'Tetean' Spaces Culture on the Coastal Communities in Central Sulawesi

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Central Sulawesi has the longest coastlines in Sulawesi and consists of the coastal and the small islands that occupied by communities. In community life, cultures factor important role in the establishment of settlements, especially on the settlement areas with a specific and unique characteristics. The coastal communities are a group or communities with unique culture traditions, mostly inhabited the coastal settlement in the coastal areas and the small islands. Cultural uniqueness is reflected on their settlement with reflection of the characteristics on the function and the form. Concerning various aspects of the local culture including the cultural and hereditary character passed down from generation to generation. The study was conducted with qualitative approach of phenomenology by way of data retrieval of naturalistic and the inductive analysis techniques.

Coastal settlements inhabited by families or groups who have family ties. They are known as the sailors with the main livelihood as a fisherman. Therefore, they build a settlement in the water or near the water. Composed of residential the settlement with the houses on stilts form, use the wood materials which partly or wholly on the water. The main orientation was the sea so that staying house to have a two-way street toward the sea and as a public space and social space. Each unit of houses neighborhood and connected with the street or standing in the water *tetean*. Tetean are made of wood and use the wooden pillars that plug into the water (the sea). Tetean not only as an access, but the multi-purpose space, where a 'tetean' used as play space, relationship space, event space (circumcision, marriage, school ceremonies, etc.), space to work and make a living. These activities support the cultural life of coastal communities. The local culture

of coastal communities is very instrumental in the establishment of the settlements, especially in the form, the order of settlements and neighborhood as well as supporting elements.

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'TETEAN' SPACES CULTURE ON THE COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

A. Introduction

Background of the problem

Central Sulawesi has the longest coastlines in Sulawesi and consists of the coastal and the small islands that occupied by communities. In community life, cultures factor important role in the establishment of settlements, especially on the settlement areas with a specific and unique characteristics. The coastal communities are a group or communities with unique culture traditions, mostly inhabited the coastal settlement in the coastal areas and the small islands. Cultural uniqueness are reflected on the their settlement with reflection of the characteristics on the function and the form. Concerning various aspects of the local cultureincluding the cultural and hereditary character passed down from generation to generation.

Settlement environment would growing are naturally as time with variety of influences including knowledge, technology, civilization, and policies. These are indicated with the change of the settlement setting, as a process of adaptation to the environment. That setting changes can occurs to the relatively fast process, but nothing has happened in a long process. The prime mover can be trigger naturally (natural disasters) or triggers such as the level of engineering of education, technology, civilization and government policies. The character creation of settings can be established are visually settlements in the the settlement environment, as well as shaped by people's behavior as an agent in the environment itself. It is still found in some of local

communities in Central Sulawesi with the diversity of its cultural lives. Central Sulawesi has the longest coastline along in the Sulawesi so that most society living in coastal areas.

The settlement formed by the aquatic community natural conditions and the geography are very vulnerable to disasters. They built houses shaped house on stilts, which partially or wholly on over water. Residential houses using materials are easily obtained on the the environment, ie wood, bamboo, leaves of silar, palm, and the others. Beginning settlements was formed by the settlers due need for shelter and the refuge. They chose to shelters that can be provide of security with family, so the coral islands adjacent to the place that giving lives is the choice. The group consists of some of families eventually have built houses around the mainland coral reefs appropriate local knowledge.

The coastal spaces almost present in all district, so that growing coastal communities that inhabiting coastal areas and islands. Generally they have a livelihood as a fisherman that have built houses and settlements at the places where they can converge and live with a place that can give of life. Settlements are generally not well planned, spontaneous, just as living quarters for his family if they went over to the sea. Settlements was built their appropriate level of local knowledge, which is does not recognize the standard or the raw norms, according to the needs at that time.

These communities developed in accordance their local culture as a specific characteristic in managing their of life. Habits is then developed into customary laws governing various aspects of life in social relationships, rituals, beliefs, and others. This is reflected in the shape of their lives, both on the physical environment and the social environment that is characters, uniqueness and distinctive cultural image on each settlement. The uniqueness of the social environment and physical environment containing local wisdom are the main attraction, and developed as a local value of the settlements itself.

Literature Review

Architecture of vernacular architecture is often called populist. Vernacular shows on something original, ethnic, folk, and traditional architecture. The forms such as shelter, indigenous architecture, non-formal architecture, spontaneous architecture, architecture or traditional folk architecture. Reflection of the vernacular architecture can be seen on the human dialogue with the environment, responsive to the environment, the limitations of material, culture and technology as well as in the context of social relations. The existence of the building or the environment are always inscribed the physical environmental factors and socio-cultural since was born in the networking of human life (Oliver, P, 1987).

