

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI
TERINDEKS SCOPUS

Judul : NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES IN
THE MASS MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

Jurnal : Journal of Namibian Studies; ISSN : 2197-5523; ISSN print : 1863-5953,
VOLUME 33 2023

Penulis : Marlinda Irwanti et al.

| No | Perihal | Tanggal |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Submission Acknowledgement | 20 November 2022 |
| 2. | Confirmation and acknowledgement | 8 Desember 2022 |
| 3. | Manuscript at Desk Review | 20 Desember 2022 |
| 4. | Manuscript accepted for publication | 25 Januari 2023 |
| 5. | Galley confirmation | 15 Februari 2023 |
| 6. | Final Confirmation pdf | 25 Februari 2023 |
| 7. | Approval final proofs (affiliation) | 3 Maret 2023 |
| 8 | Publication | 10 Maret 2023 |

[JNS] Submission Acknowledgement

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

20 November 2022 pukul 19.13

Marlinda Irwanti:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES IN THE MASS MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI" to Journal of Namibian Studies : History Politics Culture. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Submission URL: <https://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/authorDashboard/submission/523>
Username: marlinda_77

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office

[Journal of Namibian Studies](#)

JNS Submission - Confirmation and acknowledgement of receipt

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>

8 Desember 2022 09.29

Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

Ref. No.: 523

Manuscript title: NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES
IN THE MASS MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

Journal: Journal Namibian Studies

Dear Author

Your submission has been received by the journal and will now be processed in accordance with published timelines.

Processing time guidelines are available under the journal's 'About' section, however, please note that each submission is assessed on its individual merit and in certain circumstances processing times may differ.

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office

[Journal of Namibian Studies](#)

JNS Submission - Manuscript at Desk Review

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

20 Desember 2022 10.25

Ref. No.: 523

Manuscript title: NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES IN THE MASS
MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI
Journal: Journal Namibian Studies

Dear Author

Thank you for working with our Editorial Office to ensure that we have a complete record of your manuscript and all submission's compulsory forms at Journal of Namibian Studies.

All new manuscripts are presented to our Handling Editor for a preliminary Desk Review to assess whether the subject matter and general content are appropriate for this journal.

We have requested our Handling Editor to commence with this preliminary Desk Review in the upcoming week. We trust you will be receiving an outcome of this assessment before 2023-01-20.

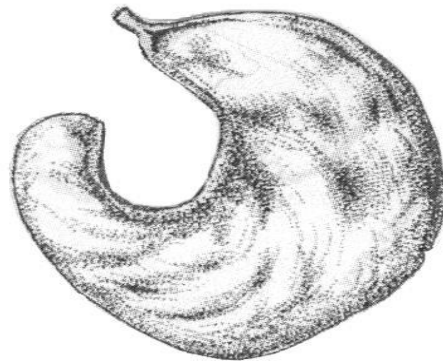
some notes from reviewers and editors are the following which will be attached in the author's query sheet:

- AQ1 Please adjust the writing of the article title
- AQ2 Please elucidate the author's identity in detail.
- AQ3 Please include keyword phrases in your article.
- AQ4 Please adjust the writing of the table title
- AQ5 Please provide an appropriate table width and margins for each article
- AQ6 Please utilize the available space to provide an explanation based on the existing table
- AQ7 Please modify the article's paragraphs so that they do not exceed the scope of the title
- AQ8 Please provide the article's table identification number
- AQ9 Please substitute the bibliography
- AQ10 The introduction is excluded from the bibliography category

[if you have any questions, please contact me.](#) Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies



Journal
of
Namibian Studies

History, Politics, Culture

33 / 2023

Otjivanda Presse. Bocham

ISSN 2197 – 5523 (Online)

ISSN 1863 – 5954 (Print)

AUTHOR'S QUERY SHEET

Author : Marlinda Irwanti

Article Title : News Construction Study of Terrorism Cases in The Mass Media of Central Sulawesi

Article id : JNS523

Dear Author

The following queries have arisen during the editing of your manuscript and are identified on the proofs. Unless advised otherwise, please submit all corrections using the online Proofreading correction feature.

