

Diversity of *Angkul-angkul* Forms in Ubud Village, Gianyar - Bali

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Abstract. *Angkul-angkul* is the entrance to the home yard of the Balinese Hindu community. Ubud Village is one of the areas in Ubud District of Gianyar Regency of Bali Province that use *angkul-angkul* as the entrance to the house yard, as a neutralizing negative aura from the outside, and is an implementation of Hindu belief by its community. Generally *angkul-angkul* is used as a way in and out of the occupants of the house and its guests, but along with the progress of culture, the function of *angkul-angkul* develops as the entrance of motorcycle and other functions. The shape of the *angkul-angkul* in this current situation are changes following its function. Based on this research of *angkul-angkul* have a purpose to find out the form of *angkul-angkul* in this era in Ubud Village. The method used is descriptive with the collecting of observation, documentation and literature. The results of the research obtained there are four forms of *angkul-angkul* that are diverse and use various materials found in this era. The diversity of the shape of the *angkul-angkul* is found on the head (roof), body and feet (on the very bottom). The shape of *angkul-angkul* there is no significant changes between one with the other. Some of things that make differentiate is application of material and ornament.

1. Introduction

Angkul-angkul according to the belief of the Balinese Hindu community is the entrance to the house yard. *Angkul-angkul* also can be used for access in and out of the house yard, which is located in the middle of the residential building complex [1]. *Angkul-angkul* is one of the complementary packages of traditional Balinese residences [2]. *Angkul-angkul* is also a very important thing that describes the identity of the owner or the house itself. The embodiment describes homeowners as a society with an upper middle economic level or a society with a lower middle economy. In addition, also as a marker of a society that has castes or ordinary people.

Angkul-angkul has the main function that is as an access in and out of the house yard. On the other hand, without *angkul-angkul* the presence of the house is hard to recognize [3]. The dimensions of each house also adjust to the body size of the owner of the house and will be different from the *angkul-angkul* in other community houses. Dimensions of the *angkul-angkul* that use the size of the owner's body are found in the stairs, the width of the door and the height of the door [4]. As time goes by, the application of *angkul-angkul* as the entrance of the house still exists. In some areas in Bali there are still those who use *angkul-angkul* as an entrance, such as *Penglipuran Village, Tenganan*

Village and some areas in Bali. There are some areas that still use *angkul-angkul* as an entrance, one of them is Ubud Village. In Ubud Village, the community still use *angkul-angkul* as an entrance, but not only function as access in and out of humans only. *Angkul-angkul* in this age is also used as access in and out of motor vehicles [5]. *Angkul-angkul* has changes, both from form, material, dimensions and function. The dimensions and architectural forms of *angkul-angkul* are also designed according to the needs of homeowners and the development the times [6]. Traditional Balinese architecture is the embodiment of space to accommodate the activities of human life through the repetition of forms from one generation to the next with little or no change based on the norms and potential of the natural environment. [7]

As the change in the function of the *angkul-angkul*, the dimensions of the *angkul-angkul* it is also change. Because the changes of function also affects the diversity of *angkul-angkul* forms in Ubud Village. So in Ubud Village there are some varieties of *angkul-angkul* models. Based on the analysis of the problem above, this study aims to examine various kinds of *angkul-angkul* which are influenced by dimensions, materials and ornaments. As considerations in designing traditional Bali architecture in academic or practices

This research is important to provide a new experience to the community regarding *angkul-angkul* as access in and out of the yard. This research ultimately resulted in the diversity of *angkul-angkul* forms in Ubud Village in terms of dimensions, materials and ornaments. This research uses a descriptive method. This method will describe and interpret objects according to what they are and it is natural. The purpose of this research is to find out the diversity of *angkul-angkul* forms in Ubud Village.

