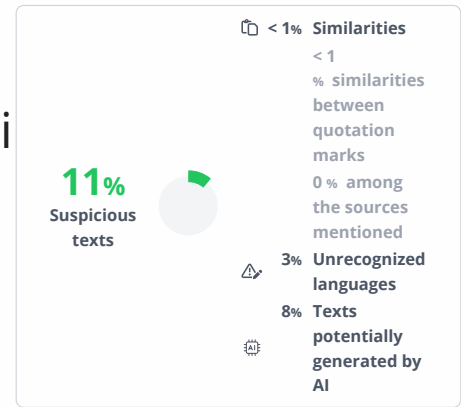




# rayhan Analysis of Informal Communication Networks in Hardcore Violence Youth Crew 253 Community revisi



<b>Document name:</b> rayhan Analysis of Informal Communication Networks in Hardcore Violence Youth Crew 253 Community revisi.docx <b>Document ID:</b> 3de13d249c169e66703c57c449911f289fe8d0c0 <b>Original document size:</b> 644.21 KB	<b>Submitter:</b> UMSIDA Perpustakaan <b>Submission date:</b> 1/7/2026 <b>Upload type:</b> interface <b>analysis end date:</b> 1/7/2026	<b>Number of words:</b> 5,823 <b>Number of characters:</b> 39,123
--	--	--

Location of similarities in the document:



## Sources of similarities

### Main source detected

No.	Description	Similarities	Locations	Additional information
1	<a href="https://journals.unisba.ac.id/index.php/JRPR/article/download/399/344">journals.unisba.ac.id   Analisis Jaringan Komunikasi dan Eksistensi dalam Komu...</a> <a href="https://journals.unisba.ac.id/index.php/JRPR/article/download/399/344">https://journals.unisba.ac.id/index.php/JRPR/article/download/399/344</a>	< 1%		Identical words: < 1% (31 words)

### Source with incidental similarities

No.	Description	Similarities	Locations	Additional information
1	<a href="https://doi.org/10.17969/agrisep.v25i2.43638">doi.org   Analysis of Business Partnership Network Mapping: A Case Study of The ...</a> <a href="https://doi.org/10.17969/agrisep.v25i2.43638">https://doi.org/10.17969/agrisep.v25i2.43638</a>	< 1%		Identical words: < 1% (13 words)

### Referenced sources (without similarities detected) These sources were cited in the paper without finding any similarities.

1	<a href="https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/77192/">https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/77192/</a>
2	<a href="https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/17792">https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/17792</a>
3	<a href="https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/25/article/download/16405/14903">https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/25/article/download/16405/14903</a>

# Points of interest

Analysis of Informal Communication Networks in Hardcore Violence Youth Crew 253 Community

First Rayhan Rizq Iskandar 1,



Second Ainur Rochmaniah 2

1 University of Muhammadiyah, Sidoarjo, Indonesia 2 Communication study program 3 email:

ainur@umsida.ac.id

□

□

□ Creative Commons License

TWO:

Section Info ABSTRACT

Riwayat article: Posted: November 23, 2022 Last Revised: January 11, 2023 Received: January 16, 2023 Published: January 31, 2023 This study aims to analyze informal communication networks in the hardcore violence 253 youth crew community in Sidoarjo. The relationships between individuals within the organization form a communication network that reflects the social structure and pattern of information dissemination. By understanding these various patterns, the communication process can be carried out more effectively and efficiently. The method used in this study uses a quantitative approach by involving 30 members of organizations or communities who are active in various activities, such as concerts and discussions in each forum. The data was then collected through questionnaires and in-depth interviews, the data was analyzed using the UCINET application which aims to measure communication network metrics which include, density, eigenvector centrality, degree centrality, and betweenness centrality. The results of the analysis showed that the communication network in this community had a fairly high level of solidarity with a cohesiveness value of 57%. The actor with the highest eigenvector centrality value is Falah, which acts as the main link in the dissemination of information. In addition, several actors were found who played an important role in accelerating the flow of communication. The communication pattern obtained in this network is the gossip sequence communication pattern, which reflects the informal and organic character of the mutual relationship in the community or organization.