In general, vernacular settlements considering t he physical conditions of surrounding it elements in addition to the socio-economic-cultural-religious, and the effect on its characteristics. Extremely strong aspect to the need for culture of specific to the environment. Social structure affects the special character on residential, settlements, villages from different cultural environments. Similarly, the tradition of marriage, and other traditions, influence on the layout and the development of villages of a society. Specific features of the socio-cultural community will result in the vernacular architecture (buildings, settlements, villages) is also specific (Oliver, 1987).

The relationship of the built environment by relations of elements in it and have a pattern and a certain structure. Relationships formed between humans and the physical environment is fundamentally spatial, separated and united in and by space. Therefore, the characteristics, social and cultural environment is reflected in the spatial structure. Space is three-dimensional space that surround man, the relation between the elements inside to form a specific structure and called the spatial organization (Rapoport, A, 1977). A spatial aspect as a component of depth on the fabric of space, because space is a surface aspect, being spatial is the structure therein, which reflecting the characteristics of space (Bacon, E, 1967; Hiller, 1989). Space is always related to with the human reality and their lives, where human artifacts establish the 'spatial culture'. Cultures are a spatial arrangement reveals specific structure relationship of artifacts based on the principle of the social fabric. Alternating relationship between social order

with the physical order of spatial, reflecting that at a given moment be affected by the spatial structure the social fabric, and vice versa.

Humans are very determine and reflecting the uniqueness of a settlements, especially on architecture of the vernacular settlements. The uniqueness will be shown in the way humans behaving towards the environment into a human lives (Madanipour, 1996). Forming behavior 'Space' humans have a certain system, and affects the spatial structure which is formed as a place their lives (Waterson, R, 1990). Differences in individuals, groups and communities generate concepts and form a different space (Rapoport, A, 1969; Haryadi and Setiawan, 1995, 2006, 2010). The shaping of the environment is the result of human mind and behavior. Each ethnic groups has a typical image of the environment, because the behavior of each ethnic are also specialties. Formation do not only due to environment and climate conditions a unique environment, but also the behavior of ethnic itself.

Method of Approach

The research using the case study method with a qualitative approach, naturalistic data collection and analysis techniques inductively. The data acquired through in-depth interviews with communities living or who know the history of the formation of coastal settlements and islands. Therefore, the study using a variety of libraries for knows the concept of the formation of spatial settlement. Locus is being observations of settlements and coastal islands are spread in the Central Sulawesi the village Labuan, an island Kabalutan, Sambujan island, and the village of Labuan Loboh.

B. Discussion

Physically, the coastal area was the meeting between the the mainland with the sea and the mainland to the boundaries determined by the influence of the sea to the mainland to the sea and the sea to the mainland influences. Policy based on political, an administrative regions of coastal areas are either to the land or to the sea. Based on regions of culture (cultural area), local of coastal cultures was an area that is supporting the communities and the process of enculturation and socialization are living along the coastline. The style of coastal communities generally characterized by his attitudes were straightforward, egalitarian, spontaneous, language used tends rough, and in communication tend to be concerned with the content to be conveyed (substantive) rather than the mode of delivery (Mattulada, 1997).

The relationship between the human and the sea shows a relationship of interdependence since the beginning of civilization, because the sea provide the materials necessary for human basic needs for lives such as energy, food, protein, clean air and protection. The sea is also a source of cultural inspiration is no different with the sea area, because the biophysical environment are cracked the sea lives (Suparlan, 1995), as well as the source of food security and religious meaning. The sea of life do not only a resource, but also contains a sacred value which affects the social and culture of systems. In addition, the sea will be give a reaction that can provide disaster if do not well treated (Tjahyono, et al, 2000).

Coastal settlements inhabited by families or groups who have family ties. They are known as the sailors with the main livelihood as a fisherman. Therefore, they build a settlement in the water or near the water. Composed of residential houses settlement with houses on stilts form, using a wood which partly or wholly on the water. The main orientation is the sea so that staying home to have a two-way street toward the sea and as the public space and the social space. Each unit residential houses environment and connected with a street or standing in water tetean.

Settlers in everyday life will be interaction, both with themselves and the settlers on the environment. Social interactions are generally done on the front porch of the house, walkways, tetean and public spaces that exist in settlement environment. This situation is usually noisy in

the afternoon, little children play and the mothers talking while caring for children. Other spaces are used as space interactions is the place bathing, washing, contained in the environment units. Interaction of occurs when they bathe, wash and take clean water for the needs of residents in each home.

Kabalutan Island, Sambujan island, Labuan the village and the village are settlement Labua Loboh (*dakampongan*) who occupy the the mainland of the cliff, so that the collection of the house (*pagmundah*) around the side of the cliff in front of him, while another part of *babaroh / Rumak* occupy waters (sea). Growing amount of settlers led to land used to build the *pagmundah* waters and *babaroh.* To facilitate the activities settlers built *tetean* as access, which is fully in the water as *pagmundah* and *babaroh.* Similarly, in coastal settlements Labuan and Labuan Loboh, *tetean* serves as access to reach *rumak* present in the waters (sea).

