

Territorial Approach to Spatial Dynamics Based on Posuo and Kawia Tradition of the Labalawa Community of Baubau City

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze space territories in the kawia traditions of the Labalawa community. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by analyzing the results of the identification of the formation of territory based on changes in shape, size, boundaries, and space components, sampling was carried out by purposive sampling with the criteria of house types of Banua tada and stone houses and differences in the availability of space on the object of observation. The results showed that the space territory was dominated by semi-fixed elements and non-fixed elements, changes in the function of space during the posuo and kawia tradition from day to day were more dominated by public functions, and the condition of adding space called kaompu with the stage form was more influenced by factors availability of open space and also because of the tradition of building the Labalawa community which is practiced from generation to generation through the posuo and kawia tradition.

Keywords

territory; dynamics of space;
Posuo and Kawia, Labalawa



I. Introduction

The existence of teamwork is currently very rare it is still found in the Labalawa community, Betoambari District, and Baubau City. The Labalawa community's settlement is located in the south of Baubau City and is the border area of Baubau city with the South Buton Regency. The Labalawa community's settlement is in a hilly area with fertile soil conditions.

Togetherness in a society that is owned by the Labalawa community which is manifested in the traditional cooperation is understood by the community as the fulfillment of social needs in life. The spirit of togetherness in cooperation in several aspects of life in the Labalawa community is manifested in *posuo* and *kawia activities*. The word *posuo* comes from two words in the Wolio language, namely, *PO* is a prefix or preposition that makes the attached word a verb and *suo* is the room at the back of the house (Wolio language dictionary, 1985). So literally *posuo* can mean doing confinement at the back of the house. *Posuo* is the process of confinement in the back room of the house for women for a certain time, and they are not allowed to have contact with the outside world. The Labalawa community is part of the Buton tribal community. This procession of *posuo* and *kawia* has been a tradition of the Butonese since several centuries ago, during the era of the Buton sultanate. While *kawia* is marriage.

Tradition is something that is passed down from the heritage of the ancestors to the next generation in a relay descends performed by the indigenous communities that have become deeply entrenched the culture in life (Purba, N. 2020).

In the *posuo* and *kawia traditions*, the existing spaces dynamically change their territorial nature, and even the territorial nature of the neighboring houses are affected by this activity. Violation of territory is territory invasion (Barliana, 2010). A person

physically enters another person's territory, usually intending to take control of that territory from its owner. In practice, the *posuo* and *kawia traditions* invade neighboring territories, but this is not a problem for neighbors, although there have been some changes in the function of space both micro and meso as a result of this activity. This is what makes this tradition interesting to study. It is hoped that from this research we can see the spatial tolerance that occurs in the environment around the object of study so that we can take lessons and can apply space tolerance in neighboring and social life.

The formation of territory in the dynamics of space in the *posuo* and *kawia traditions* occurs because of the need for space, space is no longer something that exists but something that is presented, and the setting of space affects the quality of people's interactions and the values to be conveyed. The tolerance and solidarity of the Labalawa people make the boundaries of the territory shift so that the territory can be expanded.

The spatial dynamics that occur are marked by changes in the characteristics and functions of the existing space. Therefore the formation of territory can be observed by using and viewing these elements. The characteristics of the space include the shape of the space, the orientation of the space, the size of the space, the space divider, the condition of the space, and the components of the space.

Humans will maintain their territory with certain limits, but the territorial shifts that occur in the *posuo* and *kawia traditions* of the *Labalawa* community can even increase space or expand space. Thus the problem is how to approach territory in the dynamics of space that occurs in the *posuo* and *kawia traditions*. This study aims to identify and analyze the territory in the dynamics of space in the *posuo* and *kawia traditions*.

