





## Study of Housing Typology in Kauman, Parakan, Temanggung, Central Java

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### ABSTRACT

The study of housing typology in the residential area of the Kauman Parakan community is a research that contains a description of the typology of the typical housing of the Kauman Parakan community. The Kauman community is widespread in several parts of Java Island, one of which is in Temanggung Regency, precisely in Parakan District. The typology of the dwelling itself includes several aspects contained in a dwelling or residence, including spatial systems related to the plan, model systems related to appearance, and physical systems related to materials. The purpose of this study is to identify the distinctive elements found in the dwellings of the Kauman community, Parakan. The research method used is a qualitative-descriptive method, where data is taken from research directly by referring to related literature sources. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the typology of housing in Kauman, Parakan is influenced by the daily activities of the owner and the number of users.

**Keyword:** Architecture, Typology, Housing, Kauman, Parakan

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### ABSTRAK

Kajian tipologi hunian pada hunian masyarakat Kauman Parakan ini merupakan penelitian yang berisi tentang penggambaran mengenai tipologi dari hunian khas masyarakat Kauman Parakan. Masyarakat Kauman tersebar luas di beberapa bagian di Pulau Jawa salah satunya ada di Kabupaten Temanggung tepatnya pada Kecamatan Parakan. Tipologi hunian itu sendiri mencakup beberapa aspek yang terdapat pada sebuah hunian atau tempat tinggal, diantaranya sistem spasial yang berkaitan dengan denah, sistem model yang berkaitan dengan tampak, serta sistem fisik yang berkaitan dengan material. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi unsur-unsur khas yang terdapat pada hunian dari masyarakat Kauman, Parakan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan merupakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif, dimana data yang diambil dari penelitian secara langsung dengan merujuk pada sumber literatur terkait. Berdasarkan hasil analisis yang telah dilakukan, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa tipologi hunian yang ada di Kauman, Parakan dipengaruhi oleh aktivitas pemilik sehari-hari serta.

**Kata Kunci:** Arsitektur, Tipologi, Hunian, Kauman, Parakan



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## 1. Introduction

Residential typology is a combination of two words, namely typology which means type or group, while residential means residential house. Residences or houses have become a means of basic needs for humans. Generally, humans determine their place of residence around the environment that is used as a place of activity every day, such as urban environments, rural areas, mountains, coasts and so on.

Meanwhile, the word typology in the world of architecture has an absorption of meaning from the Greek language. In Greek, typology has two syllables, namely "typo" which means grouping and "logos" which

means science or field in science. According to Iswati (2003:124) in Fifi Damayanti et al., typology is the science of classification and categorization so as to produce types.

After understanding the meaning of typology, it can be concluded that typology is a study of classifying a building based on certain aspects. According to Evi Puspita Sari, et al. (2022) The aspects that affect the typology themselves include:

1. Aspects based on the configuration of form or space (spatial structure) or firmity. This type is classified based on shape and space configuration,
2. Aspects based on the functions of the building or utility. This type is categorized based on the function of the building. Such as mosque buildings as places of worship, school buildings as educational facilities, office buildings, shopping centre buildings and so on.
3. Typological aspects based on imagery or visuals based on architectural style. The environment and condition of the building site will affect a building typology. For example, residential buildings in the countryside tend not to be multi-storey and have fairly large land, this is due to the difference in land prices in urban and rural areas so that villagers are more likely to choose spacious residential buildings.

In addition, climate or weather also affects the shape of the building typology, where residential buildings in tropical climate environments tend to have a tapered or triangular roof shape, this is caused by climatic factors such as rain.

Suhaeni (2010), Koesputranto (1998) and Mu'afa (2021) explained that the dominant place chosen as a place of residence for humans is the countryside, where in rural areas generally residents or residents do work by cultivating, gardening, or carrying out trading activities in the market depending on the existence of the village environment. For example, a research from Madeali (2018), which describe that Bugis settlements were established in lowlands, plains near river mouths or near lakes. Settlements changed to hilltops at a time of political turmoil. The Bugis chronicle states that the Bugis settlements consisted of small groups and were scattered here and there, or scattered around their land. Nursaniah et.al (2018) explained that houses in Kuala Tripa are a form of local wisdom to face the climate and adapt it to the surrounding environment, which reflects a society that is familiar with nature by paying attention to local potential, such as the potential of air, plants, natural materials, and so on.

