

VISUAL READING TECHNIQUE INNOVATION IN FILM SCREENING FOR PEOPLE WITH VISUAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Naturally, films are created for humans with normal hearing and vision functions. The question is, is it true that people who have visual disabilities are not able to enjoy movies? A Technical Services Unit of Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs located in Cimahi, West Java, named Sentra Abiyoso, has developed an innovative facilities for people with visual impairments, which is called "Bioskop Berbisik", meaning whispering cinema. At Bioskop Berbisik, the visually impaired audiences will get help from a visual narrators who tell the storyline of the film. The presence of Bioskop Berbisik Sentra Abiyoso Cimahi is a manifestation of the fifth principle of Pancasila, Social Justice for All Indonesian People, as well as a manifestation of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals, UN General Assembly Agreement in 2015). As a model of social services for people with visual impairments, the presence of Bioskop Berbisik is interesting and important to observe and study, to see how the beneficiaries feel the sensations, and how the expected management strategy could continue consistently. To get the answer, the writers conducted research using the social experimental method with students of SLBN-A Citeurep Cimahi as respondents. The conclusion of the study provides an answer that Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso Cimahi provides great benefits for people with visual impairments. On the other hand, the management of Sentra Abiyoso as a social service facility under the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia needs support from various parties to maintain its sustainability and expand its benefits.

Keyword: Bioskop Berbisik ; Kemensos ; SDGs ; Sentra Abiyoso ; Visual Disabilities ; Visual Impairments ; Whispering Cinema ;

1. INTRODUCTION

Film is a result of *audio-visual* art creation that has a social function as a medium to convey information and educational messages. But most importantly is, as an entertainment media for wider communities. Basically, films are created in two elements, namely audio and visual. Audio in a film is an element

intended for the sense of hearing, in the form of narrative, dialogue, sound effects and background music which will give meaning to storytelling, thus, creating space, time and dramatic atmosphere. Visual in a film is an element of moving images, which intended for the sense of sight, providing scenes of movie's subjects and objects, what they act in their

environmental context, such as humans, animals and their environment that fits the story. It will give understanding to events happened in the story.

Films are created for humans who have normal auditory and vision functions. The question is, is it true that people with hearing and or visual disabilities cannot enjoy movies? A Technical Services Unit under Social Affairs Ministry of Republic of Indonesia, located in Cimahi, West Java, named Sentra Abiyoso, has developed an innovative facility for people with visual impairments. The facility is called *Bioskop Berbisik*, which means “whispering cinema”. In principle, the audience with visual disabilities in Bioskop Berbisik, will hear narration from someone who acts as a visual reader. The visual reader will tell the storyline and explains them what are visualized in movie shown. According to Amin Suaedi (2022), Coordinator of Technical Guidance and Braille Literacy Services of Sentra Abiyoso, Bioskop Berbisik was established in 2015, which was used for social services facility. The service provided is a film screening for people with visual impairments in Cimahi and its surroundings. According to Suaedi (2022), Bioskop Berbisik is utilized by some Special Needs School surrounds Cimahi.

Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is an acoustic room, located on the ground

floor of the building, which is 8 x 15 meters in size. It has 2 x 6 meters screen size and 48 theatre seats. An lcd projector installed at back side of the room, connected to a computer and audio mixer. The audio mixer is connected to speakers hang on walls and headphones at each seats. Technically, films screening in Bioskop Berbisik is attended by a *live narration* from a *visual reader*, whose voice is heard in the headphones worn by the audiences and/or from the speakers.

