

COMMENTERS READING POSITION TOWARD THE NEWS OF DISSOLUTION OF ISLAMIC DEFENDERS FRONT IN FACEBOOK

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Abstract

The news about the dissolution of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) attracted public attention. This is due to the action of FPI as a mass organization in Indonesia often make pros and cons. The various actions are regarded humanist by some people but the others claim that the actions were harsh and radical. Thus, the government dissolved FPI. The purpose of this study is to describe commenters reading position toward the news of the dissolution of FPI by the government in online media JEO.kompas.com which was spread on Facebook. The data sources of this research are taken from 34 comments from a news about the dissolution of FPI which was spread on Facebook. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Data were collected by using documentation. Data were analyzed by using functional approach, pragmatics, and Stuart Hall's theory about the position of the audience in constructing messages. The results showed that there are lingual markers such as modality, transitivity and lexicalization which show the position of reading the news. There are 23 comments in the dominant hegemonic position, 7 comments in negotiation position and 4 comments in oppositional position. Based on these findings it can be concluded that 68% of readers in online media JEO.kompas.com which was spread on Facebook accepted and supported the dissolution of Islamic Defenders Fronts.

Keywords: Commenters reading position, News of Dissolution of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI), Facebook.

INTRODUCTION

The news of the dissolution of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) has become the talk of the Indonesian people. It has a social effect on the society. This can be seen from the number of media reporting the news. The news that reported about the removal of various billboards and nameplates of the organization indicates that the organization is officially banned in Indonesia. This makes many pros and cons from the society.

Information and communication technology makes the exchange of discourse faster. Any news can now be accessed rapidly. It does not take minutes or hours to buy a newspaper or find a TV remote. This is because people always hold smartphones that are directly connected to various news channel. The most interesting in the era of social media technology is people who do not intend to read the certain news often accidentally read the news. This is based on the fact that current news is often spread on various social media channels. Thus, people who read online news often do not directly access the media's official website, but it was accessed through their social media such as Facebook.

Online news or news on the internet has changed human interaction. Even, Yus (2011) claims that information technology, which later known as the internet, has brought significant cognitive changes and influences on the society in interacting with the other. This causes various responses which affected by online news spread in social media. Furthermore, the process of decoding and encoding in the internet is always dynamic and interesting to be studied further. The news that often becomes a trending topic is quite a lot including related with politics, economy, entertainment and social culture.

When the global world was shocked by Corona Pandemic, at the end of 2020, Indonesian people were shocked by the dissolution of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI). The online media also reported continuously the dissolution. As it has been known that FPI is one of the largest mass organizations in Indonesia. Therefore, the news about the dissolution of the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) became the public's attention.

Moreover, in this online era, it enables the readers to respond what they read immediately. Unlike, in the era of print media news or television media, there is no special media to respond news directly. However, nowadays, the advancement of digital technology enables the news readers to respond the news directly.

News that grabs the attention of the public can be a topic of study for the discourse researchers. For example, news about the action 212 that occurred in 2016 was then investigated by Ahmadi F and Mahardika (2019). Then, there was also the case in America which is known as the "Detroit Text Message Scandal" in 2008. It became the subject of a study by Aluren Squeires (Thurlow, Chrispin, & Mroczek, 2019). Then, the news about Covid-19 that spread in media has been widely studied by many

researchers such as Al-Ghamdi (2021) which conducted the research about Covid-19 news in the Saudi Arabian media and Yu, Lu and Hu (2021) which focuses on studying covid-19 news in China and UK.

In line with that, FPI as a social organization with a fairly large base in Indonesia is interesting to study. As reported by liputan6.com (Damar, 2020) that the dissolution of FPI has become a trending topic in media social. Thus, this study aims to describe the reading position of online news commenters on the dissolution of FOI on Facebook and to investigate what factors that affecting the reading positions of these commenters.

To analyze the reading position of news commenters regarding the discourse on the dissolution of FPI on Facebook, the researcher used the theory of reading position as proposed by Stuart Hall. According to Hall (cited in Shaw, 2017), one's reading position on a discourse can be categorized into three categorization such as 1) dominant or hegemonic (receiving) reading position, 2) negotiable or negotiated (not directly accepting and not directly rejecting), 3) an oppositional reading position (against or not accepting). Furthermore, Asidiky (2020) explains that the hegemonic position can be interpreted as a reading position that accepts and reproduces and shares its readings with other audiences. Moreover, negotiation is a type of reading that does not completely accept and reject, but modifies texts by reflecting on their experience or position as the readers. In this position, they sometimes refuse but sometimes modify the text before sharing. While, oppositional reading position is a reading position that rejects text, so that they do not reproduce and share the text.

