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Vernacularism and The End of Geography:

The issue of locality in the global shift of architectural experience of space

Abstract:

In this age of light, distance has become relative. Human can migrate faster and further from their local origin. People can virtually go to even several distance places at once. It is said that this could be the end of geography.

This paper is a normative exploration of the concept of spatial experience of space and its role in vernacular architecture. It explores the change of vernacular architecture as the impact of shift in the concept of architectural space.

The question to vernacularism lies in the view that vernacularity has a fundamental “logical form”: The expression of locality in vernacular architecture. The question to the elements of vernacular architecture is based on these issues:

- *the possibility of change in the experience of space and place. (Yi-Fu Tuan)*
- *The principle of gestalt psychology of the reality of space. (Lefebvre)*

The exploration of those issues lies in the connection of the experience of space and place, the reality of space and its role in the forming of vernacular architecture.

Vernacular Architecture and the possibility of its change

The word “vernacular” always implies the issue of “locality” and of “people”. In linguistic, “vernacular” is an opposite of “lingua franca” or “vehicular language”. Vernacular language is a native language and lingua franca is a language spoken beyond the population of its native speakers. Sometimes the term vernacular in linguistic also applied to nonstandard dialects of global language, such as ‘*broken languages*’ (i.e. spanglish, singlish) and colloquial speech. In this respect, vernacular could refer to a more ‘popular’ use of lingua franca in each locality.