



Social Network Analysis in #PialaKemenpora: A Dynamics of Social System

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Abstract

The suspension of sports competitions due to the Covid-19 pandemic has elicited mixed reactions from the public. On one hand, some individuals have expressed their support for the decision, while others have expressed their opposition. This study aimed to examine the impact of the suspension on social networks, specifically the changes that occurred within them. The suspension of sports competitions due to Covid-19 has elicited mixed reactions from the public. This study aimed to examine the impact of the suspension on social networks, focusing on the changes that occurred within them. Specifically, the research analyzed the adjustments within the social network system that arose from the Piala Kemenpora (Menpora Cup) hashtag on Twitter (X). Academic research must explore changes in the social system, particularly the standing of key players and the nature of conversations in constantly evolving social networks. Using a qualitative research method and network analysis approach, data were collected during the Piala Kemenpora football competitions. The findings revealed a shift in the dominant actor throughout the competition, emphasizing the dynamic nature of competition and the importance of adapting to changing circumstances. Various actors, including mass media, competition organizers, football players, and politicians, took turns as the dominant actors, conveying distinct messages based on their respective interests, both supporting and criticizing the first football competition held in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic. The diverse range of dominant actors in the first football competition held in Indonesia during the pandemic underscores the importance of adaptability and resilience in responding to changing circumstances in any competitive environment. The dominant actors' messages and the prevalent content of the social networks demonstrated the dynamics of the social systems based on the communication process of the connected actors.

Keywords: twitter (X); pandemic; football.

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Introduction

In the midst of demands to implement strict health protocols during a pandemic, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora),

even held a national-scale football competition. Even though several months before the implementation of the competition, the government banned football competitions at the local and national levels. The football competition, titled the Menpora Cup, involved 17 football teams competing in four separate regions, i.e., Sleman, Malang, Solo, and Bandung. Prizes up for grabs in the pre-season labeled competition amounted to IDR 4.5 billion, with details of IDR 2 billion for the winner; IDR 1 billion for runners-up; IDR 750 million for 3rd place; and IDR 500 million for 4th place (Robbani, 2021). The Minister of Youth and Sports (Menpora) stated that the competition was a pre-season tournament, preparation for Leagues 1 and 2. This competition became a test because it was the first activity during a pandemic, Zainudin said it in East Java on Friday, March 26, 2021 (Antara, 2021). This statement shows that football competition occupies a significant position in Indonesian society. Football was considered one of the most popular sports with a high mass base and fanaticism of supporters in Indonesia. The Menpora received pressure from the club and supporters to provide certainty for the League competition. Even the club's supporters have insisted that League matches should be allowed to be attended by supporters. The Minister of Youth and Sports, Zainudin Amali, stated that he did not want to rush deciding the presence of spectators at the stadium in the 2021 Leagues 1 and 2 competitions (CNN Indonesia, 2021). In this case, a pre-season tournament titled the 2021 Menpora Cup was held as a solution to test the preparations for the League 1 tournament in Indonesia.

Research on football competitions during the Covid-19 pandemic has been carried out by academics in various parts of the world. Research with this theme can generally be categorized into four general groups. The first group is research that examines in detail aspects of the health of athletes during a pandemic (Hagen et al., 2020; Latella & Haff, 2020; Moreno-pérez et al., 2021). Moreno-Pérez's research, for instance, examines the muscle strength of athletes and football players in Spain, which has decreased during quarantine at home. The second group is research that studies sports competition policies during a pandemic (Hamilton et al., 2021; Herrero-Gonzalez et al., 2020; Westmattelmann et al., 2021). Westmattelmann's research, as an example, reveals changes in sports competitions during the pandemic, which have turned into competitions that perform virtually. The third research group focuses on the involvement of spectators in sports competitions during a pandemic (Gantz & Wenner, 2022; Mayer & Cocco, 2020; Radmann & Karlén, 2022). Radmann and Karlén's research, as an illustration, shows that something essential (fellowship, solidarity, pulse, and excitement) is lost when sporting events are held without an audience. The four research groups have all explored the topic of sports competition during the pandemic. However, their studies have not addressed the need for a more comprehensive analysis of the conversations surrounding this topic.