II. Review of Literature

The function of the territory is mentioned to obtain privacy for the fulfillment of several psychological needs / basic human needs for identity (Laurens, 2004). Based on a review of these functions, the results of the analysis can classify changes in the territory from day to day based on the classification of territory by Altman (1984), primary territory is a place that is marked and owned exclusively or personally by a person and people who are familiar around him, secondary territory i.e. places marked and owned by certain social groups and groups

A public territory is a place that is open to the public or the public. The semi-public space is open to the public but is limited to only the closest family, and the supporting area is a space used for cooking and eating activities, namely the kitchen and dining room as well as other human needs such as toilets and bathrooms. There are 3 spatial elements in the architecture, namely *fixed*, *semi-fixed*, and *non-fixed elements*. *Fixed elements* are elements that are static and not easy to move, *semi-fixed elements* are elements of space that are easy to move or move, such as furniture, curtains, or pots, while *non-fixed elements* are more related to humans as users of space, for example, movements and gestures of the human body. The layout of *fixed* and *semi-fixed elements* can affect the quality of space and human behavior who use the space or environment (Rapoport, 1982).

III. Research Method

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method in the form of sentences and language in a special scope, both micro and macro. Qualitative research can produce research data in the form of in-depth explanations through the results of interviews both in writing and verbally or habits that include culture or traditions that can be observed within a certain scope that is observed from a broad perspective (Moleong, 2014). The sampling *method is purposive sampling*. The object of the research was chosen from two categories of different types of houses, namely *banua tada* and stone houses, this criterion was chosen to find the space limiting character of the addition of space or expansion of territory in the dynamics of space that occurs in the *kawia tradition* (marriage) and the existence and sustainability of the *kaompu* space addition. Data was obtained through traditional data collection that had been carried out and interviews were carried out regularly with homeowners and traditional leaders, religious leaders, and communities involved with traditions from 2020 to 2022, with data collection referring to the characteristics of space, shape, size, boundaries, and space component.

IV. Results and Discussion

Based on the background that has been stated previously, the spatial dynamics that occur are observed from changes in the characteristics of space that are related to territorial aspects, namely the shape of space, the size of the space, the space divider, and the components of space, by directly linking the elements involved closely related other than that the change in function strongly supports the function of territorial analysis.

The character of space that has shape, size, barrier, and space components are closely related to each other, changes in shape will affect the size of the existing space. Changes in the shape of space can also be observed with the boundaries that make up the space, both *fixed element boundaries*, *semi-fixed elements*, and space boundaries with *non-fixed elements*.

Object 1

The following is the identification of the formation of territory based on changes in shape, size, boundaries, and space components in Object 1. Changes in spatial territory based on changes in shape, size, boundaries and components of object 1 space can be seen in Figure 1. Based on the identification of changes in shape, size, boundaries, and the components of the house space object 1, the following results are obtained:

- a. The shape and size of the territorial space which was originally a square with an area of 78.00 m² are expanding from day to day to the surrounding environment so that the shape of the space is irregular and until the last day (D day) it reaches an area of 119.00 m². territorial space has expanded by 65% or half the area of the territory.
- b. Territorial boundaries are also increasingly expanding to neighbors from day to day, which in everyday conditions are more in the form of physical boundaries, namely fences and walls, changing with various forms of boundaries, both in the form of *fixed elements*, *semi-fixed elements*, and *non-fixed elements* approaching the D day, territorial boundaries are increasingly dominant with *semi-fixed elements* and *non-fixed elements*, with the addition of many components of space in the form of furniture in several places in the surrounding environment, one example is the addition of a *kaompu room* that uses wood by making a room with a stage model.

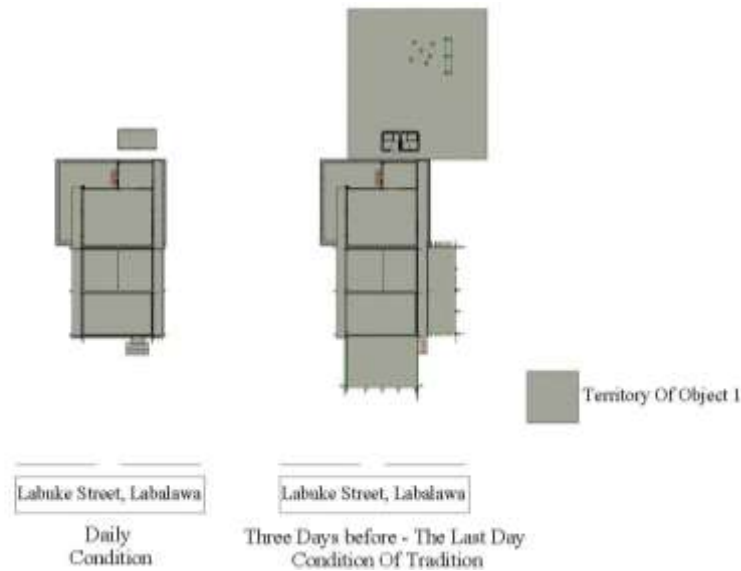


Source: Author, 2022

Figure 1. The process of establishing a kaompu room on the front and side pages of object 1

