RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE WITH TEENAGERS INTERPERSONAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPREADING HOAX IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Rocky Prasetyo Jati M.Si
Mira Herlina MIKom

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of a hoax news spread through social media and online media happened lately resulted in the emergence of conflict in society intestines Indonesian society. Currently the groups are not responsible for disseminating hoaxes mediated social targets are young age to old age, hoaxes aimed at destroying the livelihood of Indonesian society that respects differences and diversity, for there is need for a solution in anticipation of the hoax spread across social media by improving knowledge and interpersonal intelligence community on the impact of hoax that can ward off a hoax. For that research aimed to find out how much the relationship between interpersonal intelligence level of knowledge with youth in spreading the hoax in social media. This research uses the explanative quantitative method. The sample of this study is determined by quota technique that amounts to 130 respondents and consists of high school adolescents in South Jakarta Jakarta Indonesia. Our research found that there is a real relationship between the level of knowledge with interpersonal intelligence teen in hoax spreading in social media that is equal to 0.5 75 with a level of relations at the level of a strong correlation. So this research answer the hypothesis that H0 in tolah and H1 received.

Keywords: Knowledge, Interpersonal Intelligence, Youth, Hoax, Social Media

INTRODUCTION

Currently, delivery of news and information very easily on their own may even be able to come up to every individual in the media which always accompany the life of every individual. News and information so freely produced and disseminated quickly then any individual who is a news anchor will be affected by the news. This happens because the content of the news or information submitted and disseminated by individuals and business entities through the Internet media contains elements - positive elements or negative elements. If the information submitted contains the value - positive value, it can help the reader as an inspiration, but if the information presented is information that is inaccurate or that the information is false information or hoax then this is the cause of conflict, division, mutual hate even able to change one's behavior.

The rise of false news (hoax) through social media networks is considered to have reached an alarming level, even beginning to threaten the integrity of the nation. According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, a hoax is (1) an act which aims to trick or deceive, and (2) make something as universal truth through fabrication and a deliberate lie. Breakfast is served to put forward a hoax Erita incitement, hatred, and lying to the public without reference to the data and the actual reality (Djasarmen Purba, 2017). Based on data from the Ministry of Communications and Informatics, there are about 800 thousand sites that produce hoax news on the internet. Data Subdirektorat Cyber Crime Polda Metro Jaya, currently about 300 social media content spreading news hoax. Contents hoax was mostly produced the political buzzer which often uses names like media verified. Mode the newsmakers hoax is to take news from other media (generally the media mainstream), then change the title, content, and distributed to groups of friends on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Path, etc.), and then became viral in social media. motivated hoax news makers benefit from the news reader clicks, there are other manufacturers hoax news, namely the political buzzer (Djasarmen Purba, 2017). The origin of the word hoax is taken from a Hollywood movie title The Hoax in 2006, The movie implies that a hoax is a false news and hoaxes have first well-known in the United States, Britain, and Russia. So they have first created the steps in fighting the hoax. Indonesian news happens grown hoaxes end - the end is expected to begin in 2016 until now. So the hoax is a false proclamation is an attempt to deceive or outsmart the reader or listener to believe something, whereas the fake newsmaker knows that the news is false. Hoax aims to create public opinion to bring opinions, creating the perception also for pleasure test the intelligence of the reader or user of social media, it is necessary for the knowledge and intelligence of the public using internet media technology especially teenagers, which is certainly a hoax focus to weaken the nation's generation. According to the Association of Internet Network Providers Indonesia (APJII) in 2016, the number of netizens Indonesia is 132.7 million people or 51.1% of the total population of Indonesia. Facebook users Indonesia ranks fourth, after India (195.16 million users), US (191.3 million) and Brazil (90.11 million). Of 132.7 million Indonesian netizens, most of their activities share information (129.3 million perpetrators), followed by trading activities (125.5 million perpetrators), and socialization of government policies (119.9 million perpetrators). The anxiety that occurs is If half of the information distributed 129.3 million netizen Indonesia hoax victims of social media will certainly result in damage to the joints of life of the nation due to the massive dissemination of news hoax in social media. Thus the ability to increase knowledge and interpersonal intelligence of teenagers is needed to ward off the hoax in adolescents.

Based on that reality, this study to formulate the problem that is s e how much the relationship between the level of knowledge and interpersonal intelligence adolescents in the spread of social mediated hoax.

