"INNOVATION CREATION,
SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT TOWARD SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY"

The 5TH PSU USM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES 2017

8–9 AUGUST 2017

DUANGJITT RESORT AND SPA,
PATONG BEACH, PHUKET, THAILAND

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES DIVISION,
PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY, PATTANI CAMPUS AND
LOCAL KNOWLEDGE GROUP, UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Preface

Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Pattani Campus focuses on the mission of research in academic progress and support researchers to publish their research to the public continuously in order to use the researches in practical application. So the academic conferences have been held for presenting researches since 1992.

In 2011, Pattani Campus with the first cooperation with the Social Transformation Research Platform (SocTrans), Universiti Sains Malaysia, organized the 1st PSU-USM International Conference on Arts and Sciences under the theme "Transforming Research for Sustainable Community" at Hat Yai, Thailand. After the succession of the first conference, PSU Pattani Campus and USM agreed to establish the PSU-USM International Conference as the annual activity. The 2nd PSU-USM International Conference was held in Penang, Malaysia in 2012. Followed by the 3rd Conference under the theme "Arts and Sciences Research 2014 : Spot of Change for Tomorrow" at Hat Yai again. Then, in 2015, the 4th Conference was organized at Penang, Malaysia with the theme "Enlightening the Locals, Prospering the Nation".

This year, the 5th PSU-USM International Conference is formed by the Educational Services Division, PSU Pattani Campus in collaboration with the Local Knowledge Group, Universiti Sains Malaysia. The theme of the conference is "Innovation Creation, Social Engagement toward Sustainable Community". It is organized on 8-9 August, 2017 at Duangjitt Resort and Spa, Patong Beach, Phuket, Thailand.

The main objective of this conference is to provide a platform for sharing and discussion the research results and findings of academicians, practitioners, researchers, students, and professionals. It also aims to provide an opportunity to stimulate inter-disciplinary discussion and networking to further enhance the knowledge on arts and sciences researches. In addition, the participants will benefit and broaden their knowledge from the proficient invited speakers.

All presented article will be published as the official conference proceedings, in Flash Drive, included the following 5 tracks.

Track 1: Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity

Track 2: Tourism, Economy and Sustainability

Track 3: Education and knowledge

Track 4: Natural Science and Technology

Track 5: Health Science

The research will have more value if it can be applied and used practically. Hopefully, there will be the people who interest in the research and use it appropriately and make benefit for the public or use the research as a basis and create research to make it more improving.

Board of the 5th PSU- USM International Conference on Arts and Sciences 2017

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The 5th PSU- USM International Conference on Arts and Sciences 2017

"Innovation Creation, Social Engagement toward Sustainable Community"

1. Host

Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus

2. Co – Hosts

The Local Knowledge Group, Universiti Sains Malaysia

3. Rationale

Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Pattani Campus recognizes the importance of its mission to support research grants and activities and deems its responsibility to promote research results undertaken by its staff members, academics, researchers and graduate students. In order to extend its research network for the benefits of academic circles, Prince of Songkla University has sought cooperation from Universiti Sains Malaysia, in organizing the 2017 academic conference. The research theme covers the areas of multi-culturalism, gender and identity, tourisms, economics, education and innovation, natural science and technology, and health science. Participants include keynote speakers, researchers, academics, graduate students and interested public.

From our four achievements, PSU Pattani campus is pleased to organize the 5th PSU-USM International Conference on Arts and Science during 8-9 August 2017 at Duangjitt resort and spa, Phuket, Thailand. PSU greatly hopes that the conference would strengthen bring together researchers, scholars and graduate students. In addition, this conference would be a forum for researchers to explore opportunities in experiencing oral presentation and to initiate new connection and collaboration with researchers all over the world.

4. Objectives

1. To promote research activities of PSU and USM researchers
2. To provide a forum where the latest research findings in the above areas can be presented and discussed
3. To work towards a common research network among researchers, academics, graduate students of Prince of Songkla University and Universiti Sains Malaysia, and others

5. Title, Theme and Tracks

Title: The 5th PSU- USM International Conference on Arts and Sciences 2017

Theme: Innovation Creation, Social Engagement toward Sustainable Community

Tracks:

1) **Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity**
   - Peace Studies
   - Conflict Management
   - Multiculturalism

- Identity
- Migration and Displacement
- Media and Peace
- Human Security
- Gender and Power
- Leadership and Governance
- Language and Critical Discourse
- Fine and Applied Arts

2) Tourism, Economy and Sustainability

- Poverty Issues
- Social Enterprise/ Entrepreneurship
- Regional Economic Cooperation of Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand (IMT)
- Islamic Economics and Finance
- Economic stability
- Community-based Economy
- Microcredit
- Good Management/Good Practices
- Alternative Tourism
- Community-based Tourism
- Social Impact of Tourism
- Cross Border Tourism
- Heritage, Culture and Ethnic Preservation Tourism

3) Education and Knowledge

- E-learning
- Higher Education
- Lifelong Learning
- Teaching and Learning
- Education Related Issues
- Innovation & Education
- Local Wisdom

4) Natural Science and Technology

- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology
- Earth Science
- Geology
- Geography
- Astronomy
- Ecosystem and Environment
- Impact of Science and Technology on Health, Environment, and Society
- Science and Technology for Social Development
- Social Impacts of Scientific Development
- Community Health, Technology and Wellness

- Food Security

5) **Health Science**
   - Medicine
   - Veterinary medicine
   - Dentistry
   - Toxicology
   - Pharmacology
   - Physical Therapy Security
   - Nursing Science
   - Clinical Psychology
   - Occupational Therapy
   - Nutrition
   - Medical Sciences and Technology
   - Public Health
   - Innovation in Health Science

6. Venue and Date

At Duangjitt Resort and Spa, Patong Beach, Phuket, Thailand
On August 8-9, 2017

7. Attendees

The conference is expected to attract around 150 attendees: researchers, academics, graduate students and interested public

8. Language

The international research presented will be solely conducted in English with no translation facilities provided.