- AQ1 Please modify the autolist's writing style
- AQ2 Please verify the formatting of the entire author identity email
- AQ3 Please adjust the language used in the abstract
- AQ4 Please differentiate between the format for writing keywords and the manner for writing the primary title
- AQ5 Please write the title naturally, this applies to the entire document
- AQ6 Please utilize the available vacant space
- AQ7 Please make modifications based on the aesthetics of the title's writing
- AQ8 Please omit the level designation from each title
- AQ9 Please revise the formatting of the bibliography once more

1 NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES IN THE MASS MEDIA OF
2 CENTRAL SULAWESI

3
4 **Marlinda Irwanti¹, Muhammad Khairil², Raisa Alatas³, Dyah Fitria Kartika Sari⁴**

5 [AQ1] Please modify the autolist's writing style

6
7 ¹Post Graduate, Magister of Communication, Universitas Sahid Jakarta, Indonesia

[AQ2] Please verify the formatting of the entire author identity email

8 Email: marlinda@usahid.ac.id

9 ²Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
10 Tadulako University

11 Email: muh_khairil02@yahoo.com

12 ³Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
13 Tadulako University

14 Email: raisaalatas.ra@gmail.com

15 ⁴Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
16 Tadulako University

17 Email: dyahfitriakartika@gmail.com

18
19 **ABSTRACT**

[AQ3] Please adjust the language used in the abstract

20 This study discussed the news construction of terrorism cases in the mass media of Central
21 Sulawesi. This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study method. This study aims
22 to understand the news construction of terrorism cases in the mass media of Central Sulawesi. The
23 results stated that information sources regarding terrorism cases were limited to authorities and
24 involved parties due to the nature of the high-risk operations combined with the geographical and
25 emotional proximity and the presence of two dominant beliefs of Islam and Christianity with
26 conflict history in Poso and Sigi. The limitation of the sources was also due to the nature of
27 terrorism cases which are sensitive to the nation's unity. Thus, journalists positioning and news
28 development of the mass media of Central Sulawesi are crucial to construct the news of terrorism
29 cases without spreading additional fear and fight radicalism with deradicalization programs
30 through news and message stimuli.

31 **Keywords: Construction, News, Terrorism, Mass Media, Central Sulawesi**

32 [AQ5] Please write the title naturally,
33 this applies to the entire document

[AQ4] Please differentiate between the format for
writing keywords and the manner for writing
the primary title

34 **A. Introduction**

35 Terrorism stems from coordinated attacks by certain groups to create terror and confusion
36 within the society (Hesterman, 2020; Lolong & Rusdiana, 2018; Mustafa & McCarthy, 2020). In
37 addition to generating terror and confusion, intentions and interests of the terrorism party also
38 accompanied the act to be fulfilled by the focus of terror (Mustofa, 2002; Windiani, 2018). In this
39 case, terrorism is defined as the threat of violence aimed at random targets (no direct relationship
40 with the perpetrator) which results in damages, deaths, fear, uncertainty and mass despair
41 (Makkonen et al., 2020; Mustofa, 2002; Richards, 2014). These acts of terrorism are to impose the
42 terrorist groups' will and interests on those deemed as opponents. In this way, the group's will and
43 interests are recognized and respected (Moskalenko & McCauley, 2011; Taylor, 2010). Thus, the
44 elements that must exist in the definition of terrorism are: acts of violence that have the result of
45 damage, death, fear, uncertainty and mass despair; random targets that has no direct relationship
with the perpetrator; and driven by the motivation of the actors' interests which cannot be devoted

46 only to political motivations considering, in many cases, non-political interests such as beliefs are
47 also could become the basis of the act (Abrahms, 2012; Bruce, 2013; Hesterman, 2020; Kaplan,
48 2016; Sarwar et al., 2020).

49 As published on tempo.co, the National Police Headquarters released a year-end report on
50 their performance throughout 2020 on Tuesday, August 22 2020. From the report, the National
51 Police Headquarters revealed that there were 228 terrorism suspects arrested by the National Police
52 throughout 2020 in Indonesia. Idham, as the National Police Chief, explained that the report
53 publication is a form of transparency and accountability of the police to the public. On that
54 occasion, he also revealed several other data, ranging from the performance of eradicating drug
55 trafficking to the implementation of special operations throughout 2020 (Adyatama, 2020).

56 According to the National Police Chief, the transparency efforts of the National Police
57 Chief through reports in the mass media is a needed and necessary form of information
58 dissemination related to terrorism. The Special Detachment 88 (*Detasemen Khusus 88*, abbreviated
59 as Densus 88) is demanded to be more professional and transparent in carrying out efforts to arrest
60 terrorism suspects both in terms of more thorough, detailed and accurate reporting as well as
61 information dissemination to the mass media. This matter is to prevent the emergence of new
62 terrorist actors, as stated by the Special Committee for the revision of the House of
63 Representatives' Terrorism Law.

