

The Kaaba, a shrine containing the sacred Black Stone, stands in the center of the Great Mosque of Mecca. During most of the year the Kaaba is covered with an enormous cloth of black brocade – Courtesy of Arab Information Center.

ARSITEKTUR RELIJIUS

PERTEMUAN KETIGA

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD =
PERIODA PEMBENTUKAN

A. ARSITEKTUR ISLAM DALAM PERIODA PEMBENTUKAN

KELAHIRAN ISLAM SECARA SINGKAT

Islam = Agama Islam: Salah satu dari agama-agama global yang ada saat ini dan merupakan agama monoteistik ketiga yang hadir setelah Judaisme dan Kristen, Islam mengakui keduanya. Diperkenalkan pertama kali oleh Nabi Muhammad SAW (570 – 632) di Arab, yang dengan cepat menyebar ke seluruh Mediterania = Daerah laut Tengah selatan dan timur, Afrika, dan Asia selatan, timur, dan tengah. Secara harfiah Islam berarti "to surrender, to submit" = pasrah, berserah diri kepada kehendak Allah SWT, yang merupakan esensi agama Islam.

Mecca = Mekah: Kota tempat kelahiran Nabi Muhammad SAW dan pusat perdagangan terbesar di Arab yang menghubungkan *Byzantine Syria* = Siria Bizantium di utara dan *Yemen* = Yaman di selatan. Suku bangsa *Qureish* = Kuraisj suku terbesar yang tinggal di Mekah terbagi ke dalam 40 klan dengan beragam kekayaan dan status.

Qibla = Kiblat : Menuju Mekah ke tempat ini kaum Muslim harus menghadap pada saat bersembahyang = shallat.

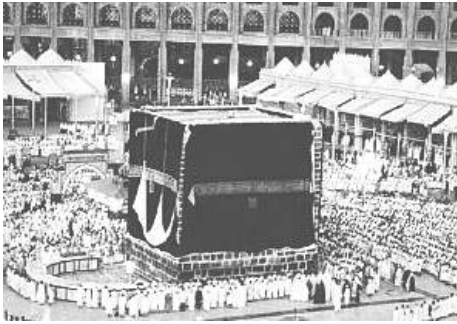
KOTA-KOTA RELIJIUS

Repertoir = kumpulan karya Arsitektur di masa Islam Awal :

- **Mekah:** *The cult and trade center* = Pusat religi dan perdagangan.



Photo Researchers, Inc./Mehmet Biber



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Mecca, Saudi Arabia, The al-Haram Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, holds the holiest shrine of Islam, the Kaaba. As the birthplace of Islam's founder, the Prophet Muhammad, Mecca is considered a holy city. It is a pilgrimage point for Muslims worldwide, who are expected to visit the city at least once if they are able to do so. Toth, Anthony B. "Mecca." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

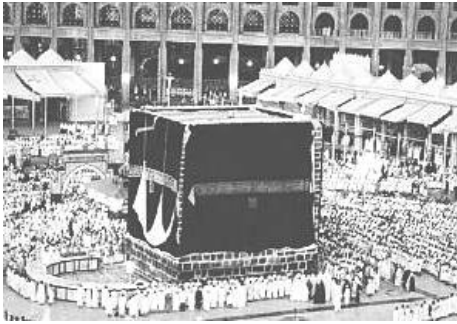
- **Istana-istana Yemen** : Signs of a sophisticated agrarian culture = Tanda-tanda budaya agraria yang cerdas.
- **Kota-kota Arab Utara (Mada`in Salih)** : Kota-kota perdagangan yang menghubungkan utara dan selatan.
- **Petra = City of Rock** : Ibu kota Nabatean = kelompok orang Arab diabadikan pada batu dengan gabungan sensitivitas Hellenistic = hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan kebudayaan Yunani.

Petra, Jordan, The ancient city of Petra, in southern Jordan, was an important trading center from late 400 BC to early AD 200. The Nabataeans, an Arab people, carved the city into rock 2,000 years ago. Shown here is the monastery. Photo Researchers,



Photo Researchers, Inc./Nat and Yanna Brandt

Inc./Nat and Yanna Brandt. "Jordan (country)." Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.



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- **Palmyra:** Kota caravan yang menjadi pusat kekaisaran dengan pengaruh Romawi yang kental.

