

The History Behind Badano Grand Mosque

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Abstract— “The History behind Badano Grand Mosque: Radio Feature” is the history of an old mosque in Pariaman-West Sumatera. It is one of important information that needs to be shared to listeners as source of sharing information. There are a lot of old mosques still exist nowadays in West Sumatera but Badano Grand Mosque still has some interesting and unqiues stories that make people in Pariaman are very proud of it. The radio feature of History behind Badano Grand Mosque will be able to attract a lot of tourists to visit this place. There are three procedures in making this project are conducted: Pre-production, Production, and Post-production. The main point of this project is production process. In production stage, there are some steps that were done such as doing interview with informants, choosing the insert, writing the script and recording the voice. The result of this project is an English script with 750 words.

Keywords—Badano Grand Mosque; pre-production; production and post production

I. INTRODUCTION

West Sumatera is one of the provinces in Indonesia that the majority of its communities are moslem. There are still a lot of old mosques with their anciently architecture, such as Masjid Tuo KayuJao, Masjid Tuanku Pamansiangan, Masjid Taluak, Surau Atap Ijuk Sicincin, Surau Syekh Burhanuddin, Masjid Limo Kaum, Masjid Raya Pakandangan Belok and Badano Grand Mosque. Formerly, people called masjid as *surau* and it was also functioned as the facilities of a religious institution that cannot be ignored. *Surau* plays a very significant role in spreading Islamic science.

Badano Grand Mosque is one of the old mosques located in Desa BungaTanjung, Sei Rotan, Kec. Pariaman. It is one of the cultural heritage mosques in West Sumatera. It was established in 1882 by the surrounding community. Supposedly, during the construction of this mosque, the community found a large jar in the river next to the mosque, and then the jar is placed at the yard of the mosque.

The reason of making this feature is to inform that there is a history behind the Badano Grand Mosque as an Islamic heritage found in Pariaman. Besides, it is to promote Pariaman to domestic and foreign tourists in order to make them interested in visiting West Sumatera, especially the Badano Grand Mosque in Pariaman. However, this Badano Grand Mosque has never been displayed in any printed

media, television, radio or online publications. Therefore it is necessary to create this topic into radio feature.

Nowadays, technology of radio has been developed rapidly, because the radio has its own live streaming program that can be listened by either local people or foreign tourists. The development of radio technology is capable to find out and share all of information that concern with the function of Badano Grand Mosque. In other words, the radio feature will be targeted to invite local or foreign tourists, especially teenagers. In this case, teenagers, as a young generation, should be reminded that they need to continue the history events that one of them is the history of Badano. For this purpose, there are some stages involved in making the radio feature. Starting from interviewing, writing script, recording and editing.

II. METHOD

There are some aspects that need to be discussed for this radio feature. The aspects are described by some technical explanations which are supported by theories of some experts. Actually, it is divided into some sub-topics: Definitions of Radio feature, Characteristics of feature, Types of feature, and the Stages of making feature.

The definition of radio; According to Astuti (2008), radio is the result of technology development that makes possible voice is transmitted by radio wave. News,

advertisement, music, discussion, drama, and talk show can be broadcasted in radio. Then, Wijnanto, et al (2013) states that radio is the only one mass media that has capability to tell its program directly to the listener. Radio broadcasts send information to the listener without any other mediators. It is different from television in which the audience has to wait for the picture images that emerge on the screen to get the information. Furthermore, Wijnanto et al (2013) conclude that radio is a mass media that quick in telling information and difficult to match with many kinds of mass media.

Based on the definitions above, the writer can conclude that radio is a media that uses radio wave to broadcast news, feature, talk show and any other radio programs directly and quickly to the listeners. Radio program is one of the most important things in radio. A radio station of course broadcasts many different types of program. Thus the listeners will not feel boring when listen to the programs from a radio station.

Definitions of feature; There are many definitions of feature that have been explained by some experts. According to Wijnanto et al (2013), a feature is advanced journalistic work of radio, in which a new reporter can make a good feature if he already understand and master the basic technique in making news radio as a copy of story, dispatch and etc. To make a feature is not easy because a feature should be able to build imagination of the listener.

