

## Implementation Aesthetic of Architecture Deli Melayu Design of a Tiny Hotel in Medan City

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### Abstract

*The level of need for accommodation continues to increase every year based on the high level of mobility of tourists who travel practically and economically, especially after the impact of covid 19, so that many domestic tourists want to relieve fatigue during the lockdown, but there are still few who apply the design. hotel building architecture with local cultural preservation and culture. Tiny hotels are currently growing and developing rapidly in big cities due to the impact of covid 19 which has caused the lodging business to shake up in Indonesia. In this study, this phenomenon underlies the design of Tiny Hotels in Medan City with the Malay Deli architectural approach. The result of this research is the design of the Tiny hotel with a cultural approach to Malay Deli architecture that applies the characteristic principles of Malay architecture.*

### Keywords

capsule hotel; design; Deli Malay architecture; analytical descriptive



### I. Introduction

In its development, the types of hotels are now more diverse and innovative one of them is the Tiny hotel, where tiny hotels are small, but along with the development and needs, smaller and more varied forms such as the form of modules, crates, and cabins, with very small rooms and fairly cheap rates but can meet the needs because it is equipped with various facilities. standards according to the needs of visitors. Tiny hotels are an alternative for many people today who want to save on their expenses, such as young people who are busy vacationing, students who are in comparative studies, backpackers, solo travelers, and business people who want a short business trip (Fitri et al., 2019) .

The design of the Capsule Hotel in Medan City is motivated by 3 factors. The first is innovation in practical and economical travel, which is currently hotel prices in the city center are not cheap at all with facilities infrastructure that tends to be very wasteful in the use of energy and the increasing number of tourists who come to the city of Medan, as well as backpackers, solo travelers and business people who tend not to take much time to stay at a hotel (Studi et al., 2018).

Second, the strategic location of the site and the intended environment as a trade, service, and residential area according to the official zoning map a TRTB of Medan city, as well as being close to the terminal area or bus counter is predictable transit hotel room occupancy rate and hotel number growth continues increased, and is the gateway to the western part of the city's economic pathway Medan (Lestari & Alamsyah, 2019).

Third, the lack of an approach that is connected with Indonesian culture that exists in hotel buildings today, especially the Tiny hotel, which is one of the big cities in Indonesia that has minimal highlight its distinctive culture in the design of the hotel building, as well as a new way of introducing and demonstrating the design with the Deli Malay cultural approach which aims as an example of design, especially hotel buildings to better preserve local culture (Sumiyati et al., 2016). Culture is the result of human activities. The journey

of cultural development is in line with the needs which raise to sustain the life. The result of culture is admitted by a group of people as a guide in life, beside that the result can be said to be artifacts that have their own characteristics. Artifacts that are the result of this culture characterize where the culture develops, in addition to artifacts that function as tool in daily activities, it is also necessary to become as a place to live. This shelter finally creates a unique architecture with their respective cultures (Pane and Fachrudin, 2020). Communication activities enter into the realm of communication ethnography. In communication ethnography, the focus of attention is communication behavior within a particular cultural theme. What is meant by communication behavior according to communication science is the actions or activities of a person, group or audience when involved in the communication process (Kuswarno in Amin, 2020). The Deli Malays have an interesting variety of cultures, especially its distinctive architecture that can give identity and become an icon of the city Medan. where the Deli Malay Architecture is one of the architectures that need to be continued developed and is expected to encourage culture, tourism, and economy in Medan (Lim & Jayakumar, 2008). Designing a capsule hotel in Medan city with the Deli Malay Architecture approach is expected to improve the existence and preservation of the Deli Malay Architecture in the city of Medan today. The design of the Capsule Hotel in Medan City is not the same as the hotel capsules in Japan because they have to be adapted to human activities with Indonesian culture and tropical climate conditions (Eddy et al., 2018). Some of these good and bad historical events have been traversed by this nation, one of which is about the development of architecture and the development of big cities in Indonesia (Pane and Suwantoro, 2019).

Characteristics of a tropical climate that is found in Indonesia, especially in Medan, one of which is radiation intensity high sun. The location of tiny hotels is generally located in the middle of the city where facilities city transportation is located. Medan city has several strategic places where commercial centers and transportation facilities are close to each other such as the terminal area and bus counter that connects the city of Medan with the city others so they need a place to stay in a short time become a problem that needs to be solved (Miller et al., 2012).

