SCIENTIFIC THEORY AND PHYSICAL BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Bangun I.R. Harsritanto*

*) Corresponding author email: bangunirh@arsitektur.undip.ac.id

Departemen Arsitektur, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang - Indonesia

Abstract

Architecture has been developed through centuries and brought some pearls of wisdom, knowledge, empirical aspects, and physical form into the world. The construction of architecture not only can be seen and touched as a building or built environment but also in mind as a way of thinking. This writing suggested a diversity of architectural aspects to the readers about tangible and intangible legacy.

Keywords: architecture, tangible, intangible, form

INTRODUCTION

In this vol 22 no 1, Modul has very vast articles about housing, design transformation, and professional perspective. building sciences, technology approach, and The several articles were not design appraisal. connected directly to the others by design. The selection of published articles is based to multidiciplinary fields, such as architecture research and designs through era from centuries/millenium ago (Drexler, 1977). Transformation in architecture had affected the world in many aspects via symbolic and pragmatic adoption (McGuire and Schiffer, 1983). The wide scale and ranges of architecture itself have never been as standalone product (Goldberger, 2009) but always as human developments. The ideal things to be done and do, are feel it, and if you unable try to use it.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT SCIENTIFIC THEORIES

The theories construction can be taken by many ways (Charmaz, 2014). In the architecture, several theory can be constructed from philosophy (Sundari, 2022) and discussion of antropology-urban design (Widya et al, 2022). Some evidence report maybe such a pseudo and author opinion based, such: author opinion of style application in umom and ashadi (2022) which might be not suit the real architect concept; comparative findings of several product in openspace (Jamila and Wijayaningsih, 2022) or residential (Indraswara et al).

Those theories might still argueable and not distinctive by the reviewers and readers perspective. The bangun i.r. harsritanto

articles has been part of architecture aspect of human and communal point of view. The wisdoms of theory itself were not construct by one or two researchers, several scientist. The knowledge should be accepted by many people so the wider aspect of discussion needed to be performed (Goldberger, 2009).

The pure science of experimental testing, mathematical calculation also can be performed as statistical test by Sari et al (2022) and Putra& Jamila (2022) did in their works. McGuire&Schiffer (1983) mentioned that transformation will be started not only from the basic knowledge. They also noticed that the result of transformation from statistical might affected the design.

PHYSICAL BUILDING AND ENVIRONMENT

Architecture as art to build that mentioned by vitruvius (Rowland&Howe, 2001) quickly noticed by public. The terminology of architecture is dominated by building and built environment. The mentioned theory of application in umom and ashadi (2022) might not strong enough but the appraisal of author can be part of knowledge that complete the bigger and more comprehensive theory.

The evaluation of previous theory such as Widya (2022) in historical disctrict and Jamila (2022) in public open space that urban scale shown architecture as material that can be sensed. The discussion of theory and empirical aspect brought the confirmation and additional findings to the well constructed theory.

TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ARCHITECTURE

Construction architecture theory can be regarded as intangible form of architecture. Theory as known cant be touch, smell, seen is intangible aspect. Ahmad (2006) in division of heritage building shown the intangible legacy of architecture as knowledge in pair with tangible aspect of physical building.

The wider aspect of tangible-intangible in architecture being written by Khusnutdinova et al (2020) as city environment assets. Therefore, both references have mentioned that constructing knowledge and how to built being part of the architecture as intangible stuff.

CONCLUSION

Discussion is important part of research that couldn't be performed only by one aspect. Theorical that intangible and physical as tangible aspect have to be legacy of architecture that being mentioned by architectural scientist and architect professional.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, Y. (2006). The scope and definitions of heritage: from tangible to intangible. International journal of heritage studies, 12(3), 292-300.
- Charmaz, Kathy. 2014.Constructing grounded theory. sage,
- Drexler, A. (1977). Engineer's Architecture: Truth and its consequences. The architecture of the École des Beaux-Arts, 13-59.
- Goldberger, P. (2009). Building up and tearing down: reflections on the age of architecture. Random House Digital, Inc..
- Indraswara, M. S., Hardiman, G., Rukayah, R. S., & Hidayat, F. S. (2022). Fenomena perumahan syariah di kota semarang. MODUL, 22(1), 13-20. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.13-20
- Jamila, R. F., & Wijayaningsih, R. (2022). Utilization Of Empty Space Under Fly Over As An Open Public Space. MODUL, 22(1), 36-41. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.36-41
- Khusnutdinova, S., Faizrakhmanova, G., & Khusnutdinov, R. (2020, July). Tangible and intangible assets of city environment: architecture, city lighting and art aspects. In IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering (Vol. 890, No. 1, p. 012020). IOP Publishing.
- McGuire, R. H., & Schiffer, M. B. (1983). A theory of architectural design. Journal of anthropological archaeology, 2(3), 277-303.
- Putra, G. P., & Jamila, R. F. (2022). The Effect Of Starchitect's Design On Housing Image According To Residents' Perception. MODUL, 22(1), 31-35. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.31-35
- Rowland, I. D., & Howe, T. N. (Eds.). (2001). Vitruvius: Ten books on architecture'. Cambridge University Press.
- Sari, W. E., Gunawan, Y., Ariningsih, P. K., & Andoni, H. (2022). Pengaruh Warna Dan Tekstur Pada Ruang Terhadap Persepsi Termal Secara Adaptif Dengan Teknologi Virtual Reality. MODUL, 22(1), 42-50. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.42-50
- Sundaro, H. (2022). Positivisme Dan Post Positivisme: Refleksi Atas Perkembangan Ilmu Pengetahuan Dan Perencanaan Kota Dalam Tinjauan Filsafat

- Ilmu Dan Metodologi Penelitian. MODUL, 22(1), 21-30. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.21-30
- umom, c., & ashadi, a. (2022). Penerapan Konsep Arsitektur Metabolisme Pada Bangunan Bandar Udara Internasional Yogyakarta. *MODUL*, 22(1), 51-
 - 61. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.51-61
- Widya, A. T., Soleh, M. A., & Satria, W. D. (2022). Transformasi Fisik Dan Budaya Kawasan Pulo Brayan, Kota Medan. MODUL, 22(1), 1-12. https://doi.org/10.14710/mdl.22.1.2022.1-12