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**CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL WORK MIMBAR AND
MIHRAB AT JONGOK BATU MOSQUE**

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ABSTRACT

Mimbar and Mihrab is an important element in any mosque. Mosque design, globally, has evolved considerably from being very simple design and functional, to more sophisticated forms and layout and recently being very monumental. However, its function remain the same, not only as a place for prostrations, but also as a community centre and a symbol of Islam. The purpose of this report is to identify the documentation process and briefly show from the earlier method till the end of construction about the Mimbar and Mihrab. The methods that being used are man-made. Every mosque used a different pattern and styles of Mimbar and Mihrab. This is because Mimbar and Mihrab are the level of acoustic performance and the image of the mosque.

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CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Study

The new Kampung Jongok Batu Mosque is being built in the area of Kampung Jongok Batu, Mukim Pasir Raja, Daerah Dungun, Terengganu Darul Iman. The scope of this project is to build and set up a mosque (500 Congregations) and work related. Another essential element of a mosque's architecture is a mihrab, a niche in the wall that indicates the direction of Mecca, towards which all Muslims pray that indicates the qibla. Also a mimbar, a pulpit in the mosque where the imam (prayer leader) stands to deliver sermons or where the speaker sits and lectures the congregation.

Mimbar and mihrab are one of the most important parts in mosque. The mihrab is located to the left of the mimbar. While mimbars are likened to pulpits, they have a function and position more similar to that of a church lecture, being used instead by the minister of religion, the imam, typically for a wider range of readings and prayers. The mimbar are the decoration of which some believe to be part of the sunnah, is usually shaped like a small tower with a pointed roof and stairs leading up to it. Concave mihrab and two dimensional or flat mihrab are the most common. The concave mihrab creates a niche in the qibla face that magnifies and bounces sound back, thus creating an acoustic device as well as a focal point used for submission in prayer. Flat mihrab, with the purpose of more private devotion, disperse sound. (Steffie Terasaki, 2008)