Table 1. Territory formation based on changes in shape, size of boundaries, and object space components 1

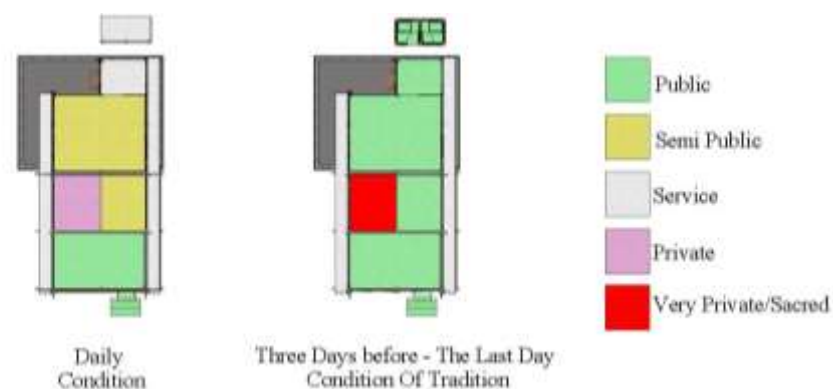
	Shape and size	barrier	Component
Daily conditions	The territory covers the area of the house, the front yard, and the back of the house, the floor plan is a rectangular house plan with a size of 6.00x 16.00m, so that the building area of the house is 96.00 m ² .	The territory is limited by a <i>fixed element</i> in the form of a fence in the front yard. The territory is limited by <i>non-fixed elements</i> in the form of flowers and trees.	Object House 1 The components of the space are in the form of furniture, namely <i>Kumba</i> (mats) and vegetation in the existing conditions as follows: Front yard: grass trees and fence <i>Sambali: kumba</i> (mat) Wunta: kumba (mat) <i>Suo</i> 1&2: wardrobe bed <i>Ash</i> : basin, pot, and <i>ashes</i>
D-3 to D Day	The territory extends to the backyard and the front of the house so that the shape of the territory is irregular and widens so that the area of the territory becomes ±112.00 m ² .	The addition of the territory is limited by <i>semi-fixed elements</i> in the form of a space dividing wall with a height of 1 m (figure 1), and <i>non-fixed elements</i> in the form of water drums and firewood on the back plate.	Runah object 1 The components of the space are in the form of furniture, namely <i>Kumba</i> (mats), and vegetation in the existing conditions as follows: <i>Sambali: kumba</i> (mat) Wunta: kumba (mat) Rooms 1&2: wardrobe bed Kitchen: basin, crockery, and <i>ash</i> Backyard: water drum, firewood Frontpage: <i>kaompu</i> (extra room)



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 2. Changes in object 1 territory based on shape, size, boundaries, and components of Object 1 space

The components of the space in the form of furniture also experience shifts from day to day, although they are furniture, they are capable of being a sign of territorial expansion. The space component is closely related to a change in function, so with a change in furniture, the function of the room also changes and affects the type of territory that exists, making space in cooperation in front of the house, using wood and bamboo materials in addition to moving and placing large pots the one in the kitchen was moved in the backyard. At first, the area behind the house was a backyard that was not used, but in tradition, the area behind the house became a place for cooking, especially for men who *mandala* (cooking rice), the area behind the house became a kitchen because of the placement of a large pot in the backyard where the territory of the house is located. The kitchen in the back area of the house is limited by non-fixed elements.



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 3. Changes in territory based on the micro function of object 1

In everyday conditions, the owner of the house in receiving guests from foreigners or from outside the Labalawa community is only accepted in the living room, while guests who still have family relationships will be accepted in the family room and even in the kitchen because the kitchen space is quite spacious compared to the other family room.

