



METODE PERANCANGAN

Minggu 9



THE HIDDEN DIMENSION

By E. T. Hall



1. APA YANG DIMAKSUD DENGAN PROXEMICS?

- *Proxemics*: teori dan pengamatan tentang **cara manusia menggunakan ruang** sebagai penjabaran suatu **budaya**—*social space & personal space*
 - (Mengutip Whorf) Bahasa lebih dari sekadar media mengekspresikan pemikiran. Bahasa adalah elemen mayor dalam pembentukan pikiran
- mempengaruhi perilaku

SPACING MECHANISM IN ANIMALS

- *Flight distance*
- *Critical distance*
- *Contact & non-contact species*
- *Personal distance*
- *Social distance*



2. ADA DUA KATEGORI PERALATAN INDRAWI PADA
MANUSIA, MENURUT E.T. HALL.
**APA DUA KATEGORI TERSEBUT DAN INDRA APA SAJA
YANG TERMASUK DI DALAMNYA?**

DISTANCE RECEPTORS-EYES, EARS, AND NOSE

- *Visual & Auditory Space*
- *Olfactory Space*

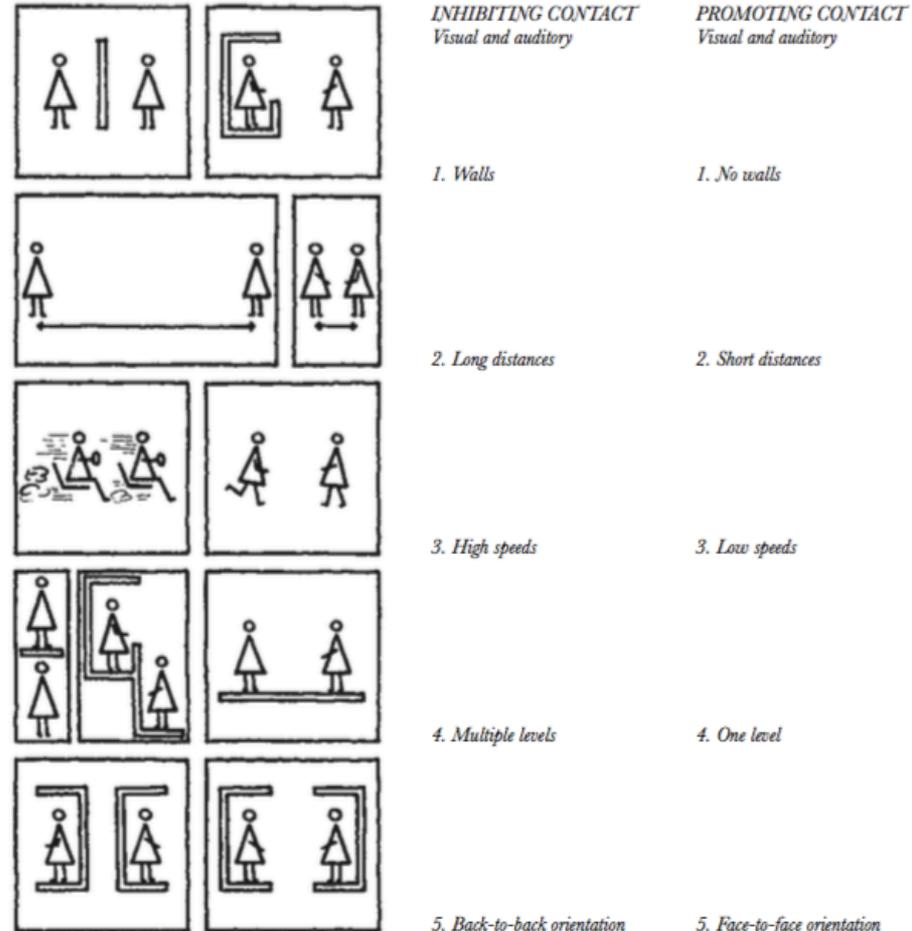
IMMEDIATE RECEPTORS-SKIN AND MUSCLES

- *Thermal Space*
- *Tactile Space*

Space & Body

Persepsi ruang muncul karena penginderaan kita

- Distance receptors: eyes, ears, nose
- Immediate receptors: skin, muscles



Source:

E. T. Hall – Hidden Dimension,
J. Gehl – Life between Buildings



3. APA SAJA JENIS JARAK (*DISTANCES*) YANG ADA
PADA (PERILAKU) MANUSIA?

“how people are feeling toward each other at the time is a decisive factor in the distance used.”

