

## Typology of Coastal Traditional Houses of the Bajo Tribe in Bajoe Village, Soropia District, Southeast Sulawesi

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### Abstract

*Geographically Soropia subdistrict is located in Konawe district of southeast Sulawesi province consisting of a large quantity of coastal areas that are the site of transition between land and the ocean. This condition has indirectly affected the shape of the character of this area caused by the relocation carried out by the government in an effort to build a tourist area in pualu bokori to move the coastal settlement in the village of bajoe soropia subdistrict. This coastal settlement is a form of reflection of the sea culture attached to the bajo tribe community. One of the coastal settlements in this soropia subdistrict is a settlement in the village of Bajoe which is a coastal settlement with a constructive orientation leading to land orientation. Because of the issue, in the village of Bajo and surrounding areas there are three different site orientations in coastal areas, among others, namely: water-based architecture water buildings, semi-arir buildings that tread in the water and also land and land-based architecture land buildings. Based on the issue, in this coastal area there is a diversity of typologies which is a form of morphological transformation of the shape of the bajo house. Therefore, in this study using descriptive qualitative research methods are expected to be able to find out the variety of typologies found in the coastal settlement area of the bajo tribe in bajo village soropia subdistrict konawe district. So that the results can be from this research can be a new insight literature as well as a reference in consideration in the planning of future settlements.*

### Keywords

traditional house; Bajo tribe;  
Bajoe village



## I. Introduction

Geographically, Southeast Sulawesi Province comprises 78 percent of coastal and marine areas so that the People of Southeast Sulawesi are very closely related to coastal areas. The existence of this coastal area has a variety of potentials that can be utilized by the people of Southeast Sulawesi in general. The potential is in the form of marine products that make the majority of the people of Southeast Sulawesi as producers and consumers of marine products massively, then the potential of tourist destinations that are always closely related to coastal areas that are a beauty of the coastal and ocean image of Southeast Sulawesi. The beauty of the beach is in the form of national and foreign tourist attractions and the dynamics of people living in coastal areas such as the Bajo Tribe located in Bajoe Village, Soropia District, Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

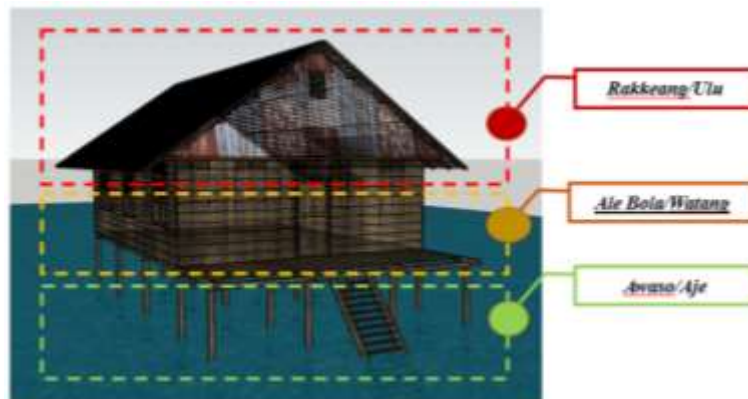
Based on Law No. 27 of 2007, coastal areas are transitional areas between terrestrial and marine ecosystems that are affected by changes in land and sea. So that the settlement contained in the coastal area of Bajoe Village has a character as a wetland that becomes the shelter of the people of Bajoe Village which in fact is the Bajo Tribe which since generations has been the habitat of the Bajo Tribe who live side by side with the sea (Sea

Gypse) (Tahara, 2014). The activities of the Bajo people carried out in coastal areas and oceans have resulted in a culture called sea culture. Marine culture in this context can be interpreted as a view of life and even a way of life, adapting and acting for generations that is not separated from the ocean.