Meanwhile, in the condition of the *kawia tradition*, the spaces in this house are changing from day to day into public spaces that can be accessed by foreigners, namely the family room and kitchen due to the activities of cooking together and preparing food ingredients object house 1:

Daily conditions are as follows:

Public: *sambali* (living room) with an area of $\pm 20.33 \text{ m}^2$

Semi-public: *wunta* (living room) with an area of $\pm 37.47 \text{ m}^2$.

Privacy: *suo* (bedroom) with an area of $\pm 10.66 \text{ m}^2$.

Support: *ash* (kitchen/dining room) with an area of $\pm 6 \text{ m}^2$ while the outside WC/laundry room with an area of $\pm 5 \text{ m}^2$, *bate* (warehouse) with an area of $\pm 20.23 \text{ m}^2$.

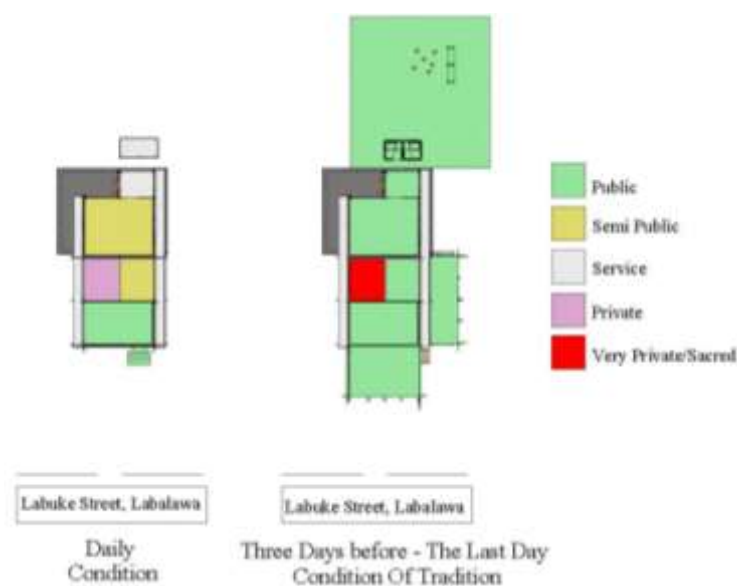
Conditions D-3 to Day D as follows:

Public: *sambali* (living room), *wunta* (family room), *Abu* (kitchen/dining room), toilets, and *bate* (goods storage area) with a total area of 63.8 m^2 .

Sacred: *suo* (bedroom) with an area of 10.66 m^2 .

The house is a primary territory when viewed from the meso scale, but when viewed from the micro scale, there are types of primary, secondary, and public territories in it. This is closely related to its function in it. Changes in the territory in the house based on the functions that occur in the house object 1 can be seen in Figure 2

Functional changes that occur in object 1's house are closely related to changes in the components of the space in it which cause the activities that occur in it to change as well. It can be seen that in this *posuo* and *kawia tradition*, the spaces are increasingly open, and the public areas are increasingly dominated by the day. The primary territory is formed from sacred and private areas, namely in the form of a *suo room* (confinement) and a sleeping room, the secondary territory is formed from a semi-public area which in this tradition is only found on D-day, namely, the bedroom becomes a bridal make-up room, so some people are common. If you can enter it, the public territory is formed from public areas, namely the front yard living room, backyard, living room, kitchen, and toilet which were originally secondary territories, during the *posuo* and *kawia traditions*, these spaces became public territories.



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 4. Changes in territory based on meso function, house object 1

Meso the change in territory based on changes in function and the environment around the house object 1 can be seen in Figure 4, the expansion of the territory of the owner of the house object 1 on the surrounding environment, namely the area behind the house which is owned by relatives, and community activities when establishing the kaompu took materials belonging to neighbors. . Such as boards and wooden beams that are used as the structure of the *kaompu room*.

