

Exterior Facades with a Neo Vernacular Architecture Approach to the Seni Bela Diri Pencak Silat Competition and Training Building in Madiun Regency

Dian Ayu Kusumawati¹, Failasuf Herman Hendra², Firdha Ayu Atika³

^{1,2,3}Department of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning, Adhi Tama Institute of Technology Surabaya, Indonesia

Email : dianayukusumaw2910@gmail.com

Abstract. Madiun Regency is an area of martial arts preservation of Pencak silat. Thus, Madiun Regency has several pencak silat hermitages as a forum for learning pencak silat martial arts but currently does not have a representative pencak silat facility as a joint competition and training event. Therefore, designing a Pencak Silat Martial Arts Competition and Training Building with a Neo Vernacular Architecture theme approach derived from local culture is necessary. This is in connection with the aim of the Madiun Regency government to have a plan to provide a Joint Silat College Building to unite martial arts colleges and improve the economy in Madiun Regency. The design research method uses qualitative methods in case studies and descriptive, data collection techniques in the form of observation, literature studies, case studies, documentation, questionnaires, and interviews. The Neo Vernacular Architecture Theme approach applied to the shape aspect is expected to be able to combine local culture with the current architectural style. The design of the Pencak Silat Martial Arts Competition and Training Building with the Neo Vernacular architectural theme uses the macro concept of cultural stylization and the micro concept of cultural representation which is expected to represent the formation of the Joglo House and the characteristics of the Pencak silat building. the facade design represents pencak silat techniques/attitudes which apply the form of Sombong cloth attributes as an ornament and uses the colors yellow, green, and brown.

Keywords: Architecture, Neo Vernacular, Pencak Silat Martial Arts, Culture, Madiun Regency

1. Introduction

Art is one part of culture that is admired for its uniqueness and beauty. Art is a work of human art that expresses beauty and is an expression of the soul and culture of its creator. Art is part of culture and a means used to express a sense of beauty from within the human soul, its beauty also has other functions. The variety of arts that exist include music, visual arts, theater arts, literary arts, dance, and martial arts. With the existence of art can express the values of life that exist in society. These values must be preserved as a form of concern for the arts. (Suwandono, 1984).

Madiun is a preservation of pencak silat martial arts, which is one of the riches of martial arts in Indonesia. Forms of preservation such as the existence of various pencak silat organizations that are native to Madiun. Madiun Regency alone has 14 martial arts organizations, starting from the Setia Hati Tunas Muda Winongo Brotherhood, Sehati Brotherhood, Cempaka Putih, Setia Hati Tuhu Tekad, Brotherhood, and Pagar Nusa. Then there are IKS Pro Patria, IKS Kera Sakti, Brotherhood of Single Taste, Brotherhood of Setia Hati Terate, Merpati Putih, OCC Pangastuti, Persinas Asad, Pandan Alas and Tapak Suci Putra Muhammadiyah. Pencak silat in Madiun is a part that is difficult to separate from Madiun, this is a pretty good potential. The aim is to create a new culture and the creation of new tourist destinations by maximizing the resources and potential of silat in Madiun Regency. The Madiun Regency Government together with Forpimda formed a pesilat village not only to eliminate the nuances of the previous pencak silat conflict, but with this pencak silat it can have a high selling value.

Based on an interview with the Regent of Madiun Regency, Mr. H. Ahmad Dawami (7/12/2018), he explained that he would have plans to provide a Joint Silat College Building located in Mejayan, this building will later be occupied by all silat colleges in Madiun Regency. The Regent in his speech said that the martial arts village has extraordinary potential. It is necessary to unite perceptions, the village of fighters in Madiun Regency in addition to uniting between martial arts colleges also improves the economy in Madiun Regency. "We can make the martial arts village a tourist destination and form the students in the martial arts college into someone who has achievements both at national and international levels," he said. Kampung Pesilat knits togetherness and spreads peace. This means that Kampung Pesilat has now become the branding of Madiun Regency. The aim is to create a new culture and create new tourist destinations by maximizing the resources and potential of silat in Madiun Regency. (source: madiunkab.go.id)

From the description above, it can be explained that the problems that occur in Madiun Regency regarding martial arts pencak silat are still friction between organizations of different schools, besides the lack of adequate pencak silat competition facilities in Madiun Regency so that it is minimal as a channel for the organization's achievements. Therefore, the community response of around 76.5% is very enthusiastic about the addition of martial arts martial arts container facilities in Madiun Regency with the theme of Neo Vernacular Architecture. The application of this theme is expected to be able to provide cultural nuances and characteristics of pencak silat martial arts. In addition, it also carries the concept of a Joglo House that is packaged in a more modern way. The pencak silat martial arts building is planned to be built on Jl. Raya Surabaya - Madiun in the Caruban area, Wonoasri District, Madiun Regency as a forum for competition and training facilities as a training and coaching program in which there are sparring exercises in the field of pencak silat martial arts, aiming to improve the quality and quantity of members to face good competition.

