Representation of Library Spaceas Pragmatic Space and Ideological Contestations

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Abstract

This article discusses the representation of library spaceas a space for pragmatic and ideological contestations. The methodology used here was qualitative by observation, interview and documentation. The study found that pragmatically, space in library can be defined by aspects of function of space, requirement for information, availability of WiFi facility, and physical material. Meanwhile, in ideological contestation, library space can be defined by aspects of historical space and paradoxical space.

Keywords: library space, ideology, pragmatics, contestation, representation

Introduction

Background

The background of this research was the current information access when the origin can be found online but UGM Library is always full because it's visited by digital natives users. In the context of this study, library space is not just a physical place, but also less concrete aspects of UGM Library that I will discuss. Discussing library space by cultural study perspective is interesting.When observing a library space, I realized that it's interesting to study further. To understand this, I determined why a library space is made.

The library becomes an entity that continues to change dynamically from time to time. One of five principle of Ranganathan in

Gorman (1995), librarianship law is "a library is a growing organism" to be interesting to study. Library space in UGM Library is interesting to make into research objects because there are thirteen study rooms for academicians. The rooms will mean nothing if no one uses it, especially since the behaviors of today's digital natives user are very different from the previous generation of users. They want instant library services, preferring library space where various gadgets can be used using WiFifacility, there isn't many rules or bureaucracy, so they can multitask.

Libraries continue to transform according to technological developments and always accommodate the needs of the librarian. Library changes which are oriented to collection and then to services and so on are always related to the problem of space. This is the reason to explore library spacefurther.

Research Purpose

The purpose of this study is to describe the representation of library space as pragmatic space and ideological contestation.

Methodology

This study used qualitative method with 6 informants who were digital native users (Dw, Vr, Rn, Mu, Vn, Ra). The object was UGM Library and the study was performed from June 2016 to December 2016. Data was collected by observation, interview, and documentation.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework uses Soja's theory[1]of the third space and Lefebvre's theory[2] of space production.Soja (1996: 61) suggests that important to the concept of the third space is that, despite its acceptance of new ideas and directions, there is a certain practical continuity of knowledge production that is an antidote to the hyperrelativism and 'anything goes' philosophy often associated with such radical epistemological openness. Lefebvre (1991: 33) explained the three dimensions are: spatial practice, representations of space, and spaces of representations. Thus Soja interprets this triad as part of a general strategy in Lefebvre of 'thirding-as- Othering'.

Third space is a space formed from the reproduction space

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1 SeeSoja, Edward. *Thirdspace: Journeys to Los Angeles and other real-and-imagined places* (1996).

2 See Lefebvre, Henri. *The Production of Space* (1991).

(lived space), which occurs because the process of integration between perceived and conceived space (meaning space into place). Meanwhile, space in the Lefebvre terminology is always social (social space). Space is the arena for social activities.Triadic by Lefebvre (1991: 33), described as follows:

Spatial practice is a spatial dimension which refers to simultaneous activities or concrete space which may be characterized by social interaction. Lefebvre (1991: 33) mentions that:

> "Spatial practice ensures continuity and some degree of cohesion. In terms of social space, and of each member of a given society's relationship to that space, this cohesion implies a guaranteed level of competence and a specific level of performance".

Representations of spacerefers to representation in various mages and conceptualizations so something is called space. Lefebvre (1991: 33) mentions that:

> "Representations of space, which are tied to the relations of production and to the 'order' which those relations impose, and hence to knowledge, to signs, to codes, and to 'frontal' relations".

Representational spacesshows life experience in space.In Lefebvre (1991: 33) it is mentioned that:

> "Representational spaces, embodying complex symbolisms, some-times coded, sometimes not, linked to the clandestine or under-ground side of social life, as also to art (which may come eventually to be defined less as a code of space than as a code of representational spaces)".

Soja's third space theory(1996) and Lefebvre's space production theory(1991) were selected based on an assumption that they are relevant for spatial study, including library space.