This research attempts to contribute to fulfill the knowledge gap by developing knowledge about sports competitions during a pandemic by providing an overview of the social networks built from football competitions. This paper was based on the argument that the Menpora Cup football competition has generated polemics on social media. This polemic evoked social network groups that attempted to gain influence through the ideas they shared on social media. An understanding of social network groups is useful for providing an overview of the social relations that occur in the social life on dynamic social media. It is assumed that social networks are not only formed from the similarity of values and norms that apply in society but are also formed from competition that occurs in society.

Research Method

This research applied a qualitative research method with a social network analysis approach. The social network analysis approach has the strength to identify and map relationship patterns, explore the consequences of interactions, and define social networks (Madya et al., 2021). This method, which employs graph theory to investigate human relationships, is a useful tool in the field of research (Harjo, 2023, p. 121). The strength of this approach was utilized in this research to map and explore the consequences and meanings contained in tweets on Twitter in the context of the national football competition event called the 2021 Menpora Cup.

Researchers used document-study data collection techniques to obtain information to answer research questions. The main documents collected in this research were tweets related to the Menpora Cup, especially those based on the Menpora Cup hashtag. In addition, additional documents collected during the research also came from laws, government regulations, journal articles, and books that were relevant to the research topic. Data from these sources were collected to obtain detailed information about the 2021 Menpora Cup football competition.

Data collection from Twitter employed research software tools. Data collection utilized ExcelNode software to obtain tweets related to the Menpora Cup hashtag. The data that had been

collected through ExcelNode was then processed using Gephi software. In this research, Gephi was useful for providing a visualization of tweet data collected during research. The data collection and visualization were carried out before, during, and after the Menpora Cup. Data collection was conducted from March 21 to April 24, 2021; in detail, the data collected from the three phases can be observed in Table 1.

Table 1
Data Collection Phases

Data Collection Phase	Number of Tweets
Before Competition	45.430
During Competition	3.650
After Competition	5.268
Total	54.348

The data analysis technique applied in this research was a social matrix. The social matrix in the data analysis consisted of components, density, and centrality measurements. Component measurement was related to the study of associations, groups, or clusters formed from social networks based on the data that has been obtained. Furthermore, density was a social matrix that showed the level of connection of actors in the social network being observed. Then, centrality was a matrix in social network analysis that gave meaning to actors, including rank (degree), intermediary (betweenness), and connection (closeness).

The stages of data analysis include crawling, filtering, analyzing, and visualizing. Crawling data in this research includes activities to collect data with the Menpora Cup hashtag from Twitter. Filtering is a stage when researchers select data to be analyzed. Data analysis is a process of analysis using social matrix measurements. After that, the data is visualized to obtain an overview that is relevant to the research focus. The stages in the data analysis techniques are useful for concluding research.

Results & Discussion

Football Competition During a Pandemic

The 2021 Menpora Cup is a pre-season competition that is being held to test readiness before holding the Leagues 1 and 2 competitions amid the Covid-19 pandemic. This event is also an oasis amid the arid national football competition, which has been halted for a year due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Menpora, All Indonesian Football Association (PSSI), were jointly, as well as PT. Liga Indonesia Baru (LIB) is the organizer of the 2021 Menpora Cup. The 2021 Menpora Cup ever experienced conflicts from various parties; one of which was the Indonesia Police Watch (IPW). At that time, the Chairman of the IPW Presidium, Neta S Pane, asked the National Police Chief not to issue a permit for the 2021 Menpora Cup, because the government had not revoked the status of Covid-19 as a national disaster. The organizers of the 2021 Menpora Cup are still adamant to run the competition. Even the Acting Secretary-General of PSSI, Yunus Nusi, considered this criticism as motivation to organize the Menpora Cup properly and optimally (Dennis, 2021). The proper and optimum intention is to follow strict health protocols during a pandemic according to government directives.

Some regulations strictly regulate health protocols during a pandemic in the 2021 Menpora Cup. All reserve players and officials on the bench must wear masks at all times, except when warming up. Body temperature checks and Covid-19 tests are carried out regularly because all parties involved in the match must be free from exposure to Covid-19. The Organizing Committee (OC) will conduct a Swab Test, Rapid Antigen, or GeNose on all parties involved in the morning before official training at the stadium. If the body temperature of the players or coaching staff is measured above 37.50 Celsius, then they are not allowed to enter the stadium. The maximum limit for participants in the stadium is 299 people including players, officials, media, and other parties involved. Each person is given and each room is provided with hand sanitizer. Then, periodic spraying of disinfectants is carried out on the ball, on the sidelines, and on the players' bench before and after the match (Pasi, 2021).

