

Masjid-Masjid Kuno di Jakarta: Tinjauan Toponimi dan Arkeologis = Ancient Mosques in Jakarta: Toponymy and Archaeological Review

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Abstrak

Tulisan ini membahas mengenai penamaan dan sejarah penamaan masjid-masjid kuno di Jakarta dan relasi sejarah penamaan masjid pada masjid-masjid kuno di Jakarta dengan bangunan atau bentuk masjid tersebut dengan menggunakan dua puluh tiga masjid sebagai objek kajian. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian arkeologi menurut Sharer dan Ashmore (2003, hlm. 156) yang terdiri dari beberapa tahapan, yaitu formulasi, pengumpulan data, pengolahan data, analisis, interpretasi, dan publikasi. Penelitian ini menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa dari dua puluh tiga masjid yang dijadikan objek penelitian diketahui delapan cara atau pengambilan nama pada masjid-masjid kuno di Jakarta, yaitu berdasarkan vegetasi, berdasarkan bersejarah, berdasarkan pemberian, berdasarkan wilayah, berdasarkan nama tempat atau unsur rupa bumi, berdasarkan nama- nama asing, berdasarkan arsitektur bangunan, dan berdasarkan akronim. Selain itu, diketahui pula bahwa dari dua puluh tiga masjid yang dijadikan objek kajian, hanya ada dua masjid yang memiliki relasi antara bentuk bangunan masjid dengan sejarah penamaannya, yaitu Masjid Langgar Tinggi dan Masjid Agung Sunda Kelapa.

.....This paper discusses the naming and history of the naming of ancient mosques in Jakarta and the historical relation of the naming of mosques to ancient mosques in Jakarta and the buildings or forms of these mosques by using twenty-three mosques as the object of study. The research method used is archaeological research according to Sharer and Ashmore (2003, p. 156) which consists of several stages, namely formulation, data collection, data processing, analysis, interpretation, and publication. This research resulted in the conclusion that of the twenty-three mosques that were used as research objects, there were eight ways or names of ancient mosques in Jakarta, namely based on vegetation, based on history, based on gift, based on area, based on place names or elements of the earth, based on foreign names, based on building architecture, and based on acronyms. In addition, it is also known that of the twenty-three mosques that were used as the object of study, there were only two mosques that had a relationship between the shape of the mosque building and the history of its name, namely the Langgar Tinggi Mosque and the Sunda Kelapa Grand Mosque.