

Socio-Cultural-Data Presentation and Interpretation Technique in Studying the Formation of Makassar, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The socio-cultural values can be viewed specifically through the life principles and lifestyles of community. Whereas the city form can be seen through the elements of the city, the form: land use pattern, street pattern, open space, and building form. This paper aims to discuss the application of socio-cultural values in city forming with special reference to Bugis community and Makassar city form. Socio-cultural Data Presentation and Interpretation Technique used in this study, includes: one, identify of socio-cultural values through: literature review, indepth interview, and participant observation on some of the traditional settlement artifacts; two, analyze the implications of socio-cultural values in spatial form that generates some 'basic rules'; and three, analyze of the characteristics of city form based on the 'basic rules' that have been generated. At the end of this paper are described two examples of the basic-rules analysis application to see the Makassar city form characters, which eventually obtained some findings of the city forming based culture.

KEY WORDS: Bugis socio-cultural values, city form.

1. INTRODUCTION

Socio-cultural values are patterns of thinking and specific actions that revealed in the activities which ultimately have an impact on the work of humans, including the physical form of buildings and urban [5, 18, 2, and 16]. Clarified by Kuntowijoyo that: "the city was not born as a maximization of technology or economy, but as a socio-cultural pattern of society" [12]. Selection of urban settlements can be based on economic reasons, but always the city forming with socio-cultural considerations. Accordingly, in order to create city form that is expected, required an understanding of the socio-cultural values as a philosophy and mindset that people understood.

This paper is based on research study that apply the qualitative research methods through Architecture-Anthropology approach. Architecture-anthropology approach is a study that look at the anthropological dimension in architecture, and instead intend to conduct a study of anthropology from the architectural point of view [7]. Qualitative research methodology led to the circumstances and individuals in a holistic manner [3]. Qualitative research using natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur and by way of involving a variety of methods [14]. To complement the findings in the field, social and cultural research need to make observations or collect data associated with the behavior of individuals and the interaction of group community [6]. In general, the statement above have the same view that the study of the concepts of the built environment can not be viewed objectively by looking at socio-cultural values community only, except by linking to the artifacts that resulted. In this case needs to be examined how to read the abstract values through several artifacts that can be viewed by sensory.

Urban communities can build the physical environment according to their understanding of climate and culture. Various problems emerged when many cities design approach embodied by the modern city approach as that is applied to countries that are not rooted in local culture. In fact, it was found that the pattern of domestic community life differ from origin country of conceptions of urban design that was applied [19]. The cultural cities potentation in the context of globalization need to be urban development concept [20]. The logic thinking of domestic community that are based to truly traditional have a unique understanding in managing the environment, which distinguishes the modern western society. Eastern societies are not only looking at the concrete aspects such as logical thinking of Western societies, but also consider aspects that abstract such as concept of the microcosmic nature that abstract and religious value.

The physical design without consideration of the character of the community can result the environmental design that do not meet expectations. Sugiono Soetomo revealed that: "all urban design theory in formation of urban space to create a good community life, always study the forms and processes of life in pre-industrial urban space" [20].

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The statement directs that, in order to produce a form of inner city who have links with the community, it is necessary to examine the role of values with socio-cultural symbols of cosmic as a new paradigm in the urban design. To meet these expectations, socio-cultural values review need to be the foundation of wisdom in city forming.

The above problems lead to investigate the city forming in relation to the values of socio-cultural. This study is aimed to discover the implications of values in the city form of city, both visually and spatially. The implication is a basic rules which will be used as a reference in analyzing of the city form, based socio-cultural values. In the context of urban design, the basic rule is found to be a basic idea which will be developed in the process of urban design that emphasizes the spatial and social aspects. By using reference Bugis community and city form of Makassar (South Sulawesi - Indonesia), the purpose of this study are: one, identify of socio-cultural values influence on the city forming; two, identify the implications of socio-cultural values community in the city forming; and three, to analyze the application of cultural values in city forming.

2. THE SCOPE OF STUDY

Study of the city forming based culture (the socio-cultural values) is a blend of between ‘ethnography’ and ‘urban morphology’ review. Socio-cultural values are studied through Ethnography approach, while the city form is studied through the urban morphological approach. Ethnographic approach is a means used in describing the culture [Spradley, 1979 in 11]. In this approach, researchers try to identify the quality and meaning of certain cultural artifacts, both in the context of past or present [9]. Conducted an ethnographic approach to study of community life patterns, a field or a particular setting by looking at the condition of their social activities [4]. According Endraswara, an ethnographic approach can describe aspects of culture in a holistic manner, both spiritual and material, as well as understand how people interact through a phenomenon of life [8]. Can be concluded that the ethnography approach is done by systematically collecting information about aspects of the culture according to the study objectives.