Keywords: Informal communication networks Hardcore Community Youth Violence 253 communication network patterns.



## INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization accompanied by digitization, informal communication networks have become important in the dissemination of information in various regions. With the development of information technology, such as the internet and mobile networks, the process of delivering information can now take place in real time and without geographical limitations. This not only supports individual activities but also encourages effectiveness in the fields of economy, education, health, and government.

However, the existence of this informal communication network has posed new challenges. The dissemination of information is often accompanied by several risks of spreading invalid information, such as misinformation and disinformation, which can affect public opinion and the stability of the society. Therefore, research that discusses communication networks in information dissemination is important to understand how information can be managed, channeled, and verified in an increasingly complex ecosystem.

Communication network theory, according to Rogers and Kincaid (1981), says that communication network analysis is a research approach that aims to identify the communication structure in a system. In this method, data related to the flow of communication is analyzed by utilizing different types of relationships as units of analysis. [1].

Communication networks emerge as a result of various interactions carried out by members of the organization, both formally and informally. Formal relationship patterns focus on achieving goals, while informal relationship patterns focus on personal interests.

□

Figure 1. Informal Communication Network Patterns: [2]

In the image above, there are several patterns of informal communication networks, namely the long bean pattern (a communication model in which information flows vertically and in a structured manner), the gossip pattern (a network pattern that shows one person to be a reference for another respondent through casual conversation and social interaction), the probability pattern (a communication model that describes potential relationships and interactions between individuals in the network), Kluster pattern (a communication model in which individuals or groups are connected in small groups that interact with each other).



From the above theory, this study focuses on the examination of informal communication networks, which are an unorganized and usually unofficial form of communication within an organization. These networks have an important role in shaping social and cultural interactions within organizations. Through informal communication channels, members of an organization can freely exchange information, ideas, and experiences, or something that often doesn't happen in formal communication.

The importance of informal communication networks because they can appear in task force and work team networks, which are essentially formal communication networks. The type of informal communication network that emerges in formal communication networks is technically referred to as an evolving communication network. When network members share common personal and social interests, unexpected communication networks turn into "clicks". This is because unexpected communication networks are technically limited and exclusive, so network members essentially don't interact with anyone outside of "clicks".

In communication networks, members have their own positions and roles, and there are seven types of roles in communication networks. The first role is a member or member of a click, which means individuals who are connected to other members of the group, forming social clicks. They play an active role in interaction and collaboration within the network [3], and the second role is to isolate who is a member of the organization who has minimal contact with others in the organization. These people hide in organizations or are alienated by their peers. They make little or no contact with other members of the group [4],

Furthermore, there is also a third role, i.e. the bridge is the individual that connects two different groups, allowing the flow of information between them. This role is important for creating synergy and collaboration between groups [5], in addition, there is also a fourth role, which is a liaison that connects two or more groups without being a member of one of the groups. They serve as mediators and help with communication between groups [6], and the fifth role, namely gatekeeper or gatekeeper, which functions to control access to information.

Individuals in this role have the power to determine who can receive certain information, so they play a role in filtering information entering and exiting the network, In addition, the sixth role is the opinion leader who is an influential individual in the group. They are capable of influencing the views or decisions of other members, often being a source of information and reference that group members rely on, and the role of the latter is cosmopolitan who is an influential individual in the group. They are able to influence the views or decisions of other members, often being a source of information and reference that group members rely on [4], [7].

From this description, it can be concluded that the pattern referred to here is a description of communication dynamics. It is said to be dynamic, because there is a movement of information flow in a certain direction [8]. According to the communication partner that each individual desires, on the other hand, a communication network is a structure formed in response to the entry of innovation into the social system and consists of individual individuals who are interconnected through a specific stream of communication.

Informal communication networks have always existed in aspects of life, and they also exist in hardcore communities. Informal communication networks in hardcore communities are essential for the dissemination of information. In the hardcore community, known for its DIY (Do-It-Yourself) spirit and brotherhood, use communication networks to exchange information about music events, and promote album releases. Digital media such as social media, online forums, and instant messaging apps are essential in this context. For example, Castells' (2013) research shows that

International Conference on Social Sciences and the Humanities

Interest-based communities such as fanatical music fans create alternative public spaces in the age of networking by using digital technologies to build collective identities and spread their cultural impact.