The theory of functional linguistic is used in determining the position of the news commenters on the dissolution of FPI on Facebook. Functional linguistics emphasizes on the function of language in communication which cannot be separated from its social context (Schiffirin, 2007). Various linguistic features such as transitivity, modality, lexicalization (keyword), etc have a certain function in communication. The use of these linguistic features can describe the type of speech act of a person which then shows the reading position of news commenters.

The transitive form can show the ideational function of language. While, the form of modality can show the interpersonal function of the language. Furthermore, Hodge and Kress (cited in Fairclough, 2003) explain that modality represents the speaker's or writer's stance and the interest or affinity toward someone or something that expressed in the clause. In addition, Fairclough (1992) claims that modality as a form of social relationships that are able to interpret the attitudes and power of certain groups on certain things (events).

Meanwhile, lexicalization is the process of 'giving word' to the world, which applies differently, in different times and places, and in different groups of society (Fairclough, 1992). Furthermore, Ahmadi (2020) argues that lexicalization which become the keyword always give a distinctive description and focus in a discourse. Therefore, key words in every discourse can describe the whole problem or focus of the problem in a discourse. This lexicalization can show the textual function of the language. According to Rosni (2018), the textual function of language is the combination of ideational and interpersonal functions of language.

Previous studies related to the position of reading on a discourse, both in the form of online and offline news discourse, have been conducted by several researchers. Asidiky (2020) investigated the position of reading of commentary writers in the news commentary column. This study entitled singles in Indonesia are in trouble and under pressure: study. The results indicate that the dominant reading position in the comments column is negotiation reading position. Furthermore, Tunshorin (2016) examines the cultural reception toward K-Pop culture based on Hall's theory of reading position. The results show that readers tend to be in a range of negotiation and dominant position. This might due to the aspects of gender, education and experience have the influence on their reading position. Moreover, Johansson (2014) investigated the activities and reading positions of online media commenters. Some of the result of his research revealed that reading position on o online media news is determined by the feasibility and credibility of the news being shared.

Meanwhile, Ariya (2018) conducted a very interesting study. His research entitled "The reception of Married couples on Shifting Gender Roles in Dunia Terbalik RCTI: Stuart Hall Model Reception Analysis". The results revealed that the reading position is determined by the differences in socioeconomic status of viewers. Furthermore, Febriani & Wahid (2018) studied the audience meaning on Jokowi's communication style in the jokowimenjawab part 2 vlog on you tube. The findings indicate that the readers receive it with a dominant reading position. It is due to several factors such as ethnic background, family and environmental aspects of the readers.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the research on the position of reading online news commenters about the dissolution of FPI on Facebook has not investigated yet. Thus, it is expected that this study would give significant contribution on discourse research and reading position. Furthermore, practically, this research can be a teaching material and reference for language or linguistics lecturers in teaching discourse studied or discourse analysis courses.

METHOD

This research method is a qualitative descriptive research method. Through this method, an in-dept and natural description and explanation of each data is obtained. This method needs an in-depth and adequate interpretation in order to support the results of the analysis. As stated by Chaedar (2011) that data interpretation is the strength and focus of qualitative research. The source of data in this study is a news article entitled "Naskah Lengkap SKB Pembubaran FPI". The data was taken from JEOKompas.com which was shared on Facebook with the link address <https://jeo.kompas.com/naskah-lengkap-skb-pembubaran-fpi?fbclid=IwAR3Pi6fiqZmYb9NmmrS4qYIHdaiapsv0EI-OOI4t2v8eAMGO2bFRxVqSvCM>. It was accessed on February 2,

2020. The data were collected by using documentation technique. Then, the data analysis technique uses a functional linguistic approach by using the functions of linguistics features in discourse such as transitivity, modality and lexicalization and pragmatics analysis. Each of these feature functions describes the types of speech act of the reader's comments which then shows the reading position as proposed by Hall (cited in Shaw, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 34 comments found in the comments column on the news entitled "Complete Manuscript SKB for The Dissolution of FPI". The news article is online news which was taken from JEOKOmpas.com media which is shared on Facebook. The comments are the main comments that directly comment on online news. This means that the replay toward the 34 main comments in this study were not examined. The thirty-four comments were analyzed based on the type of performative speech act indicated by lingual markers such as modality, transitivity and lexicalization. All data displayed in this article is in the form of transcription data.