Object 2

The following is the identification of the formation of territory based on changes in shape, size, boundaries, and components of space in object house 2. Changes in space territory based on changes in shape, size, boundaries and components of object 2 space can be seen in Figure 5. Based on the identification of changes in shape, size, divider, and the space component of object 2's house, the following results are obtained:

- The shape and size of the territorial space which was originally a square with an area of 123.00 m² are expanding day by day to the surrounding environment so that the shape of the space is irregular until the last day (D day) it reaches an area of 181.00 m². territorial space has expanded by 47% or almost half the area of the territory.
- Territorial boundaries are also expanding to neighbors from day to day, which in everyday conditions are more in the form of physical boundaries, namely fences and walls, changing with various forms of boundaries, both in the form of *fixed elements*, *semi-fixed elements*, and *non-fixed elements* approaching the D day, territorial boundaries are increasingly dominant with *semi-fixed elements* and *non-fixed elements*, with the addition of many components of space in the form of furniture in several places in the surrounding environment, one example is the addition of a *kaompu room* that uses wood by making a room with a stage model.



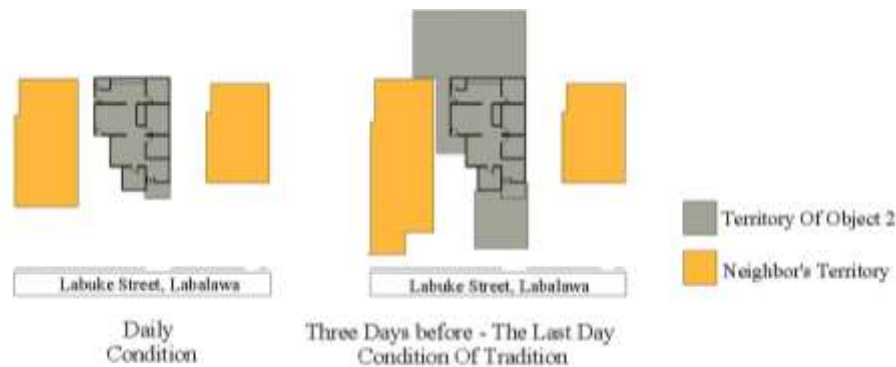
Source: Author, 2022

Figure 5. The process of establishing a kaompu room on the front page of object 2

Table 2. Territory formation is based on changes in shape, size of boundaries, and components of the object's house space 2

	Shape and size	barrier	Component
Daily conditions	The territory covers the area of the house, the front yard, and the back of the house, the floor plan is an irregular rectangular house plan with	The territory is bordered by trees in the front yard of the house bordered by a wooden fence. behind the house.	Runah object 2 The components of the space are in the form of furniture and vegetation in the existing conditions as follows: Terrace: chairs Living room: sofa and table Living room: mat and TV Room 1,2,3 & 4: Bed, Wardrobe Kitchen: Dining table, stove,

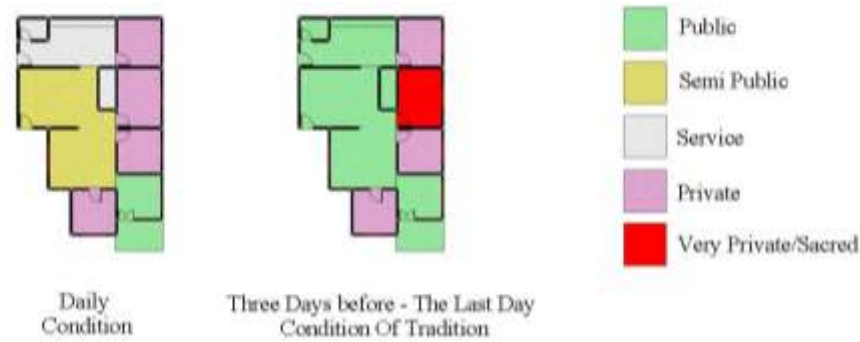
	Shape and size a house building area of 123.00 m ² .	barrier	Component cupboard, shelf.
D-3 to D Day	The territory extends to the backyard and the front of the house so that the shape of the territory is irregular and widens so that the area of the territory becomes ±112.00 m ² .	The physical territory of a square-shaped building is called a <i>kaompu</i> . The establishment of a <i>kaompu</i> (additional space) in front of this house with a <i>kaompu area of ±</i> 46.71 m ² . While the area behind the <i>Kaompu</i> <i>house</i> (addition of space) has an area of ±12 m ² . can be seen in Figure 5	Runah object 2 <i>Kaompu: Kiwalu/Kumba</i> (Mat) Living Room: <i>Kiwalu/Kumba</i> (Mat) Middle Room: Television Room 1,2,3 & 4: Bed, Wardrobe Kitchen: Dining table, stove, cupboard, shelf. Frontpage: <i>kaompu</i> Backyard; big pot, water drum, <i>ash</i> .(cooking place)



