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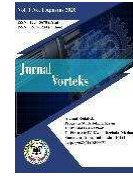
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The Application of Neo-Vernacular Architecture Themes in Resort Hotel Planning in the Lagundri Beach Area, South Nias Regency

Kristiani Haria^{1*}, Ina Triesna Budiani²

^{1,2} Architectural Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Medan Area, jl. H. Agus Salim Siregar, Kenangan Baru, Kec. Medan Tembung, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara 20223

Email: *aniharia20@gmail.com

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Abstrac

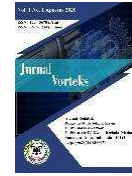
With the increasing number of domestic and foreign tourists to Nias Island, the tourism industry sector is trying to improve services for tourists. Providing accommodation is one of the things that needs to be considered, there is a lack of accommodation in South Nias Regency, so it is necessary to plan the construction of a Hotel Resort. The design of the Resort Hotel applies a Neo-Vernacular theme taken from traditional houses and culture in Bawamataluo Village. The neo-vernacular architectural style preserves local culture in terms of ideology, architecture, and understanding of spatial layout based on community culture. Hotel Resort is located on Lagundri beach, South Nias. Resort Hotels implement the ecotourism concept in the form of tourist activities and destinations by carrying out all activities in the form of socio-cultural, economic, ecological pillars, these services are also carried out by local communities in order to improve the community's economy. The research method used was qualitative methods, and data collection was carried out by means of observation, surveys and documentation.

Abstrak

Dengan meningkatnya jumlah wisatawan domestik maupun mancanegara ke Pulau Nias, sektor industri pariwisata berusaha meningkatkan pelayanan bagi wisatawan. Penyediaan penginapan salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan, kurangnya penginapan di Kabupaten Nias Selatan maka perlu merencanakan pembangunan Hotel Resort. Perancangan Hotel Resort menerapkan tema Neo-Vernakular yang diambil dari rumah adat dan juga budaya di Desa Bawamataluo. Gaya arsitektur neo-vernakular melestarikan kebudayaan lokal baik dari ideologi, arsitektur, maupun pemahaman tata letak ruang berdasarkan kebudayaan masyarakat. Hotel Resort terletak di pantai Lagundri Nias Selatan. Hotel Resort menerapkan konsep ekowisata yang bentuk kegiatan dan tujuan wisata dengan melaksanakan segala kegiatan dalam bentuk sosial-budaya, ekonomi, pilar ekologi, pelayanan tersebut juga dilakukan oleh masyarakat lokal guna meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat tersebut. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif, dan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara obeservasi, survey, dan dokumentasi



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INTRODUCTION

The natural attractions in South Nias that attract tourists are beaches. Several beaches in South Nias are popular with tourists, especially surfers. One of them is Lagundri Beach, which boasts waves reaching 3-5 meters high, and during certain months, from April to September, waves can reach 7-10 meters high. The increase in tourists to South Nias certainly generates foreign exchange for the country and provides an opportunity to boost the local economy.

With this increase, the government is making efforts to develop the tourism industry, one of which is by providing adequate accommodation for tourists. The design of a Resort Hotel will help boost the tourism industry and add to the tourist attractions. Due to the lack of tourist attractions in the South Nias area, the planning of a Resort Hotel will increase tourist attractions in South Nias and provide accommodation for tourists. The design of the Resort Hotel applies a Neo-Vernacular theme, Neo-Vernacular Architecture, a concept from Post-Modern Architecture.

The Neo-Vernacular Architecture theme applies physical aspects such as building forms or ornaments and also non-physical aspects. Neo-Vernacular Architecture combines two aspects, namely aspects originating from local culture in the form of Traditional Architecture which applies aspects both from physical aspects such as building forms and ornaments and non-physical aspects. The design of the Resort Hotel with a Neo-Vernacular approach aims to invite Resort hotel users and Resort hotel staff and local residents to be responsible for preserving local environmental and cultural values, as well as providing interpretations to tourists about local culture.

