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Islamisation and Its Opponents in Java

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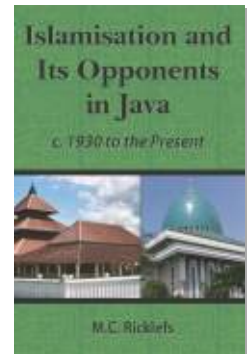
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Glossary

<i>abangan</i>	nominal or non-practising Muslims; literally ‘the red (<i>or</i> brown) ones’
<i>aksi sepihak</i>	PKI ‘unilateral action’ campaign of 1964–5 to carry out land reform laws
<i>Allahu akbar</i>	‘God is great’, a conventional Islamic expression used in prayer and on many other occasions, including as a sort of battle cry
<i>amar ma’ruf nahi mungkar</i>	commanding the right and forbidding the wrong, an obligation upon all Muslims based on Qur’anic injunctions, e.g., <i>Qur’an</i> 3:104: ‘You are the best community singled out for people: you order what is right, forbid what is wrong, and believe in God.’
<i>ande-ande lumut</i>	popular folk theatre set in the pre-Islamic age of Raden Panji
<i>asas tunggal</i>	the ‘single foundation’ required from 1982 for all organisations in Indonesia, that being <i>Pancasila</i>
<i>batik</i> (Javanese <i>batbik</i>)	wax-resist dyed cloth
<i>bedhaya</i>	sacred <i>kraton</i> dance performed by women, invoking the presence of the Goddess of the Southern Ocean (Ratu Kidul)
<i>bid’a</i>	unlawful innovations in Islam
<i>Bismillah</i>	‘In the name of God’: short form of the Arabic invocation of God’s blessing that should precede any important act and which opens all but one of the <i>suras</i> of the <i>Qur’an</i> : <i>bismillah al-rahman al-rahim</i> , ‘in the name of God the lord of mercy, the giver of mercy’

<i>Bupati</i>	head of a regency (<i>kabupaten</i>)
<i>dakwah</i>	Islamic mission, preaching, proselytism; invitation to accept God's ways (Arabic <i>da'wa</i>)
<i>dalang</i> (Javanese <i>dhalang</i>)	puppeteer in the Javanese <i>wayang</i> theatre
<i>dangdut</i>	a form of popular sung music, the name reflecting the sound of the driving drum beat that defines it
Densus 88	police anti-terrorism task force, from Detasemen Khusus 88, Special Detachment 88
<i>dhikir</i>	recitation of pious formulae as a mystical exercise
<i>dukun</i> (Javanese <i>dhukun</i>)	shaman, medicine-man, spiritual healer
<i>empu</i>	spiritual master of Javanese traditions, <i>kris</i> -maker
<i>Fatihah</i>	the first brief verse of the <i>Qur'an</i> , part of the obligatory daily prayers, praising God and asking for his blessing and guidance
<i>fatwa</i>	an opinion on a matter of Islamic law, given by a legal interpreter (a <i>mufti</i>)
<i>gamelan</i>	Javanese orchestra, consisting mainly of percussion instruments
<i>Habib</i>	'beloved', a term used for descendants of the Prophet Muhammad
<i>Hadith</i>	Prophetic traditions
<i>haji</i>	a person who has completed the <i>hajj</i> (pilgrimage) to Mecca
<i>hajj</i>	the pilgrimage to Mecca; one of the 'five pillars' of Islamic orthopraxy
<i>Hadith</i>	traditions of the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad
<i>halal</i>	allowed in Islamic law
<i>haram</i>	forbidden in Islamic law
<i>ilmu</i>	mystical sciences (also <i>ngelmu</i> in Javanese)
<i>jaranan</i>	a dance performance involving woven bamboo model horses and spirit possession
<i>jihad</i>	struggle; the term may be used for various forms of striving for religious objectives, including armed conflict (Holy War) in certain circumstances

<i>jilbab</i>	female headscarf that covers the hair and fits tightly around the face
<i>jimat</i>	magical amulet for warding off evil or misfortune
<i>ka'ba</i>	the rectangular building at the centre of the Great Mosque of Mecca, housing the holy black stone; the focus of prayer and pilgrimage for Muslims
<i>kabupaten</i>	administrative unit, in Dutch times called a regency
<i>kafir</i>	unbeliever, non-Muslim
<i>kampung</i>	hamlet or neighbourhood, particularly in a town or city
<i>Kauman</i>	the area of a Javanese town occupied mainly by pious <i>santri</i> Muslims
<i>kebatinan</i>	Javanese spiritualism, usually seen as being opposed to orthodox Islamic ideas and practices; literally 'inwardness'
<i>kejawen</i>	Javanese, Javaneness; a term used particularly for nominal or non-practising Muslims or <i>kebatinan</i> adherents, especially by themselves, implying truly authentic Javanese identity
<i>kethoprak</i>	a form of Javanese popular theatre
<i>kraton</i>	court of a Sultan or Susuhunan
<i>kris</i>	Javanese dagger, often believed to be 'alive' with supernatural powers
<i>kyai</i>	term of veneration for male Islamic teachers, particularly Traditionalists, and for revered objects such as royal <i>pusaka</i>
<i>laskar</i>	militia, paramilitaries, usually claiming an Islamic motivation and identity
<i>ludruk</i>	a form of Javanese popular theatre
<i>madrasah</i>	Islamic schools of a modern type, with graded classes, desks and 'secular' as well as religious subjects
<i>mujahadah</i>	'striving', a Sufi practice of spiritual exercises and struggle including <i>dhikr</i> and similar activities intended to advance one's moral and spiritual state

