

Kinship and Its Influence on the Distance of Social Space in Gender Life in Fisherman Settlements

Idawarni Asmal^a and Edward Syarif^b

*Lab. Disain Perumahan dan Lingkungan Permukiman, Departemen Arsitektur,
Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Hasanudin, Indonesia*

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Abstract: Homogeneity is one of the characteristics of the village community. The homogeneity will certainly affect the pattern of citizen interaction. In the village community adhering to the principles of kinship, friendship, and appreciation, one of the effects is on the distance of interaction. Based on this, the purpose of the research is to find out how far the interaction formed when interacting with fellow citizens. The method used is exploration by observing the various interactions between gender and age. The result is that all interaction activities have a close distance, especially between genders. The difference lies in age and different sexes, age because of respect for the older, different sexes because of different male and female characters on the topic of conversation when interacting.

1 INTRODUCTION

Communities are homogeneous. The number of residents does not cause a lot of interaction between citizens quite intensely and know each other. The same belief, taste, and behaviour are adhesive factors (Anisa Mansyur).


Kinship is a matter that is very influential on the quality and quantity of personal and social relations between individuals and between groups. Gottdiener and Hutchison's (2006) theory states that the relationship between humans, space and the new built environment is influenced by several social factors such as gender, class, race, age, status, religion, and culture. The same is true of the people who live on the Ujung Kassi island-like gender, age, status, religious, and tradition influence the nature of community interaction. Tannen in Julianio P.S. (2015) believes that there is a gap between men and women because each party is in a cross-cultural position.


People in the village of Ujung Kassi are adherents of Islam and in Islam, there are clear provisions for the procedure of association between men and women. in terms of interaction, several provisions must be followed, among others: 1. Ghadlul Bashar (looking down) based on the word of Allah Ta'ala in

the QS. An-Nuur: 30., and 2. Not alone with foreign women (not mahram and not his wife). that is said in Shahihul Bukhari, from Ibn Abbas Radliyallah 'Anhu (Ajmain Halta. 2015). These two things are very influential in social relations, where women must always maintain the boundaries of association with the opposite sex. These values will influence the social activities of the community. The study aimed to determine the distance of the social space of both men and women who lived in the UjungKassi island.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

Using the exploration method, researchers conduct deep scans on community activities in social space. Explore how the distance between social spaces formed between the same sex and the opposite sex in a society that is still homogeneous and has a high kinship. The population is the community (male and female adults) who live at the Ujung Kassi, while the sample is all people (men and women adults) who are interacting to find out the distance between social spaces formed between them when interacting. While to find out the level of the kinship of residents is done

^a  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2120-7329>

^b  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5430-8682>

by distributing questionnaires with samples between 15-20% of households. Sugiono (2003) that if a small population is taken between 10% -15% or 20% -55% or more depending on the survey area size and the ability of the researcher. Based on this, we take 30 samples from 150 households.

2.1 Research Sites

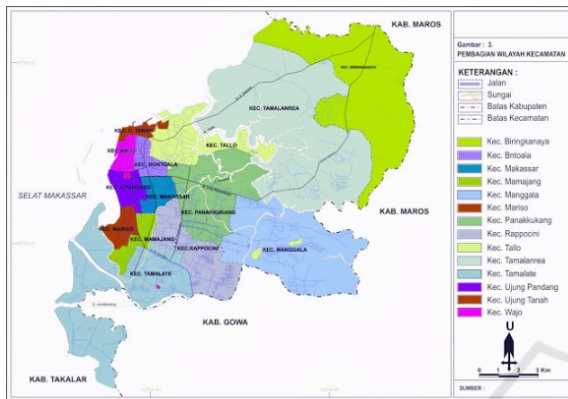


Figure 1: Map of Makassar City and Ujung Kassi Island



Figure 2: Research Location

2.2 Research Data

The resident of Ujung Kassi island in conducting interactions is also very intense and almost all people know each other well. This is evidenced by the ability of respondents (93,3%) to know the long names and nickname of community members who reside in the northern, southern, and surrounding areas of the mosque (the central part of the island) and only 6,7% remember the long names but not the nickname. From the data collection, Figure 2 shows the relationship between the quality of the kinship of the people who are their closest neighbours

