Tectonics in Architecture of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing House: The Impact on the Growth of Space Area

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Abstract

This research was initiated by an interest in vernacular architecture, which adapts to fit the changing demands of its inhabitants. Cultural variations and differing population demands can cause spatial planning patterns to vary even within a province or between nearby places. Tectonic formations are produced by the growth of vernacular houses. In addition to understanding the distinctive tectonic structures through the connections of elements in the expanded spaces, this study attempts to identify and classify the spatial arrangement patterns in the vernacular houses of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing. Tanean Lanjhang and Osing buildings are examples of vernacular architecture known as "grow houses," which have horizontal expansion as their principal growth criterion. The two kinds of houses, however, expand in different directions. This research uses qualitative techniques, such as literature reviews on Osing houses and on-site observations of Tanean Lanjhang houses. The results show that the Tanean Lanjhang houses show three orientations of spatial arrangement patterns: expansion in the middle, forward, and backward areas. Osing houses, on the other hand, extend from front to back. Both types of houses have connections built with or without gutters, despite the variations in the connections between each of the elements within them.

Keywords: growing house; Osing; Tanean Lanjhang; tectonics in architecture; vernacular.

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INTRODUCTION

The yearly intensification of urbanization poses substantial obstacles to the building of housing, including restricted land availability and limited budgets (Agusniansyah & Widiastuti, 2016). In addition, changes in family sizes and lifestyles need modifications to the amount of space needed as well as the way that dwelling’s function (Raihan & Sulthan, 2020). As a result, homes frequently differ from their initial designs (Agusniansyah & Widiastuti, 2016). The concept of the evolving house emerges as a solution to accommodate diverse resident needs, rooted in vernacular architecture.

The needs and customs of the people who live there influence the evolution of vernacular architecture, which helps them to survive in their natural environments (Kusdiwanggo, 2018). This illustrates how dynamic and always adapting vernacular architecture is to changes. Extending already-existing structures also referred to as "growing houses," is a popular adaptation to accommodate rising space demands. With this method, homes can grow from a small area gradually without making significant changes to the initial design. Depending on spatial constraints, houses may expand horizontally, towards sides, front, and back, or vertically by adding floors (Agusniansyah & Widiastuti, 2016). Although vernacular architecture addresses similar problems, different regions have different traditions and socio-cultural contexts, hence their approaches differ (Mentayani, 2012).

A building's tectonic aspect indicates a community's unique approach to problem-solving with resources and methods that are specific to that culture. According to Kenneth Frampton, tectonics is the creative manifestation of structure that goes beyond simple utility by combining technical know-how and creative flare (Frampton, 2001). By using indigenous resources, it respects the environment and incorporates customs from the local cultural community (Frampton, 2001). Frampton states that the object, details, joints, material, construction, structure, and interaction are
all important tectonic variables that must be considered to build a coherent architectural language (Al-Alwan & Mahmood, 2020). The deliberate integration of these components gives spatial creations meaning, which is also known as the Poetic of Construction (Frampton, 2001).

A building’s tectonic element shows how distinctive a community is in problem-solving with resources and methods that are specific to the area. Tectonics is the creative expression of construction, combining technical know-how with artistic abilities to produce something that goes beyond a simple, useful structure. (Frampton, 2001). The elements found in the environment and the customs of the local people are the sources of tectonics. Respecting the natural resource’s locality is another aspect of tectonics. (Frampton, 2001). Spatial order involves psychological, social, and cultural aspects and plays a crucial role in the complex interaction between humans and their physical surroundings (Mentayani, 2012). Object, details, joint, material, construction, structure, interaction, and Frampton’s division of tectonic factors into seven important components (Al-Alwan & Mahmood, 2020). Each is essential to creating an integrated architectural language. Understanding the more intricate aspects of joint building is necessary to embody correct construction. Understanding the properties of the material being used is necessary to choose the right kind of connection between building elements. Joints between well-planned components will create a structural system that works. The careful blending of these elements gives meaning to spatial creations; this process is known as the Poetic of Construction (Frampton, 2001).

