in Indonesia has a visual character in each era in accordance with the influence both in terms of internal and external aspects. In the development of temporary culture that has begun to be entered by the influence of information technology (cybernetic) and real space (physical) is much replaced by cyberspace (virtual) allowing there is a movement or change in visual space of residential buildings in Indonesia.
PHENOMENON CULTURE – SETING FISIK

Protection of Weather

Protection of Wild Animals Technology

Land Need for Farming

Prestige Needs

As a life style

Kontemporer

Modern

Tradisional Information Technologi

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