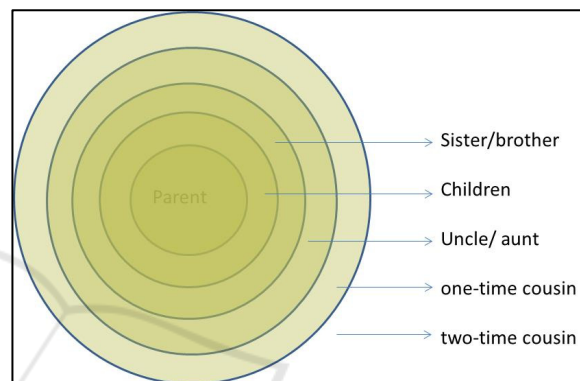
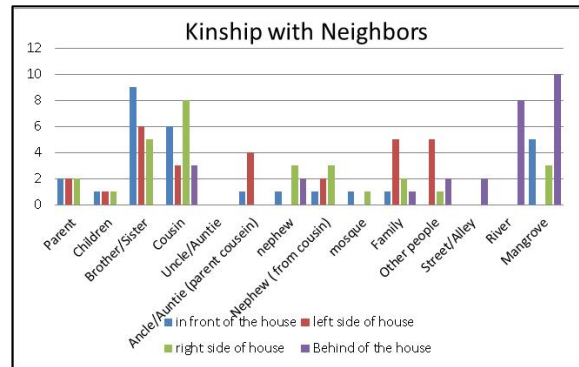


Figure 3: Graphic and scheme of kinship relations in Settlements



Figure 3: The series of woman and men activities of in settlements

The distance of social space between women and men. Communication has generally wider distances. Women are more distant from men who are the other person. The talks that take place are generally a minimum distance of 1 m.

- The range of social space that occurs between women. communication looks familiar, physical distance is very close and even physical contact

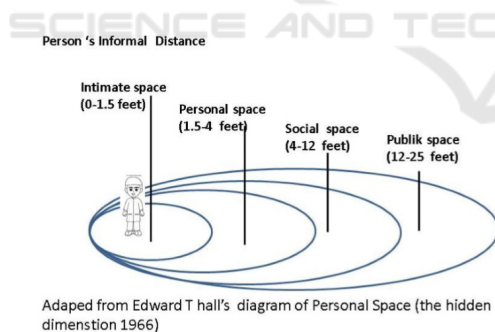
occurs (fleas and fussing activities), especially with the same age. The place of women's interaction occurs mostly in private and semi-private spaces. Women generally interact in a relaxed time.

- The length of social space between men. Communication looks familiar, especially at the same age. Generally, the interception takes place in the workspace or close to work, or in public places. Men generally interact while working.

3 DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Spacing Between Social Space Women and Men in Interacting

According to Emory S. Bogardus through social distance can be used to determine the emotional closeness between individuals and other individuals (Damanik, 2015). Based on field observations, it was found that women and men in communication/interaction had a distance of more than 1m. If converted in feet, it is in the range of 4-12 feet. When referring to the scheme described by Hall (1966), the distance is included in social space. Following this, the picture shows the informal distance distribution in the interpersonal communication carried out by Hall.



As for knowing the message and focal characters from these distances are described by Phethai Tulitatham (2011) as follows:

Table 1: Personal, social, and public distance zone characters

Distance	Distance Name	Vocal Character	Fill in The Message
0-6 inci	Intimate distance (close phase)	Fine whispers	Top secret

6-18 inch	Intimate distance (far phase)	A whisper that can be heard	Very secret
1.5-2.5 feet	Personal distance (close phase)	Smooth voice	Personal problems
2.5-4 feet	Personal distance (far phase)	Very soft voice	Personal problems
4-7 feet	Social distance (close phase)	Full voice	Non-personal information
7-12 feet	Social distance (Far phase)	The sound is full but rather loud	Public information that can be heard by others
12-25 feet	Public distance (close phase)	A loud sound that the group can hear	Public information that can be heard by others
≥ 25 feet	Public distance (Far phase)	The loudest sound	call

At a distance of 4-7 feet (the conversation gap between men and women in settlements) is still within close proximity of the social phase with full voice characters and the information delivered is non-personal. Social distance in the near phase takes place in settlements, this can occur because residents are still in kinship ties. This is evidenced in Figure 2, which shows kinship ties with neighbours. Different from the case when interacting with others who are just known, the distance is even further 7-12 feet (2,13-3,66 m), and the information presented is public information that can be heard and known by others.