This study focuses on tectonic factors, specifically details, joints, and structures, by comparing the expansion of space in Osing vernacular houses in Banyuwangi and Tanean Lanjhang vernacular houses in Madura. These architectural examples were selected for their analogous efforts in expanding space to meet familial needs. For instance, the original spatial arrangement of Tanean Lanjhang houses measured approximately 6.16 m x 7.61 m, comprising an amper (front porch) and romah (bedroom) (Figure 1). As space requirements evolved, the spatial layout of Tanean Lanjhang houses expanded horizontally in multiple directions, forward, backward, and sideways, as classified.

The four primary spatial components of Tanean Lanjhang are the tanean (gathering yard) and the following: romah (home), langgar/kobung (house of worship), kandhang (cage), and dapor (kitchen) (Salamet, 2022). The bangsal type and the pegun type are the two forms of traditional Tanean Lanjhang houses, distinguished by where the major columns are located (Tulistyantoro, 2005). The bangsal variety has decapitated ends and a nok ridge that resembles a dragon tail or horn, giving it an appearance similar to a Javanese Joglo. Its four principal columns are arranged in a square shape in the center. The pegun type, on the other hand, has four columns arranged in a rectangular pattern close to the walls, like a pyramid with ridges at the front and back (see Figure 2) (Tulistyantoro, 2005).

The three primary areas of an Osing house’s spatial layout are the bale, jrumah, and pawon. Furthermore, certain homes have additional spaces like the ampok (side terraces) and amper (front terrace) (see Figure 3; Noor et
Osing houses can be arranged in three different ways, as shown in Figure 4, depending on space needs. These three forms of Osing houses are cerocogan, baresan, and tikel balung (Maharani et al., 2021). A cerocogan type can be expanded by one rab to become a baresan or by two rabs to become a tikel balung, depending on the requirement for more room (Putrawan et al., 2021). Whether it's a cerocogan, baresan, or tikel balung, all Osing houses have the three functions of pawon, bale, and jrumah. Nevertheless, because of their small size and frequent combination with other two types, cerocogan houses are becoming increasingly uncommon (Noor et al., 2021). There are several ways to mix cerocogan, baresan, and tikel balung (Putrawan et al., 2021); however, the most complete model combines all three categories (see Figure 5) (Wijaya & Purwanto, 2017).

There are historical, cultural, social, and environmental differences between the Tanean Lanjhang and Osing communities. But even now, their vernacular houses' tectonics continue to exist (Putrawan et al., 2021; Salamet, 2022). The 2022 publication, "Ethnomathematics Study: Cultural Values and Geometric Concepts in the Traditional 'Tanean Lanjhang' House in Madura - Indonesia," is one example of recent research on Tanean Lanjhang houses (Sari et al., 2022). This study does not consider tectonic architecture in favor of concentrating on Tanean Lanjhang's geometry to show how beneficial it is for learning mathematics. "Tipologi Elemen Arsitektur Rumah Bangsal di Desa Larangan Luar Pamekasan Madura," which was published in 2016, is another pertinent study (Asmarani et al., 2016). This research identifies and analyzes the typology of traditional architectural elements of bangsal houses in Pamekasan, Larangan Luar Village, Madura. It studies variations in bangsal house architecture but only concentrates exclusively on the bangsal type of Tanean Lanjhang houses. Other types, like the pegun type, show spatial development as well. As a result, this study has two objectives: the first is to identify and classify the spatial patterns that develop in Tanean Lanjhang and Osing's vernacular house. The second goal is to find distinct tectonic connections caused by space growth.

METHODS

This study used qualitative approaches, such as literature reviews and field observation. A framework for examining the architecture of Osing and Tanean Lanjhang houses was created by compiling secondary material from sources like journals, articles, and maps. Data collection on the vernacular houses of Tanean Lanjhang in Budagan
1, Larangan Luar District, Pamekasan, Madura, and Osing in Kedaleman, Kemiren District, Banyuwangi was the first step in the research procedure (see Figure 6). Field observations were done at Budagan 1, Larangan Luar Village, Pamekasan, Madura. These observations included documentation, measurements, and interviews to identify the purposes of spaces and the names of building elements. Finding the houses' structural components, their connections, and the tectonics of the construction were the main priorities. For additional observation, the researchers intentionally selected houses with various kinds of additions (see Figure 7). Meanwhile, in Osing House, observations were done using google map’s street view and photosphere. In order to identify different additions and tectonic details in the architectural elements of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing homes, the analysis included processing the data that was already available. The pattern of space extension and the specifics of the connections in Tanean Lanjhang and Osing houses were then identified by comparing the two types (refer to Figure 8).