The technique of creating narration for audiences with visual impairments has been developed by a non-profit organization observing visual disabilities community in Jakarta, called Fency (Fellowship of Netra Community), since end of 2017. Fency created an activity named The Whisper Cinema. They held a film screening at the cinema which inviting people with visual disabilities from several communities. For this event, they provided several volunteers who narrated visuals of the movie by whispering it to the ear of the audiences directly. Based on observation to The Whisper Cinema’s Instagram account, events of films screening for people with visual disabilities lasted until March 2019. The same thing happened in the city of Bandung. Since 2016, a group of social observers has held films screening for the blind people with an activity called

"Harewos Cinema". Harewos is a word derived from Sundanese language, which means "to whisper". Thus, "Harewos Cinema" means whispering cinema as well. Similar to Fency, the "Harewos Cinema" activities used a whispering technique carried out by one volunteer as a whisperer to narrate the visualization of movie direct to one blind audience.

The model of visual narration by whispering methods, is a replacement for the Audio Description technique which has been developed in several European and American countries. *Audio Description* is an audio recording of verbal narration created for audience with visual disabilities. This method is often used in theater, museum, television and cinemas (Walczak and Fryer, 2017 in Karolina, Maryani & Sjachro, 2019, p.62). Unfortunately, Audio Description technology is not adopted in Indonesian theatre. Cinemas in Indonesia are provided for normal people only. There are not any innovative equipments for people with disabilities, especially visual disabilities (Karolina, Maryani & Sjachro, 2019, p.63).

Based on the press released by Pertuni (Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia) in 2017, sourced from data of Republic Indonesia Health Ministry, the number of visual disabilities in Indonesia is around 1.5% of the entire population in Indonesia (Pertuni,

2017). If Indonesia's population number is 250 millions, there are at least 3,7 millions people with visual disabilities or impairments. People with visually impairs are those who have no vision at all (total blindness) as well as those who still have residual vision, but unable to read ordinary font at 12 point in size, with normal light and normal reading distance even though assisted by glasses (*low vision*) (Pertuni, 2017). In perspective of the cause of blindness, there are two categories. First, blindness from birth and second, blindness in growing or mature ages with various causes (Sudarman, 2022). In context of whispering cinema's audiences, those categories are not taken into consideration. Audiences with low vision to total blind, and blindness from birth or blindness in mature ages, are treated equally.

The existence of whispering cinema as a social phenomenon which functioned as an entertainment media for people with visual disabilities, has recently been paid attention by some academics. One of them was the research conducted by Karolina, Maryani & Sjachro, which explored an ideal communication model between visual readers and blind people in watching movies as subjects and objects of Harewos Cinema. The research, which was held in 2017, refers to the Theory of Symbolic Interaction, which emphasizes the relationship between symbols and

interactions. In perspective of the theory, human being acts on symbolic meanings that arise in a particular situation. The study resulted a conclusion that visually impaired audiences need a role of visual readers in process of watching movie to understand the films. In Harewos Cinema's research, visual reader plays an active role, replacing Audio Description Technology which usually applied in cinemas in Europe and Australia.

Basically, operational concept of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is different from the concept of The Whisper Cinema of Fency Community in Jakarta and Harewos Cinema in Bandung. During film screening at The Whisper Cinema and Harewos Cinema, a visual reader performed his/her duty by whispering directly to ears of visual impaired audience. Meanwhile, in Bioskop Berbisik, a visual reader performs his/her duties by reading the written narration through a sound system, end up to a headphone and or speakers hang on walls.

In addition, the presence of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is a form of Indonesian State's presence in social services for people with disabilities. The presence of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is a practice of the fifth principle of Pancasila, that is, Social Justice for all Indonesian People, and a form of practicing Law No.33 of 2009, concerning

Indonesian cinema should be based on humanity, justice and togetherness, as well as a form of sustainable development goals contained in the SGD's resolution of the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

