

# Glossary

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| <b>Abangan</b>          | A variant of Islam perceived to be not of the ‘pure’ tradition which blends Muslim practice with local beliefs in Java                            |
| <b>Adzan</b>            | To recite the call to prayer; this ritual is also used by the villagers on entering the caves at Pamijahan  |
| <b>Ajengan</b>          | Religious scholar in the Sunda region   |
| <b>Amalan</b>           | Formulaic chants given to pilgrims by the custodian and the ajengan   |
| <b>Apuputra</b>         | Genealogical term, “begat”, thus “he/she has offspring”   |
| <b>barakah</b>          | Divine favour, blessing received by any good Muslim. In the local context of Pamijahan, this could be a blessing given to the place, to the wali. |
| <b>Babad</b>            | A chronicle, sometimes also indicates “a manual” for making something, i.e. <i>Babad Kawung</i> , see below.                                      |
| <b>Babad Pamijahan</b>  | The chronicle of Pamijahan  |
| <b>Babad Kawung</b>     | ‘Instructions on the cultivation and use of the sugar palm’.  |
| <b>Babad Tanah Jawi</b> | The Chronicle of Java   |
| <b>bedog</b>            | Sundanese machete   |
| <b>Buku Sjarah</b>      | A book of history   |
| <b>Buruh</b>            | Unskilled labourer in Pamijahan   |
| <b>Cai zam-zam</b>      | Water from the spring in the cave of Pamijahan, the name is taken from a famous sacred spring in Mecca  |
| <b>Cai kajayaan</b>     | Holy water from another spring in the cave, believed to give invulnerability  |
| <b>Cai kahuripan</b>    | Water from another spring in the cave, believed to heal any physical ailment  |
| <b>Darul Islam</b>      | “Home of believers”, the Islamic state  |
| <b>Desa</b>             | Village   |
| <b>Desa pamijahan</b>   | The village of Pamijahan  |
| <b>Eyang</b>            | Grand-grand father/mother, also used for ‘the ancestors’  |

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| <b>fatwâ</b>            | Interpretation or advice given by religious experts regarding theological and juridical cases  |
| <b>Fuqaha</b>           | Expert in Islamic jurisprudence  |
| <b>Guha Karamat</b>     | The “Sacred Cave”, the most revered site in Pamijahan  |
| <b>Hadith</b>           | Traditions based on the actions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad  |
| <b>Hadiyah</b>          | “Gift”, the act of reciting holy texts as a gift for the souls of the dead   |
| <b>Hajj</b>             | Pilgrimage to Mecca  |
| <b>Hajj from Karang</b> | Deprecatory name given by Dutch colonial officers to refer to the “rebel” from Karang  |
| <b>Hikayat</b>          | Traditional story, account, history  |
| <b>Ibadah</b>           | Pious activity   |
| <b>Ijazah</b>           | Local inauguration given to a person who has completed a certain stage of Sufi learning  |
| <b>Ilmu karang</b>      | Magical knowledge associated with the karang area, both pre-dating Islam and after   |
| <b>Imam</b>             | Muslim leader  |
| <b>Isnad</b>            | Intellectual chain of transmission in Sufism   |
| <b>Jabal kupiah</b>     | The “rock of the hat”, a formation in the wall inside the sacred cave  |
| <b>Jubah</b>            | Long robe of Arabic style  |
| <b>Jumaah</b>           | Friday prayers   |
| <b>Kabupaten,</b>       | Regency  |
| <b>Kabuyutan</b>        | The term for a sacred space believed to have been inhabited and used for ritual purposes by the ancestors for centuries, yet still evident |
| <b>Kebatinan</b>        | Batin, the inner aspects of the human being, hence Kebatinan, a set of practices among Javanese mystics                                    |
| <b>Kacamatan</b>        | Subdistrict  |
| <b>Kaca-kaca</b>        | The main gate to the Pamijahan area  |
| <b>kâfir billah</b>     | Unbeliever   |
| <b>Kampung</b>          | Village  |

