

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses about definition of mosque, historical, script, video, video documentary.

2.1 Definition of Mosque

According to Huda (2014) “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). Meanwhile, Addeh (2011) said “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 civilization. Mangera (2005) 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 is a place of Muslim worship (Huda, 2014), foremost a symbol of faith, identity and Islamic civilization (Addeh, 2011) and the place that has been permanently dedicated to Allah for the sake of prayer, recitation, and His remembrance (Mangera, 2005) . 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 Jema’ah prayer. It also happens on national Muslim big day such as Id Adha and Id Fitri.

2.2 Function of Mosque

According to Suyudi (2005) “*fungsi masjid pada masa Rasulullah Saw. adalah sebagai tempat berkumpulnya umat Islam, yang tidak terbatas pada waktu shalat saja, melain kan juga digunakan untuk menunggu informasi turunnya wahyu*”. In addition, the mosque also functions as a meeting place to resolve social problems. Its means the mosque is a section of the department of information and culture because the mosque is regarded as an important center 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.

After that, the mosque is also a university for learning and teaching. The mosque teaches the basics of the 'aqeedah (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.

Furthermore, 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 center 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 organization, nor is it a place where rituals are monopolized, 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 Jema'ah. It is because the mosque is a place for holding the Jema'ah prayer, and popular gatherings 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 Definition of history

Carr (1965) state that "history is a continuous process of interaction between the historian and his facts, and unending dialogue between the present

and the past", that means something that is considered history must be based on evidence in the past. Before that, Yamin (1957) stated

Sejarah ialah ilmu pengetahuan dengan umumnya yang berhubungan dengan cerita bertarikh sebagai hasil penafsiran kejadian-kejadian dalam masyarakat manusia pada waktu yang lampau, yaitu susunan hasil penyelidikan bahan-bahan tulisan atau tandatanda yang lain

In other words, history is the result of an investigation using material as an object of reality, so everything is called history, both in the form of objects, written documents and oral traditions

2.3.1 Historical Tourism in Palembang

Palembang as the capital city of South Sumatera is not only as the center of governance but also as the center of trade, industry and tourism. This 13- century old city has left many interesting historical traces to be explored. Chronologically, legacy came from the time of the Kingdom of Sriwijaya, Palembang Darussalam Sultanate and the era of colonialism Netherlands and Japan.

There are lots of tourism destinations in Palembang, including historical tourism. According to Dinas Pariwisata Kota Palembang (2017), there are several types of historical tourism in Palembang, such as: tourism destinations from the Kingdom of Sriwijaya, tourism destinations from Palembang Darussalam Sultanate, tourism destinations from Collonialism of Netherlands, and tourism destinations from Collonialism of Japan.

The tourism destinations from the Kingdom of Sriwijaya:

- 1) Taman Purbakala Kerajaan Sriwijaya (TPKS)
- 2) Museum Bala Putra Dewa
- 3) Bukit Siguntang

The tourism destinations from Palembang Darussalam Sultanate:

- 1) Masjid Agung
- 2) Masjid Lawang Kidul
- 3) Masjid Ki Merogan
- 4) Benteng Kuto Besak (BKB)

The tourism destinations from Collonialism of Netherlands:

- 1) Monumen Perjuangan Rakyat (MONPERA)
- 2) Kantor Ledeng (Kantor Walikota)

The tourism destinations from Collonialism of Japan :

- 1) Ampera
- 2) Bunker Pertahanan Jepang (GOA JEPANG)

One of historic traces related to Palembang Darussalam Sultanate, is *Masjid Agung*. Masjid Agung is the biggest mosque in the city of Palembang, South Sumatra. It is founded in the 18th century by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I JayoWikramo. The location is in the area of 19 Ilir Palembang. Masjid agung Palembang is a legacy of the Palembang Sultanate, built 1738-1748 by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I, also known as Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jaya Wikramo. This mosque has a unique architecture with a blend of cultural elements, namely Arab, Malay and Chinese archipelago architectural style can be seen in the main building structure shaped like a Hindu steps, the upper part is shaped like a Limas adorned with tropical flower carvings and the jurai leaves carving on the top or roof that is influenced by the Chinese architectural style because it resembles the temple building. While the influence of Europe can be seen from the glass and marble material imported from Italy as well as the large and tall window shape of the mosque giving the impression of a strong foundation.

2.4 Script

Malinda (2019) said “*Naskah adalah selembar rencana yang berisi rancangan dan struktur perwatakan atau lakon sandiwara dalam sebuah film atau drama*”, it means script is a sheet that contains a draft plan and structural characterization of play in a movie or drama. On the other hand Muslimin (2018) states that “script is a scenario of a film that is explained in the sequence of the scenes, place, condition, and dialogue which are structured in the context or dramatic structures and serve as guidelines for film making” In this case, script is a basic idea needed by video program and contains a draft plan in a video program. Script determines the final result of program. It means that script is an important element of producing a good video.

2.4.1 The elements of script writing

The script is very helpful in making videos and also good video script will lead to a good video. Jakacaping (2018) there are four elements when making a good script:

1. “Hook”, in this step the narrator has to find the interesting words or sentences to attract viewers stay in watching video. It depends on your content of video. So, this content of video is about the hidden historical which is uncovered relate to *Masjid Agung*.
2. “Introduction”, in this step you have to tell about your content and

also introducing yourself first because viewers do not know you before. For example about the hidden information and must uncovered relate to *Masjid Agung*. You have to give some information about your content of video. Let the viewers know why you should watch the video.

