

Synthesis of Local and Modern Architecture on the Building of Islamic Center Balai Adat in District of West Tulang Bawang Lampung, Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract: According to the current growing phenomenon, many architectural works have evolved without regard to local values in architectural practice as a form of built environment. The type of architecture that can be used as a guideline in the manifestation is through the study of synthesis which is an expression of the blend of local and modern architectural styles that can express the value of local culture. The process of finding both local and contemporary literature and architecture can be captured through cultural and architectural acculturation studies. The finding process is done strategically, which a structural object can be opened based on physical and non-physical aspects through the study of the theory and the right method. Therefore, this study would focus more on explores how the process and the form of architectural synthesis can be reviewed through the approach and method of tracing, used in looking at the extent to which the work of architecture as a result of the built environment can be revealed based on aspects that influence it. The purpose of this research is to explore the synthesis of local and modern architecture in new architectural works by examining the combination of local and contemporary elements in the form of acculturation, namely the building of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) in West Tulang Bawang District, Lampung. Theories and methods used are: (1) Lampung cultural and architectural theory, (2) local and modern cultural and architectural theory, (3) function theory, form and meaning (fbm); (4) ordering principle theory, 5) archetypes theory, besides the method used is a descriptive, analytical and interpretative that can be used in conducting a study of architectural synthesis of case studies. This research shows that the integration of local and modern architecture is a representation of the form of acculturation of architecture which can be seen from the element of local and modern so that it can be seen from its dominant characteristics, characteristics and identity. The benefits of this research contribute to revealing the phenomenon of architecture from both the physical and non-physical aspects so that the object architecture can discover the dominant characteristic and identity based on local and modern elements of the scoping element. The theory and method can contribute to the learning process that can be applied in the activities of researching and designing architecture.

Keywords: Synthesis, acculturation, architecture, local and modern.

1. Background

a. Phenomenon

Refer to growing phenomenon nowadays; many architectural works have evolved without regard to local values in architectural practice as a form of built environment. The kind of architecture that can be used as a guideline in the manifestation is through the study of synthesis which is an expression of the blend of local and modern architectural styles that can express the value of local culture. The finding method about local and modern culture and architecture can be captured through cultural and architectural acculturation studies. The finding process is done strategically, in which an architectural object can be opened based on both physical and non-physical aspects through the study of the theory and the suitable approach. Therefore this study focuses more on exploring how the process and the form of architectural synthesis can be reviewed through the theory and method of tracing, used in looking at the extent to which the work of architecture as a result of the built environment can be revealed based on aspects that influence it.

The synthesis of local and modern architecture influences the formation of characteristic, characteristic and identity of architecture. Thus the acculturation of structure that occurs in the case of the study is the process of forming its architectural form, especially in the range of various types of architectural acculturation through in-depth study of its building scoping elements.

It is also related to the interconnected relationship between the function, shape and meaning of the architecture important in determining its architectural outlook. The synthesis of local and modern architecture is a blend of architectural style that displays the built environment that manifests through the process of mixing

culture and architecture between local and modern elements known as cultural acculturation and architectural acculturation.

b. Scope

This journal mainly explains the synthesis of local and modern architecture which is a form of acculturation architecture that displays local and modern expression that is formed through the linkage and context of cultural and architectural elements empirically and descriptive-analytical and interpretative, based on field evidence found in case studies and cultural background and architectural elements.

According to the variety of acculturation architecture, it is a form of cultural mixing that is reflected and can be seen virtually as a form of building and culture that exist in an area, without eliminating the personality of the local culture and cultural immigrants. This study was conducted in the city of Tubaba, which is a region that is reflected in Lampung (local) culture. The building as a selected study case has the characteristics and identity of the mixture of both local and modern architectural styles Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building has an expression of such diversity, through a study of the synthesis of local and contemporary architecture in structures that function as Islamic Center. This research is determined by reading and describing in depth the various forms of acculturation between local and modern architecture. In-depth study in this research will propose 3 (three) research questions concerning: 'Synthesis of local and modern architecture in Balai Adat building (Balai Sesat) in West Tulang Bawang District, Lampung', namely:

No.	Research Question
1	What is the synthesis of local and modern architecture in this research?
2	What is the concept and form of synthesis of local and modern architecture in this research?
3	How is dominance formed in the form of synthesis of local and modern architecture in revealing the characteristics, characteristics and architectural identity in this study?

