

## **ABSTRAK**

Punden merupakan bangunan keagamaan prasejarah yang masih bisa ditemukan hingga sekarang. Bangunan keagamaan ini banyak ditemukan tersebar di Kabupaten Kerinci yaitu di Desa Pendung Mudik, Desa Hiang Tinggi dan Desa Betung Kuning. Penelitian ini merupakan langkah awal untuk melihat sudut pandang lain kegiatan religi masyarakat pada masa lampau. Berdasarkan hal tersebut penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui bagaimana letak, komponen struktur, asosiasi serta faktor apa yang mempengaruhi bentuk punden yang berkembang di wilayah penelitian.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dalam beberapa tahap yaitu pengumpulan data melalui perekaman data lapangan. Selanjutnya dilakukan pengolahan data berupa, identifikasi komponen punden dan peta guna melihat persebaran punden dalam ruang. Berangkat dari hal tersebut dilakukan analisis morfologi dan analisis kontekstual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komponen struktur punden terdiri dari dinding batu, jalan batu, teras dan menhir dengan bentuk konsentris (memusat). Punden diletakkan pada teras lereng perbukitan, lereng perbukitan, puncak bukit dan kaki bukit. Punden memiliki asosiasi dengan fitur arkeologis berupa punden dan makam serta asosiasi dengan fitur nonarkeologis berupa sawah, mata air, dan ruang hunian. Faktor yang mempengaruhi bentuk punden terdiri dari faktor religi, sosial budaya, dan lingkungan.

**Kata Kunci:** Punden, Bentuk, Komponen, Religi, Lingkungan, Kerinci

## ABSTRACT

*Punden is a prehistoric religious building that can still be found until now. Many of these religious buildings are spread in Kerinci Regency, spesifically in Pendung Mudik Village, Hiang Tinggi Village and Betung Kuning Village. This research is the first step to look at other points of view the religious activities of the community in the past. Based on this, the research was conducted to find out how the location, structural components, associations and what factors influence the shape of punden that developed in the research area.*

*This research was conducted in several stages of research methods including data collection through field data recording. After that, data processing was carried out form of identification punden components and maps to see the distribution of punden in space. Depends on that, analysis were carried out by morphological analysis and contextual analysis. The results showed that the structural components of punden consisted of stone walls, stone paths, terraces and menhirs with concentric shapes. Punden is placed on terraces of hillsides, hillsides, hilltops and foothills. Punden has associations with archaeological features such as punden and tombs as well as associations with non-archaeological features such as rice fields, springs, and residential spaces. Factors that influence the form of punden consist of religious, socio-cultural, and environmental factors.*

**Keywords:** *Punden, Form, Component, Religion, Environment, Kerinci*