Explaining the Continuity of Hospitality from Iranian House to Contemporary Apartment[*]

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ABSTRACT

Hospitality has been a pleasant trait in Iranian-Islamic culture. In the past, the physical-spatial context of Iranian houses provided a good opportunity to meet this social need. However, nowadays, the quality of the spaces of the houses has undergone several changes, considering various factors, such as a reduction in people's financial capability, change in lifestyle, and increase in the density of the cities. For instance, the quality of the spaces of the house has reduced to entertain the guest. The current study aimed to explain the continuity of hospitality in today's apartment units without repeating the spatial-physical feature of the Iranian house. The second research question is as follows: By changing the lifestyle, which physical, behavioral, and semantic features can be preserved in today's apartment housing to continue the culture of hospitality? The research hypothesis was that despite the spatial-physical limits of contemporary architecture, hospitality could be created by adapting semantic-perceptual, and behavioral-functional criteria of the traditional houses to the physique of the contemporary apartments. This study was logical reasoning research using a comparative study of the traditional and conventional housing samples. 12 samples of the Iranian houses from the Qajar period to the contemporary apartment housing were selected, and the research results were obtained by analyzing these samples. In the theoretical framework of this study, hospitality was analyzed using semantic-perceptual, functional-behavioral, and environmental-physical criteria in three layers of welcome-see-off, accommodation, and reception (service). The research findings indicated that by creating a spatial hierarchy and proper designing of the territories, the ground for hospitality and its continuation can be provided in the contemporary house. The non-interference of the private and public realms (privacy) and overlaying the public and semi-public realms (flexibility), when necessary, made the traditional house proper for hospitality. The secondary effect of the spatial-physical realization of the hospitality was an answer to the initial hypothesis of the research regarding the latent values in the family's relationship with others in the intimate environment of the house.

Keywords: Hospitality, Iranian House, Guest, Iranian-Islamic Culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the increase in the population of the cities, increasing need for housing, change in the construction system, and development of living in apartments based on the western pattern, some differences gradually emerged between the living culture and its corresponding physical pattern. The space of the houses changed from a multifunctional system based on the capabilities of the space to a single-functional space based on the use of furniture. The possibility to separate the private and public realms, especially in low areas faced many issues with the prevalence of using single-functional spaces. On the other hand, the flexibility of the housing spaces was reduced due to the use of new means of life. Also, following the formation of common spaces in apartments, a large part of the privacy of family members became semi-public spaces, and the possibility of defining the hierarchy of presence in the realms diminished gradually due to the ambiguity in the boundaries of the spaces. These physical transformations have made changes in people's lives gradually. Due to the development of social relations and friendship networks, a great part of the house parties was transferred to the restaurants and outdoor spaces of the house. However, according to human belief, a house is a set of conditions that includes past and present memories and desires and is a result of the gradual adaptation of the family and person with the world. Therefore, the house is a cultural phenomenon, and its spatial organization and form are considerably affected by the culture to which it belongs (Rapaport, 1987). Respecting guests has been considered as one of the cultural factors in accordance with the spatial structure of the house in the Iranian traditional house. The physical aspect of the Iranian house provided social interaction on different levels while preserving the privacy of the people (Haeri, 2009, p. 49). The context of establishing social relations at different levels of the house environment is significant. It has played a significant role in designing spaces in Iranian houses.

Investigating the traditional Iranian houses indicated that territory and hierarchy were two key concepts in hospitality. In this regard, each one of the spatial layers of the house regarding hospitality can be analyzed using behavioral-functional, environmental-physical, and semantic-perceptual features (Einifar & Aghalatifi, 2011). The current research aimed to reconsider the latent values in the physique of the traditional houses and recognize the positive useful features in the common apartment units assuming the positive value of hospitality in the Islamic-Iranian culture. Therefore, the main research question was: which behavioral-functional, environmental-physical, and perceptual-semantic features prepared the traditional housing to accept the strange or familiar guest? Given the change in lifestyle, which functional-behavioral, physical-environmental, and perceptual-semantic characteristics can maintain hospitality in today's apartment units?

And what solutions can adapt the body of housing today with these features? Indeed, this study aimed to reconcile the physical aspect of the houses with the Iranian culture of hospitality by reviewing the concepts in the traditional Iranian house.

