

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Mosque

2.1.1 Definiton of Mosque

Addeh (2011, p.3) cites that the mosque is the place where Muslims congregate to pray, exchange information, get an education, and participate in the cultural and social life of the community. Indeed, it is the pillar and institution of Islam. In other words, it is the center of gravity around which the community unites. Beyond these functions, the mosque is foremost a “symbol of faith, identity and Islamic civilisation.

Meanwhile, Huda (2014) in <http://islam.about.com/od/mosque/.htm> says that mosque is the english name for a place of Muslim worship. The Arabic term for a place of Muslim worship is *masjid*, which literally means "place of prostration" (in prayer).

Mangera (2005) in http://qa.sunnipath.com/issue_view.asp states that a true *masjid*, in the legal sense, is a place that has been permanently dedicated to Allah for the sake of prayer, recitation, and His remembrance. Any piece of land that has been dedicated permanently for the sake of congregational prayers will also become a proper *masjid*.

As the explanation above, in writer’s opinion, *Masjid Agung Palembang* is a *masjid* because it has the criteria like *masjid* as the explanation above. It has also big area for many prayers. There are many prayers come to the mosque especially on Friday that there are many men prayers come to do Jum’ah prayer. It also happens on national moeslem big day such as Id Adha and Id Fitri.

2.1.2 The Types of Mosque

Cruze (2009) in http://www.ehow.com/info_8604630_types-mosques.html claims that there are many kinds of mosque in the world that is differenciated in some types, namely: primitive architecture, jami architecture, block mosque and idgah or musallah mosque.

Primitive Architecture means that mosques were designed as small plots of land that were marked sacred, resembling the courtyard of the Prophet Muhammad's house in Medina. Though mosques have undergone many architectural changes, they are still constructed in open space. They are roofed over with a mihrab - a semicircular niche where the imam leads the prayer. It has a minbar, a seat above the steps, to the right of the mihrab. This seat is used by the preacher.

Jami Mosque has two kinds of mosques. The first one is the Jami mosque. This is also known as the Friday mosque and is the place of worship where young male members congregate for prayer every Friday at noon. According to Muslim principles, the members meet up on Friday at noon and pray together in the presence of their prayer leader, the imam. During the Friday prayers at the Jami mosque, the hutba is recited, and the imam utters the name of the ruler at that time to the public.

Block Mosque is also called as Friday mosque. A Friday mosque is first built when Islam is introduced into a new area. As the Muslim population increases in the area, more mosques are constructed. The important cities in that location would have multiple Friday mosques and numerous other mosques, including block mosques or hara mahale. These are buildings constructed for private prayers.

The Igdah, or Musallah, mosque is used for the annual prayers during important festivals, such as Id. These mosques are often situated outside the city or on its outskirts, with a lot of open space. This helps accommodate the huge crowds of worshipers who come together to celebrate the festival. The "Idgah" is an open, flat ground; it could also be constructed as a mosque, complete with tombs. These mosques have open spaces for prayer, and one room is normally set aside for use as a public mosque.

In writer's opinion, the types of *Masjid Agung Palembang* is the combination of all the types above. It can be seen from the definition of each types above. To sum up, *Masjid Agung Palembang* is big opened mosque that has

courtyard. It is used for all prayers everyday, Friday pray for men prayers, special Islam events, and annual prayers such as Id Adha and Id Fitri.

2.2 The Function of Mosque

Bakrie (p. 7-9) cites that mosque has many functions, namely: the mosque is a section of the department of information and culture, the mosque is a university for learning and teaching, the mosque is a place of worship and prayer and the mosque is a jami'a.

The mosque is a section of the department of information and culture because the mosque is regarded as an important centre for Islamic information, since it is the scene of political, social, cultural and ritual life. All the important news relating to vital issues are announced in the mosque and it also ensures direct contact between the carrier and the receiver of the Message. It is considered to be one of the most effective and successful means of da'wah¹⁰ and of giving information. The summon prayer, for instance, is information about the time of prayer and at the same time it is also a means of campaigning for Islam and spreading it. The pulpit is a place for information about the campaign and on it the principles of the campaign are explained and its rules announced. Prayer is another tangible method of giving information, especially the group prayer. Circles for studying the Qur'an and fiqh, meetings and conferences are considered to be successful methods of departing information about Islam.

The mosque is also a university for learning and teaching. The mosque teaches the basics of the 'aqedah (creed), the acts of worship and the Shari'ah rules in all their types, political, economic, social, judicial and others. Its policy is based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah with the aim of building and educating Islamic personalities by way of study circles, debates, and conferences. Such meetings will be engulfed by compassion; the mercy of Allah swt descends on them, and they are surrounded by the angels. The mosque is a university that welcomes everyone, by day or by night, in summer or in winter, not turn anyone away be they young, old, male, female, Muslim, non Muslim, black, white, Arab or non Arab. Moreover entry into the mosque does not require any fee, insurance

or permission. There are no hindrances or obstacles, and the mosque does not differentiate between a scholar and a non scholar, nor between a ruler and his subject.