-E. T. Hall

DISTANCES IN MAN

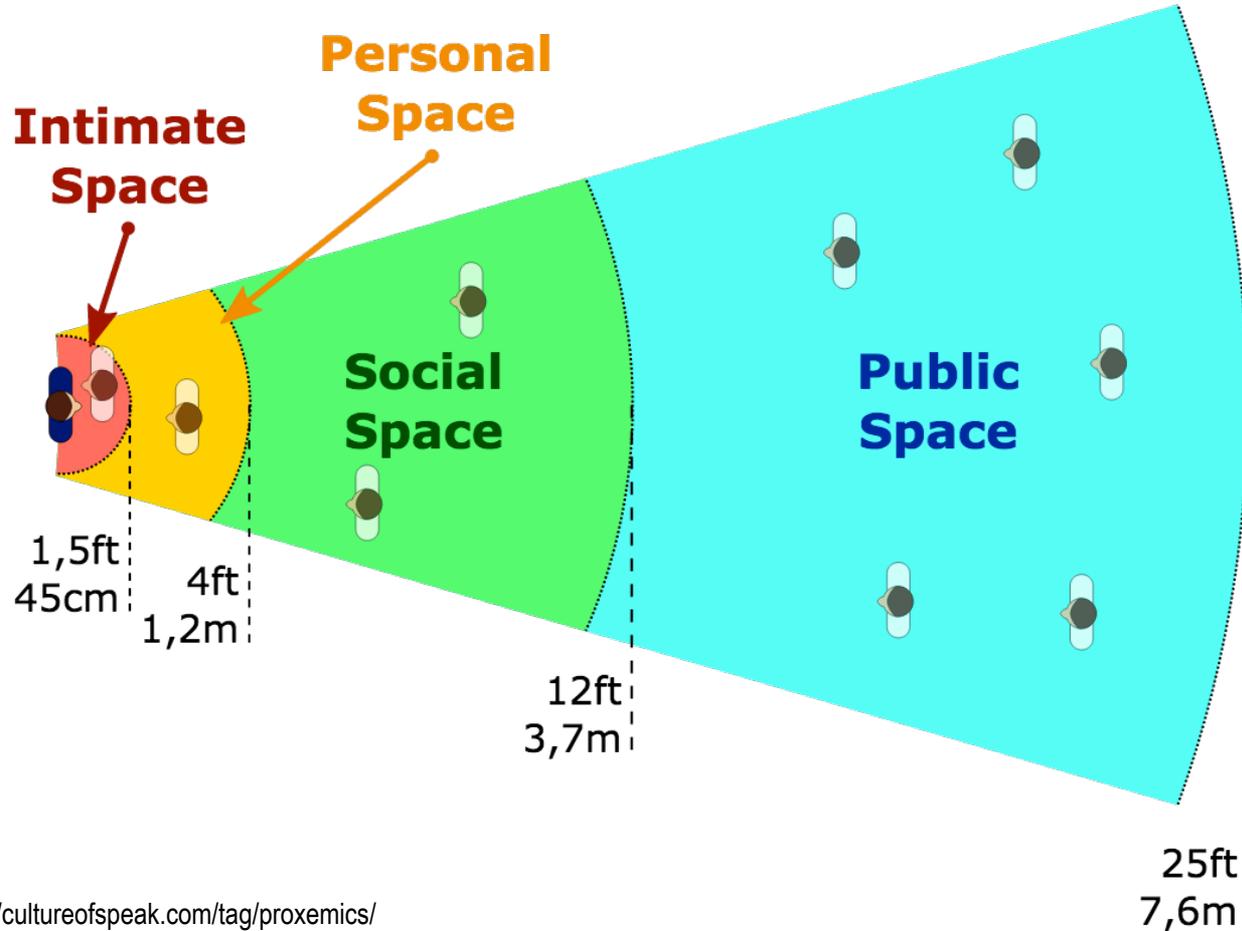