As a social services facility for people with visual disabilities, the presence of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is interesting and important to look at. This research was intended to see the importance of good planning to compose visual reader's narration can affect audiences to understand the story of the film. In addition, the research was held to explore management strategies applied, to keep continuing and broaden the benefit to wider society.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is based on Theory of Communication Messages, which in socio psychological tradition, focuses on how communicator organize messages, cognitively oriented, and how humans integrate information and message planning appropriately (Littejohn & Foss, 2009, p174). One model of the communication messages theory which put forward by Berger, is Message Drafting Model. According to Berger, plans of communication behavior are hierarchical cognitive representation of his set of actions in achieving goals (Berger in Littlejohn & Foss, 2009, p.185). The

importance communication messages planning, is corroborated by Bajari's opinion. "The concept of planning is usually used for an action that is systematic, disciplines, tends to be rigid, documented, time-bound, and changed-oriented as the end result (*future oriented*) (Bajari in Widjajanto, 2013, p.vii). Communication is basically a process of composing messages, which has the purpose of meaning commonality, or mutual understanding between two parties (Hendriyani in Widjajanto, 2009, p.167).

In this study, Theory of Composing Communication Messages was implemented by the author by carrying out a systematic planning process in composing written messages, which subsequently, would be read by a visual reader in film screening for audience with visually impaired in Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso. The focus taken is one of the factor which distinguishes this research from previous one. Previous research prioritized to explore the interaction between visual reader as visual whisperer with visually impaired people as audience in a whispering cinema.

In addition, this study also looked at the implementation of organizational policies aspect in order to develop film screening activities at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso, which considered to be beneficial for visual disabilities

communities located in Cimahi and its surroundings. This research also tried to find whether film screening at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso was one of priority or routine program, by looking at supported budget as well as vigorous publication. This research seeked the presence of obstacles may arise, which affecting The Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso to develop.

3. METHODS

This research was carried out using a qualitative method with a case-study approach, using data collection techniques through observation activities and in-depth interviews with various stakeholders. The selected parties interviewed were : 1) The Management of Sentra Abiyoso, those are Head of Sentra Abiyoso, General Administrative Staff and Coordinator of Technical Guidance and Braille Literacy Services which involved in managing of Bioskop Berbisik, and 2) Special Needs School, named SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi, those are 10 students, Headmaster of The School, Two Teachers which accompanying students to watch movies at Bioskop Berbisik. Questions prepared for interview-informants, are set based on data needs, according to their positions. For The Management of Sentra Abiyoso, the research questions were directed at the aspect of policy strategies, considering that

they act as the implementer of the UPT of Social Affairs Ministry who have social services duties, especially for visual disabilities around Cimahi. For Students and Management of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi, are directed at the aspects of opportunities for utilizing and taking usefulness of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso.

This research procedure is taken in three stages. They are : 1) Planning, 2) Actuating and 3) Data Analysis. In the stage of Planning, researchers carried out a series of activities, starting from analyzing results of preliminary interviews and observing the location of Bioskop Berbisik at Sentra Abiyoso. The next activity is to map the profiles of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi's students regarding categories of visual disabilities. At this stage, the school designated 10 students aged 17 to 23 as research informants. Of the 10 students, eight were totally blind and two were low-vision. Still in the stage of planning is to determine what film to be chosen for screening. Taking into account of the students age, researchers set a children's comedy musical drama film entitled "The Adventures of Sherina", played by child artist and actor, Sherina Munaf and Derby Romero, directed by Riri Riza. The film, which was released in 2000, tells the story of Sherina, -a smart, energetic, and singing little girl-, who has

to leave her friends in Jakarta, since her father accepted a job as an agronomist on a plantation in Lembang Bandung, owned by Ardiwilaga, played by a famous actor, Didi Petet. The core story of The Adventures of Sherina takes place when she struggles to free her schoolmate named Sadam who is kidnapped by a group of criminals. The 114-minutes film presents a story which interspersed with songs that sung by the actors, especially Sherina. The film was chosen by researchers because of being entertaining and delivering some moral messages as well. The next step, the researcher compiles a written message on a number of film visuals that are considered necessary to be conveyed by a visual reader at film screening. Some of the visual situations to be narrated are synopsis of the film, core of the film's story, situation happened in the film's story, environment and context of the movie scenes. Still on the stage of planning, researchers also established two patterns of sound reception for audiences from visual readers. First, the audience listen through headphones provided at each seat of Bioskop Berbisik. Second, the audience listen the narration read by visual reader from speakers along with the audio of the film. The application of these two patterns is again a differentiator from previous research method that using direct whispering to ears of blind audiences. In