64 The mass media can function properly, when the news is broadcast as it is originally, not
65 as a form of propaganda that is used as a form of fluency in fulfilling certain desires and goals
66 (Aechtner, 2016; Fenton, 2014; Pohl, 2015). The mutualism between the mass media and terrorists
67 is an obstacle for the government to eradicate terrorism (Jaspersen & Montibeller, 2020; Kearns
68 et al., 2018). The mass media experienced an increase in sales circulation of print media and high
69 ratings on television for reporting terrorism news (Kearns et al., 2018; Phillips & Pohl, 2020). The
70 media in democratic countries adhere to two principles in reporting terrorism news: the principle
71 of freedom to inform; and the principle of public rights to know (Djelantik, 2010; Phillips & Pohl,
72 2020).

73 In many studies on radicalism and terrorism in Indonesia, Central Sulawesi is considered
74 as one of the important areas for the growth and development of terrorism and radicalism. The
75 radical and terror movements and actions that took place in Central Sulawesi were substantially
76 driven through two main nodes: first, as the excesses of the past communal conflict events that
77 occurred in Poso and its broad implications that transcended time and period boundaries; and
78 second, radical actions caused by the expansion of networks of radical and terrorist groups to
79 Central Sulawesi in both the inside and outside of Poso conflict setting and context (Jaspersen &
80 Montibeller, 2020; Khairil, 2019; Sukabdi, 2015).

81 Reports and publications concerning terrorism that occurred in Central Sulawesi,
82 especially Poso and Sigi, became the consumption of the mass media (Sukabdi, 2015). This kind
83 of relationship creates a symbiotic mutualism in which news about terrorism not only are needed
84 but also creates a sense of terror in the community (Junaedi, 2010). For the terrorist groups,
85 understanding the value of news is an absolute factor to get maximum coverage of their actions.
86 News value can be described as follows: *timeliness* or the existence of actuality or new events and
87 developments; *proximity* or the geographical and or emotional closeness with the audiences;
88 *conflict* or the existence of physical (e.g. feud between groups) and non-physical (e.g. difference
89 of opinion) conflict; *eminence and prominence* which are related to famous events or people;
90 *consequence and impact* which affect the life of the reader; and *human interest* which is to attract
91 attention and feelings of the audiences (Itule & Anderson, 2007).

92 If mapped, the mass media coverage of terrorism in Central Sulawesi in Poso and Sigi
93 regencies refers to several items of the news value of geographical and or emotional proximity
94 where Poso and Sigi are dominated by two religious beliefs, Islam and Christianity, accompanied
95 by elements of conflict. What happened during the Poso conflict made Poso a home for the East
96 Indonesia Mujahidin (*Mujahidin Indonesia Timur*, abbreviated as MIT) group in Gunung Biru of
97 Tamanjeka hamlet (Singh, 2014; Sukabdi, 2015).

98 A previous study by Fajar Junaedi regarding terrorism and media relations explained that
99 terrorism was a major problem in recent years (Junaedi, 2010; Khairil, 2017). As a form of political
100 communication, terrorism became a significant act of communication if the terrorist group's
101 actions are transmitted through the mass media to a large audience. Terrorists commit violence
102 and other acts of terror to gain support from the community and increase funding from their
103 supporters (Junaedi, 2010; Malang et al., 2020). Meanwhile in another study explained that
104 terrorism is a planned act of terror by certain groups in various forms of violence against parties
105 who are considered potential victims (Wardani, 2017). Media coverage can polarize public opinion
106 in response to acts of terror, whether it be pro or con (Kearns et al., 2018). Media coverage revolves
107 around the radical acts committed by terrorists, the anger of the victims and their families and the
108 implications that follow after the acts. The mass media can be a means of supporting acts of terror,
109 such as reporting on the ideology and ideals of terrorists (Phillips & Pohl, 2020; Pohl, 2015).

