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Kontinuitas Konsep Hulu-Teben pada Tata Ruang Rumah Tradisional di Desa Bayung Gede, Bali
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Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

INTISARI

Tata ruang rumah tradisional masyarakat Bali Aga di Desa Bayung Gede merupakan representasi sistem nilai budaya yang berlandaskan prinsip Hulu-Teben dan terus mengalami perkembangan sebagai respons terhadap perkembangan kebutuhan penghuni, modernisasi, serta dinamika sosial ekonomi. Berbagai penelitian mengenai rumah tradisional Bali Aga telah membahas pola permukiman, struktur desa adat, karakteristik tata ruang, maupun perubahan fisik rumah tradisional. Namun, penelitian yang menjelaskan keterkaitan antara bentuk perubahan tata ruang, faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perubahan, dan mekanisme kontinuitas tata ruang berdasarkan prinsip Hulu-Teben pada skala *karang umah* masih relatif terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi perubahan dan kontinuitas tata ruang rumah tradisional di Desa Bayung Gede, menjelaskan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi nya, serta merumuskan mekanisme kontinuitas tata ruang berdasarkan prinsip Hulu-Teben. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan strategi studi kasus terhadap 23 rumah tradisional yang dipilih secara *purposive* berdasarkan kategori Rumah Warga dan Rumah Jero serta kondisi tata ruang yang masih mempertahankan struktur dasar tradisional maupun yang telah mengalami perubahan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam, dokumentasi, studi literatur, serta pengukuran lapangan dan rekonstruksi denah eksisting sebagai dasar analisis spasial. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif interpretatif melalui identifikasi kondisi awal tata ruang, analisis perubahan tata ruang, analisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perubahan, sintesis pola kontinuitas, hingga perumusan mekanisme kontinuitas tata ruang berdasarkan prinsip Hulu–Teben. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan tata ruang berkembang melalui empat bentuk utama, yaitu penambahan ruang utilitas, ekspansi ruang domestik, transformasi fungsi ruang, dan adaptasi aktivitas yang terutama berlangsung pada zona *teben* dan zona semi. Perubahan tersebut terutama dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan kebutuhan penghuni, sedangkan kontinuitas tata ruang tetap berlangsung karena struktur dasar tata ruang dipertahankan melalui orientasi Hulu-Teben, hierarki sakral profan, keberadaan elemen-elemen inti, hubungan spasial antar elemen inti, serta didukung oleh sistem nilai budaya, awig-awig desa adat, dan aktivitas ritual masyarakat. Sintesis terhadap temuan tersebut menghasilkan mekanisme kontinuitas tata ruang yang menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan tata ruang berlangsung secara selektif dengan mengakomodasi perubahan pada elemen-elemen yang bersifat fleksibel tanpa mengubah struktur dasar tata ruang berdasarkan prinsip Hulu-Teben. Dengan demikian, kontinuitas tata ruang rumah tradisional di Desa Bayung Gede tidak dimaknai sebagai ketiadaan perubahan, melainkan sebagai keberlangsungan struktur dasar tata ruang yang tetap dipertahankan di tengah perkembangan tata ruang sebagai respons terhadap perkembangan kebutuhan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: *Hulu-Teben*; kontinuitas tata ruang; rumah tradisional Bali Aga; mekanisme kontinuitas; Desa Bayung Gede.

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ABSTRACT

The spatial layout of traditional Bali Aga houses in Bayung Gede Village represents a cultural value system based on the Hulu-Teben principle and has continuously evolved in response to changing household needs, modernization, and socio-economic dynamics. Previous studies on Bali Aga traditional houses have primarily examined settlement patterns, traditional village structures, spatial characteristics, and physical transformations of traditional houses. However, studies explaining the relationship between forms of spatial change, the factors influencing such changes, and the mechanism of spatial continuity based on the Hulu-Teben principle at the karang umah (traditional house compound) scale remain limited. This study aims to identify spatial changes and continuity in traditional houses in Bayung Gede Village, examine the factors influencing these changes, and formulate the mechanism of spatial continuity based on the Hulu–Teben principle. A descriptive qualitative approach with a case study strategy was employed involving 23 traditional houses purposively selected based on the categories of Rumah Warga and Rumah Jero, as well as their spatial conditions, including houses that retained their traditional spatial structure and those that had undergone spatial changes. Data were collected through field observations, in-depth interviews, documentation, literature review, as well as field measurements and reconstruction of existing floor plans as the basis for spatial analysis. The data were analyzed using a descriptive-interpretative approach through the identification of the original spatial layout, analysis of spatial changes, analysis of the factors influencing those changes, synthesis of continuity patterns, and formulation of the mechanism of spatial continuity based on the Hulu–Teben principle. The findings reveal that spatial changes occurred in four principal forms: the addition of utility spaces, expansion of domestic spaces, transformation of spatial functions, and adaptation of activity spaces, predominantly within the teben and semi-teben zones. These changes were primarily driven by the evolving needs of the occupants, while spatial continuity was maintained through the preservation of the Hulu–Teben orientation, sacred-profane hierarchy, core spatial elements, and spatial relationships among these elements, supported by cultural values, customary village regulations (awig-awig), and ritual practices. The synthesis of these findings formulates a mechanism of spatial continuity, demonstrating that spatial development occurs selectively by accommodating changes in more flexible spatial elements without altering the underlying spatial structure based on the Hulu-Teben principle. Therefore, the continuity of traditional house spatial layout in Bayung Gede Village should not be understood as the absence of change, but rather as the persistence of its underlying spatial structure, which is maintained amidst spatial development in response to the evolving needs of the community.

Keywords: *Hulu–Teben; spatial continuity; Bali Aga traditional houses; continuity mechanism; Bayung Gede Village.*