the Actuating Stage, researchers made observations while film screening was still running and conducted some interviews after the screening, with the students who have just watched the movie. At the same day, interviews were also conducted to 3 person of Sentra Abiyoso Management and 3 person of Special Needs School, SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi. In the stage of Data Analysis, researchers used the technique of triangulation of research data, resulting from the process observation and interviews. According to Sugiono (2017) triangulation is a technique of combining research data to strengthen research's results that served descriptively. This research lasted for approximately one month, from August to September 2022.

4. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained and processed by the research team, this study produced some overviews. They are : 1) An overview of the activity of composing messages which would be read by visual readers. 2) Patterns of sound reception from visual readers. 3) The ability of audiences with visual disabilities to capture and understand the film. 4) An overview of obstacles and disturbances that possibly occurs on film screening. And 5) An overview of management policies of Sentra Abiyoso in developing programs of Bioskop Berbisik to become

one of the usefull and meaningfull social facility for widen societies.

This research revealed that planning is an important stage that greatly determines the success of achieving the goals in film screening activities for audiences with visual disabilities. The good preparation of a written message script on visuals of the film, helped the visual reader to read the script according to the storyline precisely without having to improvise. Researchers assessed that a well prepared of composing a written message script for a visual reader is a success key to achieve the goal of visual reading techniques for the audiences. This is in accordance to the statement of the source, "It is more easy to understand because the diction is right and the intonation is quite good (Mubarok, 2022). In preparing the narration script for visual readers, researchers firstly observed the storyline of the film, from beginning to end and determined which visuals needed to be expressed in the narrative. After that, the author wrote one by one the visual narration of the film using time codes in the visual transcript which can be used as a guidance for the visual reader. Synopsis was also made. Synopsis is a brief summary of the film that contains the core of film's story that can arouse people's interest to watch the movie. By reading the synopsis before the film shown, students with visual disabilities are expected to

have an early idea of the film's story. The arrangement of messages in the form of transcripts or visual scripts will narrates various visual contexts in the film, such as, describing the scenes performed by the actors, describing situation, describing environment in the scenes, like in the house, in the car, mountainous scenes, urban or rural scenes, forest scenes, and actor's expressions. Researcher wrote down 111 scenes of Film *The Adventures of Sherina* which were read by the visual reader in film screening.

This research also found that the presence of a visual reader is very helpful for audiences with visual disabilities to understand the film's story. After being asked, there are numbers of answers given by the audiences. Here are some of the answers : 1) very helpful in describing scenes in dialogue (Berlin, 2022), 2) being able to clarify the scenes (Sofiyanti, 2022), 3) describing scenes where there is no dialogue (Wildan, 2022), 4) knowing, being clearer and getting carried away (Halimah, 2022) and 5) the film is more understandable and the storyline is clearer (Huda, 2022). From the researcher's observations, the presence of a visual reader who reads out the narrative when the film is shown seems to greatly affects the understanding and emotional aspects of audiences with visual disabilities. Researchers observed at the reactions of

