

Memori kolektif pada Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw abad ke 20 di Petamburan, Jakarta Barat: suatu kajian arkeologi = The collective memory of Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw in 20 century at Petamburan, Jakarta Barat: an archaeological studies

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Abstrak

Penelitian tinggalan arkeologi melalui memori kolektif dapat digunakan untuk melihat identitas dari suatu individu hingga kelompok baik itu berupa gender, seksualitas, sanak keluarga, politik, religi dan sistem sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merekonstruksi identitas Kecinaan di Batavia abad ke ndash; 20 melalui data inskripsi pada nisan, patung hingga bangunan yang ada di Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw. Atribut hingga ragam hias yang ada di Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw memiliki simbol memori pengingat tentang kehidupan Oen Giok Khouw sebagai orang Cina yang dinaturalisasi oleh orang Belanda dan harapan serta doa untuk Oen Giok Khouw atas kehidupan yang sudah dilaluinya.

.....Study of archaeological remains by means of reconstructing collective memory can be used to identify of the past social structure such as gender, sexuality, inter familial roles, politics, religions and social systems. This research aims to reconstruct the identity of Chinese people in Batavia at 20th Century based on the inscription data on the Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw. Data of this research are inscriptions, gravestone, and statues. The results of this research show the decorations and the shape of the building of Mausoleum Oen Giok Khouw indicate that its have a memorial symbolic about the social status of Oen Giok Khouw during his life. Most of the Mausoleum attributes were using western style that pointed out he wanted to be remembered as a Dutch people rather than a Chinese people because he was naturalized as a Dutch citizen.