Literature Review

1. Resort Hotels

A resort hotel is defined as a hotel located in a recreational area, where the majority of guests staying are not engaged in business activities. Resort hotels are located quite far from the city center and also function as recreational areas, offering a resting place, providing facilities for relaxation, recreation, and sports.

Several experts have summarized the definition of a resort hotel as follows: (Ramaini and Kodhyat, 1995) concludes that a resort hotel is a place that provides facilities for guests seeking pleasure and a place of rest, located far from the city, usually in the mountains, by a lake, on the beach, or in a recreational area that provides temporary accommodation for people on vacation. Meanwhile, (Baud and Fred Lawson, 1977) defines a resort hotel as an area intended for tourist recreation, providing accommodations and providing leisure and recreation services.

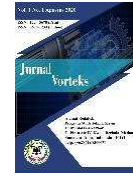
2. Resort Hotel Classification

Resorts are classified based on their facilities and location as follows:

Beach Resort: A resort hotel located in a coastal area, leveraging the natural beauty and potential of the area as its attraction. **Marina Resort:** A resort hotel located in a harbor area. The marina resort design leverages the potential of the dock area and the activities there. **Mountain Resort:** A resort hotel located in a mountainous area, embracing the natural beauty of the mountains. **Health Resort and Spa Resort:** A resort hotel designed within a natural area and providing a wellness and health facility through spa facilities. **Condominium, Time-Share, and Residential Development Resort:** A resort hotel with a promotional strategy that offers hotel rooms for extended stays based on the agreed contract period for condominiums, time-shares, and residential properties. **All-Suite Hotel Resort:** A luxury resort category, as the rooms offered are suite-class. **Sight-seeing Resort:** A resort hotel located in a special potential area or a designated location, such as a business or shopping center.



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3. Neo-Vernacular Architecture

Neo-Vernacular Architecture is a concept that falls within the post-modern movement. Neo-Vernacular is a combination of two concepts, namely modern and vernacular. The Neo-Vernacular concept itself is a perspective provided by vernacular architecture. Some definitions of Neo-Vernacular according to experts, as follows; according to Tjok Pradnya Putra, Neo-Vernacular Architecture means architecture built by local communities with original buildings in the area. Neo-Vernacular Architecture actually comes from the Greek word Neo which means a new word and the word vernacular comes from the word vernaculus which means original. This concept utilizes local materials, uses local customs or traditions combined with modern concepts to develop vernacular values. While another definition given (Fasilitas & Dan, n.d) states that Neo-Vernacular Architecture is a school of post-modern architecture. Neo-Vernacular Architecture is a concept that begins with criticizing modern architectural schools. The concept pays attention to the principles and rules of culture in the local area to support harmony between modern and local buildings.

4. Characteristics of Neo-Vernacular Architecture

The characteristics of Neo-Vernacular Architecture are; The physical elements use elements of culture, community traditions and the environment, and local weather; these elements are based on architectural elements such as room layout, building details, and building structures as well as local cultural ornaments; non-physical elements include elements of local traditions, local beliefs and mindsets, the building is not original or absolutely follows the concepts and principles of vernacular architecture, but rather develops into a new creation, the concept is seen from the visual aspect; the interior and exterior are combined from modern elements Using bright and striking colors.

5. Principles of Neo-Vernacular Architecture

Neo-vernacular architecture has the same thing in terms of value and function as current buildings, it has a connection that applies the process of analyzing previous traditions and artifacts, there is a relationship in organizing the layout of the external space which means applying concepts to the surrounding environment, such as land surface conditions, physical conditions of the environment and climate in the surrounding environment, and thinking about a situation to harmonize it in the future.

Research Methods

Research methods are an effort to discover, develop, and test scientifically true knowledge. Therefore, the research methods used must be appropriate and precise. Based on the type of data and approach used, this final assignment uses the following research methods:

1. Method of Collecting Data

The Resort Hotel Planning Department collected data, including:

Primary Data

• Observation Data

Data was collected by conducting direct observations on-site, exploring and analyzing the objects/sites being studied.