Fig. 6. Research Location
(Source: modified from Google Map)

Fig. 7. Observed Sample House; (a) House of Case 1 (Double pegun type with additional terrace), (b) House of Case 2 (Double bangsal type with additional terrace and kitchen), (c) House of Case 3 (Double bangsal type with additional kitchen & cowshed)
(Source: author)

Fig. 8. Research Steps
(Source: author)
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Both types of houses experience horizontal expansion, according to field observations on Tanean Lanjhang houses in Pamekasan Larangan Luar Village and the literature study on Osing houses in Kemiren Village Banyuwangi. However, the directions of development differ between them. Three categories of space expansion are distinguished in Tanean Lanjhang: (1) Middle Area Expansion: This refers to the expansion of the front terrace and the long-longan area as a result of the merger of two bangsal houses (see Table 1, House 1). (2) Middle and Back Area Expansion: This involves integrating kitchen features into the current house (see Table 1, House 3). (3) Expansion in the Middle, Forward, and Backward Directions: This involves growth in all three directions at the same time (see Table 1, House 2).

Table 1. Stages of Adding Tanean Lanjhang Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form that occurs due to increasing space</th>
<th>Pegun Type</th>
<th>Bangsal Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: author

Tanean Lanjhang’s direction of space expansion is repetitive in all three houses. At first, more space is added in the center to fill in the gaps between the existing structures. This space is frequently used for a family room, bedroom, or storage area. The room then opens up to the front, where the terrace is usually utilized as a gathering place or a place to relax. Lastly, additional space is built at the back, typically for cooking areas and barns/cowsheds (see Figure 9). The Tanean Lanjhang complex’s existing buildings’ spatial functions are being transferred, resulting in the need for more space, especially at the back of the home. For instance, the second and third examples include additions at the back, whereas the first case does not have any. The reason for the differences is that the Tanean Lanjhang complex in the first example still has all its buildings, kobhung, dapor, kandhang, and romah, complete and active. In other situations, the Tanean Lanjhang complex is lacking in some functions, resulting in their addition to the house. Kinship connections and the need for additional room in the home as a result of one of the Tanean's functions being lost have an impact on the addition of space.

![Diagram](image7.png)

**Fig. 9.** Space Addition Pattern of the house case 1, 2, 3 in Tanean Lanjhang  
(Source: author)
The pattern of space increase in the Tanean Lanjhang home is always from the front (amper) to the back (pawon). However, in the Osing house, the amount of space added depends on the residents’ lifestyle, number, and kind of activity (see Figure 10). The Osing tribe has a linear settlement pattern made up of pawon, jrumah, and bale, which are functions that proceed from front to back and are created from symmetrical and parallel spatial patterns (Noor et al., 2021). Consequently, Figure 11 illustrates the Osing house's pattern of space increase.

![Fig. 10. Stages of Adding Osing House Space (Source: author, Google Map)](image)

With a tikel balung roof style, the existing house operates as a bale (living room). Following it, there was a back extension with the same tikel balung roof that included a bale and njerumah (private family room). There's also an additional extension in the back that makes use of a cerocogan roof, used as a pawon (kitchen). In this particular Osing house, the ampok area acts as an enclosed space adjacent to the main room, increasing the total area of the building. Unlike in other Osing houses, where ampok is usually not a separate room, it adds to functional expansion rather than creating completely new functions. These additions to the Osing house were caused by the need for more space and the accommodation of additional family members.

![Fig. 11. Space Addition Pattern in Osing House (Source: author)](image)

Tectonics: Detail of Connections

**Tanean Lanjhang**

The traditional houses of Tanean Lanjhang have a connection between their old and modern room roofs. In the case of House 1, pegun type, connections occur between the two roofs of the long-longan room (between two sleeping areas) and on the terrace roof. A petalengan, or gutter, with two reng on either side is placed in the middle of the long-longan room at the connection of the two roofs to stop leaks (see Figure 12, detail 1a). With the genuri and penggeber positioned on the wall (see Figure 12, detail 1b), which support the overhang of these roofs, the wall in this house functions as a load-bearing wall. This part of structure is well-constructed and exposed to showcase/ highlight the building process.

