

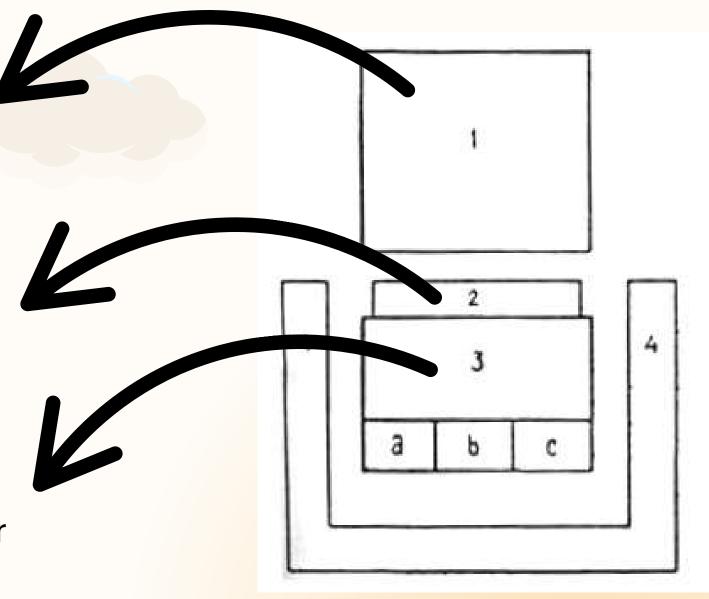


The Joglo traditional house originates from Central Java and is built based on function and social status. It is usually owned by nobles or wealthy individuals and made from high-quality wood. Its main features include four main pillars at the front and two main sections: the main house (including Pendopo, Emperan, Pringgitan, Senthong Tengah, Senthong Kiwa, and Senthong Engen) and the additional house (Gandhok rooms).

Pendhapa is the front part of the house used for gatherings, welcoming guests, hosting events, and other activities

Pringgitan is a space for performances or for receiving guests in a formal setting

Dalem It is a place for relaxing and other activities for all family members, as well as for welcoming close relatives during visits



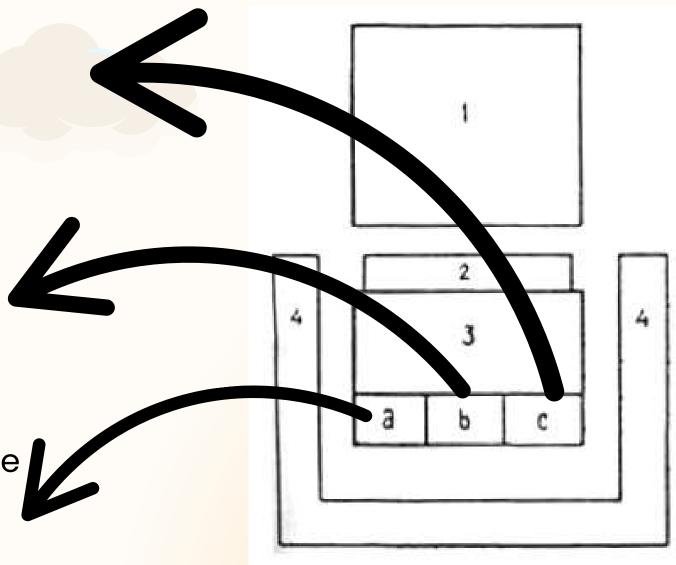
KETERANGAN:

- 1. Pendhapa
- 2. Pringgitan
- 3. Dalem
 - a. Senthong kiwo
 - b. Senthong tengah
 - c. Senthong tengen
- 4. Gandhok dan pawon

Senthong tengen is a sleeping area designated for the father, mother, and young children