Palmyra, The ancient city of Palmyra, located in what is now Syria, was a caravan station in the 1st century BC and became a major city-state of the Roman Empire in the 1st century AD. The ruins at Palmyra include the temple of the Sun (or Baal) and an impressive colonnade of



CORBIS-BETTMANN/Charles and Josette Lenars

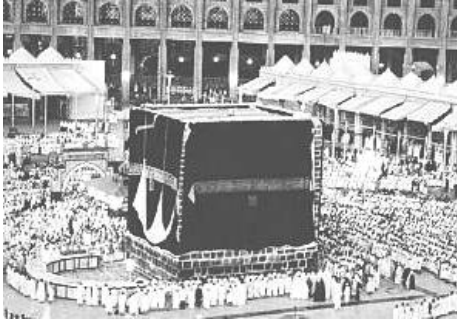
of nearly 1500 Corinthian columns. Shown here the forms of the Great Colonnade stand below Qalaat ibn Maan, a 17th century Arab castle. CORBIS-BETTMANN/Charles and Josette Lenars. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

- **Rusafa (Sergiopolis):** Ibu kota Ghassanids, klien-klien Constantinople.
- **Iwan Kiswa di Ctesiphon:** Tempat kedudukan raja-raja Sassanian, salah satu kekuatan super.
- **Bostra:** Kota Syrian-Roman = Siria-Romawi ibu kota lain dari Ghassanids → ilustrasi perkotaan yang menakjubkan dalam pandangan Nabi Muhammad SAW.

Ancient City of Bosra, The ancient city of Bosra was built in the fertile valley of the Nukru River by Arabians called Nabateans. In the 1st century AD conquering Romans led by Emperor Trajan made Bosra the capital of their Arabian province. The city changed hands several times before falling into decline in the 12th century after being decimated by a



Photo Researchers, Inc./Noboru Komine



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series of earthquakes. Today the remains include wide avenues lined with colonnades, many gates and city walls, several mosques, a cathedral, and the Palace of Trajan. Bosra, situated near the modern village of Buṣrā ash Shām in southern Syria, was designated a World Heritage Site in 1980. Photo Researchers, Inc./Noboru Komine. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

TIPOLOGI FUNGSIONAL STRUKTUR-STRUKTUR RELIJIUS

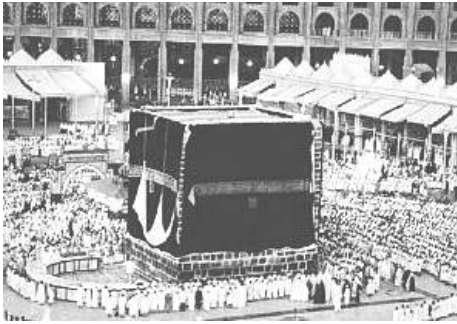
Pada GBPP telah diperkenalkan istilah Functional Typology of Religious Structures = Struktur-struktur Tipologi Fungsional Relijius → Jenis Arsitektur Relijius berdasarkan FUNGSIONYA, yang terdiri atas :

1. **Structures for prayer = Struktur-struktur untuk Kegiatan Berdoa:**
 - *Neighborhood mosque* = Masjid lingkungan → masjid.
 - *Congregational mosque* = Masjid jamaah suatu komunitas → jami atau masjid jami.
 - *Prayer enclosure* = Tempat tertutup untuk shalat → musalla atau namaz-gah.
2. **Structures for religious education = Struktur-struktur untuk pendidikan keagamaan:**
 - Sekolah Al Qur`an untuk anak-anak → kuttab
 - Sekolah Tinggi Agama → madrasa.
3. **Monastic Structures = Struktur-struktur Monastik:**
 - *Monastic fortress* = Benteng monastik → *Ribat*.
 - *Urban Sufi lodge* = Pondok Sufi di urban → *Khanqah and/ or takiyya or tekke*.
 - *Retreat for a Famous Sheikh* = Tempat mengasingkan diri bagi pemimpin terkenal → *zawiyya*.
4. **Memorial Structures = Struktur-struktur Memorial:**
 - Kuburan bagi orang suci = wali atau tempat penghormatan terakhir → *maqam* atau *mazar*.
 - *Memorial of a vision* = memorial bagi masa depan → *mashhad*.
 - *Mausoleum* = kuburan besar dan biasanya indah → *qubba* atau *turba* pada umumnya dilengkapi fungsi-fungsi sosial.
 - *Funerary garden or enclosure* = Taman makam atau makam tertutup → *rawd*.

MASJID

The Liturgical Elements of a Mosque = Elemen-elemen untuk Kegiatan Peribadatan Sebuah Masjid.

1. **Mihrab:** Coakan pada dinding, pada umumnya berupa arched niche = coakan berbentuk busur, pada dinding qiblat → menunjukkan posisi imam yang menghadap ke arah Mekah.

