



INTISARI

Mempertahankan dan melestarikan identitas lokal merupakan isu utama dalam masyarakat arsitektur tradisional. Rumah Kajang merupakan salah satu rumah tradisional yang identitas lokalnya masih dipertahankan oleh beberapa warga asli Kajang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan merumuskan tanda dan simbol yang terdapat di rumah tradisional Kajang, serta untuk mendapatkan pemahaman mengenai makna yang terkandung dalam tanda dan simbol yang terdapat di kode arsitektural di Rumah tradisional Kajang. Tanda dan simbol yang terwujud dalam arsitektur rumah adat masyarakat Kajang adalah salah satu identitas lokal yang patut untuk dilestarikan.

Untuk mewujudkan tujuan dalam penelitian ini maka dikaji sejumlah teori mengenai tanda, simbol dan arsitektur. Teori yang diambil di antaranya teori Saussure mengenai pasangan tanda yaitu penanda dan petanda, serta teori Umberto Eco mengenai tiga kode arsitektural. Kemudian dengan beberapa teori pendukung mengenai tanda dan simbol, serta teori lokal mengenai budaya dan arsitektur tradisional di Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan rasionalistik. Lokus penelitian berada di Dusun Benteng, desa Tanah Toa yang merupakan dusun kawasan adat. Kasus dipilih berdasarkan metode *purposive sampling*. Selanjutnya, berdasarkan metode tersebut diperoleh 22 kasus rumah yang terbagi kedalam dua kategori. Data diolah dan dianalisis melalui kategori-kategori dan kode-kode yang telah dirumuskan.

Pembahasan dan analisis penelitian ini berisi mengenai bahasan bagian-bagian asli rumah tradisional Kajang yang dirumuskan dari analisis kategori rumah, dan analisis kedalaman ruang. Tanda dan simbol dalam fisik rumah diamati melalui kode arsitektur yang terdiri atas tiga bagian yaitu: 1). kode teknikal (elemen penyusun rumah), 2). kode sintaktik (hubungan antara ruang-ruang dan hubungan ruang dengan elemennya) dan 3). kode semantik (kesatuan makna dari penanda-penanda elemen dan ruang). Kode arsitektural tersebut dapat diamati melalui matriks dari kasus rumah yang dipilih/ diwakilkan, lalu kode dalam matriks tersebut dilengkapi dengan pembahasan deskripsi lebih lanjut.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa tanda dan simbol yang terdapat di rumah adat Kajang berkaitan dengan kepercayaan *Patuntung* beserta *pasang* (pesan/ budaya tutur dari leluhur). Pesan tersebut mengatur segala aspek kehidupan masyarakat, di antaranya orientasi rumah ke arah Barat dan bentuk sederhana rumah Kajang yang dipengaruhi oleh prinsip hidup *Kamase-masea* (kasihan/ sederhana). Tanda dan simbol pada arsitektur rumah Tradisional Kajang dapat diamati melalui elemen-elemen asli dan susunan ruang-ruang asli di rumah-rumah tradisional. Keberadaan elemen-elemen asli dan susunan ruang-ruang asli tersebut memiliki makna/ pesan dari pendahulu yang sifatnya krusial dalam mewujudkan tampilan rumah adat Kajang sebagai identitas lokal yang penting untuk pelestarian budaya lokal dan arsitektur tradisional.

Kata Kunci: Tanda dan simbol, rumah Kajang, kode arsitektural, makna.



ABSTRACT

Maintaining and conserving the local identity is the main issue of traditional architecture community. Kajang house is one of traditional house whose the local identity has been defended by Kajang native inhabitants. The aim of this research is to identify and to codify the sign and symbol in traditional Kajang houses, and also to understand the meaning of the sign and symbol which are put into the architectural code of Kajang house. The sign and symbol which are exist in architectural house of Kajang society are one of the local identity which should be conserved.

For making the aims of this research is possible so that it should be studied from several theories concerning signs, symbols, and architecture. Theory was taken from Saussure theory about sign pairs which were signifier and signified, as well as Umberto Eco theory which was about three architectural codes. In addition, some of supporting theories was added such as signs, symbols and local theory about cultural and traditional architecture in Indonesia.

This research was conducted by using the qualitative method and rationalistic approach. Locus of this research is situated in Dusun Benteng, Desa Tana Toa, which is the traditional settlement area. The case was picked based on purposive sampling method. Furthermore, based on the method was obtained 22 cases of houses which were set into two categories. The data was processed and analyzed through categories, themes, and codes which have been formulated.

The study and the analysis of the research contains about original parts of Kajang traditional house which are formulated from analyzing the category of houses and analyzing level of house depth. The sign and symbol in physical house can be observed through architecture codes which consist of three parts which are: 1) technical codes (element of composing house) 2) syntactic codes (connection between spaces and its elements) 3) semantic codes (the unity of meaning from signifier elements and spaces). The architectural codes were observed through matrix from the cases of houses which had been chosen, then the codes of matrix was completed with further description.

In conclusion, showing that the signs and symbols which were found in Kajang traditional houses related to Patuntung belief and also Pasang (the messages from ancestors). The messages itself organize society's life in Kajang entirely, such as house orientation to west, and the simple form of Kajang house has been influenced by Kamase-masea life principle. The signs and symbols in Kajang houses could be observed through the native elements and the arrangement of native spaces in traditional houses. The existence of the elements and the arrangement of native spaces had meaning from the ancestor whose character is crucial in order to create facade of Kajang house as a significant local identity for conservation of culture and traditional architecture.

Keywords: Sign and symbol, Kajang house, architectural codes, meaning