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PREFACE

Dear readers,

In 2020, Berkala Arkeologi is in its 40th year, an extraordinary achievement in the long journey of a scientific journal. Since the first publication in 1980, the journal has been continuously publishing scientific papers from the manual (typewriter) era until the digital era, and today in the global era of the open journal system. Therefore, Berkala Arkeologi in this edition is expected to show its maturity in the presentation, both in the content and managerial aspects of the journal. This May 2020 edition is different from the previous ones since it is published in two versions, Indonesian and English. Most of the editorial process still uses Indonesian articles. After completing the editorial process, the articles are then translated into English. We still maintain articles in Indonesian, which are published together with the English version, in the hope of increasing comfort for the readers.

The Berkala Arkeologi Vol. 40, No. 1 May 2020 edition features seven articles, mostly on Hindu-Buddhist Archeology. The seven articles include a prehistoric archeological article and six Hindu-Buddhist archeological articles. The first article is written by Prof. Dr. Agus Aris Munandar entitled "Majapahit and the Contemporary Kingdoms: Interactions and Views". This article examines the interactions between Majapahit and other contemporaneous kingdoms in the Indonesian archipelago (Nusantara), Southeast Asia, India, and China, and vice versa. The study belongs to ancient history and was conducted through three stages, including data collection from written sources, analysis of data from the written sources with other data, and drawing interpretations and conclusions. By investigating Majapahit's contemporaneous regions and kingdoms, the study found that the kingdom applied the basic concept of Tri Angga which refers to the concept of the Tri Loka macrocosm. Moreover, the study also proved that Majapahit's relationship with India was not as dynamic as that with China, even India was not the kingdom's reference to Hinduism and Buddhism.

The second article on prehistoric archeology entitled “The Settlement Potential of Caves and Rock Shelters in Aceh Besar Regency” is written by Taufiqurrahman Setiawan. This article informs the results of prehistoric archeological research conducted by the North Sumatra Archaeological Institute on the Western Coast of Aceh. The region belongs to Aceh Besar Regency which is a vast Kars landscape with prehistoric cave potential. The survey was based on the topographic map, geological map, and digital elevation model (DEM). Based on three parameters for an inhabited cave, i.e. morphology and genesis, environment, and archaeological content, as many as eleven caves were successfully surveyed. Of these eleven caves, three caves are potential for inhabited caves, four caves are potential for settlement but not qualified for further research, and four other caves are not potential for settlement.

The other five articles are those discussing the Hindu-Buddhist archeology. The article entitled “The Reliefs of Rāmāyana and Krsna Story in Lara Jonggrang Temple and the Transfer of Power in Ancient Mataram in the 9th Century AD” is written by Andri Restiyadi. This article discusses the Lara Jonggrang Temple which, although it has been widely discussed by researchers from various scientific disciplines, does not rule out new discussions. Besides, there is also a possibility of reinterpreting old issues through new approaches. This is related to the old discourse that Lara Jonggrang temple complex is believed to have reached the final stage. The discussion in the article is sharpened by a question: what is the connection between the relief of Rāmāyana and Krsna Story in Lara Jonggrang temple complex and the shift of power occurring in Ancient Mataram in the 9th Century AD? The study showed that Rakai Pikatan and Rakai Kayuwangi acted as a milestone for the construction, inauguration, and carving of the story relief in the Lara Jonggrang Temple. The existence of the two reliefs is related to the process of power shift taking place at the Ancient Mataram Kingdom in the 9th Century AD.

The next article, written by Ashar Murdihastomo, is entitled “The Depiction of Snake Ornament on Ganesha Statue in the Collection of Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta”. Ganesha is the most popular deity of Hindus after Trimurti. He is worshipped as the lord of beginnings and as the lord of removing obstacles. It is, therefore, not surprising if Ganesha was sculpted in various depictions. One of the unique depictions is found at the Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta. In the museum, Ganesha is described as having a snake ornament and a rat as his vahana (vehicle).

The next article, written by Ashar Murdihastomo, is entitled “The Depiction of Snake Ornament on Ganesha Statue in the Collection of Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta”. Ganesha is the most popular deity of Hindus after Trimurti. He is worshipped as the lord of beginnings and as the lord of removing obstacles. It is, therefore, not surprising if Ganesha was sculpted in various depictions. One of the unique depictions is found at the Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta. In the museum, Ganesha is described as having a snake ornament and a rat as his vahana (vehicle). The study is sharpened with the connection of the mythological story attaching to this type of depiction. Through the analysis of iconography, the Ganesha statue is indicated as a manifestation of a god protecting the crop yield or the harvest god.

