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 methode 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 lelengen. 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.

![Image](image1.png)

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 1</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Leg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The form of the head of this angkul-angkul uses the shape of limas with additional ornaments at the top. The body shape of Angkul-angkul is the foot part of this...
Type 1
Source: Personal

The form of karang bentala ornaments 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.

These angkul-angkul there are lelengen that directly blend 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.

Figure 3. Angkul-

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

The body part of this angkul consists of 7 steps of stairs, it is 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

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
angkul type 2  
*Source: Personal*

This part of the roof is cement polish. Because it is consumed 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.

The material used on the feet is cement with polish finish. The legs of this angkul consists of lelengen on the left and 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 dimensions of these angkul-angkul legs consist of a width that ranges about 100 cm with the height of each staircase about 20 cm.

Type 3

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.

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 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 lelengen and entrance. On the lelengen 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 lelengen 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 has a width ranging from 90-110 cm with the height of each rung about 20 cm. Ramp on these angkul-angkul has a width of about 30 cm with a fairly steep slope angle, seen from the shortness of the ramp track.
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 contemporaried 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.

Acknowledgement

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References