Result and Discussion

Pragmatic Space

Pragmatic means practical and beneficial analysis for the public and prioritizing practicality and usefulness related to practical values. Representations of space is discussed to determine how UGM Library space was designed ad prepared by UGM. Representations of space is library user's interpretation of UGM Library space symbolically in discourse and conception which are then practiced concretely in sign

and language systems. The rules in UGM Central Library space are forms of sign or language systems produced by library to regulate user's activities in library space.

Interview result showed that library space in UGM Library can be called the third space. It was based on their experience in using library space. It was in line with Soja (1996: 61) that:

> "it does not derive simply from an additive combination of its binary antecedents, but rather from a disordering, deconstruction, and tentative reconstitution of their presumed totalization producing an open alternative that is both similar and strikingly different".

In the third space, digital native users begin to share their experiences, find commonalities among their responses, learn from each other, and reconsider and improve their pedagogy and practice. What about representation of space as pragmatic space? This can be described from the aspects of: function of space, needs for information, availability of WiFi facility, and physical material in library.

Aspect of Function of Space

In representation of space, the function of UGM Library is to support of the three principles of higher education which are: teaching, research, and community service. Academicians can access online information sources and download them. Libraries are very importat in universities to support of the three principles of higher education. Today, libraries have less printed collection and expand the space.

Freeman (2005: 1) said the academic library has always held a central position as the heart of an institution both symbolically and in terms of its physical placement. It's consistent with Schmidt and Bostick's opinion (2016: 25) that:

> "The library of today would have a minimal physical collection, involve considerable collaborative activity, be user-driven, provide for self-service and point-of-service help, use open communication, provide just in time access to physical collections rather than just in case, and library collection storage space converted to new uses".

However, in spatial practice, library space can be used for hanging out or only spending spare time between courses. Digital native library users use library space to look for information, meet friends, and refreshing.Library space also provides free training for the users.

Figure1.Example of Brochure of Free Training

Free trainings provided by the library also drew informants to UGM Library, as stated byRa. As representation of space, digital native library users consider UGM Library space the third place. It's in line with Soja's concept (1996) of the third space. Furthermore, withWiFiit's comfortable to browse and run online business in library space.

Aspect of Needs for Information

In Levebfre's (1991) view, representation of space is inherently a conceived space. This level is a production which emerges from the conception of the person who initial designed UGM Library space.It depends on the relation between production and order which aims to force a relation of digital native users onthe 'usage'of a library space.

The aspect of needs of information showed illustration of representation of space in which library space is provided as a space for academicians to study (learning space). The efforts of UGM Library to provide learning facilities influenced the architectural design and furniture of the library. To accommodate shift of learning by printed material to digital material, UGM Library provided learning commons facilities.

The understanding of digital native users on UGM Library space showed that a space was experienced due to conception of space. Concept provides general view of space, meaningunderstanding on space indicated that the library space was a continuously growing living organism. It's consistent with one of Ranganathan's Law that "a library is a growing organism".

In spatial practice, digital native users used library space as learning space to collaborate (learning community hub) with various academicians, then as a space to read for fun (reading for pleasure). According to Rn and Ra, whom I observed and interviewed, male users

liked watching football, female users liked to open tutorial Youtube videos, e.g. on wearing hijab and cooking.

Meanwhile, in representation of space, digital native users always carried gadgets and other digital devices, so there was a construction of identity of digital native users with modern lifestyle. In terms of male users, they liked reading heroic and adventure fictions, while according to Rn, female users liked AinunHabibi's novel.

Aspect of Availability ofWiFi Facility

In terms of representation of space, UGM Library space provided WiFi facility and other physical materials. In spatial practice, the informants weren't always online. They were offlineif the network was disturbed or because they wanted to be offline, although when printed information sources seemed lacking, according to Dw, Rn, dan Mu, they immediately looked for online sources.

