

**STUDENT PERCEPTION TOWARDS TERRORISM NEWS COVERAGE IN
ONLINE NEWS IN AFFECT OF THEIR TOLERANCE ATTITUDE TO
OTHER RELIGIONS**

By

Michael Santoso
11310007

BACHELOR'S DEGREE
in

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND HUMANITIES

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY

The logo for Swiss German University (SGU) features the letters 'SGU' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The 'S' and 'G' are connected, and the 'U' is separate. A registered trademark symbol (®) is positioned to the upper right of the 'U'. The logo is centered below the text 'SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY'.

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY
The Prominence Tower
Jalan Jalur Sutera Barat No. 15, Alam Sutera
Tangerang, Banten 15143 – Indonesia

August 2017

Revision after Thesis Defense on 24 July 2017

STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma at any educational institution, except where due acknowledgement is made in the thesis.

Michael Santoso

Student

Date

Approved by:

Loina K. Perangin-angin S.Sos., M.Si

Thesis Advisor

Date

Dr. Nila Krisnawati Hidayat, SE., MM.

Dean

Date

Michael Santoso

ABSTRACT

STUDENTS PERCEPTION TOWARDS TERRORISM NEWS COVERAGE IN ONLINE NEWS IN AFFECT THEIR TOLERANCE ATTITUDE TO OTHER RELIGION

By

Michael Santoso

Loina K. Perangin-angin S.Sos., M.Si, Advisor

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY

The objectivity of this study is to identify the students' perception towards terrorism news in online news coverage, to see their tolerance attitude towards other religions, to identify if frequency of readings influences their perception and tolerance attitude, and to understand whether perception can affect their tolerance attitude or not. To fulfill this research, quantitative analysis and purposive sampling was used. Criteria of the sample is students from UIN, Atma Jaya, and UPH who are in their final semester. Research results showed that the perception towards terrorism news is related to Islam. Another finding is, though the perception is set and influence the tolerance attitude but their tolerance attitude still high to other religions, and the frequency of readings did not affect their perception and tolerance attitude. For further research, it is recommended to find the reason why even perception influences tolerance attitude, their tolerance attitude is still high to other religions.

Keywords: Perception, Tolerance, Attitude, Online news, Terrorism, Religion, University.



DEDICATION

I dedicated this work for my future me that hopefully he will success in his field. May
he not screw up his life.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank my parent and my sister who support my life so far.

Not to forget my lovely dogs who accompanied me when I am feeling down.

For all the coffee shops who helped me focus and baristas who made delicious coffees
for me, without you guys it is not possible.

To my villager PR 2013, who made me smile and laugh through final semester. It's
been a wonderful journey with you guys. Wunderbar!

The last but not the least, my thesis advisor, Loina K. Perangin-angin, S.Sos., M.Si. --
who helped me a lot through this wonderful thesis and Matthias Reese, MA, who
helped me analyze the data. It's been an honor that I get you as my advisor.

Save it last for the best, to God who always faithfully accompany me every time.

SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR	2
ABSTRACT	3
DEDICATION	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6
TABLE OF CONTENTS	7
LIST OF FIGURES	12
LIST OF TABLES	13
CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION	15
1.1 Background	15
1.2 Research Problems	19
1.3 Research Objectives	20
1.4 Significant of Study	20
1.5 Research Questions	20
1.6 Hypothesis	21
1.7 Limitation of Study	21
CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW	22
2.1 Interpersonal Communication	22
2.1.1 Process	22

2.1.2 Message Transaction	22
2.1.3 Shared Meaning	23
2.2 Perception	25
2.2.1 Process	27
2.2.3 Factors	29
2.2.3.1 Culture	29
2.2.3.2 Sex and Gender	30
2.2.3.3 Physical	30
2.2.3.4 Technology	30
2.2.3.5 Self-concept	31
2.3 Attitude	31
2.3.1 Attitude Functions	32
2.4 Social Identity Theory	32
2.4.1 Identity Matter	34
2.5 Previous Studies	35
2.6 Theoretical Hypothesis	41
CHAPTER 3 – RESEARCH METHODS	42
3.1 Research Process	42
3.2 Research Model	43
3.3 Type of Study	43

3.3 Unit of Analysis	44
3.4 Population and Samples	44
3.4.1 Population	44
3.4.2 Sample	44
3.4.3 Sampling Technique	45
3.4.4 Sampling Size	45
3.5 Data Collection	46
3.5.1 Type of Data	46
3.5.2 Primary Data	46
3.5.3 Secondary Data	46
3.5.4 Primary Data Collection	46
3.5.5 Secondary Data Collection	46
3.6 Data Collection Technique	46
3.6.1 Scaling	47
3.7 Question Design	47
3.8 Data Analysis Technique	52
3.8.1 Reliability	52
3.8.2 Validity	52
3.8.3 Data Analysis Technique	53
CHAPTER 4 – RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	54

4.1 Respondent Profile	55
4.1.1 Age	55
4.1.2 University	56
4.1.3 Religion	57
4.1.4 Reading Frequency	57
4.2 Reliability and Validity Test	58
4.2.1 Reliability for Pre-Test	59
4.2.2 Validity for Pre-Test	61
4.2.3 Reliability for Post-Test	62
4.2.4 Validity for Post-Test	64
4.3 Findings	65
4.3.1 Hypothesis 1	65
4.3.2 Hypothesis 2	67
4.3.3 Hypothesis 3	68
4.3.4 Hypothesis 4	70
4.4 Additional Findings	71
4.4.1 Religion and Category of Perception	73
4.4.2 University and Category of Perception	74
4.4.3 Religion and Category of Attitude	75
4.4.4 University and Category of Attitude	76

4.5 Discussions	77
CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	79
5.1 Conclusions	79
5.2 Recommendations	80
5.2.1 Recommendations for the General Public	80
5.2.2 Recommendations for Further Research	80
REFERENCES	81
GLOSSARY	87
APPENDICES	88
Appendix – A: Questionnaire Design	88
Appendix – B: Online Questionnaire	91
Appendix – C: Hard-Copy Questionnaire	100
Appendix – D: T-Table	102
Appendix – E: SPSS Output	103
Appendix – F: Raw Data	134
CURRICULUM VITAE	142