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| <b>Kampung naga</b>      | A traditional village located in the Tasikmalaya regency believed to have connections with the old Sundanese Kingdoms                |
| <b>Kakantun</b>          | Heritage   |
| <b>Karamat</b>           | Sacred   |
| <b>Kapamijahanan</b>     | Spatial concept referring to the Pamijahan entity  |
| <b>Kapongpokan</b>       | Spatial concept associated metaphorically with the tomb  |
| <b>Karang</b>            | Limestone, name of a place close to Pamijahan  |
| <b>Karangnunggal</b>     | “Single limestone formation, name of a place close to Pamijahan believed to have spiritual power derived from the pre-Islamic period |
| <b>Karuhun</b>           | Ancestors  |
| <b>karuhun urang</b>     | Our ancestors  |
| <b>Karya sastra</b>      | Literary works   |
| <b>Kasauran karuhun</b>  | Ancestors’ words or sayings  |
| <b>Kebatinan</b>         | Inner knowledge, Javanese mysticism  |
| <b>Kejaksan</b>          | District attorney  |
| <b>Kelurahan</b>         | Village administration   |
| <b>Kemusnahan naskah</b> | The disappearance of manuscripts   |
| <b>Ketua pongpok</b>     | Leader of the four lines of family of the wali   |
| <b>Kepala desa</b>       | Village head   |
| <b>Kesusastraan lama</b> | Old or traditional literature  |
| <b>Khatib</b>            | Leader of the Friday prayers as imam who may also give sermons   |
| <b>Kitab Papakem</b>     | “Book of the Yellow Guide”, oldest manual of   |
| <b>Kuning</b>            | guidance on Sufism in Pamijahan  |
| <b>Kitab Patorekan</b>   | The Catechism of Shaykh Abdul Muhyi  |
| <b>Shaykh Abdu</b>       |  |
| <b>kitab tarekat</b>     | Book of Sufi orders  |
| <b>kolot urang</b>       | Our ancestors, cf. karuhun   |
| <b>kokocoran</b>         | The “flowing of rivers”, genealogy, lineage  |

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| <b>Kitab Istiqal Tarekat Qadiriyyah-Naqhsabandiyyah</b> | Book on the Qadiriyyah and Naqshabandiyyah orders   |
| <b>Kris</b>   | Dagger  |
| <b>Kulambu</b>  | Bed canopy, the silk covering of the sacred tomb  |
| <b>kuncen</b>   | Key bearers, custodians of the Pamijahan areas  |
| <b>Imu laduni</b>                                       | Special knowledge believed to endow the adept with a capacity for quick learning; in the local context, the ability to be in two places at once |
| <b>Lauk mijah</b>                                       | “Fish hatchlings”, metaphor given to the Pamijahan area as a place for developing spirituality  |
| <b>Maghrib</b>  | Sunset prayers  |
| <b>Makom</b>  | 1. An advanced station in Sufism, 2. a grave yard   |
| <b>Makom Bengkok</b>                                    | The grave of Bengkok  |
| <b>Makom Panyalahan</b>                                 | The grave of Panyalahan   |
| <b>Makom Yudanagara</b>                                 | The grave of Yudanagara   |
| <b>Makom Kangjeng Shaykh</b>                            | The grave of Kangjeng Shyakh  |
| <b>Martabat tujuh</b>                                   | The seven grades of being, the mystical doctrine of the Shattariyah order   |
| <b>Maung</b>  | Tiger   |
| <b>Masjid</b>   | Mosque  |
| <b>Masjid Karamat</b>                                   | Sacred mosque   |
| <b>Menyan</b>   | Incense   |
| <b>Mutih</b>  | “White diet”, a program of fasting for one conducting mystical practice, consuming only rice and water.   |
| <b>Muhammadiyah</b>                                     | The chief revivalist institution promoting a return to the Quran and the Sunnah   |
| <b>Naskah kuno</b>                                      | Old manuscripts, handwritten texts  |
| <b>Neangan tarekah</b>                                  | Finding a path, way   |
| <b>Niatt</b>  | Intention   |
| <b>Nu nganteur</b>                                      | A guide to the cave or graveyard  |
| <b>Orang Jawa Barat</b>                                 | The people of West Java   |
| <b>paesan</b>   | Tomb  |

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| <b>Paimaran</b>                     | A place in the mosque from where the imam leads ritual  |
| <b>Pakuncenan</b>                   | Custodianship   |
| <b>Pamujaan</b>                     | Place for worship   |
| <b>Pakuat-pakait</b>                | Interconnected/ness   |
| <b>Pamasalahan</b>                  | The place for solving problems  |
| <b>Panyalahan</b>                   | Village of those accused of the wrong siting of their village   |
| <b>Perdikan</b>                     | Villages free of taxes under the time of Mataram's influence  |
| <b>Pasantren</b>                    | Traditional Islamic boarding school   |
| <b>Penghulu</b>                     | A person in charge in religious affairs; traditional intermediary between the village and state   |
| <b>Pitutur</b>                      | Narration, words of the ancestors   |
| <b>Pongpok</b>                      | The four "sides" around Abdul Muhyi's tomb, used to indicate the lines of descent from the Saint's wives; a metaphor of social division |
| <b>Punduh</b>                       | Government apparatus in the village dealing with local administrative matters   |
| <b>Pancuran</b>                     | Spring water from a bamboo pipe   |
| <b>Pangeran Seda Lautan paranti</b> | The "king who died at sea"<br>Customary tool, place regularly used for an activity, hence custom, tradition                             |
| <b>Paririmbon</b>                   | Various texts important to the villagers, associated with local knowledge and Sufism, containing instructions and prohibitions          |
| <b>Patilasan</b>                    | Place which has been used by ancestors, hence, grave  |
| <b>Pegon</b>                        | Javanese and Sundanese written in Arabic characters   |
| <b>Petunjuk</b>                     | Guidance  |
| <b>Perjuangan</b>                   | Mission (of Abdul Muhyi)  |
| <b>Pitutur karuhun</b>              | Sayings of the ancestors  |
| <b>Pucuk</b>                        | Green leaves, new sprouts, associated with hope for the future  |
| <b>Priyayi</b>                      | Aristocracy   |