The next article is about Hindu-Buddhist remains in Magelang entitled “Tracking Down the Locations of Hindu-Buddhist Archaeological Remains based on ROD 1914 and the GIS Approach in Magelang Region”, which is written by Ari Mukti Wardoyo Adi. The island of Java was once the center of the development of Hindu-Buddhist culture around the 4th century to the 15th century AD. The archaeological remains of this period are abundant, both in the form of temples or petirnaan (bathing structure) and fragmentary remains such as statues, yoni, linga, and the like. The inventory of the remains has been made systematically since the era of Dutch East Indies through the Archaeological Service (Oudheidkundige Dienst). Therefore, this article aims to re-trace the locations of Hindu-Buddhist archeological remains in Magelang using the Geographic Information System approach. The study managed to create a map showing that the Magelang region contains dense Hindu-Buddhist archeological remains. It is expected that research results through the GIS approach can be utilized for surveying, reinventing, and protecting and preserving the existing archeological remains.

The next article entitled “Makara of Adan-Adan Temple: The Art Style during the Kaḍiri Period” is written by Sukowati Susetyo. This paper discusses the makara found at Adan-Adan Temple, Kediri. The makara is the largest one in Indonesia and, in terms of iconography, has distinctive characteristics. The results of the analysis through comparing the makara in Adan-Adan Temple with makaras in temples from different eras, i.e. the Ancient Matarām, Śrīwijaya, and Siḡhasāri, suggested that the makara in Adan-Adan Temple has special characteristics. The difference lies in the makara depiction between the left and the right, the mythical creature in the makara mouth, sculpture at the makara front side; and the shape of the makara backside. This particularity is the art style of the Kaḍiri period (the transition from Ancient Matarām to Siḡhasāri).

The last article is written by Rakai Hino Galeswangi with the title “Instructional Media in The XV Century: A Case Study of Widodaren, Gerba, and Pasrujambe Inscriptions”. This paper seeks to analyze and interpret the inscriptions found in the Semeru Slope, including 1 Widodaren Inscription, 23 Pasrujambe Inscriptions, and 2 Gerba Inscriptions. The results of the transliteration, translation, and analysis of the contents and meanings of manuscripts written on the three groups of inscriptions found evidence of the use of instructional media in the teaching and learning process at Semeru Slope. The interactive moral messages as contained in the inscriptions is one of the characteristics of instructional media. It is hoped that this interpretation can be further investigated, especially in the fields of archeology, education, and history.

These are the seven articles published in *Berkala Arkeologi* Vol. 40 Edition No. 1 May 2020. We hope that the articles will add the readers’ insights to be further developed through different analyses or methods. Hopefully, in future editions, the articles published will be even more varied with new data as well as with sharper methods and theories for the advancement of science in general and archeology in particular. We open up opportunities for researchers and scholars to contribute to this journal. Constructive criticism and suggestions from readers are still needed for the progress of this scientific journal.