The study in this research is expected to be used as a reference to reveal the object of architecture study which has a form of acculturation of architecture, both related to the elements and local and modern values/entrants based on cultural norms and architecture as a whole concept. Research on these theories and methods can be used to explore the physical and non-physical aspects of the building. Therefore the results of this study can produce characteristics and architectural identity. Knowledge of these theories and methods can contribute to the understanding of the theory and processes of the architecture acculturation of the building on a continuous basis based on the rules of culture and architectural design.

2. Theory, Method, and Case Study

Theories developed in this research include methods that are firmly related to the cultural context, architecture, architectural acculturation that linked to the archetypes theory, ordering principle and function theory, form and meaning (fbm). Those concepts will be analysed on the substance basis, and the results of this research can be traced to the substance and idea and essence of the building scope. Each architectural work always attempts to produce a harmonious and related relation among function aspects, form and overall display of symbolic meaning. Mr Andra Matin as an architect, planner, and designer always interpret and give sense to the relationship that exists between the function, shape and purpose of the building as a symbol of culture. Then, the architecture work would be a built environment that has the characteristics and identity of the structure as the figure of the built environment.

The searches and studies undertaken reveal the fundamental essence of an in-depth case study about the synthesis of both local and modern architecture in an attempt to understand and read type and characteristics as embodiments of architectural identity. Hence, the process of searching the form aspect will be able to identify in detail the elements of the scope that support the creation of a form that has a meaning. Afterward, it will be traced the various types of acculturation of architecture as the state of the arts of this research. As described above, the central issue of research is how to synthesise this local and modern architecture by relating the type and characteristics of architecture based on archetypes theory, ordering principle with the method of fbm (function, form and meaning) that exists in a unified structure based on the context. In-depth understanding of architectural elements always consists of (Salura, 2011):

- (a) Functions as one type or set of activities, both private and public functions,
- (b) The form as the form of space or physical space that accommodates the action inside the building area,
- (c) The purposes or meanings interpreted by the observer from the expression of activity and building on an ongoing basis and having an intertwined relationship between its function and its form.

One effort that can be done to attract various acculturation forms of this architecture is through research activities. In the future, it can be understood that the events of the architects to conduct the activities of various architectural acculturation can be done through real site visit and concept research. This research is part of the study on the theme of conformity, the appropriateness of the building with its cultural and natural contexts, both local and Lampung cultural contexts through architectural synthesis. This research is expected to contribute to the 'stakeholder', in the effort:

- (a) encouraging architects to have an awareness of the need to make a synthesis of architectural elements in building design activities in Indonesia,
- (b) develop architectural sciences in scope philosophically, theoretically and methodologically by presenting the central themes of architectural acculturation,
- (c) disseminate the architectural treasury by publicising the results of extensive research.

• **Form of Architectural Synthesis**

The form of synthesis of local and modern architecture is a revealing form of study through tracing elements of its building elements that have mixed styles and architectural structures through a combination of local architectural styles (local) with modern (non-local) architectural styles. The method in this research can be traced through the approach taken, namely the form of a combination of local and non-local elements that are visible on the aspects of the scope of the building, whether involving the space (activity), the form (form/figure) meaning (symbolic expression). In architectural design activities, terminology and definition of syntheses can be used as guidance in assisting the building (designing) activity, i.e., performing a synthesis activity by pointing to a new result which is a combination of elements with each other sustainably. yang satu dengan lainnya secara berkesinambungan.

The principle of synthesis of local and modern architecture is a process that combines between two or more elements of the building scopes that have the same, similar, or different nature through the principle of the composition of the regularity thus, in the end, produce a new form. Consequently, this result is the process of applying the general law into a specific way. The various types of this architecture acculturation can ultimately show how the concept of a blend of local and modern architectural styles formulated in the building. Subsequently, the example of the case study revealed can provide an overview of how the architecture can be studied through this in-depth study.