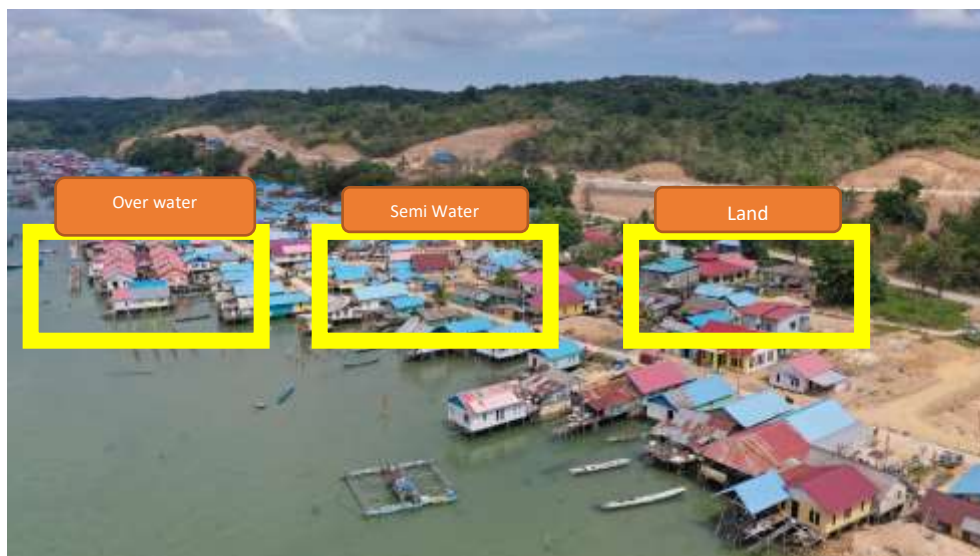
Source: beritasatu.com

**Figure 1.** Early House of Bajo Tribe



Source: aka gobang

**Figure 2.** Hierarchy of bajo house structure



**Figure 3.** Orientasi site of bajo coastal settlement in bajoe village

The purpose of this study is the typology analysis of coastal indigenous houses in the Bajo people who live in Bajoe Village, Sororopia subdistrict of Konawe district of Southeast Sulawesi. In addition, to be able to analyze what factors cause the diversity of physical typology of coastal house building in the Bajo Tribe in the beautiful Bajoe Village of Sororopia District of Konawe District of Southeast Sulawesi.

## **II. Research Method**

In this study, the application of descriptive qualitative methods with an it-pology approach was applied to support research because it has a conformity to the topic of bajo traditional house typology research. In research related to the typology of traditional Bajo architecture that uses qualitative descriptive methods, of course, must know and learn related to the method. Because qualitative method itself is a fairly complex methodological tool. Descriptive qualitative methods can be said to be a method that analyzes phenomena to describe a finding in a research study. Based on the thinking of experts such as Craswell 2017 revealed that qualitative research is a method to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people are ascribed to social or humanitarian problems. In addition according to (Sumarjo H, 2010). Qualitative research is essentially a research method used to examine natural circumstances and base some descriptions from these experts make the author descriptively feel the appropriateness to the methods used in the research process.

The characteristics of qualitative research are caused by the natural background/reality in the community, which is very crucial and requires field data obtained based on informants, respondents, documentation and observations of social settings in which it has a strong relationship with the subject being studied. Then according to Creswell (2014) in descriptive research expressed that researchers certainly have a high sense of enthusiasm for interest in the flow of processes, understanding and meaning which is then described in word form and visualized in the form of images. Research methods by applying qualitative descriptive are felt accordingly because they have a relationship connected to the issues in the typology research of Bajo traditional houses based on typological phenomena studied in the field related to the diversity of coastal house types found in the Bajo tribe settlement in Sororopia sub-district and various factors that affect it.

In the bajo settlement area, the author made empiric observations to find out the state of the dynamics of the community. The survey was conducted as an initial stage that can be a supporter of the literature to get as many references as possible in looking at phenomena in the field.