The definition of collective identity according to Manuel Castells is the theory of identity put forward by Manuel Castells in a book entitled "The Power of Identity" which explains that identity is formed through knowledge and values. This process of identity formation is based on cultural attributes that prioritize certain sources of meaning. Identity serves as a source of values, knowledge, experiences, and cultural attributes that have meaning for an individual or group. However, it also opens up the possibility of a plurality of identities that arise due to the pressures and contradictions between social actions and the way individuals represent themselves [9].



In hardcore communities, informal communication networks are essential for the dissemination of information about various events and issues related to this culture. The hardcore community often utilizes various communication tools, both online and offline, aimed at maintaining group cohesion, spreading various ideologies, supporting events such as concerts and promoting album launches from various bands. Loyal fans also use social media, chat groups, and discussion forums as channels to build communication networks among other members.

In addition, meetings at music events are also an important tool to strengthen public relations.

In the context of hardcore communities, risks such as information are also an important concern in society. With the acceleration of dissemination through the network, inaccurate information about events or conflicts can negatively impact the solidarity that exists in society. According to Doyle Johnson (1994), Solidarity is a state of relationship between individuals and groups that is based on a shared moral state and beliefs strengthened by shared emotional experiences [10].

Therefore, it is important for us to understand how these communities organize information on their networks. This also includes the role of central figures in society who maintain the mechanism of information verification that is carried out jointly. A hardcore community is a culture or group that originates from the genre of hardcore music or hard music, which first emerged in the United States in the early 1970s to the early 1980s. This culture prioritizes several values such as the importance of solidarity, resistance to social norms, and freedom of expression. In addition to being music lovers, this community also reflects a lifestyle that is critical of social issues, such as injustice, exploitation, and discrimination.

Hardcore is a type of music that belongs to the "underground" community. This community includes various other genres of music such as punk, black metal, death metal, grindcore, and so on. Underground music offers its own color in the development of music in Indonesia. Although as the name implies, the genre more often circulates in a limited circle and moves "under the radar", its influence is now widespread, especially among young people and teenagers [11]. Hardcore music is also colored by distinctive characters such as fast tempos, heavy guitar tones, and sharp lyrics. This genre is also

divided into two eras, namely Oldschool Hardcore which is rooted in traditional punk music, and Newschool Hardcore which is influenced by metal elements.

In Indonesia, the hardcore community developed along with the entry of the influence of the punk music genre and the hardcore music genre from abroad. This community is not only a place for hard music fans, but also serves as a space to fight for principles such as anti-politics, equality of power, and solidarity within the hardcore community. Community members often participate in activities such as organizing concerts together, and conducting social actions. As a genre that has developed since the late 1980s in Indonesia, the Hardcore music genre is colored by distinctive tonal characters such as fast tempo, heavy guitar tones, and harsh lyrics. This genre is also divided into two eras, namely Oldschool Hardcore which is rooted in traditional punk music, and Newschool Hardcore which is influenced by metal elements. In Sidoarjo, the development of the Hardcore community is enriched by various local bands such as Gruff and Deffender, as well as the increasing prevalence of concert events that strengthen interaction between community members.

In addition to music, the Hardcore community also has other characteristics such as moshing, a typical dance that is a symbol of resistance to order and the expression of freedom of the younger generation. Moshing activities not only depict lifestyle, but can also strengthen a sense of solidarity and togetherness among fans as well as members. The rapid development of various hardcore communities in Sidoarjo shows how music can be a medium that unites individuals from various backgrounds, to create a network of communication and passionate interactions.

The hardcore community has become one of the interesting social phenomena in Sidoarjo, along with the increasing interest of gen z or the younger generation in this genre of hardcore music. Rooted in a spirit of freedom and self-expression, the Hardcore community in Sidoarjo reflects its members' shared interest in Hardcore music and a distinctive lifestyle. This music became not only entertainment, but also a medium for expressing identity through the attributes, attitudes, and patterns of interaction that developed between them.