• **Theory Used**

The theory used in this researched will be emphasised on the theory associated with the case study and this theory is used to recognise the type and characteristics of object studies based on the synthesis of architectural elements that can be reviewed from the scope. In order to understand the dominance of the expression of the building as a whole concept, it will be used 2 (two) approaches. This theory emphasises on the research of the inseparable relationship between function and form. People always interpret or give meaning to every function, form and relationship between the two aspects. Architectural aspects formulated in the relationship between aspects of function, form and meaning as the main aspects in the architecture that is always related and mutually influence each other. This approach is in line with the characteristics of this research because it has the purpose to find meaning behind the form (Pursal and Fauzy, 2012).

This theory emphasises on the study of aspects of architectural form in more detail through the scope of the building. Broadly divided the building into 3 (three) main elements namely the bottom (feet), middle (body) and top (head), then try to analyse each component of the building with the main points: motion, weight, substance "which he refers to existential expression. Based on the above brief description, the search on the aspect of the form will base on the architectural archetypes approach because this research seeks to reveal the meaning behind each physical structure of the building (Evensen, 1987).

This theory emphasises the research of the building aspects based on the order of form consisting of the arrangement and elements of building/building scope elements) consisting of, symmetry, datum, transformation, axis, rhythm, and others (Ching, 2007). Based on the 3 (three) theories above, this study case will review the dominance of the variety of acculturation architecture as a whole and elements and ornaments that produce characteristics and architectural characteristics. The results of this search will trace how the various forms of local and modern acculturation created among the aspects of architecture as a building scoping element.

• **Understanding The Cultural Context**

The understanding of the synthesis of local and modern architecture is based on the relationship between function, form and meaning of building (fbm) in the case study of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building in

West Tulang Bawang District, Lampung. The culture also refers to the long history of the acculturation of traditional architecture of Lampung which is expressed in the form of the conventional house (Balai Adat/Sesat Agung). The cultural context becomes one of the elements that can be used to examine the phenomenon that occurs in the architecture of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building in West Tulang Bawang District, Lampung. Culture cannot be separated from the form of design, as well as what happens in the context of the site. This form of acculturation is a form of culture acculturation and architecture reflected in the architecture composition can be an identity and character of the building.

• **Architecture as a Cultural Product**

Architecture is one form of culture as objects of human works or artefacts. Initially human made it meet the needs of the dwelling, then developed into buildings with complex functions. The emergence of traditional house architecture as an artefact is influenced by the pattern of social activity and activity or belief of the people. The architecture work is the result of a culture that is linked with function as a place of daily life and socialises. People adapt to the environment in fulfilling the needs of their life. Human and culture will continue to evolve following the changing times. Architecture as a manifestation of the value structure of society indeed cannot be separated from the social and cultural aspects of society and nature (Salura Purnama, 2001).

Architecture as a cultural product (material object) does not merely compile the elements of building materials into buildings as a whole, but architecture also plays a role in the formation of social and symbolic spaces, a 'space' into the shape and reflection of the design and the society that lives inside it. Patterns and structures in architecture are sometimes more difficult to understand by ordinary people. Therefore more widely viewed from the physical form in recognising the culture contained in work, as can be seen from the element: the shape and arrangement of roofs, ornaments, decorations, and the form of buildings and colours (Budihardjo, Eko 1997).

Culture is a learned behaviour and an abstraction of the act itself that can be classified into 3 (three) major groups, namely: a) ideal form, b) social system and c) physical. Human is bridged by cultural patterns that have humans themselves. The kind of culture can be divided into 3 (three) major parts, namely: a cultural system in the form of value system, norms and rules; a social system in the way of sophisticated activities and physical systems in the form of human work objects (Koentjaraningrat, 1982). The three types of culture is a unified system that will always seek balance. Accordingly, the settlement environments as a human-built environment, the process and its component of preparation are inseparable from the problem of social conditions. All elements of culture can be viewed from the three forms (Adimihardja, Kusnaka & Purnama Salura, 2004).

Architecture becomes one of the most critical aspects in understanding the cultural and custom development of particular regions and makes a symbol of the beauty of its culture. Architecture can be said as one form of culture and identity of an area. Therefore, each region has a distinctive architectural formation and is different from one another. 'Culture comes from man, his expression, both regarding his way of thinking, style and taste, which is necessarily transitory and relative' (Mangunwijaya, 1995). The three forms of culture is a unified system that will always seek a balance. Consequently, architecture as a work of the built environment of a human being, the process and components of its preparation inseparable from the social problems. All elements of culture can be perceived from the three forms.