The Menpora Cup will be held from March 21 to April 25, 2021, from the group stage to the final round. All 2021 Menpora Cup matches were held without spectators at the stadium. A total of 17 clubs were involved in the Menpora Cup, then divided into four groups in the group stages. The two clubs with the highest points are entitled to advance to the quarter-finals until the grand finals

via the knockout phase. Clubs involved in the Menpora Cup competition and match locations can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Participants and Match Locations of Menpora Cup

Match Location	Participants Club
Solo	Arema FC
	Barito Putera
	PSIS Semarang
	Persikabo 1973
Malang	Persija Jakarta
	Bhayangkara FC
	Borneo FC
	PSM Makassar
Bandung	Persebaya Surabaya
	Persik Kediri
	Persela Lamongan
	PSS Sleman
	Madura United
Sleman	Persib Bandung
	Persiraja Banda Aceh
	Persita Tangerang
	Bali United

Changes in Dominant Actors of Menpora Cup Social Network

The Menpora Cup football competition is a topic of conversation on Twitter. As shown in Figure 1.1, several social networks appear to have been formed during the competition. The social network showed significant differences in opinion leaders occasionally. This difference is especially evident from the influential actors in the social networks that are formed. The influential actors of the networks are measured based on the eigenvector centrality value of the connected nodes in the network. Eigenvector centrality takes into consideration not only the amounts of connections a vertex has, but also the centrality of the vertices that it is connected to (Eriyanto, 2014, p. 182; Hansen et al., 2019, p. 84). With such a position, the account with a high eigenvector centrality value becomes the dominant actor based on the number of connected accounts and their influence.

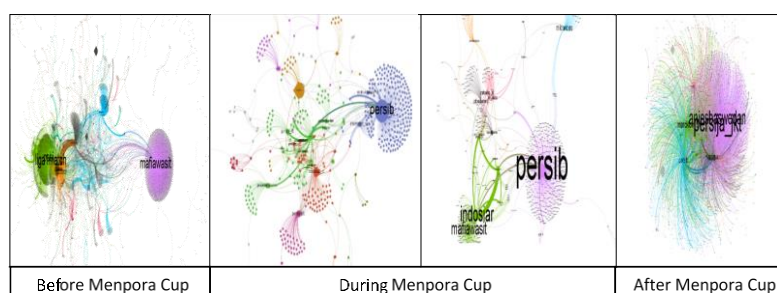


Figure 1. Social Network Visualization of the Menpora Cup Tag

In the phase before the Menpora Cup competition started, several actors appeared to occupy dominant positions in the network. Based on Figure 1.1, it can be seen that the positions of the three main influential actors are 'mafiasat', 'liga1match', and 'PSSI'. These three actors became the dominant actors in the social network that was formed on social media Twitter before the first football competition in Indonesia during the pandemic.

The three dominant actors had high rankings in the social network that was created before the competition. The account 'liga1match' occupies the position as the most influential actor in this network with an eigenvector centrality value of 1.0. The second place is occupied by the account 'Mafia Wasit', which has a value of 0.996, followed by the account 'PSSI' with a value of 0.860. These three accounts have a strong effect on networks, which were obtained from the Menpora Cup (Piala Kemenpora) hashtag before the football championship.

The dominant actor in the network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag changed when the competition started. Actors who previously occupied a dominant position began to be replaced by other actors. Significant changes can be seen in the emergence of accounts managed by football clubs competing in the competition. Persib Bandung's account emerged on a social network that was formed with an eigenvector centrality number of 1.0. The Persija account has also started to become an actor with an eigenvector centrality value of 0.360, strictly sticking to the 'intersport_scr' account, which has a value of 0.366.

During the implementation phase of this competition, the mass media accounts that officially broadcast Menpora Cup began to occupy quite an influential position. The 'Indosiar' account as the official TV partner for the Menpora Cup occupies the position of second opinion leader in the network with an eigenvector centrality value of 0.479. This account massively disseminates information about the competition to other accounts in its network.

The social networks that were built during the current competition also evoked social media accounts that reviewed football as one of the opinion leaders. Accounts such as 'mafiawasit', 'stoskop', and 'infosuporterid' are some of the actors who are also influential in the network formed from the Menpora Cup hashtags in 2021.

