Syncretism as an attempt to merge two religious beliefs/practices or more is easy to find among the Javanese-Muslim in Surabaya and surrounding areas. This study aims to: (1) describe the syncretic behaviors of the Javanese-Muslim, and (2) determine the factors that influence the behavior of such syncretism. The subject of this study (N = 85; consisted of 39 men and 46 women) are adherents of Muslim and is derived from the Javanese, who selected based on purposive and snowball sampling. Technique of data analysis using descriptive analysis and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Result of descriptive analysis shown that the most performed syncretic behaviors are “slametan” rituals for newborns as well as pregnancy and the death of family member. Furthermore, the exploratory factor analysis shown that there are five factors influencing syncretism among Javanese-Muslim, namely: (1) fidelity to tradition as the implementation of personal benefits and positive attitude, (2) status and social identity, (3) the influence of a model of social change, (4) self-awareness in tradition, and (5) social compliance.

Key words: syncretism, Javanese-Muslim, factor analysis, EFA.