

ABSTRAK

Pasar Samakurok merupakan bangunan eks-rumah dinas kesehatan yang mengalami alih fungsi menjadi pasar secara organik tanpa melalui perancangan ulang sebagai fasilitas perdagangan. Kondisi tersebut menimbulkan ketidaksesuaian antara konfigurasi ruang dan kebutuhan aktivitas pengguna, sehingga pedagang dan pembeli melakukan berbagai bentuk adaptasi terhadap keterbatasan ruang. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan konfigurasi ruang arsitektur Pasar Samakurok yang meliputi tata letak, pola sirkulasi, dan zonasi *de facto*. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan perspektif *Environment-Behavior Studies* serta didukung teori *Behavior Setting*, *Proxemics*, dan arsitektur perilaku. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, *behavior mapping*, dan dokumentasi terhadap aktivitas pedagang dan pembeli. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konfigurasi ruang terbentuk melalui adaptasi dan negosiasi pengguna terhadap struktur bangunan lama. Tata letak membentuk zona inti dan periferi, sedangkan pola sirkulasi berkembang secara informal dan mengalami penyempitan akibat ekspansi ruang dagang. Zonasi *de facto* terbentuk melalui klaim teritorial, penempatan barang, serta kebiasaan pengguna. Temuan menunjukkan adanya hubungan timbal balik antara konfigurasi ruang hasil alih fungsi organik dan adaptasi perilaku pengguna. Penelitian ini memberikan dasar empiris bagi penataan dan revitalisasi pasar yang lebih responsif terhadap kebutuhan pengguna.

Kata kunci: Arsitektur Perilaku, Konfigurasi Ruang, Alih Fungsi Organik, *Behavior Setting*, Pasar Tradisional.

ABSTRACT

Samakurok Market is a former health service residence building that was organically converted into a traditional market without formal redesign as a commercial facility. This condition has created a mismatch between the spatial configuration and users' activity needs, leading traders and buyers to adapt to spatial limitations. This study aims to analyze and describe the architectural spatial configuration of Samakurok Market, focusing on spatial layout, circulation patterns, and de facto zoning. The study employed a qualitative approach from an Environment-Behavior Studies perspective, supported by Behavior Setting, Proxemics, and behavioral architecture theories. Data were collected through observation, interviews, behavior mapping, and documentation of traders' and buyers' activities. The findings show that the spatial configuration was formed through users' adaptation and negotiation with the existing building structure. The layout consists of core and peripheral zones, while circulation patterns developed informally and became constrained by the expansion of trading areas. De facto zoning emerged through territorial claims, goods placement, and users' habitual practices. The findings demonstrate a reciprocal relationship between spatial configuration resulting from organic adaptive reuse and users' behavioral adaptation. This study provides an empirical basis for more responsive market planning and revitalization.

Keywords: *Behavioral Architecture, Spatial Configuration, Organic Adaptive Reuse, Behavior Setting, Traditional Market.*