2. Theory Review

2.1 Neo Vernacular Architecture

Neo-Vernacular architecture is one of the architectural concepts that originated from the post-modern architectural school. Neo-vernacular architecture is one of the concepts that has a concept that criticizes the concept of modern architecture. Neo-Vernacular architecture is an architecture whose principles consider the rules of regional regulations and local culture in people's lives as well as the harmony between buildings, nature, and the environment. In essence, Neo-Vernacular architecture is a combination of modern buildings with local buildings. (Facilities & Dan, n.d.)

➤ Characteristics of Neo Vernacular Architecture style:

From the statement of Charles Jencks in his book "language of Post-Modern Architecture" it can be described the characteristics of Neo-Vernacular Architecture as follows: (1) always use a roof thatched, (2) roof thatched covers the level of the wall almost to the ground so that more roofs are likened to elements of protection and welcoming than the wall which is described as a defensive element that symbolizes hostility, (3) bricks (in this case is a local construction element), (4) The building is dominated by the use of 19th century bricks Victorian style which is the culture of western architecture, (5) restoring traditional forms that are environmentally friendly with more vertical proportions, (6) unity between the open interior through modern elements with open space outside the building, (7) strong and contrasting colors, and (8) forms applying cultural elements, the environment including the local climate are expressed in physical architectural forms (plan layout, details, structures and ornaments).

➤ Neo Vernacular Architecture style design principles:

There are several principles of Neo-Vernacular architectural design in detail, namely: (1) Direct Relationship, is a creative and adaptive development of local architecture adapted to the values/functions of the current building, (2) Abstract Relationship, includes interpretation into usable building forms through analysis of cultural traditions and architectural heritage, (3) Landscape Relationship, reflects and interprets the environment such as physical conditions including topography and climate, (4) Contemporary Relationship, includes the selection of the use of technology, forms of ideas relevant to the architectural concept program, and (5) Future Relationship, is a consideration of anticipating future conditions.

2.2 Seni Bela Diri Pencak Silat

Madiun Regency is now aggressively declaring itself as Kampung Pesilat. Besides being known for its pecel food, Madiun is also considered a 'warehouse' for warriors. Madiun Regency itself has 14 martial arts schools. Starting from the Setia Hati Tunas Muda Winongo Brotherhood, Sehati Brotherhood, Cempaka Putih, Setia Hati Brotherhood Madiun Regency is now aggressively declaring itself as a Kampung Pesilat. Besides being known for its pecel food, Madiun is also considered a 'warehouse' for warriors. Madiun Regency itself has 14 martial arts schools. Starting from the Setia Hati Tunas Muda Winongo Brotherhood, Sehati Brotherhood, Cempaka Putih, Setia Hati Tuhuh Tekad Brotherhood and Pagar Nusa. Then there are IKS Pro Patria, IKS Kera Sakti, Rasa Tunggal Brotherhood, Setia Hati Terate Brotherhood, Merpati Putih, OCC Pangastuti, Persinas Asad, Pandan Alas and Tapak Suci Putra Muhammadiyah.

The Madiun Regency Government launched Madiun Regency as Kampung Pesilat Indonesia on October 28, 2018. This declaration was initiated directly by the Madiun Regent, Ahmad Dawami. The Madiun Regency Government also provides full support, one of which is by building the Kampung Pesilat Building. The building will later become a gathering place and secretariat for 14 martial arts schools in Madiun Regency. Through the Kampung Pesilat brand, it is hoped that a new culture of pencak silat will be born in Madiun. So that in the future, pencak silat can become a tourism industry with its own charm which is an Indonesian cultural heritage.

➤ The function of pencak silat as a martial art is:

1. The function of pencak silat for art When viewed from an artistic point of view, in pencak silat movements there is harmony and balance between wirama, wirasa, and wiraga, or harmony of rhythm, presentation of techniques, and appreciation.
2. The function of pencak silat for self-defense While viewed from the angle of self-defense, pencak silat uses all parts of the body, from the tips of the fingers, feet to the head using weapons or without using weapons.
3. From an educational perspective, pencak silat provides the ability, skill, and stability to defend and defend oneself against a threat of danger, both from within and without, as well as to ensure harmony with the surrounding nature.