Regards,

Berkala Arkeologi Editors

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<p>DDC 959.801 Agus Aris Munandar (Departemen Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya, Universitas Indonesia) Majapahit dan Negeri-Negeri Sezaman: Interaksi dan Pandangan <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 1-24</p> <p>Kajian ini dilakukan berkenaan interaksi antara Majapahit dengan negeri-negeri lain pada masa yang sama di kepulauan Nusantara, Asia Tenggara, India, dan Cina dan sebaliknya. Pemahaman yang hendak diperoleh adalah merumuskan perhal interaksi antara Majapahit dengan negeri-negeri sezaman dan sebaliknya. Telaah yang dilakukan berada dalam ranah sejarah kuno dengan tiga tahap kajian, yaitu mengumpulkan data sumber tertulis seperti prasasti, karya sastra dan Berita Cina, dan data arkeologis. Tahap kedua melakukan analisis dengan mengaitkan data sumber tertulis dengan data yang lain, untuk mencari elemen yang saling mendukung dan mengacu kepada fenomena kerangka kajian ini. Tahap ketiga adalah penarikan interpretasi untuk mengarah kepada kesimpulan. Berdasarkan kajian ini, diketahui bahwa dalam memandang daerah dan kerajaan yang berkembang sezaman, ternyata Majapahit menerapkan konsep dasar Tri Angga yang mengacu kepada konsep makrokosmos Tri Loka. Hubungan Majapahit dengan India tidak sedinamis dengan Cina, malahan terdapat pandangan bahwa secara religius India bukan lagi menjadi acuan keagamaan Hindu dan Buddha.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Nagarakrtagama; Nusantara; pandangan; Berita Cina; India</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Ashar Murdihastomo (Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional) Penggambaran Ornamen Ular Pada Arca Ganesha Koleksi Museum Candi Prambanan, Yogyakarta <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 65-82</p> <p>Ganesha merupakan dewa terpopuler bagi umat Hindu setelah Trimurti. Dewa ini dipuja karena keberadaannya dapat memberikan kemakmuran dan menghindarkan segala rintangan dan marabahaya. Tidak mengherankan apabila dewa ini diarcakan dengan berbagai penggambaran. Salah satu penggambaran yang unik ditemukan di Museum Candi Prambanan, Yogyakarta. Ganesha digambarkan memiliki ornamen ular dan terdapat pahatan tikus sebagai wahananya. Tentunya gambaran ini belum pernah ditemukan di tempat lain sehingga diperlukan suatu kajian untuk mencari tahu cerita mitologi yang melekat dalam wujud tersebut. Selain itu, juga untuk menerka pemahaman masyarakat masa lalu terkait dengan penggambaran wujud tersebut dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Kajian yang dilakukan ini menggunakan deskriptif-analisis dengan menggunakan kajian ikonografi sebagai dasarnya. Hasil yang diperoleh mengindikasikan bahwa arca Ganesha tersebut merupakan perwujudan dewa pelindung hasil panen.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Ganesha; Dewa Panen; Ular; Musik</p>
<p>DDC 930.13 Taufiqurrahman Setiawan (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara) Potensi Hunian Gua dan Ceruk di Kabupaten Aceh Besar <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 25-46</p> <p>Bukti adanya kehidupan masa prasejarah di Aceh telah dibuktikan dengan hasil penelitian arkeologi yang dilakukan oleh Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara. Sampai saat ini penelitian masih terfokus di pesisir timur dan pegunungan tengah Aceh, Pesisir barat Aceh belum pernah diteliti. Pesisir barat Aceh merupakan wilayah yang memiliki bentangalam kars cukup luas, dan memiliki potensi gua yang mungkin digunakan sebagai lokasi hunian pada masa lalu. Salah satu metode yang digunakan adalah memprediksi keberadaan gua dengan peta topografi, peta geologi, serta digital elevation model (DEM). Selain itu, hasil inventarisasi gua yang pernah dilakukan di wilayah pesisir barat Aceh juga digunakan sebagai data awal untuk memperoleh sebaran gua dan ceruk. Pada penelitian ini lingkup wilayah yang disurvei adalah Kabupaten Aceh Besar. Tiga parameter gua hunian, yaitu morfologi dan genesa, lingkungan, serta kandungan arkeologis, digunakan untuk memperoleh gambaran potensi masing-masing gua. Sebelas gua dan ceruk yang telah ditemukan menunjukkan adanya tiga buah gua berpotensi sebagai lokasi hunian dan diteliti lebih lanjut, empat gua berpotensi sebagai lokasi hunian tetapi tidak berpotensi untuk diteliti, dan empat gua berkategori tidak potensial sebagai lokasi hunian</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Nagarakrtagama; Nusantara; pandangan; Berita Cina; India</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Ari