Digital native usersalways carried gadgets (smartphone) and other digital devices(earphone,headset, charger, powerbank) when visiting library space.Meanwhile, in terms of representation of space, digital native usersused them to download e-journals, open social networks, surf internet, watchingyoutube, run online business, and watch film. WiFi facility enabled digital native users to always be online (although each ID is limited to 5 GB every day). Some users were online to run online business, such as Mu and Vr.
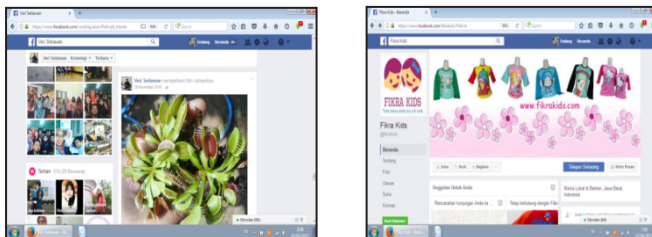

Figure2. Posts by Mu and Vr on FB Wall

Mu liked posting in their FB wall on the latest products of their t-shirt business called *"Fikra Kids: TokoKaosAnakLucudanUnik"*. In UGM Central Library, they always chose reference room and ran t-shirt business and information business on blog writing. Their income from advertisements on their blog and t-shirt business was satisfactory.Usually Mu was in the library space in the afternoon after Ashar prayer and after 5 p.m.

Meanwhile, Vr occupied the library space by running an online business on carnivorous plant trade. To market it online, Vr joined various groups on varnivorous plants, e.g.*KomunitasTanamanKarnivora Indonesia, Forum Jual Beli Tumbuhan Karnivora, Pasar Tanaman Karnivora Indonesia, PaguyupanTanamanKarnivora Yogyakarta,* and *Forum Tumbuhan Karnivor*a. To Vr, library is a research base.

To Vr, library space can be used support their online business. Library space is very conducive for surfing the internet andchecking and accessing various things. For example, when Vr read information on carnivorous plant X, they continued their research in the library, then looked for journal literatures and other information sources before looking for information on its maintenance (temperature, humidity, etc.) and experiment (e.g if it's cold in Europe, how will it be in Indonesia, and so on). The final step is analysis. So, in library space, Vr could optimize and utilize existing literatures by looking for information they lacked, in the library, especially if they were still curious and didn't know about new carnivorous plant.

Aspect of Physical Material

In terms of representation of space, the space had aspect of physical material, i.e. network, mushola, drinking water, electrical socket, table, chair, computer, television. In terms of spatial practice, there was transformation of spatial use by digital native users, e.g. Sampoerna Corner room was used to watch television, sit on the carpet or lay down of the sofa.
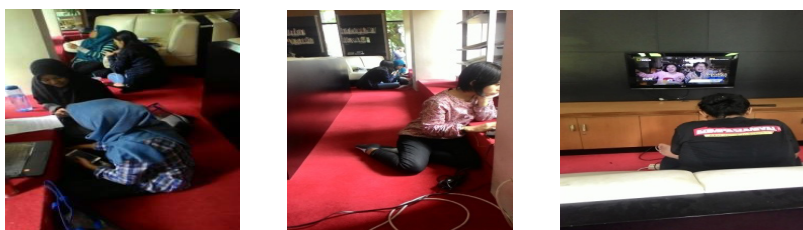

Figure 3.Activities of Library Users When Hanging Out and Watching TV

In terms of representation space, library space was used for other activities, e.g. rented for seminar. However, if library space has become a part of social practice, then library space can be said to be to a cultural product. This was consistent with the statement of Du Gay, *et. al* (1997: 2).As a cultural product, spatial practice discussion described how library space was interpreted digital native users through daily social practice.

Figure 4.Rented Library Space

Meaning gives guidance to understand and perform social practices, so all social practices will be meaningful. The meanings of object, person, event aren't attached to them but formed by common practices of community members. Similarly, in library space interpretation of library space is made by library users through various social practices in daily life. According to Du Gay (1997: 2),through meaning produced social, the culture of usage of library space by digital native users can be formed.