<i>mujahidin</i>	holy warriors, fighters in the path of God
<i>murshid (mursyid)</i>	spiritual guide, leader of a Sufi <i>tarekat</i> , a <i>shaykh</i>
<i>nasyid</i>	devotional songs, usually sung by males with minimal musical accompaniment
<i>ngelmu</i>	mystical sciences (also <i>ilmu</i>)
<i>nyai</i>	term of veneration for female Islamic teachers, particularly Traditionalists
<i>Pancasila</i>	the 'five principles' which constitute the philosophical basis of the Republic of Indonesia as declared in the 1945 constitution. Their formulation has not always been consistent, but in general (as formulated in the Soeharto period) they consist of belief in the one God, just and civilised humanitarianism, the unity of Indonesia, democracy guided by consensus, and social justice for all Indonesians.
<i>Pangeran</i>	prince
<i>pangulu</i>	chief religious officer, head of a mosque
<i>pasar</i>	market
<i>pasisir</i>	north coast of Java
<i>pengajian</i>	Qur'anic lectures and study
<i>pesantren</i>	Islamic boarding school
<i>priyayi</i>	members of the Javanese administrative-aristocratic elite
<i>pundhen</i>	sacred site for <i>kejarwen/abangan</i> ; often a sacred tree, a grave, etc.
<i>pusaka</i>	supernaturally powerful heirlooms, mainly weapons
<i>Qur'an</i>	the holy scripture of Islam, containing the divine revelations recited by the Prophet Muhammad
<i>Ratu Adil</i>	Just King, the messianic figure promised by Javanese eschatologies
<i>reyog</i>	a masked dance performance featuring very large costumes, in which performers enter trances
<i>ruwatan</i>	exorcism, required in various social and personal circumstances, usually involving

	the performance of a particular shadow play (<i>wayang</i>) story to protect endangered persons from the god Batara Kala
<i>Salafi</i>	Muslims who seek to follow the example of the righteous ancestors of early Islam, the <i>Salaf al-Salib</i> ; a position commonly associated with adherents of Wahhabism
<i>salat</i>	ritual prayer; one of the ‘five pillars’ of Islamic orthopraxy
<i>santri</i>	in the modern era — and in this book — a term used for devout Muslims among Javanese; literally, a student of religion
<i>Shahada</i>	The confession of faith, that there is no God but God and Muhammad is the messenger of God; one of the ‘five pillars’ of Islamic orthopraxy
<i>shari’a</i>	Islamic religious law
<i>shaykh</i>	spiritual guide, leader of a Sufi <i>tarekat</i> , a <i>murshid</i>
<i>shirk</i>	associating anyone or anything with God, polytheism, the most heinous form of disbelief in Islam
<i>slametan</i>	ritual communal meal to observe major occasions such as birth, death, marriage, etc.
<i>slawatan</i>	narratives of the life of the Prophet sung by men in either Arabic or Javanese to the accompaniment of <i>terbangs</i> (tambourines), in Javanese musical style
Sufi, Sufism	Islamic mystic, mysticism
<i>tahlilan</i>	a Traditionalist devotional practice consisting of group repetitive chanting of the first part of the confession of faith, that there is no God but God (<i>La ilaha illa ‘llah</i>)
<i>tarekat</i>	Sufi mystical order
<i>tayuban</i>	performance by Javanese dancing-girls, often associated with prostitution
<i>ulama</i>	Islamic religious leaders, learned scholars; unlike in Arabic, in Indonesian languages <i>ulama</i> can be used as a singular noun. In

	Javanese society, these scholars are commonly called <i>kyai</i>
<i>ummah</i>	the community of believers, the Muslims; the term is sometimes also used for other religious communities
<i>ustadz</i>	master, teacher; used especially for Revivalist religious scholars
<i>Vorstenlanden</i>	Central Javanese principalities of the Susuhunan and Mangkunagara in Surakarta and the Sultan and Pakualam in Yogyakarta
Wahhabi	the teachings, or an adherent, of the ideas of the eighteenth-century Arabian figure Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Wahhab, a doctrinaire, puritanical interpretation of Islam which rejects any form of innovation (<i>bid'a</i>) and is now dominant in Saudi Arabia
<i>wali</i>	semi-legendary apostle of Islam in Java, of whom there are usually said to have been nine (the <i>wali sanga</i>)
<i>warung</i>	small shop or trading-stall
<i>wayang</i>	Javanese shadow play using flat parchment puppets; also used for other forms of theatrical performance such as <i>wayang wong</i> (dance drama) and <i>wayang topeng</i> (masked dance performance)
<i>yasinan</i>	a Traditionalist devotional practice consisting of group repetitive chanting of <i>Qur'an sura</i>
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<i>zakat</i>	charitable giving for the benefit of the needy; one of the 'five pillars' of Islamic orthopraxy