



DESIGN OF A DOCUMENTARY FILM ABOUT SONGKE WOVEN CLOTH IN GULUNG VILLAGE, MANGGARAI REGENCY

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Abstract:

Purpose: This research aims to introduce one of the intangible cultural heritages of Manggarai Regency, specifically Gulung Village, namely Songke woven cloth, through a documentary film. Furthermore, the creation of this documentary film represents a form of cultural digitization that will be highly beneficial for the future.

Research methods: This study used qualitative research methods, collecting primary data in the form of interviews and observations, and secondary data in the form of literature and documentation. The film's design involved three steps: pre-production, production, and post-production.

Findings: The result of this research is a 10-minute documentary film that explains the process of making Songke woven cloth, its benefits, and its significance in society. During pre-production, the film's idea or concept was first determined, followed by the visual strategy and storyboard. During production, the film was shot according to the storyboard. Finally, editing was carried out, combining the images and audio.

Implications: This documentary is very useful for introducing one of Manggarai Regency's cultures to the younger generation, enabling them to preserve one of Manggarai Regency's traditions.

Keywords: Woven Cloth, Songke, Documentary Film, Manggarai.

1. INTRODUCTION

Film as a visual communication medium has two main interrelated elements, namely cinematic and narrative elements. Both serve to convey the message and meaning of the story so that it can be understood by the audience. In the context of local culture, documentary films are an effective medium for raising, documenting, and disseminating knowledge about traditions that are rich in historical value [1]. Documentary is a non-fiction genre that focuses on documenting aspects of reality in its storyline [2]. However, a common problem is the limited number of documentary films that are able to comprehensively depict culture in its entirety, both in terms of process, values, and social function.

One relevant case study is the existence of songke woven cloth in Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. Songke woven cloth is a handicraft of Manggarai women that has been passed down from generation to generation and has motifs that contain many meanings. Songke cloth is not just a textile product, but has deep cultural meaning for the Manggarai people. This cloth is used in various contexts of life, from traditional rituals, religious activities, to daily activities [3], [4]. However, the results of interviews with



traditional leaders in Gulung Village indicate that most people, especially the younger generation, do not yet deeply understand the historical value, philosophy, or symbolic meaning of songke cloth. This raises concerns about the degradation of cultural knowledge amidst the current of modernization.

The limitations of existing documentary media are one contributing factor. Documentary films made about songke cloth generally focus solely on the fabric's visual aspects, without including in-depth narratives about its history, production process, and social function. This situation highlights a gap in conveying cultural information to the wider public, necessitating new visual strategies capable of providing a more comprehensive understanding.

As a solution, designing a documentary film with an expository style approach is considered appropriate. This approach allows for the presentation of information through direct, informative narration that is easy for the audience to understand. [5]. Featuring narratives from traditional figures and local communities, this documentary not only documents the weaving process and use of songke cloth, but also demonstrates the cultural values it embodies. The documentary's design can provide the public with knowledge, facts, and the meaning of songke cloth. Furthermore, the documentary is a process in which a designer provides creative solutions to highlight one of the local traditions of East Nusa Tenggara. [6] [7]

The urgency of this research lies in efforts to preserve local cultural heritage in the digital era. Through documentary film, songke woven fabric can be introduced to the wider community, while simultaneously fostering pride and awareness among the younger generation of Manggarai to preserve their ancestral culture. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the development of culture-based visual communication strategies and strengthen the role of documentary film as a means of preserving and promoting regional culture and tourism.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method. In this research, data is collected from interviews and observations in the form of descriptive data, either oral or written. Then this data is analyzed and strengthened with library data and documentation objectively and accurately [8] [9]. This method emphasizes the researcher as the main actor or key in the research [10]. Researchers are expected to possess academic sensitivity in observing and understanding community issues. Interviews for this study were conducted with Pius Jehoma Kakas, the Village Head and Traditional Elder in Gulung Village, to learn about the uses of songke cloth in Gulung Village, its benefits, and the manufacturing process. Furthermore, the authors conducted direct field observations to observe the uses and manufacturing process of Songke woven cloth.

This research, which focuses on designing a documentary film about Songke woven cloth in Gulung Village, Manggarai Regency, uses pre-production, production, and post-production methods. In the pre-production stage, the author designs a scenario and storyboard, and determines the concept of the documentary. The film is then filmed and edited in post-production[11].

3. FINDINGS

The design process for the documentary film Songke Woven Cloth in Gulung Village, Manggarai Regency, involves three stages, namely; the pre-production process which

consists of determining the concept of the documentary film, followed by determining the visual strategy, and then making a storyboard; the production process in the form of taking pictures that are adjusted to the storyboard; and the post-production process, namely the editing process in the form of combining images and audio.

Pre-production

Idea

The author applied the concept of traditional culture to the documentary film about the Songke Woven Cloth of Gulung Village, Manggarai, using an expository style. The concept of traditional culture was chosen because it aligns with the Songke Woven Cloth itself, which is a long-standing Manggarai tradition and has become a tradition that is always used during traditional and cultural events in Gulung Village.

Visual Strategy

The visual strategy in designing this documentary film will pay attention to color tones and font selection. The color tones used will be color gradations to match each video to avoid contrast and overexposure. The colors used in designing this documentary film are Triadic colors. This is because triadic is the most common film color, but it can be striking and vibrant even though the color is not saturated. Furthermore, the font type that will be used in this documentary-based information media is Sans-Serif. Sans-Serif is a type of font that does not have strokes/tails. The ends can be blunt (rounded corners) or sharp. The choice of Sans-Serif fonts is done because the text or letters are required to have legibility or clarity and legibility. The font used is Tahoma, because this font looks simpler and can be easily read.