KNOWLEDGE

For the adherents of empiricism, the essence of knowledge is the sense, while the rationalists are certainly the other answers. The answer to the nature of the knowledge provided by the flow of idealism, empiricism, positivism, and pragmatism (Ali Mudhofir, in Philosophy of Science, quoted in Mohamad Taufik 2010: 7): (1) Idealism Adherents of this school believes that knowledge is the mental processes and psychological is subjective. Therefore knowledge is nothing but the true picture of the reality that is outside the human mind. (2) Empiricism Knowledge is the experience. The empiricist David Hume argues that ideas can be restored to sensations (sensual stimuli). Experience is the last measure of reality. (3) Positivism is an extension of empiricism. The followers of this school reject reality beyond experience. They found that trust is based on dogma must be replaced Refresh base knowledge of the facts. (4) The pragmatism essence of knowledge lies in its practical benefits for life. The value of a knowledge depends on its application in life. A knowledge is true not because it reflects an objective reality but because it is beneficial to the public. Becerra and Sabherwal (2010) cited in (Purwasih, 2014: 55-56) clarification knowledge as follows: (1) a procedural knowledge Pengeta knowledge focus on belief in a series of steps that are interconnected or actions to realize the purpose or knowledge that focus on how to do something. (2) the declarative knowledge that substantive knowledge focuses on beliefs about the relationship between variables or knowledge that emphasizes answering the question of whether something is wrong or true. (3) Tacit knowledge is an individual experience has a difficult nature expressed and formalized. This kind of knowledge involves thinking, intuition, and conjecture.

INTERPERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence or intelligence derived from the Latin word "intelligence" that means connecting or uniting with one another (to organize, to relate, to bind together) (Wardiana, 2004: 159). Alfred Binet was a prominent p erintis measured intelligence explained that intelligence is either (1) the ability to direct the mind ata u direct action, meaning that an individual is able to set goals u ntuk accomplish (goal setting) (2) The ability to change the course of action if required so, meaning that the individual able to make adjustments in certain circumstances (3) the ability to criticize yourself or melaku right auto criticism means people are able to do changes to mistakes or be able to evaluate themselves objectively (Safaria, 2005: 19). According to Edward Lee Thorndike, US psychologist (1874-1949) quoted in (Prawira, 2012: 149) classifies intelligence into three types, namely (1) concrete intelligence, (2) abstract intelligence and (3) social intelligence (Social Intelligence). Besides, Safaria (2005 cited in Fitria Aprilia 2013: 34) explains that there are three dimensions or aspects of interpersonal intelligence, as follows: (1) Social sensitivity or social sensitivity, ie the ability of individuals to be able to feel and observe reactions or changes in people others that he showed both verbally and non-verbally. Individuals who have high social sensitivity will easily understand and be aware of certain reactions from others, whether the reaction is positive or negative. (2) Social insight, ie the ability of individuals to understand and seek effective problem solving in a social interaction, so that these problems do not hamper let alone destroy the social relationships that have been built the individual (3) Social communication or mastery of social communication skills is the ability individuals to use the communication process in establishing and building healthy interpersonal relationships. The study conducted by Amalia Wahyuni et al in 2016 in the Journal of Enchantment Elementary Vol. 3 4 the University of Syiah Kuala, entitled Relationships Interpersonal Intelligence Students With Verbal Behavior Bullying On State Sd 40 Banda Aceh. This research is motivated by low interpersonal intelligence can lead to verbal bullying behavior. This study aims to determine the relationship between students' interpersonal intelligence with verbal bullying behavior in SD Negeri 40 Banda Aceh. Research hypothesis that there is the correlation between student interpersonal intelligence with verbal bullying behavior in SD Negeri 40 Banda Aceh. This research uses correlational research type with quantitative approach. This research was conducted at SDN 40 Banda Aceh with a population of 135 students and a sample of 101 students. Pursuant to result of data analysis obtained a picture of interpersonal intelligence of student on medium criterion with relative frequency 80,2% and verbal bullying behavior is at low criterion with acquisition 67,33%. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between students' interpersonal intelligence and verbal bullying behavior in SD Negeri 40 Banda Aceh. Evident from the result of correlation analysis between student interpersonal intelligence with verbal bullying behavior obtained correlation value -0,390. This means that there is a negative relationship between students' interpersonal intelligence and verbal bullying behavior. It can be concluded that the higher the students' interpersonal intelligence, the lower the verbal bullying behavior.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is an effective and efficient means of conveying information to other parties. Social media as a medium with very high social dynamics and allows open communication to various parties with diverse backgrounds and different interests. The social media is a medium consisting of three parts, namely: Information infrastructure and tools used to produce and distribute media content, Media content can be in the form of a message (Rahadi, 2017: 59-60) personal messages, news, ideas, and cultural products in the form of digital. Then those who produce and consume media content in digital form are individuals, organizations, and industries. Kotler and Keller (2009) also pointed out that social media is a medium used by consumers to share text, images, sounds and video information with both people and companies and vice versa. This opinion is supported by Carr and Hayes' (2015) statement that social media is an internet-based medium that allows users the opportunity to interact and present themselves, either instantly or pending, with a wide audience or not that encourages the value of user-generated content and the perception of interaction with others (Rahadi, 2017: 59-60). Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) divide the various types of social media into six (6) types, namely (1) Collaborative Projects, which is a social media that can create content and in making accessible to the global audience. Categories included in Collaborative Projects in social media, namely WIKI or Wikipedia (2) Blogs and microblogs, which is an application that can help users to write sequentially and details of news, opinions, thoughts, or daily activities, either in the form of text , images, videos, or a combination of all three. Both of these applications have a very important role both in the delivery of information and product marketing. Through both of these applications, the user is free to focus public opinion or internet users to get closer to them without having to bother to relay the information face to face (3) Content Communities, which is an application that aims to share with someone either directly or indirectly, wherein this application user or users can share videos or photos. This social media can be utilized to publish a positive activity done by one company so that the activity will get the attention of an audience and will eventually build a positive image for a company. (4)