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 6. Changes in the object's home territory 2 based on shape, size, boundaries, and space components

The components of space in the form of furniture also experience a shift from day to day, even though they are in the form of furniture, but can become a marker of territorial expansion. The space component is closely related to a change in function, so with a change in furniture, the function of the room also changes and affects the type of territory that exists, making space in cooperation in front of the house, using wood and bamboo materials in addition to moving and placing large pots the one in the kitchen was moved in the backyard. At first the area behind the house, with the placement of large pots, there was a territory and an expansion of the area in the kitchen by the owner of the object 2 house and made the area behind the house an open kitchen area and was limited by non-fixed elements. The area behind the house is the land belonging to the parents of the owner of the object 2.



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 7. Changes in the territory based on the micro function of the object house 2

In everyday conditions, the owner of the house from object 2 in receiving guests from foreigners or from outside the Labalawa community, is only accepted in the living room as well as to object 1, while guests who still have family relationships will be accepted in the family room and even in the kitchen. However, in the conditions of the *kawia tradition*, the spaces in this house are changing from day to day both in terms of size, shape and boundaries and components of space public and open. The following is the magnitude of the changes that occur in the object house 2:

In Figure 7 there is a change in the extent of public-private functions which can be seen in the development from day to day with the following conditions:

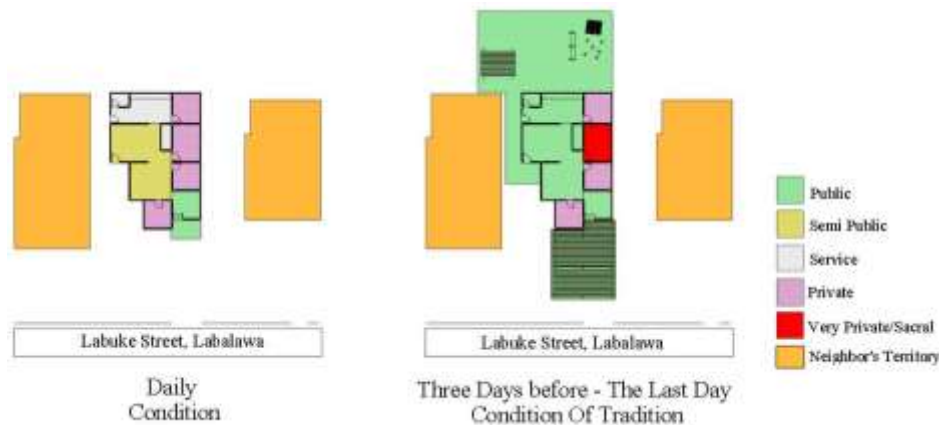
The daily conditions of object 2 are as follows:

- Public: living room with an area of $\pm 8.40 \text{ m}^2$ and a terrace with an area of $\pm 6.15 \text{ m}^2$.
- Semi-public: family room $\pm 38.48 \text{ m}^2$.
- Support: toilet/laundry room with an area of $\pm 2.5 \text{ m}^2$, a warehouse with an area of 2.8 m^2 , and a kitchen/dining room with an area of $\pm 14.73 \text{ m}^2$

Conditions D-3 to D-Day object 2 are as follows:

- Public: terrace, living room, family room, kitchen/dining room, toilet, and warehouse with a total area of $\pm 75.22 \text{ m}^2$.
- Privacy: bedroom with an area of $\pm 25.44 \text{ m}^2$.
- Sacred: bedroom with an area of $\pm 11 \text{ m}^2$.

Changes in territory based on changes in function that occur in object 2's house can be seen in Figure 7. Changes in function are closely related to changes in the components of the space in it which cause the activities that occur in it to change as well. It can be seen that in this *posuo* and *kawia tradition*, changes occur starting from D-3, namely, the change from a semi-public area, namely the living room and kitchen to a public area; private areas or bedrooms turn into very private or sacred spaces, and public territories are formed from semi-public and public areas, namely the terrace, living room, living room, and kitchen. At first, the middle room was a secondary territory to become a public territory.