• Survey Data

Data was collected by searching for information from electronic data sources, conducting interviews, and gathering data through discussions.

• Documentation Data

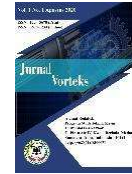
Documentation data was used to find information from books, archives, documents, images, and written figures in the form of reports that could support the research.

Secondary Data

• Comparative Study Data



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This research method is used to obtain data related to the theme and similar projects that have been developed to serve as references.

• Literature Study Data

Literature data is used to gather information and generate ideas regarding the project. It can also be used to solve problems by gathering data from various sources, such as books, reports, journals, and other documents.

2. Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis method is obtained from direct review or observation of the site, conducting surveys by means of interviews, documentation and results from searching for literature study data or comparative study data so that it can be used as a reference in planning a Resort Hotel.

Analysis and Interpretation

Location Analysis

The land is located in the Lagundri Beach area.
 Land Location: Lagundri Beach, Teluk Dalam District, South Nias Regency, North Sumatra.
 Land Use: Commercial and Tourism
 Land Area: 30,000 m2 (3 ha)

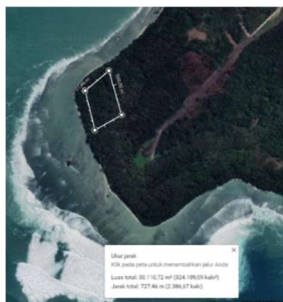


Figure 1 project location

View Analysis

- The west and north face the beach.
- The east and south face vegetation.

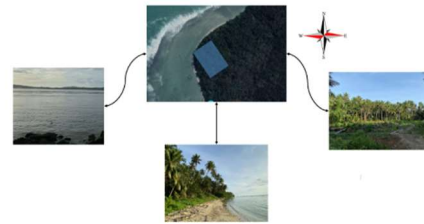


Figure 2 View Location

Accessibility Analysis

Transportation access to the site can be done by vehicle; motorbike and car via the main road which is 1.26 km away.

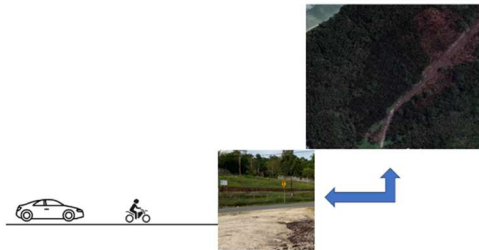


Figure 3 Road Access

Building Analysis

The Omo Hada (community houses) in Bawamataluo village are all the same height due to the contours of the land. The Omo Hada is divided into a front and back room. The first room has a floor level for receiving guests. The back room has two rooms: a bedroom and a kitchen, with a basement for livestock. Traditional houses are built in rows and facing each other, serving as earthquake-resistant structures that reinforce each other. Stone foundations, laid underground, support the crisscrossing wooden pillars of traditional houses.

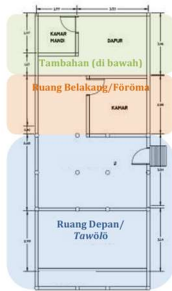


Figure 4 Community House Plans



Figure 5 Community House

Omo Sebua is a traditional house inhabited by the king and his family. This traditional house measures approximately 300m², stands 22m tall, and features carved ornaments on the walls. It is constructed without nails, using hollowed-out pieces of wood, and uses small, sharpened pieces of wood to connect the pieces. Community houses and traditional houses share a relatively typical spatial division, with traditional houses being larger than community houses, serving as gathering places for large groups.

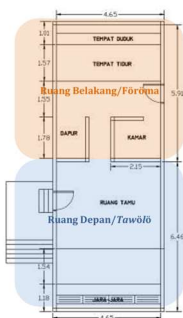


Figure 6 Traditional House Plan



Figure 7 Traditional House of Bawamataluo Village

View Concept

The view of the hotel resort will face east, southeast and west.