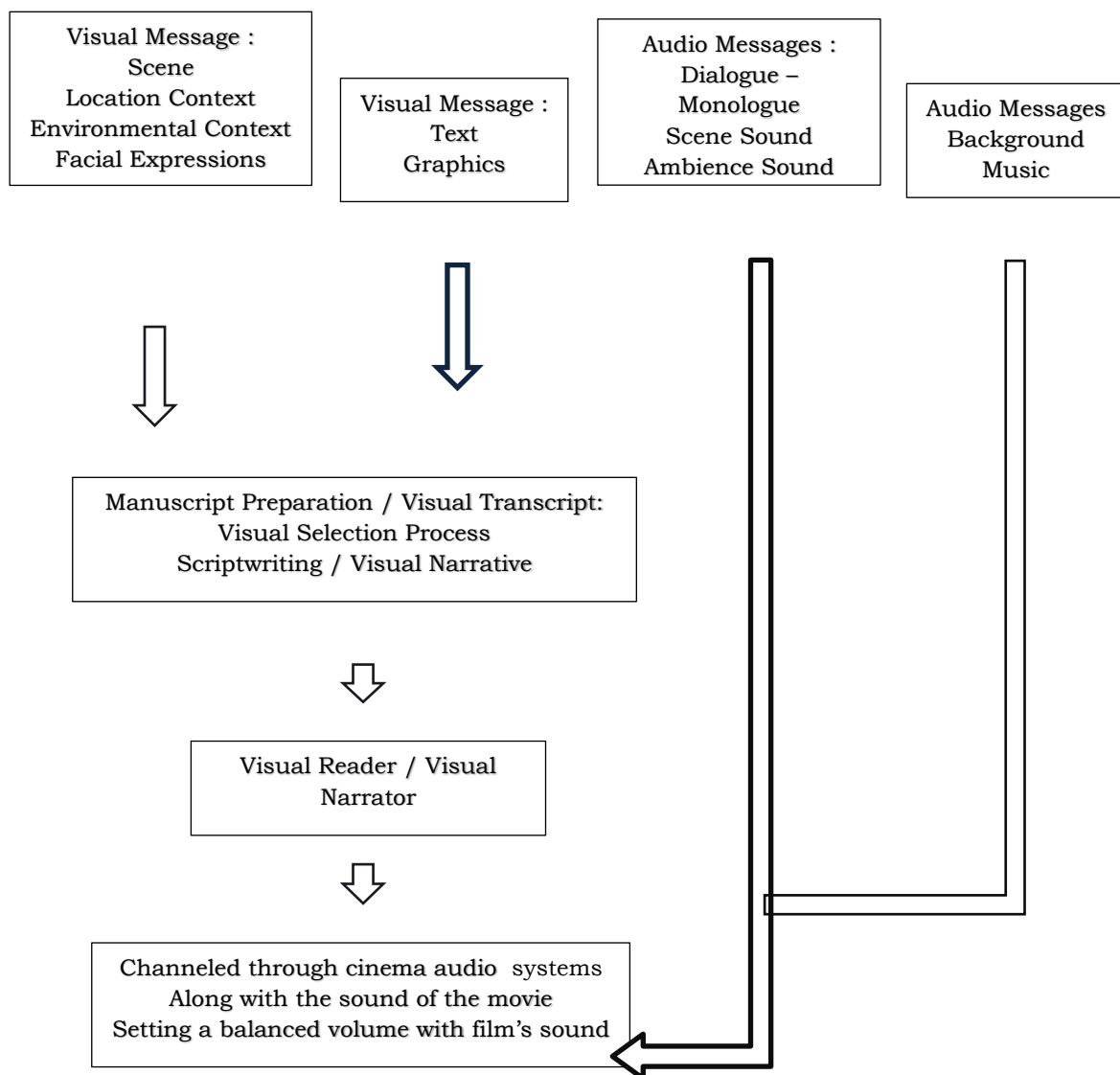
students with visual disabilities who laughed when screening was running, reflecting their understanding to the hilarious scenes of the film. Huda (2022), one of the students, revealed that with the visual reader, he felt that the film made himself into the story. With that way, researchers conclude that watching movies with the help of a visual reader is not only helps in the aspect of understanding but can also affect the emotions of audiences with visual disabilities. This picture is strengthened by the statement of Ismayanti (2022), one of the teachers of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi which accompanied students to Bioskop Berbisik, who said that the activity of watching movies at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso was very useful and helped blind people to not only enjoy movies as entertainment, but also as a medium to increase their knowledge.

