

Typology of *Rumah Lontiok* Architecture in Kuok Kampar Riau

Munjiatun, Otang Kurniaman^(⊠), Guslinda, Zufriady, Yuyun Santika, and Siti Kurnia Rahayu

Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Universitas Riau, Kota Pekanbaru, Indonesia

otang.kurniaman@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract. Architecture of Malay in Riau has its style to the structural elements of a building. One of the Riau architecture styles is typology and ornaments. The study in this article aims to discover the application of Malay architecture Riau in terms of the typology and ornaments that existed in *Rumah Lontiok*. The method used in this article is a qualitative research method with a case study by surveying directly to obtain the data. The data were obtained through observation, interview, documentation, and literature review. The data were primary and secondary. The results were based on the typology of Malay architecture Riau and ornaments existing in *Rumah Lontiok*, which could be seen in the application of existing styles in the typology of roofs, pillars, stairs, *Rangkiang*, walls, and windows. One of *Rumah Lontiok's* characteristics is the roof, which is tilted up like a long Sampan. The existence of typology and ornaments in this *Rumah Lontiok* reflects the image of a traditional house and Malay Architecture in Riau. It is also influenced by Islamic culture, which reflects that in Malay culture people are Muslim majority.

Keywords: Typology · Architecture · Rumah Lontiok

1 Introduction

Riau province is a region known as Malay land, which has a characteristic of Islamic culture [1]. One of the districts that have a Malay culture until now is Kampar. One of the Malay cultures in the form of buildings that still exist currently is *Rumah Lontiok*, which is maintained as a cultural heritage. *Rumah Lontiok* is a traditional house or customs house of the Kampar people. *Rumah Lontiok* still stands firmly until now at Pulau Belimbing of Sipungguk Kuok in Kampar Riau [2]. The number of *Rumah Lontiok's* existence has been measly as Kampar people mostly build modern houses now. Therefore, it is difficult to find out about *Rumah Lontiok* except in Sipungguk village. Not only on that, but the application of *Rumah Lontiok* architecture-characterized style also begins to disapplied by Kampar people. The style of Malay architecture is traditional architecture for the district that is occupied by the Malay community, which comes from an ethnic of Austronesia [3]. The shape and type of the building is an interesting typology discussed in the study in this article.

Typology is a study about type. The type comes from the term Typos (Greek), which means impression, image, or figure of something [4]. The architectural styles are ornaments and typology consisting of roofs, walls, pillars, stairs, doors, and windows. Even though, the application of architectural styles either in the form of typology and ornaments in the house or ordinary building is pivotal to maintaining the cultural value in order to cultivate the existing culture. In *Rumah Lontiok*, the application of Malay architectural styles in Riau are typology and ornaments [5]. Malay traditional building is a complete building that can be used as a family residence, a place for deliberation, a place for the descent, and a shelter for everyone who needs to occupy it [6]. *Rumah Lontiok* is also called as *Rumah Lancang* or *Pencalang*. The term *Lontiok* is named as the roof ridge is tilted up. Whilst the term *Lancang* or *Pelancang* comes from the shape of the footwall ornament is in the form of Sampan or *Pencalang*. Nevertheless, this traditional house of the Kampar people is known as *Rumah Lontiok* [7].

Rumah Lontiok has a house on stilts shape that is resembling with a Sampan or boat. It is related to Malay architecture in Riau, which is commonly a typology of houses on tilts with a height of 1.5 m up to 2.4 m above ground level [7]. The shape of a house on tilts has a function for avoiding the flood, avoiding wild animals, storing things even Sampan or boat, and raising livestock. Pillars on the Rumah Lontiok are in the form of squares, hexagon until nonagon. The roof of Rumah Lontiok is tilted up like a long Sampan. The stairs of Rumah Lontuik have stairs with the odd number of five, which symbolizes pillars of Islam [8]. Based on the background of the research problem, the formulated problem is the typology of Riau Malay house architecture at Rumah Lontiok. The purpose of the research is to discover the description of typology and ornaments that existed in Rumah Lontiok.