The phenomenon of the development of the Hardcore community in the city of Sidoarjo, one of which is marked by the emergence of a new hardcore community in Sidoarjo, namely Violence Yout Crew 253.

□  
□

Figure 2. Photos of Vyolence youthcrew community members and logos: interview source

The Violence YouthCrew 253 community is one of the hardcore communities in Sidoarjo City, this community was started by a mas falah from one of the violent youth members on May 2, 2023, which has been running for 1 year for now. The name of the violent youth crew community itself also has a meaning and meaning, namely what it means (violence is violence, youth is young, crew is a group). So it can be said that as violent youth crew, in hardcore music itself the word violence has one meaning, namely violence dance, where this violence

dance can be said to be a euphoric activity in hardcore events that are often called moshing, so that's where the violence youthcrew 253 community takes from several divisions in the meaning of the word.

This community is a new community in Sidoarjo with a total of 30 members, which at first only had 10 members. This community usually gathers at the Lacisa and Warkop shops of Sidoarjo, which usually gathers every day and sometimes also once a week, namely on Saturdays. The activities carried out when gathering were chatting, sharing about music and Hardcore events in Sidoarjo [12]. Not only that, this community also supports one of the hardcore bands in Sidoarjo, namely the Hardcore Deffender Band and the Hardcore Endure Band. In this case, this is a way to

support by helping to promote the Deffender Band's latest songs and albums that shape the dissemination of information using communication network theory.

In hardcore communities, especially in hardcore communities like Violence Youthcrew 253, informal communication networks are essential for disseminating information about community activities, concert schedules, and interactions with personnel. With the advent of online discussion groups, as well as social media, fans are getting closer to each other and have become an important tool for building the collective identity of those communities. This phenomenon shows Rogers' (1995) theory of communication networks about popular culture, which is a pattern of interaction between members of society that results in an order that allows the rapid and effective dissemination of information.

From the discussion above, there are several previous studies that are reference material in this study, among others, the first research entitled, "Communication patterns in the hardcore punk community of Padang City in bringing hardcore band groups to United Force Fest" by [11]. This study examines the communication pattern of the Hardcore Punk community in Padang City in bringing bands to the United Force Fest event, using the Social Penetration theory of Irwin Altman and Dalmas Taylor using descriptive-qualitative through interviews and observations. The results of the study then showed that the community has an effective communication pattern, which is established through personal interaction and group communication in event management.

The similarities between this study and previous research were found in the same research object that examined hardcore bands. While the difference between this study and the previous research lies in the theory and method used, the previous study used communication pattern theory using a descriptive qualitative method while the current research uses informal communication network theory using quantitative methods.

In the second study titled "The Role of Communication Networks in Social Movements for Environmental Conservation" by [13].



The article aims to study the role of communication networks in supporting social movements for environmental conservation. By bringing together the concepts of networking, social capital, and ecology as part of environmental communication, this study uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the dynamics and effectiveness of communication. The results of the study show that environmental conservation requires a holistic approach with collaboration between groups, such as advocacy, public interest, and social organizations.

Communication networks play a role as social capital as well as the main strategy to achieve environmental balance in a sustainable manner.

The similarities in this study with previous research were also found in the theory used using communication network theory. Meanwhile, the difference between this study and the previous research is the focus of the research where the previous research focused on the role of communication networks while the current research focuses on informal communication networks.

The third research is entitled Communication Patterns of Jogja Jazz Community Groups in Forming Group Identity, "Qualitative Descriptive Study of Jogja Jazz Community in Yogyakarta City" by [14]. The results of this study show that the communication pattern in this community is dialogical small group communication, characterized by the interaction of questions and answers and feedback from each statement. In addition, the social identity that the Jogja Jazz community wants to build is as a friendly community, close to the community, and committed to preserving local culture.

The similarities between previous and current research lie in the same research subject discussing the community. Meanwhile, the difference between previous research and current research is in the theory and method where in the previous study used the theory of group communication patterns and also used qualitative methods, while in the current research only focuses on the use of informal communication network theory using quantitative methods.