3. “Body“, in this step you have to explain about your video content because it is the main point that has supporting details about the content. This element make the viewers want to know about your video.
4. “Closing”, if your video content is about tell historical information, be sure give your viewers information relate about that . And also, in this video will give the viewers information about what is the facts that haven't been revealed yet on *Masjid Agung*.

2.4.2 The stages of writing a video script

According to D.V Swain and J.R Swain, (1988) “Script writing is a process carried out by a script writer in stages, starting from an idea, then developed into a final script to be visualized by the director”. The following is a series of activity that Script Writer must understand in making scripts, that is:

1. An idea. A story that will be made into a video and television program can be taken from a true story or a non-fiction and a fiction or fiction. Many sources of ideas can be used as inspiration for writing a video and television script. For example, novels, real stories, and others. Ideas can be obtained from a Director and next is the task of the script writer to develop the video.
2. Based on these ideas, the producer appoints Script Writer to develop his work into a story. This general idea is then developed into a chosen theme. The purpose of creating a theme is to limit the topic and to determine the target group. The theme itself means something that is free to discuss and review.
3. Research is really needed after finding an idea that will be made into an audio visual program. Research in this context is an attempt to study and gather information related to the text to be written. Sources of information can be in the form of books, literature, newspapers or other publication materials and people or resource persons who can provide accurate

information about content or substance to be written.

4. After understanding the results of research or information collected, you can create a framework or outline of the information that will be poured into a script. Outlines generally contain an outline of information that will be written into a script
5. The next step is to make a synopsis or a brief description of the feature program. Synopsis and outline will help focus attention on developing ideas that have been previously chosen. The synopsis writing must be clear so that it can give an idea of the contents of the video or television program to be made.
6. Script Writer must have creativity in developing treatment into a script. A well-written treatment is the solid foundation needed to write a script. A treatment contains a clear description of the location, time, players, scenes, important shots and properties that will be recorded into the video program. Treatment is the development of the storyline of a synopsis.
7. Treatment is a reference for writing a script. The manuscript is a complete story line with descriptions and dialogues, both dialogue for the Host and for the Narrator (in the feature program) in an audio-visual program, mature, and ready to be worked on in visual form.
8. Manuscript review is a step where the writing of the script is reexamined by the Script Writer itself with the producer and director. If things are not perfect, the text can be revised again at this stage.
9. Finalization of the manuscript is the final step before the manuscript is visualized by the director and the production team. The final paper is the result of a revision of the input provided by the Director and Producer. So in the finalization of this manuscript, the manuscript is really mature, has received approval from the production team and is ready to be visualized. Things that need to be considered in making a manuscript is so that the manuscript does not become a place on which all production activities depend. Also pay attention to field conditions during production. So the script will turn off the creativity of the director and production work relatives

2.5 Video

Arsyad (2011) "*video merupakan gambar- gambar dalam frame, di mana frame demi frame diproyeksikan melalui lensa proyektor secara mekanis sehingga pada layar terlihat gambar hidup*". Its means video is visual multimedia source that combines a sequence of images to form a moving picture. The video transmits a signal to a screen and processes the order in which the screen captures should be shown. While, Rusman (2012) stated that,

Video merupakan gambar- gambar dalam frame, di mana frame demi frame diproyeksikan melalui lensa proyektor secara mekanis sehingga pada layar terlihat gambar hidup

Its means video is an impeccable storytelling medium that allows the viewer to look and listen to the content, using multiple senses that have the ability to transport your mind from the environment you are in and place you inside the environment of the video

From the theory above the writer can be concluded. First, video is one type audio-visual media that can describe a moving object together with natural sounds or appropriate sounds. Second, Video can present information, describe processes, explain complex concepts, teach skills, abbreviate or extend time and influence attitudes.

2.5.1 Documentary Video

A documentary film is a non-fictional, motion picture intended to document reality, primarily for the purposes of instruction, education, or maintaining a historical record. Documentary has been described as a filmmaking practice, a cinematic tradition, and mode of audience reception that is continually evolving and is without clear boundaries. Documentary films were originally called "actuality films", and were one minute, or less, in length. Over time, documentaries have evolved to be longer in length, and to include more categories; some examples being: educational, observational, and docufiction. Documentaries are meant to be informative works, and are often used within schools, as a resource to teach various principles.

According to Yudhi (2008) "*Film dokumenter ialah sebagai salah satu jenis film yang merupakan sebuah laporan aktual yang kreatif berdasarkan kenyataan*". Its means, videos made based on facts are not fiction nor do they fix facts and also deceiving or falsifying the fact events that occur. documentary video presents a fact based on objective facts that have essential and existential value. The objective facts presented are based on essential and existential values which are about life, the environment, and the real situation. Himawan (2008) state that,

Film dokumenter memiliki karakter teknis yang khas yang tujuan utamanya untuk mendapatkan kemudahan, kecepatan, fleksibilitas, efektifitas, serta otentitas peristiwa yang akan direkam. Umumnya film dokumenter memiliki bentuk sederhana dan jarang sekali menggunakan efek visual

From this opinion, what is a documentary, at least we can understand that the video documentary is a film that contains actual or fictitious events and is presented again objectively interesting with a specific purpose. Furthermore, in

the production of a documentary film, the maker cannot be separated from the calculation and consideration of beauty in building conflict in the narrative as an attraction for the reviewer. Finally, documentaries cover a very complex zone of representation as well as artistic observations, responses, and must be combined with art to provide arguments.