2 Method

Research method used was the qualitative research method [9] by analyzing the data regarding the Malay architectural style of *Rumah Lontiok* at Pulau Belimbing of Kuok's Sipungguk village in Kampar Riau. The qualitative research method with a case study was a type of research where the researcher examined a certain phenomenon or case at one time and activity (program, event, process, institution, or social group) and collected the information in detail and advance by applying every procedure of data collection during a specified time [10]. The object of the research selected by the researcher was *Rumah Lontiok*. Technique of data collection was used by conducting the observation, documentation, and unstructured interview directly with the interviewee in the research field. Technique of analysis used was the technique of application of Malay architectural styles like typology and ornaments of *Rumah Lontiok*. Data were collected through primary and secondary data based on observations, interviews, documentation, and literature reviews regarding the theories and concepts of Malay houses.

3 Results and Discussion

Commonly, Malay architectural building has ornament inspired by floral, animal, and natural pattern. The ornament with flora or plants was classified into 3 types, fern petals

 Table 1. Typology of Rumah Lontiok

Typology and Ornaments	Description	Pictures
Shape of Rumah Lontiok	It is a house on stilts. Because this house uses cantilever woods with a height of 2 m above ground exceeding the height of an adult. It is designed to avoid wild animals, floods, and as a storage place and livestock.	
Roof	The roof of <i>Rumah Lontiok</i> is tilted up like a Sampan or boat and the end of the roof is also tilted up. The meaning of the curved shape on <i>Rumah Lontiok</i> is the relationship between humans and God as a homage symbol to an Almighty God.	THE LATTICE SERVICE SE
Stairs	The stairs of <i>Rumah Lontiok</i> have stairs with an odd number of five, which refers to the 5 pillars of Islam. Stairs are shaped like squares with wood as the material.	
Gangkiang or Rangkiang (Ongkiong)	It is a harvest storage barn. Ongkiong is a rich symbol for people in ancient times. The more Ongkiong in the yard of Rumah Lontiok, the economic and social level of the house owner is higher or richer.	
Water Reservoir	It is a place used to contain water. Thus, it means after going to the farm, the market, and others, people should wash their feet with water first.	

(continued)

 Table 1. (continued)

Stanchion	Pillars of <i>Rumah Lontiok</i> are for house cantilever on the bottom side. The ordinary design of this pillar is squares, hexagons, and nonagons.	
The Decoration on Head of Stairs	The decoration of Rumah Lontiok is seen on the stairs. The head of stairs that is given wave stepladder carving forms like curve lines with a leaf at the end of a line that always curves.	
The Ornament of Stairs	Stairs are given curving, which is called waves or hanging bees. It has meaning in the human life journey that is always in a circle of fate.	
The Ornaments on the Walls and Wall Corner of <i>Rumah Lontiok</i>	The Wall corner of Rumah Lontiok that is given a carving is called as Gondo Ari. And the wall corner is called as head of Gondo Ari. These carvings are life and fertility symbol. These carvings are commonly given the green colour.	
The Ornament on the Window of Rumah Lontiok	The window is given carvings that have commonly plants patterns. Top of the window has a carving of <i>Terawang Bungo Sekaki</i> or <i>Keluk Paku</i> as a symbol of hope and fertility.	

group with leaf and root patterns, floral group, and shoots of bamboo shoots group. The ornament of animals was animal carving patterns like ants walking side by side, ducks swimming side by side, hanging bees, bat elbow, fishes, snakes, and dragons. Whilst the natural pattern was long clouds and stars [11]. The application of styles can be described as in Table 1.

Rumah Lontiok is full of ornaments, which can be seen on the stairs, walls, and windows [12]. Ornaments on the head of stairs that are given wave stepladder carving form like wave lines with a leaf at the end of the line that always curves [13]. There is a wave or hanging bee carving at the stairs. The curving symbolizes hope and persistence in struggling, and the curve line symbolizes the human life journey that is always in the fate circle [14]. There are also ornaments on the wall of *Rumah Lontiok* namely the Gondo Ari carving. Subsequently, there are ornaments at the end of Rumah Lontiok's wall namely head of the stairs carving. This ornament symbolizes life and fertility and gives green colour. On the window of *Rumah Lontiok*, the ornament is plant patterns. The carvings on the window of Rumah Lontiok are Terawang Bungo Sekaki or Keluk *Paku* symbolizing hope and fertility [15]. The application of several Riau Malay styles designed on every building part is typology and ornaments.