Sukowiyono, et al. (2021) explained in their research that the typology of community residential buildings in rural areas can be grouped into three types, namely semi-open non-permanent type, semi-open semi-permanent, and permanent open type. And the buildings with the most types are the semi-open-semi-permanent type and the open-permanent type. Meanwhile, Ulinata (2021) explained in her research that limited land in the city can increase the growth of uncontrolled illegal dwellings. The large number of semi-permanent housing is what encourages the government to be able to provide housing with other alternatives, such as vertical housing, for example.

Meanwhile, in the research of Putri and Elviana (2021), it was explained that traditional houses are usually very thick with historical values and beliefs that they embrace. Each building typology has its own function and meaning, namely its function as a residence, a place to store crops, worship and social activities. The culture of a certain tribe or custom also influences the formation of philosophical spaces, elements, and ornamental variety, for example the size of the door elements, aiming to foster a polite attitude by bowing down when entering the room. This statement is strengthened by the research of Lihawa et al (2013) which concluded that houses are the product of human culture, so that many residences show that the influence of cultural elements from within (*endogenic*) in the form of local culture and innate culture from the result of intercultural marriage. This is also influenced by cultural elements from outside (*exogenous*) the environment around the local community in the form of still dominant local cultural traditions.

Parakan is a sub-district in Temanggung Regency, Central Java, Indonesia (see Figure 1). This sub-district is located on the slopes of Mount Sindoro-Sumbing. The city of Parakan sub-district is crossed by the line from Wonosobo to Yogyakarta/ Semarang and Yogyakarta to the Pantura/Jakarta Line. Parakan itself has the Kauman area consisting of Besaran, Karang Sari, Karang Tengah, Klewogan, Jetis and Coyudan. In the

Kauman area, there are still several houses whose shape has not changed much and have the characteristics of Parakan. This encourages research to be carried out in the aspect of residential typology in the Kauman Area, Parakan.

Purwantiasning, et.al (2019), Purwantiasning, et.al (2020) and Purwantiasning (2021), explained that the architectural style in the Kauman Parakan area has cultural acculturation in the buildings there, especially in residential buildings for the people in Kauman Parakan. There are several houses that have a local (traditional) architectural style, and there are also some houses that use a non-local (colonial) architectural style. This is due to the history that occurred in Kauman Parakan during the Colonial period, where Europeans at that time came and chose to live there.

Europeans who chose to live in Kauman Parakan began to build residential houses or other buildings with a slightly different concept from the local buildings there, where the building body has a non-local impression because the walls of the building look sturdier and the window openings have a larger size than usual. In addition, the head of the building contains local elements because it has a tapered roof shape or such as a gable roof, shield roof, limasan roof and others (Purwantiasning, et.al., 2017).

From the existing problems, several questions arise in this study, including: What is the typology of housing in the Kauman Area, Parakan?, What is the shape of the plan and façade of the case study of residential houses in Kauman, Parakan?, How is the development of the architecture of typical residential houses in the people of Kauman, Parakan?.

This study aims to know, understand, and identify the typology of residential houses in the Kauman Area, Parakan, to identify the shape of the plan, apparent, pieces from a case study of residential houses in Kauman, Parakan, to identify the remains of architectural relics of typical houses in Kauman, Parakan and to identify the shape of the roof and façade of residential houses in Kauman, Parakan, Parakan.

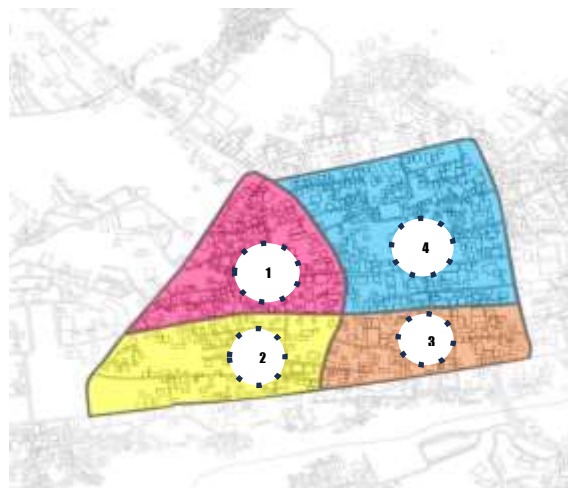


Figure 1. Map of Parakan City Area  
(1. Coyudan, 2. Klewogan, 3. Ngemplak, 4. Ngempon)  
*Source: Private Documentation, 2024*