Source: Author, 2022

Figure 8. Changes in territory based on meso function, house object 2

Meso the change in territory based on changes in function and the environment around the house object 2 can be seen in Figure 8, the invasion of the territory of the owner of the house object 2 on the surrounding environment, which occurs in the area behind the house which is a place for cooking using a wood stove, in the meso scale of the home page and the environment belonging to neighbors around the house is the secondary territory, and public territory is the territory of object 2's house which has been changed due to traditional activities. And it can be seen that from day to day the public territory is increasingly invading the neighboring yard where the house belongs to the relative of the object owner.

The Results of the Analysis of the Comparison of the Formation of the Territory of House Object 1 and Object 2

1. The relationship of togetherness in the tradition of cooperation in the Labalawa community and the availability of an open area on the object of observation affects the expansion of the territory, the open area supports the addition of space by the Labalawa community, and several people who come or are involved bring wood and bamboo materials to build space in the yard. in front of the house with semi-open walls, this tradition is carried out based on the life of the Labalawa community with the principle of *potutulungi* (helping each other) for families who carry out the tradition.
2. Territory formation based on space boundaries is more related to the position of the house to the surrounding environment, namely whether the house has an adequate front, side, and back yard, the availability of the page for expansion of territory expansion, the two territorial objects are more dominated by *semi-fixed element boundaries*, namely at In the front yard of the house there is a room with a dividing wall as high as 1 meter in the form of a stage, the space is called a *kaompu* and the back area of the house is limited by *non-fixed elements*, namely trees and humans doing cooking activities.
3. Changes in spatial components that are closely related to the function of primary, secondary, or public territories are more influenced by the location of the house in the surrounding environment. Changes in the components of the space experience more change inside and outside this space due to the open space around the house, the displacement of the components of this space is due to large activities such as cooking using firewood carried out outside the house and specifically the activity of making cakes is done outside the house. inside the house. The placement of these components is done on H-3.

4. At the micro-scale, the formation of territory based on changes in function between the houses of object 1 and object 2 has similarities. The public territory from day to day is expanding inside the house and the primary territory is getting narrower. The primary territory is formed from a very private/sacred area found in the bedroom of the house, the bedroom of a girl who owns the house, the public territory is made up of public areas, namely the front porch, living room, living room, and kitchen.
5. On the meso scale, the change in territory based on changes in function between the home territories of object 1 and object 2 is not different. From day to day the public territory is expanding to the neighborhood around the house.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of identification and analysis of the territory in the dynamics of the traditional *posuo* and *kawia space of the Labalawa* community, it is found that the addition and expansion of space that occurs are due to the availability of space in the yard around the house. Changes in the territory of the room are dominated by *semi-fixed elements* that occur in the construction of *kaompu*, namely additional space at the front of the house with wall boards that are attached utilizing binding or easily removed and *non-fixed elements* that occur at the back of the house, namely the expansion of the kitchen or cooking room which only marked by the presence of trees and people who cook. Changes in micro and meso functions from day to day are dominated by public areas, while the bedroom remains a privacy area for the homeowner and becomes a very private/sacred area because of the function of the room as a special room for the bride and groom in it.

Glossary (Meaning of Labalawa words):

<i>Kaompu</i>	: Extra space
<i>Posuo</i>	: <i>Seclusion</i> . Seclusion is a tradition or culture that is carried out
<i>Kawia</i>	: Wedding
<i>Sambali</i>	: Front Room
<i>Wunta</i>	: Middle Room
<i>Suo</i>	: Room/Bedroom
<i>Ash</i>	: Kitchen
<i>Kiwalu/Kumba</i>	: Carpet/Mat
<i>Palangga</i>	: Place of water for washing
<i>Medanda</i>	: Cooking rice
<i>Mekantunu</i>	: Burning
<i>Tetengkala</i>	: <i>Space divider (banua tada)</i>
<i>Potutulungi</i>	: The principle of help
<i>Tala</i>	: Gutter thanksgiving
<i>Tatala</i>	: Lonyor
<i>Double</i>	: drum

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