"The reasons for the need for hospitality" and "physical transformation of hospitality in the Iranian house" were addressed to answer the research question. Then, "the process of change in the reception space and its connection to other parts" were investigated by selecting 12 samples of houses from the Qajar period to contemporary apartments. The grounding features of the hospitality in the traditional house were extracted and analyzed based on the theoretical framework of research by investigating this range precisely. It includes perceptual-semantic, behavioral-functional, and environmental- physical criteria. Then, the weaknesses and strengths of today's apartment units were evaluated based on these three criteria by studying the contemporary samples. Finally, some approaches were presented to improve hospitality in the common apartment units. Given the research purposes, the logical reasoning research method and the method of collecting information from the environment are as follows:

- Investigating documents and evidence related to the relevant theoretical foundations and research background and classifying the criteria;
- Developing the theoretical framework of research based on the research background;
- Comparative study of the selected samples from traditional and contemporary houses;
- Evaluating the weaknesses and strengths of the contemporary house based on the criteria.

2. REASONS FOR THE NEED FOR HOSPITALITY

Generally, the relationship between people in the house is classified into two groups: A) relationship with the family members, including the relationship between parents, the relationship between children, the relationship between parents and children, B) relationship of the family members with other people, including the relationship between close relatives or family members, the relationship between neighbors and family members, the relationship between friends and family members, the relationship between coworkers and family members. The second group is defined as guests. A guest is a person who goes to another person and is served food or other things (Dehkhoda, 1998). Hospitality refers to a host's attempt to provide convenience for the guest. Hospitality means expressing practical kindness, favor, and reception for the guest in terms (Moein, 1992). Therefore, hospitality is the physical response of the house and practice believing in honoring the guest.

The presence of the guest in the contemporary houses has undergone some changes, compared to the past. However, the need for interaction in the house

environment is still strong. The types of the presence of a guest in the contemporary houses have various classifications in terms of time, relationship with the family members, and affiliation.

Table 1. Typology of the Guest's Presence in the House

Time	Relationship with Family Members	Type of Affiliation
Few Hours	Engaging with all family members	Very Close (close relatives)
Half of a Day	Engaging with some of the family members	Close (friends, relatives, neighbors)
Few Days		Acquaintance (friend and coworker)

Among the three-way combination of the above, the types of the non-residents of the contemporary houses are as follows: strange guest or neighbor for staying few hours, friends for staying half of a day, relatives for staying half of a day, friends or relatives for staying few days, new year visit, visiting after the pilgrimage, relationship between children and friends in the house environment.

Generally, the reasons for the necessity of the guest's presence in the house can be investigated in terms of Iranian culture, Islamic culture, and psychology. The Iranian have been known for their hospitality for many years that Chardin stated in his travelogue as follows: "The point that I think is very admirable in the life of Iranians other than eating less is their hospitality" (Khalatbari, 2009, p. 95). The necessity for hospitality was emphasized considerably in the narrations of Islam (Majlesi, 1982). Moreover, in terms of psychology, Maslow suggested a hierarchy of needs from the strongest to the weakest. The need for belonging, appreciation, and flourishing is created by the relationship between the person and others (Lang, 2012).

3. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION OF HOSPITALITY IN THE IRANIAN HOUSE

As previously mentioned, the territory and hierarchy of the entrance have played a significant role in the adaptation of the spaces of the traditional Iranian house with hospitality. In an overall review, separation of the house to the interior and exterior spaces was a concept derived from the religious belief and residence tradition of the Iranian, and physical reflection of following this belief was not only specific for large houses. This purpose was realized by allocating more separated spaces in the large houses, such as interior yard and exterior yard, and by less space and more compaction in the smaller houses. For instance, an adjacent room to the entrance or above it (Barvaar by the late Pirnia) realized the use of a space called the exterior (Nari Gomi & Abbaszadeh, 2014).

In terms of hierarchy, the spatial organization of the house guided guests to different spaces based on their relationship with the family members in the past. Welcoming or seeing out the guest was one of the ancient traditions of Iranians that occurred in the entrance space. The entrance was a prominent and independent space and provided adequate pause. The spaces of the house were not revealed at once on arrival

