

Vehical Reversing: Pojecting Scarcity is Facing an “Identity Crisis”

To Cluster A Monotheist Perception on Contemporary Sacred Architecture

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Introduction

Sacred architecture has to do with the spiritual development and the inner feelings of individuals. It has a direct impact on the society and plays a role in policies and economy in many cases. Religion can be visually expressed in many forms, humans; being one and the other would be through architecture.

Research Focus

The mosque is a form of expressing identity within a community, as more and more Muslims migrated to non Islamic countries which meant the development of sacred Islamic architecture increased. The exploration that will be conducted will be based on how sacred Islamic architecture fits into non Islamic Countries and how this particular style of architecture is symbolised through the eyes of Muslims.

Multi-Method Approach

The research design and methodology approach selected to develop preliminary study of the perception of users in a mosque will be conducted through a descriptive, deductive and analytical approach.

- Quntative Research (Questionnaire)
- Recruiting Participants
- Analytical Research (Case Studies)



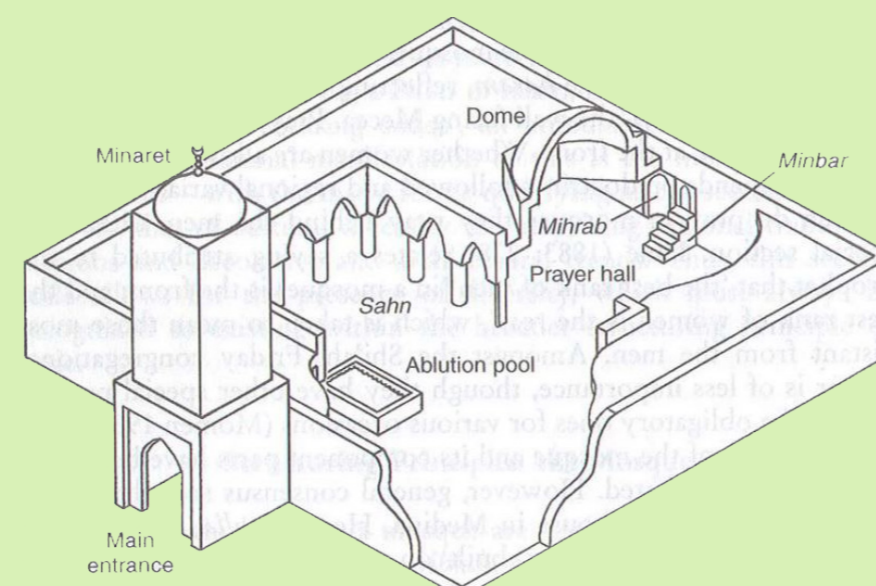
Masjid Al-Rawdha. (2010)



Deed Studio (2017). The Vali-e-Asr



Shah Jalal Mosque. (2007)



Brown.edu (2019). The Early Islamic Mosque

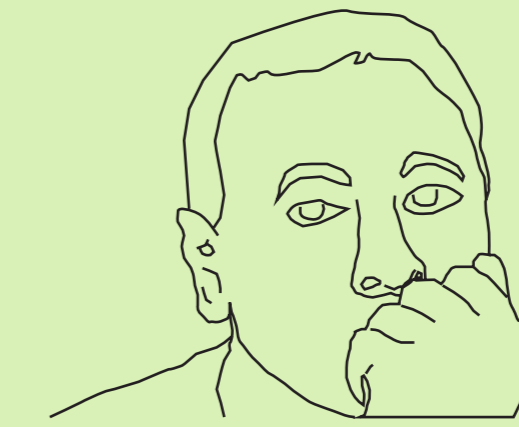
Results

Questionnaire entailed (n=40) respondents, all Muslims at Oxford Brookes University, loacted internationally and some resedentials.



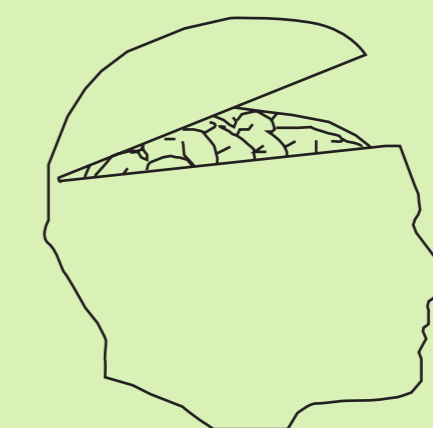
The Devoted

These respondnets had a negative impact on new contemporary design and had lost their spiritual connection to the building and its purpose. From the questionnaire they were unable to identify any of the contemporary mosques. These users only like it when the buildings are traditional and have symbolic features.



The Considerate

The respondents which answered the questions but got them wrong and did not care as much are considerate. These users tend to be not as religious as they may not go to mosques as often, which means they did not connect with the mosques as the power of morals is more important than praying at the mosque.



The Apathetic

The practical thinkers which adapt to situations. They have a very practical mindset and will encourage anything that will make them pray Jummah (Friday prayer). They understand that there are sometimes political issues and laws and regulations which enable a mosque to look the way it does, so the mosque does not have a dome or minaret.

Conclusion

The functional and visual characteristics of Mosque architecture has to deal with its new environment and context; one that has its own pre-existing historical, culture, tradition and visual vocabulary.

Function Follows Form

Designs are taking (function follows form) approach, where the form is the main drive. This is not helping the community to grow and connect. I argue that when designing Islamic Sacred Architecture in non Islamic countries, we should shift design concepts so the form not only follows function but it follows the spiritual connection.

What is Next?

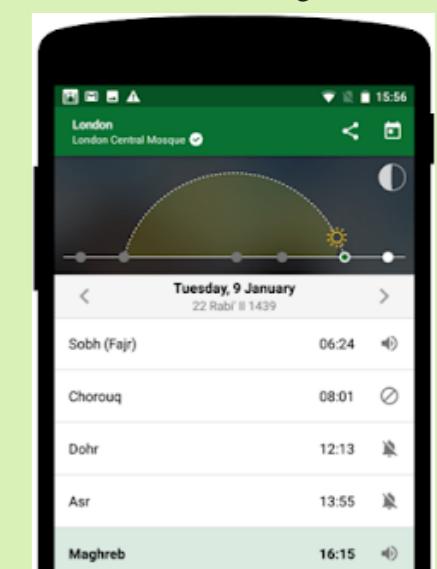
If one was to keep the basics from the core beliefs, users of these mosques would still have a spiritual connection but also still have that stand and mark in the community were a mosque is still a mosque from its appearance.



Özlükurt, N. (2007). Adhan on Minaret



Photo Dept (2019). Muezzin calling hour of prayer from Minaret



(2017). Muslim Pro

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