Storyboard

A storyboard is needed as a reference for shooting images or scenes in the documentary film "Songke Woven Cloth in Gulung Village, Manggarai." The following is a portion of the storyboard.

Scene	Duration	Visual	Information
1	15 sc		Trailler Visual: Briefly shows the weaving process Shots Extreme close-up Medium long shot Sound of a Loom Sound of Songke

2	5 sc		Visual: Card title
22	30 sc		Visual: End credits and INSTIKI campus logo Sound: Sunding Ringkingkok

Figure 1. Storyboard Perancangan Film Dokumenter Kain Tenun Songke di Desa Gulung Manggarai

[Source: Writer, 2024]

Production

The shooting of the documentary film about songket woven cloth from Galung Village, Manggarai Regency used the following shooting techniques:

1. A bird's-eye view is a technique used to provide a bird's-eye view from above, creating a more expansive view. This allows for a comprehensive and more expansive view of the traditional village of Wae Rebo.



Figure 2. Bird Eye Angle Desa Adat Wae Rebo

[Source: Writer, 2024]

2. High angle: This is used to display the entire video object in a wider, more expansive manner from a top view. The reason for using this is to provide a clearer view of the woven object.



Figure 3. High Angle Weaving Process

[Source: Writer, 2024]

3. Medium shot, this technique is used to display objects more closely and in more detail. This is because the documentary focuses on the main source to convey important points about Songke woven cloth.



Figure 4. Medium Shot Proses Menenun
[Source: Writer, 2024]

Audio Recording

The audio used as background music for the documentary film "Songke Woven Cloth in Gulung Village, Manggarai Regency" is traditional music titled "Sunding Songkeh" and "Sunding Ringkingkok." Furthermore, the source's voice was recorded using various supporting equipment, such as microphones and clip-ons.

Post-production

The post-production process for this documentary film will combine the captured images with the audio recordings. The process of combining these two elements is called editing. The video editing process involves:

1. The process of importing all the required video files into Adobe Premiere Pro software, which is carried out by arranging the video and audio to be sorted and adjusted to the previously created scenario and storyboard and the process of cutting the video to remove unnecessary parts.

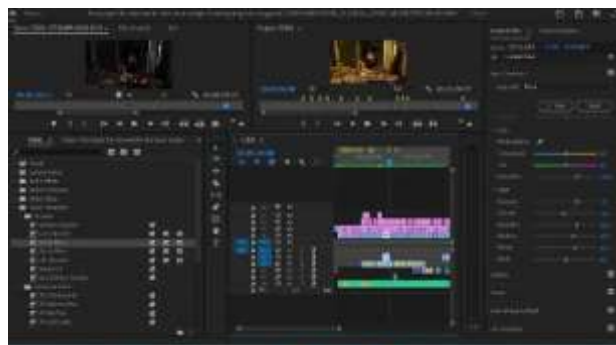


Figure 5. Video And Audio Compilation Process
[Source: Writer, 2024]

2. Color grading process was performed in Adobe Premiere Pro software to produce a dramatic-looking video. Next, subtitles were added by adjusting the video and audio that had been arranged in the timeline so that viewers could understand the story of the Songke Woven Fabric Documentary.



Figure 6. Color Grading Process And Inserting Subtitles
[Source: Writer, 2024]

3. Next, the final stage in video editing is the rendering process which will be carried out in 1920 * 1080 full HD video format.

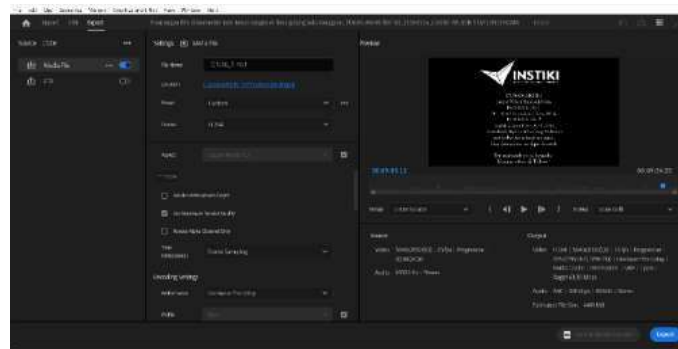


Figure 7. Film Rendering Process
[Source: Writer, 2024]

4. The author published the results of the Documentary Film Design of Songke Woven Cloth in Gulung Village, Manggarai Regency, on social media account www.youtube.com/@jehoma12louisewilsonstaylo85, with a duration of more than 10 minutes. The author's reason for publishing it to social media, so that the documentary can be watched by a wider audience and at the same time introduce the Traditions or culture in East Nusa Tenggara more widely.



Figure 8. Publication of the documentary film Songke Woven Cloth in Galung Village, Manggarai on the link <https://youtu.be/O4ipCnqYC54>.
[Source: Writer, 2024]

4. CONCLUSION

After the film-making process was completed, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The process of realizing a film-based Final Assignment information media has three stages: pre-production, which involves planning the concept and storyboard for a documentary film about songke woven cloth in Gulung Manggarai Village; the production stage, which involves shooting video footage; and the final stage, post-production, which combines each video scene and adds background sound, transitions, and credit titles using a video editing application.
2. The expository concept was chosen as the information media concept because it aligns with the author's goal of compiling information about the culture of songke woven cloth in Gulung Manggarai Village based on digital filming, with a documentary film duration of 5-10 minutes.

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