

Representation of Public Space in the Photo (Photo Journalism Semiotic Analysis by Peter Bialobrzeski)

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Abstract:

Today, issues of public space are still a concern that the media becomes important and interesting news, including photojournalism. Photojournalism is perfectly capable of recording events that have high credibility. Peter Bialobrzeski has taken some photographs in Jakarta, Indonesia have won the second rank at World Press Photo competition in the 2009 Nature Stories category. These photos could have a representation of public space. Semiotics is used to reading on the photos. Semiotic have two forms reading: denotation and connotation. Denotation is a verbal picture reading based on what is contained in the image. The connotation is reading the picture of the constituent elements of the photo. Intertextuality act as "proof" of reading by researchers that the photo has a meaning that has a foundation of knowledge. The fact that the environmental problems caused by the absence of public space in the form of green open spaces give rise to various forms of pollution: air, light, and sound. Energy waste due to excessive use of resources, the attitude of people who have high-tech but low moral responsibility towards fellow human beings and the environment, environmental information of a scientific nature that makes it difficult to understand the public low environmental awareness.

Key Words: Public Space; Green Open Spaces; Photojournalism; World Press Photo; Semiotic Analysis; Intertextuality.

Introduction

Public space is a space that can be used for public purposes. It can form anything, such as schools, terminals, airports, government offices, to the extent of fields to parks and urban forests. This public space has become an obligation in human life now to be realized and used for the public interest.

Today public space is usually synonymous with urban or urban conditions. The city is considered as the beginning of the procurement of public space. The city is a center of large and wide population settlements. Within the city, there are various kinds of economic and cultural activities. The city was also established as the official seat of the local government center. A city is a place for social activities of many dimensions.

As the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta has various activities have been carried out to meet the needs of the population: housing related to the problem of land and housing needs for population growth; trade and services; transportation; public facilities with various needs, from education, health, worship, sports and recreation, government, social development, markets and shopping activities; drinking water and water sources; sanitation; drainage and flood control; public utilities; green open space.

Development continues to increase in urban areas, often ignoring the presence of green lands such as fruit fields, agricultural land, and other green lands. Not only that which is in the city, it even develops into suburban areas or suburban areas. Yard plants and office buildings, schools, or in other building yards and plants on the roadside, both the number and diversity decreases. (Irwan, 2005: 37-38).

The problem of the city of Jakarta actually emerged in the midst of its development from time to time. The problem is mainly highlighted by the issue of the urban environment which is increasingly becoming increasingly environmental and living conditions. There are nine facts regarding environmental conditions and ecosystem balance that tend to decline: Jakarta is the city as the largest CO² producer; temperature city air is increasing, even affecting the comfort of Jakarta residents; increasingly pushed open green spaces, the amount of green land and vegetation tends to decrease and more and more endangered species; noise levels continue to increase and almost everywhere in Jakarta that is monitored has exceeded the threshold; domestic waste or

household waste, especially in the form of waste and liquid increases; dust levels continue to increase even in certain places they have crossed the threshold and Jakarta is the most dust-producing city in Indonesia; groundwater is increasingly depleted and seepage (intrusion) of seawater continues to expand due to groundwater extraction from year to year; reduced outdoor recreation parks; problems of perception or environmental ethics from people who have not yet been built. (Irwan, 2005: 46-47).

Development in addition to causing various problems in the urban environment is also needed to overcome the problems of the urban environment itself. For example, river water pollution must be overcome by making good canals and waterways; floods must be overcome by making dikes and preventing littering, reforesting hills and mountains. Sometimes in certain situations and conditions, the development process is carried out regardless of the possible consequences for the environment, with the calculation that the profits to be obtained are far greater than the losses suffered due to this environmental damage.

The number of reports in the mass media regarding the damage to the urban environment is only a sign that humans in their lives do have the ability to continue to facilitate their lives with development and technology. But if it is not planned well, environmental damage will instead become a counter-attack for humans who do not care about nature.