9. The Conference Format

9.1 Two keynote speeches
9.2 Oral presentations
9.3 A CD-ROM Proceeding and an abstract book for all attendees
9.4 Presentation sessions with PSU / USM chairpersons
9.5 Only selected reviewed articles will be published at **SHS Web of Sciences.**

10. Registration

All participants are requested to submit the abstract through the website : **http://pattaniconference2017.pn.psu.ac.th/** After notification of abstract acceptance, the registration fee must be paid immediately. Payment will be made through bank transfer.

11. Registration fee

Type	Early Registration (by May 12, 2017)			Regular Registration (after May 12, 2017)		
	US	RM	Baht	US	RM	Baht
Presenters/ Participants/ Student	250	700	7,000	280	800	8,000

12. Your registration includes:

- 3 coffee breaks and 2 lunches
- CD Proceedings along with abstract Book
- Congress bag
- Certificate of Attendance

13. Conference Schedule

Date	Details
November 18, 2016	1st Call for Paper
March 16, 2017	2nd Call for Paper
February 16, 2017	3rd Call for Paper
April 21, 2017	The Final Notification of Abstract acceptance
May 12, 2017	Deadline for full paper submission Deadline for early registration and payment
July 10, 2017	Deadline for regular registration and payment
August 8-9, 2017	Conference dates

14. Payment must be paid through money transfer. Details are as follows:

14.1 Western Union

Receiver First Name	NARISSA
Receiver Last Name	SARES
Address	181 Jareanpradit Road, Mueang , Pattani, Thailand
Zip code	94000

14.2 SCB Bank

Account Name	PSU International Conference
Account Number	704-256915-1
Bank Name	The Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited (SCB)
Account Type	Saving Account
Bank Branch	Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus

15. Contact Person

15.1 The Secretariat of PSU

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15.3 The USM Secretariats

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Tentative Program
for The 5th PSU- USM International Conference on Arts and Sciences 2017
"Innovation Creation, Social Engagement toward Sustainable Community"
8-9 August, 2017, Duangjitt Resort and Spa, Patong Beach, Phuket, Thailand

Time	Activities
1st Day – Tuesday, 8 August , 2017	
08.00	Arrival of Participants and Registration **(Duangchanok Ballroom)**
08.45 am	Video Presentation from PSU & USM
09.00 am	Welcoming Remark by Asst. Prof. Pachariya Chailungka, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Pattani Campus
09.10 am	Welcoming Remark by Assoc.Prof.Dr. Salasiah Che Lah, School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia
09.20 am	Opening speech by Associate Professor Imjit Lertpongsombat, Vice President of Pattani campus
09.30 am	Signing agreement MOA between Prince of Songkla University, Pattani campus and Local Knowledge Group, Universiti Sains Malaysia
09.40 am	Tea Break
10.00 am	Keynote speaker 1 (PSU) Title: Sustainable Researcher and Research Community Development By: Professor.Dr. John O'Neill Director of the Institute of Education, Massey University
11.00 am	Keynote speaker 2 (USM) Title: Conservation of Local Knowledge in A Sustainable Stingless Bee Ecosystem By: Associate Professor.Dr. Norizan binti Esa School of Educational Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia
12.00 am	Lunch **(Banburee Restaurant)**

	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 1				
	SESSION 1 – ROOM 1 (Duangchanok 1 room)	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 2 (Duangmanee room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 3 (Duangkaew room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 4 (Duangthip room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 5 (Duangkamol room)**
	Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity	**Track : Tourism, Economy and Sustainability**	**Track : Natural Science and Technology**	**Track : Education**	**Track : Health Science**
	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salasiah Che Lah	Session Chair: Dr. A.S. Hardy Shafii	Session Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Montira Leelakriansak	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chidchanok Churngchaw	Session Chair: Dr. Mardiana Idayu Ahmad
13.30 pm - 13.50 pm	**Paper 1** **Title:** Students'Writing Skills and Their Collocational Competence **By: Dr. Janpha Thadphoothon and Miss Juthamat Samrit**	**Paper 1** **Title:** How to Success in Mobile Banking Adoption among Different in Generational User **By: Mr. Chat Chuchuen**	**Paper 1** **Title:** Strengthening of RC Bare Frameusing Ferrocement With Expanded Metal **By: Assoc.Prof. Dr.Phaiboon Panyakapo**	**Paper 1** **Title:** Vocabulary Recycling: Some Pedagogical Suggestions from the Lexical Approach **By: Asst. Prof. Dentisa Dokchandra**	**Paper 1** **Title:** The Effect of Ballet Program on Balance and Muscle Strength in Elderly **By: Asst. Prof. Onwaree Ingkatecha**
13.50 pm - 14.10 pm	**Paper 2** **Title:** Mixed Media Art : Pattaya **By: Miss Thipsukont Ittiprateep**	**Paper 2** Title: Financial Development Model For Organic Agricultural Processing Producers Groups at Bandonchiang **By: Assist.Prof. Dr. Sirikul Tulasombat**	**Paper 2** **Title:** Alpha-glucosidase Inhibitory Activity and Stability of The Silkworm Powder strains of Samrong **By: Miss Piyanat Detkul**	**Paper 2** **Title:** Students' Attitudes towards Four Feedback Techniques in Translation Classroom **By: Miss Sakolkarn Insai**	**Paper 2** **Title:** The Efficacy of Diabetic Care in One Primary Care Unit : Chataphadung Community Medical Unit **By: Dr. Wanaporn Wattanakool**
14.10 pm - 14.30 pm	**Paper 3** Title: The Impact of IT Supporting on the Implementation Success of Modern Accounting System : Case Study of SMEs in Thailand **By: Dr. Chaiyot Sumritsakun**	**Paper 3** **Title:** Effects of Management Characteristics and Firm Characteristics on Financial Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises **By: Assist.Prof. Dr. Ratchaneeya bangmek**	**Paper 3** **Title:** The Effect of Biofilter Materials on Growth Performance of Nile Tilapia (Oreochromisniloticus) in Aquaponic System **By: Assist.Prof. Dr.Prachaub chaibu**	**Paper 3** **Title:** Why Do University' Researchers Join the Talent Mobility Program in Thailand? **By: Mr. Wanlop Lomtaku**	**Paper 3** **Title:** Statistical analyses of the Thai Version of the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale among Women during the Antenatal Period in North-Eastern Thailand **By: Mr. Nitikorn Phoosuwan**