The configuration of the social network formed from the Menpora Cup hashtags underwent another change after the competition ended. The actors, Opinion leaders, changed significantly and showed different phenomena from the previous pattern. In this phase, actors began to appear who were not previously involved in the world of football.

In this phase, the actors begin to experience a decrease in their eigenvector values. The most influential actor in the network that was formed after the competition ended led to anesbaswedan's account as the second rank in the network with a value of 0.015. This position is slightly below the Persija-JKT account which emerged as the winner of the football competition. Then, it is followed by the third place (Indosiar account) with a score of 0.005 as the official media partner for the Menpora Cup football competition.

Actors who have essential roles in the network, built from the Menpora Cup hashtag, conveyed unique messages. The actors provided information as shown in Table 2. The messages conveyed by these actors varied depending on the momentum and interests, respectively.

Dominant Actor and Substance #PialaKemenpora

The research findings showed that several actors occupied a dominant position in discussing the Menpora Cup. The dominant actors were the organizers, participants, and the media who reported on the Menpora Cup competition. These dominant actors convey and receive important messages in the network formed through the Menpora Cup (Piala Kemenpora) hashtag. These two findings are important aspects for explaining and understanding social networks built from sports competitions.

Social networks can be built from activities related to sports. The social network was built by organizers, participants, and the media that reviewed the Menpora Cup football competition, i.e., a finding that had been predicted previously. These actors had great potential in influencing football fans; thus, it can be assumed that their position significantly occupied the formation of social networks. The actors (organizers, participants, and observers) became essential in the social networks that were formed from football competitions.

The social network of the Piala Kemenpora hashtag raises predictable actors as influential parties. These actors were predictable, but findings on the existence of state officials as one of the influential parties were unexpected findings. Anis Baswedan's position as Governor of DKI Jakarta at that time affected his position in the social network that was formed towards the end of the Menpora Cup competition. Anies' tweets to support the Persija Jakarta team received a massive response from the actors who were members of the network. Tweets of support directly to the team from the administrative area he leads have become one of the most influential tweets in the #PialaKemenpora network.

The research findings showed general trends that occurred in a social network. Social networks obtained from hashtags in sports competitions tend to establish sports institutions and star players as actors who have significant positions. PSSI has a significant position in the network built from the

Piala Kemenpora hashtag. Furthermore, the star player who occupied an important position in the network was Mark Klok, the playmaker for the Persija Jakarta team. This tendency reinforces established patterns in social networks that are formed in sports competitions.

The position of sports institutions and star players as the dominant party reinforces the position of both in the world of modern sports. Sports institutions in modern sports play a crucial role in organizing competitions that generate profits for stakeholders. Furthermore, the organizers and participants of the competition also positioned their football players as commodities to earn profits. Thus, the collaboration between the organizers, participants, and players involved in the competition aims to maintain their position as beneficiaries.

The essential role of organizers and star players in social networks formed from football competition hashtags is nothing new. Research by Yan et al. (2019) shows similar conditions in competitions organized by UEFA. In the network made up of #EUCL, the inter-continental football championship, the position of the UEFA football federation and star player 'Cristiano Ronaldo' is consistently dominant. These research findings strengthen the research results published by Yan et al.

