

LAPORAN AKHIR
PROGRAM HIBAH PENELITIAN GURU BESAR



PARADIGMATIK RUPA RUANG ARSITEKTUR BANGUNAN
PUBLIK BERSEJARAH DI KOTA MALANG
(FORM-SPACE PARADIGMATIC OF HISTORICAL PUBLIC BUILDING
ARCHITECTURE IN MALANG CITY)

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Dibiayai oleh:
Universitas Brawijaya
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
NOVEMBER 2021

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

LAPORAN AKHIR

Judul : Paradigmatik Rupa Ruang Arsitektur Bangunan Publik Bersejarah di Kota Malang

Peneliti/Pelaksana


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Biaya Tahun Berjalan : Rp 100,000,000.00
Biaya Keseluruhan : Rp 100,000,000.00

Malang, 08 November 2021



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IDENTITAS DAN URAIAN UMUM

I. IDENTITAS DIRI KETUA

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II. TIM PENELITIAN

No	Nama	Jabatan	Bidang Keahlian	Fakultas
1	Dr. Eng. Ir. Herry Santosa, ST, MT.	Anggota 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HBIM Bangunan Bersejarah• Visual dalam Arsitektur• Estetika dan Preferensi Visual	Teknik

III. ASISTEN PENELITIAN / MAHASISWA

No	Nama	Bidang Keahlian	Fakultas
1	Noviani Suryasari, ST., MT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sejarah dan Teori Arsitektur• Pelestarian Arsitektur	Teknik
2	Wahyuni Eka Sari, ST. MT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluasi persepsi visual objek bangunan bersejarah	Teknik

IV. URAIAN UMUM

1. Objek Penelitian:

Beberapa kasus bangunan publik bersejarah berarsitektur Hindia Belanda di Kota Malang

2. Masa Pelaksanaan

Mulai : bulan : April tahun: 2021

Berakhir : bulan : November tahun: 2021

3. Lokasi Penelitian (lab/studio/lapangan): Bangunan bersejarah pada kawasan bersejarah di wilayah pusat Kota Malang

4 Instansi/Fakultas/Jurusan lain yang terlibat:

- a. Fakultas Teknik Jurusan Arsitektur
- b. Ikatan Arsitek Indonesia (IAI) Wilayah Malang
- c. Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Kota Malang

5 Kontribusi mendasar pada suatu bidang ilmu:

Penelitian ini dapat memberi kontribusi yang positif dalam hal pengembangan keilmuan dalam ranah teori Arsitektur Hindia Belanda secara umum dan pada jenis bangunan publik bersejarah secara khusus. Secara lebih spesifik lagi, penelitian diharapkan dapat memperluas dan memperdalam pengetahuan tentang aspek-aspek penting dalam melakukan pemaknaan terhadap bangunan bersejarah, terutama Arsitektur Hindia Belanda sehingga mendukung terbangunnya konsep pelestarian arsitektur yang lebih kuat yang berpijak pada sinergi antara aspek fisik dan nonfisik arsitektur.

6 Jurnal ilmiah yang menjadi sasaran:

1. *Frontiers of Architectural Research* (Jurnal Internasional *Architectural Studies/ Research* Q1 SJR).
2. *Journal of Design and Built Environment* (Malaysia Q1 SJR)
3. ARTEKS : Jurnal Teknik Arsitektur (Jurnal Nasional Sinta 2)

7 Rencana luaran HKI, buku, purwarupa atau luaran lainnya yang ditargetkan:

- a. Buku Teks ISBN
- b. HKI buku teks

RINGKASAN

Aspek paradigmatis merupakan aspek penting dalam mengidentifikasi makna dalam suatu objek tidak terkecuali arsitektur. Aspek ini menjadi bagian dari suatu model makna dimana suatu objek tersusun atas organisasi tanda yang maknanya ditentukan antara lain oleh relasi paradigmatis. Arsitektur tersusun atas berbagai elemen baik dalam lingkup rupa maupun ruang yang dapat berperan sebagai tanda dan memiliki makna karena arsitektur merupakan sarana yang dapat digunakan dalam berkomunikasi dalam aktivitas manusia berbudaya. Oleh sebab itu menjadi penting pula untuk melakukan kajian paradigmatis rupa-ruang arsitektur sehingga dapat dikenali organisasi tanda yang terkandung di dalamnya, sebagai bagian dari upaya melakukan pemaknaan terhadap suatu objek arsitektur. Sementara itu pemaknaan bangunan bersejarah adalah bagian penting dalam menentukan keberlanjutan dan kebersinambungan arah pelestarian yang tepat.

Kajian ini mengangkat objek arsitektur di Kota Malang, kota dengan sejarah perkembangan Arsitektur Hindia Belanda cukup panjang dan masih mempunyai aset bangunan bersejarah saat ini. Bangunan publik di Kota Malang menjadi bagian dari perkembangan arsitektur tersebut karena kemunculannya yang signifikan di era pengaruh dan produktivitas arsitektur modern dunia. Untuk mengetahui makna yang terkandung di dalam aset bangunan publik bersejarah di Kota Malang, maka dilakukan kajian paradigmatis rupa-ruang arsitekturnya, dengan mengambil beberapa kasus bangunan publik yang melayani fungsi tertentu terkait dengan dinamika aktivitas masyarakat urban. Fungsi bangunan publik penting antara lain adalah fungsi bangunan penunjang aktivitas komersial maupun nonkomersial seperti bangunan transportasi, bangunan pemerintahan, bangunan kantor, bangunan perdagangan dan bangunan pendidikan.

