

Tipologi dan Variasi Aksara pada Prasasti-Inskripsi di Jawa Bagian Barat Abad ke-5-16 M: Kajian Paleografis = Typology and Script Variations on Inscriptions in Western Java 5th-16th Centuries AD.: Paleographic Studies

Sinta Ridwan, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920530458&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Tesis ini membicarakan variasi aksara pada prasasti-inskripsi abad ke-5—16 M yang ditemukan di Jawa bagian barat, melalui identifikasi tipologi guna melihat faktor-faktor yang ditelusuri melalui teks terhadap proses perkembangan aksara. Kawasan Jawa bagian barat dapat dinilai memiliki sejarah perjalanan aksara yang cukup lengkap jika dibandingkan kawasan lain di Indonesia, sayangnya, peninggalan bertulis dari masa ke masa hanya ditemukan sedikit. Namun, penemuan prasasti-inskripsi yang dimulai sejak 1800-an memperlihatkan variasi aksara digunakan di beberapa titik lokasi yang ada di Jawa bagian barat, hampir lebih dari setengahnya berada di kawasan pedalaman sehingga dapat diambil kesimpulan walaupun hanya sedikit peninggalannya, tradisi menulis mampu mengabadikan beberapa peristiwa yang terjadi tiap zamannya di tengah-tengah kehidupan masyarakat Sunda Kuna. Tigapuluh delapan prasasti-inskripsi menjadi sumber data primer didukung oleh sumber data sekunder berupa manuskrip, kronik dan catatan bangsa lain. Kajian paleografis difokuskan untuk menelusuri begitu dalam bentuk-bentuk aksara hingga mampu dideskripsikan tiap variasi aksara dengan menggunakan model statis, diperkuat dengan perbandingan prasasti-prasasti yang berasal dari luar Jawa bagian barat namun dianggap sezaman, sehingga dugaan keakuratan data perihal kapan dan di mana kemunculan varian aksara lebih meyakinkan sepanjang duabelas abad. Terakhir, percobaan penyusunan historiografi berdasarkan keberadaan tiap varian aksara pada zamannya dan lokasi penggunaannya.

.....This thesis discusses script variations in the inscriptions and inscriptions of the 5th-16th century AD., which were found in western Java, through typological identification to see the factors traced through the text to the process of script development. The western part of Java can be considered to have a quite complete history of the passage of characters when compared to other regions in Indonesia, unfortunately, only a few written remains from time to time have been found. However, the discovery of inscriptions that began in the 1800s shows that variations of the script were used at several locations in western Java, almost more than half of which were in the interior, so it can be concluded that even though there are only a few remains, the writing tradition is able to perpetuate several events. which happened every era during the life of the Old Sundanese people. Thirty-eight inscriptions are the primary data source supported by secondary data sources in the form of manuscripts, chronicles, and records of other nations. Paleographical studies are focused on tracing script forms so deeply that each script variation can be described using a static model, strengthened by a comparison of inscriptions originating from outside western Java but considered contemporaneous, so that estimates of the accuracy of the data regarding when and where the variants appeared more convincing script throughout the twelve centuries. Lastly, an experiment on the arrangement of historiography based on the existence of each variant of the script at the time and the location of its use.