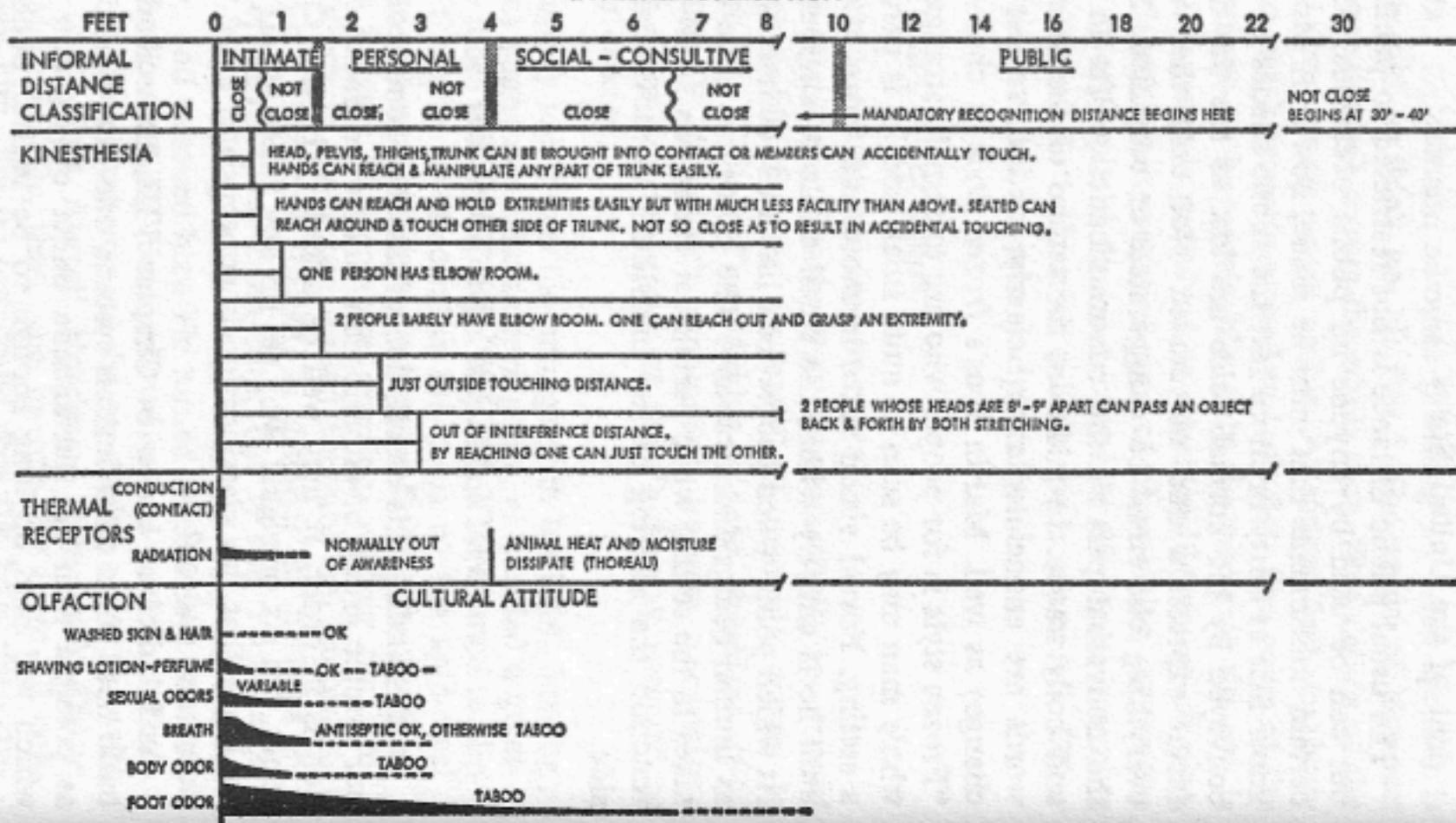