This research also revealed that the technique of delivering verbal messages from visual readers that are listened simultaneously with the film sounds through the speakers in the cinema room, is considered to be more appropriate than transmitting the voice to the headphones worn by audiences. According to the students, the use of headphones makes the voice captured was too high and potentially disturbing when disturbances arise, due to technical problems. Listening

the narration of visual reader from the speaker of cinema, making the students with visual disabilities feel more comfortable and feel a more like a real atmosphere of the theatre. What needs to be considered in the process of sending sound through cinema's speakers is how to balance the level of volume of the visual reader's voice with the sound of the film itself. Actually, the pattern of reading the film narrative by a visual reader is found by management of Sentra Abiyoso.

According to Suaedi (2022), Coordinator of the Technical Guidance and Braille Literacy Services, the method they have chosen is considered better and appropriate than the whisper-to-ears method. The method of whisper-to-ears will make noise in the room while screening and can annoy other audiences. In the other hand, the methods using a visual reader can help the audience with visual disabilities more understand the films, in some cases, even getting carried away by emotions.

Figure 1. Scheme of the Visual Reading in Bioskop Berbisik of Abiyoso Center





Visual Disabilities Audience :
Understanding the Movie Message
Enjoying Movies

The image above illustrates the relationship scheme amongst the film, visual reader and visual disabilities audiences in Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso. Visual Reader plays an important role in narrating the visual message of the film which consists of description of scenes, location context, environmental context or facial expressions and or text and graphical visual message according to the film's storyline. The visual script read by the visual reader is made at the stage of composing the message through a visual selection process, which is then continued with writing a script or visual transcript. The audio of the film in the form of dialogue or monologue, the sound of the environment, the sound of ambience atmosphere, and the background music are not narrated, because, the audience with visual disabilities can capture and feel their own sensations. In the end, the purpose of the process was to make the audience with visual disabilities in Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso can understand the message and be able to enjoy the film completely.

In principle, the study illustrates that the technique of conveying verbal messages

by a visual reader is considered can help audiences with visual disabilities to understand the story of the film. On the contrary, the screening of the film without the help of a visual reader was judged as not helping to understand the story of the film. This conclusion, illustrated in some of the answers from students with visual disabilities below : 1) what is the scene talked about? (Firdaus, 2022), 2) if you don't use a visual reader, I can mistakenly imagine the movie scenes (Berlin, 2022), 3) listening to the sound alone is not enough to understand (Halimah, 2022), and 4) not being able to enjoy the film well (Hasugian, 2022). To strenghten the conclusion, researchers asked two questions to find out whether SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi's student could remember one scene of the film they have just attended. The first question is about the main story of the movie. As a result, all students managed to explain the main story of the film with different points of view, as follows: 1) the film tells about friendships of two students. One is good and the other is bad. Both of them are enemies. But then both of them become good in the end. (Firdaus, 2022), 2) the

film tells about Sherina's adventures in the place she's just visited (Berlin, 2022), 3) the film tells about a girl who is brave and has a high helping sense (Reza, 2022), 4) the film tells the adventures of Sherina and Sadam who was kidnapped (Sofiyanti, 2022), 5) Sherina found Saddam who was hostiled, finally met and runaway together which eventually created bonding between them (Wildan, 2022) 6) the film tells the story of a cheerful, kind and adventurous girl. Although she was bullied by others, she still behaved kindly to the person who have bullied her. This film also teaches us how to love each other (Huda, 2022) , and 7) Sherina is smart, brave and tomboyish girl, but must leave for the new town following her father's new job. She meets a new friend which is not very kind to her, named Sadam. But finally they can make a true friendship. (Guar, 2022). The second question, researchers asked the students one scene they remember the most. As a result, all students can tell one scene that they find most interesting, as follow : 1) scene which shows all students forgive each other (Firdaus, 2022), 2) scene of Sherina gives a gift to Sadam, which contain Sherina's skirt that was hit by Sadam's chewing gum (Berlin, 2022), 3) a chase scene with a kidnapper (Reza, 2022), 4) Sherina smart's arguments and Sadam's arrogant character and their cute dialog (Mubarok, 2022).

