

## **Analysis of Interior Elements on the Atmosphere of Interior Space in Cikondang Traditional House**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to analyze the application of interior elements as an aspect of shaping the atmosphere or atmosphere of the interior space in the Cikondang traditional house so that it can be a reference for contemporary concept houses to get the same atmosphere or atmosphere of space. Cikondang traditional house is located in Cikondang traditional village, Lamajang Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency, West Java. The Cikondang traditional house is made by following the rules of the applicable customs, as well as determining the interior elements. One example is that the building materials of the house use natural materials that grow in the prohibited forest and can only be used after passing a series of rituals. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis with data acquisition through observation and literature study. This research describes the application of interior elements such as lines, shapes, patterns, colors, textures (materials) and lighting which are factors that form the atmosphere of the space in the house. The results of this study are the application of interior elements such as lines, shapes, patterns, colors, textures (materials) and lighting in the space creating a spatial atmosphere that gives the impression of simplicity, safety, comfort, nature, and warmth resulting from the application of interior elements to interior elements namely floors, walls, and ceilings in Cikondang traditional houses.

Keywords: Interior Elements, Room Atmosphere, Cikondang Traditional House

### **INTRODUCTION**

Sundanese traditional house is a work of architecture made by manifesting elements of belief and meaning. Sundanese traditional houses have sacredness with the surrounding natural conditions, such as the stage structure which is associated with natural forces centered on the upper and lower worlds, therefore the building structure should not touch the ground. In the division of space, Sundanese people divide the space with their respective functions and are divided based on gender and family order [1].

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Building a Sundanese traditional house is based on Sundanese traditions or customs, which are represented in the exterior design of the house and the concept of the interior space of the house [2]. For Sundanese people, the house has invisible energy that moves vertically and horizontally both outside and inside the house. According to Sumardjo (2015), Sundanese traditional houses have a cosmological concept that is divided into the upper world, middle world and lower world, therefore, Sundanese people believe that the house is the center of their universe [3]. Sundanese traditional houses are full of philosophical meanings that are represented in the shape of the house, building materials, as well as spatial patterns in the house [4].

Sundanese traditional houses have their own philosophical and historical value. Therefore, its existence needs to be maintained and preserved. One of the Sundanese traditional houses that is currently still standing and preserved is the Cikondang traditional house located in Pangalengan, Bandung Regency. The Cikondang traditional house has not changed its shape over time. Both in terms of the shape of the building and the interior of the house so that the atmosphere of the space formed becomes distinctive. According to Suptandar (1999), the atmosphere of space is a state of the surrounding environment that is translated into design elements that can meet physical and spiritual needs that contain aesthetic value and usefulness for its users [5]. According to Hidjaz (2004), the atmosphere of space can be obtained if it is relevant to the conditions desired by the user or user [6]. The atmosphere of space or also called atmosphere is closely related to human activities. It is influenced by design factors and the characteristics of humans who interact in it because the atmosphere of space is built from the stimulus response of human senses which then forms human perception of the character of space [5]. According to Sarihati, et al (2015), space is a place or container for humans in carrying out activities and maintaining their survival which is divided into substantive space, namely intangible reality but can be felt its existence and objective space, namely space that can be physically observed, felt and traced its existence because it has clear boundaries in the form of a base plane (floor), walls and ceiling and openings such as windows and doors [7]. The atmosphere or atmosphere in the interior space is formed through the basic elements of the interior, namely lines, shapes, patterns, colors, textures (materials), and lighting that are interrelated in creating a comfortable atmosphere for space users. According to Wicaksono and Tisnawati (2014) the elements of interior space are formed by several two-dimensional planes, namely floors, walls, ceilings and door and window openings. If one of these two-dimensional elements is missing, then the space cannot be said to be an interior space because the room cannot function and be used properly [8].

The creation of a spatial atmosphere is influenced by the interior elements that form the space, as well as the Cikondang traditional house. Space-forming interior elements such as lines, shapes, patterns, colors, textures, and lighting are the main factors in creating a spatial atmosphere that can be felt by the residents of the house. Therefore, the purpose of this

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research is to describe what kind of space atmosphere is created in the interior space of the Cikondang traditional house based on the analysis of the characteristics of interior elements applied in the space. This research can be useful as a reference or reference material for contemporary building design concepts that want to create the same spatial atmosphere as Sundanese traditional houses. In addition, in previous research, no one has discussed the influence of interior elements on the atmosphere or atmosphere of the space in the Cikondang traditional house so that this research can be useful for adding knowledge in the field of interior design of Sundanese houses, especially Cikondang traditional houses.

## METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method. According to Hidayat (2010), descriptive method is a research method that is carried out more broadly/in-depth through a long analysis used from the beginning to the end of the research [9]. In this study, the descriptive method can describe how interior elements can be the main factor in shaping the atmosphere of space through the character and nature of space elements such as lines, shapes, colors, textures (materials), and lighting so that from the analysis it can be seen what kind of space atmosphere is created from the collaboration of elements that form the interior space in the Cikondang traditional house. In this study, data collection was obtained from field observations. In observation, the researcher acts as an active observer by observing the conditions and environment of the Cikondang traditional house and conducting interviews or questions and answers with the caretaker of the traditional house, namely Mr. Anom Juhana on January 29, 2023. In addition to conducting field observations and interviews, data is also obtained through literature studies from books, journals or scientific research related to research.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Previou Research

Previous research on the Cikondang Traditional House was made by N. Sriwardani in 2019 with the title "Review of the Form of Use of Materials / Materials for the Cikondang Traditional House (Bumi), Lamajang Village". The research focuses on the use of natural materials, namely wood, bamboo, and palm fiber in Cikondang Traditional Houses obtained from sacred forests. This research also explains the advantages of using these natural materials, namely providing coolness to the house because the gaps in the bamboo matting and the palupuh floor facilitate circulation from under the house and air from outside. The research is one of the references used by researchers to facilitate the writing process and can be a reference for the differences from this research.



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## B. Cikondang Traditional House

Cikondang Sundanese Traditional House is located in Cikondang traditional village, Lamajang Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency, West Java with an altitude of 1022 m above sea level and a land area of 3 ha. [10]. According to the caretaker of the Cikondang traditional house, Mr. Anom Juhana (2023), in 1942 there was a fire that resulted in the entire building burning until finally leaving only 1 residential building which is currently made as a cultural heritage [11]. The remaining house was renovated by not adding or reducing the concept of the building in terms of shape, material, and size because the Cikondang community upholds the ancestral principle of "upama pondok teu meunang spliced, long teu meunang cut" which when translated into Indonesian becomes "if it is short it cannot be connected, if it is long it cannot be cut". The renovation process also has a rule that the wood material used must be soaked for one year before use. In Cikondang village, the traditional house faces north because in the south is the grave of the ancestor of the founder of the Cikondang traditional village so that the direction of the house cannot face the grave area. The Cikondang traditional house has been standing for 360 years or approximately four centuries. The Cikondang traditional house was founded by the ancestor of Cikondang who was usually called "Uyut" [12].

The shape of the Cikondang Traditional House building is a house on stilts with a characteristic of having a collar. The roof of the house is in the form of a *suhunan jolopong* roof, which is the roof of a house that is elongated on both sides like a saddle roof model which is also called a long *suhunan* or *gagajahan* [2]. According to Sriwardani (2019), the shape of the door of the Cikondang traditional house is known as the *buka palayu* shape because the location of the door is parallel to one side of the roof plane [13]. Inside the Cikondang traditional house, it is divided into 5 areas inside the core house, namely *tepas*, inner *pawon*, *imah* center area, bedroom and *goah*.

The interior space design of Cikondang traditional house is formed from the collaboration of interior elements such as lines, shapes, patterns, colors, textures, and lighting. The interior elements applied to the Cikondang traditional house each have characteristics that affect the condition of the atmosphere in the room, see Figure 1.

## C. The Effect of Interior Elements on the Atmosphere of Cikondang Traditional House Space

### 1. Line

According to Lupton (2008), a line is the relationship between two points and an infinite series of points that structurally have width, thickness, and texture. Lines can serve to explain various things such as expressing emotions, describing shapes or edges, and explaining fields [14]. Line is one of the elements that form the atmosphere of space. The spatial atmosphere

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created by a line occurs due to the stimulation process of the shape represented by the line shape.

In the interior of the Cikondang traditional house, there are lines that become one of the elements forming the space which is dominated by the use of horizontal type lines applied to the floor, ceiling and para motifs or places to store food. The type of line found in the room gives its own impression on the space as found in Table 1.



Figure 1 Cikondang Traditional House Shape & House Door  
Source: MS Muzaki (2023)

## 2. Shape

According to Permatasari & Nugraha (2020), shape is a characteristic of a three-dimensional object in space. A well-defined physical form will form harmony and can add balance to the space. Volumetrically, shapes have 2 types, namely geometric shapes (man-made) such as squares, circles or cylinders and organic shapes (not man-made / formed by nature) [5]. The shape of the building and the shape of the space of the Cikondang traditional house has its own meaning which is presented in Table 2.

## 3. Pattern



According to Nurul (2019), Pattern in interior design is a repetition of motifs or elements in interior design so that it can provide life, uniqueness, and provide a more attractive visual in the room [20]. In the Cikondang traditional house, the pattern is found on walls made of booths or woven bamboo as in Figure 6.