(Haeri, 2009). The structure of the entrance was a suitable form for welcoming or seeing out the guest and performed as a protecting space against environmental factors in the winter and summer (Kateb, 2012). This space in the traditional houses provided the possibility of activities, such as conservation, short visit, exchanging supplies, etc., at the doorstep in the past (Haeri, 2009). In the combination of the interior spaces of the traditional Iranian houses, it was not possible to connect the entrance to the rooms. Yard was the main mediator between the entrance and the interior spaces of the house. Besides organizing the rooms and their surrounding spaces, the yard had various functions influenced by the culture of the various communities (Memarian, Hashemi Toghrolgerdi, & Kamalipoor, 2010). Stairs and corridors connected the yard to the rooms that were at a higher level than the yard. The smaller rooms, such as Se-Dari (three-door), were for the family to live. Other rooms, such as the hall (Talar) and Panj-Dari (five-door), etc., located at the central axes of the yard, were used for accommodation (Haeri, 2009). Indeed, the most allocated space to the guest in the Iranian houses was the Panj-Dari room. If the house had been bigger and more aristocratic, this space would be located as Talar (hall) in the spatial organization. These spaces were located at the main axis of the yard with wooden doors and small glasses (Orosi or small colorful glasses). Ornamental elements of these spaces were used by residents or were in a proper combination with the structural features of the space (Keynezhad & Shirazi, 2010). Other rooms were connected through doorways or corridors. Sometimes, the various rows of the rooms located on a side of the house were interconnected. Therefore, walls included the semi-fixed elements of life in addition to the role of separating the spaces. When the guests were present, the spaces were lit with lights hanging from the ceiling. According to the number, distance, and proximity of the guests, the space of the rooms was allocated to the reception. The position of the guests was provided beside the alcove or Gushvareh rooms. Therefore, the spaces were not separated to be used by the guests or residents in the spatial organization of the Iranian houses. In other words, most spaces of the house were used by the house residents during the year, and the guests were entertained in the same spaces. Also, it was possible to eat in most spaces, including rooms, porches, and courtyards. The basement or roof was also used to serve the guests based on the conditions of the days. Therefore, the combination of the spaces
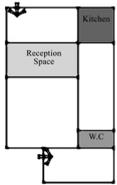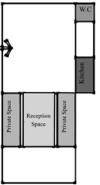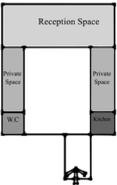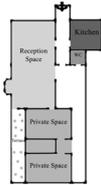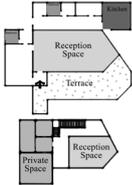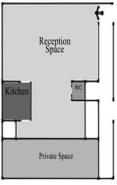
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of the house was such that with an area of 200 square meters, it was possible to accommodate 200 guests in a house (Haeri, 2009).

Since approximately a century ago, especially in the Pahlavi era, Iranians' lifestyles began to change under the influence of western culture. In the contemporary period, every person of family members has personal relationships, interests, personal activities, and specific objects. These activities vary due to the unlimited diversity of people's lives. Therefore, a diverse range can be realized in the house from individuals' privacy to being with another, others, or everyone. The house and its spaces must meet this broadness and diversity (Haeri, 2009). As previously mentioned, nowadays, the interaction in the house has various aspects, and different modes of interaction can be experienced in terms of time, dependency, and the type of relationship between each one of the family members. The spaces of

the house became more private due to the relationships becoming more personal. For instance, nowadays, a specific type of visit of children's friends, or friends of one of the parents who have specific interactions in the family's exclusive room, has become common.

Generally, the change in the lifestyle has affected the concept of territory and hierarchy and caused a contrast between the physique of the houses and residents' hospitality culture. Daily economic issues, apartment building, and more specialization of the rooms due to the furniture are among the adverse effects of the lifestyle on the territory and hierarchy of entering to the realms. 12 samples of the Iranian houses from the past until today were select to study these concepts, each of which was a sample of the housing construction pattern in a specific period. Table 2 presents the evolution of the living space and reception space in the Safavid, Qajar, and Pahlavi samples.
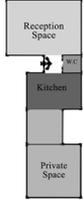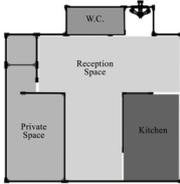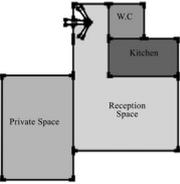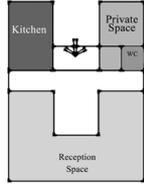
Table 2. Evolution of the Living Room and Reception Room in the Safavid, Qajar, and Pahlavi Periods