CHART SHOWING INTERPLAY OF THE DISTANT AND IMMEDIATE RECEPTORS IN PROXEMIC PERCEPTION



FEET		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	30	
VISION																			
DETAIL VISION (VIS < OF FOV/A 1°)	VISION BLURRED DISTORTED		ENLARGED DETAILS OF IRIS, EYEBALL, PORES OF FACE, FINEST HAIRS	DETAIL OF FACE SEEN AT NORMAL SIZE, EYES, NOSE, DISTANT EYE CONDITION, EYELIDS, HAIR ON FACE OF NOSE	SMALLEST BLOOD VESSELS IN EYE LOST. SEE WEAR ON CLOTHING HEAD HAIR SEEN CLEARLY.	FINE LINES OF FACE FADE DEEP LINES STAND OUT SLIGHT EYE WINK LIP MOVEMENT SEEN CLEARLY	ENTIRE CENTRAL FACE INCLUDED	SNIP FEATURES DIS- SOLVE, EYE COLOR NOT DISCERNIBLE, SHILL-SCHOOL VIS- BLE, HEAD SCUBING MORE PRONOUNCED	SHELLER'S STANDARD FOR DISTANT VISION - EMPLOYING ANGLE OF 1 MIL. GOLD OFFICERS OF AMERICA EYE CHART A PERSON WITH 20-40 VISION HAS TROUBLE SEEING EYES & EXPRESSION AROUND EYES THOUGH EYE BLINK IS VISIBLE.										
CLEAR VISION (VIS < AT MACULA 12° HOR, 3° VERT)		50" x 50" ON EYE NOSE OR MOUTH	8.75" x .74" UPPER OR LOWER FACE	6.25" x 1.60" UPPER OR LOWER FACE	10" x 2.5" UPPER OR LOWER FACE OR SHOULDERS	20" x 5" 1 OR 2 FACES	31" x 7.5 FACES OF TWO PEOPLE	42" x 16" TORSOS OF TWO PEOPLE	6' 3" x 1' 7" TORSOS OF 4 OR 5 PEOPLE										
60° SCANNING		1/3 OF FACE (EYE EAR OR NOSE) AREA FACE DISTORTED	NOSE PROJECTS WHOLE FACE SEEN FACE LINES - FOOTED	UPPER BODY CAN'T COUNT FINGERS	UPPER BODY & GESTURES	WHOLE SEATED BODY VISIBLE PEOPLE OFTEN KEEP FEET WITHIN OTHER PERSON'S 60° ANGLE OF VIEW	WHOLE BODY HAS SPACE AROUND IT, POSTURAL COMMUNICATION BEGINS TO ASSUME IMPORTANCE												
PERIPHERAL VISION		HEAD AGAINST BACK - CROWNED	HEAD & SHOULDERS	WHOLE BODY MOVEMENT IN HANDS- FINGERS VISIBLE	WHOLE BODY	OTHER PEOPLE SEEN IF PRESENT	OTHER PEOPLE BECOME IMPORTANT IN PERIPHERAL VISION												
HEAD SIZE		FILLS VISUAL FIELD FAR OVER LIFE SIZE	OVER NORMAL	NORMAL SIZE	NOTE: PERCEIVED HEAD SIZE VARIES EVEN WITH SAME SUBJECTS AND DISTANCE		NORMAL TO BEGINNING TO SHRINK.	VERY SMALL											
ADDITIONAL NOTES	SENSATION OF BEING CLOSE-YES						PEOPLE & OBJECTS SEEN AS ROUND UP TO 12' - 15'	ACCOMMODATIVE CONVERGENCE ENDS AFTER 15' PEOPLE & OBJECTS BEGIN TO FLATTEN OUT											
TASKS IN SUBMARINES		47% OF TASKS IN THIS RANGE	23% FALL IN THIS RANGE	DIMMICH, F. L. & FARNSWORTH, D. VISUAL ACUITY TASKS IN A SUBMARINE, NEW LONDON, 1951															
ARTIST'S OBSERVATIONS OF GROSSER		VERY PERSONAL DIS- TANCE	ARTIST OR MODEL HAS TO DOMINATE	A PORTRAIT, A PICTURE PAINTED AT 4 - 8' OF A PERSON WHO, IS NOT PAID TO "SIT"	100 MIL FOR A CONVEY- SATION	BODY IS 1/3 SIZE	FULL LENGTH STATE PORTRAITS. HUMAN BODY SEEN AS A WHOLE, COMPREHENDED AT A GLANCE, WARMTH AND IDENTIFICATION CEASE												
ORAL AURAL	GIRANTS GROANS	SOFT VOICE WHISPER INTIMATE STYLE	CONVENTIONAL MODIFIED VOICE CASUAL OR CONSULTIVE STYLE		LOUD VOICE WHEN TALKING TO A GROUP, MUST RAISE VOICE TO GET ATTENTION FORMAL STYLE						FULL PUBLIC SPEAKING VOICE FROZEN STYLE								

NOTE: THE BOUNDARIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRANSITION FROM ONE VOICE LEVEL TO THE NEXT HAVE NOT BEEN PRECISELY DETERMINED



TASK:

LAKUKANLAH ANALISIS PROXEMICS TERHADAP KONDISI SEBUAH RESTORAN/CAFE, MENCAKUP:

-KONTEKS, WAKTU

-JARAK

-GELEMBUNG KEGIATAN +PENGUNAAN ALAT INDERA