

# TEORI ARSITEKTUR I GENAP 2017/ 2018

## PERTEMUAN KEEMPAT

### BENTUK, RUANG, DAN SUSUNANNYA

- UNSUR-UNSUR POKOK BESERTA CONTOH-CONTOH PENERAPANNYA
  - UNITY OF THE OPPOSITE BESERTA CONTOH-CONTOH

### ▪ UNSUR-UNSUR POKOK BESERTA CONTOH-CONTOH PENERAPAN

*Point, Point Elements, Two Point, Line, Linear Elements, From Line to Plane, Plane, Plane Elements, Volume, Volumetric Elements.* (Lihat Buku *Form Space and Order*, karya Francis DK Ching)

### ▪ UNITY OF THE OPPOSITE BESERTA CONTOH-CONTOH ARSITEKTUR SEBAGAI PERWUJUDAN RUANG DAN BENTUK



#### RUANG DAN BENTUK

Pengertian ruang secara fungsional adalah suatu kekosongan yang dapat digunakan untuk melakukan berbagai kegiatan (*activities*), baik *movement activities* maupun *non movement activities*. Secara konvensional kita mengenal ruang sebagai sesuatu atau agregat yang terbentuk dari tiga unsur yaitu bidang lantai, bidang dinding, dan bidang langit-langit (secara populer dikatakan sebagai LDLL).



Prinsip Ruang dan Bentuk di atas adalah: THE UNITY OF THE OPPOSITE. Sebagai contoh adalah figure ground di bawah ini.

**Figure and Ground.** Do you see a white vase or the profiles of two faces? The figure-ground relationship in this drawing is ambiguous—the white and grey areas can each be perceived as either the figure (the object we focus on) or as the ground (background). © Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved. **Microsoft® Encarta® 2006.** © 1993-2005 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Gambar-gambar di atas dan di samping kanan merupakan contoh-contoh "unity of the opposite".

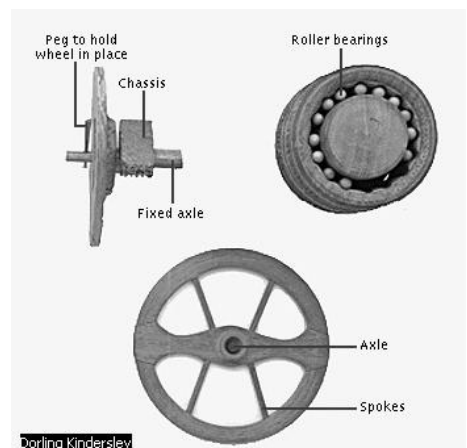
Pengertian filosofis seperti yang dikemukakan oleh Lao Tzu atau Filsuf Cina (550 SM) mengatakan: "Though clay maybe molded into a vase, the essence of the vase is the emptiness within", meskipun tanah liat dapat dibentuk menjadi vas bunga, akan tetapi inti dari vas bunga tersebut adalah kekosongan yang terbentuk. Atau dengan perkataan lain "We make a vessel from a lump of clay; It is the empty space within the vessel that makes it useful".

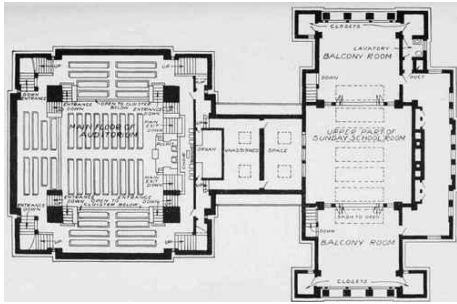


**Neolithic Chinese Jar.** This jar from Gansu in north central China is dated about 2500 bc. It is a very early wheel-thrown piece and features geometric designs in black and reddish-brown on a buff-colored body. This piece may have been used as a burial urn. Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York. **Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2006.** © 1993-2005 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Masih pendapat Lao Tzu, filosofinya adalah Tao atau The Way of Becoming atau dari tiada menjadi ada. Thirty spokes converge upon a single hub; It is on the hole in the center that the purpose of the axle depends.

**Wheel Structures.** Considered one of the most important inventions in history, the wheel is more than 5000 years old and has been crucial to mechanical devices ever since it emerged. The wheels shown here are relatively sophisticated in comparison to the earliest models. In the case of a fixed axle, the wheel is held in place beside the chassis by a small peg and revolves independent of the axle. (This model differs from another standard design, the moving axle, in which the axle is firmly fixed to the wheel and the two components revolve as a unit.) Early forms of roller bearings, devices that help wheels to turn more smoothly, were developed around 100 bc. Wheels were initially solid disks, but gradually evolved into the spoked design, which is both light and strong. Dorling Kindersley. **Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2006.** © 1993-2005 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.





- **Yin and Yang.** According to Chinese philosophy, yin and yang are two opposing and counterbalancing forces in the universe. This symbol represents them. Yin is the dark half and yang the bright half, but neither could exist without the other. © Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved. **Microsoft® Encarta® 2006.** © 1993-2005 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

- We make doors and windows for a room; But it is the empty spaces that make room habitable.
- **Habitat Project.** Habitat is a prefabricated housing complex designed by Israeli-born, Canadian-trained architect Moshe Safdie for Expo '67 in Montréal, Québec. Each of the modules contains a separate apartment, and the modules are stacked and interlocked to give the appearance of organic growth. Leo de Wys, Inc./Vladpans. **Microsoft® Encarta® 2006.** © 1993-2005 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
- Thus while the tangible has advantages; It is the intangible that makes it useful.



Tuhan YME sang pencipta telah menciptakan alam, dan terdapat banyak kekosongan di dalamnya berarti kita telah diberi begitu banyak ruang, akan tetapi ruang seperti apakah yang kita maksudkan? Ruang yang kita maksudkan adalah alam yang sudah dibatasi, yaitu dibatasi oleh



berbagai intensitas atau pamrih manusia. Pamrih seperti apakah, tentunya segala jenis pamrih yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan manusia sebagai pengguna utama arsitektur. Dengan berkembangnya pengertian ruang saat ini kita dapat mengenal Ruang Dalam–Ruang Luar, Ruang Positif–Ruang Negatif, Ruang Statik–Dinamik, Ruang Menerus, dan sebagainya tentunya seluruhnya memiliki keterkaitan dengan bentuk.