This research also revealed that students with visual disabilities of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi, aged between 17 – 23 years old, are basically students who like movies as an entertainment media. The films they like are also diverse, ranging from family drama films, action, comedy, horror, romance to classics. Movies for them are not something unfamiliar. Historically, they have loved movies from a younger age and with various experiences of watching them, watching films at home, in the cinema with their families, on the computer and on their mobile phone screen. This fact shows that the group of people with visual disabilities have the same needs as normal people, watching movies as an entertaining thing.

Regarding the existence of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso, the students of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi also expressed the benefits they can feel or think of. This research reveals that several reasons for the benefits stated by students, they are : 1) a cinema like this is rare (Reza, 2022), 2) blind people can maximumly enjoy the movies (Mubarok, 2022), and 3) Watching movies in public cinema will only hear the sound. Here, we can be assisted by narrator to understand the film (Guar, 2022). The student's statement was strenghten by the Principal of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi, Sudarman, who said

that Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is very beneficial for literacy and he believes that students also learn something while enjoying movies. Students with visual disabilities, he continued, just rely on their hearing due to their visual impairment (Sudarman, 2022).

From the perspective of Management of Sentra Abiyoso, this research reveals that the establishment of Bioskop Berbisik is an innovation of Sentra Abiyoso's employees in developing social services to visual disabilities community, besides continuing the printing and publishing Braille books. Historically, Sentra Abiyoso was established in 1961, called Lembaga Penerbitan dan Perpustakaan Braille (LPPB), under the Ministry of Social Welfare. Furthermore, in 2018 it changed its name to BLBI, stands for Balai Literasi Braille Indonesia. Its main task, as contained in the vision statement on its official website, is to realize equal opportunity for people with disabilities by obtaining reading materials and information. Thus, its main task was to carry out the printing and publication of the Braille books and the speech books. Bioskop Berbisik is a facility developed as a means of supporting activities of Sentra Abiyoso, following the change in status of the institution from the BLBI to Sentra Abiyoso, which implies wider social services to those who needs help, not only

focused on making Braille books. Since that time, Sentra Abiyoso functioned as a Technical Service Unit (UPT) of Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs.

This study also found that film watching activities for the blind people in Bioskop Berbisik has not become a priority scale program. Especially for visual disabilities communities, the main policy of Sentra Abiyoso is prioritized on its main task as printing and making Braille books and speech books. This was acknowledged by Amin Suaedi (2022) the executor of Bioskop Berbisik Program which revealed that the activity of watching movies at Bioskop Berbisik are only 4-5 times a year. Suaedi admitted that the number is very less, compared to numbers of visual disability communities in Cimahi and its surroundings. At least, continued Suaedi, watching movies at Bioskop Berbisik can be done once a month, even ideally once a week. In line with this view, Agung Hendrawan as the Head of the Sentra Abiyoso also expressed his dissatisfaction with this reality. The facts of the study also show that there are high desire of students with visual disabilities to have more advantage of Bioskop Berbisik facility at Sentra Abiyoso, as stated by Guar (2022) who expects that whispering cinemas to be published widely, so those who can enjoy movies in Bioskop Berbisik are not only

certain invited people. The student's statement was also strengthened by the teacher which expecting that the film screening should be more frequent.

Another fact that researchers found regarding to Bioskop Berbisik is that there is no adequate publication support on the organization's official media channels such as in www.blbiabiyoso.kemensos.go.id website and on the Instagram social media account @sentraabiyosocimahi. This shows that Bioskop Berbisik has not been a priority for Sentra Abiyoso's activity programs. According to Agung Hendrawan (2022), he admitted that the echo of Bioskop Berbisik has not been as written on the official website. This, according to him, is due to inadequate initiative and creativity of employees, who, according to him, are commonly more on waiting orders.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on discussion of the results, this research can be concluded on two main issues. They are, 1) an overview of the process of conveying visual messages by visual readers to people with visual disabilities and 2) an overview of management policies of Sentra Abiyoso in order to broaden film screening program at Bioskop Berbisik as a useful social facilities.