So through the meaning that is produced socially that culture the use of library space by digital nativesuser can be formed.Spatial practice consisted on production of space and reproduction of space, meaning digital native users do anything in library space. Social cohesion of a space is determined by level of competence and level of performance on physical and material usage of library space. Social practice is inherently perceived. Perception is direct response (acceptance) of something or process digital native userin knowing some things by their senses. The perceptions of digital native users on UGM Library space showed that the library space was concrete in its presence.Lefebvre (1991) explains that perceived space as "to people's perceptions of the world, particularly its everyday ordinariness".[3]

Spatial practice means a practice or activity performed by digital native users on the physical location (library space) where their activities will affect space interpretation process more specifically. Visiting library space was a need of digital native users. It was revealed by the six informants.

According to the informants, they visited and stayed in UGM Library space because they wanted to. They liked it and more importantly

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[3] In Production of Space, Lefebvre (1991) said"to conduct what is perceived, i.e. its object, from the shadows into the light; it is supposed to effect this displacement of the object either by piercing it with a ray or by converting it, after certain precautions have been taken, from a murky to a haminous state."

it was demanded by their needs for information.Lefebvre (1991) says that "This is the realm of the perceived (the practical basis of the perception of the outside world, to put it in psychology's terms)".

UGM Central Library space was considered by digital native users to be a fun place to look for information. The WiFi facility provided byUGM Central Library showed that digital native users considered internet to be the most effective media to access information. Therefore, through library space, digital native users could easily obtain the information without spatial and time limits.

Carrying gadget to library space showed that they were digital native users with modern lifestyle, as revealed by Dw, Vr, and Rn.The informants carried gadgets for various reasons, but mostly because they couldn't leave their gadgets, especially when there was WiFi. Through objects, each individual and each group searches out his-her place in an order.Fiske's opinion in Schor and Holt (2000: 319) that "the function of commodities, the, is not just to meet individual needs, but also to relate the individual to social order".

It also meant that digital native users used gadgets in library space to be accepted by other users. On this level, gadgets were brought only due to their usefulness, but because they were symbols of digital native users with modern lifestyle.Space is produced socially and formed by human and activities in it. UGM Library space could be called a social space which was the outcome of collective production or creation process of digital native users. Therefore, UGM Library space grew and transformed consistent with changing needs of digital native users.

Representation space as the opposite of representation of space is a cognitive concept which connects space with symbol and meaning. Since representation space contains symbolic dimension of space, in the context of library, experience emerges from digital native users, who dominated library space in today's digital era. How digital native users occupy library space faced some resistance. They were only able to use space in any way they wanted so that they enjoyed it (e.g.: moving chair, bringing food and drink, booking seat, taking photo on*pdf*screen).

Experience (live-experience) of space showed that space has varied interpretation (*diversity*).In reality, Dw and Fr said that digital native users occupied library space in various ways. The informants said: "Considering the informants' reasons, it seemed that they used gadgets partially to be accepted among their friends". In this context, Fiske (2000: 319) mentions "Through objects, each individual and each group searches out his-her place in an order. The function of commodities,

then, is not just to meet individual needs, but also to relate the individual to social order". It meant that one of the reasons for digital native users to consume was to be accepted by their environment.

Ideological Contestation

UGM Library has thirteen rooms spread across three areas of the library building. The rooms have distinct names and functions based on their types. Based on representation of space, UGM Library provides varying rooms to accommodate the needs of the users. There are thematic rooms, e.g. WoW room, NBC room, and Sampoerna corner room. The researcher called them thematic because in this spatial context, there is spatial thematization with varying designs and layouts unlike conventional library.

In the three rooms, the interior element has special articulations. There are collections of books, articles, audio, and visual which corresponded with the thematic framework of each room. Therefore,single object phenomenon and collection of a few single objects in the rooms are the spatial setting which produces different conception of library space.

