

Adaptasi Ruang Domestik terhadap Sonic Territoriality = Domestic Space's Adaptation to Sonic Territoriality

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Abstrak

Sejak terjadinya pandemi COVID-19, selain untuk mewadahi aktivitas keseharian, ruang domestik juga perlu mewadahi aktivitas tambahan, seperti belajar dan bekerja, dengan intensitas waktu yang lebih lama. Aktivitas-aktivitas ini menghasilkan suara dan juga dipengaruhi oleh suara-suara lain pada ruang domestik yang kemudian membentuk domestic soundscape (Oleksik et al., 2008), sehingga memicu sonic territoriality dari masing-masing penghuni untuk beradaptasi mengikuti keinginan atau kebutuhannya terhadap suara. Dengan menggunakan teori strategi adaptasi Berry (1980) dan Marsoyo (2012) serta teori teritorialitas mengenai mekanisme kontrol teritori (Porteous, 1977) dan elemen ruang (Rapoport, 1982), skripsi ini hendak mengidentifikasi suara yang mempengaruhi sonic territoriality dan melihat apa saja adaptasi yang dilakukan sebagai respon sonic territoriality manusia pada ruang domestik ketika suara yang tidak diinginkan memasuki teritori yang sedang ditempati. Berdasarkan hasil studi kasus, ditemukan strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan adalah adjustment, berupa pengaturan komponen ruang dan perpindahan posisi serta orientasi, dan withdrawal, yang berupa perpindahan dari ruang satu ke ruang lain. Adaptasi-adaptasi tersebut melibatkan elemen-elemen ruang, yaitu fixed, semifixed, dan nonfixed, dan juga mekanisme teritori, yaitu personalization dan defense.

..... Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, apart from accommodating daily activities, the domestic space also needs to accommodate additional activities, such as studying and working from home, with a longer intensity of time. These activities produce sound and are also influenced by other sounds in the domestic space which then form the domestic soundscape (Oleksik et al., 2008), thus triggering the sonic territoriality of each occupant to adapt according to their needs for sound. By using the theory of adaptation strategy of Berry (1980) and Marsoyo (2012), as well as the theory of territoriality regarding the mechanism of territorial control (Porteous, 1977) and the elements of space (Rapoport, 1982), this undergraduate thesis aims to identify sounds that influence sonic territoriality and find out the adaptation strategies that is being carried out in the domestic space when unwanted sounds enter the territory that is being occupied. Based on the results of the case study, it was found that the adaptation strategies carried out are adjustment, in the form of arranging the spatial components and shifting positions and orientations inside a territory, and withdrawal, in the form of moving from one place to another. These adaptations involve elements of space, which are fixed, semifixed, and nonfixed features, as well as territorial mechanisms: personalization and defense.