Table 3. Tweets of Dominant Actors in Social Networks

	Account Name	Tweet
Before	Mafia Wasit	Where was the Menpora when our Badminton team was being treated unfairly by All England at the time? Have not you even managed to take care of football where the National Team won the Tiger Cup?
	PSSI	To welcome the Menpora Cup tournament, which will be held this week, Deputy Chairman of PSSI, Iwan Budianto, invites all of us to participate in the success of the event with #DukungDariRumah Let us support the progress of Indonesian football together! #KitaGaruda (https://t.co/jf91KmMU56)
	liga1match	Support from home, Menpora Cup 2021, starting on March 21 from four cities in Indonesia! (https://t.co/AhDp4RkdjM).
First Condition	Persib	📢 Pre-Match Press Conference 🎯 #PERSIB (vs Persija) 🏆 #PialaMenpora Keep following this thread for more info! (https://t.co/gf0dfsuM1d)
	intersport_scr	The big match @BaliUtd vs Persiraja Banda Aceh will be live today, want to get special merchandise from Intersport and join the No-Bar-Bar fun? Check it below, Bro. Come on! #DukungDariRumah and register yourself now! #PriaPunyaSelera #IntersportSoccer #PialaMenpora (https://t.co/AmxGn9f7Ng)
	Persela	Si Jalak Harupat Stadium 🗨️😄 #persela #lamongan #cojt #pialamenpora #dukungdarirumah (https://t.co/LJ9eRUfEi6)
Second Condition	Persib	The action of the three #PERSIB goalkeepers during the last #Menpora Cup elimination round 🙌 #MENANGBERSAMA (https://t.co/yiHH25tkgj)
	Indosiar	Surprise! Rizky Pora's cross-kick still misses Persija's goal! #PialaMenpora #PersijaDay #BaritoPuteraDay (https://t.co/fdOGsaPsvq)
	Mafia Wasit	In the #Menpora Cup Semi-Final later, which one is more pleasing to the ear as a commentator on @Indosiar, who will you choose? Or just keep #MassMuteMovement?
After	Mark Klok	My first El Classico ✔️ Victory ✔️ Focus, there is one more step! 🗨️🏆 #JaKlok #PialaMenpora (https://t.co/EtNGzXRMbp)
	Anies Baswedan	After from Ngawi, on the road trip back to the Capital City, stopped at the hotel where the @Persija_Jkt team was staying in Solo. Encouraging Persija friends who are preparing for the second Leg of the #Menpora Cup Final tonight. This city wants to win! #DukungDariRumah #PersijaDay (https://t.co/dCoioPDhNz)

These research findings were also similar to research that has been previously published by scientists. Research by Erick Méndez Guzmán, Ziqi Zhang, and Wasim Ahmed (2021) showed the same tendency regarding the emergence of dominant actors in the network. Their research also found the existence of dominant actors who were not directly related to football. The emergence of these

actors occurred due to opportunistic efforts in taking advantage of large networks and extraordinary attention to football matches for certain interests. It can be an explanation for the emergence of Anies Baswedan as one of the influential actors in the social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtags.

On the other side, the research findings also showed different symptoms from academic research in the past. Research by Roland Roller, Phillippe Thomas, and Swan Schmeier (2018) maps via Twitter concerning alcohol consumption that takes place before, during, and after football matches in the World Cup competition. They successfully revealed to the reader that alcohol consumption increased during the competition. The research also showed that alcohol consumption had decreased in countries where teams had lost and were no longer competing in the world's biggest football competition.

The research findings differ from those of Roller et al. Roller's research explains the relationship between the social networks formed on Twitter and the consumption of alcohol during the World Cup football competition. A similar trend was not seen in the network from the Menpora Cup hashtag. The social network that emerged from the first football competition in Indonesia during the pandemic did not show any connection with the consumption of certain products, especially liquor. The network built from the Menpora Cup hashtag does not show a connection between the activity of watching a football match and consuming certain food or beverage products.

The #PialaKemenpora Network as a Social System

The social network created by the Menpora Cup (Piala Kemenpora) hashtag is essentially a social system. In this paper, the social system refers to Niklas Luhmann's social system theory, which is understood as recursive networks of communication and observation (Fuchs, 1999, p. 117). The social network formed from the Menpora Cup hashtag is a reciprocal communication and observation network. Such mutual communication and observation occur in the form of tweets, retweets, and replies. Social system analysis is an important aspect in explaining social phenomena, which includes the process of formation, nature, its function and change in society (Kusmanto & Elizabeth, 2018, p. 49).

The network of the Menpora Cup hashtag can also be seen as a social system based on the character attached to it. The social system formed from hashtags on Twitter has the characteristics described by Luhmann. Luhmann describes the characteristics of a social system in his Theory of Social Systems, which can be used as a guide in explaining the social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag.

The social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag can be examined using Luhmann's point of view: the social system. Luhmann explains that social systems are defined as self-referential; self-organizational; autonomous; autopoietic-system based on meaningfully connected communications (Görke & Scholl, 2006, p. 646; Luhmann, 1982b, p. 131; Thiel & Tangen, 2015). Communication in Luhmann's view is a continuous process, not just conveying messages between one person and another. Communication is a stage of the selection process that includes information, message, and understanding. In this view, the network of the Menpora Cup hashtag is a set of meaningful communications through the three stages, which are ultimately connected.