3. Analysis, Discussion, and Result

Axis is the most fundamental means of setting up architectural forms and spaces. Axis is a virtual line generated by two points in an area, where the shape and space can be arranged around it either regularly or irregularly. The site of the Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building is a square-shaped piece of land divided into sections for mosques and open spaces. In this building, zoning has a spatial order divided by its function. The geometrical shape of this building plan is based on the aspect of the effectiveness of space to accommodate the number of users doing the activities in the building. The geometric arrangement allows the area to be more effective and efficient. Thus, the space formed has the shape of symmetry on the pedestal part of the building, while on the vertical roof arrangement located on the pedestal seen the layout is transformed on the shifting side at the centre of the plan

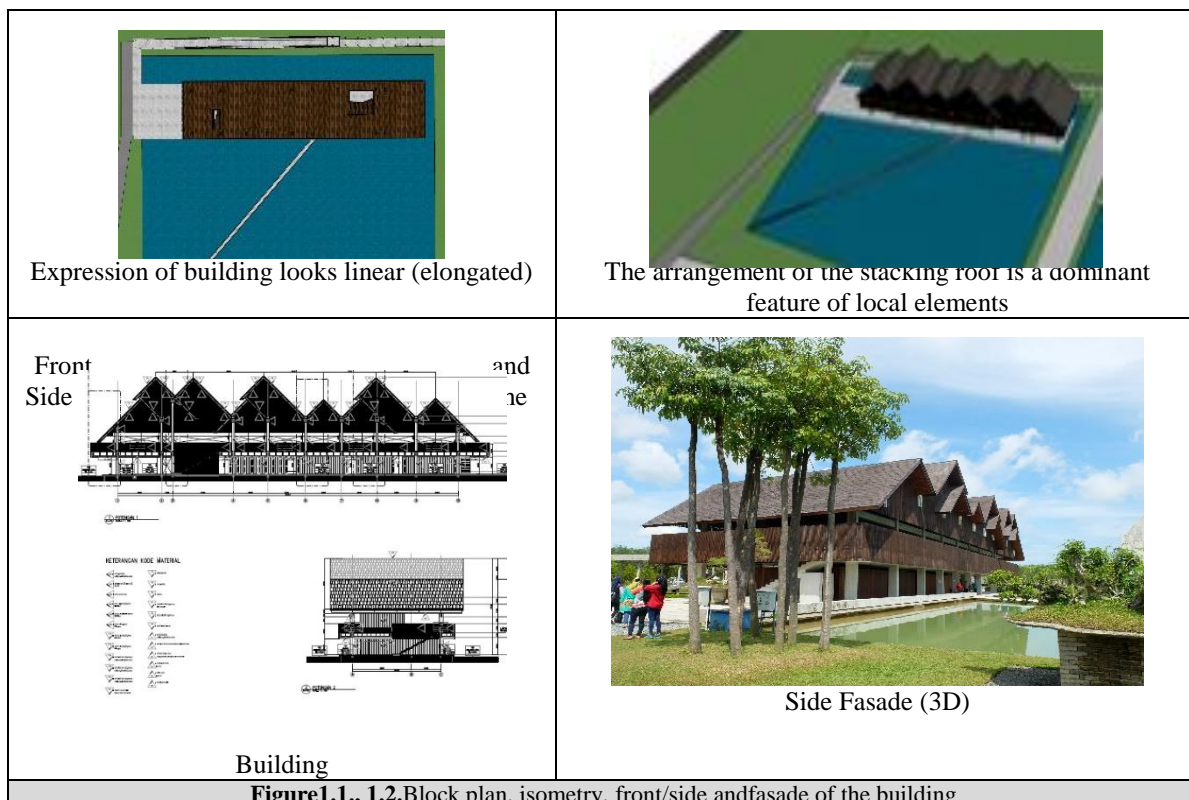
The hierarchical principle that occurs in Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building shown through the composition of architectural forms, where real differences are the shape and space. The altitude indicating the hierarchy has also appeared on the roof of the building where the central ceiling in the centre has the highest authority. The regime clearly visible on the building site of the mosque is marked by laying the masses of dominant buildings and in the middle position of the tread. Besides, the hierarchy seen on the other side of the room is indicated by the floor level.

