

ABSTRAK

Rumah tinggal generasi awal di Desa Pulau Baguk merupakan bagian dari perkembangan awal permukiman pesisir yang menyimpan pengetahuan lokal masyarakat dalam merespons lingkungan, ketersediaan material, teknik membangun, dan budaya bermukim. Namun, perubahan material, ruang, dan fungsi bangunan menyebabkan karakter awal rumah semakin sulit dikenali. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi karakteristik arsitektur vernakular rumah tinggal generasi awal di Desa Pulau Baguk, Kecamatan Pulau Banyak. Kajian ini mengacu pada konsep arsitektur vernakular yang menekankan hubungan antara bentuk hunian, lingkungan, material, konstruksi, dan nilai sosial-budaya masyarakat. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi terhadap 10 rumah sampel yang diperkirakan dibangun pada rentang 1950–1965 di Jalan Iskandar Muda dan Jalan Mesjid. Analisis dilakukan berdasarkan enam variabel, yaitu bentuk, tata ruang, struktur dan konstruksi, material, aspek budaya, serta dinamika dan adaptasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rumah generasi awal memiliki karakter utama berupa rumah panggung rendah, atap pelana, massa memanjang, orientasi menghadap jalan, pintu dua daun, panel dinding depan yang dapat dibuka, pola ruang linear, struktur kayu dengan pondasi batu karang, serta ruang yang fleksibel untuk aktivitas sosial-budaya. Perubahan dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan material, ketahanan bangunan, kebutuhan ruang, ekonomi, dan perkembangan fungsi, tetapi karakter vernakular utamanya masih dapat dikenali.

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur vernakular, rumah tinggal, generasi awal, Pulau Baguk.

ABSTRACT

Early-generation houses in Pulau Baguk Village are part of the early development of the coastal settlement and embody the community's local knowledge in responding to environmental conditions, material availability, construction techniques, and dwelling culture. However, changes in building materials, spatial arrangements, and functions have made the original characteristics of these houses increasingly difficult to identify. This study aims to identify the vernacular architectural characteristics of early-generation houses in Pulau Baguk Village, Pulau Banyak District. The study refers to the concept of vernacular architecture, which emphasizes the relationship between dwelling forms, the environment, materials, construction systems, and the community's socio-cultural values. A descriptive qualitative method was employed through observation, interviews, and documentation of ten sample houses estimated to have been built between 1950 and 1965 along Iskandar Muda Street and Mesjid Street. The analysis was conducted based on six variables: building form, spatial layout, structure and construction, materials, cultural aspects, and dynamics and adaptation. The findings indicate that the main characteristics of early-generation houses include low-elevated stilt structures, gable roofs, elongated building masses, orientation toward the street, double-leaf doors, operable front wall panels, linear spatial layouts, timber structures supported by coral-stone foundations, and flexible spaces accommodating socio-cultural activities. Changes were influenced by material availability, building durability, spatial needs, economic conditions, and functional development; nevertheless, the houses' principal vernacular characteristics remain identifiable.

Keywords: *Vernacular architecture, residential houses, early-generation houses, Pulau Baguk.*