## **III. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Results**

The coastal area of Sororopia which has tremendous marine potential is a valuable asset owned by the province of Southeast Sulawesi. Sororopia district in which there is Bajoe Village which is the object of the location in research related to typology of coastal architecture is located at 3o54'577" South Latitude, and 122o39'608" East Longitude. Based on its geographical position, the research site of Bajoe village has an area of 1.5 Km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 3 hamlets with the northern boundary bordering the southern forest bordering the western sea bordering the village of Bokori and the east bordering the village of Mekar.



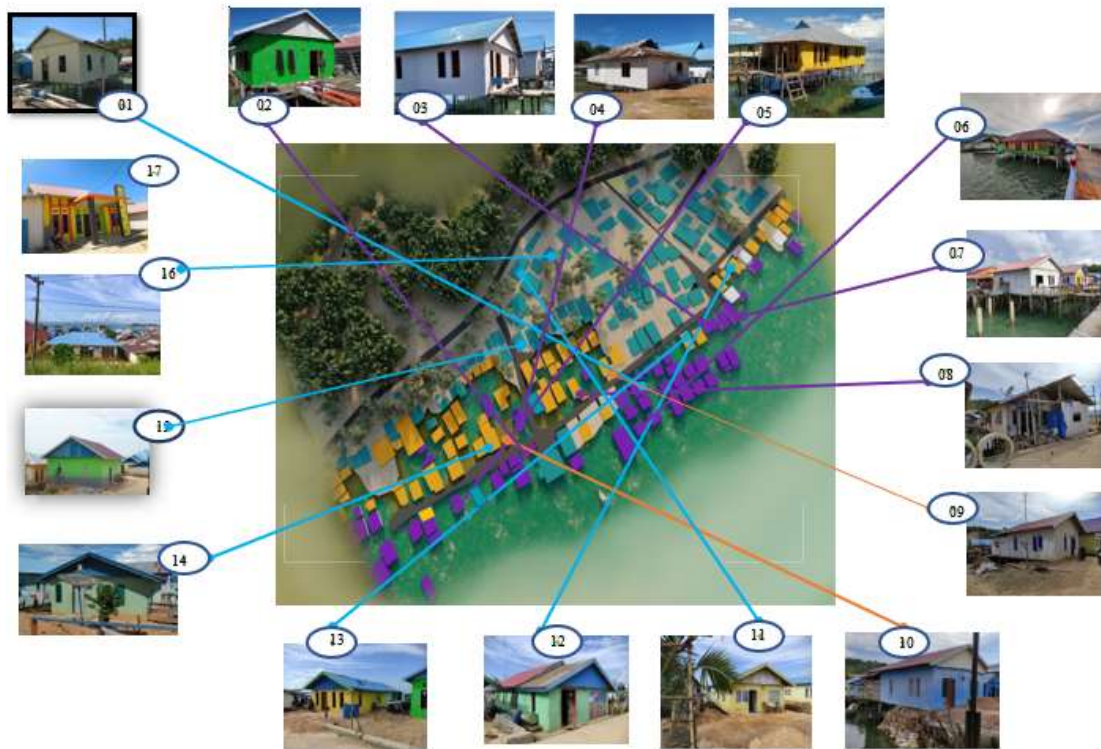
Source: Google Maps

*Figure 4. Map of Soropia District*

Residents who inhabit Soropia Subdistrict, especially Bajoe Village which becomes the object of research, are the majority of bajo people with the nickname Sea Gypsy because of its close attachment to the ocean and difficult to separate so that it affects its architectural conditions as a reflection of the culture of the Bajo people in Bajoe village.