The results of the pragmatic speech act analysis are then followed by an analysis of reading positions. The findings of this research data are presented as follows:

Table 3.1

Speech Acts Types of Comments and Lingual Markers

Number of Comment	Types of Performative Acts	Lingual Marker (Modality, Transitivity, Lexicalization)
1	Thanking	<i>Alhamdulillah</i>
2	Hope .a requesting .b	<i>a. Semoga</i> <i>b. Harus</i>
3.	Asking	<i>Emang .a</i> <i>Adakah .b</i> <i>Apakah .c</i>
4	Criticizing	<i>Kalau, Cuman</i> <i>Ga membenci</i>
5		<i>Ngapain .a</i> <i>Selamat .b</i> <i>Menikmati (gorengan) .c</i> <i>dan menyeruput (kopi) .d</i>
6	Thanking	Terima kasih
7	Predicting	Siap-siap ... akan merajalela
8	Asking	K[l]apan = kapan
9	Insulting	wong edan (lexicalization)
10	Asking and Recommending	<i>pd diem</i> (pada diam)
11.	Insulting	<i>cecunguk FPI</i> (lexicalization)
12	Supporting	<i>Hadiah</i> (lexicalization)
13	Insulting	nasbung karet 2 (lexicalization)
14	Insulting	Azab (lexicalization)
15	Insulting	Hangus (lexicalization)
16	Insulting	Hancur lebur (lexicalization)
17	Insulting	mirip G30S PKI (lexicalization)
18	Thanking	2020 ke 2021* (lexicalization)
19	Supporting	Jempol* (lexicalization)
20	Thanking	Alhamdulillah
21	Supporting	Takbeer (lexicalization)
22	Supporting	Mantap (lexicalization)
23	Insulting	Mampus (lexicalization)
24	Praising	Hebat (lexicalization)
25	Recommending	bkn (bukan) ...,tpi (tetapi) ... tahu...
26	Rejecting	perlu..., bkn (bukan)...
27	Recommending	perlu
28	Thanking	Alhamdulillah
29	Requesting	Tangkap (transitivity)
30	Supporting	Mantap
31	Disallowing	Terlarang (Lexicalization)

32	Recommending	yes
33	Recommending	Super (Lexicalization)
34	Asking	Gmn (bagaimana)

Table 3.2
Reading Position

No.	Reading Position	Number of Comments
1	Dominant Hegemonic	23
2	Negotiation	7
3	Opposition	4
Total		34 Comments

The forms of reading positions that have been described in table above are discussed by using reading position theory. It was done by analyzing lingual markers that show the form of speech acts and reading positions. The lingual markers discussed are transitivity, modality and lexicalization.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Thanking Performative Act

Transcript of the data:

(komentar 1)

Alhamdulillah satu lagi penyakit yang ada di negari ini diangkat oleh Allah SWT

(komentar 18) *Komentar berupa gambar bola dunia yang menyatakan pergantian tahun baru dari 2020 ke 2021*

(komentar 20) *Alhamdulillah*

(komentar 28) *Alhamdulillah_ akhirnya FPI sampah ini di bubarkan. Semoga sekarang rakyat NKRI tenang tidak ada gangguan lagi dari keroco2 FPI*

(komentar 12) *Hadiah tahun baru*

(1) *Alhamdulillah* one more disease that exists in this country is removed by Allah SWT.

(18) the comments is in the form of a visual image of the new year from 2020 ke 2021

(20) *Alhamdulillah*

(28) *Alhamdulillah_* Finally, this garbage FPI was dissolve. Hopefully, now the people of the Republic of Indonesia are at peace , there are no more distraction from FPI members.

(12) **The new year gift**

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that there are five comments classified into this performative act of Thanking. This can be seen from the linguistic marker, *Alhamdulillah*, which literally shows an attitude of gratitude. The modality of *Alhamdulillah* is very commonly spoken by every Muslim when they feel happy. The data shows that the commenters are in the dominant hegemonic position which means they support the government in dissolving FPI

In addition, the comment 18 is represented by a visual image sign of the new year globe that show an attitude of gratitude. The turn of the new year which is often celebrated is a form of gratitude for the time that has passed. Therefore, it indicates that the picture is also a form of commenters' gratitude for the dissolution of FPI. This performative form of gratitude represents the commenter's reading position is in the dominant hegemonic position.

