Designing Saung in the Sundanese Aesthetics Context in Situ Patenggang

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Abstract. Every place of tourism located in Indonesia has its own uniqueness and distinctive characteristics to attract tourists, one of the areas in Indonesia which has a considerable tourist attraction is Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat. Kabupaten Bandung has many tourist destinations, one of which is Situ Patenggang. Situ Patenggang has a beautiful natural scenery because it is surrounded by tea plantations, but Situ Patenggang has a problem about the management of tourism facilities, so that there is a decrease in the number of visitors. Saung in Situ Patenggang is the frequently used by the visitors, but the damage found in saung is finally less desirable by the visitors to use it. In product design, researchers use SCAMPER analysis method to give a recommendation from the aesthetic side of Sunda. Researchers want to develop the aesthetic aspect of Sunda in the development of saung products that exist in Situ Patenggang to fix and solve the problems, and can support the need of design to build a good and effective product, so the product can directly interact well, in the end can be a product with value high aesthetics.

Keywords: Place of tourism, Situ Patenggang, Saung, Analysis SCAMPER, Aspects of Sundanese aesthetics

1. Introduction

One of the areas in Indonesia that has a considerable tourist attraction in West Java Province is Kabupaten Bandung. Kabupaten Bandung has many tourist destinations that can be visited, including Situ Cileunca, Kawah Putih, Rancaupas, Palayangan River, Walini Tea Plantation, Situ Patenggang, Glamping Lakeside and so forth. On this occasion, researchers want to develop the potential of nature, tourism, and the potential of people who are in Situ Patenggang. We need to know Situ Patenggang is a place of tourism located in JL. Raya Ciwidey - Rancabali, Patengan Village, Kec. Rancabali, Kab. Bandung. Tourism in Situ Patenggang relies on natural lakes, natural beauty, flora and fauna as the attraction of its supporters. Situ Patenggang also has beautiful natural scenery, because it is surrounded by tea plantations, with cold air that gives the impression of peace and peace for the tourists who are visiting. However, the current place of Situ Patenggang tourism has decreased the number of visitors, and the income of the economy, due to the lack of development of tourist facilities.
located in Situ Patenggang. Where tourism Situ Patenggang experiencing the development of the object is fairly slow because Situ Patenggang has facilities that are less attractive to visitors. Facilities in Situ Patenggang include motor boats, swan boats, water bikes, fruit shops, souvenir shops, restaurants, and saung.

In the province of West Java, as the owner of Sundanese culture, is the user of Saung with a very large number. Sundanese is a culture where saung used as a place to stop and rest when tired when doing farming and gardening work. In addition, Sundanese culture has a tradition of "botram" or eating together, using saung as a gathering place in one family and large society. Therefore, in line with the development of tourism which is located in Situ Patenggang, has a place of tourism that currently many priority traditions in it but, making saung as a tourism commodity undergo various changes. Saung in Situ Patenggang tourism spot is one of the most prominent facilities or often used by tourists. Saung is also using the concept of Sundanese culture or West Java with the characteristics of bamboo and fibers as material. Saung is a facility with open space as a place to relax the visitors or tourists, but the saung contained in Situ Patenggang currently less attractive because of the material changes found in saung, it can be seen through the color of saung that has faded due to moist air and tide the water of the lake that soaked some of the Saung and tend to hesitate to use because saung looks fragile so that the tourists who are visiting or the people who are in Situ Patenggang prefer to relax or carry out activities outside the Saung with a mat or pads to use on the lake. The composition of saung also becomes one of the elements that become problems in saung found in Situ Patenggang, the problem is the form of saung that uses the old designs such as square shape on the body of saung and limas symmetrical quadrilateral on the roof of saung with vertical or horizontal construction which is practically too mainstream or ordinary. Besides that, Saung in Situ Patenggang also lacks other functions other than as a place to relax, and have a less aesthetic value that can attract the attention of visitors or tourists, until the system is not well supported makes the place of tourism in Situ Patenggang began to decrease enthused by tourists. In designing a design, designers must think about what aspects can support a product. In this design, researchers use aesthetic aspect that refers to the needs of researchers in developing products at the site of Situ Patenggang. According to Plato, aesthetics are divided into two namely, simple beauty and complex beauty. The simple beauty shows simple unity, while the complex beauty shows the size, proportion and the elements that make up the great unity. It can be concluded that, aesthetics is a science that learn about all aspects called beauty. The aesthetic aspect in the design of this product is more focused on the beauty of a product that will be made in design design, this aspect aims to make the strength of the product in order to attract the public and the tourists in using the product. In designing this product will use Sundanese culture or West Java as the main concept. The concept of Sunda or West Java is itself in the background by the many developers of tourism places who want to develop a place of tourism, especially in West Java, but do not see the development potential by using aesthetic aspects of the product to be developed, so that the product looks ordinary or uninteresting, and do not want to eliminate the culture of Sunda or West Java in product design Saung.