➤ The martial arts arena:

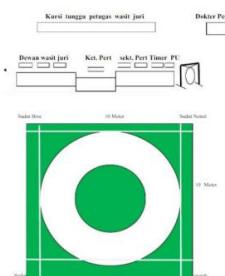


Figure 1. Pencak Silat Field

Source: [Pencak Silat Field: Size, Facilities and Infrastructure \(hermananis.com\)](http://Pencak Silat Field: Size, Facilities and Infrastructure (hermananis.com))

The pencak silat field or inner arena is the basic facilities and infrastructure that must be available with certain standards in a fight. The arena can be on the floor or stage and covered with a mat with a maximum thickness of 5 cm, flat surface and not bouncing and covered with a non-slip base, measuring 10 x 10 meters.

- The Gelanggang field is a square rectangle with a size of 7 x 7 m. The field of action is a circle within the field of the rink. The boundary of the rink and the field of action is made with a line 5 cm wide outward and a contrasting color with the surface of the rink.
- In the center of the field of action, a circle with a centerline of 2 m and a width of 5 cm is made as a dividing line when the match is about to begin. The circle has a straight-line mark on the center line of the circle 5 cm wide. Which is parallel to the side of the square and contrasting in color with the surface of the arena. A pugilist's corner is the space at the corner of the square that faces and is bounded by the circle of the field of action. The other opposite corner is the neutral corner.

3. Methodology

The method used in the object research is a qualitative method in the form of a case study and descriptive. Types and sources of data in this research use (1) primary data sources, to obtain accurate data from the results of interviews, case studies, or the results of filling out questionnaires to explore problems related to issues regarding building facades carried out in the form of field comparative studies, namely: (a) Padepokan Agung Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate, Madiun City, (b) Padepokan Pusat IKS Pi Kera Sakti, Madiun Regency. (2) Secondary data sources, to obtain accurate data on the issue of building exterior facade issues that apply Neo Vernacular Architecture themes from literature comparative studies, namely: (a) Padepokan Persaudaraan Setia Hati Winongo, Madiun City, (b) Espace Meyenne Sports Hall,

Data collection and analysis in this study are (1) Literature Study to obtain data on information / sources of Neo Vernacular Architecture studies, Madiun Regency culture and information about Pencak Silat Martial Arts; (2) Case study to obtain data directly at Padepokan Agung PSHT, Madiun City and IKS Pi Kera Sakti, Madiun Regency, (3) Questionnaire method to obtain data on public enthusiasm for the construction of a martial arts martial arts competition and training building around 76.5% by using neo vernacular architecture themes as the design of the building's exterior facade form, information that 58.8% of people are interested in the construction of a martial arts martial arts building in Madiun Regency which has meeting room facilities, a competition building, a training room, and a field (4) Interviews, observations, and documentation aim to help obtain data directly through sources and strengthen data when observing field comparative studies. Therefore, the final result of the research emphasizes the application of the micro concept of Cultural Representation forms that will be applied to the exterior of the building facade which represents the shape of the pencak silat technique/stance, and the application of the Joglo Limasan roof with a combination of Traditional and Modern styles.