Social Networking Sites or Social Networking Sites, that is a site that can help someone or internet users create a profile and connect it with other users. Social networking sites allow users to upload personal things such as photos, videos, writing collections and communicate privately with other users through private messages accessible only to and governed by the account owner. Social networking sites play an important role in terms of building and forming a brand image because it is interactive so users can easily send and receive information, can even be used as a medium of communication and Comfortable clarification between products with consumers. (5) Virtual Game Worlds, which is a multiplayer game where hundreds of players can simultaneously be supported. Social media is very supportive in terms of attracting consumers to know more about the flashy graphic design and interesting color games, so it feels more informative and interactive. (6) Virtual Social Worlds, an application that simulates real life on the internet. This app lets users interact in three-dimensional platforms using avatars similar to real-life. This application is very helpful in implementing an interactive marketing strategy or delivery of information and interesting (Rahadi, 2017: 59-60).

SOCIAL MEDIA FUNCTIONS

The function of social media can be known through a honeycomb framework. According to Kietzmann, ETL (2011) in (Rahadi, 2017: 59-63) describes the relationship honeycomb framework as the presentation of a framework which defines social media using seven boxes that function building *identity, conversations, sharing, presence, relationships, reputation,* and *groups.* (1) Identity describes the identity settings of users in a social media regarding the name, age, gender, profession, location, and photo. (2) *Conversations* describe settings enable users to communicate with other users in the social media. (3) *Sharing* describes the exchange, sharing, and acceptance of content such as text, images, or videos made by users. (4) *Presence* describes whether the user can access other users. (5) Relationship depicts the user is connected or with other users. (6) Reputation describes the users can identify or any other as well as themselves. (7) Groups describe the users can form communities and sub-communities that have the background, interests, or demographics.

HOAX INFORMATION

Hoax k is their efforts to deceive or circumvent the reader or listener to believe something when the creator of the fake news to know that the news is false. One example of the most common hoaxes is claiming something or events with a different title to the goods or true events. Another definition states *hoax* is a hoax used to believe something is wrong and often absurd through online media (Rahadi, 2017: 59-63). According to (Respati, 2017) in (Rahadi, 2017: 59-63) people are more likely to believe in hoaxes if the information is in accordance with opinions or attitudes possessed For example if a flat earth person obtains an article that discusses various conspiracy theories about satellite images then the person's instinct will be easy to believe because it supports the flat earth theory that he believes. Naturally positive feelings will arise in a person if his opinions or beliefs get affirmations that tend not to care whether the information he receives is true and even easy for them to redistribute the information. This can be worsened if the hoax proponent has inadequate knowledge in using the internet to seek more information or simply to check and review facts.