Therefore, based on the background of the problem, the researcher wants to develop the aesthetic aspect in the development of saung product which is found in Situ Patenggang by adding modern touch to the saung product, but not eliminating the element of Sundanese culture or West Java, so it will produce a new product which can attract tourists, using more modern materials, and forms of saung that follow the trend design.
2. Aesthetic Aspect

Aesthetics comes from the Greek word *aisthetikhos* which means feeling and in general the feeling assumed for the beauty of art and art. Understanding aesthetics according to the experts that is, Aesthetics is everything and the study of matters relating to artistic activities. Aesthetics is a science that studies all things related to beauty, studying all aspects called .Aesthetics questioned the nature of the beauty of nature and art, while the philosophy of art questioned only artwork or art objects, or artefacts called art. Thus, aesthetics can be interpreted as a science that studies about all aspects of so-called beauty. Aesthetics consists of components that each have characteristics that determine aesthetic value [1].

To recognize aesthetics can be done by interpreting the aesthetic elements as a practical problem, namely the problems that touch the implementation of activities in the field of art. In addition to practical problems, aesthetic elements also include issues about the philosophy of beauty and the philosophy of art, as some philosophers have understood past and present. Aesthetics is a knowledge of both natural beauty and art. Nowadays, aesthetics cannot be separated from the problems of science and technology. Aesthetics essentially question the nature of the beauty of nature and art, but aesthetics can also be included in the region of the beauty of technological works.

3. Aesthetic of Sundanese

The primordial Sundanese rational pattern is the pattern of three or tritangtu. Tritangtu is an important principle that must be attached to Sundanese society that must be applied in everyday life. Both in behavior, state and in the work. As explained by Jakob Sumardjo that: the three patterns are present in the reality of the awareness of Sundanese society to make sense of the factual reality of the Sundanese space [1]. These three relationship patterns exist in their village setting, residential setting, ecological setting (leuweung, overtime), the weaving pattern, the pattern of the equipment and more. The basis of all this is its holistic cosmic pattern, there is the sky (the upper world), there is the earth (the underworld) and there is the human world (the middle world). All three form a unity of three, which if described in the modern triangle will be in the form of an equal foot. At the top of the triangle is the upper world (sky), and there is a triangle of the underworld (earth) and the middle world (man on earth). Broadly speaking the concept of Sunda aesthetics can be divided into three concepts of the core pattern are:

3.1 Tritangtu Diri

In behaving there are self tritangtu namely; determination, speech and light. Determination residing in heart, said from the lips and “lampah” is behavior. This concept can be interpreted that the human sunda should be straight, his determination must be good and correct he said must be polite and his behavior must be in accordance with what is in the resolve and spoken.