The woven pattern on the walls of Cikondang traditional houses uses a pattern that is generally used in Sundanese traditional houses, namely the braid pattern which strengthens the traditional impression of Sundanese traditional house buildings [21]. The woven pattern on the walls of Cikondang traditional houses also gives the impression of artistic, natural, and environmentally friendly in space [22].

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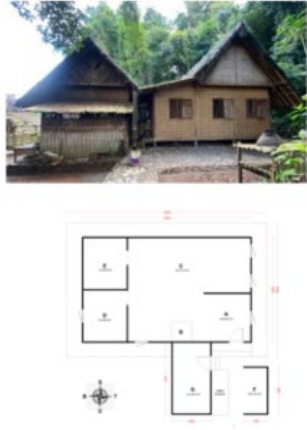

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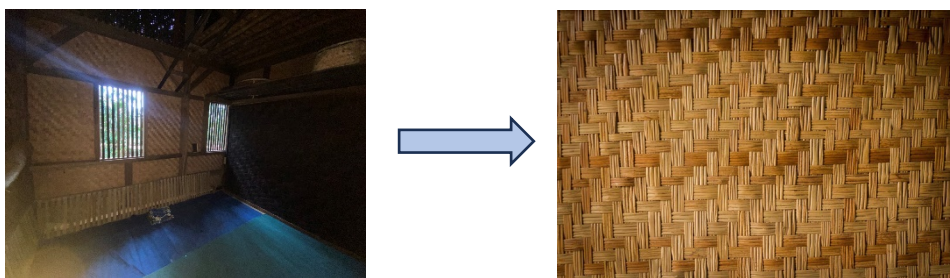
**Table 1 The Influence of Line Elements in the Cikondang Traditional House**

Line Type	Line Element in Room	Meaning (Chressetianto, 2013)
<p style="text-align: center;">Horizontal line</p> <p>A line that is horizontal from the earth's surface or parallel to the horizon or flat line [15].</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2 Horizontal lines on the ceiling, walls, and floor of Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>Horizontal lines are the dominating lines in the Cikondang traditional house so that it gives the impression of spaciousness, calmness, and relaxation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Vertical line</p> <p>A line that is perpendicular to the earth's surface [16].</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 3 Vertical lines on the windows and walls of Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>Although only found on window grilles and walls, the vertical lines in the Cikondang traditional house give the illusion of height in the space.</p>

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**Table 2 The influence of the shape element on the Cikondang traditional house**

Shape	Shape Element on Traditional House Cikondang	Meaning
Square	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4 Shape element in Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>According to Riogilang (2015), the square shape of the building can create symmetry and uniformity so as to provide a balanced and organized appearance [17].</p> <p>According to Ilham (2012), the square shape in Sundanese traditional houses is used to create an impression of stability, uniformity, and space efficiency [18].</p>
Triangle	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 5 Shape element on the roof of Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>According to Nuryanto (2012), the triangular roof shape is a strong and stable form of construction that provides safety and comfort for its inhabitants [19]</p>



**Figure 6 Pattern on the wall of Cikodang traditional house**  
Source: MS Muzaki (2023)

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## 4. Color

According to Ballast (2002), color in interior design can have a psychological impact on users related to the experience felt by space users [5]. This is because each color has its own meaning and influence on an object or object such as the meaning of color quoted from the Times of India (2015) in table 4 below [23]. Based on field observations, the color used in Cikondang traditional houses is dominated by brown which is applied to floors, walls, and ceilings as in Table 3.

## 5. Texture

Texture is an element related to materials and materials. According to Ballast (2002), texture is the quality of the surface of the material and each material has a different texture character or specification. The function of texture in the interior is to strengthen the design concept, help distinguish objects and surfaces from each other, modulate light, add scale and become a factor that can provide an atmosphere in the space obtained from the characteristics of each material [5].

Cikondang traditional houses are made using natural materials or organic materials that grow in the Cikondang sacred forest which before their use is carried out a series of rituals first. The natural materials used are dominated by bamboo, wood, and palm fiber which are applied to the interior elements, namely floors, walls, ceilings, and door and window materials. The materials used have certain characteristics that affect the atmosphere of the interior space of the Cikondang traditional house. The application and characteristics of these materials are presented in Table 4.

## 6. Lighting




Lighting is one of the interior elements that has an important role in shaping the atmosphere of space [5]. The lighting used in Cikondang traditional houses uses natural lighting during the day and artificial lighting at night as described in Table 5.

Based on the explanation related to the interior elements of the interior of the Cikondang traditional house, it can be seen that the atmosphere of the space that is built in the room is as in Table 6.