	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 1				
	SESSION 1 – ROOM 1 (Duangchanok 1 room)	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 2 (Duangmanee room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 3 (Duangkaew room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 4 (Duangthip room)**	**SESSION 1 – ROOM 5 (Duangkamol room)**
	Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity	**Track : Tourism, Economy and Sustainability**	**Track : Natural Science and Technology**	**Track : Education**	**Track : Health Science**
	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salasiah Che Lah	Session Chair: Dr. A.S. Hardy Shafii	Session Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Montira Leelakriansak	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chidchanok Churngchaw	Session Chair: Dr. Mardiana Idayu Ahmad
14.30 pm - 14.50 pm	**Paper 4** **Title:** How Members of Generation Y Respond to Feedback: A Systematic Review Literature **By: Miss Bussakorn Khumhome**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Placing Identity on The Market (The Role of Tourism on Indigenous Group's Social Movement in West Java, Indonesia And Sabah, Malaysia) **By: Mr. Nur Widiyanto**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Forecasting of Passenger Numbers at Udon Thani International Airport in the Northeast of Thailand by using Grey Model and Box-Jenkins Method **By: Mrs. Apiradee Nimcharoen**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Collecting Data to Develop an English Course: Findings from Interviews with Pre-Service Teachers and a Former Teacher **By: Miss Surattana Moolngoen**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Review Of Treatment For Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Adhd) Children **By: Miss Nurul Zafirah Mohd Zahari**
14.50 pm - 15.10 pm	**Paper 5** **Title:** Third Space With in The Gates of Rumah Peranakan at Chaina Town Area **By: Miss Tessa Eka Darmayanti**	**Paper 5** **Title:** The Application of Scientific Tests in Safeguarding Masonry Heritage Building Conservation in Malaysia **By: Mr. Tan Chin Ling**	**Paper 5** **Title**: Application of Silver Nanoparticle and Ultra Violet Systems in Shrimp Farming for Bacterial Reduction **By: Miss Chanoknan Wattanaburanapan and Miss Jiraporn Oonsrithong**	**Paper 5** Title: Developing a Course to Enhance Productive English Language Skills and Knowledge of Task-Based Language Teaching **Approach** **By: Miss Surattana Moolngoen**	**Paper 5** **Title:** Spiritual Ruqyah Syar'iyyah Therapy: Observing The Rise of A New Faith Healing Tradition Amongst Depression Patient in Malaysia **By: Dr. Mohd Afifuddin Mohamad**
15.10 pm - 15.30 pm	Tea Break				

	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 2				
	SESSION 2 – ROOM 1 (Duangchanok 1 room)	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 2 (Duangmanee room)**	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 3 (Duangkaew room)**	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 4 (Duangthip room)**	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 5 (Duangkamol room)**
	Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity	**Track : Tourism, Economy and Sustainability**	**Track : Natural Science and Technology**	**Track : Education**	**Track : Health Science**
	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salasiah Che Lah	Session Chair: Dr. Asyiek Mat Desa	Session Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Montira Leelakriansak	Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chidchanok Churngchaw	Session Chair: Dr. Mardiana Idayu Ahmad
15.30 pm - 15.50 pm	**Paper 6** **Title:** Study of Lisung as Nyipohaci Character Embodiment on Primordial Agrarian Sundanese society **By: Mrs. Tiara Isfiaty**	**Paper 6** **Title:** The Impact of Renewable Energy Consumption on Sustainable Economy Development in a Urbanising Asean **By: Dr. Hui-Nee Au Yong**	**Paper 6** **Title:** Classification and Area Estimation for Longan Growing Area Using Remote Sensing Technique Case Study of Longan Orchard in Thailand **By: Mr. Natdanai Kiewwath and Asst.Prof.Manawin Songkroh**	**Paper 6** **Title:** Informal Stem Learning through the Use of Digital Technologies in the 21st Century – A Review of Recent Reserch **By: Miss Huey Chyun Foo**	**Paper 6** **Title:** Cephalometric Measurements of Malaysian Malay and Chinese Population by Using Rickets Analysis **By: Dr. Md. Mosharraf Hossain**
15.50 pm - 16.10 pm	**Paper 7** **Title:** Review of The Acculturation Pattern on Residential Main Entrance Gate at Lasem Chinatown **By: Mrs. Astrid Austranti Yuwono**	**Paper 7** **Title:** Supplemental Income from Planting the Little Ironweed Herb Selling to Hospital in Pattalung for Producing Diet Brew Tea **By: Mrs. Nichapat Boonyarat**	**Paper 7** **Title:** Ultrasonic-Assited on Production of Biodiesel from Transesterification of Waste Cooking Oil by Calcium Oxide **By: Miss Farhana Othman**	**Paper 7** **Title:** Chracteristics of The Organizational Culture College Teaching and Science Education Pamane Talino in Landak **By: Mr. Waskito Aji Suryo Putro**	
16.10 pm - 16.30 pm	**Paper 8** **Title:** Silaturahmi Politcs in Local Election of West Aceh 2017 **By: Mrs. Vellayati Hajad**		**Paper 8** **Title:** Effects of Parameter on Jatropha Curcas L.Bioidesel **By: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Wanda Listiani, M.Ds**	**Paper 8** **Title:** The Kingdom of Sriwijaya, Padjadjaran and Majapahit Mmorpg Game :and Majapahit Mmorpg Game: Nusantara Online's Symbolic Exchange of Virtual History **By: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Wanda Listiani, M.Ds**	

