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Lampiran 1. Penelitian yang relevan

Studi Terdahulu	Tujuan	Partisipan	Perlakuan / Pengambilan Data	Variabel Ukur	Hasil
Knolbach-Westermick dkk (2013)	Mengetahui efek paparan selektif pada pesan kesehatan	419 mahasiswa di kampus wilayah Midwestern, US dan merupakan pengguna internet yang intens (<i>heavy internet users</i>)	Partisipan melihat web portal kesehatan, memilih berita apa saja yang diinginkan terkait isu kesehatan berikut " <i>organic food</i> ", " <i>coffee & health</i> ", " <i>eating vegetables</i> ", dan " <i>working out</i> ".	Waktu paparan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesan pendukung dan pesan penghindaran dari isu kesehatan dengan sumber kredibilitas tinggi • Pesan pendukung dan pesan penghindaran dari isu kesehatan dengan sumber kredibilitas rendah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paparan selektif pada pesan kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Perilaku sebelumnya (<i>self-bolstering</i>) ○ Diskrepansi perilaku standar, di mana <i>self-motivating</i> lebih dominan daripada <i>self-defending</i>. • Paparan selektif lebih berdampak secara signifikan pada sumber-sumber kredibilitas tinggi, namun tidak berdampak pada sumber-sumber kredibilitas rendah.

Studi Terdahulu	Tujuan	Partisipan	Perlakuan / Pengambilan Data	Variabel Ukur	Hasil
Prastyo dkk (2019)	Analisis faktor-faktor pembentuk disonansi kognitif pada pekerja seks komersial (PSK)	PSK di wilayah Makam Kembang Kuning Surabaya	Pendekatan fenomenologi transendental berupa wawancara mendalam, studi dokumentasi, dan observasi	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disonansi kognitif terjadi pada partisipan. • Faktor-faktor mempengaruhi disonansi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keluarga ○ Cemoohan/ pengucilan masyarakat • Mekanisme penghindaran disonansi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mengubah perilaku menjadi lebih sosial atau tertutup, dan menjadi lebih dermawan. ○ Mengubah kognisi yang menganggap wajar perilakunya

Studi Terdahulu	Tujuan	Partisipan	Perlakuan / Pengambilan Data	Variabel Ukur	Hasil
Anggarini (2020)	Mendeskripsikan cara individu memproses informasi dan memaknai fenomena, pemberitaan, dan upaya pemerintah dalam menangani COVID-19	4 informan di Kota Semarang yang sering memperhatikan perkembangan berita COVID-19	Studi fenomenologi dengan wawancara mendalam	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media internet cenderung dominan dipilih karena bisa diakses sewaktu-waktu. • Pemaknaan fenomena COVID-19 beragam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Virus mematikan ○ Hasil penelitian yang gagal ○ Teknik rekayasa genetika untuk kepentingan elite global ○ Rekayasa politik negara besar ○ Seleksi alam • Pemaknaan pemberitaan COVID-19 dianggap berlebihan, terutama pada media TV. • Pemaknaan upaya penanganan COVID-19 oleh pemerintah dianggap terkesan tidak tegas dan menjadi pemain tunggal tanpa melibatkan masyarakat

Studi Terdahulu	Tujuan	Partisipan	Perlakuan / Pengambilan Data	Variabel Ukur	Hasil
Himmelboim dkk (2020)	Mengetahui karakteristik konten dan pola diskusi mengenai perdebatan vaksin HPV pada media sosial Twitter	-	Data percakapan di Twitter dari tanggal 20 September 2016 hingga 10 pekan ke depan, di mana melibatkan 39.368 user.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Network analysis & Cluster</i> • <i>Density</i> • <i>Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC)</i> • <i>Emotion analysis</i> • <i>Certainty and tentativeness</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emosi positif berkorelasi positif terhadap densitas kluster, di mana hal tersebut dapat mempengaruhi ikatan yang kuat dan arus informasi yang cepat. • Marah merupakan prediktor emosi negatif yang signifikan terhadap densitas grafik • Korelasi antara <i>certainty</i> dan <i>tentativeness</i> terjadi pada tingkat kluster dan <i>tweet</i>

Lampiran 2. Bagan kerangka pemikiran