The application of urban morphology approach is intended to know the character and pattern of urban or urban areas, with understand the existing physical form and structure of urban environments that includes: building, lots, block, street pattern, open space, land use, and detail of building [13]. In addition, the analysis method also helps assess the city forms change in the past according to a certain period, and can assess some of the features of city form and design. The urban morphology approach is done by analyzing the urban structure based on measurable maps and city photographs data in the scope of both the regions, area, and building units. The result of urban morphology study of the characteristics study can serve as basis in urban design policy, or as a control city development.

The socio-cultural values be very abstract and difficult to see its impact on city form. To see the role of those values, it takes a strategy or technique that can provide information that is abstract in the form of presentation and interpretation techniques. Presentation and interpretation techniques approach begins by identifying the certain of socio-cultural values that influence to city form. These values are then viewed the implications for city form by understanding the cultural values in more specific. This is done to parse the values that exist in the form of the life principle and lifestyle [summarized from 17]. Life principle can be seen in the form of norms or rules, while the lifestyle can be seen specifically in the community activities systems.

To understand linkages between cultural values and the city forming, can be done by looking at the life principle that community understood through norms and rules. If the linkage has not clearly visible on the life principle, can be seen in more detail on the lifestyle component that can be read through community activity systems. Activity systems are the cultural elements that have most obvious influence on the built environment included city form [17]. For clear linkages between cultural values and city form, can be seen in Figure 1.

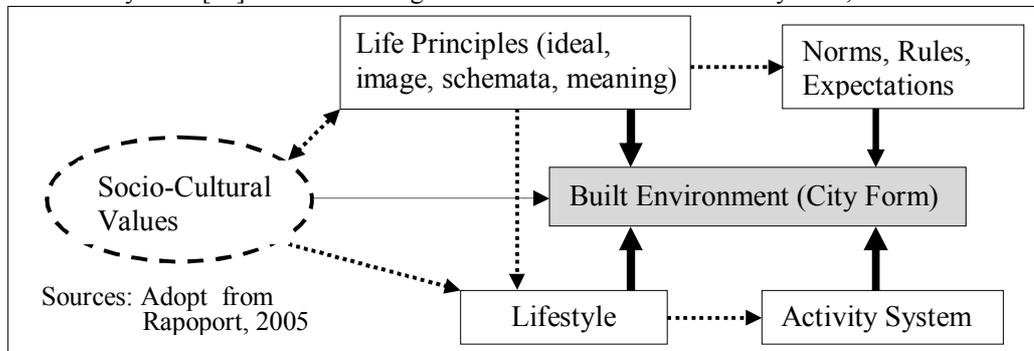


Figure 1 Schematic Linkage between Socio-Cultural Values and City Form

The linkage between components culture and city form done with the interpretation and synchronization approach of both components. The results of these linkages will bring up the themes of research based spatial themes. Form of these themes are strongly associated with cultural characteristics and built environment form that created by the community. In this paper, Bugis community was chosen as a reference study.

2. DATA COLLECTION

Some of the ways which are done to obtain data in accordance with the technical presentation and interpretation of data qualitative is:

Literature study covers institutional documents, and recent publications. The data required includes socio-cultural values that influence on the morphological process of the city, and the characteristic elements of city form based on socio-cultural values. Specific information about Bugis socio-cultural values sourced in three groups, they are, a *Lontara* manuscripts, books and studied on Bugis themed written by non Bugis, and institutional documents. Socio-cultural values review are focused on concept of Bugis culture which are summarized in the *Siri 'na Pesse* (self-esteem and solidarity) concept. Those values can be seen specifically in the 'life principle' and 'lifestyle' communities, especially associated with the formation of the city. While the establishment of indicators will be assessed based on four elements, they are, land use patterns, buildings form, open space, and street pattern. The field research conducted by several approaches, among others:

One, participant Observation, was performed by observing directly cities form based on elements that are reviewed, and see the behavior routines community. Darjosanjoto summarizes the Loecx view that in conducting the survey visit, first time who need to do is pay attention to the separation between the elements to another and how the elements are interrelated to another in city forming as a complex [6]. At the same time observe and record all activities related to each element are reviewed. The activity was followed by mapping the situation by using maps and photographs.