News in mass media commonly referred to as journalism, associates photos with events, gives equivalents and essentially summarizes what should be revealed through photos. Records of events involving emotion, documentation, behavior, and even fuss during a court hearing about a photography perspective that was worthy of being loaded, had lifted photos from only the experience of responsiveness of a device called a camera. More than that, on journalistic photos, venues - or the state of image images - which, despite being clearly immortalized in quality, not artistic, blurring, defective, or cut, will be treated seriously. (Aditiawan & Bianca, 2011: 22).

The photo element in mass media is part of reinforcing that what is reported is a true event so that the photo is placed as a proofing tool. The aspect of being there is a part that is wanted to be achieved to strengthen that the news/events that are conveyed actually occur. Since the invention of photographic technology, there is an assumption that photographs are a form of recording reality. The process of the emergence of image / visual images in photos is a natural process so that they record as they are. Until now, photos are considered capable of presenting facts as they really are, so photos are considered not lying because they are able to record reality exactly as the original.

Human life, in particular, those who live in Indonesia have seen too much, witnessing the many damages to the urban environment, the loss of green open space, even to the worst point, namely the loss of public space for those in need. Journalists report many such incidents as their social control to all levels of society. In the end, an integrated social system is needed that can solve these complex urban environmental problems.

Today's journalistic photos have very good developments in terms of practice, technology, and science studies. For those who work as journalists especially photojournalists are no stranger to a non-profit organization called World Press Photo. Established in 1955 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, as an effort to improve world journalistic standards, especially the world of journalistic photos. World Press Photo holds a world-class journalistic photo contest every year.

As the organizer and the biggest giver in photojournalism contest -in the world of journalism generally worth the Pulitzer-, the results of the photos displayed and won this contest are the results that are considered to represent the journalistic spirit and the interests of mankind and the world as a journalistic foundation itself. As an object of research, World Press Photo's selected photojournalism has a guarantee that is the establishment of a human work that has the value and spirit of world-scale journalism. Not only has to interest in a handful of people, but humans in the world have the interests manifested by these photos.

Journalistic photos play an important role in various reports of urban environmental damage that occur. The community clearly sees that this damage is caused by unstructured development plans, especially not being responsible for the surrounding environment. Journalistic efforts in being responsible for the public include maintaining the environment where humans live. Peter Bialobrzeski in 2007 visited several major cities developing in Southeast Asia to look for photos that reflected environmental damage from his own perspective. Bialobrzeski considers that there are human activities that destroy nature in a way that is not realized, this is the problem in this research, revealing the meaning in the photo produced by Peter Bialobrzeski, who won the World Press Photo competition in the 2009 category of Nature Stories.

Method

In this study, the boundaries of the objects studied were among the works of Peter Bialobrzeski. The researcher himself got some of his works from the site www.worldpressphoto.org, which is a journalistic photo competition event that is held every year on a world scale. In World Press Photo itself has various aspects of photos such as Arts and Entertainment, Contemporary Issues, Daily Life, General News, Nature, People in the News, Portraits, Sports Action, Sports Feature, Spot News.

Some of the works in Paradise Now won the 2009 world press photo competition in the Nature Stories category. In the work that won this prestigious race, there were a total of 9 series. But in this study, 6 series of photos that took in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The resulting picture is in accordance with the basic idea of Peter Bialobrzeski in making Paradise Now a transformation of an area on the outskirts of urban areas that have experienced a "setback" in the midst of progress made by humans. In the series of photos taken by this researcher, the whole is a photo of greenness in the middle of the city. The following are the photos in question, published in Paradise Now and also won the 2009 World Press Photo competition in the Nature Stories category.