The sender of the message (sender/alter) at the information stage sorts out what messages will be delivered. In the network built from the Menpora Cup, the actors sort out the messages they want to convey by including the Menpora Cup hashtag. Not all messages that can be conveyed by Twitter users are following the Piala Kemenpora hashtag. This phase continues with the message stage, which is related to the selection of behavioral selection process to convey the message to the receiver/Ego. Then, this phase continues to the understanding stage, i.e., when the Ego distinguishes information and messages. In this stage, the Ego seeks to understand the message conveyed. The process occurs in a social system created by the Menpora Cup hashtag.

The social network as a social system created by the Menpora Cup hashtag is different from the environment. The social system in this context is a process of forming meaning that occurs via communication on Twitter. The meaning built occurred via communication in the form of tweets, retweets, and replies to the Menpora Cup hashtag. It becomes the difference to the environment with its external complexity. In this case, the environment includes the complexity of the system that applies to Twitter, the internet network, and the gadgets used to access Twitter. All three are positioned as machine systems that are different from the social system created by the Menpora Cup hashtag.

Indeed, the social system formed from these hashtags is temporary. The social system that manifests in the form of a social network begins with the use of the Menpora Cup hashtag on Twitter.

The social system disappeared after no more tweeter users were using the hashtag in their tweets. It indicates that a network is a form of the social system that has the following characteristics:

In general, the system does not consist of fixed particles but of events, once they occur, they immediately vanish again. The system only exists by continuously generating the elements of which they are composed, the elements that constantly recreate themselves are acts of communication (Von Schlippe & Vienna, 2013, p. 389).

The social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag disappeared when no more tweeter users tweeted it on their tweets.

The social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag represents two forms of the social system that Luhmann argues. The form of social systems seen in the Menpora Cup network is in the form of 'society' and 'interaction system'. Both forms of the social system can be found in their characters in the social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag.

First, the communication process with the Menpora Cup hashtag on Twitter is a message delivery process that involves message senders and readers. They communicate in such a way as to form a social network. The social network built is in line with the similarity of the substance of the message, closeness to influential actors, and also the fame of the actor who conveys a particular message. In this context, according to Luhmann's thought, is manifestation circumstances that can be called a society.

Luhmann explains that society is composed of communications and a highly complex arrangement of individuals and all interdependencies among these systems on whatever levels (Luhmann, 1995, p. 182). The social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag is a complex communication process and shows dependence on one another. The complexity of communication can be seen in social networks that are built by the similarity of messages, relationships with influential actors, and the popularity of certain actors. Furthermore, these social networks also show dependence on one another. Such a relationship can be seen in the form of tweets and retweets containing the Menpora Cup hashtag. These characteristics indicate that a social network is a form of the social system in the form of a society.

Furthermore, the form of society in the Menpora Cup social network can be seen as a Functional model. The functional model society has a close character to modern society. In this case, communication is no longer dominated by face-to-face models. Individuals involved in the Menpora Cup social network employ tools in the process of communicating, which starts from sorting information, messages, and understanding. The characters become one of the important criteria in the process of communication in a functional society.

The form of functional society has a distinctive character that distinguishes it from segmented society. Segmented societies are made up of elements that comprise equal subsystems, such as tribes, clans, kinship groups, or families (Luhmann, 1982a, p. 233; Schwanitz, 1995, pp. 143–144). The differences in society only occur by accident and do not have a systematic function (Luhmann, 1982a, p. 233). Such equality is what distinguishes between segmented and functional societies.

The functionalist society also has a different character from the stratified society. A stratified society has a tiered character, such a stratified society exhibits asymmetrical conditions indicating that the levels of society are arranged hierarchically (Schwanitz, 1995, pp. 143–144). Stratified society occurs with the main distinction not on the ownership of power and wealth, but based on the unequal distribution of opportunities in communication (Luhmann, 1982a, p. 234). According to Luhmann, power and wealth are only 'pre-adaptive advances' which do not necessarily become a differentiator in the social structure of society.

Functional society can be created by the Binary Codes that built it. Binary codes indicate that relations in society are no longer in the form of social stratification, but in the form of functional differentiation, which contains inclusion and exclusion in it (Luhmann, 1997, p. 70). In this research, binary codes can be seen from tweets that use the Menpora Cup hashtag. Tweets tagged with the Piala Kemenpora are included in or included as part of the society being observed, while tweets that do not use the hashtag are not part of the society. The relationship occurring in society is marked by a process of inclusion and exclusion of tweets based on the hashtags attached to them.