Two, indepth Interview, was performed by holding a question and answer to some informants. Data on socio-cultural values concerned with city form, obtained through direct interviews with community leaders, historical actors, local governments, and some urban communities that are considered to understand the linkages between community life principles and lifestyle aspect and urban form. In addition, also conducted depth interviews with several experts who had extensive knowledge in aspect of culture, history, and urban. Data retrieval was done by using data lists or questionnaires, and tape recordings.

Three, documentation which is performed by recording the whole things that were found in the field. Data source from informants was recorded in tables, diagrams, and narration. Data about the condition of city form elements such as: visualization image of the city, the visualization of specific regions, building form, pattern and street hierarchy, and open space. These data were made in the form of maps, and photographs. Further, they structured according to several categories, then reduced to see the level of completeness and data benefits, and finally ready to be presented in the form of data display.

4. PRESENTATION OF DATA

In general the form of data presentation is done in two ways: the form of text data (narratives, charts, diagrams, tables, matrices) and image data (maps, sketches, photographs) that are adjusted to the themes in this study. Furthermore, the scope of presentation of data grouped into four interrelated sections:

One, Data of city scope, is a map in the form of thematic maps, such as land use maps, street network map, important places map, and city administration map.

Two, Data of city form elements, consisting of: land use patterns, street pattern, open space, and buildings form. The maps are also presented in the form of thematic maps within city area or neighborhood.

Three, Data source from informants and respondents includes: information about socio-cultural values, form of traditional settlements and cities was built by Bugis community, and Makassar city form. Information about physical form of settlements and city are based on indicator elements of the specified city.

5. TECHNIQUE OF ANALYSIS

Analysis of data in the qualitative research began from formulating the problem, prior to the field, and continue until the writing of research results [Nasution in 21]. However, data analysis was more focused during the process in field along with data collection. Ethnographic analysis techniques used to identify the socio-cultural values of Bugis community both when doing interviews, or when conducting observation or survey. According to Kennedy, an ethnographic approach to data collection and analysis techniques are systematic and can improve data collection through surveys [11]. Furthermore, to investigate the characteristics of the city the research used analysis techniques of urban morphology. The technique of analysis is intended to understand the physical shape and structure of the existing urban environment (buildings, street patterns, plot the house, block, and land use) [13].

To identify the links between socio-cultural values and form of settlements or towns, used analytical techniques of synchronic reading. The analysis techniques used in the context of interpretation in

synchronization or alignment of the various information obtained at the same time [abstracted from 6]. Thus, the relevant synchronic reading used to see the synchronization between the results of ethnographic analysis (on socio-cultural values) and analysis of urban morphology (the traditional form of settlements or city). Synchronization results generated through the synchronic reading are the implications socio-cultural values in form of city form information. To strengthen the implications of these values, also need to be harmonized (validated) to form the cities built by the Bugis community with a relatively large developments.

The analysis technique is a process to concrete qualitative data (socio-cultural values) in the presentation to be spatially. The initial phase of the analysis was done using the techniques of presentation and interpretation of data qualitative, which generate 'basic rules'. Furthermore, the basic rule is generated, can be a base (*tools*) in seeing the form of certain cities that have specificity socio-cultural values. To be more clear in application of analytical techniques, then the discussion of formation study of city-based culture below, will be presented in analysis review used reference the Bugis community and Makassar city form. For details, can be seen in Figure 2.