Rhythm and repetition are a mean to affirm the existence of unity in the building of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) entirely. The element of agreement in question is expressed in the form of repetition in parts form of

the building scopes, structural components and non-structural, decorative motifs and ornaments attached to the building, both on the elements of the head (roof), body (wall) and foot (floor) of the building.

The building of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) still maintains spatial pattern with a modern architectural style based on the concept of open space by applying geometric shapes combined with the traditional local style of Lampung. The elemental elements forms can be seen on the roof, ceiling and floor. Patterns and spatial arrangements in local conventional architectural style Lampung has a design that forms a hierarchical order (linear and open). The figure of the Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building has a recognisable expression from a distance as a result of the transverse roof shape against the building masses towards the dominant length.

The form of this building has a mild figure because the visible portion of the open porch and show the columns that stand. Overall, this building has a dominant character on the application of line elements and volume. The concept that blends between local and modern features, as well as the idea of the mosque, is very influential on the figure of the building. This building has a horizontal expression that symbolises the concept of human scale form.



The building of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) has a roof shape with a terraced staircase, where this shape reflects the local architecture of Lampung architecture. This building still maintains the spatial and spatial pattern by the function of Balai with a various blend of Lampung architectural style and modern. The position of terrace/porch which is on the front side which is used as a place to gather and discuss, and can be used for activities that can accommodate more people.

The form of synthesis of local and modern architecture that is expressed in Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building is a form of expression of blending of Lampung architectural style (featuring local elements) and modern. In this research is studied from the aspect of part of scoping, ordering principle on site, orientation, mass structure, building figure, building elements, materials and other elements of the building. The synthesis of local and modern architecture reflected in this building shown in the expression of mass, roof and scope elements of the structure entirely. In the building elements, the roof is a visible expression of the traditional ceiling derived from Lampung architectural building and features of the wall. It uses concrete wall material that reflects the modern interpretation, wood (local expression) and so forth. The shape of the main building, Balai Adat reflects the architectural style of Lampung, which is seen in the dominance of the main roof elements that have the form of roof architectural style Lampung. It also reflects the dominance of modern architectural style with geometric shapes and supporting elements featuring local aspects with architectural style Lampung.

The buildings reflect the various forms of architectural acculturation from the blend of local architectural styles (Lampung) and the modern and the mosque reflected in the mass order. The building mass is in the middle of the footprint refers to the concept of the building. It relates to the geometric arrangement of the plan that has a symmetrical geometric shape, hierarchy on the elements of building scoping, rhythm and repetition in the articulation of buildings and foyer are synonymous with typical architectural style and ornaments Lampung, modern and mosque concept. The dominance of various forms of structural acculturation in this building can be seen in the figure of Balai Adat building. It dominated by roof element consisting of 9 (Nine) stacking of traditional architecture roof of Lampung, representing 4 (four) Marga Tulang Bawang and 5 (five) big islands in Indonesia whose residents transmigrate to Lampung.

The building scope element is a manifestation of the expression of local architectural synthesis (Lampung), and the most prominent modern in Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) is expressed on the element roof (local Lampung with its shape and roof shape and modern in way and material used). The dominant element used in this building is the element that is the expression of Lampung architectural style, especially on the interior of the building. The building element applied in this building is the most dominant expression on the spatial pattern that looks good in the structure of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung), which is the element that prevailed as a form of identity and spirit of the Lampung architectural style that can be directly felt by the observer.

The spatial pattern of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building refers to one of the architectural styles of Lampung with open concept, which gives the impression of receiving. Besides, it relates to the modern architectural method with the dominant look at the elements of the use of concrete materials and forms. It is very functional and straightforward, with a repeating array of columns based on the rhythms formed on the building facade. The building-scoping element used in the Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building applies local and modern aspects through the composition of shapes, structures and roofing materials. The materials and arrangement of building elements (vertical and horizontal) and the spaces and other building scopes can be seen in detail, features and ornaments.