the first point, this study concluded that the stage of compiling visual narrative messages that will be read by a visual reader during film screening, is an important stage in the visual reading model at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso Cimahi. At this stage, the activities are selecting and compiling visual parts of the film need to be narrated. Basically, the preparation of the visual script in the form of a transcript, will become screenplay-like and guidance for visual reader with the existence of time code. With the visual transcript, visual reader can learn it in advance and practise how to read it correctly, both intonation and expression.

The study also concluded that the film narration model developed at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso is a more precise and proportional compared to those which developed by some film communities. The reason is, Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso was indeed established as a special cinema for people with visual disabilities. There are two models of voice transmission developed by management of Sentra Abiyoso. First, the visual reader's voice is transmitted to headphone that is worn by individual audience and second model is, the visual reader's voice is transmitted to speaker hang on theater's walls. Of the two models, researchers and students with

visual disabilities assessed that the second model is a better one. In the transmission-to-headphone model, the visual reader's voice has a potential to disturb listener if there is a sound disturbance that makes them uncomfortable in wearing it. In addition, the use of headphones makes the film sound and visual reader isolated in an airtight space that makes the user's ears felt uncomfortable. On the contrary, the model of transmitting sound to the cinema speakers makes a natural atmosphere inside the cinema. Visually impaired audiences can feel the same sensation as cinemas in general, such as feeling the vibration of sound from the loudspeakers during watching the movies. The volume level of the film sound and the visual reader's voice has also become more measurable and can be balanced. Similarly, a visual reader can control his/her volume, since the voice is heard by him/her as well.

This study also concluded that the existence of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso has enormous benefits for people with visual impairments in particular. These social facilities can be a means of entertainment as well as education and literacy, which is not yet available in our country's cinema industry.

However, this study also concluded that the concentration of Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso has not been maximized

and has not been well programmed. This can be seen from the fact that the management of the Sentra Abiyoso has not yet established a policy to put Bioskop Berbisik on the priority scale. In addition to the low frequency of activities, the support for publications and promotions in its internal media channels is still low. The implementation of activities is still passive and depends on requests from other parties.

Taking into account the results of data processing and the findings of facts in the field, the researcher finally conveyed a number of suggestions that are expected to become a solution for developing Bioskop Berbisik activity program, they are : 1) If the budgeting policy has not become a priority, the management of Sentra Abiyoso is expected to be more active in collaborating with other communities, like academics from universities, private parties and filmmaker communities who are willing to pay attention to the needs of visual disabilities. This can be as a solution to increase the frequency of film screening at Bioskop Berbisik. 2) The Management of Sentra Abiyoso is expected to provide publication and promotional support for the existence of Bioskop Berbisik in order can be well known by wider communities. In return, this will also increase the perception and positive image of the institution itself. 3)

The management of Special Needs Schools or other communities are expected to be more active in taking initiative to organize film watching activities at Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso, collaborate with other parties who are sympathetic to the needs of students with visual disabilities, and 4) As the only cinema intended for people with visual disabilities, Bioskop Berbisik of Sentra Abiyoso can be a good model, hence, broadening it as a useful social facility can become a symbol of the state's presence for social justice, especially for people with visual disabilities and as a symbol of the spirit of the SDG's goals in the effort to reduce social inequality.

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- Interview with Sudarman, Principal of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi at Sentra Abiyoso Cimahi (2022, September 15)
- Interview with Tiza Firdaus, Agista Berlin, Reza, Cahyati Sofiyanti, Wiildan, Siti Halimah, Euis Nurulhuda, Rois Mubarak, M. Iqbal Hasugian & Candra Guar, visual disabilities students of SLBN-A Citeureup Cimahi at Sentra Abiyoso Cimahi (2022, September 15)
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