

**KONSEPSI PERTAMANAN PADA ZAMAN KERAJAAN DI BALI (ABAD X – XX M)
(KAJIAN ARKEOLOGI LINGKUNGAN)**

**I Nyoman Wardi
Arkeologi, Fakultas Sastra Universitas Udayana**

Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan untuk memanfaatkan data arkeologi (artefak/monumen, prasasti, sastra kekawin) untuk menginventarisasi dan mengkaji konsepsi pertamanan raja-raja di Bali (abad X-XX M). Penelitian dilakukan dengan upaya pengumpulan dan analisis data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan studi pustaka, observasi dan dibantu dengan wawancara untuk melengkapi data yang ada. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif dan analisis teks secara kontekstual

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, unsur lingkungan yang berpengaruh dalam pembangunan taman raja, yaitu unsur lingkungan alam (fisik dan hayati), dan unsur budaya. Unsur lingkungan fisik yang paling penting dalam menentukan pilihan sebuah taman yaitu air. Unsur fisik lain yaitu iklim, yaitu suhu udara yang sejuk ($24^{\circ}C - 26^{\circ}C$), dan topografi dengan kemiringan antara 0% - 3%. Lingkungan hayati menyangkut vegetasi yang bermakna budaya/etnobotani (angsana, menuh, nagakusuma/nagasari, beringin, bodhi, kelapa gading dsb.) dan fauna (kumbang, ikan, kodok, burung, dsb.). Unsur lingkungan budaya menyangkut nilai sosial religius, teknologi hidrologi, ilmu arsitektur, etnobotani, tata ruang dan aspek budaya perilaku. Fungsi taman, yaitu (1) tempat mencari ketenangan, (2) tempat penyucian diri dan meditasi (meyasa), (3) sebagai pensuplai alat-alat upacara (yadnya) dan fungsi konservatif, (4) tempat belajar, (5) tempat menata kebijakan negara, (6) sebagai tempat rekreasi dan pelipur lara, (7) simbol stabilitas politik dan kemakmuran.

Konsepsi pembangunan taman raja di Bali sangat dipengaruhi oleh keberadaan air. Ada kecenderungan, bahwa pembangunan taman tidak hanya dimaksudkan untuk memuliakan sang raja, tetapi juga para leluhur dan para dewa kahyangan. Perencanaan pembangunan taman sebagai bagian dari master plan istana cenderung memilih ruang sakral (timur, utara atau timur laut) dengan tetap berpatokan pada pusat istana (keraton). Pola ini didasari oleh kesadaran kosmis (negara kosmis) yang bertujuan untuk menjaga keseimbangan, keselarasan dan keharmonisan antara bhuana alit (alam manusia/kerajaan) dengan bhuwana agung (jagat raya/alam ilahi) untuk mewujudkan kehidupan yang aman, damai, tentram, makmur dan sejahtera.

Kata kunci : artefak, etnobotani, air, fungsi.

**The Concept of Royal Garden on Balinese Kingdom (Period X – XX Centuries)
(Study on Environmental Archaeology)**

**I Nyoman Wardi
Archaeology Department, Faculty of Letters Udayana University**

Abstract

Research is aimed to utilize archaeological data sources (artifact, inscription, manuscript) to inventory and study royal garden conception in Balinese kingdom period (X – XX Centuries). It was carried out by research method. Firstly data was collected by literature study, observation, and interview. Then collected data analyzed by descriptive qualitative technique

Results of the research showed as follows. Royal garden establishment were affected by environmental and cultural elements. Environmental elements consist of physical and biological elements. Most important physical elements which very determined for garden establishment were water resource, climate ($24^{\circ}C - 26^{\circ}C$), and topography (0% - 3%).

Biological elements included vegetation (floweral and sacred trees such as menuh, angsana, bodhi, yellow coconut tree), and fauna include frogs, birds, fish, bumblebee and others. Meanwhile cultural elements related to social and cultural values, religious value, technology of hydrology, science of etnobotani, planology, art, and social behavior.

Function of the the royal garden were : (1) as a place to seek a quiet atmosphere, (2) a place for purification and mediation, (3) as supplier of ritual equipments and conservative function, (4) as a suitable

place for study, (5) as a place to manage state policies, (6) for recreation and entertainment, (6) symbol of political stability and state prosperity.

Royal garden conception was much affected by availability of water resource. There was a tendency that the garden which established was not just intended to honor a living king, but it also purposed to worship king's ancestors and other deities. The royal garden design is an inseparable design of capital kingdom's master plan. Since the royal garden was integrated with a temple, so there was a tendency to choose sacred space or sacred compass point (east, north, or north-east) for garden establishment. This concept pattern was based by cosmic consciousness to maintain balance and harmony between macrocosm (bhuwana agung) and microcosm (bhuwana alit or kingdom state) in order to reach peacefulness, prosperity and welfare life on earth.

Key words : artefact, ethnobotany, water, function.