The new asbestos roof, supported by rounded sukurade poles and columns, replaces the building’s old clay tile roof on the terrace. The spacing between reng and osok placement varies as a result; on tile roofs, the spacing is less than on asbestos roofs (see Figure 12, detail 2). Choosing to use asbestos for roofing may depend in part on installation ease and cost. To enable a smooth transition between the two roofs, the new terrace roof overlaps beneath the old roof. One side of the sukurade, which is made of round iron pipes, needs to be cut and attached to the tade in order to be connected securely.

The types of bangsal in House 2 are connected by the roof of the current building with the terrace, by additional space at the back, and by the intersection of two roofs in the long-longan room. The pattern of roof construction and
expansion is identical to that of House 1 at the connection of the existing roof and the terrace extension (see Figure 13, detail 1). There are variations in the application and relationship between the tade and the sukurade. The sukurade used in House 2 is bigger in diameter than the ones used at House 1. The difference is due to House 2's bigger span and spacing between columns as opposed to House 1's usage of larger-dimension columns at the terrace's end.

The sukurade's installation is another difference. The diameter of the huge sukurade is greater than that of the tade's surface. As a result, to support and lock the tade during installation, a hole must be pierced through the sukurade. To increase rigidity, the tade is then fastened with nails. The expansion at the back of the home has an additional roof that overlaps the current roof where it meets the existing one to ensure a more organized meeting between the two and to avoid leaks from rain. This is clear from the extra roof structure that supports the extra aler on the pleser and the osok above it on the existing wall. This suggests that the new roof is supported by an existing (old) frame (see Figure 13, detail 2).

Fig. 12. House 1 Connection Details (Source: author)

Fig. 13. House 2 Connection Details (Source: author)
House 3's case differs significantly from the previous two. The terrace is not expanded in this house, as seen by the width, which is achieved with a single-column module. The back of the house has a large extension, though. The pleser portion of the wall is supported by a wooden structure on the roof at the back (see Figure 14, detail 1). The main distinction between this and the back addition in House 2 (see Figure 13, detail 2) is the type of roofing material chosen. Clay is the new roofing material added to House 3, matching the roof's current composition.

The type of bangsal in House 3 has a special relationship that is uncommon in other houses. The connection is made between the addition of a trompesan-style roof over the kitchen and cowshed and the main roof extension (see Figure 14, detail 2). Thin bamboo tades and sukurades made from small-dimensional bamboo support the connection. Because there is additional support for the structure on both the left and right sides of the connection, this is possible. The low distance between the floor and the roof structure is probably the reason for the usage of thin beam components. On a bamboo tade, the osok from the trompesan roof and the current roof overhang converge and are nailed together. There is a petalengan with two reng on either side above the osok arrangement. Although both connect two sides of a sloping roof, this form of connection is very different from the one above the long-longan area. At the long-longan roof connection, the osok does not meet and instead halt at the reng flanking the petalengan.

Even though it does not seem like this meeting was scheduled in advance, this arrangement organizes the look of the osok. On the other hand, the reng meet and are situated below the petalengan at this point of connection.

Four different types of tectonics are present at the connection details, based on three cases in Tanean Lanjhang: The first form, which uses petalengan supported by genuri, is located at the meeting point of the roof above the long longan. The second kind is located where the reng of the two overlapping roofs is connected and the petalengan is supported by tade, at the meeting point of the trompesan-type roof and the sloping roof extension. The third kind is seen in the terrace area, where two metal roofs overlap each other without the need for a talang, with the new roof sitting beneath the old. The fourth variety is positioned in the rear of the home, where the newly installed roof structure is situated and rests against the wall beneath the existing roof.

Osing House

In Osing buildings, the transition between the new and old roofs is connected by an unusual gutter at the intersection of the three roofs, which is formed of an iron plate in the shape of a U (see Figure 15 detail 1). This gutter's unique shape ensures that its incline fits with the nearby roofs by matching the form and slope of the roofs. Installing the iron plate gutters at various angles allows them to connect perfectly and stop leaks. To protect the building from potential damage, the three gutters that are nearest to the edge of the roof are additionally reinforced to withstand the weight of rainfall.

