

**IDENTIFIKASI ARSITEKTUR NUSANTARA PADA MASJID TUA DI
ACEH (Studi Kasus Masjid Indrapuri Aceh Besar, Masjid Beuracan Pidie
Jaya, Masjid Baiturrahim Aceh Timur)**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji karakteristik arsitektur nusantara pada tiga masjid tua di Aceh, yaitu Masjid Indrapuri di Aceh Besar, Masjid Beuracan di Pidie Jaya, dan Masjid Baiturrahim di Aceh Timur. Ketiga masjid ini dipilih karena mencerminkan perpaduan antara tradisi lokal dan pengaruh Islam dalam desain bangunannya. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan observasi lapangan, wawancara dengan tokoh masyarakat, dan studi literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Masjid Indrapuri mempertahankan elemen Hindu-Buddha, seperti struktur atap bertingkat berbentuk piramida dan penggunaan material kayu dengan ukiran kaligrafi Arab. Masjid Beuracan menonjolkan karakter tradisional Aceh dengan atap tiga lapis, ornamen flora dan geometris, serta material kayu lokal. Masjid Baiturrahim mencerminkan adaptasi arsitektur modern, dengan penggunaan beton namun tetap mempertahankan unsur tradisional seperti atap tumpang dan ornamen khas Aceh. Secara umum, ketiga masjid memiliki kesamaan dalam elemen arsitektur Nusantara, seperti atap tumpang, ornamen tradisional, dan fungsi masjid sebagai pusat sosial dan budaya masyarakat. Perbedaannya terletak pada pengaruh budaya dan fokus desain masing-masing masjid. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan upaya pelestarian melalui restorasi dan dokumentasi berkelanjutan, serta pengembangan masjid-masjid ini sebagai objek wisata religi. Studi ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam pelestarian arsitektur nusantara dan memperkaya kajian budaya serta arsitektur Islam di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Nusantara, Masjid Tua, Aceh, Tradisi Lokal, Warisan Budaya

**IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHIPELAGO ARCHITECTURE IN OLD
MOSQUES IN ACEH (Case Study of Indrapuri Mosque, Aceh Besar,
Beuracan Mosque, Pidie Jaya, Baiturrahim Mosque, East Aceh)**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the characteristics of nusantara architecture in three historic mosques in Aceh: Indrapuri Mosque in Aceh Besar, Beuracan Mosque in Pidie Jaya, and Baiturrahim Mosque in Aceh Timur. These mosques were selected for their unique blend of local traditions and Islamic influences in their architectural designs. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method through field observations, interviews with community figures, and literature reviews. The findings reveal that the Indrapuri Mosque retains Hindu-Buddhist elements, such as tiered pyramid-shaped roofs and wooden structures adorned with ancient calligraphy. The Beuracan Mosque highlights traditional Acehnese characteristics, featuring triple-layered roofs, floral and geometric ornaments, and local wood materials. Meanwhile, the Baiturrahim Mosque demonstrates modern architectural adaptations with the use of concrete while preserving traditional elements such as tiered roofs and Acehnese ornaments. Overall, the three mosques share common features of Nusantara architecture, such as tiered roofs, traditional ornaments, and their function as cultural and social centers for the community. The differences lie in the cultural influences and design focus of each mosque. This study recommends preservation efforts through continuous restoration and documentation, as well as the development of these mosques as religious tourism destinations. The research aims to contribute to the preservation of Nusantara architecture and enrich studies on Islamic and cultural architecture in Indonesia.

Keywords: Nusantara Architecture, Historic Mosques, Aceh, Local Traditions, Cultural Heritage