Based on the results of interviews to the Village Chief in the coastal settlement area of Bajo Village, the Bajo Tribe was originally a homogeneous community close to island. Bajo people who live in bajo villages are currently settled with other Bajo tribes on Bokori Island located across the mainland of Soropia. The emergence of a coastal tourism area on Bokori island where the island has a high enough value to be used as a beach tourism area because of the aesthetics of the beach and other potential values that dominate and vary as beach tourism which then causes people who live there must be relocated by the government to the mainland of Soropia which is felt close enough as the next possible place for Bajo Tribe who previously inhabited Bokori island. At the beginning of the relocation, the Bajo people were drawn in the Eppe village of Soropia subdistrict and then mostly built settlements in the hills across the road from Eppe village to continue their relay of life. The close relationship between the Bajo tribe and the ocean makes most of the people who live in the village finally return to find a place to live close to the coast and the ocean as a place to live. Based on the issues described earlier, the Bajo people eventually settled in the coastal area of Soropia subdistrict and divided into several villages, one of which is Bajo village which is the location of the object of research from the typology of the bajo coastal traditional house.





*Figure 5. Home sample research*

Bajo House is generally a stilt house that is referred to as the upper house because there is vertical space from the main floor. The traditional coastal house of the Bajo tribe is also referred to as Baboroh which is interpreted as a simple building and the pillar is made from the hemisphere of the coconut tree. Woven coconut or planks are made to be the cover of the house that serves as a wall with nipa leaf floor material commonly called tuho. Baboroh has features such as the footprint of a house pole made of coral because coral is believed to be the right material to function as a material that is able to float above the sea. While the towering pillars make the Bajo tribe build a passageway leading to the courtyard (Case et al., 2017)

The traditional house of the Bajo tribe is Baboroh which has the meaning of a simple building whose pillars are made of the cleavage of a tree trunk. For the wall covering, it can be made of woven coconut leaves, or plank walls, and the floor is from planks and wooden beams. The roof of the Bajo people's house uses nipa leaves or usually called Tuho. Another characteristic of Baboroh is the footprint of a house pole made of coral because the coral is believed to be the most appropriate material for people's homes that float above the sea. While the towering pillars make the Bajo people build a passageway leading to the courtyard.

### 3.2 Discussion

The discussion of the results of the bajo coastal house study in Bajo village of Soropia subdistrict is the result of research, one of which seeks to compare research related to similar coastal houses and previous Bajo houses. In this research discussion, it's also aims to uncover new facts related to the typology of the Bajo coastal house in the village of Bajo Soropia subdistrict. Based on the results of each of the similar studies that have been done before that are adapted to related theories that are the basis of the literature study.

### **a. Discussion of Research Results from Previous Research**

Comparison of hails findings in research related to typology of coastal houses bajo tribe compared with research that has been done before related to coastal house objects. Based on each of the same or similar studies, the results of the study can be compared with the results of the current study. Similar studies have been conducted in coastal areas or areas related to collateral on water, such as dharma research et.al. (2017), Gobang (2017), Sham et.al (2018), Rahim et.al (2018), Hamka (2017), Purwantoro (2013), Ramadanta (2010), Mawa-dahni (2017), Afdholy (2017), Rumianti & Praetyo (2013), Moneo (1978), Prijotomo (1997), Ladianto (2017), Rahim 2018.

Dwiasta R, 2014, Hasbi, n.d. (2014), santoso (2011), santoso (2011), Egam 2015, Rahim et al., 2018, Koswara et al., 2019, Ladianto et al., n.d. found variables that became references in obtaining the typology of the Bajo tribe's coastal house which is divided into physical aspects and non-physical aspects. For physical aspects, among others, are: Orientation of Residential buildings, Building Area Building shape, Building location, Age of Building, Structure and construction of buildings, Building materials, Building In-terior, Decoration Elements, Related Relations supporting elements, Technology and environment. While non-physical aspects include: Residents' activities, Indigenous habits, Ownership status, Social, Cultural, Income Level, Type of employment, Government regulations.