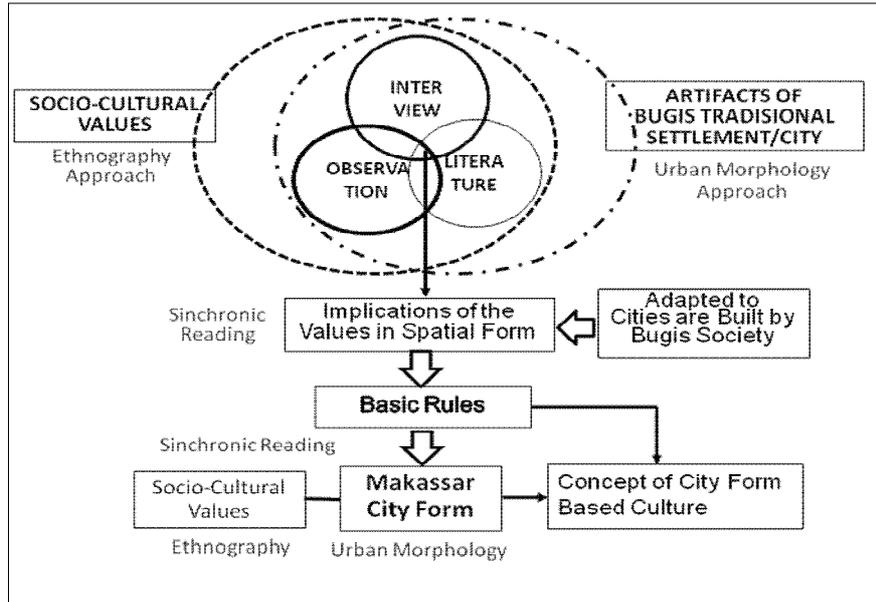


Figure 2 Schematic of Analysis Technique Use to Study Establishment of City Based Culture

Later in the picture below, this paper specifically talking about the activities of analytical techniques of presentation and interpretation of qualitative data. This analysis is a series of the early part of the analytical methods mentioned above. At the end of the analysis below, some basic rules can be generated based on the themes of study. In this study the formation of city-based culture of the Bugis (Bugis community reference) generated three themes basic rules. To detail can be seen in Figure 3.

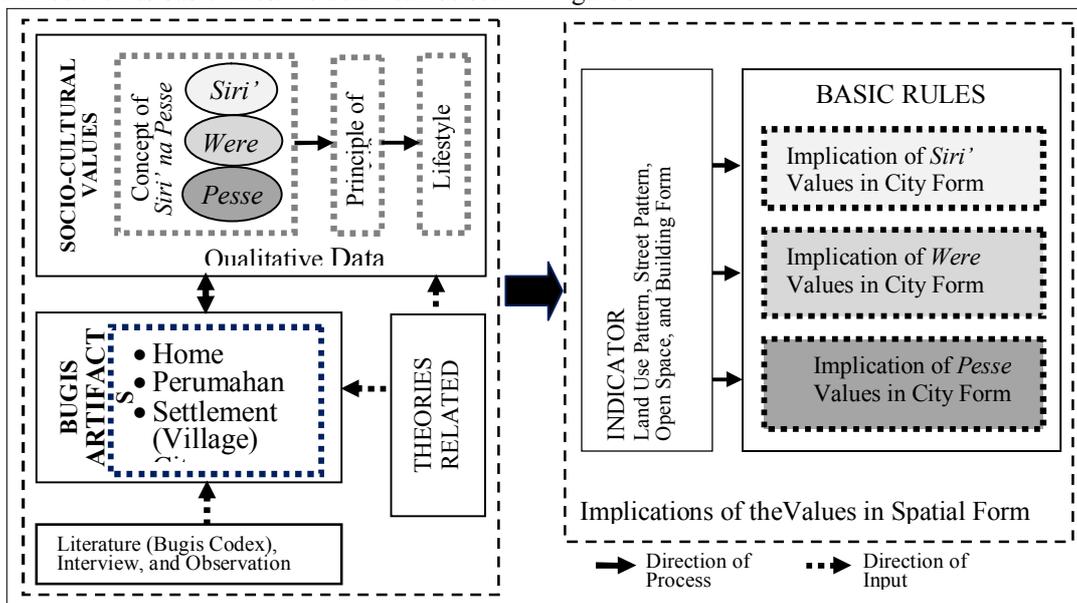


Figure 3 Technique of Presentation and Interpretation of Qualitative Data Schematic

6. ANALYSIS OF CITY FORMING BASED CULTURE

Based on method of analysis in Figure 2, in the early part of the analysis is the identification of socio-cultural values Bugis society that affect to the built environment. Cultural values that were identified include three study themes that are summarized in the concept Bugis' *Siri na Pesse* ', ie the value of *siri'*, *were*, and *pesse* [10, 1, 15]. *Siri'* value (self esteem) is an existence of self-expression Bugis community in maintaining the behavior and the results of his work. *Were* values (fate) is an existence of self-expression Bugis community in efforts to improve their fate. *Pesse* values (solidarity) is an existence of self-expression Bugis community in maintaining kinship and loyalty in the community. Those values are derived from the basic values that are understood by the Bugis community since the first until now, and his form can be observed specifically in the life principle, norms or rules, lifestyle, and activity systems manifested in the Bugis community behavior pattern.