## **II. Review of Literature**

### **2.1 Hotel Definition**

Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2018), a hotel is a building many rooms that are rented out as a place to stay and a place to stay eating people who are on the way, a managed form of accommodation commercially, made available to everyone to obtain services, lodging, eating, and drinking. Quoted from several definitions, including (I Wayan Sutarman, 2016):

1. According to the Decree of the Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications (Menparpostel) SK: KM 34/HK 103/MPPT-87. A hotel is a type of accommodation that uses part or entire building to provide lodging services, eating and drinking, as well as other services for the public, which are managed commercial and meet the requirements set out in the decree (Ristianti, 2015).
2. According to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 years 1996 concerning the Implementation of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia article 61.

The main hotel business services that must be provided must at least include the provision of rooms for accommodation and accommodation food and drink services, provision of laundry services and provision of other facilities (Soeranto, 2003).

## **2.2 A Tiny hotel**

A Tiny hotel with rooms which is very small but meets the needs because it is equipped with various bed facilities, tv, internet access, radio, clock, flexible lighting, a storage box to put valuables, and a mini table to write (Bhatia, 2008).

Tiny hotel (kapuseru hoteru) is the latest innovation in the hotel market. Hotel the first capsule to open was the Capsule Inn in Osaka in 1979. This design by Kisho Kurokawa is located in the Umeda district of Osaka. Now hotel capsules have been popping up in major cities in Japan. Then in Singapore with the name Woke Home Hostel (Kurniawan et al., 2018).

In Indonesia since 2017, capsule hotels have sprung up despite their number has not been counted in several big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Bali. In August 2018, the airport capsule hotel first operated at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport under the name Digital Airport Hotel in Terminal 3.

## **III. Research Methods**

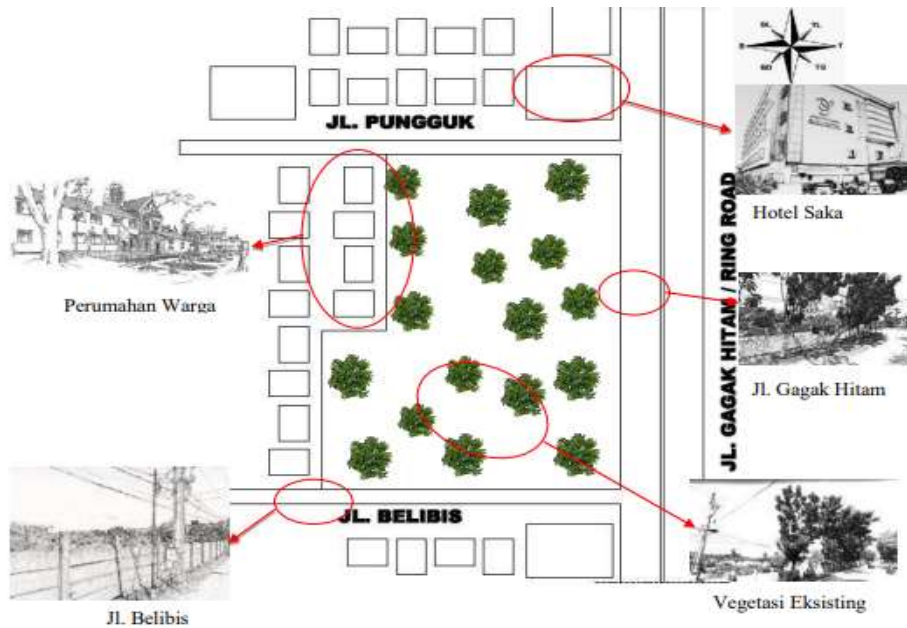
The research was conducted between 2020 until 2021 and was carried out qualitatively with a pragmatic approach. a qualitative nature of the study was intended to identify and inventory all heritage units from the colonial period that still exist to this day. Identification and inventory were carried out by tracing references back to the colonial period, internet, and field studies. Field studies are required to obtain data on existing and demolished buildings. culture buildings Melayu deli that still exist today were identified and registered, the data includes its state of the art, location, function, architectural style, owner, height, and area of the building. This strategy aims to obtain an accurate number of historical buildings and projected use as a tourist destination.

The pragmatic approach was intended to obtain a causal-functional explanation<sup>56</sup>, regarding the use of heritage to find locality-based tourist designs. Historic buildings are seen as having pragmatic, economic, and social values. Tourism design requires an interdisciplinary, anthropological, history, tourism, and economic development approach. This study is significant, especially in unravel.

## **IV. Results and Discussion**

### **4.1 Position Result**

The existing condition of the site is still full of trees. Some of which can be maintained. Then there are 3 access roads that are mutually connected to the site. In addition, the site is also adjacent to the Hotel Saka and close to the bus terminal/counter outside the city.