Meanwhile, in comment 12 there is a performative speech act in the form of congratulation. It is marked by the lexical form of new year's gifts. However, from a pragmatic point of view, the congratulations were an insult to FPI and support for the government which had dissolved FPI.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Hope Performative Act

(komentar 2)

Semoga Aparatus Negara akan menindak dengan tegas segala aktivitas FPI dalam bentuk apapun dengan atas nama FPI. Untuk itu kpd setiap masyarakat sbgi warga yg baik harus membantu melaporkan bila ada mengetahui aktivitas FPI tersebut kpd aparatus keamanan. Salam NKRI adalah Negara Hukum.

(Comment 2)

Hopefully, the police will take the firm action against all FPI activities in any form on behalf of FPI. For this reason, as a good citizen we must report to the police all form of activities done by FPI. Best regards, the Republic of Indonesia is a State of Law.

In comment 2, there is a modality of hopefully and will take action to express an attitude of hope. In addition, another performative form found in comment 2 is the performative form of the command. It can be seen from the linguistic marker in the form of modality of must. This indicates that the commenter's reading position is in the dominant hegemonic position.

Oppositional Reading Position and Negotiated reading position in Asking Performative Act

Transcript of the data:

(komentar 3) *emang kegiatan FPI apasih sampe di larang sampe kepanasan gitu,. kegiatan FPI itukan menyuarakan yg korupsi milyaran bahkan terliunan agar potong tangan bahkan hukum mati, kegiatan FPI kLo ada bencana ya menolong mereka, jika ada tempat maksiat prostitusi warung remang2, perjudian dll mereka bubarkan dll., apakah kegiatan FPI yg merugikan uang negara, atau adakah FPI yg membantai orang atau aparat negara seperti PKL..?? aneh ini benar-benar aneh..*

(komentar 8) *Anshor klapan di bubarkan*

(komentar) *6 orang gmna itu*

(Comment 3)

What kind of activities is it that FPI is banned and make the government annoyed. FPI's activities voiced that the corruptors of billions of money should be cut off their hands and even sentenced to death, if there is a disaster FPI help the disaster victims, and dissolve the prostitution and gambling place and others..., what FPI's activities are harmful for the country, or is there FPI kill the people or government officials. Weird, this is really weird.

(Comment 8)

Anshor klapan (when) will be dissolved.

Comment (34) what about 6 people

Comment (3) shows several sentences that are performatively included in the type of asking speech acts. It is marked by the modality such as what kind of, are there, and what. The utterances of these questions show that the commenter's position is in the opposition position. This indicates the disagreement with the dissolution of FPI which is considered strange, as shown in the last sentence of the comment.

Moreover, comment (8) shows that typographically there are found errors in writing. The "*Klapan*" in the comment above is actually a typo from the word "when". These linguistic markers indicate that the formative type of speech act is an act of asking. This means that the reading position is at the level of negotiation position. Thus, it can be concluded that the news readers do not directly accept or reject but they modify their comments to show their attitude. The word *Anshor* in the sentence refers to religion-based community. This comment asks why only FPI while Anshor is not dissolved though they are both Islamic-based organizations.

Furthermore, in comment 34 there is a form of performative act of asking which shows the reading position in negotiation position.

(komentar 10)

Yg korupsi triliunan masyarakat pd diem

(Comment 10)

in the case of corruption up to trillions, the people are silent.

Comment 10 is quite unique. Linguistically, there are no linguistic markers that explicitly or directly indicate that the comment has a performative act that contain the meaning of asking. However, when viewed from the presupposition presented in the sentence, it shows that the statement contains a performative act of asking. It can be concluded that the complete sentence is .. "in the case of corruption up to trillions, (why) the people are silent?" This means that the government did not take firm action like what has been done to FPI. Thus, the commenter indirectly asked the society and government by comparing two things (corruptor and FPI) that both must be punished equally. Based on the description above, the reading position in comment 10 is in negotiated position.