According to Williams (2015), a radio documentary or a feature is a radio program that devotes to covering a particular topic in some depth, usually with a mixture of commentary, interview and sound pictures. It is non-fictional in subject matter, consisting principally of more straight forward, journalistic –type reporting–but at much greater length than found in an ordinary news report. Furthermore, McQuail (2015) states a radio feature as a program based on real sounds and real people and their views and experiences. The producer of a radio documentary needs to be very creative to use human voice, script, music and sound effects very effectively. Whereas, Wibowo (2009) defines radio feature as a program that discusses a subject, a theme, revealed through a variety of view point that complement each other, parse, high light critically, and served with a variety of formats. Then, Mawardi (2008) defines radio feature as a creative writing and sometimes subjective, which is mainly meant to make people happy and give information to the audience about an event, situation or aspects of life.

Based on the descriptions above, it can be concluded that a radio feature is a program which consists of some aspects, such as interview, narration, music and sound effects that mix as an interesting story to hear, and give information to the listeners.

Characteristic of feature; According to Romli (2009) there are 5 characteristics of Radio feature: Auditory, Transmitting, Contains Disturbances, Theater Of Mind, and Identical with music. Auditory is voice broadcast content passing and cannot be repeated or repeat readings; Transmitting is the dissemination of sound via the transmitter; Contains disturbances is like fading and channel

noise factor; Theatre of mind is making pictures in listener imaginations with through the power of sound and word announcer; Identical with music is radio as the main media to hear the music and as the cheapest and fastest of entertainment.

Types of feature; Feature has several types. According to Sumadiria (2014), there are 6 types of feature: Human Interest feature, Historical feature, Biographical feature, Travelogue feature, How to do feature, and Scientific feature.

Human interest feature is a feature that contents can directly touch the readers of humanity sense, such as: excitement and displeasure.

Historical feature tells about historical places, historical days, and historical characters. The examples of historical feature such as feature about Lubang Jepang, Independence Day of Indonesia, describe about General of Sudirman, etc.

Biographical feature describes about journey of life, especially of government and public figure, or they who devote their lives to the state, nation, or something useful for others.

Travelogue feature tells the story of someone's journey to the specific interest objects such as mountains, forests, valleys, sea, beaches, lakes, caves, waterfalls. It is including the attraction of heritage. This feature takes viewers to know more closely about the events that have particular attraction.

How to do feature is feature that guides or teaches the viewer about how to do something.

Scientific feature is feature that relates to science and technology. So that, it will be exciting to be read, heard, and watched, such as the story of research on Chimpanzee habitat in Borneo

Fachruddin (2014) divides feature into 10 types: Profile feature, History feature, Adventure feature, Seasonal feature, Interpretative feature, Symbol feature, Science feature, Travelogue feature, Food feature, and Life feature.

Profile feature is the profile that reveals a person's life interesting and the character of a public figure, like Basrizal Koto the career from zero to success as it is now.

History feature is feature that commemorate important dates, events, and other.

Adventure feature is feature of how to describe the experience of someone who terrible and shocking.

Seasonal feature is feature that presents information about the seasonal based on culture or lifestyle in a different point of view.

Interpretative feature is feature that gives more detailed information about the news that had been broadcast before. Symbol feature is feature that gives instructions, how to work and do something. Science feature is feature that explained about science world.

Travelogue feature is feature of a travel activity which has attraction because the object is popular, exotic culture, the people are friendly and low budget.

Food feature is feature that explains about all of traditional foods deserve to audiences. Life feature is feature explains about the needs and habits of human life that can motivate, push emotional and human patience.

According to Astuti (2008), feature is divided into 9 types: News Features, Sidebar, Special Event Features, News Backgrounders, Historical Features, Human Interest Stories, personality sketches/profiles, Descriptive Features and Seasonal Features.

News Feature is a story that is newsworthy, the event progress and brought on the air in the form of straight news. After being collected, the facts are not sufficient to be appointed as the news feature, and the same topic is made into feature.

Sidebar is feature focuses on a detail of the big news. Special Event Features is feature that focuses on a moment from the sequence of events.