Figure 8 View from outside the project



Figure 9 view project

Theme Concept in Building Form

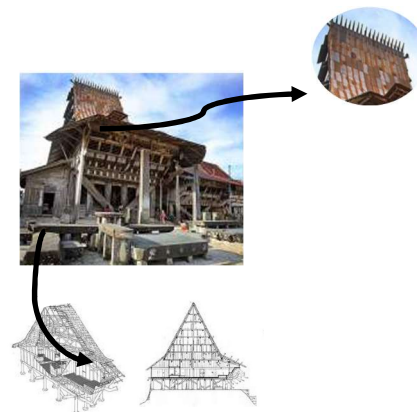
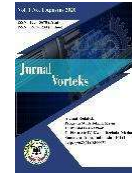


Figure 10 Traditional House of Bawamataluo Village



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The traditional houses of Bawamataluo village have ornaments on the roof called bure and talinambumu. Bure means decoration but is referred to as a royal crown to mark the homeowner as king, and another meaning also functions as a wind shield. Talinambumu means a hearing aid.

The Bawamataluo traditional house is characterized by its diagonal placement of wooden poles and pillars for support and reinforcement, without direct contact with the ground. This traditional house is constructed with an earthquake-resistant structure.

The neo-vernacular architectural theme for the main building takes the form of the traditional houses and culture of the Bawamataluo village of South Nias. This theme is applied to the traditional houses, ornaments, spatial layout, and environment.

The main building, namely the hotel, takes the form of a traditional rectangular house, and the roof shape (sago) of the building is a characteristic of the traditional houses of Bawamataluo village, South Nias, which have a roof shape that rises upwards and uses bure as a roof ornament.

The application of spatial planning is also carried out for zoning the hotel space on each floor, the public floor is on the ground floor, semi-public is on the 2nd floor and private is on floors 3, 4, 5, 6.

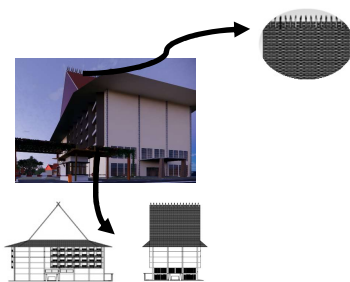


Figure 11 Hotel Design View

In the resort building, the residential buildings of the people of Bawamataluo Village, South Nias, are implemented, the concept of taking the form of the building, spatial layout and ornaments.

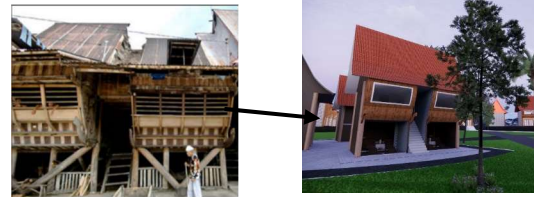


Figure 12 Village Community House

The concept of the building is implemented in a rectangular shape, adopting the roof shape and the window shape known as jarajara, and adopting the spatial layout concept of a residential community that has circulation in the middle between the two houses to enter the second floor. The resort building concept also adopts an ornament called sikhooli.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

Change and development never stop in line with changing times, which are connected between form, physical form, culture, and nature. Changes in architecture also influence existing culture, and traditional housing and settlements can also change. The concept of Neo-Vernacular Architecture in the Postmodern era combines two aspects: local and modern culture.

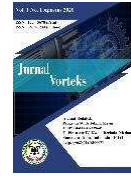
The application of the Neo-Vernacular Architecture theme to hotels and resorts creates a modern feel but does not alter the value and function of traditional buildings, including physical elements such as ornamentation, spatial layout, and traditions. Therefore, the application of this theme is carried out to preserve local environmental and cultural values, while also providing tourists with an understanding of local culture.

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