	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 2				
	SESSION 2 – ROOM 1 (Duangchanok 1 room)	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 2 (Duangmanee room)**	**SESSION 2 – ROOM 3 (Duangkaew room)**		
	Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salasiah Che Lah		**Track : Natural Science and Technology** Session Chair: Asst. Prof. Dr. Montira Leelakriansak		
16.30 pm - 16.50 pm	**Paper 9** **Title:** Seat Ornaments as the Representation of Sang Hyang Widhi Washa in PelinggihPadmasana Building **By: Miss Febry Maharlika**		**Paper 9** **Title:** Analytical Study of Children Outdoor playing Environment **By: Miss Nurfatihah Anis**		
16.50 pm - 17.10 pm	**Paper 10** **Title:** Gender Issues in Mass Media **By: Mrs. indriyati Kamil**		**Paper 10** **Title:** *Ilmu Falak*: The use of Kinect Motion Sensor as a Tool in Preserving Local Wisdom **By: Miss Norfarizah Mohd Bakhir**		

2nd Day – Wednesday , 9 August , 2017				
	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 3			
		SESSION 3 – ROOM 1 (Duangmanee room)	**SESSION 3 – ROOM 2 (Duangkaew room)**	**SESSION 3 – ROOM 3 (Duangthip room)**
		Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity	**Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity**	**Track : Natural Science and Technology**
		Session Chair: Dr. Norzaini Zainal	Session Chair: Dr. Zikri Muhammad	Session Chair: Ms. Norfarizah Mohd Bakhir
08.00 am - 08.50 am		Registration	Registration	Registration
09.00 am - 09.20 am		**Paper 1** **Title:** Rohingya Refugees in Malaysia: A Social Legal Case Study **By: Mr. Reseman Ajiman**	**Paper 1** **Title:** The Narratives of the *Bebayoh*, *Ipok* and *Jerunei* of the Melanau People of Mukah, Sarawak **By: Prof. Azizi Bahauddin**	**Paper 1** **Title:** Factors of Coastal Communities of Semarang Reluctance to Move From The Coastal Area A Case Study of Tanjung Mas Community in North Semarang Regency, Semarang City, Indonesia **By: Mr. Sukron Romadhona**
09.20 am - 09.40 am		**Paper 2** **Title:** Preserving Heritage Language and Indigenous Cultural Identity: The Case of Malay Cape Community **By: Assoc.Prof.Dr.Salasiah Che Lah**	**Paper 2** **Title:** A New Jinn Possession Model Derived From Islamic Understanding and the Concept of Intra and Inter – Psyche Conflicts **By: Mr. Hamidi Abdul Rahman**	**Paper 2** **Title:** Microclimate and Vegetation EDGE Effects **By: Dr. Noor Jemali**

	PAPER PRESENTATION – PARALLEL SESSION 3			
		SESSION 3 – ROOM 1 (Duangmanee room)	**SESSION 3 – ROOM 2 (Duangkaew room)**	**SESSION 3 – ROOM 3 (Duangthip room)**
		Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity	**Track : Peace, Culture, Gender and Identity**	**Track : Natural Science and Technology**
		Session Chair: Dr. Norzaini Zainal	Session Chair: Dr. Zikri Muhammad	Session Chair: Ms. Norfarizah Mohd Bakhir
09.40 am - 10.00 am		**Paper 3** **Title:** The Oretical Foundation on Human Safety at Workplace: A Legal Perspective **By: Mr. Sufri Mhd Zin**	**Paper 3** **Title:** Learning Safety at Workplace : An Overview on Organizational Security **By: Mrs. Maria Hassan**	**Paper 3** **Title:** Herbal Plants and Their Multielement Concentrations **By: Dr. Mardiana Idayu Ahmad**
10.00 am - 10.40 am		**Paper 4** **Title:** Love Scam and Gender Victimisation in Malaysia : Legal Implications **By: Mrs. Suhaila Binti Shafiuddin**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Ritual Offerings in Main Teri Traditional Healing: A Reflection on the Malay Psyche **By: A.S. Hardy Shafii**	**Paper 4** **Title:** Imagination and Visualisation: Media and Technology Conveying an Abstract Messages **By: Dr. Mohd Asyiek Mat Desa**
10.40 am - 11.00 am	- Tea Break - Closing ceremony - Certificate presentation - Group Photo	**(Duangchanok 1 room)**		
11.00 am	Lunch **(Banburee Restaurant)**			