Figure 1

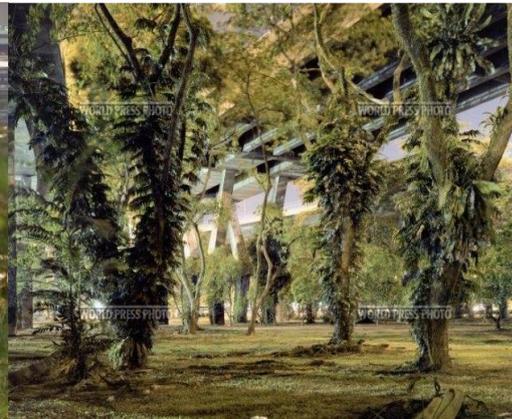


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Figure 6

This study uses a semiotic method to see how meaning is formed through photographs. Everything related to the public space of these six photo frames is understood together as a reality that is represented. Therefore, the concentration of analysis in this study is to determine how the event or reality is represented and in what ways and how that representation is formed. Semiotic analysis with two Roland Barthes's order of signification: First, denotation, as the first signaling order, describes the relationship between markers and markers in the sign, and between the sign and the referent in external reality (Fiske, 2011: 118). Another definition is the explicit relationship between the sign and the reference or reality in the sign (Fiske, 2011: 279). In a picture or photo, a denotation message is a message conveyed by the image as a whole and the connotation message is a message produced by the elements of the image in the photo insofar as we can distinguish these elements. (Sunardi, 2004: 142). Second, the connotation, the human part of this process; includes a selection of what enters the frame, focus, shutter, point of view, film quality, and so on. Barthes states that connotation is how to photograph it. (Fiske, 2011: 119). Fiske defines this as an aspect of meaning related to feelings and emotions and cultural and ideological values. (Fiske, 2011: 280).

Signs in semiotics are inseparable studies. The absence of signs causes semiotics not to move in the meaning of something. Ferdinand de Saussure is a founder of the European semiotic tradition. Saussure's Semiotics, which is a linguist, is interested in language. His attention in the way of signs (or in this case, words) is related to other signs. Complex ways of forming sentences and how sentence forms determine to mean. For Saussure, the sign is a physical object with meaning; or, to use the term a sign consists of markers and markers. (Fiske, 2011: 65). When Saussure did not take into account meaning as a negotiation process between the reader/writer and the text, Roland Barthes, one of the followers of Saussure, developed a systematic model for analyzing the negotiations and ideas of interactive meaning. The core of Barthes's theory is the idea of two order of signification. (Fiske, 2011: 118). In the first order, there is a denotation that "reads" the photo by looking at what is in the photo. Fiske explained that in the same two photos, the same denotation would be obtained, but the connotation would have a difference. In the second signaling order, there is a connotation which is the meaning of the marker, and the myth which is the meaning of the second order of the signifier.

Turning photos into writing requires proper reading in seeing the reality captured in the photo. Barthes proposes three stages in reading photos: perceptive, cognitive, ethical-ideological. Perceptive occurs when someone transforms an image into a verbal category or verbalizes an image. Cognitive is done by collecting and connecting "historical" elements of denotation (perceptive). Ethical ideology is the collection of various markers that are ready to be "quoted". Barthes mentions markers at the connotative level as myths and markers as ideological. (Sunardi, 2004: 165).

The process of reading this turned out to be very in accordance with the premise of semiotics. In the end, the process of reading photos that pass through change into this text requires another thought which is referred to as intertextuality. Easily intertextuality is the relationship between two texts or more, where the relationship affects the ways to enjoy certain texts. The text here is not limited to works in the form of writing, but also extends to plays, dances, paintings, photographs, reliefs on a temple wall, even events in life. (Djoharnurani, 1999: 8).

It was Julia Kristeva who pioneered this thought. Intertextuality is a term in which texts and expressions are formed by the text that came before, responding to one another and one part of the text anticipates the other. While Michael Bakhtin argues that all expressions both written and oral, of all types of texts such as scientific reports, novels, and news are distinguished by changes from the speaker or author and indicated by the previous speaker or author. (Eriyanto, 2008: 305-306).

Kristeva stated that in the principle of intertextuality is the concept of dialogism so that works of art in this case literary works are nothing but a mosaic of quotations from previous literature. Kristeva also argues that the text is actually a text which is a collection of various elements arranged into a unified whole. In each text, there are elements from the outside or other texts that are interwoven, even very likely not realized by the creator of the text. (Djohamurani, 1999: 9).

Result and Discussion

There are two stages of analysis: first, data analysis by translating photos into narrative forms to get the denotation message. Second, analysis by reading the elements in photography to get the connotation meaning of each photo. Furthermore, by obtaining the connotation meaning of each photo, we can conclude the myth and the form of representation of the public space from the photographs.

