Architecture as a beauty of art and culture in Indonesia

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Architecture, Heritage, Art, Culture	Architecture is not only understood as the physical form of buildings, but also as a manifestation of community creativity in responding to cultural and historical values. Architecture is not only understood as the physical form of buildings, but also as a manifestation of community creativity in responding to cultural and historical values. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research results show that architecture in Indonesia is not only a physical structure, but also a three-dimensional expression of human behavior which is reflected in its physical form. Architecture plays a central role in reflecting and shaping human daily life, becoming a visual narrative that represents identity and cultural values. The selection of traditional elements, the use of local materials, and the concept of sustainability are the keys to creating architecture that is not only aesthetic but also celebrates the richness of Indonesian art and culture. With the intelligent integration of these elements, architecture becomes an authentic form of artistic and cultural identity, creating spaces that combine practical function with the beauty and diversity of Indonesia's cultural heritage.
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a country with rich cultural and artistic diversity, has a wealth of architecture that reflects historical heritage and cultural values enriched by ethnic diversity and traditions (Nas & de Vletter, 1999). Architecture as an art form is not only an expression of building functionality, but also a symbol of beauty and cultural identity. Architecture is not only a tool to meet physical space needs, but also a medium that is able to express the essence of art and pass on cultural values from generation to generation (Hidayatun, 2018).

In the last few decades, the development of architecture in Indonesia has experienced significant dynamics along with modernization and globalization (Karyono, 2000). Nevertheless, many architects and building designers still try to accommodate local cultural values in their designs (Hidayatun et al, 2014). Architecture in Indonesia reflects a combination of modern innovation and traditional heritage, creating a unique face that is steeped in the rich history and culture that exists (Muktiono, 2023).

In the introduction to the book "Rethinking Architecture," Neil Leach (1997) details his view that architecture is not just the physical result of building design and construction, but is the product of a way of thinking. This view leads to the understanding that every

architectural work is not only a visual entity, but also a narrative that reflects the thoughts and cultural context of the architect (Mallgrave, 2006)

Leach's statement reflects the complexity in the architectural creative process, where thinking is the main basis for forming a design. This thinking process involves in-depth consideration of cultural context, social values, and aesthetic aspirations (Wilson, 2000). Architects not only design physical structures that fulfill practical functions, but also create spaces that carry messages and meanings related to their thoughts (Wilson, 2000).

Factors embedded in the architectural thinking process include considerations of aesthetics, function, sustainability, and adaptation to contextual changes. Architects must consider how their designs will interact with the surrounding environment, local history, and how the structure will speak to deep cultural identities (Glazer & Lilla, 1997).

Leach also suggests that architecture as a product of a way of thinking opens up space for innovation and experimentation. Encourage architects to explore new ideas and engage in an ever-evolving creative dialogue. By appreciating architecture as the result of a thought process, we can better understand its depth and complexity as an art that combines function and aesthetics in the cultural context that surrounds it (Leach, 1997).

However, not only limited to creating physical structures, architectural thinking also has a significant impact on approaches in various other fields of science. Abdou Maliq Simone (2012) expressed an interesting view that architecture involves possibilities for relationships between humans and things, which are not only stable or technological, but also influence each other, making architecture an entity that is easily influenced.

Simone highlights the complexity of interactions between humans and their environment through an architectural prism. This view emphasizes that architectural thinking not only creates physical forms, but also becomes a catalyst in creating dynamic relationships and mutual influence between humans, buildings and the surrounding environment. In this context, architecture is not only a product, but also a process that continues to move and change over time (Odgers et al., 2006).

The influence of architecture emphasized by Simone shows that its existence is not limited to the physical boundaries of the building structure. On the contrary, architecture makes a real contribution to the way humans interact with space, culture and society. The architectural thinking process opens up opportunities to understand and respond to social, economic and political dynamics that can be reflected in the physical form of the built environment (Hays et al, 2012).

In this way, architecture is not just an end result, but rather a medium that opens up possibilities and challenges limits, creating deep relationships between humans and their built environment. Understanding architectural thinking opens the door to integrating multidisciplinary elements and enriches the dialogue between architecture and other disciplines, creating space for innovation and more holistic thinking (Forty, 2006).

This research aims to explore the role of architecture as an expression of the beauty of art and culture in Indonesia. The main aim is to understand how architecture, as a manifestation of people's creativity, can depict and respond to Indonesia's rich cultural and historical values. By analyzing architectural concepts related to local values, this research

seeks to contribute a deeper understanding of the role of architecture in connecting art and culture, and its impact on developing designs that are more related to Indonesian cultural identity. It is hoped that the benefits of this research can provide guidance for the development of architecture that is more integrated with local values, promotes the beauty of art, and celebrates Indonesian cultural identity in an authentic and sustainable manner.

METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative approach using descriptive methods. In order to collect data, this research involves literature study by referring to relevant previous research (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018). Data collection techniques through literature reviews include searching documents and library materials such as books, scientific journals and supporting research documents. Within the framework of this research, the author critically analyzes previous studies related to the challenges and opportunities of democracy in the digital era and their impact on constitutional law. The data analysis method used is descriptive qualitative, following Milles and Hubberman's interactive model which involves data reduction, data testing or analysis stages, as well as conclusion drawing and verification stages. With this approach, this research aims to explore more deeply the role of architecture as a beautiful art and culture in Indonesia, by linking the findings with relevant concepts in existing literature.

RESULT AN DSCUSSION

Architecture is not merely a physical structure that stands upright, but is a three-dimensional expression of human behavior recorded in its physical form. Here, human behavior can be interpreted as a series of actions and decisions that form meaning, and architecture plays a central role in reflecting and shaping this daily life (Octavia & Prijotomo, 2018). Every architectural design involves a deep understanding of human behavior patterns and the communities that will inhabit and interact with that space. As a platform for human activity, architecture becomes more than just a physical form; it becomes a visual narrative that represents identity and cultural values (Muktiono, 2021).

In this context, architecture also has a strong influence on human behavior patterns. A careful and well-read architectural design is able to shape, direct, and even inspire the behavior patterns of its occupants. Repetitive human activities form a pattern of behavior that is rooted in everyday life, and effective architectural design is able to respond to and support these dynamics. Therefore, successful architecture not only understands existing patterns of behavior, but is also able to create an environment that responds to human needs and aspirations by providing space for creative activities and social interaction.

Within the theoretical framework, architects adopt a cultural functionalism approach, which places humans as the central point and emphasizes the concept that form follows culture. This means that architectural works are not merely design products, but are born from a deep understanding of human behavior patterns, are infused with the realities of human life, and are adapted to the socio-cultural context that surrounds them (Cohen, 2009). In this view, physical environmental conditions such as site, environment, climate

and geographical characteristics are the main elements that shape architecture. In line with this, architecture must be able to accommodate these factors, including the desires, aspirations and requirements of users, as well as taking into account social, cultural, economic, legal, precedent and historical tradition factors (Adiyanto, 2018).

Furthermore, the principles recognized by the architect emphasize the importance of adapting to the context of the place as the main basis for designing architecture. The relationship with the site, climatic conditions and other natural environmental characteristics not only guides the choice of form and function, but also becomes the basis for the construction techniques applied (Dakung, 1983). Furthermore, architecture is articulated through various design elements that serve the program and user needs, while still accommodating the social and cultural values that influence the context of the place (Prijotomo, 1988).

The role of humans as users and the context of the place where architecture is erected are factors that greatly influence the character and quality of the architectural work itself. A deep understanding of the relationship between humans, the environment and culture forms the philosophical basis of the cultural functionalism approach in architecture, which ultimately creates harmonious built spaces that fully combine function, form and cultural values (Pangarsa, 2006).

Culture plays a central role in the architectural design process, being a key element that gives identity and deep meaning to a work. In this context, incorporating cultural elements into architectural design is not just a choice, but a necessity that shapes the essence and characteristics of the building. Culture, which includes the values, traditions and way of life of a society, is the creative basis that inspires every stage of architectural design (Fauzi, 2012).

In the creative design process, cultural elements are carefully processed to create architectural works that not only reflect local identity, but also have deep meaning that is in line with the desired goals and image. The combination of human elements, cultural values, and the context of the place creates a balance that ensures that architecture not only functions practically but also makes a meaningful contribution to the community that inhabits it (Hartanto & Yuuwono, 2020). Therefore, through a creative combination of cultural elements and design processes, architectural works can become a visual narrative that immortalizes the heritage and cultural richness of a region with long-lasting power and meaning.

Thus, it can be acknowledged that architecture cannot be separated from art and culture. An architectural design that considers the local cultural and artistic context not only creates a beautiful physical space, but also becomes the guardian and embodiment of the cultural values held by the community. Through a combination of practical function and aesthetic values that carry cultural content, architecture becomes a living art form, celebrating the beauty and cultural identity that exists in every element and space.

Architecture can be considered as a form of artistic and cultural identity in Indonesia through a number of elements and characteristics that reflect the nation's unique cultural heritage. First, the choice of architectural forms and designs that refer to traditional

Indonesian elements shows an effort to strengthen and imbue local artistic and cultural identity in every building design. Carving motifs, for example, are often taken from traditional carving heritage found in various regions in Indonesia. This motif not only provides a unique aesthetic touch but also carries stories and cultural values contained in every stroke. The choice of carving motifs becomes a kind of visual language that connects architecture with the history and heritage of traditional Indonesian art.

Batik ornaments are also an element that is often integrated into architectural designs as a symbol of beauty and cultural richness. Batik motifs reflect the creativity and refinement of Indonesian folk art. In an architectural context, batik ornaments can be applied to decorative elements, such as walls or windows, thereby imbuing the space with typical Indonesian beauty. Its existence is not just as decoration, but as a manifestation of cultural wealth passed down from generation to generation.