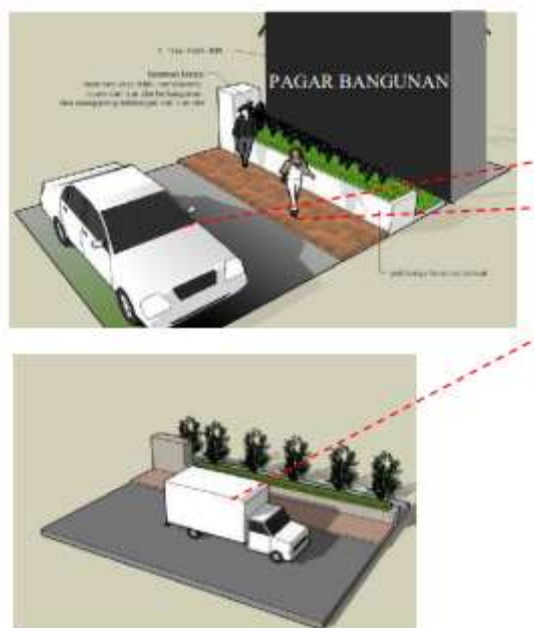


**Figure 1. Existing Site Condition**

In the existing site, the surrounding environment will be covered with existing fences and vegetation, selecting some important vegetation, and road repairs so that they can be used for site purposes.

This circulation system surrounds the entire building and continues to flow so that it facilitates traffic circulation and can reach the entire site properly, where this design fits a single mass pattern, and the current circulation can be repetitive, then more clear and regular.

Access to the building site is considered against activities and environmental circulation. Achievement to the site can be reached through all three sides of the site, because the road surrounds the site. By usage activities that occur, the achievement of the site location can be divided into 3, that is:



**Figure 2. Street Position Sketch**

#### 4.2 Vehicle Circulation

Hierarchical circulation can be divided into two channels, namely distribution channels, for movement of location movement (fast lane) and access point, the path for serving buildings (slow lane). The two must be separated so that smooth traffic can be guaranteed. The supporting facilities required, among others, traffic signs and parking spaces that are must be adapted to the available site.

#### 4.3 Human Circulation

Human circulation can be in the form of walking, a place to walk around while walking see the scenery, a place to rest, a place to stop for a moment. The forms of human circulation are open spaces, pedestrians, sidewalks, Pedestrian Public transport Service Vehicle Building Fence.

#### 4.4 The Concept of Application of Malay Architecture in Buildings

The concept of applying Malay architecture to the building at this capsule hotel use:

1. The dominant colors are yellow and green.
2. Laying of reliefs and typical Malay ornaments on the facade.
3. Main staircase at the front.
4. Repeated form (rhythm), symmetrical, and typical.
5. Rectangular wide main door.
6. The use of two sheets of shutters.
7. The use of materials that highlight the characteristics of traditional Malay houses in Indonesia exterior and interior of the building.

##### a. Roof and Ridge

Using a long, simple and high ridge. There is sometimes there are twin long ridges. At the rooftop meeting gutters are made to collect rainwater.



*Figure 3. Malay Traditional House*

##### b. Door

The rectangular-shaped door has a typical Malay carving. The size of the door is generally between 60 to 100 cm wide, 1.50 high up to 2 m.

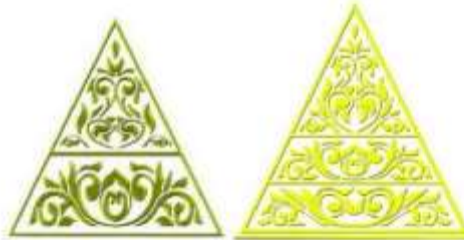




*Figure 4. Door Royal Palace Kota Tinggi*

### **c. Ornament**

A traditional House aesthetic Deli Malay is decorated with the usual basic patterns sourced from nature and celestial bodies. A Many patterns used is on plants (flora). On the cover the roof triangle has a splint, this ornament is usually made storied and decorated as well as functioning as ventilation.



**Figure 5.** Malay Traditional House Splint Pattern Ornament

While the decorative ornaments located under the roof shower are called bees hanging or waves. This ornament means decorative motifs, namely “beehives” hanging from tree branches at the Malay house



*Figure 6. Bee Ornaments Hanging Traditional Malay Houses*

## V. Conclusion

Based on the high level of mobility of tourists and hotel guests in the city of Medan, the design of a capsule hotel in the city of Medan is motivated by 3 factors are:

1. Innovation in traveling in a practical and economical way.
2. Strategic site location for hotel design.
3. The lack of an approach that is connected to Indonesian culture existing in hotel buildings today, especially capsule hotels. Therefore, the planning of a capsule hotel that can accessible to the general public.

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