Table 1. Mass, building elements and architectural concepts (local and modern)

No.	Mass/ Building Element	Lampung Architectural Concept	Modern Architectural Concept
1	Roof/Head Element of the Building	Application of Lampung architectural roof (there is nine roof arrangement that reflects there are nine custom/culture in Tubaba District).	Processing arrangement of roof shape transformed into building mass towards transverse.
	Ceiling	The use of Lampung letters/script culture that dominates the elements of ceiling scopes using exposed triplex material (natural).	The use and application of ceiling elements of exposed flat concrete (dominant).
2	Element of Wall/Building Body	The concept is open on the porch, as a place to receive guests (openness). This outside wall clamps also reinforces the central building cavity.	The bulkhead installed insulation screen on the bottom (first floor/ground, the shape of the box on the part of the service room arrangement).
	Column/pole	The use of dominant wooden column/column elements shown on the outside of the building.	Use of exposed concrete elements and used material.
	Horizontal and Vertical Tensile	Roof tensile surrounds the building using vertical grid that located around the building.	The grid of vertical tensile hanging on the circumference of the entire building façade.
3	Floor element/foundation	Traditional dwelling with the dominant use of wood material, both on the floor surface and other building scoping elements.	Application of exposed concrete on the floor/base of the building (1st floor/ground) and box shape in the service room section.

4. Conclusion

The definition of the local and modern architecture synthesis in this research is a description of the shape of the blend of local and contemporary architectural style. It refers to the elements of local and modern elements based on cultural rules and architectural formers. The synthesis of local and modern architecture in Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building is a blend of cultural values and Lampung architecture with current cultural values and modern design. This fusion refers to the concepts applied, concept excavation and the ongoing

benefits become the basis of the overall building concept. The analysis of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building architecture research in West Tulang Bawang Barat District, Lampung is traced as a whole, both from the physical and non-physical aspects of the building. Limitations on the material issues of this building is an architecture that is revealed through the study of aspects of form, function, and meaning including ordering principle of the construction. It can be recognised in the building mass, hierarchy, space layout, as well as various ornaments and building elements.

The form of synthesis of local and modern architecture is inseparable from the combination of physical and non-physical elements. The various types applied to this building can be observed from the aspects of form and culture (both local and modern) and the use of Balai Adat Lampung. Analysis of the dominance occurs in the synthesis of Balai Adat (Indigenous) architecture building in West Tulang Bawang District, Lampung. It can be understood through the steps to describe the structure based on its anatomy, the decomposition of buildings based on its forming elements can facilitate the reading and understanding of architecture. The architectural elements in the building of the Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) decompose in several aspects of the building sculpture, according to Thomas Thiis Evenson's view. The element is part of a building consisting of 3 (three) items: head (roof), body (wall and column) and foundation (floor/pedestal). Each element has different philosophical and contributonal meaning in composing the shape of the building. The way of each component of the roof, walls and floors of Balai Adat building is also a manifestation of the building to achieve philosophical meaning. It includes a local cultural expression (Lampung) and modern applied (as one of the concepts of the structure).

The dominance of the building scope element is a manifestation of the synthesis of local architecture (Lampung) and modern that has the concept of a combination of various forms of prominence based on the values and elements of local and contemporary. The absolute dominance of Balai Adat building is its local expression (the roof of the building) with its modern appearance as its supporting. Moreover, the dominance of the mosque is expressed in the form of contemporary architecture (geometric shape and concrete material) with the support of various local forms. All dominance is conveyed through the element of the building scope, i.e. on the aspects of the roof, body and foundation. The dominant feature used in building Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) is an element that is an expression of aspects of architecture style Lampung, especially on the interior of the building.

The most dominant element of this building shown in the architectural synthesis in Balai Adat building (Sesat Agung) which is the element that prevailed as a form of identity and spirit of Lampung architectural style. The observers can directly perceive it. The spatial pattern of Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) building refers to one of Lampung architectural style with the open concept (receiving guest). Furthermore, in building refers to modern architectural style with that seen dominant in the composition of geometric shape box by using the element of concrete and form material which is very functional. Besides, the factors used in each building Balai Adat (Sesat Agung) apply aspects of both local and modern styles through the composition of the roof, materials, arrangement of elements and space and other scopes.

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