

INTERIOR AS EXTERIOR AND LANDSCAPE CONNECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Interior is a space that is related to the outer and surrounding spaces. This space is also very close to the needs and complexities of human life. Now, the meaning and practice of interior design is not limited to fill or decoration within the physical boundaries that have been formed by architecture. This writing aims to change the general perception and view of interior science, namely as a science that bridges the inner space (interior) with the outer space (architecture and landscape) which also connects humans and their environment. This paper is the result of qualitative research using literature methods and case studies. The results of the discussion refer to several examples of interior and exterior processing (architecture and landscapes) that can be used in design practice with interior concepts as a liaison, namely by physically and conceptually manipulating space, the scope of interior design becomes a science that has a very important role to fulfill human needs. physically and psychologically.

Keywords: interior, exterior, connecting, landscape

INTRODUCTION

Interior design is expanding along with human needs and environmental development. It is not limited to the layout arrangement and space design. However, the inner space arrangements refer to and aim to improve function and enrich the psychological aesthetics of its occupant or user. Interior work is mostly carried out by architects (buildings), artists (aesthetic elements), and landscaping (landscapes). Furthermore, it involves the development of design styles that adapt to the exterior environment and technology. This resulted in the interior design profession that could mix and match diverse nature, industrial materials, technology, and style. Subsequently, natural elements are processed to look luxurious and elegant with the historical, social, and cultural backgrounds of the surrounding environment. Therefore, the architecture or design discusses the buildings' interior, object layout, and the approach created by styles.

In the department of interior architecture, this study discussed the furniture in the room and how to approach good architecture for the occupants to feel safe and comfortable. The architecture is closely related to the building design or construction. It differs from landscape architecture which focuses on environmental arrangements or areas outside the building. Architecture is the science and art of environmental planning and design. It includes the macroscope, such as urban design, environmental and landscape areas, and the microscope, such as building architecture, and interiors. Furthermore, based on macro and microarchitecture work, landscaping is part of the architectural art in the macro sphere. Although both are in the field of design, architecture generally focuses on building planning, while landscape architecture deals with designing outdoor areas.

Interior design is the planning of a room's inner space, whose purpose is in line with its function and has an element of beauty. Moreover, it is an internal spatial arrangement system that provides shelter from environmental conditions. A room's interior enhances comfort, security, the satisfaction of physical and spiritual needs, and aesthetics. In this case, aesthetics are essential in the emotional satisfaction of users and occupants in landscape and interior architectural design. Users or residents visually perceive the atmosphere in the house, whose objects and atmosphere display various thematic elements unique in each room. The house consists of living, family, and dining rooms, bedroom, lounge, and service rooms in the back. Therefore, based on interior and landscape design, visual perception is needed to recognize a space in a residential building. In this regard, perception is related to the visual images in interiors and landscapes, which are influenced by the form, color, balance, motion, expression,

and lighting (Amheim, 1969). With these variables, house users, residents, or guests know the inner space atmosphere and on the home page. People's perceptions of the spaces in which they live, work, or spend time are directly influenced by their reflections, social identities, and cultures of these places. Moreover, their psychological satisfaction is directly related to well-planned and designed features that make the space more useful and usable. Functionality considerations also encourage people to live and work effectively.

These observations and background provide three new questions in providing other views on the role of the interior. The first question concerns whether the scope of interior design is only limited to layout arrangements. The second question relates to whether the meaning and the practice of interior design is limited to filling or decoration within the physical boundaries formed by architecture. The third question is about the current scope of interior design amid the growing complexity of the human environment. The discussion of these questions is expected to provide an overview of interior design as a bridge to the exterior and landscape. Consequently, this would make design practices more creative and support the architectural and landscape environment. Therefore, the inner space is cultivated by exploring the surrounding environment's potential to ensure health for humans within and around.

The occupants' psychological and physical comfort is related to feasibility and design flexibility. This allows the design to flexibly change the shape and size of the interior space and using space as an environment integrated with architecture and landscape. Consequently, this makes the interior more livable as a positive combination of optimal human feelings and functions. Therefore, user flexibility is the most important design goal of all modern residential units through interior space configurations. Since it is made in a predetermined residential space, such configurations should result in and meet natural needs. This applies whether it is a change in living standards, fashion, or trends, influencing perceptions. In essence, perception is a cognitive process experienced when understanding new information. It is understood by recognizing it is a unique interpretation and recording of the situation. Not all rooms in the house are discussed based on space perception. On the contrary, only spaces connected to the landscape, such as living, family, and dining rooms, bedrooms, and terraces are discussed. Therefore, the landscape partly forms the house space atmosphere in design development. It has always been at the front or back of the house.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methodology in this study is generally based on a descriptive and interpretive approach. A preliminary survey was conducted to investigate the relationship between architecture, interior and landscape design, and users. According to Azwar (2009: 5), qualitative research analyzes deductive and inductive inference. Additionally, it analyzes the dynamics of the relationship between observed phenomena using scientific logic. Qualitative research deals with the ideas, perceptions, opinions, or beliefs of the people being studied, and the researcher is the main study tool. Furthermore, the research used is descriptive, which, collects information about the status of a factual and accurate symptom (Arikunto, 2009: 234). Therefore, descriptive research does not test certain hypotheses, but only describes a variable, symptom, or situation. Data were collected by observing the latest developments in interior design, architecture, and landscapes. Moreover, data sources included social media publications and information, and interior works. The project location in the photograph document was taken from several references showing the collaboration of interior and landscape spaces indirectly (Fig.1, 4,5,6,7,8). The location in Figure 3 is in Tanah Abang era Batavia.