3.2 Tritangtu Social

In the social life of Sundanese society, this tritangtu can be seen from their place of residence, the outermost region is the people as the guardians of the state, the middle region is the kingdom as the executor of government and the deepest region is the rishi as the owner of the kingdom and the holder of religious law.
3.3 Tritangtu Nagara

In tritangtu nagara consists of rishis, queens and rama. Each tritangtu section has its own roles such as tritangtu nagara. Rishi as the owner of the state is responsible for the law and religion, the queen as king is responsible for walking as the owner of the kingdom [1, 11]

![Diagram of Tritangtu Nagara](image)

Fig. 1. Pattern of the three (the upper world, the middle world, the underworld)

If in the building for the farming community or the pattern of three also there are 3 parts, namely:
- **Top World (Buana Nyungcung)**
  The Upper World has a meaning between human relationships with the creator. In the traditional building of Sunda, the upper world is the roof. The roof is the most sacred part, because the roof as a cover or protector of rain, heat, angina, dust, so it can provide comfort for those inside. Roof form on traditional buildings Sunda also has a characteristic that is to adjust to the surrounding natural conditions. Local functions and customs, as well as materials used to construct all are sourced from nature.
- **Middle East (Buana Panca Tengah)**
  The Middle World has a meaning in life, where human, animal and plant places live and thrive.
- **Underworld (Buana Larang)**
  Underworld has a meaning of death, then the building must use the Sundanese pole or foundation that serves as a separator between the underworld and the world above. The pole also cannot be directly located to the ground, must be given a stone or pedestal.

4. History of Situ Patenggang

Situ Patengan or Situ Patenggang comes from the Sundanese language, namely Situ which means lake, while Patengan or Patenggang comes from the word "pateangteangan" which means searching each other. It is said that there was a couple of lovers named Ki Santang and Dewi Rengganis who love each other. After a long split they searched for each other. The prabu’s son and the goddess's daughter finally meet somewhere and make an appointment. The Goddess Rengganis also asked to make the lake along with the boat to ride by both of them. This boat which until now became a heart-shaped island called Sasaka Island. Then formed Situ Patengan or Situ Patenggang. That's the legend of Parahyangan land people tell about the origin of Lake Situ Patenggang beautiful lake. Situ Patengan or Situ Patenggang is located at the foot of Patuha Mountain, Patenggang village, Rancabali district, Ciwidey, South Bandung regency, West Java about 50 km from the city of Bandung. Situ Patenggang is a very wide lake located area of Ciwidey natural attractions, located at an altitude of 1600 m above sea level. This lake has a very exotic and beautiful scenery because it is surrounded by a green expanse of tea plantations [8].
Situ Patenggang about 45,000 hectares, as well as the total area of the nature reserve reached 12,077.15 hectares. Situ patenggang always be the choice of tourists, especially for those who just returned from the tourist attractions Kawah Putih and Rancapuras. Distance Situ Patenggang from Kawah Putih and Rancapuras about 7 km and takes about 10 minutes to get to Situ Patenggang tour.

Situ Patenggang has a very cold and fresh air, giving the impression of peace and peace for the visitors. Situ Patenggang used to be a nature reserve or a national park. However, in 1981 has officially turned into a natural tourism park. There are many tall and shady trees, while across the lake there is a quite interesting location which is named Batu Cinta which is reputedly believed will give sincerity of love for couples who are visiting the location. Situ patenggang is a former volcanic crater is indicated by its location in the volcano complex and some basaltic lava outcrops that emerged from the edge or middle of the lake. The depth of water that is located in Situ Patenggang Situ reaches 3 meters to 5 meters depending on the weather. Currently Situ Patenggang is managed by PTPN VIII, South Bandung area. All development continues to be done to support all facilities and infrastructure in maximizing this tourist spot. However, lately some areas in Situ Patenggang directly managed by the private sector.

5. Method of Analysis

In this research will use qualitative method. In using this method more focus on research in accordance with facts in the field. Qualitative method was chosen in this research because it is related to researching the Situ Patenggang area, and can know what potentials should be developed, as well as create products that can support the activities in the area of Situ Patenggang. The analytical technique used in this research is using SCAMPER method (Substitute, Combine, Adapt, Modify, Put to another use, Eliminate, and Reverse or Rearrange), a method that directs an alternative viewpoint from an existing idea or a competitor's product. This method is used to describe and determine the concept of visual works of the product to be made [5, 7].