Functional society was designed by the Menpora Cup hashtag after a difference in the function of the tweets formed in the network. There is a tweet with the Kemenpora trophy hashtag, which serves to provide and support football competitions during the pandemic. These tweets had a different function from others, which serves to prevent football competitions from being held during a pandemic. The group of tweets that support and prevent football competition possibly serves to build the formation of the society in social networks with the Menpora Cup hashtag.

Tweets served in supporting the implementation of the Menpora Cup contained in tweets and retweets, e.g., these tweets are from the official account of PSSI:

"To welcome the Menpora Cup tournament, which will be held this week, Deputy Chairman of PSSI, Iwan Budianto, invites all of us to participate in the success of the event with #DukungDariRumah.

"Let us support the progress of Indonesian football together!" (PSSI Tweet, March 15, 2021, at 13:54:51).

The official account of the PSSI also retweeted a statement of support from one of the participants in the competition. The following is a retweet of the PSSI account from Madura Unitedfc's tweet:

"Let us together succeed in the 2021 Menpora Cup by not coming to the stadium and watching from home 🏠"

"Also remember to always be disciplined in implementing the 5M health protocol! Washing hands, keeping distance, wearing masks, avoiding crowds, and limiting interactions". (<https://t.co/tWsiWi4FXW>). (PSSI Tweet, March 21, 2021, at 03:29:41).

There are also tweets in the network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag, which serves to prevent the implementation of football competitions during the pandemic. Tweets made by the account of 'Mafiawasit', for instance, contain slander against the implementation of football competitions during the pandemic. The tweet can be observed in the following excerpt:

"The players of Tira Kabo, Bully United, and all those involved in yesterday's Trial for the National Team must be investigated".

"The Menpora Cup must be postponed; if necessary, it should be canceled." (Mafiawasit Tweet, March 20, 2021, at 6:18:10).

"IPS urges the National Police to withdraw the permit for the 2021 Menpora Cup. It is because the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be underestimated". #pialamenpora2021 (<https://t.co/hs5k0AfEAd>) (Detiksport Tweet, March 16, 2021, at 8:57:41).

The two tweets above show the statements of the competition's critics. In society, this tweet serves to urge the implementation of the Menpora Cup to be reviewed.

The explanation above shows that the social network created by the Menpora Cup hashtag is a form of the social system, i.e., society. In addition to showing the existence of society, the social network also represents the form of a social system in the form of an interaction system. The social network is formed based on social interactions that contain connections between tweets, retweets, and replies, which contain the Menpora Cup hashtag. Interactions are based on copresence, they latch on to previous communication, and it is an empirical event that happens in the world (Fuchs, 1999, p. 117). Communication in social networks tagged Menpora Cup indicates an interaction system in the form of a social system.

The research findings were an indication of the possibility of similar conditions occurring in the future. The social networks built from sports competitions potentially emerge the dominant actors as representatives of organizers, star players, and the mass media in the competition. These actors potentially share information based on the results of the sorting they did, which can convey messages to support or blaspheme the ongoing competition. Such tendencies have the potential to occur in other sports competitions, both at national and international levels.

Dominant actors and the messages they convey indicated dynamics in the social system. The social system built into the communication processes can experience changes in forms periodically. The ongoing communication process in those social networks can change rapidly. It means that interactions in a short time can encourage changes in the social system.

Conclusions

This research reveals that there is a change in the dominant actor in social networks. Actors competing for influence in these social networks include players, managers, and the mass media who report football competitions. Each of these dominant actors brings different messages, according to their respective positions. Changes in the dominant actor and the message shown in the social network are a dynamic social system.

These research findings are different from previous studies. The research can show the occurrence of changes in the dominant actor of social networks. This finding differs from research that views the dominant position of actors in the Twitter network as consistent (Adam, 2022, p. 299; Ingenhoff et al., 2021, p. 9; Yan et al., 2019, p. 1). These results were different from other studies that had been previously conducted.

The research findings indicate the form of a social system that is built based on communication. The ongoing communication system on Twitter creates a social network that is linked through the Menpora Cup hashtag. The social network is an embodiment of a social system that has the character of being connected and contains meaningful communication.

Further research needed based on the findings mentioned above leads to aspects that have not yet been reviewed in this research. The momentum of changes in dominant actors, the economic and political context of the dominant tweet substance, and the emergence of social networks that become branches or the development of main networks are topics that need to be studied in social networks on social media. These topics are projected to become social problems that should be solved by academics in the future.

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