Furthermore, the fourth research is about "Analysis of Communication Networks and Existence in Community X of Bandung City by [1]. Where the results of this study show



journals.unisba.ac.id | Analisis Jaringan Komunikasi dan Eksistensi dalam Komunitas X Kota Bandung  
<https://journals.unisba.ac.id/index.php/JRPR/article/download/399/344>

that there are 3 actors who play an important and potential role in improving the existence of society, while in the network formed in the women's flag football community in Bandung

there are 5 role actors, namely stars, opinion leaders, bridges, connectors, and isolation. The similarity of the current research lies in the theory used by highlighting communication networks and discussing society by collecting data using the ucinet application, then the difference lies in the pattern used in the current research, namely the pattern of gossip sequence communication networks while the previous research used the pattern of star communication networks.

In addition, a study was also conducted on "Analysis of Communication Network Structure and the Role of Actors in the Application of Potato Cultivation Technology (Potato Farmers in Ngantru Village,



Ngantang District, Malang Regency)

" by [15]. The results showed that the network structure has diffuse and concentrated characteristics with low linkages between actors. The key actors in the nursery and harvest aspects are actors 10, 12, 35, and 61, while in the fertilization and HPT aspects, important actors include actors 11, 76, 60, and 50. Individual characteristics and agricultural factors play a role in improving connectivity between actors and their role in communication networks. The similarities between past and current research lie in the same theories and methods using communication network theory and quantitative methods. While the differences between past and current research are the focus of the research to be discussed, previous research focused on formal communication networks whereas current research focuses only on informal communication networks.

From some of the studies above, it is shown that this study aims to analyze informal communication networks in the hardcore violence youth crew 253 community, this study also aims to understand how communication networks support collective identity, solidarity, and information dissemination in interest-based communities.

#### RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses quantitative research that focuses on depicting existing conditions or events, without trying to find or explain the relationships between variables. In addition, this type of research does not test hypotheses or make predictions about the phenomenon being studied [16]. The researcher chose descriptive-quantitative research because the main objective of this study was to disseminate information using informal communication networks in the hardcore community, specifically the hardcore violent youth crew community 253 [17].

This research was also conducted by involving several members of the Hardcore Violence Youthcrew253 community, especially those who are active in community-related activities with 30 members, the Hardcore Violence Youthcrew253 community involved in this study involved various community-related activities, such as concerts, discussions, and social media.

Choosing people who actively disseminate information about this community both directly and through social media platforms is to use the snowball technique method [18].

The type of data used in this article is primary data used to collect using two data collection methods, namely questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The questionnaire contains sociometric questions designed to identify communication relationships between members of the community [19]. The main question on the questionnaire was, "Who do you often discuss with about the latest information or events related to the Hardcore Violence Youthcrew253 community?" Each respondent was asked to designate a maximum of 3 people who are often communication partners in talking about information about this band.



The collected data was then analyzed using sociometric and sociogram methods assisted by the use of the ucinet application. Sociometry is used to measure the relationships between individuals in a communication network, which indicates the degree of proximity and frequency of interaction between community members. The sociogram, on the other hand, presents a visual picture of the pattern of those relationships, with individuals depicted as points and communication interactions represented by lines or arrows connecting those points [19].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researcher will discuss research on the analysis of informal communication networks in the hardcore violent youth crew community. With the data collection method, namely interviews and questionnaires. Once the data is collected, the researcher processes the data using the ucinet application and connects the research findings with relevant theories.

□


Figure 3. Sociogram Matrix Source : Ucinet Application

The image above is a communication network between members of the hardcore violence youth crew community, obtained through data analysis from questionnaires and interviews analyzed with sociometry. Once the data was collected, the researchers calculated by applying ucinet to several network metrics, such as Density (data to obtain information from all actors in the communication network), Aigenvector Centrality (data to find the network center with the highest weight in the eigenvector centrality calculation), Degree Centrality (data for the relationship within one actor to another actor or the relationship that moves from one actor to another) and Betweenness Centrality (determining the centrality of the network). actors who control information in society, or actors who usually play the role of facilitators in disseminating information in communication networks).