After socio-cultural values are identified, further analysis was performed to find the implications of socio-cultural values in spatial form. This is done by looking at the linkages of these values with some form of built environment (tradisional houses, settlements / villages, and small towns) Bugis society. Linkage analysis based on a synchronical interpretation between socio-cultural values and built environment of Bugis society, finally found some of implications of the cultural values which includes several themes. Furthermore, to strengthen the results of the analysis, the themes of the implications of these values are also associated with some form of cities built by the Bugis. In this case some districts in South Sulawesi inhabited by the dominance of Bugis society are selected. Validation results, finally the themes previously are determined to be a sketch of space and form which was named the basic rules'. Analysis process following the analysis approach described above was intended as techniques of presentation and interpretation of qualitative data in this paper.

Three basic rules founded, they are, **first**, the implications of the *siri'* values includes: land use patterns, downtown system, street patterns, building orientation, building orientation of the water's edge, and building form; **secondly**, the implications of *were* values includes: the shape of the building based business and use of urban space for commercial facilities and **third**, the implications of *pesse* values includes: settlement land use pattern, building layout, building form, and open space.

Basic rules has been explained, can further be used as a tool or a reference in analyzing or judging the character of city forming in the present context. In this case the interpretation of the analysis will be done synchronically by alignment between basic rules of the Bugis and Makassar City form. The results are generally shown as much as two examples of selected applications in this paper.

Firstly, Analysis of Application *Siri'* Value in Street Pattern of Makassar City

One of the implications of the *siri'* value in the form of the Bugis city form is street pattern which have form rectangular lattice. The pattern is always visible on the road of Bugis settlements, with the character of the easy of access (connected), the form pattern that is clear and firm, simple, application of *eppa sulapa* pattern', and easy of implementation. In addition, the pattern of streets which have a regular lattice form and which is physically compact formed by the Bugis community can support the family.

Character of street lane in Makassar City, especially in the study area, is strongly influenced by socio-economic development. In the colonial era, the route is generally only formed along the coastline, especially in the area around the fort Rotterdam until to the North. Further the street lane evolve to the East to form a perpendicular pattern to the coastline [22]. Especially in the subdistrict of Ujung Pandang and Wajo, lanes evolve in the direction of economic development with the establishment of a parallel street with the street along the coast, and form the perpendicular street to the coastline.

In the early 20th century marked by the construction of several public facilities and socio-economic facilities by the Dutch, road lane have evolved considerably in the direction, North, South, and East of the city. Construction of new street up to the region of Tamalate and Biringkanaya, as well as the construction of street on the vacant areas in the inner city. Including street construction shaft (Toll) as in the Panakukang and Tallo area. Street lanes in the city of Makassar, in its development until now the form dominant follows the pattern of rectangular lattice like of streets pattern that were generally formed in the colonial cities in Indonesia (referring to Junus, 2001). Thus it can be summarized that the pattern of lanes on the road in Makassar city is reflecting the *siri'* and *pesse* values owned Bugis society. To detail, can be seen in Figure 4.

Secondly, Analysis of Application *Siri'* Value in The Buildings Form of Makassar City

Form of the building in Makassar City in general vary greatly, especially in coastal areas. It is caused by the development of technology knowledge systems, and socio-economic communities. Form of buildings in Makassar City likely to display a modern form. Some of the houses or buildings with modern architecture yet still adopt traditional architectural forms (form stage, gable, *Timpa' Laja* [roof ornament]). It can be seen on some building that display the shape of the tradisional roof Bugis. In general, modern buildings that are adopting the Bugis traditional architecture can be seen in office buildings. Shape of the building trade, tend to choose shope-house building with a consideration of aspects of efficiency, and effectiveness of use.

