

REPATRIASI ARTEFAK BUDAYA INDONESIA DARI INGGRIS DAN BELANDA (2019-2025): SEBUAH ANALISIS WACANA POSKOLONIALISME

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis repatriasi artefak budaya Indonesia, yaitu manuskrip Keraton Yogyakarta yang dijarah Inggris dan Keris Puputan Klungkung yang dijarah Belanda. Penelitian ini sendiri berangkat dari argumen bahwa repatriasi merupakan arena wacana relasi kuasa poskolonial yang dikontestasi sekaligus direproduksi. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan melalui analisis wacana kritis dan teori poskolonialisme sebagai pisau analisis, dengan data yang diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, studi dokumen, dan kajian literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia mengkontestasikan klaim kepemilikan dan otoritas kuratorial Eropa melalui wacana kedaulatan budaya dan keadilan historis, yang memosisikan repatriasi sebagai pemulihan identitas nasional sekaligus rekonsiliasi ketimpangan warisan kolonial. Namun, kontestasi ini berjalan berbeda pada masing-masing negara pemegang artefak. British Library tidak merepatiasi manuskrip Keraton Yogyakarta secara fisik, melainkan menghadirkan wacana akses melalui proyek digitalisasi. Sementara repatriasi fisik Keris Puputan Klungkung dari Belanda telah berlangsung sebagai bentuk pengakuan atas kekerasan kolonial, tetapi masih bergantung pada birokrasi pembuktian klaim oleh Pemerintah Belanda. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Indonesia berada pada posisi mereproduksi logika kuasa serupa terhadap komunitas asal artefak. Sentralisasi pengelolaan oleh negara memicu paradoks pascarestitusi, di mana pengembalian artefak ke negara asal belum diikuti redistribusi kepada komunitas asal. Akibatnya, rekonsiliasi budaya dan historis pascakolonial belum tercapai secara maksimal.

Kata Kunci: *Critical discourse analysis*, Eurosentris, Hubungan pascakolonial, Repatriasi artefak, Rekonsiliasi sejarah

**REPATRIATION OF INDONESIAN CULTURAL ARTIFACTS FROM
THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE NETHERLANDS (2019–2025):
A POST-COLONIAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the repatriation of Indonesian cultural artefacts, namely the Yogyakarta Palace manuscripts looted by the British and the Puputan Klungkung keris looted by the Dutch. This study is based on the argument that repatriation constitutes a discursive arena in which postcolonial power relations are both contested and reproduced. A descriptive qualitative method was employed, utilising critical discourse analysis and postcolonial theory as analytical tools, with data obtained through in-depth interviews, document analysis and a review of the literature. The research findings indicate that Indonesia challenges European claims of ownership and curatorial authority through discourses of cultural sovereignty and historical justice, positioning repatriation as both a restoration of national identity and a means of reconciling the inequalities of the colonial legacy. However, this contestation plays out differently in each country holding the artefacts. The British Library has not physically repatriated the Yogyakarta Palace manuscripts, but instead facilitates access through a digitisation project. Meanwhile, the physical repatriation of the Keris Puputan Klungkung from the Netherlands has taken place as a form of acknowledgement of colonial violence, but remains dependent on the bureaucratic process of verifying claims by the Dutch Government. Furthermore, this research finds that Indonesia is in a position of reproducing a similar logic of power towards the communities of origin. The centralisation of management by the state has given rise to a post-restitution paradox, whereby the return of artefacts to their countries of origin has not been followed by their redistribution to their communities of origin. Consequently, post-colonial cultural and historical reconciliation has not yet been fully achieved.

Keywords: *Artifact Repatriation, Critical Discourse Analysis, Eurocentric, Historical Reconciliation, Postcolonial Relations*