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui relasi paradigmatis rupa ruang bangunan publik bersejarah di Kota Malang. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode analisis sinkronik, terhadap elemen-elemen visual arsitektur bangunan. Pendekatan analisis yang digunakan adalah menggunakan model paradigmatis strukturalis yang dikembangkan sesuai dengan tujuan studi dan kasus studi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paradigma utama dalam skala bangunan maupun antar bangunan dalam membentuk sintagma tertentu berperan dalam menentukan signifikansi bangunan. Signifikansi bangunan yang dimaksud adalah kontribusi bangunan dalam membentuk kesinambungan atau identitas bersama antar beberapa bangunan dalam kelompok bangunan tertentu. Hasil ini berkontribusi dalam upaya melakukan pemaknaan terhadap keberadaan Arsitektur Hindia Belanda yang mendukung terbangunnya konsep pelestarian arsitektur secara lebih tepat, karena signifikansi bangunan dalam skala ruang tertentu menjadi lebih terbaca secara hierarkis akibat adanya elemen-elemen estetis yang berperan sebagai paradigma utama bangunan.

Kata kunci: *paradigmatik, makna, arsitektur hindia belanda, rupa – ruang, bangunan bersejarah*

SUMMARY

The paradigmatic aspect is an important aspect identifying meaning in an object, including architecture. This aspect is part of a meaning model in which an object is composed of sign organizations whose meaning is determined, among others, by paradigmatic relations. Architecture is composed of various elements both in terms of *form and space that can act as signs and have meaning because architecture is a means that can be used to communicate in cultured human activities*. Therefore, it is also important to conduct a paradigmatic study of architectural form so that the organization of the signs contained in it can be recognized, as part of an effort to make meaning of an architectural object. Meanwhile, the meaning of historic buildings is an important part in determining the sustainability and sustainability of the right direction of preservation.

This study focuses on architectural objects in the city of Malang, a city with a long history of the development of Dutch East Indies architecture and still has historical building assets today. Public buildings in Malang City are part of the architectural development because of their significant appearance in the era of influence and productivity of modern world architecture. To find out the meaning contained in the historical public building assets in Malang City, a paradigmatic study of its architectural form was carried out, taking several cases of public buildings that serve certain functions related to the dynamics of urban community activities. Important functions of public buildings include the functions of buildings to support commercial and non-commercial activities such as transportation buildings, government buildings, office buildings, trade buildings, and educational buildings.

This study aims to determine the paradigmatic relation of the spatial appearance of historic public buildings in Malang City. The method used is descriptive qualitative method with synchronic analysis method, on the visual elements of the building's architecture. The analytical approach used is using a structuralist paradigmatic model which was developed under the objectives of the study and the case study. The results showed that the main paradigm in building scale and between buildings in forming a certain syntagma played a role in determining the significance of the building. The significance of the building in question is the contribution of the building forming continuity or a shared identity between several buildings in a certain building group. These results contribute to the effort to interpret the existence of Dutch East Indies architecture which supports the construction of the concept of architectural preservation more precisely because the significance of the building in a certain spatial scale becomes more readable hierarchically due to the presence of aesthetic elements that act as the main paradigm of the building.

Keywords: *paradigmatic, meaning, Dutch East Indies architecture, form – space, historic buildings*

3.5. Building significance

The significance of the building based on the syntagma-paradigm relation is determined by the number of phrases resulting from the elaboration of a particular compositional theme, which is the largest compared to other buildings, in a group of buildings being studied. Significance is also determined by how the theme of the composition also has the strongest elaboration compared to other themes found in a building itself. If these two things are met, then the theme of the composition becomes the main strength of the aesthetics of the building. The clearer the consistency of the two things, the higher the significance of the building, so the greater the potential for the hierarchy of the building in the context of its existence as part of a group of buildings.

In this study, based on the description of the 6 compositional themes above, the significance of the building can be hierarchized as follows:

1. Frateran School building with the aesthetic power of balance, and the strength of the syntagm of firmness
2. Toko Oen building with the aesthetic power of regularity
3. KPKN building with the aesthetic power of dynamism
4. City Hall building with the syntagm power of balance, monotony, and dominance
5. PLN building with the power of regularity syntagm
6. City Station building with the power of regularity syntagm

IV. CONCLUSION

In the process of interpreting the aesthetics of the composition of the visual elements of the building, the syntagma-paradigm relation as a form of aesthetic value has a role in determining the significance of the building. The significance of the building based on this relationship is how important the building is in the context of contributing to the formation of aesthetic values that can be felt through the composition of the building's visual elements. Aesthetic values are reflected in a form of relationship between the chosen syntagma (theme of the composition) and the chosen paradigm (visual elements) that can represent the building's superiority when compared to other buildings.

The results of the aesthetic meaning of the composition of the visual elements of the building in this study can also show the hierarchy of the position of the building in a certain building group. This hierarchy is determined based on the consistency of the syntagma-paradigm relation that occurs, both in the context between different themes in a building, as well as in the context between the same themes in a building group. The higher the building hierarchy, the more visual elements that must be considered in maintaining a certain aesthetic value in a place.

V. REFERENCES

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