Review of the Acculturation Pattern of Residential Main Entrance Gate at Lasem Chinatown

Astrid Austranti Yuwono[1] and Sriwinarsih Maria Kirana

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Maranatha Christian University, Bandung, Indonesia

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Abstract

Lasem is a district in Rembang, with its geographical position on the north coast of Central Java-Indonesia. Lasem became one of the landing point of Chinese explorers in the 13th century. Residential architecture in Lasem Chinatown is one of the evidence of acculturation that still exists today. The acculturation existed between the local culture of Javanese with the culture of Chinese immigrants. Other acculturation occurred on the 17th-18th century, when Dutch was tried to overcome Lasem. So, during this periode architecture in Lasem was also influenced by Colonial Style.

Residential entrance area will be interesting to be reviewed because it acts as a marker and show the identity of the occupants. This review will examine the phenomenon of acculturation that exist on the main entrance gate of residentials in Chinatown. This introduction research aims to enrich the study of architecture acculturation to verify of the culture tolerance in Lasem. Acculturation patterns contained in the Lasem Chinatown residential main gates is expected to be an inspiration for maintaining the spirit of togetherness and tolerance among the local community, and is expected to be passed on to other regions.

The main focus of this review is to find patterns of acculturation by outlining the architectural elements of the gate which is acted as a marker. This is a descriptive-

[1] Mrs.

interpretative study, whilst sources are taken from the field, the physical data and the interviews with the local community. Literature studies conducted to get an idea of the culture, architecture and conditions of society at that time.

Keywords: acculturation, architecture, main entrance gate, Lasem Chinatown, residential

1. Introduction

Lasem is a small town in the district of Rembang, Central Java. Since the 11thcentury, Lasem has become one of the most important seaport citybecause it couldconnect with major seaport cities both by land and by sea. Many traders from China stop by in the northern coastal cities of Java, the traders then built settlements and settled in Lasem. With the influx of other cultures through the migration of the Chinese in Lasem, the culture of the Lasem community experienced an acculturation process between Chinese and Javanese cultures. The symbolic manifestations of the cultural values of a society is reflected in the forms of residential buildings of Lasem community, therefore the architecture in Lasem is a blend of South China architecture and Javanese architecture.

Architecture according to Handinoto (2015), is a picture of the development of physical expression of the typical soul of a community. Given the mixing of cultures or acculturation between Javanese and Chinese cultures, there is a typical expression of Lasem society that is reflected through the building including the gateway that become symbol of social status as well as the identity of its inhabitants. Gate as an entry place to a closed area easily read as a marker and gate of a dwelling at the same time shows the identity and social status of the occupants.

The influence of different structural styles and concepts such as those occurring at the residential gates in Lasem makes the dwelling gate interesting to explore more deeply. By analyzing the gates from the point of view of Javanese and Chinese cultures, it will produce 'new' values or cultures that will enrich the object of study. In addition, the acculturation pattern found at the residential gateway in Lasem Chinatown can be an

inspiration to keep the spirit of togetherness and tolerance among the local people, and is expected to be transmitted to other areas.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Acculturation in Architecture

Acculturation means a merging of cultures as a result of prolonged contact. Acculturation is a term in anthropology that has some meaning of acculturation or culture contact. Acculturation according to Koentjaraningrat (2011) is a concept of the social process that arises when a group of people with a particular culture is exposed to elements of a foreign culture. The foreign elements are gradually accepted and processed, without causing the loss of the cultural personality.

Based on Lasem history from the 13th century to the 19th century, the acculturation to be read on this review of main entrance gate in Lasem Chinatown is between Chinese Architecture, Javanese, and Dutch Colonial (Handinoto, 2015: 110). Chinese architecture become visually significant because Lasem is a city that has a significant number of Chinese population after Batavia and Bogor based on population data in 1815 (Handinoto, 2015: 33). Javanese architecture also visually significant because Lasem is an area located on the island of Java, especially Central Java. Colonial Architecture, especially Indische Empire Style, will also appear due to the influence of occupation of the Dutch in Java including in Lasem.

Chinese architecture that affects Lasem is Southern China Architecture because the immigrants who later settled in Lasem were mostly Southern Chinese. While the Colonial Architecture, based on the historical scheme of the development of world architecture in Europe (Sumalyo, 2005: 4), was in 17th centuries with the era of neo-classical and eclectic.

2.2. Function and Meaning of Entrance in Building

Thiis-Evensen (1987) discusses openings as part of a wall element in a building. Door is one type of openings in building, where one can enter or exit from one area to anotherthat leads someone to a new expectation. What is seen from the design of a door becomes a reference to the expectation.

> *"It is by entering that one succumbs both physically and mentally and 'occupies' the architecture with all its fundamental meanings" (Thiis-Evensen, 1987:283)*

The process of entering and exit through a door is interpreted and made a ritual by the community with diverse symbolization. For example, Thiis-Evensen (1987) raised the ritual performed in most European countries when the groom holds the bride through a door as a sign of goodbye to the old life and welcome to a new life.