In the first figure, you can clearly see the thick trees in the city that adorn Jakarta. The background in the form of skyscrapers and light made by man-made lights that shine brightly. The night sky is the background of a photo that signifies the time of night so that the use of lights can be a natural thing when the sunlight does not shine. Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia is a symbol of development and metropolitan for Indonesia. Photos are taken using a narrow-angle lens (zoom lens).

In the second figure, you can see a place that is used as a green open space in the city. As in a metropolitan city like Jakarta, the green open space is not separated from the public transportation lane such as a highway (in the photo one fly over is captured). Tree shadows are towards photographers and photo readers, this means that city lights are behind the trees or are in front of the photographer's position, but not caught on camera. One of the colored flyovers is brighter than the other support poles, this is a reflection of the city lights that lead to the road support poles. The photo is taken using a wide angle.

In the third figure, there are trees in the city in front of a whitewashed skyscraper due to the light. Other lights that are closer to the photographer also appear with stronger light that looks more like the sun during the day. The color of tree branches looks distorted due to the presence of strong light and the appearance of shadows. In this photo, even the effect of an optical phenomenon is called Halo, which resembles a circle of light. This photo was taken using a narrow-angle (zoom lens).

In this fourth figure, photographers display a slightly different side of Jakarta's metropolitan city. This difference is displayed through the water environment and city trees. At night plus the calm water ripple that does not flow makes this photo like losing the value of Jakarta as a metropolitan city. Has the same background, namely skyscrapers, night sky, along with the lights. The photo is taken using a wide angle.

The fifth figure almost resembles the fourth photo in terms of the environment, which is the appearance of an impressive water environment far from the metropolitan city of Jakarta. But photographers like to have an "obligation" to bring up the night sky and, especially, skyscrapers that are caught in the background. As a form of urban development, photographers also include a tower crane, which is commonly used as a means of transport in the construction of skyscrapers. The river water flow in this photo is clearly visible because it has a river flow and moving ripples. This photo was taken using a wide angle.

The last sixth figure shows the construction of a skyscraper behind the trees in the city. Unlike the previous fifth photo, this photo does not show the existence of a tower crane which is usually used in the construction of multi-story buildings. Instead, the photographer narrows the point of view so clearly, there is a development process running. The night sky is still the background even though in this case very little is seen compared to other photos. The lights that are currently burning allow, especially today, for workers to continue their work even though it is night. This photo was taken using a narrow-angle (zoom lens).

After analyzing the photos through two order designations, namely the first order through denotation and the second order through connotations (forms). Then the next discussion is to continue the other second order in Barthes's semiotics, namely myth (content). Myth is the meaning of the second order of the signified. Myth is Barthes's way of thinking from a culture, how to conceptualize and understand something. Myth applies as a link to related concepts. (Fiske, 2011: 121). Myth is defined as an ideology that appears today. Expressing myths and functions to regulate the conceptualization of something in culture in general. This means that in a text there is a myth that connects related concepts in the text. As a link in relating related concepts in the text, intertextuality is also expressed in the concept of text dialogism where a text is allegedly not independent but arises from pre-existing texts or concepts so that a new text emerges. This is what makes a text never avoid the influence of other texts that make it.

In the discussion where the photos analyzed in the form of a second tagging order or connotation are collected in a large table below as follows:

Table 1. Table of Analysis

Aspect of Photography	Information					
	Figure 1	Figure 2	Figure 3	Figure 4	Figure 5	Figure 6
<i>Angle</i>	Eye level	Eye level	Low level	Eye level	Eye level	Low level
<i>Background</i>	The night sky, skyscrapers, lights	The night sky, Flyover	The night sky, skyscrapers, lights	The night sky, skyscrapers, lights	The night sky, skyscrapers, lights, tower crane	The night sky, skyscrapers construction, lights
<i>Balance</i>	not symmetrical	not symmetrical	not symmetrical	not symmetrical	symmetrical	not symmetrical
<i>Central Focus</i>	City Trees	City Trees	City Trees	City Trees	City Trees	City Trees
<i>Composition</i>	¾ fields	¾ fields	¾ fields	¾ fields	½ fields	¾ fields
<i>Contour</i>	Flat	Flat	Flat	Flat	Wavy	Flat
<i>Contrast</i>	Hard Contrast	Hard Contrast	Hard Contrast	Hard Contrast	Hard Contrast	Hard Contrast
<i>Framing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Setting</i>	City Corner	City Corner	City Corner	City Corner, Water Environment	City Corner, Water Environment	City Corner
<i>Vantage Point</i>	Parallel to the object, Higher place	Parallel to the object	Lower than object	Parallel to the object	Parallel to the object	Lower than object

