



ABSTRAK

Gunungsewu adalah kawasan karst yang menarik berdasarkan berbagai rahasia kehidupan prasejarah manusia. Fitur-fitur seperti sungai bawahan, gua-gua dan ceruk mengandung data penting untuk kajian arkeologi. Kali Banjar di Wareng, Punung, Pacitan merupakan salah satu lokasi menarik untuk diteliti lebih lanjut karena mengandung artefak batu. Penelitian ini berasal dari permasalahan mengenai proses pembentukan data arkeologi serta untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya melalui penalaran induktif. Data yang digunakan antara lain kondisi morfologi dan morfometri gua, artefak batu pada lantai lorong Kali Banjar, debit air Kali Banjar, posisi geografis situs-situs di sekitar sistem Kali Banjar, serta kondisi topografi di sekitar Kali Banjar yang diolah melalui analisis tipologi, analisis lansekap dan analisis kontekstual. Proses transformasi artefak batu mencakup proses terdeposisinya artefak batu hingga ditemukan kembali oleh arkeolog. Proses transformasi artefak batu di Kali Banjar sangat kompleks dan hanya dipengaruhi oleh faktor *N-transform (noncultural formation process)*. *N-transform* yang terjadi pada artefak batu Kali Banjar berupa proses fluvial dengan kekuatan arus tertentu, yang kemungkinan adalah banjir membawa data arkeologi pada daerah aliran sungai Banjar. Pada morfologi sungai tertentu kekuatan arus tersebut menurun dan mengakibatkan data arkeologi terdeposisi bersama matriks.

Kata kunci: Kali Banjar, Punung, artefak batu, transformasi.



ABSTRACT

Gunungsewu is a fascinating karst area based on its various secrets of human prehistoric life. Features such as its underground drainage system, caves and rock shelters are contain important data for the study of archeology. Among other things, the Kali Banjar, which is located in Wareng, Punung, Pacitan, is becoming the interesting site to study further because of stone artifact deposits found in the underground river system. Through inductive reasoning, this research is derived from problems regarding the process of archaeological data formation and to determine the factors that influence it. The data used are morphology and morphometry of cave, stone artefact on Banjar Kali Hall floor, Banjar water discharge, geographical position of sites around Kali Banjar system, and topographic condition around Kali Banjar which is processed through typology analysis, landscape analysis and contextual analysis. The process of transforming stone artifacts includes the process of deposition of stone artifacts until rediscovered by archaeologists. The process of transforming stone artifacts in Kali Banjar is very complex and influenced by N-transform factor (noncultural formation process). transforms that occur in the Banjar Kali stone artifacts in the form of fluvial processes with certain current forces, which are likely to be flooding carrying archaeological data in the Banjar river basin. In certain river morphology the current strength decreases and results in archaeological data being deposited with the matrix.

Keywords: Kali Banjar, Punung, stone artifact, transformation.