Building's Name / Features of the Building	Nasiroddowleh House	Ghavam Al-Dawlah House	Motaman Al-Dawlah House	Karaj Sugar Factory Manager House	House of Vartan	House Number 2 of Abolqasemi	House of Culture
Period	Qajar period (Safavid style)	Before Qajar	First Pahlavi	First Pahlavi (primary modern)	First Pahlavi (pre-modern)	Second Pahlavi (semi-modern)	Second Pahlavi (Semi-modern)
Degree of Introversion	Introvert	Introvert	Semi-introvert	Extrovert	Extrovert	Extrovert	Extrovert
Separation of the Spaces to The Guest Space	Separation by an equal volume	Separation by an equal volume	Sequential connection of the spaces	Separation of the spaces by one door or corridor	Separation of the spaces by a door or corridor	Separation of the spaces by a door or corridor	Separation of the spaces by a door or corridor
Geometry of Space	Rectangular and high reception space in the main axis of the house facing the yard	Rectangular and high reception space in the center of the house	Rectangular reception space in the courtyard axis	Rectangular reception space in connection with the courtyard	Free geometry of living space	Reception space with a form close to a rectangle	Free geometry of living space
Interface Space	Yard	Yard	Yard	Corridor	Corridor and reception space	Reception space	Reception space
Connection to the Private Spaces	The farthest state	Medium	Low	Very low	Living space in connection with the yard and terrace and private spaces upstairs	Wall as a partition between private and reception spaces	Wall as a partition between private and reception spaces
Furniture	Lack of furniture and having multifunctional spaces	Lack of furniture and having multifunctional spaces	Furniture arrival	Design for furniture and the beginning of single-functional spaces	Furniture-based design and single-functional spaces	Furniture-based design and single-functional spaces	Furniture-based design and single-functional spaces
Decorations	Structural decorations such as muqarnas and colorful glasses (plain)	Structural decorations such as muqarnas and colorful glasses (plain)	Decorations and luxuries based on European culture	Decorations and luxuries based on European culture	Decorations and luxuries based on European culture	Decorations and luxuries based on European culture	Decorations and luxuries based on European culture

In the following examples, due to the reduction of the area of the houses, the reception space occupies a corner of the daily life of the residents and is not separated from other spaces as in the past. The boundaries of the territories are minimized, and the service spaces play the role of interface and connector between the

territories. In these houses, attention to furniture is seen significantly, and the special reception spaces are rectangular, u-shaped, and L-shaped. In the last example (Sharifiha House), an example of a flexible plan can be seen.

Table 3. Evolution of the Living Room and Reception Room after the 1970s

Selected Building	Nosrat House	Saba Residential Complex	Vanak Park Residential Complex	Reconstruction of the Kaveh Residential Complex	Sharifiha House
Descriptions					
Period	Contemporary	Contemporary	Contemporary	Contemporary	Contemporary
Degree of Introversion	Extrovert	Extrovert	Extrovert	Extrovert	Extrovert
Separation of the Spaces by Guest Space	Door or Corridor	Door or Corridor	Door or Corridor	Door or Corridor	Door or Corridor
Geometry of Space	Rectangular	T-shaped	L-shaped	U-shaped	L-Shaped
Interface Space	Private Living Room	Reception	Reception	Corridor	Reception
Connection to the Private Spaces	Wall as the Partition between Spaces	Wall as the Partition between Spaces	Wall as the Partition between Spaces	Wall as the Partition between Spaces	Wall as the Partition between Spaces
Furniture	Single-functional Space	Single-functional Space	Single-functional Space	Single-functional Space	Single-functional Space
Decorations	Adjunct Decorations	Adjunct Decorations	Adjunct Decorations	Adjunct Decorations	Adjunct Decorations

4. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

For a more detailed study of spatial relationships, samples have been selected from both ends of the range, the traditional house, and the contemporary apartment. Studying samples indicated that the house had three active spatial levels to accept the guest. These three layers must meet the activities of welcoming-seeing out, accommodation, and reception of the guest. Each of these layers can include fixed, semi-fixed, and non-fixed elements of the space (Hall, 1997, pp. 143-156; Einifar, 2003). The fixed elements are walls, doors, windows, etc., and the semi-fixed elements include furniture, decorations, and other additional elements. The non-fixed elements of the space consist of the mental perceptions of the audiences of the space. The layer of welcoming and seeing out in the traditional houses includes pre-entrance, vestibule, corridor, yard, and pre-spaces of the hall (Talar). It consists of pre-entrance and gate, yard, lobby, common spaces, entrance, and pre-entrance of each unit in the contemporary houses.
The accommodation layer in the traditional houses

consists of Panj-Dari, basement, roof, porch, Talar, yard, and the guest room. It also includes the living room and reception room, shared space of reception, and guest room in the contemporary houses.
The reception layer (service) is the service space supporting the guest reception. It includes kitchen and bathroom in the traditional houses. Also, it consists of a kitchen, restroom, bathroom, and parking lot in contemporary houses.
These three layers defined for hospitality can be analyzed by environmental-physical, behavioral-functional, and semantic-perceptual features (Einifar & Aghalatifi, 2011). These features can be defined as follows:
Perceptual-semantic features refer to the mental perceptions of the human from the living environment. The visual relations, scale, proportions, creating a sense of belonging to space and a sense of separation from the space, visibility from outside to inside and from inside to outside, and privacy are among these factors. This component is a subjective factor rather than an objective.
The functional-behavioral features include hierarchy

order, functional territories, access hierarchy, spatial hierarchy, and the hierarchy of various functions and relationships between the interior and exterior spaces. The functional structure of the space is influential in emerging behaviors in the environment. In contrast, it is affected by the behaviors and prediction of their occurrence.