News Backgrounder is a feature that gives an overview of the background from news.

Historical Feature is feature that discusses of the historic news. Human Interest Stories is a feature that discusses the events which are unique, strange, involves people or the environment.

Personality Sketches / Profiles is a feature that discusses the profile of a character unique and focused on personalities, with a portrait of activity, opinions of people around the characters, their motivations, and others.

Descriptive Feature is usually called a travelogue or a trip whose contents tell the condition of specific locations, description of the places visited by the reporter.

Seasonal Feature is the type of feature that talks about a series of a specific events.

Referring to the explanations above, the Historical Feature proposed by Astuti (2008) was applied into this project. It is because, the writer explains about history behind Badano Grand Mosque.

There are some stages that should be followed in Making Feature. According to Mawardi (2008), there are 15 stages applied to make a feature, there are 8 stages to pre-production, 5 stages to production, and 2 stages to post production.

Pre-production: First, to determine a theme. There are no limitations in determining the theme for feature. The topic can be about the social problem, personality, economy, politic, culture, etc. The most important of the feature is created as interesting as possible.

Second, determine angle or point of view. Choosing the theme and determining angle are the earliest creativities in making feature.

Third, make sure that the essential data can be gathered (researched). Research is one of the most important keys in a feature. In developing countries, the duration for radio feature is about 30-60 minutes. While in Indonesia the duration is about 5-10 minutes.

Fourth, determine the informant and time to be interviewed. In determining informant, it is better to choose the main informant that closely related to the topic of the radio feature.

Fifth, prepare a list of questions for informant. The list of questions that will be asked to the informant should be prepared by the feature maker.

Sixth, choose the back sound. For this stage, music or sound that will be mixed in the feature should be chosen

by the feature maker. It is suggested to choose the music from the beginning.

Seventh, make sure that the back sound is available. The original sound of the feature should not be changed. For example sound of waterfall, it should be the real sound of waterfall.

Eight, gather all of the data as complete as possible.

Production: There are some steps should be done in this stage. First, the script should be written. In writing the script, it should be based on the theme, setting angles, doing research, gathering interviewed result and back sound.

Second, the insert should be chosen. Insert is a voice of the informant that has been recorded. The best sound of the informant will be chosen as the insert. The most important thing is that the insert should be significant and interesting.

Third, insert duration. In this stage, the limitation of the insert duration has to be set. The duration of insert is usually 30-60 seconds. The sound of insert should be cut, if it is too long.

Fourth, read the script. Never be satisfied with the script. The feature script should be read repeatedly and should ask other members to read the script and give suggestions.

Fifth, record the voice (voiceover). The voice of narrator should be matched with the topic of the feature. For example, if the topic of feature is happiness, the narrator who reads the script should have a high spirit voice.

Post production: First, it is the mixing. In mixing process, the sound effect, back sound, informant voice or insert, and narrator voice or voice over are mixed.

Second, it is creating the feature as creative as possible. A perfectionist has longer time for mixing a radio feature, because mixing radio feature is similar to painting and needs creative thing to make it better. But every feature always has the duration and deadline.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of the project entitled The History Behind Badano Grand Mosque: Radio Feature is in the script form. It consists of 750 words with duration 13 minutes. In making radio feature, the script writer and the narrator are the same person. The following table is the script of the radio feature

DURATION	AUDIO
00.00 - 00.20	Backsound(Minang Instrument)
00.20 – 00.37	PARIAMAN IS LOCATED IN WEST SUMATERA PROVINCE// IT IS ABOUT 56 KM FROM PADANG CITY// PARIAMAN IS A FAMOUS CITY WITH ITS INTERESTING HISTORY AND CULTURE//
00.37 – 00.39	Backsound(Minang Instrument)
00.39 – 01.06	THERE ARE LOTS OF