2. Method

The method that will be used in this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method is research that examines a phenomenon or reality that occurs naturally and describes or interprets objects according to what they are and it is natural [8]. Data in this research will be obtained from conducting observation, documentation and literature. Observations were made to observe the differences forms of *angkul-angkul* in Ubud Village, in September 2021. The object in this study is *angkul-angkul* in Ubud Village.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Angkul-angkul

Angkul-angkul is the main entrance to the traditional Balinese home yard. *Angkul-angkul* in traditional Balinese houses are generally closed with doors or with *aling-aling*. It aims to avoid direct access to the home yard or destination [9]. According to previous research [1] it is mentioned that *aling-aling* not only serves as a gate, but is also *sekala* and *niskala* protector belief by Hindu. Beside of that, according to an architecture point of view and art, this *Angkul-angkul* building is inseparable from the concept of *Tri angga*. Just like other traditional Balinese building forms, *Angkul-angkul* building also uses the concept of *Tri angga*, which has three parts, including [1] :

a. Head Section

The head on the *Angkul-angkul* is symbolized by the roof. The roof can be made of dried coconut leaves, roof-tiles, *ambengan*, *paras* stone, or from finished cement molds.

b. Body Parts

The body part of the *Angkul-angkul* is symbolized by a wall or *lengen*. These body parts can be made of lumps of soil, *paras* stone, brick, or finished cement mold.

c. Leg Section

The foot on the *Angkul-angkul* symbolized by a foothold at the bottom or steps. The legs can be made of lumps of soil, red brick, *paras* stone, or cement mold.

In the making process of *Angkul-angkul*, in addition to using the concept of *Tri angga*, also use the concept or rules of *Asta kosala kosali*. According to previous research [10] explained that *Asta*

kosala kosali is a way of arranging land for residences and places of worship, including rules regarding shape, size, length, width, height and *pepalih*. *Asta kosala kosali* is the wisdom of the Hindu community, especially in Bali, which is a rule regarding the ordinances, layout of buildings for every sacred building and residence in Bali.

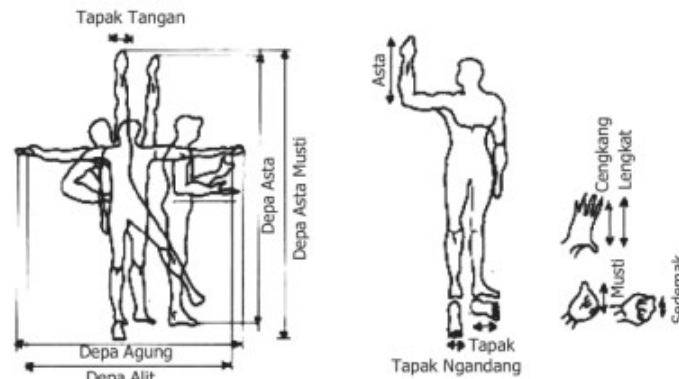





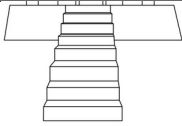



Figure 1. Size According to *Asta kosala kosali*
Adopted from Adhika (1994)

According to the previous research [11] the proportion of *angkul-angkul* in accordance to *asta kosala kosali* has begun to be abandoned. The dimensions of the *angkul-angkul* that are widened and heightened make the shape of the *angkul-angkul* disproportionate. As times goes by, now change after change is slowly for the sake of slowly, but does not reduce the presence of *Angkul-angkul* in traditional Balinese houses. According to previous one research [12] mentioned that the realization of the architectural design of *Angkul-angkul* in Balinese houses have some changes, because the mount of economic level of the community or the development of *angkul-angkul* architectural trends, both in terms of shape and in terms of finishing materials.

3.2 Analysis of *Angkul-angkul* Form in Ubud Village, Ubud Subdistrict, Gianyar Regency

Table 1. Analysis of *Angkul-angkul* Form in Ubud Village

<i>Angkul-angkul</i>	Head	Body	Leg
<p>Type 1</p>  <p>Figure 2. <i>Angkul-angkul</i> type 1 Source : Personal</p>	  <p>The form of the head of this <i>angkul-angkul</i> uses the shape of <i>limas</i> with additional ornaments at the top in the form of <i>karang bentala</i> ornaments</p>	  <p>The body shape of these <i>angkul-angkul</i> there are <i>lelengen</i> that directly blend</p>	  <p>The foot part of this <i>angkul</i> consists of 7 steps of stairs, it is</p>

and at the bottom corner there are ornaments with the basic form of *ikut celedu*.