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**Table 3 The influence of color elements on Cikondang traditional houses**

Color	Color elements in Cikondang Traditional House	Meaning (Times of India, 2015)
Brown	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 7 Brown color on the walls and ceiling of Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>The brown color found in the interior of the Cikondang traditional house is one of the strong factors that influence the atmosphere of the room because the use of brown color gives the impression of a warm, comfortable, simple, and natural-looking space.</p>
Hijau	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 8 Green color on the carpet in Cikondang traditional house</p>	<p>The green color is an accent color used on the carpet as a floor covering. Even so, the green color on the carpet still gives an influence on the room, namely giving a calm, relaxed, and fresh impression.</p>
Hitam	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 9 Black color on the roof of Cikondang traditional house Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>The black color comes from the palm fiber material used as roofing material. The black color on the roof gives the impression of being sturdy, strong, and is the most contrasting color on the Cikondang traditional house.</p>

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**Table 4** Material characteristics of space-forming elements in Cikondang traditional house

Space Shaping Element	Material	Characteristic
Wall	 <p>Figure 10 Wall material Source: Sriwardani (2019)</p>	<p>According to Sarwono 2002 bamboo is a sturdy and durable material, has a high level of durability, is lightweight flexible, resistant to wind. In addition, the presence of a wooden frame (paneer) helps strengthen the natural impression of the room [25].</p>
Plafond	 <p>Figure 11 Plafond material Source: Sriwardani (2019)</p>	<p>Bamboo as a roof truss is ideal to use because it has a strong, tough yet lightweight silt that makes it safe to use as a roofing material and structure.</p>
Floor	 <p>Figure 12 Bamboo material Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>According to Alfari (2016), gombong bamboo has good strength and durability so that it can withstand tensile loads or pressures. Lightweight and easy to install. The fibers and texture provide an organic touch that strengthens the natural impression of the room [24].</p>

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**Table 5 Effect of natural and artificial lighting in Cikondang traditional house**

Type of Lighting	Lighting in room	The effect of light on space
Natural	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 12 Natural lighting Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>According to Ananta (2020) natural lighting in the room gives a broad impression because the light entering the room can illuminate dark corners so that the boundaries of the room feel wider. The existence of natural lighting also makes the room feel fresher, warmer, and can increase mood and energy [26].</p>
Artificial	 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 13 Artificial lighting Source: MS Muzaki (2023)</p>	<p>Artificial lighting in Cikondang traditional houses uses traditional lighting (without electricity), namely by using cempor lamps. According to Pratiwi (2022) the light produced from cempor lamps produces warm colors so that the atmosphere of the room becomes comfortable and calming [27].</p>

**Table 6 The atmosphere of the Cikondang traditional house**

No.	Interior Elements	Influence on space in Cikondang traditional house
1	Line	Provides a sense of freedom, calmness, and relaxation
2	Shape	Meaning stability, rigidity, weight, strength, and seriousness
3	Color	Gives the impression of a warm, cozy, simple, and natural-looking space
4	Texture	Bamboo material is resistant to heat, can absorb water, and has a good air system Wood material is cool, strong, and durable Palm material is heat-absorbing, acid-resistant, and has a long durability
5	Lighting	The orange light color produced by the cempor lamp creates the impression or atmosphere of the space that is built to be warmer

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## CONCLUSION

The interior space design of Cikondang traditional house is formed from the collaboration of interior elements such as lines, shapes, colors, textures, and lighting. Each of these interior elements has a character and affects the atmosphere of the space in the house. Based on the results of the analysis on the elements of the Cikondang Traditional House, both exterior and interior, the data obtained is that in the line element there are horizontal and vertical lines as the dominant line element in the building so that it gives the impression of spaciousness, calmness and relaxation. In the shape element, there is a rectangular geometry shape in the building that gives the impression of spaciousness, calmness and relaxation and a triangle on the roof which is a strong & stable construction form. On the walls of the building there is a braid pattern that comes from woven bamboo (booth). The dominant color element is brown which gives the impression of a warm, comfortable, simple, and natural-looking space, while other accent colors are black on the roof and green accents from the floor carpet. Texture elements are obtained from materials used on building walls, floors, and roofs such as wood planks, bamboo, braid patterns on the walls and palm fiber textures on the roof so as to strengthen the impression of nature and simplicity. While the natural lighting element is obtained from windows and doors that produce limited light so that the room lighting during the day gives a dim impression.

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the space-forming elements in the interior of the Cikondang traditional house play a role in creating a spatial atmosphere. From the combination of these interior elements, the atmosphere of the room feels calm, warm, comfortable, simple, natural, has a thermal temperature that tends to be cold because bamboo and palm fiber materials can absorb heat and bamboo materials have a good airing system.

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