

Kepurbakalaan Gua Sentono: Tinjauan Berdasarkan Telaah Lanskap Budaya = The Antiquities of Gua Sentono: A Study Based on Cultural Landscape Analysis

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Abstrak

Gua Sentono yang terletak di kaki Bukit Gunung Pengklik, Yogyakarta, memiliki keunikan tersendiri karena menunjukkan latar belakang keagamaan Hindu yang kuat. Penelitian ini mengkaji lanskap budaya Gua Sentono dalam konteks aktivitas keagamaan dan interaksi dengan situs-situs di sekitarnya. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan lanskap budaya, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana kondisi lanskap budaya di sekitar Gua Sentono terbentuk dan mengalami transformasi seiring perubahan zaman. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif berdasarkan data arkeologis, dokumentasi lapangan, dan literatur terkait. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi lima fase transformasi lanskap: (1) pra-Mataram Kuno (sebelum abad ke-8 M), (2) masa klasik Mataram Kuno (abad ke-8 M–akhir abad ke-9 M), (3) surutnya peran keagamaan (awal abad ke-10 M), (4) era kolonial (abad ke-19–20 M), dan (5) masa modern sekarang ini. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa perubahan fungsi Gua Sentono dipengaruhi oleh interaksi antara faktor lingkungan alam dan dinamika sosial yang secara perlahan mengurangi nilai kesakralannya serta mengubah perannya di tengah masyarakat.

.....Gua Sentono located at the foot of Bukit Gunung Pengklik, Yogyakarta, has a distinctive character due to its strong Hindu religious background. This study examines the cultural landscape of Gua Sentono in the context of religious activities and interactions with surrounding sites. Using a cultural landscape approach, this research aims to identify how the cultural landscape around Gua Sentono was formed and transformed over time. The method employed is descriptive analysis based on archaeological data, field documentation, and relevant literature. The research identifies five phases of landscape transformation: (1) pre-Mataram Kuno period (before the 8th century AD), (2) the classical Mataram Kuno period (8th century AD–late 9th century AD), (3) the decline of religious roles (early 10th century AD), (4) the colonial era (19th–20th centuries AD), and (5) the modern period. The findings indicate that the changing function of Gua Sentono was influenced by the interaction between natural environmental factors and social dynamics, gradually diminishing its sacred value and altering its role within the community.