The entrance is also used as a marker. The entrance design is made in such a way as to attempt to represent the expectations of what lies behind it. Associated with the function of a dwelling, the entrance becomes a marker identity of its inhabitants. In research with the title Lasem Architecture Lexicon (Salura, 2008), it is concluded that one of the elements of tradition that is retained in Lasem is the gate (main entrance of the dwelling) which shows the economic status of each occupant.

2.2.1 Elements of Entrance in Architecture

Thiis-Evensen (1987) suggests that the entrance has two elements. The first element is the openings that consisting of shapes, profiles, and doors. The second element is the space around a door. In this introduction study, entrance will be discused based on first element.The opening of door is closely related to the figure of the human body, both the proportion of shape and size that is influenced by the space of human motion.

Type of door casing consists of eight types (Thiis-Evensen, 1987: 285), that are:

a. Frame / Portal, included in the basic form of the framework with the strengthening of the combination of columns and profile as found in many church facades of the Baroque era; gives the impression that a person has entered through something and makes the person through it subject.

b. Split / Twin-tower, is applied to reinforce monumental impressions such as in Egyptian temples and Gothic churches; the impression passes between something that has the power and stability.

c. Deep-set / Niche, gives the impression of space before entering the door; the impression of getting into something that is open, accepting, friendly.

d. Shelters, can be either top cover or high tower formation; the impression comes under something that delivers and protects.

e. Directional Wall, providing direction through processed floor; the impression of entry by following something that would inevitably have to be followed.

f. Side Tower, puts a tower high up in the right and left of the entrance.; the impression of entering through something that has extreme proportions so as if directed.

g. The Path and Stair (h), the entrance connection with the type of path leading to the door; the impression of entering a space with different space properties with path assertion and floor height differences.

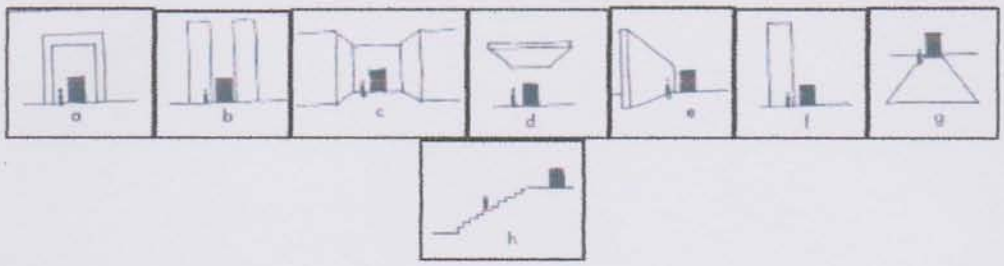

Figure 1 Door Casing Types.
Source: Thiis-Evensen, 1987.

The expression, regardless of cultural background, is universal which is as the result of previous experience. A universal expression makes it easy to recognize and understand. The main entrance is the first object seen by others, therefore the shape and proportion of the door is very important to deliver the process of interpretation of meaning even before entering the door.

2.2.2 Entrance in Chinese, Javanese, and Colonial Architecture

Discussing an architectural object cannot be separated from the symbols and traditions that apply to the community.

> *"The architectural form can be said to be a product of choices of the rhythm of collective life that cannot be separated from the belief system and cultural values it embraces." (Salura, 2004: 27)*

According to GihDjin Su in Antariksa (2010), the gate on Chinese architecture is one of the architectural features of Chinese residential buildings. The gate is oriented towards the road to the south which is believed to be good. In most of the gates were ornaments attached as resident's identifiers, images of gods, Chinese mythical figures, or writings that were considered to have the strength of rejecting bad things.

In Javanese Architecture the entrance gate is also called the 'regol' (Ronald, 1990) which has the role as temporary place, providing a place to receive guests, as well as guest rest areas. The essence of Javanese dwelling from various meanings in several languages by Ronald (1990: 185) is the area, space, place, storage. Home as a place to have the scope of human life while dwelling and adjusting, resulting in a new balance with the environment. For the Javanese, having a place to live is an ideal destination that symbolizes stability.

In the Colonial-Indische Empire Style entrance is part of facade that has symmetrical characteristics with emphasis on the formation of columns and details on the opening (Tarore, 2016), to get the monumental expression.

2.2.3 Wall Fence in Javanese, Chinese, and Colonial Architecture

In architecture, wall main purpose is to draw a limit and to support the roof. In a social matter, not only to draw a limit but to separate two different activities.

House with courtyard is typical of North China architecture which become reference of Chinese house in general (Knapp, 1990). This type of architecture consists of several buildings that surround the central courtyard where light and air enter. The wall of the fence has a very important role as a confirmation of the boundaries and privacy of its inhabitants, separating life inside and outside the wall fence.The view from outside courtyard type house is just a massive wall with small openings in the form of a simple gate that seems to try to cover how big or wide area behind it (Knapp, 1990). The location of the people of South China lived is in the hilly area where bandits were commons. The wall fence that seem very strong and closed was formed due to the need for security from bad people (Knapp, 1990: 23). In terms of the finishing touches, the walls in Southern China are usually painted with bright colors that can reflectthe sunlight in order to lower the room temperature inside (Knapp 1990: 19).

In traditional Javanese cluster area, onwalling architecture has a function as a border line between inner and outer environment or between the built environment and natural environment (Frick, 2010).Wall fence also has another meaning, which is to connect the busy environment outside and serene environment inside.The depth indicates the relation between the spaces in front of and behind the wall. The height indicates the relation to the spaces above and below, which are the ground and the roof, and the breadth indicates the relationship to the spaces which meet the corners to the right and left.