6. Results of Questionnaire

From the results of questionnaires to 58 respondents, researchers found various focus problems from various kinds of respondents. The problems found are a lot of respondents who like the atmosphere or natural scenery Situ Patenggang tour, is suitable to be a tourist attraction, but the respondents complained about the facilities in Situ Patenggang not interesting, especially the saung. From 55.2% Saung in Situ Pantenggang is very frequented or used by the community or the tourists because for a place to relax, rest while enjoying the scenery, and eat together or commonly called botram. Then, when viewed in terms of aesthetics or beauty according to the respondents Saung in Situ Pantenggang 53.4% say normal, and 46.6% very unattractive, like saung in general, there has been nothing different. Therefore, the respondents said if it is better to fix the saung in Situ Patenggang so that people and tourists can use the saung, besides it can develop the place of tourism that is there. Of the 58 respondents, 60.3% wanted the design of saung that has a mixture of traditional Sundanese and modern, so that Saung followed the trend but still did not leave the original Sundanese culture in Saung Situ Patenggang, by adding some supporting features such as hand-wash, charge, education, and others.
7. Result and Discussion Of Analysis

SCAMPER analysis on product design is used to generate new ideas or innovative, because SCAMPER is an abbreviation that contains substitute, combine, adapt, modify, put to other uses (put to other uses), eliminate (elimination), rearrange or reverse (reset). In the design of saung, researchers do not use all the elements SCAMPER, researchers only use only 5 elements, that is substitute (substitute) form the traditional roof of the Sunda kumereb boats into the basic form of quadrilateral limas or limasan, because the quadrilateral shape is easy to apply and often used in buildings saung. The researchers also combine the shape of a quadrangular or limasan pyramid roof with the shape of the crown of an adapted Sunda kingdom (adapt) of the Mahkota Binokasih Sanghyang Pake. The researcher modifies (modify) the fence of saung with herbarium made of resin, so that the fence of saung has a more modern shape and has educational value in it, and the researcher eliminate the space contained in traditional Sundanese house building by simply choosing the edge only or the front because saung to be designed made for use by guests, where the guests are the tourists and the general public who are visiting the tourist spot Situ Patenggang.

The saung product that will be designed has a mix of modern and traditional designs. The product of saung must have the side of Sundanese culture as the main concept with the blend of Sundanese culture which is reflected on the roof of Limasan which is the acculturation of Javanese and Sundanese culture. Saung on the design should also have a bright color, as for the dark color only as an accent or mixing bright colors and dark colors as well.

Saung is designed to have partially open construction or semi-expose construction with a detailed ornament of jointing technique and material management which is highlighted as an aesthetic element. With the addition of booth door on the body saung combined with the stairs for users who are at the foot of saung. The designed Saung must also have a mix of modern and traditional materials such as bamboo and wood with fabrics, resins and membrane materials that support the aesthetics of all saung buildings from roofs, saung bodies, and saung foundations.

8. Conclusion

Situ Patenggang is one of the tourist destinations located in Bandung regency, has beautiful natural scenery and cool air, and has many facilities that are inside. However, at the tourist site Situ Patenggang no development of supporting facilities, one of which is often visited by tourists is saung. Saung who was in Situ Patenggang has been damaged due to material changes due to weather factors, so the tourists hesitate to use it. Saung is a hut or small house used to relax, gather with family or friends while enjoying the natural scenery around.

Therefore, the researcher wants to develop the facilities of saung located in Situ patenggang by using the aesthetic aspect of Sunda to deepen the strength, function, and interaction in the product. Sunda aesthetics aspect of this saung product will create a product that has appeal to the visiting tourists and can be a solution or problem solving that exist in the surroundings Situ Patenggang, and also can support the world of tourism, so that the tourists are interested again to use the facilities saung located in Situ Patenggang, with new construction and materials, and enhanced with a better system in terms of aesthetics, through color, shape, construction, and ornament support, whether taken from the traditional concept of Sundanese and modern concepts combined in such a way so as to produce the right composition.

Researchers want to show the reader that the aesthetic aspect in product design is very important, because every product is always assessed in terms of aesthetics, so it can attract
users to use it or buy it. Researchers also want to show that the scientific design of the product can provide a force in the life of society by bringing the design system and synergize between nature and users so that the product can be targeted and effective in solving problems in the environment.

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