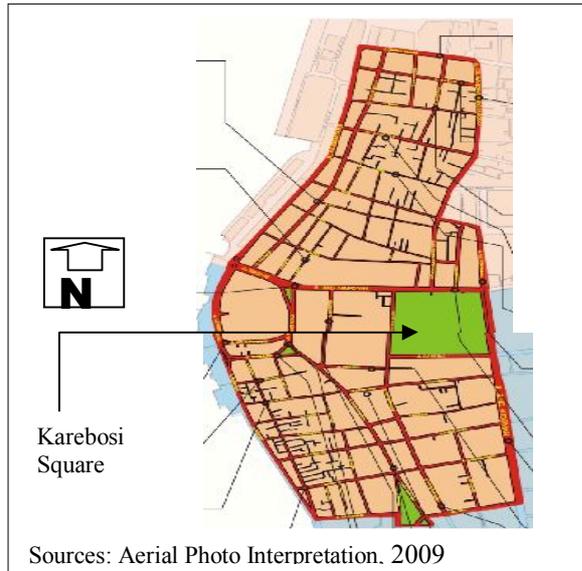


Figure 4. The Rectangular Street Pattern, Effect to Makassar City Form

In the district of Ujung Tanah, especially in suburb area, found a few buildings which until recently still maintaining the Bugis traditional architectural forms that is *rumah panggung* (two-story building) equipped with ornament. Even some of them are still using wood materials. Form of buildings in Makassar City, in its development seen using the home form with the type of modern architecture. Some ancient buildings that were built by Dutch adopting the local architecture, has been extinct and replaced by buildings with new architecture that completely unrelated to the traditional architecture of Bugis. For details see Figure 5.

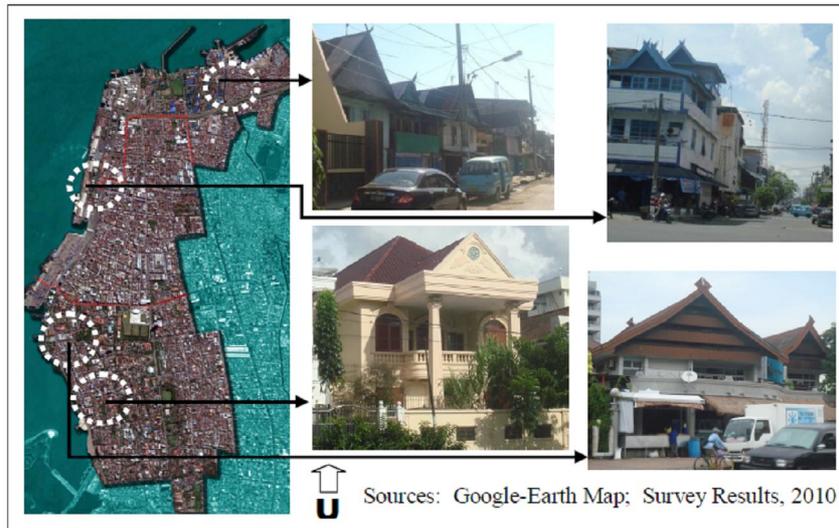


Figure 5 Some Forms of Building in Makassar City Adopt Bugis Tradisional Architecture

Thirdly, Findings The Application of Basic Rules in Makassar City Form

Based on the analysis and discussion the facts of the basic rules application that based on *siri'*, *were*, and *pesse* values shows the application of basic rules that vary widely in Makassar City. Based on findings of the analysis, can be formulated that the basic rules that are reviewed, applied predominantly. In this case, although the Bugis community of Makasar City much are affected by aspects of modernization and globalization, however, the pattern of life in society remains bound by the socio-cultural values in shaping their city form. From a few basic rules that are reviewed, there basic rules that were less visible again in the current application, due to the more advanced city development. Application of Bugis socio-cultural values in the fact does not extend to all parts of the city, but depending on cultural domination supported by the community.

7. CONCLUSION

One, Techniques of presentation and interpretation of qualitative data are used in this study is the technique which present and interpret qualitative data in spatial form. This is done by analyzing the relationship between information

of socio-cultural values and built environmental. Basically, this analytical technique is a combination of several approaches, namely: Ethnography, urban morphology, and synchronic reading. The data obtained are analyzed through the study of literature and field surveys. Field survey activities includes: participant observation, indept interview, and literature review.

Two,The results of this analysis activities using the techniques of presentation and interpretation of qualitative data are a few 'basic rules'. The basic rule is to be tools or reference in analyzing the city form. Presentation and interpretation techniques can be applied in the case of certain city that has a different set of socio-cultural values. Thus, these techniques will contribute in the method of analysis, especially in the field of urban design. In addition, the presentation and interpretation techniques can also be used to analyze data on the urban planning and design applications.

Three,The technique of presentation and interpretation of qualitative data application with reference to Bugis community, was found a number of 12 basic rules that include the implications of *siri* ', *were*, and *pesse* values contained in the concept of *Siri' na Pesse*. Furthermore, the basic rule is applied to form the city with reference to Makassar. The results of these applications generate findings about the role of socio-cultural values in city form, as a city forming based culture.

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