Figure 1. The example of product interior for the research criteria

Source: <https://www.designboom.com/architecture/cadence-architects-b-one-house-bangalore-india-06-27-2016/>

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The scope of interior design

Interior design is a fine arts discipline that provides solutions through the aesthetic spatial layout in buildings by improving the quality of life for space users. Its scope is limited to

the layout and design of inner space, consisting of wall, base, and roof or ceiling elements. Furthermore, the inner space arrangements aim to improve function and enrich aesthetics based on the psychology of its user or occupants (Francis DK Ching, 2002: 46). Interiors are understood by users through sensory tools, suggesting that physical, psychological, and emotional needs are important in designing (Caan, 2011). However, this becomes irrelevant because today's interior processing is unlimited due to lifestyle and human activity developments. The scope of interior design is not only limited to itself and the layout based on human safety and health needs. Furthermore, it unifies the environment within and outside the building. In the 20th century, a house referred to the areas and spaces interconnected within and with their environment. For instance, a terrace and a courtyard were a gathering area for breakfast and taking coffee or tea with family. Also, it was a space for socializing with relatives and colleagues while enjoying a large yard with green and lush plants and trees. The relationship between these areas was related to the local and social culture. In contrast, architecture is a space where human life is more than just physical to involve basic cultural institutions. These institutions include the arrangement of the community's social and cultural life, accommodated, and simultaneously influences architecture (Amos Rappoport, 1981). Landscaping has been known and made by humans since the era before Christ. Ancient gardens were found in almost every king's palace, intact or damaged by age. Moreover, the style and form of the garden reflected the mutual relations between man and nature.

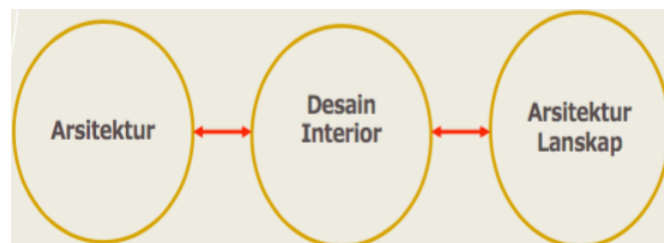


Figure 2. Relationship between architecture, interior, and landscape

Source: Sri Fariyanti Pane

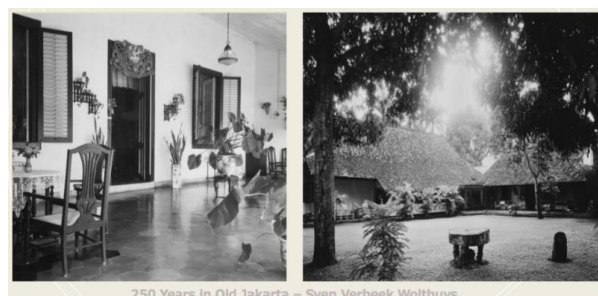


Figure 3. Example of a 20th-century terrace and courtyard area. Landscapes relate to the totality of the whole physical, ecological and geographic, the integration of all processes and patterns of human and natural resources (Naveh, 1987).

Source: Sven Verbeek Wolthuys

2. The Meaning and Practice of Interior Design

The interior design scope is penetrable with the growing complexity of the human environment (Cys, 2009: 20-21). Based on the architecture and interior, science and practice often relate to one another coherently (Whiton and Abercombie, 2002: 3). This implies that the scope of interior design is no longer limited to the inside. On the contrary, it is a science with a significant role in connecting humans with their environment. Moreover, interior design has a broader and more specific field with greater responsibility. This includes furniture design, choosing materials, determining construction and colors, and planning the space layout with accessibility considerations. All these are aimed at functionality, safety, comfort, and beauty.