Mukti Wardoyo Adi (Program Studi Arkeologi, Universitas Jambi) Pelacakan Lokasi Tinggalan Hindu-Buddha Berdasarkan Rod 1914 Dan Pendekatan SIG di Wilayah Magelang <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 83-104</p> <p>Pulau Jawa pernah menjadi pusat perkembangan kebudayaan bercorak Hindu-Buddha sekitar abad ke-4 hingga ke-15 M. Tinggalan arkeologi dari periode ini sangat tinggi, baik berupa candi, petirtaan, maupun tinggalan lepas seperti arca, yoni, lingga, dan sejenisnya. Inventarisasi tinggalan tersebut sudah dilakukan secara sistematis sejak masa pemerintah Hindia Belanda melalui Dinas Purbakala (Oudheidkundig Dienst). Sayangnya sebagian besar tinggalan arkeologi tersebut sekarang tidak lagi diketahui secara tepat lokasi. Ada yang kemudian ditemukan secara tidak sengaja pada saat kegiatan pembangunan ataupun pengerjaan lahan pertanian. Penelitian ini berupaya untuk melacak ulang lokasi tinggalan arkeologi Hindu-Buddha yang pernah dilaporkan oleh Dinas Purbakala Belanda di Wilayah Magelang. Proses pelacakan dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan Sistem Informasi Geografis. Hasilnya berupa peta sebaran lokasi tinggalan arkeologi Hindu-Buddha. Peta ini menunjukkan bahwa di Wilayah Magelang, pada periode Hindia-Belanda, mengandung tinggalan arkeologi Hindu-Buddha yang padat. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dimanfaatkan untuk kegiatan survei, re inventarisasi, hingga upaya perlindungan dan pelestariannya.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: arkeologi Hindu-Buddha; ROD 1914; SIG; toponim; Magelang</p>
<p>DDC 959.801 Andri Restiyadi (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara) Relief Rāmāyana dan Kṛṣṇa di Candi Lara Jonggrang dan Pergantian Kekuasaan Mataram Kuna Abad Ke 9 Masehi <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 47-64</p> <p>Lara Jonggrang merupakan salah satu candi di Jawa yang menarik minat beberapa peneliti dari berbagai disiplin ilmu. Melimpahnya bahasan tentang candi ini tidak serta merta menutup kemungkinan bahasan baru atau hanya sekedar menginterpretasikan kembali permasalahan-permasalahan lama melalui metode pendekatan baru. Adapun salah satu tujuan dari artikel ini adalah membuka kembali wacana lama tentang Percandian Lara Jonggrang yang dianggap telah mencapai tahap final melalui pertanyaan penelitian. Apakah kaitan antara relief cerita Rāmāyana dan Cerita Kṛṣṇa di Percandian Lara Jonggrang dengan pergantian kekuasaan Mataram Kuna Abad IX Masehi? Melalui penelitian yang bersifat deskriptif-analitis, ternyata beberapa hal yang selama ini dianggap telah final masih menyimpan beberapa kejutan interpretasi baru. Melalui artikel ini, ditunjukkan bahwa Rakai Pitakan dan Rakai Kayuwangi berperan sebagai tonggak pembangunan, peresmian, dan pemahatan relief cerita di Percandian Lara Jonggrang. Selain itu, keberadaan kedua relief cerita tersebut juga berkaitan dengan proses pergantian kekuasaan Mataram Kuna Abad ke 9 Masehi. potensi untuk diteliti, dan empat gua berkategori tidak potensial sebagai lokasi hunian.</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Candi Lara Jonggrang; pergantian kekuasaan; Mataram Kuna; Rāmāyana; Kṛṣṇa; relief</p>	<p>DDC 959.801 Sukawati Susetyo (Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional) Makara Candi Adan-Adan: Gaya Seni Masa Kaḍiri <i>J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020</i>, vol 40 no.1, hal 105-126</p> <p>Tulisan ini memaparkan tentang makara yang ditemukan pada waktu penelitian di Candi Adan-Adan, Kediri. Makara Candi Adan-Adan sejauh ini merupakan makara terbesar di Indonesia dan dari segi ikonografi mempunyai ciri yang khas. Pengumpulan data dilakukan ketika penelitian melalui pengamatan detail baik secara langsung atau melalui foto, kemudian mendeskripsikannya. Analisis dilakukan dengan studi komparasi yaitu membandingkan makara Candi Adan-Adan terhadap makara-makara dari masa yang berbeda, yaitu masa Matarām Kuno, masa Śrīwijaya, dan masa Siḥasāri. Melalui perbandingan tersebut diketahui bahwa makara Candi Adan-Adan mempunyai ciri-ciri khusus berupa pembedaan penggambaran yang dapat diamati antara makara di sebelah kiri dan kanan, pada figur makhluk mitos yang berada dalam mulut makara; pada pahatan di bagian depan makara; dan pada bentuk bagian belakang makara. Kekhasan ini kiranya dapat dimasukkan sebagai gaya seni masa Kaḍiri (masa peralihan dari Matarām Kuno ke Siḥasāri).</p> <p>(Penulis)</p> <p>Kata Kunci: Makara Candi Adan-Adan; Gaya Seni Arca Hindu - Buddha; Masa Peralihan</p>