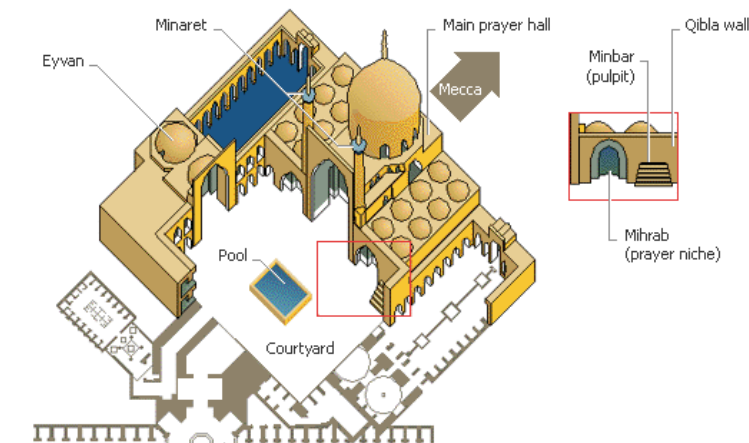


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2. **Minbar:** Bangku tinggi pada umumnya terbuat dari kayu, diletakkan di dekat mihrab, tempat imam berdiri pada saat memberikan khutbah Jum'at atau hari-hari besar.
3. **Minaret:** Sebuah menara langsing dan tinggi, berpenampang bundar atau bujur sangkar dibangun merupakan bagian dari masjid atau di dekat masjid untuk mengumandangkan azan. Setiap masjid bisa memiliki satu, dua, tiga, empat, dan bahkan sampai enam menara.
4. **Ablution Fountain:** Sebuah fitur pada umumnya namun tidak selalu ditemukan pada masjid. Biasanya diletakkan di tengah-tengah halaman masjid disediakan untuk mengambil air wudhlu bagi yang akan shalat.

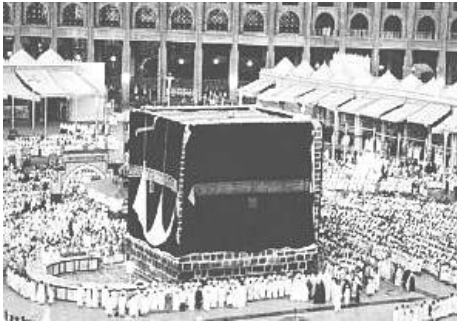
Tata Letak Masjid

Mosques are laid out in accordance with Muslim prayer. They are generally organized around a courtyard, a reminder of the courtyard of Muhammad's house, which served as the first mosque. Muslims pray facing the holy city of Mecca, a direction known as the qibla. **A mihrab**, or prayer niche, indicates the qibla, and the main prayer hall stands on the qibla side. Worshipers, called to prayer by a crier from **the minaret**, may hear a sermon delivered from **the mimbar** near the mihrab. A mosque that has **a vaulted hall**, or **eyvan** on each side of its **courtyard**, as this mosque does, is known as a four-eyvan mosque. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.



Tipologi Formal Masjid :

1. **The Hypostyle Mosque = Hipostyle** → Masjid dengan *prayer hall* yang terbentuk oleh kolom-kolom yang dapat digandakan tanpa batas. Merupakan jenis yang dominan di periode awal Islam.
2. **The Iwan Mosque = Masjid Iwan** → Masjid dengan *prayer hall*nya sebuah atau lebih *iwan*, dapat mencapai 4 *iwans* yang



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mengelilingi sebuah halaman. Merupakan jenis terpopuler pada perioda pertengahan, dan tetap dominan di Iran.

3. **The Central-Dome Mosque** = Masjid dengan *prayer hall* yang didominasi oleh dome terpusat yang dikelilingi semi-domes yang lebih kecil yang diletakkan lebih rendah. Diperkenalkan oleh Ottomans = bangsa Ottoman pada abad 15.

Jama Masjid,

Jama Masjid, also known as the Great Mosque or Friday Mosque, is located in Old Delhi, India. The country's largest mosque, it was constructed under the leadership of Shah Jahan in 1644.



The Image Works/DPA

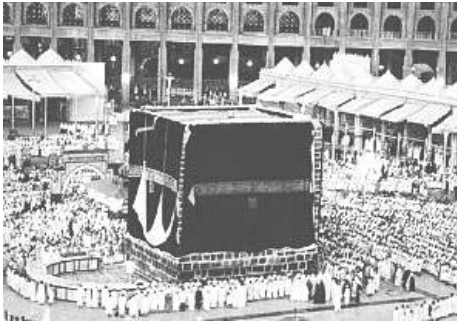
Jahan also created several other famous shrines in India, including the Taj Mahal and the Pearl Mosque in Āgra, India. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

Mosque of Córdoba in Spain,

This mosque in Córdoba, Spain, was begun in AD 786, while the city was the capital of Moorish Spain. Although the mosque became a Christian cathedral after the Roman Catholics of Spain captured Córdoba in 1236, the building retains its Islamic heritage. The mosque features columns that support horseshoe-



Art Resource, NY/Adam Lubroth



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shaped arches decorated with stripes of alternating colors. Layered in two tiers, these distinctly Moorish arches convey a light and airy feeling to the interior of the building. Art Resource, NY/Adam Lubroth. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

Süleymaniye Mosque,

The Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul was built in 1550. The architect, Sinan, based his design on Byzantine churches, in particular the Hagia Sophia. The large central dome above a square opens to smaller spaces vaulted by buttressing half-domes. The four tapering minarets with balconies are characteristic of the architectural style of later Islamic mosques.

Art Resource, NY/Gian Berto Vanni. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation, 2008.