## **2. Methods**

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative research method, namely by making observations on the research object and collecting as much data as possible then followed by analysis and explaining the understanding and explanation in detail by referring to the theory that has been determined. According to Saryono (2010), qualitative research is a research method that is conducted to investigate, describe, and describe the qualities or peculiarities of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described through a quantitative approach.

The purpose of the selection of a descriptive qualitative method is to understand more deeply about the study of residential typology in Kauman, Parakan. The location in this study is in Kauman, Parakan District, Temanggung Regency, Central Java. In this study, three case studies were determined that represent the significance of housing in Kauman, Parakan. The three case studies are the residence of the former house of KH Subuki (Kyai Bambu Runcing), the residence of Mr. Adilin and the residence of Ahmad Shaleh.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Based on the definition of Typology, in this study, a typology study was used to classify the diversity of forms and similarities in the forms of house architecture in Kauman, Parakan. Habraken (1988) offers three ways to classify architectural forms, namely:

1. Spatial system (spatial system): a spatial system that is related to a plan that includes the plan, spatial arrangement, orientation and hierarchy of space.
2. Physical system: a physical system that is related to the use of construction materials that make up a building such as roofs, walls, floors, including columns used in realizing a physical building.
3. Model/ display system (stylistic system): model system is related to the façade/façade, which includes doors and windows including ventilation and various ornaments.

#### Pattern of Residential Space (Spatial System)

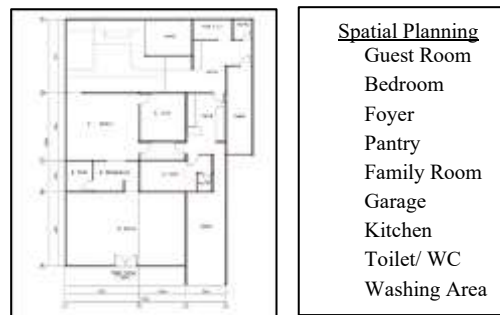


Figure 2. Pattern of Residential Space of KH Subuki House

*Source: Author, 2024*

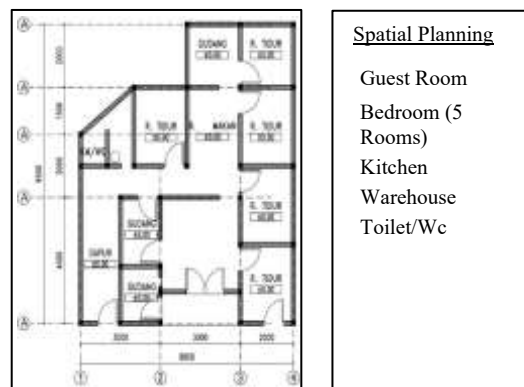


Figure 3. Pattern of Residential Space in Mr. Adilin's House

*Source: Author, 2024*

The plan in the residence of KH Subuki's house has a rectangular basic shape (Figure 2) which extends to the back. And it is divided into several zones, namely public, semi-public, private and service (Figure 5a). The public zone consists of a terrace room, a front room and a garage. In the semi-public zone there is a connecting room, in the private zone there is a living room and a bedroom. In the service area there is a kitchen, laundry area, bathroom.

The plan on Mr. Adilin's house has a rectangular basic shape (Figure 3). And it is divided into several zones, namely public, private and service (Figure 5b). In the public zone part consists of a terrace and living room in the private zone there is a dining room and a bedroom. In the service area there is a kitchen, warehouse, bathroom.

The plan on Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's house has a rectangular basic shape (Figure 4). And it is divided into several zones, namely public, private and service (Figure 5c). In the public zone, it consists of a terrace and living room, and between the public and private zones, it is bounded by a door as a separator. In the private zone there is a living room and a bedroom. In the service area there is a kitchen, drying area, bathroom and well area.