The first and second figures are in the form of a general view that provides an introduction to the information in the form of green leaf color on trees due to man-made light in the form of very strong lights. Lamps mainly emerge from motorized vehicles and from the surrounding skyscrapers.

Information continues in the same context but different locations for shooting. This means that the photographer intends to show how the other side of Jakarta is in the form of the results of the subsequent photographs. Not far from the concept of the photo story, the third and fourth figures still tell about how the artificial lights look so bright and give sharper colors than when natural light shines. The night sky, which should be dark blue, is bright like the afternoon due to the pollution of the light which results in the atmosphere.

In the fourth and fifth parts of the figures, the photographer tells about the inner city of Jakarta which is not inhabited by humans. In that side, the photographer takes pictures in the water environment. The fourth photo is a non-flowing (inundated) water environment while the fifth figure is a flowing water environment. The photographer here through his photograph also told me that due to the use of man-made light, it was able to illuminate to areas far from human habitation. This is not perceived as a technological advancement but rather pollution that also affects the nature and future of human life.

The last fifth and sixth figures are how the photos tell about human development in areas that have not become habitable areas and will become the area in the future. The fifth figure even though there is no visible frame of the building to be built but it is clear that the tower crane is used in the construction of multi-story buildings. While the sixth figure is clearly visible in the middle of the process of building a multi-story building. The similarity in these 6 figures is how artificial lights illuminate the surrounding environment and make their natural colors sharper than when the sun shines.

- **The Myth: Harmonizing Humans with the Environment in the Middle of Technology**

Today, humans always improve the knowledge and technology needed in life. With the improvement of science and technology, humans will know the purpose, purpose, and essence of their lives. With science and technology, humans are able to process this world from underdeveloped conditions to an increasingly advanced and full of creative thinking that is better for life, happiness, and human well-being to have high and modern knowledge.

Lack of harmonious relations between production systems, economic systems, and ecological systems, so that in producing something only guided by the production system and economic system. As a result, there is excessive use and waste of natural resources and causes pollution from the results of the waste of these resources. The absence of harmony in the three systems results in the various life forms of living things being disrupted to the point of reducing the number to extinction. For humans, the environmental damage that occurs also results in unhealthy life around their environment.

The appreciation, understanding, and judgment of man about time, is clearly a direct result or at least part of the side effects caused by modern technological civilization and the rhythm of its acceleration. In fact, the result is actually able to shift the patterns, procedures, models, and rhythms of human life. Nowadays, living is only an opportunity to be passed in a fast moving towards the future (modernization).

In principle, "technology modernization" and the acceleration of its progress are the topics of the race, even every individual and country (developing and advancing) collides quickly in bringing technology modernization into a global culture. This idealism is indeed representative and healthy because technological advances must be able to help humanity not to complicate its interests in the form of means of communication, work tools, even almost all aspects of human life can be handled by technology.

The above problems stem from population dynamics, development of natural resources, economic growth, and technological development, all of which are based on a major problem, namely the development of the world that does not take into account the capacity of the planet earth. Population problems are a fundamental problem in relation to human sustainability, because if the population is getting bigger and bigger, while agricultural land is increasingly limited, then at one time, the tolerance limits of natural resources that support the preservation of life will be exceeded so that the existence of humans and other living things threatened.

Based on the explanation in myth analysis, the discourse that arises will be explained using the concept of binary opposition introduced by Levi-Strauss. (Fiske, 2011: 161). The use of binary opposition models in inferring myths to find out how the representation of public space in a photo by Peter Bialobrzeski.