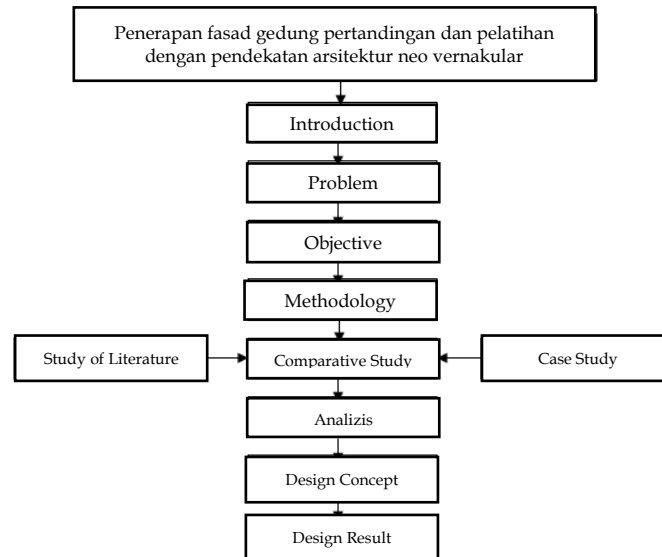


Figure 2. Methodology Flow

4. Discussion

4.1 Location

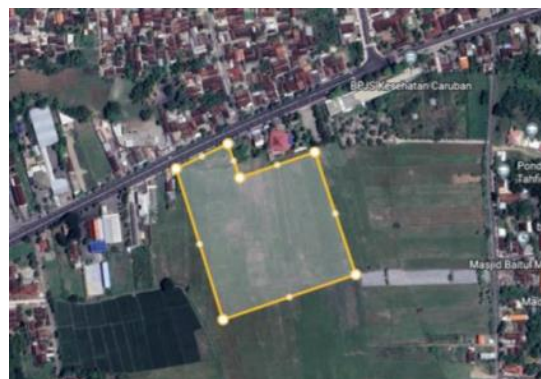







Figure 3. Site location Jl. Raya Surabaya - Madiun
 Source: Google Earth

The location of the Pencak Silat Martial Arts Training and Competition Building site is located on Jl. Raya Surabaya - Madiun, Wonoasri sub-district, Madiun Regency. This site has a land area of 2.90 Ha with surrounding borders, namely: the east is empty land, the west is empty land, the north is Jl. Raya Surabaya - Madiun, and the south is empty land. The selection of the site location is based on a strategic location where it is located in the Wonoasri area of Caruban City, as well as the Wonoasri area as a development center that has a function as a center for government services, arts and cultural tourism so that it is able to become a district and urban scale government center.

4.2 Comparative Study

There are four comparative study objects, namely: (1) Padepokan Agung Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate, Madiun City (Figure 4), (2) Graha Krida Budaya, Madiun City (Figure 5), (3) Padepokan Pusat IKS Pi Kera Sakti, Madiun Regency these two comparative study objects are field comparative studies based on the object and theme of Neo Vernacular Architecture which can be seen in the shape of the facade (Figure 6), (4) Padepokan Pusat Persaudaraan Setia Hati Winongo Tunas Muda is a comparative study based on the object's function as a Pencak Silat Martial Arts building facility (Figure 7), (5) Sports Building Espace Meyenne, France is a comparative study based on the object's function as a sports building facility (Figure 8).

Table 1. Case Study

No.	Object	Appearance	Architectural Style
1.	 <p>Figure 4. The Great Padepokan PSHT Source: Doc. Personal, October 2022</p>	This building applies white paint finishing on the walls, and has several ornaments on the windows and doors.	This building uses the Traditional Architecture style, which can be seen in the entrance area of the building with a pavilion, and can be seen in the shape of the roof of the building.
2.	 <p>Graha Krida Budaya Source: Doc. Personal, October 2022</p>	In this building form, it dominantly uses wood material, and has many ornaments on the soko guru pole, and has decorations that are typical of Javanese Traditional Architecture.	This building uses the form of Traditional Architectural style which is made of full wood.
3.	 <p>Figure 6. IKS Pi Kera Sakti Padepokan Source: Doc. Personal, October 2022</p>	This building uses dominant wood materials, and has ornaments and carvings on the walls and columns, such as flora and fauna ornaments. It has a typical decoration, namely Javanese Traditional decoration.	The building uses a Traditional Architecture style, seen in the appearance of the facade which has many ornaments and carved decorations typical of Javanese Traditional.
4.	 <p>Figure 7. PSHW Padepokan Source: Google Maps</p>	This building uses brick material with cream-colored paint finishing. The appearance of the building form seems monotonous, and there is no typical ornament / decoration in this building.	The building uses the Modern Architecture style.
5.	 <p>Figure 8. Espace Meyenne Sports Hall Source: archdaily</p>	In the form of this building seems modern which applies walls coated with glass facades and textured aluminum plates.	This building uses the Modern Architecture style which is seen in the shape of the building's facade.

The first statement describes a building that uses Traditional Architecture style. The building has white paint finishing on the walls, and several ornaments on the windows and doors. The entrance area of the building has a pavilion, and the shape of the roof of the building is also typical of Traditional Architecture. The building is made of wood material, and has many ornaments on the soko guru pole, and decorations that are typical of Javanese Traditional Architecture. The second statement describes a building that uses Modern Architecture style. The building uses brick material with cream-colored paint finishing. The appearance of the building form seems monotonous, and there is no typical ornament / decoration in this building. The third statement describes a building that uses Modern Architecture style. The building seems modern which applies walls coated with glass facades and textured aluminum plates. The building uses the Modern Architecture style which is seen in the shape of the building's facade.