3.2 The Social Distance Between Women

At Women in the Ujung Kassi neighbourhood look close to each other in interacting. Interaction looks familiar, sometimes even in some activities, physical contact occurs such as searching for lice and belching especially with the same age. But for those who are not of the same age, the interaction range is looser usually if they are in different generations (older) or people from outside the neighbourhood. The closeness of the distance between the same age is supported by Herlina (2013) that people with equal status make a closer distance between them compared to people who have different statuses (status, in this case, means both age, education, single or housewife)

The closeness of interaction among women is in the circle of intimate space (0-1.5 feet / 0-0.457m) and personal space (1.5-4 feet / 0.457-1.22 m), because women have a tendency to talk about personal problems and reveal intimate information, Tannen said that in terms of communication there are differences between men and women which are categorized into several sections as follows public speaking and private speaking. Women are more comfortable using private speaking to convey information, different from men who are more comfortable using public speaking or public discussion when delivering information (<https://pakar.komunikasi.com/teori-gender-dalam-komunikasi-understanding-concepts>)

In addition to private speaking talks, the nature of the conversation is also more communal, Wright (2006) said, women's friendship is more intimate because women are more likely to be involved in more communal activities. conversely, men are more instrumental. Another aspect of friendship according to Watson (2012), women's friendship tends to be broader and holistic than men who have more limited friendships. In addition, Goleman (1995) in Khaterina and Lili Garliah (2012) women, include emotional elements that show more empathy in their interpersonal relationships than men. A woman will reduce her personal space if her interlocutor is familiar. Getting closer to the interlocutor, his personal space is also getting smaller. Women generally have a smaller personal distance than men, and women tend to be close to fellow women (Sesilia C. Monalisa F Gultom, 2009).

In early 1982, Paul Wright pointed to the style of interaction as the main difference between the friendship of women and men. He noted that women tend to engage with their faces, while men usually interact side by side. With this, Wright means that women communicate directly and verbally with each other to share themselves and their feelings (Khaterina and Lili Garliah, 2012). Interpersonal communication through face to face has one advantage which involves nonverbal behaviour, facial expression, physical distance, paralinguistic behaviour that greatly determines social distance and intimacy (Liliweri, 1991).

3.3 Social Distance Between Men

In the picture it can be seen if the interaction between men and men is also close, both men and women prefer intimate friendships, but the topic of the conversation was different. Differences in the types of interactions men and women have with their friends. Women more often than men report that they value and prefer conversation and discussion about personal topics. Men, on the other hand, more often

report preferences for pursuing activities (Elkins and Peterson. 1993). Similarly, Khaterina and Lili Garliah (2012) stated that speaking in men's friendships generally revolves around less personal topics such as sports, events, money, music, and politics. Talk between female friends tends to be personal and disclosive (Khaterina and Lili Garliah, 2012). Personal space men become big when they get along with men compared to when they get along with women. A person's personal space usually increases with age but will decrease again at a certain age. Same-sex friendship is more common and takes longer than Friendship for Women and Men in Same and Cross-Sex Relationships (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0265407593104010>)

4 CONCLUSIONS

In interacting, the distance between women is closer to other women, sometimes even touching. Their conversation is dominated by secret matters and takes place in semi-public spaces with long duration. Implemented after domestic work is complete. Men also have a close distance in communication, but not as close as if communication occurs between women. Their talks ranged from work, hobbies, politics, and matters related to village conditions. The space used is semi-private to private. The two types of interactions between sexes take a long time. Interactions between different sexes (men and women), women tend to keep a distance from the person they are talking to (male), the duration of the conversation is short, and the material for the discussion is something special relationships and their influence on the distance of social space in gender life in fishing settlements. Interpersonal closeness is strongly influenced by age, gender, and kinship. The closer the kinship relationship the higher the intensity of the interaction and the closer the distance, even if it is of different sexes. But despite having a family relationship, the distance of communication is a little further as a means of appreciation to the older.

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