	HISTORICAL MOSQUES FOUND IN WEST SUMATERA/ MOST OF THEM/ARE STILL EXISTING UNTIL NOW/ THEY WERE BUILT SINCE MANY YEARS AGO// SUCH AS MASJID TUO KAYU JAO/ MASJID TUANKU PAMANSIANGAN/ MASJID TALUAK/ SURAU ATAP IUAK SICINCIN/ SURAU GADANG SYEIKH BURHANNUDIN/ MASJID LIMO KAUM/ MASJID RAYA PAKANDANGAN BELOK AND BADANO GRAND MOSQUE// THOSE MOSQUES ARE INCLUDED INTO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE THAT ARE STILL KEPT BEING CONSERVED UNTIL NOW//
01.06 – 01.09	Backsound(minang Instrument)
01.09 – 01.29	TODAY/ I AM GOING TO INTRODUCE THE HISTORY OF BADANO GRAND MOSQUE// THIS MOSQUE IS LOCATED IN BUNGO TANJUANG VILLAGE SEI. ROTAN EAST PARIAMAN DISTRICT//IT WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1822/ TUANKU KHADAM/ ONE OF ULAMA OR MOESLIM SCHOLAR FROM ACEH//AS EXPLAINED BY THE MOSQUE BOARD/ MR. MUHAMMAD//
01.29 – 01.56	Insert (Mr.Muhammad)
01.56 - 02.02	Backsound(Minang Instrument)
02.02 – 02.29	TUANKU KHADAM IS THE SON OF SYEKH ABDUL KADIR// ABDUL KADIR CAME FROM ACEH AND WENT TO PREACH TO PARIAMAN// DURING CONDUCTING HIS PREACH/ HE LIVED IN AN OLD MOSQUE NAMED TARAP MOSQUE// BECAUSE THE

	CONDITION OF THIS MOSQUE WAS ALMOST COLLAPSED/ SO/HE WANTED TO BUILD A NEW MOSQUE// UNFORTUNATELY/ HE DIED BEFORE HE BUILT THE MOSQUE// THEREFORE/ TUANKU KHADAM CONTINUED HIS FATHER'S DESIRE TO BUILT THE NEW MOSQUE //NAMED IT BADANO GRAND MOSQUE//
02.29 – 03.30	Insert(Mr.Muhammad)
03.30 – 03.39	Backsound (Minang Instrument)
03.39 – 04.30	THE BADANO GRAND MOSQUE HAS THREE OVERLAP ROOFS WITH QUBAH IN THE TOP// THIS MOSQUE WAS MADE OF CONCRETE// THERE WERE THREE TOWERS BUILT SURROUNDING THE MAIN TOWER OF THIS MOSQUE/ IN WHICH ONE OF THEM IS THE PART OF THE MIHRAB// THE ARCHITECTURE OF THIS MOSQUE WAS DESIGNED BY COMBINING THE ROUND AND OCTAGONAL SHAPES WITH A POLE IN A ROUND AND OCTAGONAL SHAPES// THERE ARE 33 POLES IN THIS MOSQUE//AND THE MOSQUES HAS 3 DOORS AND THE POSITIONS ARE ON THE EAST/ WEST AND SOUTH SIDES OF THIS MOSQUE//MEANWHILE THERE ARE 24 WINDOWS AND EACH OF THE VENTILATION HAS A CARVED CALLYGRAPHY// EVENTHOUGH THIS MOSQUE HAD BEEN RENOVATED / IT DID NOT CHANGE THE ORIGINAL SHAPE OF THIS MOSQUE//

The History Behind Badano Grand Mosque: Radio Feature had been done by applying some procedures based on Mawardi's theory. The followings are the explanations of the result.

Pre-Production

There are five steps in the pre-production stage. They are determining topic, preparing tools, doing observation, preparing list of questions, and choosing the backsound.

Determining topic for radio feature, it should be interesting, impressive and creative. To determine the topic, the researcher thought that her own experience would be more interesting to be shared because it is concerned with own experience when visited Badano Grand Mosque

Preparing tools. The cell phone was used to record the interview and get the documentation of every process in this project because the type of radio feature is historical feature. Before starting the process, the researcher made sure that the battery of the cell phone was full and the tools were in good condition. It is also important to check the tools used to make the recording process run well. Besides the tools for recording and taking picture, the researcher also needed to prepare the tools for editing process such as Laptop and cool edit pro 2.0 application.