Negotiated Reading Position in Criticizing Performative Act

Transcript of the data:

(komentar 4) *Kalau sy ga membenci HRS dan pengikutnya cuman cara beliyau menyampaikan cara dakwahnya semuanya menghujat memprokasi pemerintah yg sah dan unsur kebencian.*

(komentar 5) *Sudahlah FPI ngapain kalian capek" perjuangin hak hak masyarakat adat yg lahannya di embat konglomerat pendukung rezim HeBad... Selamat Hibernasi #FPI sampai jumpa kembali suatu saat nanti.*

(Comment 4) Actually, I don't hate HRS and his followers but the way he conveys his preaching which containing insult, provocation and hatred to the legal government

(Comment 5) Come on, FPI, why are you tired of fighting for the right of indigenous peoples whose land was taken by the rich people who support the regime. Happy Hibernation #FPI see you again someday

In comment 4, the linguistic marker “why are you” shows the act of criticizing. This indicates that the position reading is in a negotiated position. It means that the reader does not immediately provide supportive comment, but modified and provide an explanation of what he reads. The act of criticizing is an action that is positively intended to give a relatively positive response toward something. Both towards events and attitudes of a person or group.

Meanwhile, in comment 5, there are two sentences or utterances that represent performative utterances, criticizing performative utterances in the first sentence and congratulating performative utterances in second sentence. It is indicated by the modality words “come on” and “Happy”.

However, in the second sentence the word “happy hibernation” which is addressed to FPI has connotative meaning that is ridiculing. Based on this analysis, the reading position of the commenter is in negotiated reading position. It means that the reading position does not directly accept and share the results of his reading, but it is modified to provide additional response based on his opinion.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Thanking and Supporting Performative Act

Transcript of the data:

(komentar 6) *Terima kasih pemerintah, kami sbg warga mendukung langkah pemerintah dalam menjaga persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa Indonesia.*

(komentar 19) *Gambar jempol*

(Comment 6)

Thank you, government, we as citizens support the government’s step in keeping the unity of Indonesian nation.

(Comment 19) thumb up image.

In comment 6, there are two performative acts namely thanking and supporting. It is marked by the linguistic marker of modality of thanking and transitivity of supporting. Based on this analysis, the reading position of the commenter is in dominant hegemonic position. It means that the reading position that has positive point of view toward the information and news that have been read. While, the comment 19 was not in the form of writing but in the form of a thumbs up image which semiotically means supporting the government’s steps to dissolve FPI as described in the news.

(komentar 21) *Takbeer*

(komentar 22) *mantap*

(Comment 21) *Takbeer*

(Comment 22) *cool*

The utterance of *takbeer* (the meaning of takbir [Allahuakbar sentence]) in comment 21 is actually an utterance that express a support. Socially, takbir speech in Muslim society often expresses or states something about an event or occurrence. In this case, the commenter received positive news about the dissolution of FPI and it is in dominant hegemonic reading position. In addition, the comment 22 contains the speech act of supporting. It can be said that the commenter’s reading position is dominant hegemonic position.

Opositional Reading Position in Predicting Performative Act

(komentar 7) *SIAP SIAP,, MAKSIAT AKAN MERAJALELA !!!*

(Comment 7)

Be ready for disobedience will increase.

This comment is clearly in the opositional reading position. The presence of modality markers will increase show predicting performative act. However, if it is analyzed deeply from the intention of the speech, it is not only predicting but also criticizing and rejecting government policies. This is because FPI is often associated as community organization which always against immorality especially in big cities. FPI often dissolve the activities in night clubs, prostitution and gambling places. Thus, for some people, FPI is a crime-fighting organization and when it is dissolved, immorality will increase.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Insulting and Cursing Performative Act

Transcript of the data:

(komentar 9) *. FPI.GNPF.212 WONG EDAN dan sejnwnix itu ANTEK BARAT DAN AS/ISRAEL namun dlm waktu tertentu juga menjalin kerja sama denga KOMUNIS. Jd kita sebagai warga indonesia harus tahu dengan hal ini. Karena kita negara merdeka yg dr dulu di perebutkan dgn segala daya dan upaya. Hati2 dengan teroris lokal. Semua ajaranax bertolak*

belakang dgn ajaran islam yg di bawa dan di ajarankn nabi muhammad beserta sahabat serta keturunanx yg sesungguhnya dan para kiai kita.