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Rakai Hino Galeswangi (Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya Kota Malang)

Media Pembelajaran Pada Abad XV M

(Studi Kasus Prasasti Widodaren, Gerba, Dan Pasrujambe)

J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020, vol 40 no.1, hal 127-148

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menginterpretasikan temuan baru pada masa kerajaan Hindu - Buddha di Nusantara (masa klasik). Objek dari kajian penelitian ini adalah prasasti- prasasti dari Lereng Semeru yakni; Prasasti Widodaren, Pasrujambe, dan Gerba. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan kajian studi arkeologi-sejarah. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan dengan studi kepustakaan dengan tinjauan data primer. Selanjutnya menggunakan analisis struktural berupa transliterasi terhadap isi dan makna yang tertulis pada ketiga prasasti tersebut. Hasil analisis menemukan adanya bukti-bukti penggunaan media pembelajaran dalam proses pembelajaran di Lereng Semeru yang didukung oleh sumber naskah yakni Nāgarakṛtāgama dan Bujanga Manik. Ketiga prasasti yang menjadi objek kajian terbukti sebagai media pembelajaran tradisional yang berbahan dasar batu. Media pembelajaran sendiri adalah alat bantu dalam belajar mengajar. Lebih lanjut, ketiga batu prasasti tersebut berisikan pesan-pesan moral interaktif yang merupakan salah satu sifat dari media pembelajaran.

(Penulis)

Kata Kunci: Media Pembelajaran; Prasasti; Widodaren; Gerba; Pasrujambe

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DDC 959.801

Agus Aris Munandar (Departemen Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya, Universitas Indonesia)
Majapahit and The Contemporary Kingdoms:
Interactions and Views

J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020, vol 40 no.1, hal 1-22

This study discusses the interactions between Majapahit and other kingdoms from a contemporary time in Nusantara, Southeast Asia, India, and China and vice versa. The aim is to formulate the interaction between Majapahit and contemporary kingdoms and vice versa based on existing data. This is an ancient historical study that was conducted in three stages, namely: collecting data contained in written sources such as inscriptions, literary works, and Chinese chronicles, and archaeological data. The second stage was a data analysis by linking data from written sources with other data, to look for elements that support each other, and always refer to the phenomenon of the study framework. The third stage included an interpretation to gain conclusions. According to the data analysis by examining Majapahit's contemporary regions and kingdoms, it turned out that the kingdom applied the basic concept of Tri Angga which refers to the macrocosm concept of Tri Loka. Majapahit's relationship with India is not as dynamic as that of China, instead, there is a view that India is religiously no longer a reference to Hinduism and Buddhism.

(Author)

Keyword: Nagarakrtagama; Nusantara; views; inscription; Chinese Chronicle; India

DDC 959.801

Ashar Murdihastomo (Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional)
The Depiction of Snake Ornament on Ganesha Statue in The Collection of Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta

J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020, vol 40 no.1, hal 65-82

Ganesha is the best-known deity after Trimurti in the Hindu pantheon. He is worshipped as the lord of beginnings and as the lord of removing obstacles. He is sculpted in various depictions. One of them, collected by the Prambanan Temple Museum, Yogyakarta, shows a snake and a mouse as his vahana (mount/vehicle). This image has never been found anywhere else. Therefore, this study was aimed to find out the mythological story behind that depiction and to investigate the past people's understanding of it. This descriptive study employed an iconographic analysis to analyze the collected data. The analysis results indicate that Ganesha is revered as the protector of crop yield (the harvest deity).

(Author)

Keyword: Ganesha; Harvest Deity; Snake; Musikla

DDC 930.13

Taufiqurrahman Setiawan (Balai Arkeologi Sumatera Utara)
Cave Settlement Potential of Caves and Rock Shelters in Aceh Besar Regency

J. Berkala Arkeologi Mei 2020, vol 40 no.1, hal 23-44

The evidence of prehistoric life in Aceh has been proven by the results of archaeological research conducted by the Archaeology Research Office of North Sumatera. Until now, the research only focuses on the eastern coast and the central mountains of Aceh. The western coast of Aceh, which also has the potential to provide information, has never been studied. The western coast of Aceh is an area that has a wide karst landscape with many caves that might be used as a settlement in the past. One method used to predict such caves included a topographic map, a geological map, and a digital elevation model (DEM). The inventory results of caves on the western coast of Aceh were also used as preliminary data to obtain the distribution of caves and rock shelters. In this study, the area surveyed was Aceh Besar Regency. Three parameters of inhabited caves, i.e. morphology and genesis, environment, and archaeological content, were used to describe the potential of each cave. Of eleven caves and rock shelters, three caves are qualified as the past settlement and potential for further research, four caves are qualified as the past settlement but not potential for further research, and four caves are neither qualified as a settlement.