Figure 4. Pattern of Residential Space of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's House  
 Source: Author, 2024



Figure 5a, 5b and 5c. Spatial System/ Space Zoning at KH Subuki's House, Mr. Adilin and Mr. Ahmad Shaleh  
 Source: Author, 2024

Meanwhile, from the floor plan and spatial pattern, it can be identified that the spatial circulation system in the three houses is a linear circulation system (Figure 6), which only has 1 direction back and forth in circulation activities.



Figure 6. Space Circulation System at KH Subuki's House, Mr. Adilin and Mr. Ahmad Shaleh  
 Source: Author, 2024

There is a similarity of the three case studies in that all three have a basic shape of a rectangular plan that extends backwards. In addition, there are also similarities in the public zone, there is a terrace space that is quite relatively spacious and has a living room. At KH Subuki's house and Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's house, there is a garden or inner court at the back near the service area (Figure 7).

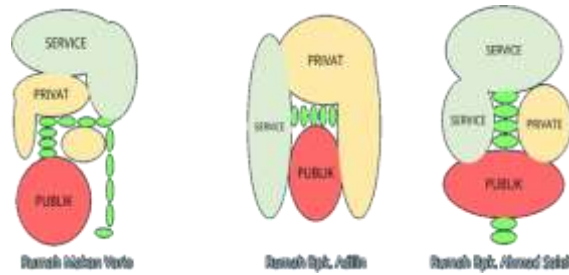


Figure 7. Space Zoning System at KH Subuki's House, Mr. Adilin and Mr. Ahmad Shaleh  
 Source: Author, 2024

### **Residential Appearance Pattern (Model System)**

The second aspect in this analysis is the pattern of residential appearance, which is a model system where it includes the front/ façade view.

On the façade of KH Subuki's house, the body of this building has a flat shape and simple placement of doors and windows where there is an entrance in the middle and 2 windows on the right and left, but on the left side of the door it has more area than on the right side. And there are vents above doors and windows with a rectangular shape (Figure 8).

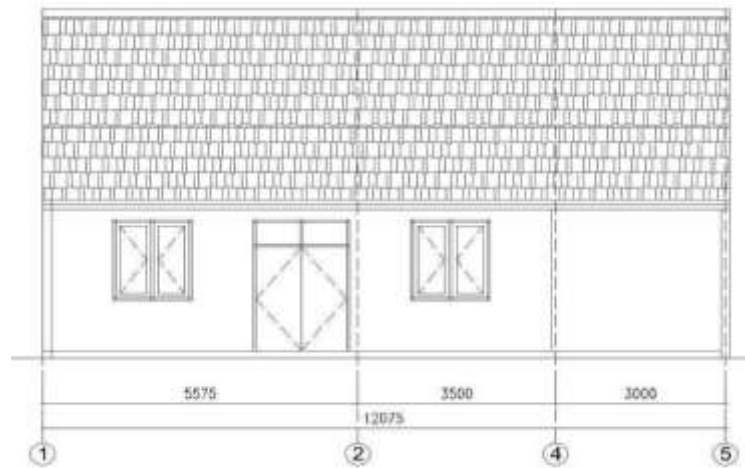


Figure 8. Appearance Pattern of KH Subuki's House Occupancy  
 Source: Author, 2024

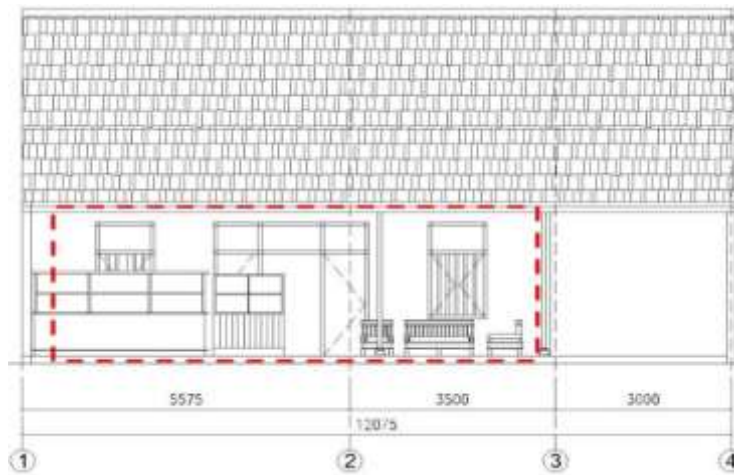


Figure 9. Window and Door Patterns in the Residence of KH Subuki House  
*Source: Author, 2024*

On the façade of the KH Subuki house building, there are several decorative elements on the façade, namely the storefront used for selling the main door of the house and windows used as openings, chairs and mini tables for relaxation (Figure 10).