A similar model is used when connecting two roofs, either tikel balung roof to tikel balung roof or tikel balung roof to cercocogan (see Figure 15 detail 2). Here, the iron plates serve as gutters, held in place with nails and flanked by reng. The building technique and specifics of the connections between two or three roofs are the same; the primary differences are in their slopes. During construction, the terrace roof is integrated on their own which makes it different from the main and new roofs. It is stabilized utilizing the half-lap technique and supported by the main building's roof.
Detail 1a
(Connection of 3 old roofs with new ones)

Detail 1b
(Connection of the 2 roof)

Detail 2
(Connection of the main roof with the terrace roof)

Fig. 15. Osing House Connection Details
(Source: author)

Table 2. Comparison Table of Talang Support Construction and Terrace Roof Connection Structure in Tanean Lanjang and Osing House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Type</th>
<th>Tectonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanean Lanjang</td>
<td>Long-longan on house 1, 2, and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terrace in house 1 and house 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connection between existing roof and extension at the back of the house 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extension of the roof of the house 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osing House</td>
<td>The connection of two sloping roofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terrace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: author
Two distinctive classifications can be identified by looking at the construction methods used in Osing houses. First, there are connections between the main roofs. Rigid iron sheets are secured to the roof's reng and nailed in an arch shape to secure the connection of two roofs. The roofs in this instance are not joined directly. The second type can be found at the connection of the terrace roof and the main roof. The second type of connection happens on the osok, where the half-lap joint is used to support the terrace's roof on top of the main building. Table 2 illustrates how the tectonic method used by the local artisans during the construction of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing vernacular houses is highlighted by these structural characteristics.

The connections created by additional rooms in Tanean Lanjhang and Osing houses indicate the craftsmanship and expertise of the locals in construction. Despite the essential similarities between these structures, they use distinct features that highlight their uniqueness and character. Their techniques are simple and make use of easily accessible material, cost-effective, and easy-to-install components. Local resources like Sukarno wood are widely utilized in Tanean Lanjhang for wall and structural construction. On the other hand, Osing homes usually make use of bendo wood and bamboo, both of which are common. Tanean Lanjhang connections frequently use additional connectors, such as nails, and rely on the walls for structural support. However, in Osing houses, some elements use basic wooden joints because Osing houses were meant to be disassembled and reconstructed (knock-down technique). Both types of houses show off their raw construction while also emphasizing the special qualities of the added parts. They do this by displaying the beauty of the construction and the local expertise.

Two main tectonic focuses are revealed through studying structural components at the connection of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing houses: vernacular houses with gutters (talang) and those without gutters. There are specific differences in gutter placement amongst traditional houses with gutters, detailed in Table 3.

### Table 3. Comparison Table of Gutter Support Structure and Terrace Roof Connection Structure in Tanean Lanjhang and Osing House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Type</th>
<th>Tectonics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanean Lanjhang</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> Long-longan on house 1, 2, and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> Extension of the rear roof of the house 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Talang supported by genuri</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> Meeting between the existing roof and extension at the back of the house 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> The meeting between the existing and new roofs lies in the tade element. The tile roof’s osok (existing) rests on the tade, while the asbestos roof’s osok meet on the tade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osing House</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> The meeting of two sloping roofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> Gutter is made of iron sheets, not a pipe. There is no pedestal as a buffer for gutters from below. Most likely, the iron sheet nailed to battens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="https://example.com/diagram.png" alt="Diagram" /> There are no gutters on the terrace. The insufficient length of dur may cause the meeting between the roofs, so it can be seen from the old dur structure stacked by the new dur structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: author
CONCLUSION

The Tanean Lanjhang and Osing houses have different patterns of horizontal growth in their room layouts. Tanean Lanjhang houses increase their capacity in several methods, including by joining two rooms in the middle (called long-longan), adding two romah (right-left), and growing the front (terrace) and back (dapor) sections of the building. Osing houses, on the other hand, grow symmetrically and linearly from the front to the back. The characteristic tectonic aspects of Tanean Lanjhang and Osing houses are a result of these unique expansion techniques, and they may be recognized by several types of recognizable patterns. Tectonic characteristics specific to Tanean Lanjhang include roof-gutter connections supported by genuri, roof-gutter connections resting on osok, roof connections without gutters using tade elements, and roof connections without gutters on the terrace. Similarly, Osing houses feature two main tectonic patterns: roof-gutter connections between primary roofs and roof connections without gutters on the terrace.

REFERENCES