The following example shows the interior as the betweenness and blurring rather than as a filler in a closed container. This could be interpreted as an in-between or quality in the middle position, while blurring means a vague condition (Smith, 2004). Furthermore, it shows that the interior connects the area inside the building and the landscape to provide a psychologically comfortable and healthy atmosphere for the occupants. All human activities and needs are interconnected, and building designs today should link all aspects of their lives with the places where they are active. Consequently, humans would no longer need to concretely separate houses and offices, cars and houses, or airports and malls (Pimlot, 2009: 93).



Figure 4. An example of an interior with the use of glass material as a link and blurring the boundary between the outer and inner boundaries.

Source: <https://www.designboom.com/architecture/cadence-architects-b-one-house-bangalore-india-06-27-2016/>

This means that good interior designers must creatively bridge and connect humans with the potential of their geographical and social environment.



Figure 5. An example of an interior involving landscapes being an extreme aspect as a link between inner space and landscape.

Source: <https://www.designboom.com/architecture/cadence-architects-b-one-house-bangalore-india-06-27-2016/>

3. The Scope of Interior Design and the Human Environment Complexity

A house could be the best place for humans to rest and forget all the stressful burdens of life. It is inseparable from human life because it is a primary need as a refuge from external disturbances. Moreover, the house is a place to live or dwell, where humans carry out their lives. According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, after fulfilling physical human needs, including clothing, food, and health, a home is a motivation for developing a better and higher life. The house occupants control the space by arranging it according to their tastes. Also, space responds to this arrangement, creating a reciprocal atmosphere and animating one another. Therefore, a homely atmosphere is created in the house away from rain and heat. Furthermore, the atmosphere provides tranquility and pleasure and could trigger memories of all the events in the occupant's life. This creates a microcosmos (house and atmosphere) harmoniously integrated with the macro cosmos (city environment, region, country, world, and nature).



Figure 6. An example of an interior with a forest environment closer to it being an extreme aspect of connecting a restroom to give a calm effect to its users.

Source: Archdaily.com

Interior design improves function, enriches aesthetic values, and betters a space's psychological aspects. A space with a natural view has a therapeutic effect and reduces stress. Therefore, psychology and human attitudes are influenced by interior architectural design through various aspects. In this case, the design is a direct source of health or facilities for all interior pleasant activities. One way of realizing this is to incorporate gardening components into interior planning. On a household scale, one should consider allocating open space in its design. Furthermore, nature is a subject that influences and is influenced by humans (McFague, 1993) A garden could awaken the senses, calm the mind, and motivate a person to muster self-healing energy because it is medicinally beneficial.

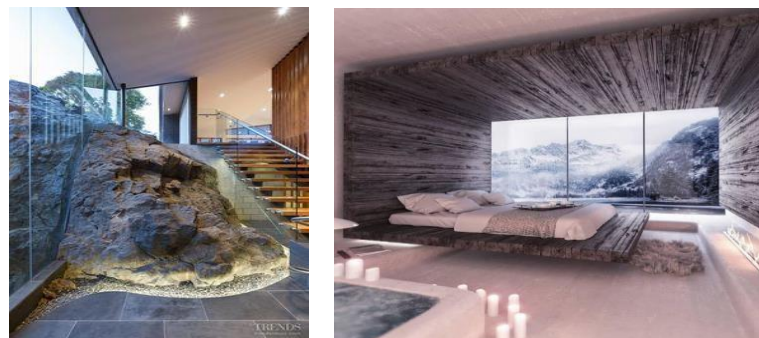


Figure 7. An example of the interior by bringing the bat into a hillside neighborhood as a liaison extreme aspect of the dugout to give a new atmosphere in its.

Source: archdaily.com

Physiological studies of the outdoors and open spaces show that nature reduces anxiety, aids in relaxation management, and improves overall health. Moreover, contact with nature produces emotional, physiological, social, and cognitive benefits. These findings also show the value of specific natural features, such as large trees, flowers, gardens, and water. For this reason, stressed people spend time enjoying nature's soothing properties. Similarly, a depressed person leaves their bed and stays in a specific room, while someone worried might need a home atmosphere. Moreover, people under medical treatment because of fatigue, illness, or anxiety should be facilitated by a calming garden. Studies show many benefits of the presence of natural elements. These benefits could be gained through direct contact (sitting in an outdoor garden), indirect contact (through a window display), or simulating natural decorations, such as pictures (wallpaper) or paintings.



Figure 8. An example of an interior by bringing a rocky hill environment closer to an extreme aspect of connecting the restroom to give the user a new atmosphere

Source: archdaily.com

CONCLUSION

1. The scope of interior design is not limited to itself and the layout arrangement.
2. The meaning and practice of interior design are limited to fillers or decorations within the physical boundaries formed by architecture.
3. Interior design is penetrable with the growing complexity of the human environment. Also, it is a connecting science that improves functions, adds aesthetics, and boosts psychological health.

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