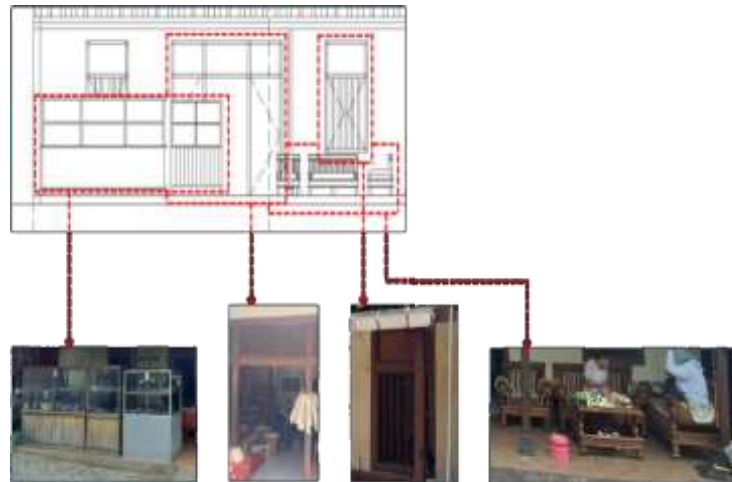


Figure 10. Window and Door Patterns in the Residence of KH Subuki House  
*Source: Author, 2024*

On the façade of Mr. Adilin's house, there are 2 door leaves. The door is made of wooden material. There is also an air vent above the door made of wood. Meanwhile the window opening is located next to the entrance (Figures 11 and 12).

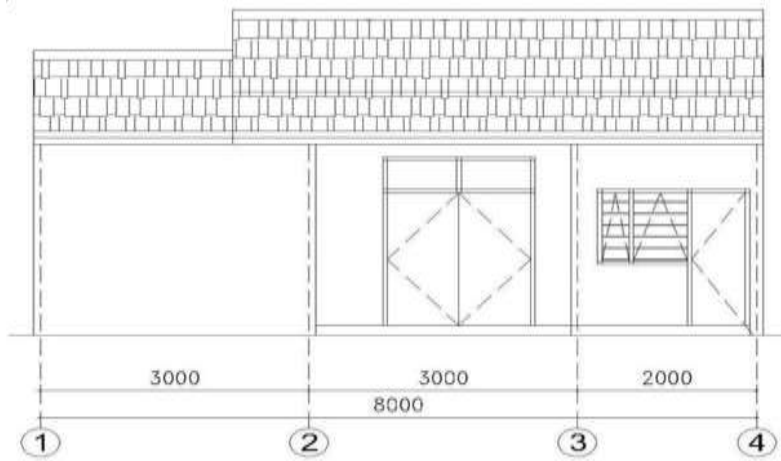


Figure 11. Appearance Pattern of Dwelling of Mr. Adilin's House  
Source: Author, 2024