110 Messages in mass media coverage in Sulawesi are being constructed by the editorial staff
111 of the mass media operating in Central Sulawesi. Through the editorial of the mass media, the
112 construction of the news is mapped to see the message construction model formed by the mass
113 media. The issue of terrorism in Central Sulawesi is an ongoing topic, especially with the existence
114 of the MIT in Gunung Biru and the massacre of a family by an unknown which is suspected of
115 being a group acting on behalf of the MIT in Torpedo Hamlet, Lemba Tongoa Village of Sigi,
116 Central Sulawesi on Friday, 27th November 2020. The media is needed to not easily be provoked
117 by the incident and maintain unity between fellow believers regardless of religion, ethnicity and
118 race (Khairil et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2020).

119 120 **B. Research Method**

121 The main problem posed in this study concerns the construction of news, reporting and
122 publications on acts of terrorism cases handled in the mass media operated within Central
123 Sulawesi. In this study, we employed qualitative research with a case study approach following
124 the aforementioned formulation of the problem and objectives to be achieved (Khan, 2014; Yin,
125 2013). The case study was selected based on the scope in which the case study approach examines
126 various cases through detailed and in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of
127 information (Creswell, 2015; Yin, 2013). Data were collected through observations, interviews,
128 audiovisual materials and document studies from various reports and presented through cases'
129 themes and descriptions. The location in this study is focused on Palu, Poso and Sigi with the
130 consideration that the aforementioned three areas are developing areas for many large mass media
131 based in Central Sulawesi.

132
133 [AQ6] Please utilize the available vacant space

134 **C. The Construction of Terrorism News of Mass Media in Central Sulawesi**

135 The reporting model of an issue of interest cannot be suppressed because the search rate
136 for the news will be high and it also involves advertisers (Wasko, 2014; Wulandari, 2017). The
137 more open the mass media is, the more economic side of the company will also be impacted

138 (Terchilă, 2014; Wasko, 2014). However, journalistic ethic codes are needed not only to increase
139 the economic aspects of mass media but also to safeguard the unitary state of the Republic of
140 Indonesia in the news (Halim, 2015; Ward & Madison, 2012).

141 Terrorism today has a wide and global network that threatens national and international
142 peace and security (Gadarian, 2010; Gaibulloev et al., 2012; Singh, 2014). Academically, terrorism
143 is categorized as an *extraordinary crime* and *crime against humanity* (Nasution, 2018; Sukabdi,
144 2021). The echo of this action grew bigger with the mass media coverage (Khairil et al., 2017;
145 Sukabdi, 2021).

146 The construction of news coverage in the mass media is not expected as a forum for
147 terrorists to carry out their actions (Khairil et al., 2017; Mahardika et al., 2018). The importance
148 of mass media is tested in the terrorism reporting model as an issue that has no end in its coverage
149 in Central Sulawesi in which the issue of terrorism has become one of the important issues that
150 national and international media are waiting for (Sukabdi, 2015).

151 Regarding the applied model of terrorism cases handling in Central Sulawesi, journalists
152 admit that access to the field is very lacking. The red zone dotted within the areas means that no
153 civilian has the right to enter the area except for the Tinombala Task Force Team in the Tinombala
154 Operation which has now turned into the Madago Raya Operations Task Force.

155 As explained by Mercusuar editor, the information on terrorism could come from many
156 sources, but the official and primary source was from the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi, or
157 at least from the public relations department of the Regional Police. However, the media cannot
158 depend solely on the information given by the Regional Police as the media could also directly go
159 to the field or interview the people in the red zone. Nevertheless, the media still have to confirm
160 the pieces of information back to the Regional Police. The intelligence information can also be
161 possible be published as a piece of news, but the problem is that the media cannot officially take
162 intelligence information if there is no authorization of such official information from Regional
163 Police officials.

164 Muhammad Rifky from the Mercusuar stated that the journalists' information was limited
165 to the field officers and public relations department of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi.
166 However, the nature and the importance of the news on terrorism dictated that it still has to be
167 through official confirmation from the authorities. In this case, the news agency Antara of Central
168 Sulawesi stated that the issue of terrorism is not the main focus of coverage by disregarding other
169 news or stories, but the network to obtain information is the important point.

170 Wahono from Radar Sulteng also acknowledged how important the network was in
171 enriching the repertoire of news coverage in terrorism reporting. The more information obtained,
172 the deeper the reporting model is. Tricks in reporting on terrorism must also be supported by how
173 deeply the news is contested in an article. The coordination of the mass media in Central Sulawesi
174 in deepening the news is determined by how much information can be obtained from the Madago
175 Raya task force and the public relations department of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi.