Figure 5. UGM Library

Rooms which provide collections were: circulation room, reference room,Hatta Corner room, regular publication room, and scientific work room. Rooms which have no collection were: room on the 5th floor, independent study room on the 4th floor, group discussion room on the 3rd floor, seminar room, and rooms in the hallways of each floor. Each room has its own function. For example, circulation room in L1 of the 1st floor is a place to borrow book, return book, and extend borrowed book. However, the library also provided tables and chairs for users's activities in the circulation room.
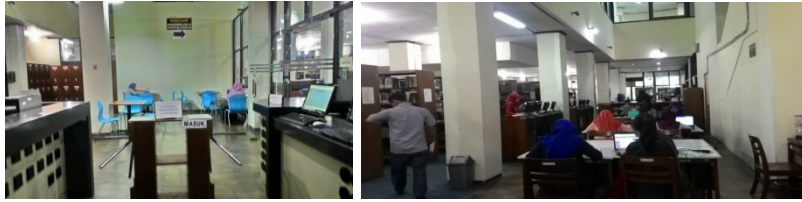
Figure 6. Circulation Room

There is also reference room which provides various reference collections which may not be borrowed, but can be read there and copied. Similarly, in other rooms (except circulation room), the collections may not be borrowed. In spatial practice, according to Ra, Vr, Mu, Dw, digital natives users have favorite rooms.

In terms of representation space, the rooms in UGM Library can be produced consistent withdigital native users' learning style.Digital nativeusers learned comfortably with technology. Since the lives of digital native users were inseparable from digital technology, the learning style of this generation wasattached to technology. Innovation in learning was shown by increasingly sophisticated technology, so library users in different places could collaborate online.In ideological contestation analysis, it's called paradoxical space and historical space.

Paradoxical Space

Library space was paradoxical because due to contradiction of opposing situations. There was spatial bureaucracy since each room has regulations related to room usage. In terms of representation space, digital native users were free to choose their favorite library space.

However, there was resistance from digital native users. It was because digital native users didn't always obey existing rules. They used the space in any way they wanted as long they had fun. Activities which showed resistance were: moving chairs, bringing food and drink, booking space by placing jacket, book, laptop, bag, etc. on table and chair. Some took pictures on pdf screen in Electronic Thesis Dissertation (ETD) room although it's not allowed.
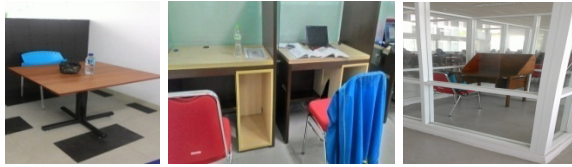
Figure7. Informant Booking Space

Some rules in ETD room are: no picture allowed, no eating and drinking on computer tables. However, based on interview with the informants (Dw, Rn, Mu), they often violated the rules and resisted the rules. The informants showed that they tended to resist the rule, meaning there was incompatibility between representation of space in terms of existing rules and its spatial practice. Staff also couldn't forbid digital native users, who ate and drank inETD room and took pictures of*pdf*text (content) on computer screens.

Figure 8. Examples of Rules in ETD Room

In Figure8,the sign "thank you for not eating and drinking on computer tables" means library users are allowed to eat in other rooms which have no computer. "Don't make loud noises and please keep your voice down to respect other visitors who want silence" and "don't take picture of thesis, dissertation, undergraduate thesis, and final assignment texts by any device" are representation of space of UGM Library.

It's because the rules and signs are results of conceptualization of library space which have gone through continuous abstraction and discussed repeatedly by the library managers.This is similar to what Lefebvre (1991: 39) says that "... the dominant space in any society (or mode of production)... towards a system of verbal (and therefore intellectually worked out) signs".It means that spatial discourse conception may only be practiced verbally and through language representation and sign system.