TYPES OF HOAX INFORMATION

As quoted in (Rahadi, 2017: 59-63) hoax is divided into several types namely (1) Fake news: News lie: News trying to replace the original news. This news aims to falsify or incorporate untruth in a story. Lieutenant writers usually add things that are not true and the theory of covenant, the more strange, the better. Lying news is not a humorous comment on a story. (2) Clickbait: Link trap: Links placed strategically in a site with the aim to attract people to other sites. Content in this link fit the facts, but the title made redundant or mounted images to lure readers. (3) Confirmation bias: confirmation bias: The tendency to interpret recent events which as well as evidence of the trust that already exists. (4) Misinformation: The information that is incorrect or inaccurate, intended to deceive. (5) Satire: A paper use humor, irony, exaggeration to comment on a warm event. Satire stories can be found in television shows such as "Saturday Night Live" and "This Hour has 22 Minutes". (5) Post-truth: Post-truth: Genesis where emotions play a bigger role than the fact to shape public opinion. (7) Propaganda: Activities disseminate information, facts, arguments, gossip, half-truths, or even lies to influence public opinion.

ADOLESCENT DIVISION

Adolescence is an important period in the span of human life because adolescents are no longer a child and also not an adult. Adolescence is often called adolescence (lat. Adolescent = adults, becoming an adult or in adult development). Globally adolescence takes place between the ages of 12-21 years. The phase in adolescence is divided into 3 (Hurlock in Mappiare, 1990) ie early adolescence (13-15 years), middle adolescence (15-17 years), late adolescence (17-21 years). The term commonly given for his early teens was "teenagers" or teens. According to Monks, et al (1999) adolescence is a period of transition from adult childhood. According to Ausubel (Monks, et al. 1999) adolescents are the period after sexual ingestion or commonly called puberty. Meanwhile, according to Panuju (1999), adolescence is a period of extensive study covering the fields of intelligence, social, as well as matters relating to personality (Desiani, 2008: 7).

Thus the framework of this research can be seen in Figure 1 below:

VARIABLE X	VARIABLE Y
KNOWLEDGE	INTELLIGENCE INTERPERSONAL

Figure 1
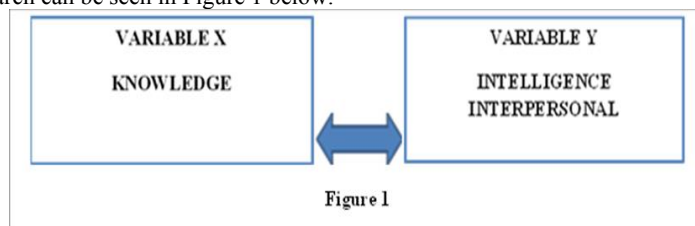
The picture above explains that there is a hypothesis made in this study that is H0 that there is no relationship between the variable level of knowledge with the variables of interpersonal intelligence of adolescents in the dissemination hoax media social. and H1 or alternative hypothesis that there is a relationship between the number of variables with a variable level of knowledge of adolescent interpersonal intelligence in the spread of socially mediated hoax.

METHOD
The approach used in this research is quantitative research approach because the paradigm used in research is positive. A quantitative approach to the testing of theory and concepts through measurement of research variables with numbers and perform data analysis with statistical procedures. This study uses the independent variable (X) is the level of knowledge of adolescents and the dependent variable Adolescent Interpersonal Intelligence. The research method used by researchers is using an explanative quantitative method. The population in this study were students and students of SMK Putra Satria Petukangan Pesanggrahan Subdistrict, South Jakarta. Sampling technique used is non-probability sampling with quota sampling of 130 respondents. The analysis technique used is the Spearman rank correlation test analysis to determine the magnitude of the relationship between the level of knowledge with adolescent interpersonal intelligence in the spread hoaxes on social media. To determine the degree of closeness of the relationship between variables by calculating the Contingency Coefficient (CO), then the contingency value is interpreted according to the guidelines used as a benchmark can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The Value Of The Drag Coefficient Kontingensi Interpretation

No	Kontingensi Coefficient	Interpretation
1	0,001-0,200	Very Weak Correlation
2	0,201-0,400	Weak Sorrelation
3	0,401-0,600	Strong Enough Correlation
4	0,601-0,800	Strong Correlation
5	0,801-1,000	Very Strong Correlation