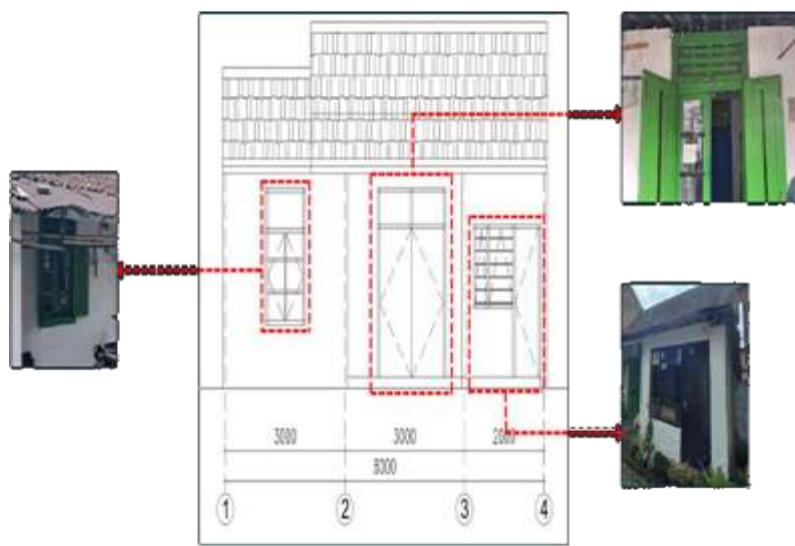


Figure 12. Appearance Pattern of Dwelling of Mr. Adilin's House  
Source: Author, 2024

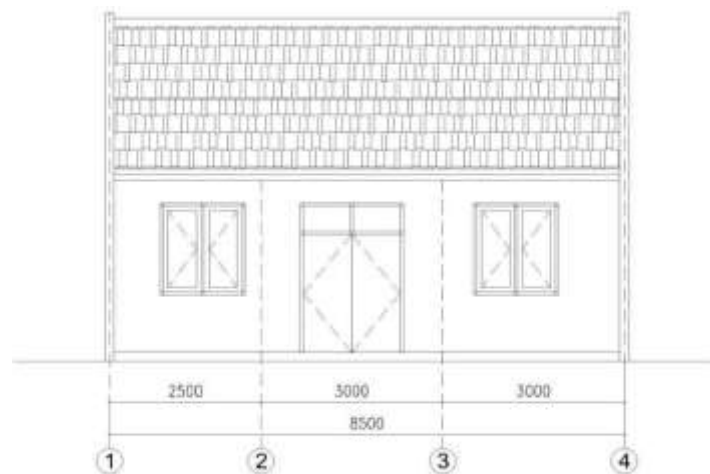


Figure 13. Appearance Pattern of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's House  
Source: Author, 2024



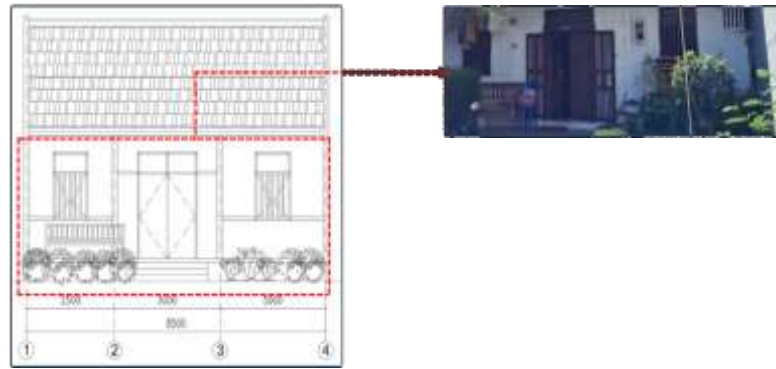


Figure 14. Appearance Pattern of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's House  
*Source: Author, 2024*

Meanwhile, on the façade of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's residence, the body of this building has a flat shape and simple placement of doors and windows where there are several decorative elements in this part of the house such as: the main door The right and left windows as well as long chairs and plants (Figures 13 and 14).

### Residential Structure Patterns (Physical Systems)

The third aspect in this analysis is the pattern of the residential structure, which is the physical system which includes the use of materials and elements that make up the construction of the building.

The roof shape on the KH Subuki house building uses the type of roof shape of the Joglo House in Srotongan Village. For roof materials, use clay roof tiles. the walls use brick materials and the roof frame uses wood (Figure 15).