□

Figure 4. Centrality of data density Source : Ucinet Application

The results of the analysis show that the average relationship (density) or matrix average shows the number 0.5701 or 57% which states that the relationship that occurs in the network is quite strong while the standard deviation shows the number 0.4951, where the smaller the value is from 0, the data collected can be said to be invalid and vice versa. Therefore, it can be concluded that



**doi.org** | Analysis of Business Partnership Network Mapping: A Case Study of The Inovac Cooperative in Banda Aceh City  
<https://doi.org/10.17969/agrisep.v25i2.43638>

density aims to obtain information about the number of relationships or relationships received

from each actor. This means that all perpetrators get information from all perpetrators in the communication network.

Tabel 1. Data eigenvector centrality Ucinet

Actor Name	Sentralitas	Vektor	Eigen
Falah	0.220		
Gading Annon	Hati Spraying Angin Milling Cutter Ifan Farukh Ahnaf Kevin Enjel Andika Stars Senses Robby Febri Rules Dwiki Nicol Veto Babur Wild forest Rehan Kehormatan Tyok Ferlin		
Gejala Vaisal Rafi	0.205 0.163 0.170 0.206 0.163 0.170 0.169 0.191 0.184 0.177 0.172 0.184 0.198 0.178 0.192 0.163 0.191 0.185 0.191 0.185 0.169 0.170 0.199 0.177 0.170 0.163 0.186 0.197 0.171		
Next, the data results (Eigenvector Centrality) above. The purpose of calculating eigenvector centrality is to find out who are the most influential actors in society. It can be said that the value of the largest eigenvector centrality is 0.220%, which indicates that the data provides the result of the weighting of actors who have a high affinity with other actors. So it was found that the actor with serial number #1 in the name of Falah with			

The eigenvector centrality is highest with a value of 0.220%, so by looking at the eigenvector value of the actor, the actor is the center of the network with the highest weight in the eigenvector centrality calculation.

Table 2. Centrality of ucinet data degrees

Actor Name	Outside Levels	Gelar N.	Overseas N.	Ingelar
Falah	29.000	28.000	1.000	0.966
Gading Annon	Hati Spraying Angin Milling Cutter Ifan Farukh Ahnaf Kevin Enjel Andika Stars Senses Robby Febri Rules Dwiki Nicol Veto Babur Wild forest Rehan Kehormatan Tyok Ferlin			
Gejala Vaisal Rafi	23.000 11.000 14.000 18.000 12.000 17.000 14.000 20.000 14.000 16.000 17.000 15.000 20.000 14.000 18.000 15.000 21.000 14.000 17.000 14.000 15.000 12.000 16.000 15.000 17.000 16.000 18.000 22.000 12.000 19.000 16.000 15.000 18.000 16.000 13.000 14.000 18.000 16.000 16.000 17.000 16.000 18.000 17.000 11.000 13.000 16.000 16.000 16.000 14.000 16.000 20.000 17.000 16.000 15.000 15.000 21.000 16.000 0.793 0.379 0.483 0.621 0.414 0.586 0.483 0.690 0.483 0.552 0.586 0.517 0.690 0.483 0.621 0.517 0.724 0.483 0.586 0.483 0.517 0.414 0.552 0.517 0.586 0.552 0.621 0.759 0.414 0.655 0.552 0.517 0.621 0.552 0.448 0.483 0.621 0.552 0.552 0.586 0.552 0.621 0.586 0.586 0.379 0.448 0.552 0.552 0.552 0.483 0.552 0.690 0.586 0.552 0.517 0.517 0.724 0.552			

From the results of the data above, there is a result of degree centrality, outdegree is the relationship between another actor and one actor or the relationship that enters one actor while indegree is the relationship within one actor with another actor or the relationship that goes out from one actor to another, while normality outdegree and indegree are the normality of outdegree and indegree normality itself is used to assess the distribution of data about the network. This is evidenced by the way the data is distributed normally.

The way to calculate the results of the normality of outdegree and indegree is to use the formula (n-1)/outdegree x 100 or indegree x 100, n here is the actor in the network, then if the data actor in this study is 30, then it becomes (30-1)/outdegree x 100 or indegree x

100. Then it can be concluded that the centrality of the degree in the network above is taken from the highest value, namely the outdegree value of 29,000 and the indegree value of 28,000 owned by the perpetrator of falah number 1.