The environmental-physical features include the

physical and visual order, balance in the open and closed spaces, walls, and the structure of the physical demarcation.

By a paired combination of the stated features and the spatial layers, the following model can be presented as the proposed model to study hospitality in traditional and contemporary houses:
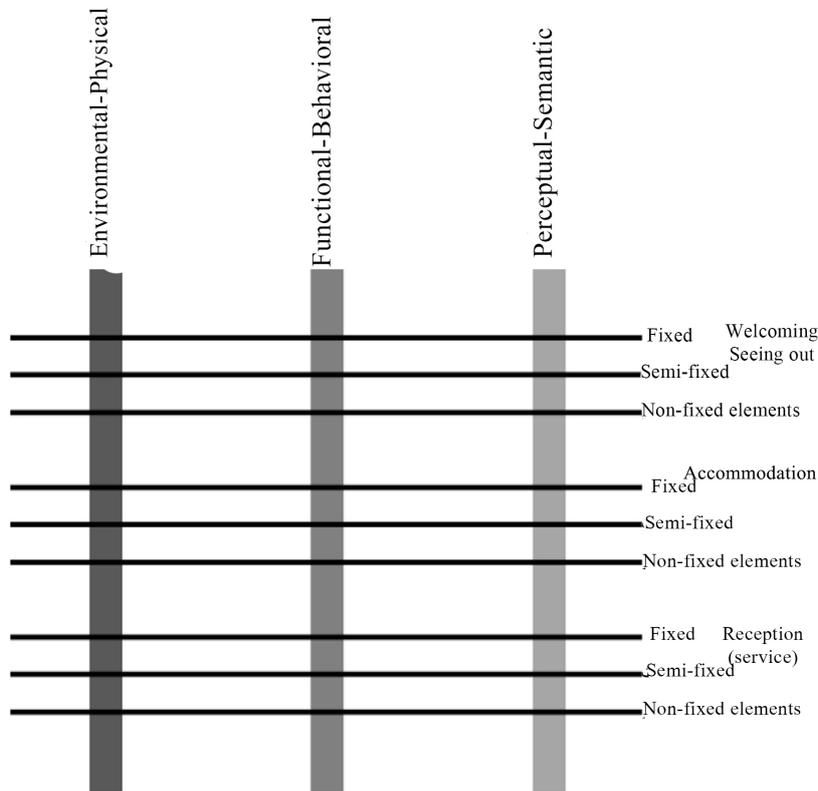

Fig. 1. The Proposed Model to Analyze Hospitality in the Traditional and Contemporary Houses

5. THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATING THE HOSPITALITY IN THE CASE STUDIES

By studying the samples of the two ends of this range (traditional Iranian houses and contemporary apartments), the components of the traditional Iranian houses that provided the ground for hospitality were extracted using the proposed model. Then, the contemporary house was evaluated and its strengths and weaknesses were analyzed using these components.

In the following, the results of this comparison were presented in summary in Tables 4-6 in three layers of welcoming and seeing out, accommodation, and reception (service). In Table 4, the layer of welcoming and seeing out in the traditional houses, including pre-entrance, vestibule, corridor, yard, and pre-spaces of the Talar, and in the contemporary houses, including pre-entrance and gate, yard, lobby, shared spaces, entrance, and pre-entrance were studied.

Table 4. Comparing the Hospitality in the Traditional and Contemporary Houses in the Layer of Welcoming and Seeing Out

Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Welcoming and Seeing Out	Considering Two Different Entrances in Some Cases	Pedestrian and vehicle gates		■	
		An entrance for the residential units			
	Bordering in the Flooring, Ceiling, and Wall (Space)	Spatial demarcation in most cases in the walls			■

Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Welcoming and Seeing Out	Passing the Open Space of the Lane to the Semi-Open Space of the Entrance, the Covered Space of the Vestibule, Semi-Open Space of the Corridor, and Open Space of the Yard	Passing the open space of the road to the open space of the yard, semi-open space of the parking lot, and closed space of the lobby and floors.			■
		Passing the open space of the road to the semi-open space the parking and closed space of the lobby and floors (the northern or southern plot)			■
	Defining a Covered Entrance and Pre-Entrance Space with Platform, Cornice, and Decorations of the Portal (Pirneshin), Quran Verses and Narrations in the Portal and Passing Under It, The Difference between the Level of the Roads and the Entrance	The main gate: defining the gate with ceiling and vegetation in some cases	■	■	
		The door of the lobby: without spatial definition in most cases	■	■	
		The door of the units: without spatial definition in most cases	■	■	
	The Specific Form of the Entrance Door of Each House	The main gate: a different form of the gates and number of the plates are the key distinction	■		
		The door of the lobby: often, the use of the same doors	■		
		The door of the units: the same door for all the residential units	■		
	Short Door and Appropriate to the Method of the Ceiling Cover	The height of all doors is 2.20 to 2.60 based on the regulations			■
	Different Male and Female Door Knockers with Low-Pitched And High-Pitched Sounds	Peephole and video-door phone	■		
	The Centripetal Proportions of the Vestibule and Great Height	Determining the proportions of the space in the plan by regulations and changing height using false ceiling		■	■
	The Difference in the Size of the Opening of the Entrance to Different Parts of the House From the Vestibule, The Largest Opening of the Main Entrance to the Yard	Random entrance openings		■	■
	The Lack of Direct Visibility And Direct Entrance From the Vestibule to the House	The main gate: direct entrance and visibility from the outside to the shared space of the yard	■		
		The door of the units: the visibility and entrance from the shared space of each floor to the unit	■		
	The Covered Ornamental Space of the Vestibule	The entrance space of the units: In some cases, pre-entrance, anteroom, pause space, and change of clothing space	■		■

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Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Welcoming and Seeing Out	Defining Natural Light in the Corridor and Vestibule	The artificial light in the entrance space			
	Familiar Elements for All Family Members Such As Flower Pots	In some cases, using a paddy or installing a wreath and trying to personalize the entrance space			
	The Low Height of the Corridor for the Sense of Invitation and Intimacy	Playing with height to induce the sense of entering (false ceiling)			■
	Longitudinal Proportions of the Corridor for the Sense of the Passage	The proportions based on the regulations and position of the spaces in the plan	■		■

In Table 5, the accommodation layer was studied, which includes Panj-Dari, basement, roof, porch, Talar, yard, and guestroom in the traditional houses, and living room, reception room, terrace, shared space of the reception room, guestroom in the contemporary houses.

Table 5. Comparing the Hospitality in the Traditional and Contemporary Houses in the Accommodation Layer

Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Accommodation	Entering the corridor, Yard, interface corridor, and Reception spaces of the guests	Entering the anteroom, division space, living room-reception room		■	
	Indirect entrance to the reception space	Often, direct entrance to the reception space from the entrance door of the unit	■		
	Separation of the space to interior and exterior	Separation of the space to public and private spaces in some cases		■	
	The presence of guests in different spaces of the house, given to the type of the guest	The guest's contact to all parts of the house in the houses with low area		■	
	Accommodation of the guest in a private room and lack of entrance to the private spaces	The issue of the guest's accommodation in the houses with the low area, guest room in the entrance part in the larger houses	■		
	The location of the reception room on the main axis of the yard	The reception room in the center of the house	■		
	Increasing the height in Talar and main rooms of the reception room	The height limitation and the probable change of the height using false ceiling		■	■
	Stairway to have access to the accommodation spaces	The floor of the spaces are at the same level due to structural issues		■	■
	The defined space to respect the guest in the alcove or the main Talar	The triple sofa in the axis of the reception space	■		
	The spaces are based on the space of sitting and leaning on the wall	Spaces are based on the furniture	■		
	Lack of separation of the guest spaces from the public living room of the family	Separation of the reception space and living room in the larger apartment units	■	■	
	The possibility of combination and expansion of the spaces, Appropriate to the number of the guests	Separation of the spaces with fixed walls	■		
	Using non-additional and structural decorations	The use of additional decorations	■		
	The use of niche and shelf	The use of the wall to wall closets	■		
	Full-length Orosi windows	The use of single-color double glazed windows	■		
	The maximum opening in the guest space	The maximum opening in the reception room	■		
	Colored glasses to control the sun radiation	Single-color double glazed windows	■		

Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Accommodation	Flowerpot and plants in front of the openings	The flower pot and plant in front of the fences and windows	�		
	Equipping the guest room with the best facilities	Equipping the reception space with the best furniture	▩		
	Semi-open semi-close territories between the private and public spaces	In some cases, the separation of the territories from the entrance		▩	
	Separation of the interior and reception spaces	In some cases, the mixture of the public and private spaces	▩		
	The lack of direct access to the private spaces	In some cases, the improper separation of the public and private spaces		▩	
	Separation of the private and reception spaces from the mediating spaces	Bordering of the spaces using walls and partitions			▩
	Using open, semi-open, roof, yard, and porch spaces	In some cases, using the semi-open space of the terrace			▩

In Table 6, the reception layer (service) was investigated. It includes a kitchen and toilet in the traditional houses and kitchen, restroom, bathroom, and parking lot in the contemporary houses.