Senthong tengah is a room used to store valuable items

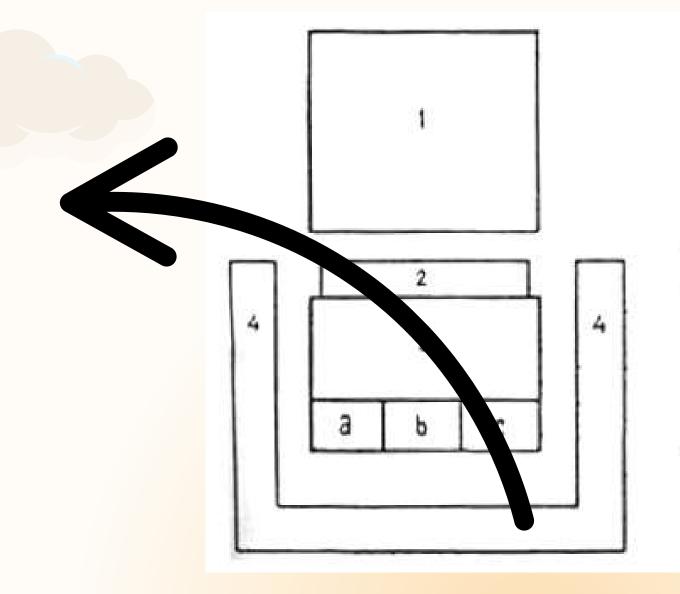
Senthong kiwo is also a bedroom located on the left side



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Gandhok used as bedrooms for growing children, separated by gender—girls in the left gandhok, boys in the right. Gandhok can also be partitioned into guest rooms. Behind the left gandhok is the **pawon** (kitchen), which functions for cooking and storing food, and next to it is the gadri, used as a dining room.



KETERANGAN:

- 1. Pendhapa
- 2. Pringgitan
- 3. Dalem
 - a. Senthong kiwo
 - b. Senthong tengah
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- 4. Gandhok dan pawon

Regol is the main gate of a Joglo house

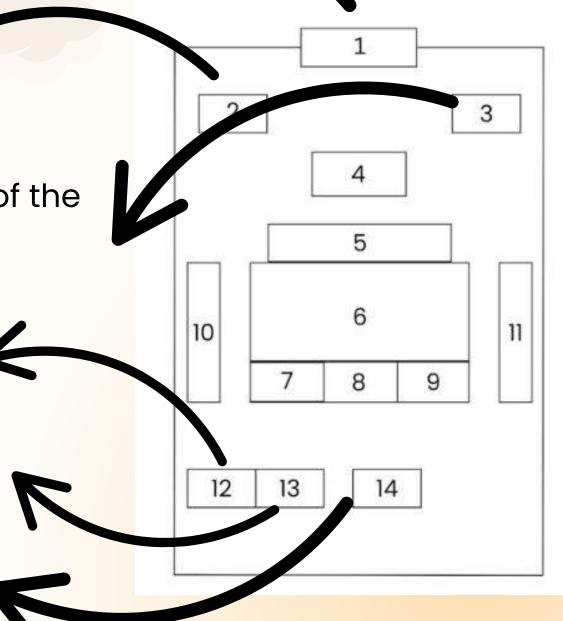
Gedogan is located on the left side of the frontmost area of the house, used for keeping livestock

Langgar is on the right side of the frontmost area of the house, used for worship and prayer

Pawon is used for cooking and preparing food

Gadri is used as a dining room

Pekiwan is the bathroom for bathing and toileting, as well as the place where the water well is located



Keterangan:

- 1. Regol
- Gedogan
- 3. Langgar
- 4. Pendopo
- 5. Pringgitan
- 6. Dalem Ageng
- 7. Senthong kiri
- 8. Senthong tengah
- 9. Senthong kanan
- 10. Gendhok kiri
- 11. Gendhok kanan
- 12. Pawon
- 13. Gadri
- 14. Pekiwan



The Limasan traditional house is characterized by a pyramid-shaped roof with four sides, resembling traditional houses from South Sumatra. There are several types of this house, such as Lawakan, Gajah Mungkur, Klabang Nyander, and Semar Pindohong. Typically, the structure is made from strong bricks. Even without paint or special finishing, the Limasan house still appears attractive with its simple and natural look.

Trajumas

Lawahan



Semanar et al.





Gajah Mungkur



Lambang Sari



Nyander