4.3 Concept and Design Results

1. Concept

In the design of the Pencak Silat Martial Arts Competition and Training Building applying the Neo Vernacular Architecture theme, where the basic concept of this design has several considerations including combining elements of traditional martial arts pencak silat with Javanese culture but packaged more modern, as well as the linkage of Traditional Architecture themes with a combination of Modern Architecture themes. In the design of the building to create a design that applies the concept of Cultural Representation form. The diagram below is the flow of the building design concept:

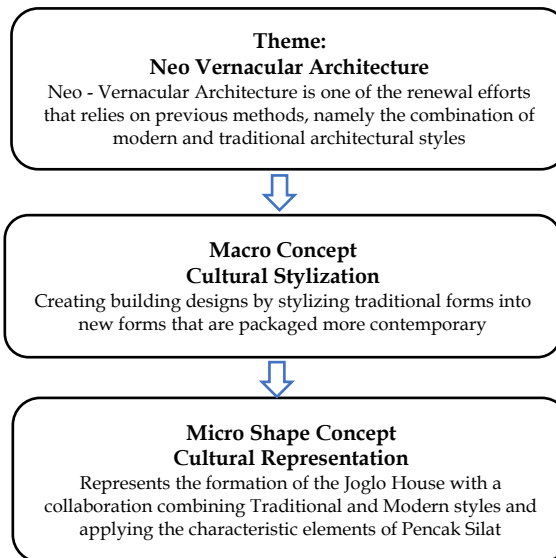


Figure 9. Design Concept Diagram
Source: Doc. Personal

2. Design Results

The Pencak Silat Martial Arts Competition and Training Building applies the concept of the exterior facade, namely Neo Vernacular Architecture, which is an architecture whose principles consider the rules of local regulations and local culture in people's lives as well as harmony between buildings, nature, and the environment. In essence, Neo-Vernacular architecture is a combination of modern buildings with local buildings. (Facility & Dan, n.d.). In the application of the exterior facade form there is a merger of styles between Neo Vernacular and Traditional. Therefore, this building applies the values located on the exterior of the exterior facade of the building by applying a mass change in the form of pencak silat attitudes/techniques, and pencak silat attributes, besides that on the roof applying the roof of the Limasan Joglo House which is able to provide a processed form of display of Madiun's locality culture with a collaboration of combining traditional and modern styles as a form of Javanese Neo Vernacular Architectural characteristics with the addition of four main pillars of soko guru on the exterior of the building.

In the building of the Pencak Silat Martial Arts Competition and Training Building, the concept of Cultural Representation is applied where the application of the form is able to represent the formation of the Joglo House so that it is able to provide a processed form of display of local culture in Madiun Regency with a collaboration of combining traditional and modern architecture without leaving the characteristics of the formation of the Joglo House and elements of pencak silat, and is able to make processed building forms that can be an attraction in itself.



Figure 10. Front View of Site Shape Representation of Building Culture
Source: Doc. Personal



Figure 11. Side View of Site Shape Representation of Building Culture
Source: Doc. Personal



Figure 12: Cultural Representation Form of Building (Left), Training Building (Right)
Source: Doc. Personal

The design of the facade of the Match and Training Building is based on several transformations of the mass form of pencak silat techniques / attitudes which apply the form of sembong cloth attributes as the exterior facade of the building appearance, there is also a mass form of the IPSI logo that blends into the exterior facade brick wall. The color selection of the building facade is based on the IPSI Logo color, namely yellow, green, and brown which is able to give a strong characteristic to Pencak Silat Martial Arts with a combination of Traditional and Modern styles.



Figure 13. Shape Transformation
Source: Doc. Personal

In the building of the Match and Training Building, the use of a Joglo Roof is implemented as an implementation of Javanese Traditional Architecture, namely the Joglo Limasan Roof. The use of this limasan roof is combined into a combination of Traditional and Modern forms so that it looks Neo Vernacular in the building. This building also applies four main pillars of soko guru on the right and left sides of the building exterior as roof support. The application of the four main pillars of the soko guru is a form of implementing the hierarchy of the Joglo House concept which cannot be separated.

5. Conclusion

Madiun is an area that has the largest preservation of Pencak Silat martial arts in East Java. Forms of preservation such as the existence of eleven different pencak silat organizations. But Madiun does not yet have a building facility as a forum for joint matches and training. From the results of this concept, it is expected to be able to provide a form of a Joint Silat College Building with a Match and Training Building facility that uses the concept of Neo Vernacular Architecture. The use of the

concept of Vernacular Architecture on the roof that applies a limasan roof as a form of implementation of Javanese Traditional architecture that combines with the current style, as well as the four main pillars of the soko guru around the exterior of the building. The facade design represents pencak silat techniques / attitudes which apply the form of sembong cloth attributes as ornament and uses the colors yellow, green, and brown which is the color of the IPSI Pencak Silat Logo as a form of representation of Pencak Silat. With this planning, it is hoped that the Games and Training Building will be able to create a new culture and create new tourist destinations by maximizing the resources and potential of silat in Madiun Regency.

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