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| <b>Qaraba</b>                  | Relatives, close linkages   |
| <b>Rabiulawwal (Maulid)</b>    | Third month of the Islamic calendar, in which the birth of the Prophet is celebrated  |
| <b>Rajab</b>                   | Seventh month of the Islamic calendar, in which the Night Journey of the Prophet is celebrated  |
| <b>Saur Sepuh</b>              | Narratives of the ancestors   |
| <b>Santri</b>                  | Pupil in a pesantren  |
| <b>Shalat</b>                  | Daily prayers   |
| <b>Shalat wajib</b>            | The five daily formal obligatory prayers  |
| <b>Sharī'ah</b>                | Islamic law   |
| <b>Shattariyyah</b>            | The Shattariyah Sufi order  |
| <b>Sastra</b>                  | Literature  |
| <b>Sastra lama</b>             | Old literature  |
| <b>Sastra modern</b>           | Modern literature   |
| <b>Sejarah</b>                 | History   |
| <b>Sejarah Babad Kuna</b>      | Genre of narrative of pre- and early Islamic propagation in a region  |
| <b>Sastra tradisional</b>      | Traditional literature  |
| <b>Sepuh urang</b>             | Our ancestors   |
| <b>Syahadat</b>                | Statement of Islamic doctrine, recited during the obligatory prayers, and on conversion   |
| <b>Surutu</b>                  | Cigar, often used by the locals in traditional Sundanese villages as an offering  |
| <b>Silsilah</b>                | Genealogy   |
| <b>Surat wasiat</b>            | Testaments  |
| <b>Tajallî</b>                 | Illumination  |
| <b>Tali paranti</b>            | The strings of custom   |
| <b>Talqin</b>                  | Instructions given to the <i>murid</i> (pupils) of a Sufi order; also instructions to the soul around the moment of death to prepare it for the hereafter |
| <b>Tanam paksa</b>             | Forced agriculture, the enforced cultivation of plantation crops  |
| <b>Tanah pasidkah, 97, 116</b> | Charity lands, once free from land tax, but today under government imposed taxes  |

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| <b>Tarekah</b>                    | The Way, Sufi order; also Sundanese word for any method or way to achieve an end   |
| <b>Tarekat</b>                    | Sufi Order   |
| <b>Tasawwuf</b>                   | Sufism   |
| <b>Tatar Sunda,</b>               | The Sundanese region   |
| <b>Tawassul</b>                   | Mediation  |
| <b>Tempat nu ziarah</b>           | Pilgrimage place   |
| <b>Tempat penziarahan pertama</b> | The first stage of visitation in Pamijahan   |
| <b>Tempat cai zam-zam</b>         | Place of sacred water  |
| <b>Tempat cai kahuripan</b>       | Place of healing water   |
| <b>Tempat tapa,</b>               | Place for meditation   |
| <b>Tempat tawajjuh</b>            | Place for coming “face to face with God”, place for contemplation or concentration |
| <b>Tentara Islam Indonesia</b>    | Indonesian Islamic soldiers of the Islamic separatist rebellion in West Java       |
| <b>Tetengger</b>                  | Tombstone  |
| <b>Tirakat</b>                    | Vigilance  |
| <b>Torikoh Shattariyyah</b>       | Shattariyah order, Sundanese rendering   |
| <b>Tukang batik</b>               | Batik trader   |
| <b>Turunan</b>                    | Successors   |
| <b>Turuq</b>                      | Arabic plural form of tarekah  |
| <b>Tutuik</b>                     | Words or sayings of the ancestors, meaning close to tuturan in Sundanese           |
| <b>Tuturan</b>                    | Sayings  |
| <b>Ujian sarjana</b>              | Examination for achieving a degree   |
| <b>Ulama,</b>                     | Islamic scholars   |
| <b>Urang Jawa,</b>                | The Javanese people  |
| <b>Urang gunung</b>               | People from the mountain   |
| <b>Urang wetan</b>                | People from the east, hence, the Javanese  |
| <b>Urang Karang</b>               | People of the Karang area  |
| <b>Urang hindu</b>                | Hindus   |

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| <b>Wujud makhîûq</b>      | The realities of mankind                           |
| <b>Wahdat al-wujûd</b>    | The Unity of Being, mystical philosophy            |
| <b>Wali</b>               | Saint  |
| <b>Wali Sanga,</b>        | The Nine Saints of Java                            |
| <b>Warisan kebudayaan</b> | Cultural heritage                                  |
| <b>Wudu</b>               | Ablutions performed before the formal prayers      |
| <b>Wujud Haq Ta'la,</b>   | The Reality, Essence of the Most High              |
| <b>Yayasan</b>            | The non-profit Institution of the sacred places of |
| <b>Kakaramatan</b>        | Pamijahan  |
| <b>Ziarah</b>             | Pilgrimage   |