UNIVERSITAS
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Kajian Arkeologi Arsitektur terhadap Karakter dan Fungsi Tata Ruang dalam Mendukung Perayaan Liturgi
pada Gereja Katolik Santo Antonius Padua Bidaracina, Jatinegara
Aloysia Josephine Puella Secunda, Drs. Musadad, M. Hum.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Gereja Katolik Santo Antonius Padua Bidaracina, Jatinegara merupakan bangunan bergaya Kolonial Modern dengan klasifikasi Industrial Tradisional yang telah berdiri sejak tahun 1938. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi karakteristik arsitektur bangunan, menganalisis tata ruang serta fungsi ruang, dan mengkaji hubungan antara tata ruang dengan pelaksanaan perayaan liturgi. Penelitian menggunakan metode arkeologi menurut yang meliputi tahap formulasi, implementasi, pengumpulan data (studi literatur, wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi), pengolahan data, analisis deskriptif kualitatif, interpretasi, hingga publikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bangunan ini memiliki ciri arsitektur Kolonial Modern berupa konstruksi rangka beton, dinding berlapis batu alam hitam, atap perisai menjulang, denah tidak simetris penuh, serta kaca patri bermotif tujuh sakramen. Tata ruang gereja tersusun atas tiga zona, yaitu *Narthex*, *Nave*, dan *Sanctuary*, yang memiliki hubungan dan fungsi masing-masing. Ditinjau dari aspek visibilitas, audibilitas, sirkulasi prosesi, akses sakristi-panti imam, dan kapasitas ruang, tata ruang gereja ini secara umum telah mampu mendukung pelaksanaan perayaan liturgi, meskipun ditemukan sejumlah kendala teknis. Perubahan tata ruang yang terjadi dipengaruhi oleh faktor historis, pertumbuhan jumlah umat, serta kebutuhan kenyamanan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa arsitektur dan tata ruang Gereja Santo Antonius Padua berhasil menghadirkan harmoni antara ekspresi bentuk dan fungsi ritual keagamaan.

Kata kunci: arsitektur kolonial, tata ruang gereja, liturgi Katolik, arkeologi arsitektur, Gereja Santo Antonius Padua Bidaracina.

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ABSTRACT

Saint Anthony of Padua Catholic Church Bidaracina, Jatinegara, is a building in the Colonial Modern style classified as Industrial Traditional, constructed in 1938. This study aims to identify the building's architectural characteristics, analyze its spatial layout and spatial functions, and examine the relationship between spatial layout and the celebration of the liturgy. The study employs the archaeological method comprising formulation, implementation, data collection (literature review, interviews, observation, and documentation), data processing, descriptive-qualitative analysis, interpretation, and publication. The results show that the building exhibits Colonial Modern architectural features, including reinforced-concrete frame construction, exterior walls faced with dark natural stone, a steeply pitched hipped roof, an asymmetrical floor plan, and stained-glass windows depicting the seven sacraments. The church's spatial layout consists of three zones, the Narthex, Nave, and Sanctuary, each carrying liturgical functions. Examined through the aspects of visibility, audibility, processional circulation, sacristy to Sanctuary access, and spatial capacity, the church's spatial layout is generally found to support the celebration of the liturgy, although several technical constraints were identified, such as inadequate lighting in the ambo and choir areas and limited spatial capacity during major feast days. Changes in spatial layout have been shaped by historical factors, growth in the number of parishioners, and comfort needs. The study concludes that the architecture and spatial layout of Saint Anthony of Padua Church successfully achieve harmony between formal expression and religious ritual function.

Keywords: colonial architecture, church spatial layout, Catholic liturgy, architectural archaeology, Saint Anthony of Padua Bidaracina Church.