### **Cultural Findings of Living in Coastal Settlements**

Some research related to previous research that has a relationship to be used as a reference in studying typology research of bajo coastal houses in bajo village. Such as research related to identity and the existence of coastal settlements in Bajo village of Soropia subdistrict in research related to bajo coastal houses in Bajo village Soropia subdistrict based on previous research conducted by Dharma et al. (2017) Santoso (2013) City (2017) Sham et al. (2018) Rahim, et al. (2018) Rahim, et al. 2018 Hamka. (2017) Purwanto, (2013) Malawani et al. (2015) Ramadanta, 2010 Mawaddahni, (2017) Mentayani et al. 2009 Rumiati & Prasetyo 2013, Rapoport (1969). Dwiasta R, 2014, Hasbi, n.d. (2014), Santoso (2011), santoso (2011), Egam 2015, Rahim et al., 2018, Koswara et al., 2019, Ladianto et al., n.d. found variables that became references in obtaining the typology of the Bajo tribe's coastal house which is divided into physical aspects and non-physical aspects. For physical aspects, among others, are: Orientation of Residential buildings, Building Area Building shape, Building location, Age of Building, Structure and construction of buildings, Building Materials, Building Interiors, Decoration Elements, Related Relations supporting elements, Technology and environment. While other non-physical aspects of anta-ra are: Resident activities, Indigenous habits, Ownership status, Social, Culture, Income level, Type of employment, Government regulation.

### **b. Discussion of Research Results on the Basis of Theory**

After looking at the comparison related to the findings that have been done by previous research related to the object of looking at the house on water or coastal ru-mah and research that has conformity and can be used as a reference in this study. The findings of this study can also be compared with the existence of several theories related to the opinions of previous researchers that became the basis of theory in research. There are theories found from previous experts or researchers to serve as a basis in this study. As theory Santoso (2013), Moneo (1978), Afdholy (2017), Prijotomo(1997), Habraken(1998), Hamka(2018), Hidayat(2011), Setyowati(2016), Bukit(2019), Gobang(2019), Setyabudi(2019), Ramadan(2018), Santri(2019). From the theory and based on the opinion

of previous researchers, then the previous research can certainly be compared and discussed together with the results of the findings in the current researchers. Aspects of typology that are used as a reference as variables in conducting this research are form, function and lang-gam. Based on the relationship relationship of the three aspects found a link between aspects of form, function and huga langgam. In the study that has been done by santoso (2013), expressed the opinion that the function in this investigation is influenced by the desire of the community or consumers related to their needs. The previously mentioned functional needs are further transformed into ideas (typology science). And in the later stages the typology produces the existence of the form of form. If viewed based on the opinions expressed by santoso, the results that have been done in this study have similarities in accordance with the theory or opinion that has been put forward by santoso that typology of various forms in coastal settlements and water settlements is strongly influenced by the function of occupancy. Typology of functions on the existence of bajo house in Bajo village Soropia subdistrict consists of various functions, among others, occupancy function, trade function and also rental function. Based on each of the fugsi mentioned earlier gives a significant influence on the shape of the house, both in terms of the physical aspects of the house such as the pattern model of the layout of the house, the use of opening elements, the diversity of construction types, the position and orientation of the house, and the use of supporting elemn. Based on the existence of the diversity of the function of each house as a dwelling, it is able to create diversity of the shape of the house so that the findings found in this study can prove that based on related theories there is a conformity that helps research related to the coastal house of the Bajo tribe in bajo village of Soropia subdistrict.

In research related to the shape of the coastal house of the Bajo tribe in bajo village of Soropia subdistrict is an object that is quite dominating as a reference in this it-pology research. Based on considerations in setting up a house, the residents of ten-tunya houses have a basis of consideration in building a house. Both it is seen from physical and non-physical factors. In this area of research related to coastal houses, the majority of masyarakat with economic status that is classified as middle to lower opinion, the criteria needed in the household is always adjacent to the ocean by using natural materials that are easy to obtain and quite easy in their experience when setting up a house.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Economic growth is still an important goal in a country's economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia (Magdalena and Suhatman, 2020).