Although digital native users tended to select their favorite room, on Friday at 11to 13 a.m. most library space is closed. Therefore library users in this space must leave. Interestingly, Dw didn't leave the library by using hallways and stairs. They did this when rooms in the 4th and 5th floors were closed.

According to Dw, in terms of representation of space, hallways and stairs should allow traffic, but in terms of representation space, they were used to hang out and access things online. Rooms in UGM Library have differing rules, e.g. not carrying bag to scientific work room on the 3rd floor, independent study room on the 4th floor, and group discussion room on the 3rd floor. Beside those, bags must be kept in lockers on the 1st floor in regular publication, reference, and circulation rooms.

Moreover, some rooms are designed to be quiet area. Every room of UGM Library is conditioned with the demand of the library, meaning rules are made so that digital native users should adjust their usage. Lefebvre (1991: 35) explains that inside space, everyone is "situated" as they must acknowledge themselves or remove themselves. It's shown in the quiet areasas shown in Figure 9below:

Figure9.Rule of Quiet Area

As stated by Lefebvre (1991), space is created from human activities inside it, then human create sign and language systems used to produce the space. In this case, space production emerges in sign system placed in library space.

In terms of space as a social product, it's closely related with power. UGM Library continues to grow. It's affected by the managing library head. Schmid in Goonewardena (2008: 28) states that space can't exist within itself, but is always produced and can only be understood in the context of specific community. Mansvelt (2005: 56) also states that space isn't an empty area and neutral box. Space is socially produced, making space something not simple, but complex and always closely related with power issue.

Historical Space

In representation of space in Lefebvre's perspective, library space is related with historical issue of space. It means library always grows along with change of library leadership and information technology development. Therefore, there are Western hegemonic ideological interests. Some interests outside of UGM also participate in managing UGM Library, adding printed collections and e-resources, providing supporting facilities, improving service quality, providing infrastructures, and other library components.

Library managerand librarian must fill portfolios for accreditation, then support institutional ranking, accreditation agency, and other external parties. So, library isn't created only due to UGM Library's demand but also shaped by other interests. The aspects of time and behavior of digital native users will influence the function of a library space.

In terms of space and its close relation with human, Lefebvre views space as something produced by every community which produces their own space. By directly observing space usage by digital native users in UGM Library in day to day life, it was determined that each space was formed and produced by the users occupying it. So, living library space emerged when existing space fulfilled the needs for information of the digital native userswho created it.According Elmborg (2011: 340), place studies can be understood as an effort to bring multiple critical perspectives to bear on the problem of how we use and define the spaces we share and manage.

The historicity of space is a practice of producing reality, whose form and representation can't be automatically considered a causality which implies time which is realized in an event or sequence. Lefebvre emphasizes efforts to view and understand space by offering new perspective in viewing space which involves historicity. In the context of space, historicity is defined as something which should be considered more. Overall, the proposed historicity helps to see and understand how a space is formed by construction of knowledge, current production relation, and series of events characterizing past and current processes.

The historicity of idea and concept of presence of UGM Library plays a role in maintaining the consistency of the dynamics of development despite different interpretations and implications of the regimes. As a result, space in UGM Library is separated into 13 room types. In the context of this research, the series of production relation in

a space is construction of knowledge which enabled space production process to happen. Therefore, overall relation series will be realized through social relations as a social practice.Lefebvre argues that collective space is the actual space produced socially and throughvarious modes of production. Space production activity makes a productive process embedded in the space, so that library is inseparable from the aspect of historicity.

Conclusion

The difference between conceived space and third space is the difference between a monologic and imposed space, an indeterminate and flexible space that invites appropriation. Space isn't only place for social life. Library space is a social product. The library spacecan'tbe understood without major theoretical endeavor. The result of representation of UGM Library space as pragmatic space and ideological contestationshowed that pragmatically library space is viewed by space function, needs for information, availability of WiFi facility, and physical materials, while ideological contestation is defined as historical space and paradoxical space.

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