

Kosa Kata untuk Ekskursi ke Kerajinan Perak di Kota Gedhe dan Makam Raja-Raja di Imogiri

Kerajinan Perak



Perak (silver)

Alat



Kowi (Tempat meleburkan/melelehkan perak)

Produk kerajinan silver



Cincin (ring)



Tatah (alat untuk memahat/alat untuk mengukir perak)



Bros (Brooch)



Palu (alat untuk memukul)



Miniatur Borobudur



Paron (alat untuk memukul perak)

Peralatan yang digunakan, yaitu:

1. Alat untuk melebur, terdiri dari *perapen* (tempat pengapian), *kowi* (tempat melelehkan perak), dan cetakan;
2. Alat untuk menempa, terdiri dari palu ukuran kecil, *paron* (tempat menempa perak/tempat untuk memukul perak), dan *supit* (alat untuk memegang perak saat di tempa);

3. Alat untuk mengukir, yaitu tatah (alat untuk memahat/alat untuk mengukir perak) dalam berbagai ukuran, dan palu;
4. Alat untuk mengerik, terdiri dari amplas;

Cara membuat perhiasan perak :

Proses pembuatan kerajinan perak dimulai dengan tahap penimbangan bijih perak, peleburan, penempaan, pembentukan sesuai dengan produk yang dibuat, pematrian, pengikiran, pembuatan sket, pembentukan ornamen, pemasangan batu permata, pembersihan, pewarnaan, dan pengilapan.

The process begins with the manufacture of silver weighing stage of silver ore, smelting, forging, forming according to the product made, soldering, honing, of making sketches, forming ornaments, gem stone installation, cleaning, staining, and sublimating.

Makam Raja-Raja Di Imogiri



Makam
(cemetery)



Surjan (long-sleeved mas's jacket us pf woven, striped material)



Kemben (breast cloth)

Wrapped around the upper part of a woman's body



Wedang uwuh



Jarik



Pecel

Imogiri Cemetery, A Mataram Royal Family's Cemetery

The History

Imogiri Cemetery is an area of Mataram kings and family's grave. It is located in Ginirejo, Imogiri, Bantul (Southern city of Yogyakarta). The cemetery was built within 1632 – 1640 M by Sultan Agung Adi Prabu Hanyokrokusumo, the third king of Mataram Palace, the descendants of Panembahan Senopati, and the first King of Mataram.

In the beginning, Imogiri Royal Cemetery was the burial of Mataram Kings. The first Mataram King who was buried in Imogiri Cemetery was Sultan Agung Hanyokrokusumo. He himself gave order to bury him in Imogiri after he died. After the palace was divided into Kasunanan of Surakarta and Kasultanan of Yogyakarta, the cemetery was divided into two parts, the east side and the west side. The east side is the grave of Kasultanan Yogyakarta's King and the west side is the grave of Kasunanan Surakarta's King. Until now, the deceased body of both palace Kings were buried there.

Special regulations

There are special procedures to enter this burial site. The visitors are required to wear traditional clothing of Mataram. Male pilgrim should wear black or dark blue stripes beskap (Javanese traditional clothing for men), without keris (traditional weapon), or just wear jarit (traditional fabric) without shirt. Meanwhile, female pilgrim should wear kemben. Visitors are also not allowed to wear jewelry.