ANALYSIS

Based on the research results it is known that the calculation of the results of questionnaires distributed to 130 respondents then obtained results data, On variable X is the level of knowledge with indicators of procedural knowledge with the average value of respondents are at 0.443 or 44.3%. Declarative knowledge indicator with an average value of respondent answer is at 0.331 or equal to 33,1% and tacit knowledge indicator with a mean value of respondent answer is at 0,137 or 13,7%. So the average score total variable X of 0.407 or 40.7% is on the criterion is quite strong. For a variable, Y is interpersonal intelligence with social sensitivity indicator with the mean value of respondent answer is at 0,199 or 19,9%. For the indicator of social insight intelligence with the average value of respondents are at 0.195 or 19.5% and social communication intelligence with the average value of respondents is at 0.167 or 16.7. So that the average score total of Y variable equal to 0,561 or 56,1% is in strong enough criterion. to the results of analysis of the relationship between the variable X is the level of knowledge with a variable Y is interpersonal intelligence can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 2. Knowledge Level Correlation With Interpersonal Intelligence

			KNOWLEDGE	INTELLIGENCE INTERPERSONAL
Spearman's rho	KNOWLEDGE	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,575**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	130	130
	INTELLIGENCE INTERPERSONAL	Correlation Coefficient	,575**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	130	130

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 1 above shows the calculation results of the relationship by using Spearman rank correlation test analysis of the obtained relationship between level knowledge with interpersonal intelligence hoax pacification adolescents in socially mediated by 0.575. Based on the contingency table, the value 0.575 is the value of correlation release at a level strong enough. This research formulates the hypothesis that H0 that there was no correlation with the level of knowledge in the adolescent interpersonal intelligence hoax spread in social media and H1 that there was no correlation with the level of knowledge in the adolescent interpersonal intelligence hoax spread on social media. Because of the level of confidence or (level error tolerated) by 5%, then if α> 0.005 H0 was rejected mean there is a relationship between the variables X is the level of knowledge with interpersonal intelligence while if α <0.005, H0 accepted meaning there is no relationship between the variables X that is level of knowledge with interpersonal intelligence. T-test results of both variables obtained 6.202 by T test-table to df 130 to 1, 978 thus the value of T-count> value of the T-table is 6.202> 1.978 then H0 rejected and H1 accepted meaning there magnitude of the relationship between X variable is the level of knowledge of the variables Y adolescent interpersonal intelligence in the spread of social mediated hoax.

These results indicate that the level of knowledge must be balanced with intelligence in the teenagers use social media because without knowledge and interpersonal intelligence offset by the hoax will easily make teenagers as consuming false news on social media. For the role of parents, government, educators, and people, in general, should be giving out knowledge to adolescents on procedural knowledge, declarative and tacit knowledge in the use of social media for teens should know the dangers of hoax if left or consumed without solution news spread on social media resulting in ignorance and disunity destruction of young people in Indonesia. Along with the interpersonal intelligence should be increased because of the sensitivity of adolescents to information concerning the interests of the people should be selected so that hoaxes can be resisted. Knowledge and interpersonal intelligence should repaired this support the results of research conducted by Rahadi 2017 found that the psychological view, there are two factors that cause users tend to believe in the hoax information basically user behavior more likely to believe a hoax information. In addition results also support the notion David Harley in the book Common Hoaxes and Chain Letters (2008), which identifies the general hoax. First, the hoax information usually has the characteristics of chain letters by including sentences like "Spread this to everyone you know, otherwise something unpleasant will happen." Second, the hoax information is usually does not include the date of the event or do not have a realistic date or can be verified. thirdly, hoax information usually does not have an expiry date on the information warning, although the actual presence of that date will also prove nothing, but can cause prolonged effects of anxiety. Fourth, there is no organization that can be identified are cited as sources of information or include the organization, but usually not associated with the information. Positive feelings will arise in a person if his opinion or belief is recognized and tends not to care whether the information he receives is right or wrong. They will be to disseminate the information without any filters. This condition is exacerbated if the hoax information spreader has less knowledge in utilizing the internet. The tendency for too long used the Internet to search for information so that it is possible to experience information overload. So often the Hoax information easily they receive and spread to other parties without first seeing the benefits and harmful for others. Another trend is that user behavior only sees headlines regardless of the content of the news and they immediately assume that the information is correct. Moreover, supported people send the information from trusted friends or from a credible media, so direct comments based on the title of the news. Thus, there needs to be a way to avoid hoax that digital intelligence can be owned by the teenagers, among others (1) Make a habit of reading the information thoroughly, do not just read the title alone. Reading the news thoroughly in addition to adding insight is also a form of our vigilance in receiving information. Everything will get used to, if we often read and hone our digital literacy intelligence, then we can easily distinguish which hoax news and which are not. (2) always read the news of the well-established media and has a reliable legal status, for example in various national print and electronic media. The person most vulnerable to hoax news is the one who seldom reads the news from a clear source. (3) If a story sounds unnatural, read it more carefully. Because often things out of the ordinary and are not likely be used as a condiment viral a hoax news (4) Do not share Artikel / photo/chain messages without reading fully, and believes in its truthfulness. Get used to read the complete, analyze and cross-check the news received. (5) Make a habit also confirmed the news source. Make sure the news comes from the media or a reliable source, not just broadcast news that is not clear source or even do not include the source of information. (6) Do not get used to disseminate information without digesting it in advance without knowing the full contents of the news. (7) Make it a habit if we receive an update that is not clear then independently should look for other information as a comparison via the internet or by asking the expert or even a news source. (8) Trying to master information technology today, especially social media. Because by mastering the characteristics of social media then we will easily parse the problem ranging from news senders to news content is spread. (9) For teachers and parents Digital Literacy improve intelligence so that it can become a friend of discussion for children, students and or other family members. With that we can become a friend of discussion and balancing of the existing information. (10) Put the value of religion as a means of control over our attitudes and behavior in the use of social media (https://nugrohotech.com/). It is also said by (Rochimah, 2011) cited in (Rahadi, 2017: 59-63) to prevent the spread of Hoax can be done with media literacy. Media literacy is a perspective that can be used when dealing with media in order to interpret a message delivered by the newsmaker. Media literacy is education that teaches media audiences in order to have the ability to analyze media messages, understand that the media have commercial / business and political goals so that they are capable of being responsible and responding correctly when dealing with the media.