The typical roof shape of a traditional house, such as a joglo roof or shingle roof, is also a characteristic of Indonesian architecture which is often taken into account in modern designs. The integration of these traditional roof shapes gives the building a special identity, creating an easily identifiable visual icon. More than just a structural element, traditional roofs are a symbol of the resilience and beauty of Indonesian vernacular architecture. By combining these traditional elements, the architecture not only creates aesthetically pleasing spaces but also celebrates the richness and diversity of Indonesia's artistic and cultural heritage in every detail . Top of Form

Second, the use of building materials that are in accordance with local traditions is not just a construction choice, but a real manifestation of cultural identity. Bamboo, wood or natural stone, for example, not only provide physical strength to the building structure, but also signify a close connection with the surrounding environment and local built traditions. Bamboo, as a flexible and strong building material, is often applied in various construction and decorative elements. Wood, with the warmth and beauty of its grain, not only creates a natural atmosphere, but also reflects the availability of local resources. Meanwhile, the use of natural stone, with its diversity of colors and textures, provides unique visual characteristics and imbues the building with natural solidity.

Furthermore, the choice of materials that are environmentally friendly and pay attention to sustainability reflects a deep awareness of cultural values that respect nature. By using materials that can be renewed and do not harm the environment, architecture represents a positive contribution to the preservation of the environment and local ecosystem. This understanding of sustainability creates harmony between architecture and nature, recognizing that building materials are not only structural elements, but also elements that empower cultural and ecological sustainability. Thus, the use of building materials related to local traditions is not only a technical decision, but also a concrete step in preserving and respecting Indonesia's cultural identity and natural environment.

Third, the concept of sustainability in architecture plays an important role in creating buildings that are not only ecologically efficient, but also capable of imbuing local cultural identity. By considering adaptation to environmental conditions, architecture can become a concrete manifestation of local wisdom that has been passed down from generation to

generation. The use of environmentally friendly architectural design does not only include technical aspects, but also extends to cultural aspects by integrating traditional elements found in people's daily lives.

Natural ventilation systems, for example, can be integrated into architectural designs to create optimal air circulation and minimize the use of artificial cooling. This not only refers to energy efficiency, but also reflects adaptation to local climate conditions. Using designs that maximize the use of natural light or use of solar energy is also a concrete step in presenting architecture that respects the culture and surrounding environment.

Through the integration of the concept of sustainability, architecture becomes more than just a building, but a living entity that interacts harmoniously with nature and local culture. Designs that combine modern technology with local wisdom create spaces that are not only environmentally friendly but also show cultural identity. By utilizing local wisdom and applying sustainable technology, architecture can become a real representation of the natural beauty and cultural richness that characterizes Indonesia. Thus, architecture that understands and embraces the concept of sustainability creates a built environment that is in line with cultural values and local wisdom, making it an integral part of Indonesia's growing cultural identity.

When an architectural work is able to intelligently combine these elements, the result is a space that not only fulfills a practical function, but also becomes a work of art that authentically reflects the values and beauty of Indonesian culture. The integration of traditional elements, the selection of materials in accordance with local traditions, and the concept of sustainability create a visual and functional harmony that permeates the space. In this context, architecture becomes not only a physical structure, but also a visual narrative that expresses local cultural heritage and aesthetics.

With careful design and full attention to cultural heritage, architecture is transformed into more than just a place to live or work, but becomes a medium that empowers Indonesian cultural values. Every element and detail becomes part of a story that celebrates cultural diversity, creating a strong artistic and cultural identity. In the process, architecture becomes a center for cultural expression that connects the past with the present, and bridges tradition with innovation.

Through architectural designs that understand and respect cultural heritage, these buildings not only create physical space, but also embody the beauty of Indonesian art and culture. In this way, architecture becomes a window that shows the richness of culture, creating spaces that allow dynamic interaction between humans and their environment. Overall, architecture that reflects Indonesia's artistic and cultural identity is a silent witness and empowerer of local values, promoting cultural beauty in every creative dimension.

CONCLUSION

In the domain of architecture, art and culture are not just complementary elements, but are the core that forms the identity and meaning of a work. Principles such as cultural functionalism, where form follows culture, show that humans as users and the context of the place play a central role in forming authentic and meaningful architecture. The

integration of traditional elements, the selection of materials in accordance with local traditions, the concept of sustainability, and adaptation to environmental conditions indicate that architecture cannot be separated from the influence and values of art and culture. The creative process of architectural design involves a deep understanding of human life, cultural values, and environmental context. By including art and culture as main elements, architecture not only creates physical space, but also becomes a strong medium that reflects local identity. Through a careful understanding of cultural heritage, architecture becomes a visual manifestation that celebrates the richness and uniqueness of a region. Thus, architecture that intelligently combines cultural elements not only functions as a practical building, but also becomes a visual narrative that enriches and imbues human life and its environment with strong values and deep meaning.

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