Tetean functioning as access and interaction / friendship for the settlers. If the settlers did not have a space large enough to *babaroh / rumak*, *tetean* serves as a loft, where they catch fish drying. Additionally tetean also functioning as boat moorage (*bido '/ lopi / lepa-lepa*) if *babaroh* settlers located on the mainland. For this function usually *tetean* equipped with stairs on one side. With a height of approximately 2 m, *tetean* is a bridge that can be crossed plaster (*lepa*)/ *lopi / bido '* at the vault (*kolong*).

Another interaction is usually done by the time they catch fish. Usually they do this work together well in a different boat or a boat. They are going towards a place or location on instinct and natural clues that will earn sufficient income for his family life. Activities that usually do during the day and return on the next morning. Due to the limited mainland of area, the sea is also a playroom for the kids. They usually do while looking for fish, so use *sampan* (small boat or lepa-lepa). Each child brought the boat, if it has the desired results, they then swam playfully as befits the children. This custom is done in the afternoon or evening after coming home from school.
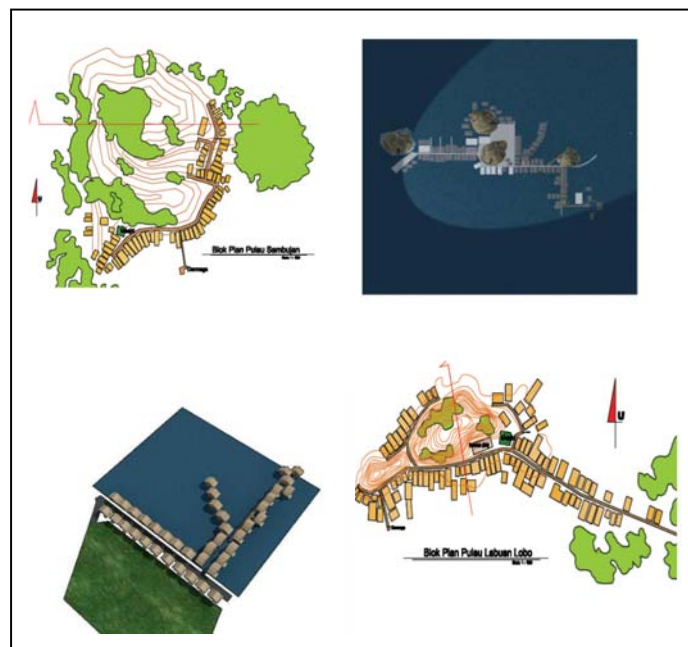

Figure 1: The variety of the vernacular settlements littoral (coastal and aquatic)
(Field Data, 2011)

Figure 2: "Tetean" as the vernacular settlements access to the coastal aquatic
(Field Data, 2010, update data 2011, 2012)

Figure 3 : "Tetean" as access to the coastal vernacular settlements
(Field Data, 2010, update data 2011, 2012)

Tetean are made of the wood and use the wooden poles that plug into the water (sea). Limitations the land on the mainland so that tetean settlement is an alternative to connecting facility the settlements. *Tetean* do not only as access, connecting the residential spaces, the boat moorings / boat, but the multi function spaces, where spaces 'tetean' be used as spaces daily activity that is playing settlers, gathering spaces, event space (circumcision, marriage, school ceremonies, etc.), spaces to work and earn a living. Tetean are also be used as an excellent drying space marine products and other needs. These activities supporting the cultural life of coastal communities. The local culture of coastal communities very important role in the establishment of settlements, especially in the form, structure the settlement and the environment as well as supporting elements.

In daily life, tetean mooring used by the settlers after the home looking for marine products, as access to the schools, selling, playing. In another part of the settlement, the settlers perform bathing, washing which was built in the water bath equipped with bathing and washing. In the afternoon and evening, the settlers gathering activities such as the selling places, in groups, and the kids can play accompanied by her mother. This activity are usually takes place until the evening, in the place to do that is part of their dwellings.

Figure 4 : A variety of activities on "*Tetean*" in the vernacular settlements peisisir aquatic
(Field Data, 2011, update data 2012)

Figure 5 : "Tetean" as access to the coastal vernacular settlements
(Field Data, 2011, update data 2012)

Figure 6 : A variety of activities on "Tetean" in the vernacular settlements of coastal aquatic
(Field Data, 2011, update data 2012, 2013)

C. Conclusions

1. Tetean are indispensable spaces in coastal settlements with very diverse functions.
2. Tetean do not only access but are also functioning as a spaces of socialization among the the settlers. Cultural process takes place when they get together, to interact in the same space.

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