

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan arsitektur masjid di Indonesia menunjukkan adanya perubahan bentuk dan tampilan bangunan sebagai respons terhadap kemajuan teknologi, kebutuhan fungsional, serta perkembangan estetika. Fenomena tersebut terlihat pada Masjid Agung Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah Kecamatan Lubuk Pakam, yang mengalami transformasi melalui proses rekonstruksi sehingga memunculkan karakter arsitektur kontemporer tanpa menghilangkan identitasnya sebagai bangunan ibadah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi penerapan arsitektur kontemporer pada Masjid Agung Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah pasca rekonstruksi tahun 2020. Penelitian menggunakan teori arsitektur kontemporer menurut Schirmbeck (1987), Cerver (2005) dan Youssef (2025) dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Aspek yang dikaji meliputi gaya arsitektur, identitas bangunan dan budaya lokal, keberlanjutan, fleksibilitas ruang, kekokohan bangunan, teknologi dan bentuk. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa Masjid Agung Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah memperoleh nilai keseluruhan sebesar 73,7%, yang menunjukkan bangunan cukup dipengaruhi oleh konsep arsitektur kontemporer. Karakter kontemporer tampak pada perpaduan bentuk kekinian dengan unsur budaya Melayu dan Timur Tengah, fleksibilitas fungsi ruang, penggunaan sistem struktur dan material kokoh, serta bentuk tereksplorasi. Masjid Ini merepresentasikan penerapan arsitektur kontemporer yang tetap mempertahankan identitas lokal dan nilai religius sebagai bagian dari karakter arsitektur masjid di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Kontemporer, Masjid Agung, Melayu, Lubuk Pakam, Rekonstruksi

ABSTRACT

The development of mosque architecture in Indonesia shows that there have been changes in the shape and appearance of buildings in response to technological advances, functional needs, and aesthetic developments. This phenomenon can be seen in the Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah Grand Mosque, which has undergone a transformation through a reconstruction process so as to give rise to a contemporary architectural character without losing its identity as a worship building. This study aims to identify the application of contemporary architecture in the Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah Grand Mosque after the 2020 reconstruction. The research uses contemporary architectural theory according to Schirmbeck (1987), Cerver (2005) and Youssef (2025) with a qualitative descriptive approach. The aspects studied include architectural style, building identity and local culture, sustainability, space flexibility, building sturdiness, technology and form. The results of the analysis showed that the Sultan Thaf Sinar Basarsyah Grand Mosque obtained an overall score of 73,7%, which shows that the building is quite influenced by contemporary architectural concepts. The contemporary character is seen in the combination of modern forms with elements of Malay and Middle Eastern cultures, flexibility of spatial functions, the use of modern structural and material systems, and asymmetrical shapes. This mosque represents the application of contemporary architecture that maintains local identity and religious values as part of the architectural character of mosques in Indonesia.

Keywords: Contemporary Architecture, Grand Mosque, Melayu, Lubuk Pakam, Reconstruction