(Author)

Keyword: Caves; Rock Shelters; Karst; Western Coast of Aceh; Prehistory

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Tracking The Locations of Hindu-Buddhist Archaeological Remains in Magelang Region Based on ROD 1914 and GIS Approach

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Java was once the center of Hindu and Buddhist culture around the 4th until the 15th century AD. The number of archaeological remains from this period is infinite, both monumental remains such as temples and petirnaan (water shrines/ temple), and other remains such as yoni, linga, and statues. These remains are registered systematically by the Dutch East Indies government through its Archaeological Service (Oudheidkundig Dienst), unfortunately, most of them cannot be identified for their exact present locations. Some of the remains were later discovered unexpectedly at the time of construction or agricultural work activities. Therefore, this study seeks to investigate the locations of archaeological remains as reported by the Dutch Archaeological Service in the region of Magelang using the Geographic Information System (GIS) approach. This study suggests that, during the period of the Dutch East Indies, Magelang region has a very high density of Hindu-Buddhist archaeological remains. The result of this study can be used for further surveys, re-inventory, as well as protection and preservation efforts.

(Author)

Keyword: : Hindu-Buddhist remains; ROD 1914; GIS; toponym; Magelang

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The Reliefs of Rāmāyana and Kṛṣṇa Story at Lara Jonggrang Temple and Reign Shift of The Ancient Mataram in 9th Century AD

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Lara Jonggrang is one of the temples in Java that attracts several researchers from various disciplines. The abundance of discussion about this temple does not necessarily close the possibility of new discussion or merely reinterpreting old problems through new approaches. One of the aims of this study is to reopen the old discourse about Lara Jonggrang Temple which is considered to have reached the final stage through research questions, What is the relation between the reliefs of the Rāmāyana story and the Kṛṣṇa story in Lara Jonggrang Temple and the transfer of power in the Ancient Mataram in 9th Century AD? Through a descriptive-analytical method, this study found several things that have been considered final have still kept a few surprises from new interpretations. Through this article, it is shown that Rakai Pikatan and Rakai Kayuwangi play a role as a milestone for the construction, inauguration, and carving of story reliefs in Lara Jonggrang Temple. In addition, the existence of the two reliefs is also related to the process of transfer of power in the Ancient Mataram in 9th Century AD.

(Author)

Keyword: Lara Jonggrang Temple; reign shift; Ancient Mataram; Rāmāyana; Kṛṣṇa's; relief

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Makara of Adan-Adan Temple:
The Art Style During The Kadiri Period

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This paper discusses the makara found at Adan-Adan Temple, Kediri. So far, it is the largest makara in Indonesia and, in terms of iconography, has distinctive features. The data was collected through detailed observations both directly in the field or through photographs. This study employed a comparative analysis, i.e. comparing the collected data to the makaras from different periods (the Ancient Mataram, the Śrīvijaya, and the Singhasārī). From these comparisons, it is known that the makara at Adan-Adan Temple has special characteristics, i.e. different depictions between the makara on the left and the right as can be seen from the figure of a mythical creature inside the makara's mouth, from the sculpture on the front of the makara, and on the back of the makara. This particularity may be included as an art style of the Kadiri period (the transitional period of from Ancient Mataram to Singhasārī).

(Author)

Keyword: Makara of Adan-Adan Temple; Hindu Buddhist sculpture style; Transitional period

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Instructional Media in The XV Century

(A Case Study of Widodaren, Gerba, and Pasrujambe Inscriptions)

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This study was aimed at analyzing and interpreting the instructional media existing in the classical period of the Hindu - Buddhist kingdoms. The object of the study was inscriptions found on the Semeru Slope, including Widodaren, Pasrujambe, and Gerba. This study employed a qualitative method with an archeological-historical framework. The data was collected through a literature review and in-situ research of the inscriptions. The collected data was analyzed using a structural analysis in the forms of transliteration of the contents and meaning written at the inscriptions. The study found that there is evidence of the use of instructional media in teaching process. This finding is also supported by the Nāgarakṛtāgama and Bujāṅga Manik manuscripts which narrate educational and moral values as one of the characteristics of instructional media. In addition, the instructional media serve as a tool support the teaching and learning process at that time.

(Author)

Keyword: Instructional Media; Inscription; Widodaren; Gerba; Pasrujambe