- (komentar 11) *Yg comennya gk setuju dialah cecunguk FPI*
(komentar 13) *Hadewh... Gak ada lagi nasbung karet 2*
(komentar 14) *AZAB DI DUNIA NYATA BAGI RIJIK*
(komentar 15) *Fpi hangus 🤢*
(komentar 16) *FPI hancur lebur 🤢*
(komentar 17) *G30D FPI ...kok mirip G30S PKIkakak beradik*
(komentar 23) *mampuusssss lo risik makan tu takbir.*

(Comment 9) FPI.GNPF.212 crazy person and the same people with mental illness are the slaves of western US and Israel but in a certain time also cooperate with communist. So, we as Indonesian citizens must aware about it. Because we are an independent country since a long time ago fought over with all power and efforts. Be careful with local terrorists. The doctrine is contradicting with Islam which was brought and taught by the prophet Muhammad and his true friends and descendants and our Kiayi.

- (Comment 11) comment which doesn't agree is the cockroach of FPI.
(Comment 13) *Hadewh...* there is no more *nasbung karet 2*
(Comment 14) AZAB (the real punishment) in the world for Rijik.
(Comment 15) Fpi was burned 🤢
(Comment 16) FPI was destroyed 🤢
(Comment 17) *G30D FPI* ...similar with *G30S PKI*brothers and sisters
(Comment 23) *mampuusssss* (die) risik eat takbir.

These comments indicate that they are in the dominant Hegemonic reading position in the performative speech of insulting and cursing. The performative actions of insulting and cursing can be seen from the use of lexicalization that form a distinctive meaning or key word meaning in the utterance. In the level of typical lexical discourse, it forms the central meaning in communication.

In comment 9, there are lexical markers which show the insult such as crazy person, slaves of western US/ Israel, dan local terrorists. Furthermore, in comment 11, there is a lexical *cecunguk* which pragmatically has a negative meaning. While, in comments 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 also there are lexical forms which pragmatically contain negative meanings such as in the word and phrase *nasbung karet 2*, *AZAB*, burned, destroyed. Furthermore, phrase *FPI dan PKI.. Kakak beradik*, show the insult pragmatically because culturally PKI in Indonesia "stigmatized" as a forbidden organization that has done a lot of mistakes. Moreover, in comment 23 there is a verb that shows a curse in the reading position. The word *mampuusssss* with such typography shows a curse which is addressed to Habib Rozieq (the leader of FPI). This indicates a support for the government.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Praising Performative Act

- (komentar 24) *hebat rezim jokowi bisa bubarin dua ormas islam dalam dua periode...*

(Comment 24) it's great that Jokowi regime was able to dissolve two Islamic organizations in two periods.

In comment 24, there are great linguistic markers which show that the performative acts of speech are in the category of praising. This indicates the dominant hegemonic reading reading position.

Oppositional and Negotiated Reading Position in Recommending Performative Act

- (komentar 25) *Di balik itu smua, banyak ormas oknum yg lebih jahanam&koreng di negeri ini .sy bkn fpi ,tpi sy tau fpi #blackcoffe*

(komentar 27) Pilihan nama baru:

- Masih FPI
- Bukan FPI
- Ini baru FPI
- FPI Reborn
- FPI Ultimate
- FPI Perjuangan

*Pengurus, Anggota dan simpatisannya perlu didata.
#TandaiKTPnya*

(Comment 25) Behind it all, many community organization which is more evil and worse in this country, I'm not FPI, but I know FPI #blackcoffe.

Comment (27) The choice of new name:

- Still FPI
- Not FPI
- This is really FPI
- FPI Reborn
- FPI Ultimate
- FPI Struggle

Management, members and their sympathizers need to be investigated #Mark the ID card

Comment 25 can be categorized as recommending performative speech act because there are markers of the coherence of comparison relationship. This form of coherence implicitly compares another organization which are considered worse than FPI that needs to be dissolved. In addition, implicature and this indirect sentence form represents that the comment 25 is categorized as oppositional reading position.

Furthermore, the reading position of comment 27 is in negotiated reading position because performative form in the comment is recommending which means that the author does not directly support or reject the statement in the news, but the comment is modified into a speech act of recommending. In this case, the commenter recommends the government to register the members of FPI.

Oppositional Reading Position in Rejecting Performative Act

(komentar 26) *Yg perlu itu di bubarkan opm, bkn fpi*

(Comment 26) that needs to be dissolved is opm,
not FPI.