The mosque is surely a place of worship and prayer. The prescribed prayers are held in the mosque, and from it the call of Allah swt is initiated. It is a major cultural centre where the learned scholars hold study circles, debates and talks on the sciences of Qur'an, hadith, fiqh and the Arabic language. The mosque is not a limited company or a public limited company, as some mosques have become today in the West, nor is it an association or a charitable organisation, nor is it a place where rituals are monopolised, for the whole earth is a mosque. We ought to work on this basis so that the deen of Allah swt engulfs the whole earth, where Allah swt name is ever remembered, and Allah deen stands highest.

Besides that, the mosque is a jami'a. It is because the mosque is a place for holding the Jum'ah prayer, and popular gatherings of the ummah are held daily in the mosque. There are five prescribed prayers daily, which are held in congregation. This is a desirable action, and people meet in there united by the love of Allah swt and in obedience to Allah swt.

2.3 The Facilities of Mosque

According to Gerakan Memakmurkan Masjid (2009) in <http://memakmurkanmasjid.com/?s=fasilitas+masjid>, every facility of mosque adapts to different parts or levels of the mosque. *Masjid Negara* or *Masjid Nasional* is the mosque located in the center of the country. It has the most complete facilities than other types of other mosques. There are also *Masjid Akbar* in the capital city of a country, *Masjid Raya* in the center of a province, *Masjid Agung* in the center of a city, *Masjid Besar* in subdistrict level, *Masjid Jami* in the village and *Masjid/Surau* in an area of a village. But, the provision of facilities is adjusted with the needs of government and local citizen. In other words, the facilities are described on this table below according to the level of the mosque.

The Facilities of Mosque According to The Level

Level of Mosque	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
<i>Masjid Negara</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid Akbar</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid Raya</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid Agung</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid Besar</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid Jami'</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Masjid</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓

A = Main

Facilities(Restrooms,
Ablution Places and
Safety)

B = Management
Office

C = Majlis Ta'lim

D = Islamic teens

E = Education

F = Boarding School

G = Library

H = Cooperation

I = Clinic

J = Hospital

K = Asy Syifa

L =Consultation

M = Orphanage

N = School

O = Advocacy

P = Job Fair

Q = Office for

Collecting Alms

R = Islamic Bank

S = BMT

T = BPRS

U = Post Office

V = Hajj Organizing

W = Bookstore

X = Information

Center

Y = Wartel

Z = Post for

Disturbances and
Disasters

Gerakan Memakmurkan Masjid (2009) in <http://memakmurkanmasjid.com> explains the meaning of each facilities of the mosque.

- Main facilities are the facilities used to support the implementation of functions and ease of activities. In the mosque, the main facilities include the

restrooms, ablution places, room for prayer and worship and safety as additional.

- b. Management office is the place where the mangament of the foundation works and manage all the activities of the mosque.
- c. *Maj'lis Ta'lim* is a group of moslems doing the recitation Qur'an together in a certain time.
- d. Islamic teens is a group of teenager gathering and doing the islamic activities together.
- e. Education is the facility of the mosque to organize and hold the training of islamic education such as the training of *da'i*.
- f. Boarding school is a hostel where the students lived together and studied under the guidance of a teacher known as *Kiai*.
- g. Library is the place where many kinds of books collected and used by many people.
- h. Cooperation is an organization consist of one or several members for the same purpose.
- i. Clinic is health care facilities for people who are sick.
- j. Hospital is a professional health care institution whose services are provided by doctors, nurses, and other health staffs.
- k. *Asy syifa* is an health care using Islamic Shari'a.
- l. Consultation is a place where people or moslems can consultate their problems or ask many things about Islam.
- m. Orphanage is a social welfare institution that has the responsibility to provide the welfare to orphaned children.
- n. School is an institution that was designed for teaching the students under the supervision of the teachers.
- o. Advocacy is a law program to help the poor people that has need of law.
- p. Job fair is commonly referred as a career fair or career expo.
- q. A place for collectiongalms is a place where the moslems can contribute their money to the poor people or other moslems.

- r. Shari'ah bank is a bank whose operation based on the principles of Islamic law.
- s. BMT(Baitul Maal Wa Tamwil) is the microfinance institutions operated by the principle of shari'ah profit sharing.
- t. BPRS is a bank operated by the principle of Islamic shari'a.
- u. Post office is facility to serve receiving, collecting, sorting, transmission and delivery of post mail and parcel.
- v. Hajj organizing is an institution to help the moslems in guiding them to Hajj.
- w. Bookstore is a shop where many kinds of books sold.
- x. Information center is a center providing many informations for many people or moslems.
- y. *Wartel* is a place provided for telecommunications services to the public.
- z. Post for disturbances and disasters is a place for help many people if there are many disturbances and disasters.