The material used is a *paras* stone with a combination of red brick. The material is a local material that is widely found around the location, that characterizing the characteristics of the area.

The dimensions of the roof are already proportional to the body and legs.

with the *gripping wall*. In the middle there is a door as an entry and exit. The shape of the *lelengen* and the door seems simple without any additional ornaments or carvings.

The material used in *lelengen* is more dominant red brick with little mixing with balinese stone. For the door using wood material.

The dimensions of the *lelengen* are already proportional to other parts of the *angkul-angkul*. The dimensions of the entrance range from 80-100 cm with heights ranging from 180-210 cm.

in accordance with the rules in building *kori*.

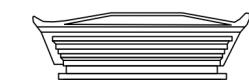
The material used is a black brush stone and white on the edge of the stairs.

The width of the stairs ranges from 90-100cm with the height of each rung about 20cm.

Type 2

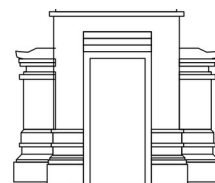


Figure 3. *Angkul-angkul type 2*
Source : Personal

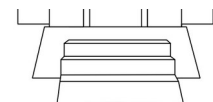


The head of this *angkul* uses the shape of a *limas*. There is an ornament *ikut celedu* at the bottom corner of the roof using only the basic shape.

The material used for this part of the roof is cement polish. Because it is consumed



The body part of this *angkul-angkul* consists of *lelengen* on the left and



The legs of this *angkul-angkul* consist of 4 steps of stairs, which is in accordance with the arrangement in building *kori*. There are no ornaments on the legs of this *angkul*.

by age, so the color of the cement polish becomes black.

The dimensions of this roof are quite proportional to other parts of this *angkul-angkul*, but it looks simpler because there are no ornaments.

right, and there is a door as an entrance in the middle. There are no ornaments that stand out on the body part of this *angkul-angkul*.

The material used on the body part of this *angkul-angkul* is red brick, where red brick is widely found around the area. In the middle there is a door with wood material.

The material used on the feet is cement with polish finish.

The dimensions of these *angkul-angkul* legs consist of a width that ranges about 100 cm with the height of each staircase about 20 cm.

The dimensions of this *angkul-angkul* body on the *lelengen* look less proportional because of its considerable distance from the overall height of the *angkul-angkul*. The door of this *angkul-angkul* looks wider than the other *angkuls*, with widths ranging from 90-100 cm.

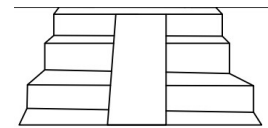
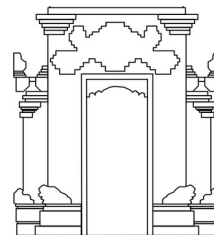
Type 3



Figure 4. *Angkul-angkul type 3*



The roof on the *angkul-angkul* is in the form of *limas* with additional ornamental tones at the bottom corner, and there is a *karang bentala*



The legs of this *angkul-angkul* paa consist of 3 steps of stairs and there is a ramp in the middle. There is no ornament on the legs of this *angkul*.

Source : Personal

ornament in the middle of the roof.

The material used on the roof of this *angkul-angkul* is a red brick with a stone coating finish. Red brick is a local material that is widely found around the area.

The dimensions of this part of the roof are proportional so that it corresponds to other parts of this *angkul-angkul*. With the addition of several ornaments on the roof makes these *angkul-angkul* seem more complex.



The body part of this *angkul-angkul* consists of *lengen* and entrance. On the *lengen* there are some simple ornaments on the top. At the entrance there is also a carved ornament on the sill, and an ornament of the basic shape of the lotus flower at the top of the entrance.

The material used on the body part of the *angkul-angkul* is the same as the roof, which uses fine red brick with stone finishing coating.