2.2.4 Roof in Chinese, Javanese, and Colonial Architecture

The roof shape of Chinese buildings according to Gin Djih Su in Sudarwani (2012) symbolizes the function and level of the building and is an expression of the shape of the mountain, with four basic types of traditional roof, that are:

a. Wu Tien, a sloping roof is used in an important palace or meeting room with a single or double roof arrangement.
b. Hsuan Shan, the side wall of a triangle-shaped building with a sloping roof supported by 5/8 timber beam.
c. Hsieh Shan, combined gable roof with tilt / lower shield roof top.
d. Ngan Shan, the type of roof that is supported by the wall on the edge.

Typical architecture in Southern China has a minimum 30 degree angle of roof slope to response the particularly rainy weather (Knapp 1990: 19).

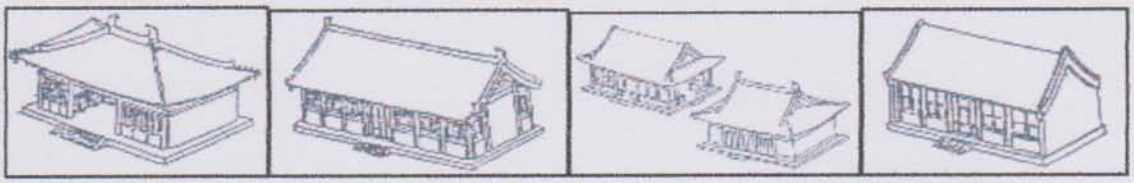

Figure 2 (from left to right)
Wu Tien roof type, Hsuan Shan roof type; Hsieh Shan roof type; Ngan Shan roof type
Source: Sudarwani, 2012

The form of the mountain is applied by making the mountain ornaments that exceed the height of the roof arch with geometric motifs and flowers either in the form of paintings or carvings. The following figure shows the type of mountain with elements of gold, water, wood, fire, and soil.

Figure 3 Mountain Ornaments on Chinese Architecture Roof
(from left: gold/metal, water, wood, fire, and soil)
Source: Sudarwani, 2012

Javanese Architecture of a house is divided into five types (Tjahjono, 1983), which then affect the type of roof on the house of Java.

a. Panggang-Pe house shape type of roof
b. Kampung shape house type of roof
c. Limasan shape house type of roof
d. Joglo shape house type of roof
e. Mosque and Tajug or Tarub shape house type of roof

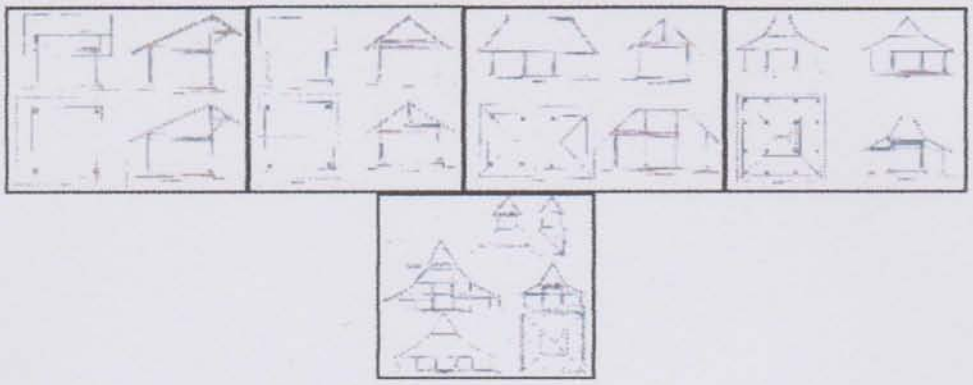

Figure 4 (From left to right)
Panggang-Pe roof type; Kampung roof type; Limasan roof type; Joglo roof type; Tajug roof type
Source: Ronald, 1990

The mountains are also worn on the roofs of Javanese houses, regarded as symbols of the universe with mountain peaks that symbolize the majesty that gives protection so that the inhabitants get inner peace. Mountain 'gunungan' usually in the form of decoration that is believed to have meaning and hope for the residents of the house. For example, the decoration of a rooster has the meaning of hope that its residents can be relied upon in every way and become the pride of the family.

Characteristic of roof design in colonial-Indische Empire Style building according to Handinoto (1996) is the use of gable on the front of the building, which is a triangular

shape at the end of the roof wall with a sloping roof cover. Another characteristic is the use of dormer on the roof of the building, which is windows or other openings located on the roof that slope and has its own roof. Dormer frames are usually placed vertically above the structure on the main roof. The use of stone list with classic style ornament also become the roof characteristic.

3. Conceptual Framework

Based on the study of the theories that have been discussed, this review will review three elements associated with the entrance. First, the wall where an entrance is an integrated part of it. Second, the roof that reinforces the form of an entrance. Third, the entrance opening includes door doors. The three elements will then be reviewed on the character of Javanese, Chinese, and Colonial architecture, to get information about the influencing culture.

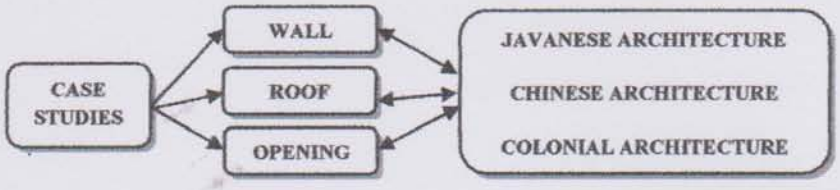

Diagram 1 Conceptual Framework

4. Research Method

Recognizable forms are the result of simplification and classification of forms throughout history to become an arche types. As an approach, how to read an architectural object will takes several stages (Thiis-Evensen, 1987: 17):

a. To Classify, grouping in detail.

b. To Describe, describe the object to lift the main character possessed.

c. To be Perceived, testing people's interpretation of the architectural object.