□

Gambar 5. Data betweenness centrality ucinet

Then from the results of the last data, namely data between centralities, it aims to find out the actors who control information in the community, or actors who usually play the role of facilitators in disseminating information in a communication network. Meanwhile, the formula to find the nbeetweenees results itself uses the formula (n-1)/betweeneees x 100, which can be said to be the number of actors in a community or network of actors who have a score above 16% indicates that the actor has a higher percentage of interactions with other actors. Then it can be concluded that the actors who are facilitators or intermediaries in the community network are actors #1, #2, #29, #9, #14. These four actors are actors who are connected as facilitators because the value of the calculation between them is above 16%.

Discussion

So based on the results of the above data that has been analyzed using the ucinet 32 application, it can be said that members #1, #2, and #29 have an important role in accelerating the dissemination of information in the community. In the context of communication networks, there are five roles of members that can affect the effectiveness of information dissemination, namely stars (the most famous actors), opinion leaders (actors who interact the most with others), bridges (actors who connect various parties in the network), liaisons (actors who collect information), and isolation (actors who have minimal interaction in the network). The results of the centrality analysis identified five roles of actors in the violent young crew community 253 that contributed to the increase

solidarity. The actor starring is actor #1, Falah, who is the founder and administrator of the Vyolence Youthcrew community. Falah is widely known among community members because they often interact and are considered to be able to provide information, listen to criticism and suggestions, and share news with other members. The role of opinion leader is held by actors #1,



#2, #29 Falah, Gading and Vaisal, as Vaisal has 5 interactions,

while Gading receives 10 interactions while Falah has 15 interactions. In addition, the role of the bridge is represented by actor #2, Gading, who connects the most members in the community network and also connects two different groups, which allows the flow of information between the other members. Lastly, the cosmopolitan role is held by actor #1 because Falah is very capable of influencing between individuals and between other actors.

From the description of the data above, it was found that the communication patterns obtained in this study show a pattern of gossip sequential communication networks, where this network pattern shows one person who is a reference for other respondents through informal communication networks. It can be concluded that the results of the communication network pattern in this study show that actors #1, #2, and #29 have an important role in accelerating the dissemination of information in society, this is because the four actors are very widely known among community members because they often interact and are considered to be able to provide information, listen to criticism and suggestions, and share news with other members.

The results of the current study discuss the results of gossip sequential communication network data using data from the ucinet application to several matrix networks. Such as density, eigenvector centrality, centrality of degrees, and centrality between, while differences from previous research are the result of communication network patterns. Where the current research highlights the pattern of gossip sequential communication networks while previous research highlights the pattern of stellar communication networks, then the comparison of the equations of the current and previous research lies in the data obtained from the ucinet application by finding data from density, eigenvector centrality, degree centrality, and intermediate centrality.

## CONCLUSION

This study can be concluded that in the hardcore violence youth crew community shows that the density value obtained is 0.5701 or 57% which states that the relationship that occurs in the network is quite strong while the standard deviation shows the number 0.4951, then the eigenvector centrality value with a value of 0.220% which shows the highest weight obtained by the number #1 actor on behalf of falah, Furthermore, the value of degree centrality in a network is taken from the highest value, namely the outdegree value of 29,000 and the indegree value of 28,000 obtained by actor #1 Falah, then the last data is betweenness with a total value of 16%, that the actors who become facilitators or intermediaries in the community network are actors #1, #2, #29, #9, #14.

These four actors are actors who are connected as facilitators because the value of the calculation between them is above 16%. So it can be said that in the violent community, youthcrew 253 uses a gossip sequence communication network pattern where the results of the communication network pattern in this study show that actors #1, #2, and #29 have an important role in accelerating the dissemination of information in society.



## REFERENCES

[1]H. Mardhiyyah Soenar and Nurrahmawati,

"Analysis of Communication and Existence Networks in Community X of Bandung City," J. Ris. Public Relations, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 96–103, 2021, doi: 10.29313/jrpr.v1i2.399.

[2]2016 A Hardjana - Jakarta: PT. Kompas Media Nusantara, "



No Title,

" General. Organ. Strategist. and competence, 2016.