The *lengen* dimensions of these *angkuls* look less proportional because of their smaller shape than the rest of the *angkul-angkul*. The door on these *angkuls* has a width of about 90-100 cm with a height ranging from 190-210 cm.

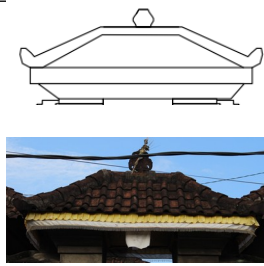
The material used on the legs of the *angkul-angkul* is a brush stone material with black and white color on the edge of the steps of the stairs, as well as on the ramp.

The dimensions of this leg of the *angkul* with a width ranging from 90-110cm with the height of each rung about 20cm. Ramp on these *angkul-angkul* has a width of about 30cm with a fairly steep slope angle, seen from the shortness of the ramp track.

Type 4



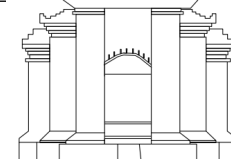
Figure 5. Angkul-angkul type 4
Source : Personal



The roof on these *angkul-angkul* uses the shape of *limas*, just like other models. There are *karang bentala* ornaments on the middle of the roof. There are no other ornaments on the roof of the *angkul-angkul*.

The material used on the roof of the *angkul-angkul* is ground tile, where the material is not local material found around the location.

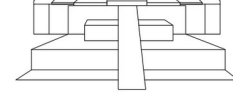
The dimensions on the roof of the *angkul-angkul* are proportional to other parts of the *angkul-angkul*.



The body parts on these *angkul-angkul* there are *lelengen* and entrance. The *lelengen* and entrance are not prominent ornaments. There is only a basic shape of the boxes at the top of the *lelengen*.

The material used on the body of the *angkul-angkul* cement polish and red brick on the most edge of the *lelengen*. The entrance uses iron material and is painted in dark brown.

The dimensions of the *lelengen* part are quite proportional to the rest of the part. For the dimensions of the entrance has a width ranging from 80-100 cm.



The legs on this *angkul-angkul* there are three steps of stairs and there is a ramp in the middle. There are no ornaments on the legs of the *angkul-angkul*.

The material used on the legs of the *angkul-angkul* is cement with a rough stucco finish.

The size of the width of the stairs of these *angkuls* varies, because it has an expanding shape. Ranges from 100-180cm. with the height of each step of the stairs about 20-23cm. The ramp section has a width of about 30-40cm with a fairly steep degree of slope.

Angkul-angkul in Ubud Village still uses *Tri Angga* concept, which is the building consists of the head, body and legs. The shape of the head of each *angkul-angkul* there is no significant difference, as well as the body parts. The most important difference is the use of ornaments. Not all *angkul-angkul* use ornaments on part of *angkul-angkul* like head, body and legs. The most ornament that use is *karang bentala* ornament. Brick red and *paras* stone is the most dominant material uses in *angkul-angkul*. Some dominant change is in the legs part, that is addition of

ramps as an access. Beside that, there is no significant change in shape. Concept of *Asta Kosala Kosali* is no longer used in the process making of *angkul-angkul* because it adapts to the owner houses.

4. Conclusion

Seen from the shape of *angkul-angkul* in Ubud apparently there is no significant changes between one *angkul-angkul* with the other. It can be seen from the shape of the head, body, and leg which is not too different with the other *angkul-angkul*. Some of things that make *angkul-angkul* differentiate between the other is application of material and ornament in *angkul-angkul*. It happens because progression of contemporer architecture more likely than before. The function of the *angkul-angkul* already exists that begins to change. With the change in the function of the *angkul-angkul*, its shape and dimensions also undergo changes. It no longer uses the body size of the owner that is in accordance with the concept of *asta kosala kosali*, but adjusts to the needs of the homeowner. The development of these *angkul-angkul* can occur due to the influence of the economic condition of the population that is increasingly improving, where Ubud is one of the popular tourist destinations in Bali.

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