

Ruang dan tradisi kegiatan makan pada masyarakat perkotaan (studi kasus : Suku Minangkabau) = Space and the tradition of eating activities on urban people : case study the Minangnese

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK]

Hubungan antara ruang dan manusia dalam melakukan kegiatan sehari-hari tidak terlepas dari kebiasaan dan tradisi yang dimiliki oleh manusia tersebut. Salah satu kegiatan yang merupakan kebiasaan dan bagian dari tradisi adalah kegiatan makan. Karena makan tidak hanya sebagai kegiatan pemenuhan kebutuhan hidup saja tetapi juga tedapat tata cara dengan adat istiadat di dalamnya. Skripsi ini membahas tentang tradisi kegiatan makan pada masyarakat tradisional di perkotaan khususnya suku Minangkabau dan apakah pengaruhnya

terhadap ruang hunian serta sebaliknya. Metode yang dilakukan adalah metode komparatif dengan membandingkan kegiatan makan masyarakat asli tradisional Minangkabau dan masyarakat Minangkabau di perkotaan. Ruang kegiatan makan yang telah terdefenisi pada hunian masyarakat tradisional di perkotaan mempengaruhi proses tradisi kegiatan makan yang terjadi.

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

;In doing their activities, humans and space are inseparable elements. Then, space and human activities are very much affected by human?s habits and traditions. One of the habits is eating. Eating is not only as a subsistence activity but also a customs with procedures in it. This thesis discusses the effect of traditional eating activity of people who live in urban areas, especially The Minangnese, on space occupancy. The method used is a comparative method, by comparing the tradition of eating activities on indigenou Minangnese and urban people of Minangkabau. The space used for eating activities, which has been defined in the house of traditional people in urban areas, affects the tradition of eating activity., In doing their activities, humans and space are inseparable elements. Then, space and human activities are very much affected by human?s habits and traditions. One of the habits is eating. Eating is not only as a subsistence activity but also a customs with procedures in it. This thesis discusses the effect of traditional eating activity of people who live in urban areas, especially The Minangnese, on space occupancy. The method used is a comparative method, by comparing the tradition of eating activities on indigenou Minangnese and urban people of Minangkabau. The space used for eating activities, which has been defined in the house of traditional people in urban areas, affects the tradition of eating activity.]