The performative form in comment 26 is a speech act of rejecting which is marked by the negation modality *bkn* (which means not). This speech act is in oppositional reading position.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Requesting Performative Act

(komentar 29) *#TangkapPentolanFPI (gambar: basmi radikalisme sampai ke akarnya)*

(Comment 29) #Arrest FPI Front man (image: destroy radicalism to its roots).

Comment 29 shows that the commenter's reading position is in the dominant hegemonic position. This means that the commenters are positive and support the content of the news that is spread on Facebook. Linguistically, there are lingual markers that show the position, namely the speech act conveyed in comment 29 is requesting with imperative verb marker and a visual sign that states an order. The lingual marker of imperative verb used in the comment is the word destroy.

Dominant Hegemonic Reading Position in Supporting Performative Act

(komentar 30) *Mantap sekali, bkin macet jalan*

(komentar 31) *Gambar bertuliskan : G30D/ FPI ORGANISASI TERLARANG*

(komentar 32) *Gambar bertuliskan: Yes*

(komentar 33) *Gambar bertuliskan: super*

(Comment 30) *Very good, make traffic jam.*

(Comment 31) *Image that says: G30D/ FPI the band organization.*

(Comment 32) *Image that says: Yes.*

(Comment 33) *Image that says: super.*

Comments 30, 31, 32, and 33 can be categorized in dominant hegemonic reading position. This can be indicated from the performative act and lingual markers that express support. This means that the commenters have positive attitude and support the government for the dissolution of FPI as banned organization. The lingual markers are in the form of lexicalization of very good, the phrase of banned organization, Yes, and Super. Pragmatically, these forms of lexicalization are typical keywords that show the focus of speech in supporting the government policies that are shared on Facebook.

The findings and discussion above show that there are lingual markers such as modality, transitivity and lexicalization (keywords) that indicate the reading position on the news. The results show that the dominant hegemonic position with 23 comments, negotiation position with 8 comments and oppositional position with 3 comments. This means that 68% of readers accept and support the government's in disolluting of FPI.

An interesting thing that needs to be explored and revealed further is the factors that affect reading position. A person's reading position when reading a news story has many factors. Sociocultural factors can influence in determining the reading position. It is

in line with several results from the previous research. Tunshorin (2016) revealed that aspects of gender, education, and experience have an effect on the reading position of K-Pop receptions. In addition, Johansson (2014) found that a person's reading position on online news is determined by the feasibility and credibility of the news.

Moreover, Ariya (2018) investigated the reception of married couples toward shifting gender roles in Dunia Terbalik RCTI. It revealed that the differences in the socioeconomic status of viewers determine a person's reading/ reception position. Furthermore, Febriani & Wahid (2018) examined the audience's meaning of Jokowi's communication style in the vlog of #jokowimenjawab episode 2 through you tube. The results indicate that the readers are in dominant reading position. This is affected by several factors such as ethnic background, family, and environmental aspects of the reader.

Based on the previous research, this research needs to be continued at the stage of investigating the factors affecting the reading position on the news of the dissolution of FPI. This research is limited on the descriptive text analysis of reading position which is analyzed based on fungsional approach, pragmatic approach and Stuart Hall's theory of reading position. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the profiles of the news readers of the dissolution of FPI on Facebook. It can be done by revealing the work, social environment, and educational status of the readers. In addition, social background, culture, religion, education and political economy of the readers can be internalized into their habit that can affect their attitudes or actions in cultural or social reality including their reading position. According to Bordiue (cited in Lee, 2015), habitus can be interpreted as rules, customs, habits that characterize a cultural group. Habitus is dynamic. This means that the environment such as work environment, educational environment and social environment of the community is dynamic or generative (Bourdieu, 2017). This indicates that every habitus will also affect person's reading position dynamically or generatively.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of speech acts and lingual markers such as modality, transitivity and lexicalization in the comments of the newsreader of FPI dissolution, the followings findings were found. Dominant Hegemonic reading positions are 23 comments, negotiated reading positions are 7 comments, and oppositional reading positions are 4 comments. Thus, it can be concluded that the reading position toward the news of the dissolution of FPI as reported by JEO.kompas.com which was spread on Facebook is dominated by dominant hegemonic reading position. It indicates that 68% of readers accept and support the dissolution of FPI by the government.

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