Conclusion

The analysis of observation, interview, and literature review results of Rumah Lontiok at Pulau Belimbing of Sipungguk Kuok in Kampar Riau could be summarized that the traditional house or customs house applied the Riau Malay architectural styles. This article has reported how and the result of the Riau Malay architectural style application. It supports by the description of typology and ornaments in Rumah Lontiok. It could be seen from the parts of *Rumah Lontiok*'s building consisting of the roof, wall, stairs, pillar, stepladder of stairs, rangkiang, and window. Rumah Lontiok still uses wooden materials and maintains the traditionality (no modern mix yet). Thus, it can make an image like the Riau Malay traditional house commonly.

Acknowledgments. This research is a research output funded by LPPM Riau University with a young lecturer scheme. We do not forget to say to Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Dean who have given permission to carry out research as well as research members who have assisted in collecting data, and analyzing research data so as to make research articles.

References

- 1. E. Roza., & Yasnel. "Islamisasi Di Riau (Kajian Sejarah dan Budaya Tentang Masuk dan Berkembangnya Islam di Kuntu Kampar)" Sosial Budaya: Media Komunikasi Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial dan Budaya, Vol. 12, No. 1, 2015, pp. 31-55.
- 2. G. Faisal. "Arsitektur Melayu: Rumah Melayu Lontiak Suku Majo Kampar". Langkau Betang: Jurnal Arsitektur, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2019, pp. 1-12.
- 3. R. Amanati. "Kearifan Arsitektur Melayu Dalam Menanggapi Lingkungan Tropis". Seminar Nasional Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Riau. 2010.
- 4. M. S. B. Iskandar. "Tradisionalitas Dan Modernitas Tipologi Arsitektur Masjid". Dimensi Teknik Arsitektur, Vol. 32, No. 2, 2004, pp. 110-118.

- S. Funo., N. Yamamoto., and J. Silas. "Typology of Kampung Houses and Their Transformation Process A Study on Urban Tissues of an Indonesian City". Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2002, pp. 193–200.
- A. Felita., A. R. Thahir., S. Handjajanti., & E. R. Kridarso. "Langgam Arsitektur Melayu Riau Pada Bangunan Fasilitas". Jurnal Arsitektur, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2018, pp. 49–56.
- O. N. Jamil. "Arsitektur Tradisional Daerah Riau". Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan. 2007.
- 8. N. Aurelia, M. I. R. Winandari., & J. Iskandar. "Tipologi Fasad Arsitektur Tradisional Melayu Riau". Mintakat Jurnal Arsitektur, Vol. 20, N. 1, 2019, 1–8.
- 9. Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D". Bandung: Alfabeta. 2016.
- J. W. Creswell. "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Tradition". SAGE Publications, London. 1998.
- 11. L. Anggraini., & A. Fikri. "Rumah Adat Melayu Atap Lontik Riau". *Innovative*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2021, pp. 499–503.
- Sudarmin. "Pemetaan Rumah Tradisional Melayu Riau". Jurnal Budaya, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2002, pp. 1–18.
- 13. A. Felita., A. R. Thahir., S. Handjajanti., & E. R. Kridarso. "Langgam Arsitektur Melayu Riau Pada Bangunan Fasilitas Umum Di Bengkalis Objek Studi /museum Sultan Syarif Kasim". Seminar Nasional Cendikiawan ke-4, 2018, pp. 49–56.
- I. A. Wirakusumah., A. Antariksa., & P. Salura. "Needs and wants in mosque architecture: a study of traditional and modern mosques in West Java-Indonesia. Linguistics and Culture Review, 5(S3), 2021, pp. 381–395. https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5nS3.1535.
- 15. S. Ahdan., H. Hadawiah., & M. Y. Mustafa. "Empowerment of fishermen family based on local wisdom". Linguistics and Culture Review, 5(S3), 2021, pp. 750–760. https://doi.org/10.21744/lungcure.v5nS3.1656.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