The relation of binary opposition in the photo of Peter Bialobrzeski

Dark : Light

Natural : Artificial

Sunlight : Light

Trees : Skyscrapers

Land, Grass, Water : Asphalt Road

Nonmotorized Vehicle : Motorized Vehicle

Object : Subject

Levi-Strauss believes that one of the most important limits that all people want to understand is the boundary between nature and culture. Culture is a process of understanding not only to understand nature or external reality but also a social system that is part of social identity as well as its own social identity and the daily activities of the people in the system. (Fiske, 2011: 167).

Nature as the "original" factor of world life experiences degradation of its quality as a place of life for all living things because of their less friendly humanity to their own environment. Humans are described as subjects who are able to develop both in descent and science resulting in environmental damage due to pollution resulting from their daily lives. This is due to human life that is selfish and considers nature as part of the source of their profit.

Nature as an object, as a recipient of negative results from everyday human life, results in the accumulation of environmental damage that harms the life cycle of other living things including humans themselves. In the viewpoint of environmental ethics, there is a form of thinking in which human life is selfish and ignores the natural environment around them. As a further discussion of the myths discussed, it will further discuss some of the sections that support the existence of this myth.

• Living Environment

As a science, ecology or environmental science has a scientific ethic that serves as a critical reflection on the norms and principles of moral values that have been known in the biotic community or ecological community, also understood as a critical reflection on what humans must do in facing moral choices related to environmental issues. Environmental ethics does not only talk about the relationship between all the life of the

universe, namely between humans and humans which has an impact on nature and between humans and other living things or with nature as a whole. (Keraf, 2006: 27).

The most crucial example for this is the loss of urban forests, city parks, vegetation (vegetation) that must be cut down, lost, and replaced with buildings that are now worthy of being called "concrete forests". Whereas urban forests are vegetation communities in the form of trees and their associations that grow in the urban or surrounding land, are in the form of paths, spreads, or clustered, their structure mimics natural forests, forming habitats that allow life for wildlife and create healthy environments. comfortable, cool and aesthetic atmosphere. (Irwan, 2003: 57).

One of the functions of urban forests is that the landscape functions are divided into two, namely: physical function and social function. Physical functions include vegetation as a structural element that serves to protect against the surrounding natural physical conditions such as wind, sunlight, poor sights and odors. Social functions are intended as structuring vegetation in a good urban forest that will provide a very productive place of social interaction. In urban forests, people like poets or artists who can contemplate and fantasize and become a source of inspiration and inspiration. The function of other urban forests, namely the function of environmental preservation (ecology) is divided into eight other functions, namely: refreshing the air or "city lungs", lowering the temperature of the city and increasing humidity, as a living space for animals, supporting and protecting the soil from erosion, control and reduce air and waste pollution, noise suppression, germplasm and bioindicator preservation sites, and fertilize the soil. (Irwan, 2003: 67-68).

The last function of the urban forest is the aesthetic function. A structuring of vegetation can function properly for example as forming space, controlling air temperature, improving soil conditions. The successful arrangement of plants is when the vegetation is functioning and attractive. vegetation can provide the beauty of the lines, shapes, colors, and textures that exist from the canopy, leaves, stems, branches, bark, roots, flowers, fruit and aroma. Trees and bushes as a landscape frame. Aesthetics can be seen from the appearance of vegetation in urban forests individually or in an association. Vegetation with its movements can give a sound that presents a natural atmosphere. Elements of reforestation that are well planned and comprehensive will add to the beauty of the city.

Environmental values in reforestation in cities also have their own advantages in terms of biodiversity. Biodiversity or also called biodiversity is "millions of plants, animals, and microorganisms, including the genes they have, and the complex ecosystems that they help to become the environment." (Indrawan, Primack, Supriatna, 2007: 15).

Biodiversity collected in various ecosystems influences both directly and indirectly in life. In all types of ecosystems, from the simplest to the most complete, there will be two important aspects, namely the existence of the energy cycle and the mineral cycle. With a variety of ecosystems, there is also a diversity of flora and fauna. This also guarantees the increasing genetic integration that will enrich biodiversity, which will also enhance the resilience of the ecosystem to external influences. (Irwan, 2003:187).