In addition, the status of care is clear, the form and quality are appropriate and sufficient to accommodate the basic functions needed at a sufficient cost to the level of income of the community. The help of orders related to the renovation of coastal homes is one of the factors that affect the transformation of raw materials used in bajo oesir houses. Whichever can be seen in the use of zinc roofs and kasiboards. This opinion is certainly in line with the theory of turner in Gobang 2017 which argues that people with soaking can certainly not stay too far from the location where he works. As happened in this case, fishermen who cannot and are difficult to separate from island.

In this study it can also be found that the function adjusts the shape of the building. According to Mawadahni 2017 in the most recent research typology argues that function certainly has a significant influence that has an influential role on the formation of a dwelling. This theory is in line and in accordance with the existence of coastal houses of the Bajo tribe in the village of Bajoe Soropia subdistrict. As one example of a case that occurred in house 1 with a trading function. It is clear the transformation of hunia when

switching functions to trade functions where the shape of bajo house prototypes looks to change with the addition of space and function switching. So that in the theory has a conformity to the typology of the coastal house of the Bajo tribe in the village of Bajo Soropia subdistrict.

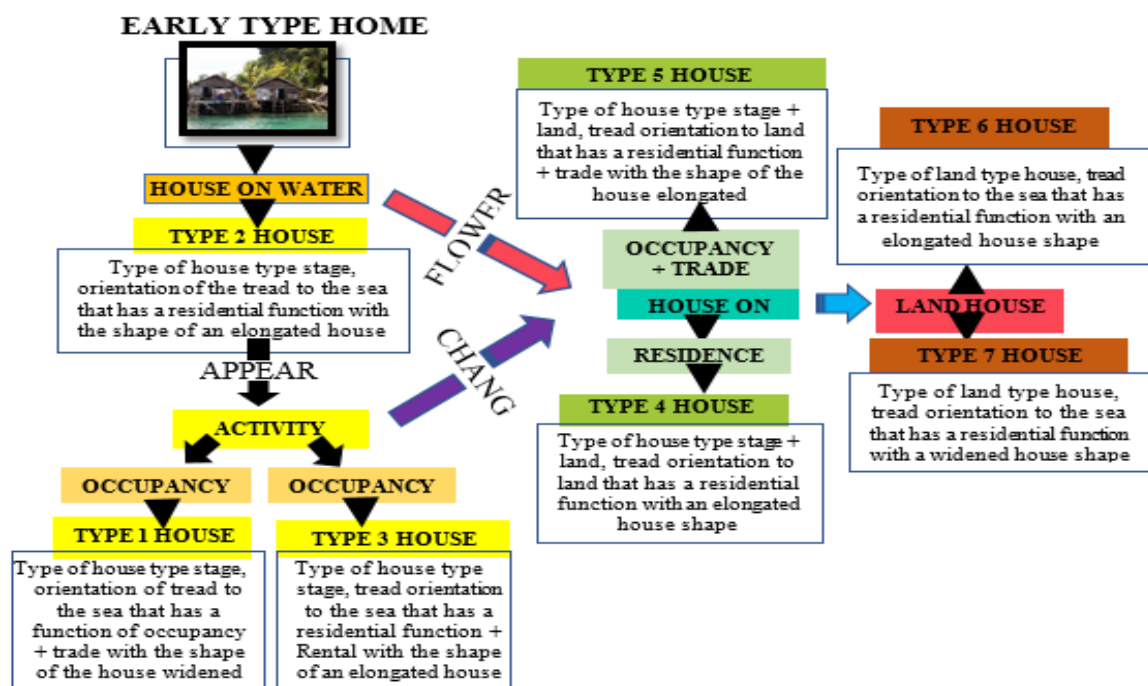
The shape of the building in this study has a connection with existing tensions in the building. In an effort to determine the style of the building, the physical character of the building can be analyzed based on the culture owned by the occupants of the house. According to Sudarwani in Afdholy 2017 explained that the architectural lang-gam in a residential area certainly tends to be influenced by the local environment with the application of local materials as a form of home adaptation. The theory that has been put forward by Sudarwani in the fact that has conformity with the results found in this study. Environmental coast inhabited by bajo tribe in Bajo village Soropia subdistrict is a coastal settlement that is on water, semi-water and land whose pattern of building leads to land. Based on environmental influenced by the culture of the sea and existing from the ocean. So the style of the building abstractly affects the condition of the house. The house in this residential area adapts to the existence of its environment. Starting from the house that treads on the water, it is hoped that in the form of adaptation of the house on the water using the concept of a Rumah Panggung supported by supporting elements attached to the house such as piers and titian bridges as axibility and supporting elements of function for the house occupant. Then in semi-coastal houses that apply the foundation of the stage and also shallow foundations to its substructure which is a form of adaptation to the existing environment. Wood material that dominates in residential areas such as mangrove wood, in its application can be said to be a form of natural material that is suitable to be applied to bajo coastal houses. There is a linkage of the environment that then became the basis in the assessment of lang-gam buildings in the coastal settlement area of the Bajo tribe in the village of Bajoe Subdistrict Soropia which was dominated by vernacular langgam. Rapoport (1969) argues that climate is one aspect that is crucial enough to be used as a fairly important scale that then affects vernacular settlements. The theory and opinions that have been put forward by this Rapoport in fact have similarities with the theory that has been presented by Sudarwani, which states that environmental factors have a close role in buildings that affect their style.