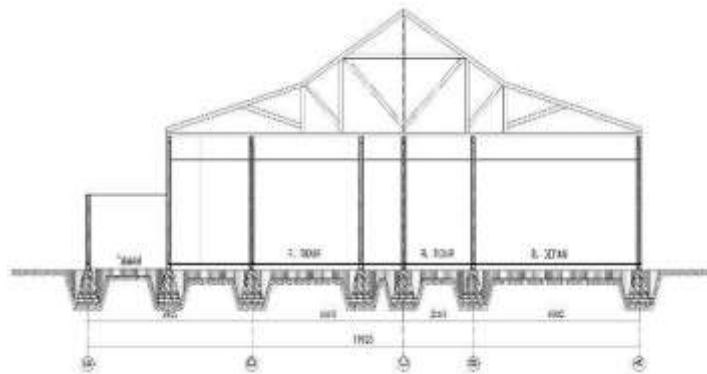


Figure 15. Pattern of Residential Structure of KH Subuki House  
*Source: Author, 2024*

Not much different, the roof on Mr. Adilin's house building also uses the shape of the roof of the Joglo House in Srotongan Village. For roof materials, clay tile roofs are still used. Meanwhile, the roof frame uses wooden staves and the wall uses finishing bricks (Figure 16).

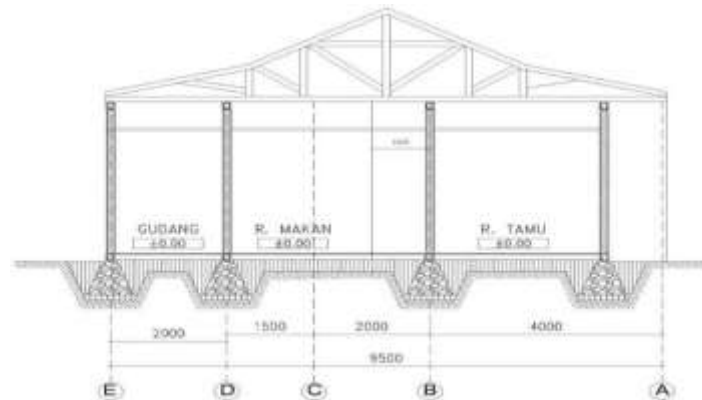


Figure 16. Pattern of Residential Structure of Mr. Adilin's House  
Source: Author, 2024

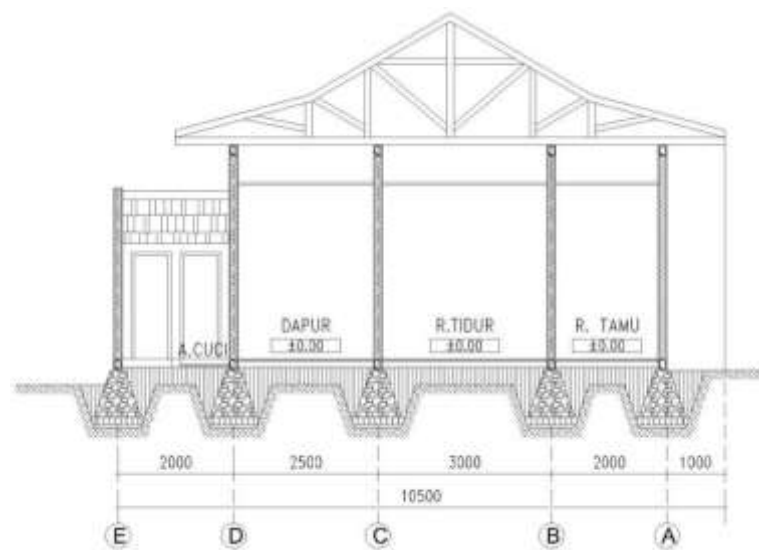


Figure 17. Pattern of Residential Structure of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's House  
Source: Author, 2024

The roof shape of Mr. Ahmad Shaleh's house building also uses the type of roof shape of the Joglo House in Srotongan Village. For roof materials, use clay tile roofs. The walls still use wood materials and the roof frame uses wooden frames.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that has been described, it can be seen that there are several significant aspects of similarity to the three existing case studies, namely, the roof of the building has the same basic shape using the type of roof of the Joglo Kampung Srotongan house, then on the façade there is a similarity where there is one main door in the middle and windows on the left and right of the main door, For the zoning of the existing space, there is a similarity where the public zone is at the front of the building followed by the private zone in the middle and the service zone at the back of the house, for the materials used in this residence are dominated from the basic materials of clay and wood materials and for the variety of ornaments that exist in these three case studies are formed through horizontal and vertical lines that decorate the façade of the building. So that from the aspects of similarity in housing typology that have been mentioned, it can be a characteristic description of community housing in Kauman, Parakan.

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