Doing observation. It was important to do observation on the place where the history of Badano Grand Mosque is located in order to collect more information. By doing the observation, the researcher was not only able to know the important things to be explained in this project but also to recognize the sequence of recording activity. During the observation, there were no difficulties or problems that the researcher found. The local societies were friendly, they welcomed the writer and tell about history of badano grand mosque with pleasure until the observation completed.

Preparing list of questions. After conducting the observation, a list of questions for interview were prepared and then determine the first informant to be met. The informants were the mosque board, the secretary of LKAN, The Public Relations of Tourism and the Culture Department of Pariaman, the local people and the ustad as interviewees. Afterward, in order to make radio feature became attracted and trustful, the researcher should convince the listeners that the information is original and in accordance with the actual event. Therefore, a list of questions was written for each informant and they were based on what information is needed by using WH questions ("what, who, where, when, why and how"). Furthermore, the listed questions starting from simple questions until deep questions.

Choosing the back sound. Choosing the back sound was not simple. Every feature should have the back sound that was suitable with the story in the feature. The type of the researcher's feature is historical feature so there are some of music that should be included to the project like the

music of Minang instrument for the backsound of the feature.

Production

In production process, there were four steps: Doing interview, choosing the insert, writing script and recording voice.

Doing interview was done by using a list of questions and asked the informants to answer the questions. The researcher began the interview by greeting the informant and after that she introduced herself and explained the purpose of the interview.

Choosing the insert. Insert was the result of the sound of recorded trip and sound result of interview process. In choosing the insert, the researcher listened to the result repeatedly and carefully in order to get the important points for her radio feature. The duration of the insert is 30-60 seconds.

Writing script. In this step, the real information was written and had to write based on the fact, because a feature is a real story. The script should be written in English so the researcher should choose the equivalent words to make the listeners understand to the script. Besides, it also needed to think about how to make the script become more attractive to the listeners. After listening to the insert that has been chosen, the researcher started to write the script based on the insert. In this process, some difficulties to decide the more attractive sentences for radio feature was found. Therefore the script in short explanations without cutting any of the information was decided to create and write the script in simple sentences, direct, and clear. After finishing writing the script, the researcher read it repeatedly and then asked her friends to read and give comments to get some revision until the script was much better than before and ready to be recorded.

Recording voice. In recording voice, the script based on the situation in narration text was read. After that it was recorded in a quiet room to get a good recording result. While reading the script and recording voice, It was done repeatedly in order to get good pronunciation, intonation, and expression.

Post-Production

There are two points that the researcher done in post-production, they are editing the record and mixing the process.

Editing. In editing process, it was edited in a series. First, start to cut the insert. After that, clean the breath of the recording result. Clean the breath means, cleaned the sound of gasp and make it silent to make the sound good. After cleaning the breath, she gave amplify effect in order to increase the lower voice but not all of the result of recording voice was loud. There were some of the voice results are lower than the other voice. To make it balance, the researcher gave amplify effect in order to get the best insert.

Mixing. In mixing process, the researcher did not only mix all of the sound or voice but also match the back sound with the voice over and insert. The researcher was

made some adjustment if the back sound should be up or when the back sound should be down. A sense in mixing process is also needed because it is important to make the listeners interested in listening The History behind Badano Grand Mosque: Radio Feature.

In post-production process, the researcher did the steps were proposed by Mawardi. These theories are related to the steps applied in the post-production process and they are mixing and being more creative. In this process, the researcher also did some editing of the recording and mixing. In editing the recording, she also edited the recorded voice of the source person and music or back sound in the radio feature. In the mixing process, she blended the sound as creative as possible.

IV. Conclusion

After finishing all the processes, it can be concluded that making radio feature is not easy to do since it takes a lot of time, budget and it should be followed by some procedures, such as pre-production, production and post-production.

In production process, exactly while writing the script of radio feature and recording voice, the researcher has learned much about how to make the listeners become more interested in her radio feature and also decided what words would be suitable to be used to make the listeners be easier to understand the script. Therefore, it is important to think about how to make the listeners interested in radio feature of history behind Badano Grand mosque from beginning until the end.

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