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bstract: Akit's house is made mainly by a wood construction, and found as a stilt type house. Roof of the bouse is made by leaves, and skin of tree is still used as its wall. Nowadays, some changes have occurring on Bis vernacular house. In turn, this changing becomes an interesting phenomenon, particular on its construction of the flouse. This research has conducted in qualitative approach in order to find how the changes of the house. Field that a gathered by a range of methods such as observation, story-telling, and documentation. The data are analysed and interpreted within an iterative process to expand understanding of the house's changing. Thus, this Esearch offers an architectural insight into how the cultural life affects on Akit's house.

Keywords: Akit; Vernacular; House; Wood Construction.

Introduction: Non-Muslim Malay in Rupat Island

Akit can be identified as an ethnic people who have settled down at Rupat island for centuries. They are recognised as landed-sea gypsy people who have housed on land, but are mostly living with radition such as fisherman and is also found as an animism ethnic people.

The word of Akit itself is originated from 'Rakit' which is literally meant a raft. According to Embedge (2011), Akit people came from Gassib Sultanate era, and is found as descendants of a mixture of local and Chinese. Today, they are mostly housed in Rupat Island and Bagansiapiapi, Riau. to Rullat Island, more than 70% population of Titian Akar village are Akit. They are settle on coastal area of the island, or at estuary of river.

2. Staterature Review: Vernacular Architecture on Coastal Area

Emacular architecture is defined as common architectural that produce by common people, and Build Based on nature and ecological values that is respect to local culture and environment. Permacular architecture can be seen as a product architectural which is based on local tradition in from maximise the local such as material, and knowledge (Rapoport, 1969). Oliver (1987) points Eurocharacter of the architecture can be known as rural settlements; types and processes of construction; built on the ground; maximise local resources; coping with climate; living space; respect for the form of th verifiacular architecture is built based on local culture, influenced by regional, and constructed anonymity by local people.

The his research, Akit's house has found as house in the way in which is build on pile with local Limbeng, 2011). As found as vernacular architecture, the house is built by unwritten to thousedge how its constructed. Despite constructed by tradition that handed down from one in generation to another, the house has found can make a well adaptation with coastal and island environment.



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3. Research Methods: Listening Voice from the Field

This research has conducted by using qualitative approach in order to find variety character and changing of Akit's house. Grounded theory is used to classify and categorise filed data. According to Burgess (1991: 1), fieldwork study become a main instrument of social investigation in order to acquir@a detailed understanding of situation.

The data was gathered by wide range of methods such as field observation, interview, and documentation. Observation was mainly aimed to take a sense of existing by seeing existing of Akit's house. Story telling method was performed to local people in order to make a close relationship with local people As Kellett (2011: 341) posits that relationships have always been central to fieldwork ... everything is contingent on the quality of the relationships which the fieldworker is able to build up with others. Documentation was used as visual frame not only on the house, but also on situation around the house.

Akit's House: A Vernacular Coastal Architecture

Alat's house is built on piles. Interior of the house can be found in three main parts; umba as front space, fain fall, and kitchen. According to local people, despite nowadays can be found at interior of the Island, offiginal houses were mostly constructed near to coastal. They had erected as a traditional wood construction. Roof of the house was made by leaves, and its wall was assembled of tree bark. Connection of its construction was fasten by wooden pegs, or tied up with rattan. However, this house is barely found today.

Akit's house today can be seen in wide range of form variation, but is mostly mimic to the orighal. The the basic form is still same with several changing. This changing has mostly caused due to lack of original's house materials, and also of influences new knowledge in house construction.

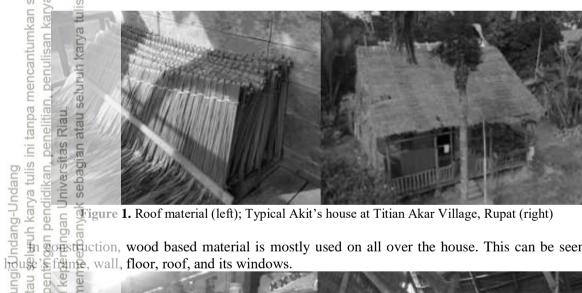


Figure 1. Roof material (left); Typical Akit's house at Titian Akar Village, Rupat (right)

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Figure 2. Vernacular Wooden Construction

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Replacing the bark wall to wooden plank is mostly occurred on the house. The bark can be only made by skinning particular kind of tree from forest. According to local people, unavailability the tree Secomes the main reason why Akit replaces the wall's material. This follows to change on its fastening ways from the pegs or rattan to iron nail. The roof is also an object to change as well. Metal of has replacing the leaves. Moreover, colour paint and glass windows are also used on the house

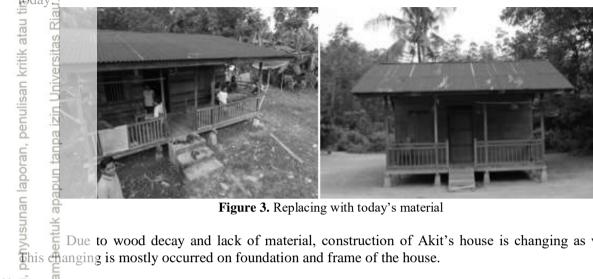


Figure 3. Replacing with today's material

Due to wood decay and lack of material, construction of Akit marging is mostly occurred on foundation and frame of the house. Due to wood decay and lack of material, construction of Akit's house is changing as well.



Figure 4. Replacing house's pile to concrete pedestal

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As a vernacular coastal architecture, Akit's house cannot avoid to influence of what today's call as in dernisation. In this research, the house has changing, and is trying to accommodate today's Feed, in particular adopting current materials. However, despite these changing, Akit people are still protecting the basic form of the house until today. This can be seen how they are preserving house construction in applying new material.

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