CONCLUSION

Hoax information intentionally made to influence the public and caused social and political factors and racial issues. For the results of this research is a hoax hazards can be prevented by providing the knowledge to teenagers about the dangers of hoaxes such as providing online media literacy. (1) The hoax is not to be avoided or diverted but adolescents are given knowledge so that interpersonal intelligence is obtained to survive and resist hoaxes. (2) the process of acquiring knowledge about hoax information can form the interpersonal intelligence of teenagers to selectively, trust or spread the news in social media. (3) knowledge and interpersonal intelligence required to form generate who care about the right information for the benefit of the people in order to build and strengthen the integrity of the nation and the state of Indonesia.

REFERENCES

Amalia Wahyuni et al. 2016. The Interpersonal Intelligence Relationship of Students With Verbal Bullying Behavior In Sd Negeri 40 Banda Aceh. Journal of Basic Enchantment Vol. 3 No.4 Universitas Syiah Kuala

Djasarmen Purba. 2017. Against Hoax, Building a Literacy Movement. http://www.mediaindonesia.com/index.php/news/read/91080/melawan-hoax-building-literation-1/2017-02-08

Desiani Maentiningsih.2008. Relationship Between Secure Attachment With Achievement Motivation In Teens Journal of Faculty of Psychology. gunadarma University

Fitria Aprilia. 2013 Online Psychology Thesis. "Relationship Between Interpersonal Intelligence Behavior With Juvenile Delinquency (Students SMA Negeri 1 Grobogan)". Semarang State University

Mohamad Taufik. 2010. Paper. Origin-Usual Knowledge and Knowledge Nature. Bogor Agricultural Institute. Post Graduate Program and Management.

Prawira, Purwa Atmaja. 2012. Educational Psychology: In a New Perspective. Ar-Ruzz Media. Jogjakarta

Purwasih Nurzaitun. Et. 2014. Development of Knowledge Management Strategies to Support the Implementation of Bureaucratic Reform: A Case Study at the Ministry of Industry. Journal of Information Systems, Volume 10

Dedi Rahadi Rianto. 2017. User Behavior And Information Hoax In Social Media. Journal of Management JDK Vol. 5 No.1 2017. Faculty of Economics and Business, President University

T. Safaria. 2005. Interpersonal Intelligence. Methods of Intelligence Development Interpersonal Child. Amara Books. Yogyakarta.

Uswah Wardiana. 2004. General Psychology. PT. Bina Ilmu. Jakarta.

https://nugrohotech.com/2017/11/06/peningkatkan-kerderdasan-literasi-media-as-efforts-to counteract-news-hoaxes /

Rocky Prasetyo Jati M.Si
Faculty of Communication
Universitas Budi Luhur Jakarta Indonesia
E-mail: rocky@budiluhur.ac.id

Mira Herlina MIKom
Faculty of Communication
Universitas Budi Luhur Jakarta Indonesia
E-mail: mira.herlina@budiluhur.ac.id