

PERDIKAN LANDS OF MATARAM: ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL JAVA REGION DURING THE TRANSITION FROM HINDU-BUDDHIST TO ISLAMIC PERIOD, 16TH-17TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to understand the dynamics of the southern part of Central Java during the transition period from Hindu-Buddhist to Islamic influences in the 16th-17th centuries. The objectives include investigating the leadership patterns, development, and changes in the villages during the 16th-17th centuries, as well as tracing toponyms related to the existence of regions in the southern part of Central Java during the same period. This research falls under the category of historical research, which will depict the socio-cultural changes in the southern part of Central Java chronologically using a descriptive-analytical model. The research methodology involves heuristic processes for collecting sources and data, verification (or source criticism) to establish the authenticity and credibility of historical facts, interpretation of historical facts, and historiography, which is the compilation of a chronological historical narrative.

The research results indicate that Pajang and Mataram are still mentioned in the kakawin Desawarnana (Nagarakrtagama) by Mpu Prapanca in the 14th century. J. Noorduyn, who analyzed the toponyms of the Javanese region in the Sundanese manuscript Bujangga Manik (early 16th century), mentioned several names of rabut (sacred places) and lurah (villages) in the southern part of Central Java. These rabut and lurah were inhabited by people who still adhered to Hindu traditions before the establishment of Pajang. These regions were likely autonomous and became free areas (perdikan). In this context, the processes of Islamization took place with different patterns, eventually giving rise to the concept of leadership embodied by Ki Ageng. H.J. De Graaf and Th G.Th Pigeaud, who studied the first Islamic kingdoms in Java, did not comprehensively cover the narrative of Islamization in the southern part of Central Java in detail. Meanwhile, tracing the regions in the southern part of Central Java during the blank period (16th century) in historiography can be done through the analysis of toponyms and the study of oral traditions related to ancient sites and revered figures in the southern part of Central Java.

Kata Kunci: *Mataram, South Central Java, Perdikan Land, Toponym*