[3]T. P. Hamudya, A. Swarnawati, I. I. Wilti, F. Fawaz, and S. L. Qodriyah, "Informal Communication Network of Team V3 at Pt Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk," Perspekt. General. J. General Knowledge. Polit. and Commun. Business, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 169, 2021, doi: 10.24853/PK.5.2.169-177.

[4]M. Pangestu, I. Communication, U. Kristen, and P. Surabaya, "JOURNAL OF THE E-COMMUNICATION STUDY PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNICATION SCIENCE STUDY PROGRAM OF PETRA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, SURABAYA COMMUNICATION NETWORK AT The Piano Institute Surabaya," J. e-Communication Univ. Christian Petra, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 77192, 2015, [Online]. Available: <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/77192/>

[5]Hendrawati, "No Analysis of the covariance structure of health-related indicators in the elderly at home centered on subjective health perceptionTitle," J. Akunt., vol. 11, 2017.

[6]N. I. M. RAHMAWATI, "



Communication Patterns at FLP (Forum Lingkar Pen) Yogyakarta in Moving Da'wahbil-Qalam,

" 2015, [Online]. Available: <https://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/id/eprint/17792>

[7]F. Kamelia and L. Nusa, "Media Frame for Online Coverage of Indonesia's Debt in Online," Channel J. Ilmu Commun., vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 10–16, 2018, doi: 10.21070/kanal.v.

[8]S. W. Littlejohn, Teori Komunikasi Theories of Human Communication. 2009.

[9]D. T. Miller, The Power of Identity Claims. 2020. doi: 10.4324/9781003011590-1.

[10]D. P. Johnson, "Classical and modern sociological theories," vol. II/by Doyle Paul Johnson; Translated by Robert M.Z. Lawang," Books, vol. 2nd Ed.

[11]S. Utama, J. Music, and F. Performing Arts, "HARDCORE MUSIC PREFERENCES IN ADOLESCENTS IN THE YOGYAKARTA COMMUNITY HARDCORE UPT ISI Biblioteca Yogyakarta,"



2016, [Online]. Available: [www.hardcorehistory.com](http://www.hardcorehistory.com),

[12]H. Permadi,

"The Habitus of the Keonk Hardcore Family Community in Surabaya (Analysis of Music Forms and Lifestyle Activities)," Paradigm, pp. 1–5, 2016, [Online]. Available:

<https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/25/article/download/16405/14903>

[13]D. R. Hapsari, "K omunikas I," JIPSI - J. Political Science. and Commun. Communal UNIKOMurnal., vol. 01, no. 01, pp. 25–36, 2016.

[14]M. S. Ummah, "No Analysis of the covariance structure of health-related indicators in the elderly at home centered on subjective health perceptionTitle," Maintain., vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2019, [Online]. Available: [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_SISTEM\\_PEMBETUNGAN\\_TERPUSAT\\_STRATEGI\\_MELESTARI](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI)

[15]D. Hertanto, S. Sugiyanto, and R. Safitri, "Analysis of Communication Network Structure and the Role of Actors in the Application of Potato Cultivation Technology (Potato Farmers in Ngrantru Village, Ngantang District, Malang Regency),"



"Quantitative and qualitative public relations research methodology / Elvinaro Ardianto; editor: Nunik Siti Nurbaya," Methodology. Researcher. for quantitative and qualitative public relations / Elvinaro Ardianto; Ed. Nunik Siti Nurbaya, 2011.

[17]Fitriani, "Analysis of the Informal Communication Network of the "Adidas Team" at PT. Damco Indonesia Central Jakarta," J. All Commons., vol. 15, no. 02, pp. 275–285, 2016.

[18]A. Muis, H. hosaini, E. Eriyanto, and A. Read, "The Role of Islamic Education Teachers in Improving Student Morale," J. At-Tarbiyat J. Educator. The Religion of Islam, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 411–422, 2019, doi: 10.37758/jat.v5i3.487.

[19]M. R. Bachtiar, C. Yulia, and C. Dewi, "Analysis of Social Interaction Problems of Women's Prison Assistance Residents Based on Sociometry," Tar. J. Guidance. and Counseling, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 113–122, 2023, doi: 10.26539/therapeutic.721969.