Table 6. Comparing the Hospitality in the Traditional and Contemporary Houses in the Reception Layer (Service)

Layer	Traditional Houses	Contemporary Houses	Perceptual-semantic	Behavioral-functional	Environmental-physical
Reception (Service)	Kitchen in the private realm, between the private and reception space yet close to the guest room	In some cases, the kitchen is located between the private space of the bedroom and the public space of the reception		▩	
	The lack of visibility to the kitchen, restroom, and bathroom	The direct visibility to the kitchen, restroom, and bathroom		▩	
	The lower height of the kitchen to the reception space	The same height of the spaces	▩		
	The lack of furniture and flexibility in the space based on the human needs	The low flexibility of the space due to the furniture	▩		
	Gatherings in the kitchen	The limitation of the space for gatherings	▩		
	Memorable elements such as flower pot	Memorable elements such as photo frame	▩		
	Panj-Dari as the place for dining	Dining room, as the place for eating food		▩	
	The proper access to the restroom to the spaces	The restroom is often in the visibility axis		▩	
	Modular geometry	Adherence of plan geometry to land geometry and design criteria			▩
	Demarcation by other spaces (volume) and not a wall (surface)	Demarcation by counter, wall, and partition			▩

6. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The conducted research indicated that when a guest enters a house, he/she faces three spatial layers in the house, and the hierarchy of the presence of the guest in the traditional house is realized in three layers of welcoming and seeing out, accommodation, and reception. These three layers in the contemporary and traditional houses have the following corresponding concepts in the architecture:

- Welcoming and seeing out layer includes pre-entrance, vestibule, corridor, yard, and pre-spaces of Talar in the traditional houses, and consists of pre-entrance and gate, yard, lobby, the shared space, entrance, and pre-entrance of each unit in the contemporary houses.

- The accommodation layer includes Panj-Dari, basement, roof, porch, Talar, yard, and guestroom in the traditional houses, and consists of living and reception room, terrace, shared space of reception room, and guestroom in the contemporary houses.

- The reception layer (service) includes the kitchen and restroom in the traditional houses, and kitchen,

restroom, bathroom, and parking in the contemporary houses.

Each of these layers was evaluated using semantic-perceptual, behavioral-functional, and environmental-physical features. Indeed, each layer has functional and mental effects besides physical and objective impacts significance of which in preparing the house for accepting the guest is considerable. The results of this evaluation resulted in recognizing the features of traditional housing regarding hospitality and its adaptation to contemporary housing. The positive points obtained from this recognition can be applied to improve the spatial-physical contexts of the house to accept the guest.

There are two important points in the investigations. First, the layer of welcoming and seeing out in the contemporary house has been retreated one layer from the road and is often considered until the doorway of the residential unit; because the shared yard in the apartments has led to the entrance door of each unit to be considered as a threshold between the semi-public and private spaces. It caused behavioral differences in the layer of welcoming and seeing out. For instance, seeing out and welcoming in the doorstep does not include the gate and road. The second point is that the yard in the traditional houses was common both in the welcoming and seeing out and in the accommodation layers and has been very significant. However, the yard, as the dividing and mediating space to enter the different spaces of the house, was also considered as a hospitable space, a space for welcoming the neighbors, guests, children to play, and even cooking votive food, when necessary. Nowadays, the yard has become a shared space and cannot be considered as a family's territory as the past. Therefore, in contemporary houses, the terrace, which has replaced the porch and the loggia (Mahtabi), is a minor manifestation of the yard on the floors. On the other hand, the reduction in the area of the house has challenged the designers a great part of which is due to the solid furniture and inflexibility of the living space. The transformation of multi-functional spaces into single-function ones has caused many problems in accepting the number of people over the number of households in small-scale houses.