The meaning of this biodiversity arises depending on how the surrounding environment supports the life of the creature in it. Especially for urban environments, this biodiversity will develop a variety of living things in urban areas in the form of flora and fauna. This biodiversity in urban areas adds value to the quality of the environment and the quality of life of people who want to escape from a variety of urban pollution. That the existence of various living beings residing in a park / urban forest adds to the natural wealth that can be maintained for various purposes such as recreation, education, entertainment, and so on.

- **Public Space as the form of Green Open Space**

Green open space is one of the focuses of environmental development. In brief, green open space can be explained as an area that contains natural elements and structures that can carry out ecological processes to balance the system. The existence of green open spaces is considered very important for improving the quality of life of citizens, where residents can use the area with various activities, relaxation to interact with others. In addition to functioning as the lungs of the city, green open space can also be a habitat for wildlife and another biodiversity, to water catchment areas that can prevent inundation or flooding in the rainy season.

City open space is determined by the pattern of development of buildings and network systems above the ground. This development is an urban economic outcome and various building regulations are arranged to carry out the policies of the city government. Open spaces are not just parks, playgrounds, and other recreational areas; but includes the distance between the edge of the public road and the building, front page, back, side; open space above canals controlling floods, railway lines, airstrips, and so on. In general, the more toward the edge of the city, the more open space percentage increase. (Hadi, 2001: 127).

The loss of these public spaces in addition to the inability of the government to accommodate these spaces is also due to the real difficulties of land used as public spaces due to a large amount of land used as residential areas that are very crowded and crowded.

Human research on density and distress creates behavioral sinks. In the study several symptoms were divided into three, namely: first, the impact on Disease and Social Pathology such as increased blood pressure, psychosomatic (indigestion, hives, etc. that are not caused by physical abnormalities) and increased mortality, increased crime, suicide, mental illness, and juvenile delinquency. Second, the impact on social behavior such as aggression, withdrawal from the social environment, reduced helping behavior, the tendency to see more of the ugly side of others if staying too long with others is in a crowded or crowded place. Third, the impact on business and mood, for example, the results of business or work performance decreases, the atmosphere of the day tends to be moody. (Sarwono, 1995: 81)

Urban density depends on three conditions, namely: the percentage of land area covered by buildings without open space, the height of buildings, and the amount of permanent open space in the entire city. Because the density and rent value of land is increasingly decreasing for locations that are increasing towards the edge of the city except for local improvements found in the pattern of decentralization which has several sub-centers, the opportunity to get open space as part of his residence will be greater in suburban. (Hadi, 2001: 127).

For humans themselves, public space is seen as a suitable place to release the stresses of life and stress that are always present in everyday life. Indonesian people, basically, are communal people who are accustomed to gathering and socializing. This habit can be done in an easy and inexpensive public space. Shopping centers are indeed becoming new public spaces but with more limited access. Psychologically, the burden of people's lives can actually be channeled so as not to explode into violence and destruction. The problem is that in the midst of the pace of the city that does not accommodate soul development, the life pressure distribution media does not provide many choices. Especially if everything must be measured by money. In the midst of such conditions, the lower class of people try to break away from all the crush of life by finding spaces of creativity. Unfortunately, they were constrained by the lack of facilities provided by the state. As a result, uncharted creativity leads to aggression, even violence. (Budianta, 2012).

The decreasing quantity and quality of public space in urban areas, both in the form of green open spaces and non-green open spaces, has resulted in a decline in the quality of urban environments such as frequent urban flooding, high air pollution, and increased social vulnerability (crime and social crisis), the decline in people's productivity due to stress due to the limited public space available for social interaction.

Urban spatial planning should begin by identifying areas that must naturally be saved (protected areas) to ensure the sustainability of the environment and areas that are naturally vulnerable to disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, and other natural disasters. These areas must be developed as open spaces, both green and non-green.

Green open space is indeed needed not only for human interaction in it but also leads to improving the quality of human life, improving the quality of pollution-polluted environments every day. The importance of the existence of green open space is not only owned by the regional government but also the joint responsibility of the wider community in the procurement, maintenance, and preservation.