Classification is divided by areas that are considered to represent an estimate of time the dwellings were built:

a. Dasun area represents early-stage buildings (around the 15th century) migrants from Tionghoa established for them settlements in the lowlands east of the LasemRiver (Pratiwo, 2010: 144).
b. Karangturi area represents the building at the time of development after the entry of Islam (Handinoto, 2015: 66).
c. Babagan area represents the building in the 17th century after the Dutch occupied the city and moved the Chinese to the southwest of the Lasem River (Pratiwo, 2010: 147).

Observations of the entrance gate objects to be observed are as follows:

a. Gate: frames, direction of openings and number of doors, scales and proportions, ornaments.
b. The wall on which the gate stands: scale and proportion, ornaments.
c. The roof of the gate: scale and proportion, ornaments.

Mapping and classifying will lead to identify the pattern of elements of acculturation. The classification in this review is not binding, it is possible to find a new interpretation that forms a new classification after thefurther field research.This study is a descriptive-interpretative review. Data taken from the field are physical data and literature study was conducted to get a picture of the culture and condition of society during that period.

5. Data

The case studies taken are five objects from each represent area of Lasem as mention before in chapter four. This chapter will try to blow up doors as the object to find some pattern that can lead to the findings. The object will be read in six aspects which are the door casing, door panel, doorway, door color, door size, and door shelter (roof).

5.1 Door Gatesat Dasun Village

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
	Profile as a door frame in green color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Green painted. Green in Chinese is a symbol of royal family, connected with water, wood, and fire as well.	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of gold element
	Profile as a door frame in Beige color	There is a ramp to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Beige painted. Beige color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
	Profile as a door frame in yellow color	-	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height like regular fence	Both door panels are swing in different direction	The solid door panel in yellow painted, the fence in green painted. Yellow in Chinese is a symbol of monarchy, while green is a symbol of royal family, connected with water, wood, and fire as well	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element
	Profile as a door frame in brown color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Brown painted. Brown color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
			height with geometric slot				
	Profile as a door frame in green color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Green painted. Green in Chinese is a symbol of royal family, connected with water, wood, and fire as well	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element

5.2 Door Gatesat Karangturi Village

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
	Profile as a door frame in blue color	Two steps higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Blue painted. Blue in Chinese is a color of sky, mostly used for traditional adoration	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
			is three-quarter height with geometric slot		among royal family, and to show East direction		
	Profile as a door frame in gray color	Two steps higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Gray painted. Gray color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of gold element
	Profile as a door frame in beige color	Two steps higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Beige painted. Beige color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Close to Javanese traditional roof

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
			slot				
	Profile as a door frame in blue color	Two columns to reinforce monumental impressions, the impression passes between something that has the power and stability	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Green painted. Green in Chinese is a symbol of royal family, connected with water, wood, and fire as well.	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Close to Javanese traditional roof
	Profile as a door frame in gray color	Two columns to reinforce monumental impressions, the impression passes	One door panel with jalousie window	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Gray painted. Gray color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Close to Colonial roof with geometric ornament on the front part

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
		between something that has the power and stability. The door on a niche gives the impressions of accepting, friendly					

5.3 Door Gatesat Babagan Village

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
	Profile as a door frame in yellow color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Yellow and brown painted. Yellow in Chinese is a symbol of monarchy.	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of water element

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
			panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot				
	Profile as a door frame in Beige color	-	One door panel with Chinese words on the outside.	Door panel is swing in	Beige painted. Beige color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element
	Profile as a door frame in green color	-	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Green painted. Green in Chinese is a symbol of royal family, connected with water, wood, and fire as well.	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of fire element

Door Model	Door Casing		Door Panel	Door Way	Door Colour	Door Size	Door Shelter
	Framework	Path					
	Profile as a door frame in Beige color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Beige painted. Beige color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Close to Javanese traditional roof
	Profile as a door frame in Beige color	One step higher to enter the door	Two door panels. One full height to the upper frame with solid panel, the other one is three-quarter height with geometric slot	Both door panels are swing in different direction	Beige painted. Beige color has no specific meaning in Chinese	Opening: 180 x 300 cm	Chinese roof figure of gold element and geometric ornament on the top of the roof

6. Result

From section five, it can be seen that the roof element is very dominantly bring up the impression and information about the owner, whether it has a Chinese background, Javanese or Colonial. In some case study objects were found that wall elements are formed as columns to reinforce the roof and to emphasize the styles. Meanwhile, the door element are tended to have similarity. Whatever the shape of the roof and walls, the majority of doors have the same size and the same type of openings.

Referring to the theory of acculturation, that one acculturation is considered to have occurred if it has produced a new value, then the typology of the door in Chinatown Lasem can be expected as one of the acculturation facts. Homeowners can express more freely on the details of door design related to the selection of ornaments, profiles, or colors.

7. Conclusion

Chinese as the resident of the house is marked by the gate which seen as a marker toexpress the house owner. The outcome shows that the roof of a gate becomes the main marker, the wall as a secondary marker, while the door leaf becomes a tertiary marker. As the tertiary marker, door has more option in its design approach and therefore can be the object of acculturation pattern in Lasem. Further research related to the occupants, year of construction, and detail door leaf design need to be done to reassure the above conclucion.

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