As previously mentioned, generally, territory and hierarchy were considered two key concepts in hospitality in the traditional houses. What made traditional housing suitable for hospitality was the non-interference of private and public realms (the concept of privacy and personal space) and the overlap of public and semi-public realms (the concept of flexibility), when necessary. On the other hand, observing the hierarchy of entering the territories both provided the ground for honoring the guest and also allowed the guest to enter the house step by step. Therefore, in a general view, hospitality can be examined in the concepts such as territory, flexibility, privacy, hierarchy. Due to economic constraints and changing building technology, it is not possible to construct replication of past physical patterns. What is important is the use of perceptual-semantic and functional-behavioral factors of traditional housing and its revival in contemporary housing. Table 7 summarizes some examples of these design solutions.

Table 7. The Proposed Solutions Based on the Staying Duration of the Guest

Layer	Suggested Solution	Guest's Staying Duration		
		Less Than a Day	One Day	More Than One Day
Welcoming-Seeing Out	Designing open, semi-open, and closed spaces from the road to the lobby			
	Designing spaces by making boundaries from the entrance space of the apartment to the entrance threshold of each unit			
	Designing pause space in the pre-entrance of the shared space of each floor (evoking Pirneshin)			
	Designing welcoming and seeing out space beside the stairway			
	Designing entrance by modeling from the functional-spatial features of the vestibule in the traditional houses with functions such as anteroom, hanging clothes, and mirror			
	Controlling the visibility from the entrance of the unit to the private spaces			
	Designing a lobby for temporary visits			
Accommodation	Designing reception space in the main axis of the house and direct access for the guest			
	Using folding and flexible furniture			
	Proper sound and heat insulation to prevent disturbance to neighbors			
	Improving the sense of belonging to place to the shared yard			
	Using memorable elements in the reception space			
	The main lighting for the reception space			

Layer	Suggested Solution	Guest's Staying Duration		
		Less Than a Day	One Day	More Than One Day
Reception	The ability to combine terrace and reception spaces (in case of having direct connection)	▓	▓	▓
	Controlling the direct visibility from the reception space to the working space in the kitchen		▓	▓
	Creating a flexible space regarding a reception for the guest's sleep, when necessary (In areas that are possible)			▓
	Designing room as a collective space	▓	▓	▓
	Designing meeting room to hold ceremonies	▓	▓	▓
	Establishing a restroom in a proper place without direct visibility from the reception	▓	▓	▓
	Establishing a kitchen between the private and public spaces and close to the entrance as much as possible.	▓	▓	▓
	Designing parking lot for the guest		▓	▓
	Direct access to the kitchen from the reception space by observing the privacy		▓	▓
	Designing pre-space and locker room for the bathroom			▓
	Establishing a bathroom in the semi-private space			▓

7. CONCLUSION

Interaction and association are basic human needs. The physical-spatial context of meeting this need has been different in different periods and lifestyles. The adaptation of hospitality behavior to home spaces has always been considered in Iranian-Islamic culture; In traditional houses, all the factors worked in harmony to create the capacity for the presence of guests in the house. As mentioned in this study, the main hypothesis was based on the fact that despite the physical-spatial limitations of contemporary architecture, by applying the perceptual-semantic and functional-behavioral criteria of traditional houses with the body of contemporary apartments, the capacity for hospitality can be developed in them. According to the obtained model in the current research, hospitality occurs in three layers of welcoming- seeing out, accommodation, and reception in the fixed and semi-fixed elements in the Iranian houses. Also, these layers were studied using the semantic-perceptual, behavioral-functional, and environmental-physical features. Conducted studies indicated that the past behavioral-functional and semantic-perceptual models could be organized in new environmental-physical elements to meet the human's natural need to establish a relationship in the home environment, even in the low areas. In this regard, solutions were presented in the analysis of results in Table 7. Paying attention to the territory, proper separation of the territories (privacy), proper combination of the territories, when necessary, (flexibility), observing the hierarchy of entrance from the reception spaces to the family's private spaces are of significant importance. Given the change in the quality of the entrance spaces and the shared yard in the apartment housing compared to the system of the traditional houses, improving the quality and sense of belonging and sense of responsibility in the residents to the shared spaces can be used as solutions. Also, the proposed recommendations in this study can be considered in the interior territories of each residential unit in the constructional regulations. The increasing use of flexible fixed and semi-fixed elements providing the ability to create a multifunctional space in small-scale houses can have a significant effect on improving the reception environment in the home environment. Therefore, despite the obligation to reduce the area of the residential units and economic conditions, the context for the social interactions in the home environment can be provided. The secondary effect of the spatial-physical realization of hospitality is the answer to the primary research assumption regarding the latent values in the family's relationship with others in the home environment.

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