• **Environmental Journalism**

Environmental journalism is born from a form of human concern for the environment in which they live and concern for the earth in which we live. The issues of environmental problems that are present in the midst of human life are raised so that other people will take care of their own environment and prevent further damage to the environment.

The facts compiled as the basis of environmental journalism are environmental realities, such as air and sound pollution, deforestation, pollution of waste, damage caused by pesticides, excessive damage from fertilizers, industrial pollution, and so on. (Abrar, 1993: 7). In the end, environmental journalism moves on the basis of environmental sustainability that can be interpreted as an orientation to the preservation of the environment now so that it can be inherited by the next generation in the same condition, even it can be better. (Abrar, 1993: 9).

Through environmental journalism, humans are expected to obtain the information and knowledge they need with mass media coverage. Therefore, the understanding of the environment is very important for the media to present. An understanding of the environment can occur when humans do not just know what happens in the physical and cultural environment. But also can find the solution to environmental issues. (Puspita, 2012)

Environmental news is a reconstruction of environmental reality. Whether or not environmental reporters can capture this reality is determined by general knowledge. The broader the general knowledge of the journalist, the greater the chance to recognize the reality of the environment. (Abrar, 1993: 97).

Environmental journalism is not about scientific reports that can only be understood by a handful of people involved in the world, but instead becomes a way to get closer to the public at large to understand and want to be invited to preserve, protect and maintain this environmental sustainability. Today it is not difficult to find environmental reports originating from the environment in which we live. Ease of accessing environmental

information such as floods, droughts, water and air pollution, deforestation, and so on. Moreover, information media that have content segmentation in the form of the environment are also emerging.

Various kinds of pollution such as air, water, sound, and light are caused by human activities and lack of vegetation or trees to overcome them all. The concept of development with little concern for the environment creates a waste of energy in its use. At this point where many facts emerge is a particular challenge for environmental journalism to bring this reality to the surface and be known to the general public, create a common solution and maintain the continuity of life so that it is an attitude to upholding the principles of environmental journalism.

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are divided into three main parts, first, these photos show the deterioration of human life seen from wasteful use of resources causing pollution of light - from skyscrapers and motorized vehicles, due to excessive use of artificial light nature changes more sharply than the original. Based on further discussion, it turns out that human life is now also filled with other pollution such as air, originating from the use of motorized vehicles that cause pollution, the construction of multi-story buildings that are not environmentally friendly and use energy excessively.

The small amount of vegetation in urban areas also exacerbates the already severe environmental conditions. Vegetation is believed to be a part of nature that is able to clean up the types of pollution produced - light, air, sound -. But this very small amount of vegetation is caused by the absence of public space in the form of green open space as the land for the vegetation. The functions of vegetation that are so important are actually enjoyed also by humans who live in these cities. The absence of public space as a vegetation land and the place where humans are active causes various physical and mental illnesses that can be suffered by humans themselves.

Today, the interests of human information can be presented in the form of reporting, including interests in the provision of public space as a place for human and land interaction for vegetation to clean the city from existing pollution. However, weaknesses in environmental information are still not supported by the community itself, due to the mindset that leaves the government in terms of procuring public spaces, green open spaces. Another weakness is that environmental information that means making people more caring and responsible for the environment is still lacking.

The limitation of this study lies in the limitations of the "region" studied, the researcher only examines based on what is shown by the photo and then reads it with semiotics. Better results can be obtained when research is also carried out directly in the area shown by the photos to obtain information about the area and make it a more in-depth discussion in this study. The next limitation is that at least a discussion of environmental journalism is the basis of this photo.

Suggestions from this study are divided into three main points, namely, first, the existence of learning that is a more noble value for the government and society. The noble value of the government departs from the demands of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning to be able to provide green open space - as a public space - amounting to 30% of the total city area, while the noble value for the community is to make a self-care and moral responsibility. fellow humans and the surrounding environment. Second, as a developing country, including in the real development of houses, buildings, fields, stadiums and so on, it is expected to have good development planning so as not to damage the environment and the environment exceeds the limit, and begin to have green open space as a "cure" from the problem urban environment. Third, this research is a reference for further research in terms of photo semiotics and environmental science, especially in public space in the form of green open spaces in urban areas.

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