In a discussion related to vernacular architecture, Rapoport (1969) explained that vernacular architecture fundamentally does not have the identity of the designer (architect), the process of forming pure natural vernacular architecture is a form of response to the environment as well as humans as residents or users of the house. Its nature that is relatively natural and the shape of the house that differs from one to the other does not refer to the standard of building design but its existence adjusts to the needs. The opinion presented is in accordance with the research object of the Bajo tribe's coastal house in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict. The theory of the previously mentioned Rapoport confirms that the process of categorizing from the vernacular style of the Bajo coastal settlement house in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict is felt appropriate. The results found from this research study also strengthen the theory and pen-can from previous researchers related to bajo coastal house building and buildings with water typology. Namely Hamka (2017), Mawaddahni (2017), Afdholy (2017), Gobang (2017), stated that in water settlements one of the coastal settlements is a settlement consisting of the existence of a vernacular ruma house that grows in character influence from locality. Although there are still some houses that fall into the category of semi-vernacular architecture, the elements of vernacular elements are certainly still attached to the building. So that the results in this research become part of the research that supports your research.



In research related to typology of sku Bajo coastal house in Bajo village, So-ropia subdistrict there are two uniforms, namely vernacular and semi-vernacular. The emergence of this vernacular style occurs due to the transformation of the finished house with a vernacular style. The change or transformation is related to changes that occur in the type of material, then in the structure of the construction and also the shape of the building, so that it reduces the secular value in the house. Related to the theory of change by Rapoport (1969) states that transformation or change is certainly closely related to the development of science and human capabilities in dali dalikan nature. While according to mentayani (in Afdholi 2017), having the same opinion is that the transformation that occurs in the environment is certainly always related to external influences received, transformation or change in needs will cause a change. Based on this opinion, it is concluded that there are influences and developments in the times, be it through contemporary knowledge from society to the latest material technology that began to appear so as to cause changes in a house. From the findings obtained at the bajo coastal house in Bajo village of Soro-pia subdistrict, concluded that changes have certainly occurred in many communities. The change is influenced by the impact of natural building material factors such as wood, the use of wood in quality will always decrease in resistance due to age, then people who live in the area replace the material with renewable materials that feel durable and durable. The existence of the latest technological factors and public knowledge related to this type of technology certainly affects the perception of the community related to the selection of building materials in an effort to replace previous materials that have been damaged. Based on this is what ultimately gives birth to a change in the characteristics of the house that then affects the exposure to the style of the house.

Based on the results of discussions conducted in this study, which juxtaposes the results of research conducted now with previous deposits and similar research, it can be visualized the conformity between the results that are confirmed now with the opinions and theories that have been put forward by previous research experts. Hasi; The research conducted now is expected to be able to support previous theories that are closely related to some findings, jaman that the theory that has been mentioned earlier is expected to be used to see objects and similar ka-sus in research that will be conducted in the next study.



## IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of discussions conducted on the typology of bajo coastal houses in Bajo village of Soropia subdistrict, the existence of house typology in this settlement can be seen through 3 aspects, other aspects are, aspects of form, function and style. In an effort to see the influence factor on the typology of the house, it can be seen through the culture of community living in the settlement area of the Bajo tribe in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict. Here are the conclusions related to the typology of the house and the factors that give an impact to the difference in the type of house occurs in this coastal settlement.

Typology aspects of form, function and style become a basis in an effort to see the existence of the diversity of characteristics owned by coastal homes. Based on the results of ana-lysis 3 aspects of typology that have been mentioned can explain the characteristics that are stuck in a house, suitability, similarities and differences from the characteristics in each house certainly give rise to the diversity of house types in the coastal settlement of the Bajo tribe in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict. Based on the results of the categorization process related to the characteristics of the house, the house is eaten in 7 types of coastal houses found in the coastal area of the Bajo tribe in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict. Among others are: The type of house that is on water based architecture that has a residential function with the shape of the floor plan extends backwards using the saddle roof and stage foundation, The second type is the type of house located on water based architecture with a residential function + trade that applies the form of a combination floor plan that combines an elongated shape and also widens by tapping the stage foundation, The third type is the type of house that is on the water that has a residential function and also rental with shape of floor plan extending backwards and using the foundation of the stage, the fourth type is house which is on the water and land that has a residential function with the shape of the house extending backwards and using the foundation of the stage and shallow foundation, this fifth type is a house that is on water and semi water based architecture land that has a function as a dwelling and Also trading with a form extending backwards and using a stage foundation and shallow foundation, this sixth type is a house on land with a residential function that has a shape extending backwards by using shallow foundation or shallow foundation that applies concrete umpak material, this seventh type of house is a house on land with a residential function that has a shape extending backwards using shallow foundation or shallow foundation that is Applying stone material kali., from the 7 typologies of the house, there is a typology of houses that dominate the residential area, among others, type 3 houses, as many as 40 houses found in 17 samples of houses in the coastal village of Bajo in Bajo village in Soropia subdistrict.

Results found from the typology of home in the coastal settlement area of the Bajo tribe in Bajoe village in Soropia subdistrict showed that there is diversity and uniformity from each aspect that form a house. The diversity mentioned is determined on the basis of aspects of typology that directly affect the characteristics of the house. Aspects of it-pology form in this study are influenced by aspects of function related to adan-ya activities and the desire of residents towards the house. This diversity is also due to the influence caused by the culture of living through physical and non-physical aspects. The existence of the existence of the residential culture can be seen through physical aspects such as building area, age and technology factors and also environmental factors that have an impact on the influence of building typology in general which then directly also affects aspects of the typology of building style. Based on nonphysical aspects, in this research can be seen the

influence of the type of work and the home economy which then has an influence on the typology aspects of form, function and style.

Judging from several factors that affect the typology of the house, it is established a factor that is crucial enough so that it can be most influential on the formation of typology pa-da coastal houses bajo tribe in bajo village in Soropia subdistrict, namely environmental factors as well as factors of the type of work and economic level of the homeowner. The conclusions resulting from this study show a very close relationship between aspects of the form of function and also the style that elaborates in the form of a typology in a house. Fundamentally the shape of a building form is certainly influenced by the existence of functions attached to the building, then the changes and developments that occur in the function of the house are influenced by the cultural factors of community. Adan-ya the influence then determines the magnitude of the change in the shape of the house from the state of its basic shape. Basically every resident of the house certainly has needs and desires that vary between one and the other. This becomes a reason for the diversity of forms that exist in every house in the coastal settlement of the Bajo tribe in Bajo village in Soropia sub-district of Konawe regency.

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