176 The media and journalists' source of terrorism information is somewhat limited to
177 officials and important parties based on the life-threatening risk and danger of the red zone. The
178 core of the development of terrorism news then becomes *not exaggerating* and *not spreading fear*.
179 The media is building news with a positive side without causing fear and helping the terrorists
180 achieve their goals (Makkonen et al., 2020; Sarwar et al., 2020; Yan et al., 2020).

181
182

D. Information Scepticism, News Sensitivity and Deradicalization

[AQ7] Please make modifications based on the aesthetics of the title's writing

183 According to Nurdiansyah, the chief editor of Media Alkhairaat, the principle of all
184 journalists is the scepticism of information. Thus, if there is information available from the
185 Regional Police or any sources in that matter, journalists should not be too trusting and believe the
186 information too much. Rather, the intelligence side of journalists is contested when curiosity is
187 high and can also be the basis for how the news develops.

188 Scepticism is an attitude of doubt regarding information or knowledge that has been
189 passed down to mankind (Aechtner, 2014). Various information and knowledge written in the past
190 are not considered exact and doubtless. This trait becomes commonplace in a journalists' line of
191 work based on the demand for a high sense of curiosity (Aechtner, 2016).

192 Sensitivity in journalism is also needed because the issue of terrorism always brought two
193 sides of the impact of the news: *the alleged perpetrators* and *the victims*. The principle of *senasib*
194 *sepenanggungan* (experiencing similar fate) needs to be applied in positioning journalists within
195 the reporting model. As in one of Qidam's cases of 2020, journalists should have the presumption
196 of innocence even if it was stated that Qidam was mistakenly shot. Similar cases happened in Poso
197 several times in the past.

198 The Radar Sulteng was being sued because of the news at the time of the study. Wahono,
199 representing Radar Sulteng, stated that he was the first person to be sued by Qidam's family and
200 the Regional Police. He also stated that the night when the Radar Sulteng received information
201 about the scene, Radar Sulteng immediately contacted the PR of the Regional Police of Central
202 Sulawesi because the media had given a description and explanation that the area was set as a red
203 zone. The media still say that Qidam was mistakenly shot but the Regional Police denies and stated
204 that for anyone in the red zone who does not follow the orders of the Tinombala Task Force,
205 warning shots will be fired and will be shot if the warning shot was ignored (Radar Sulteng, 2020).
206 According to Wahono, it was important to confirm an incident. For example, Qidam was
207 considered a suspected terrorist but was confirmed by his family that he was not. Qidam's mistake
208 at that time was to be in the red zone area of the Tinombala Task Force which made the Regional
209 Police win the case.

210 The Antara news agency gave an example of the other side of terrorism reporting, namely
211 in terms of news presenting in the Antara media related to the notion of intolerance of radicalism
212 as an act of violence. The Antara news agency was explicitly stated that cases of the act of violence
213 or the act of terror will not be published. For example, the Lembantongoa massacre case of the
214 hard-line MIT (Hidayat, 2020) was not covered by The Antara news agency. The Antara news
215 agency considered that if it was broadcasted, the media will be supporting the act of terror by the
216 hard-line MIT. This perspective is based on the purpose of the terror which was to scare or to
217 disturb the general situation of the community. Thus, the Antara news agency did not want to cover
218 it but the data on the incident would be elaborated in a news that is more highlighted towards the
219 handling step. The existence of the media is certainly expected to stimulate messages to recipients
220 which are not only fear but also the sensitive side of the neverending issue of terrorism (Aechtner,
221 2016; Khairil et al., 2017; Sarwar et al., 2020).

222 Deradicalization is important for people who have a horizontal conflict background
223 (Abozaid, 2020; Khairil, 2019; Wahyuni, 2019). Radical understanding that is implanted and
224 embedded in the minds of people exposed to radicalism makes people tend to justify various ways
225 and act impulsively on things outside their beliefs. There are many reasons for jihadists to carry
226 out and act impulsively on things that the general public considers in their judgment to be beyond
227 the limits of normalcy in ordinary society. The existence of conflicts that give birth to radicalism
228 in society is more or less disrupts the existence of the social environment (Khairil, 2017; Rokhmad,

229 2017; Sinaulan, 2016). If not anticipated, it will have a greater influence on the life of the
230 community (Arnus, 2017; Fair et al., 2020). Therefore, the strategies carried out must be able to
231 cover all groups and elements of society, both those who are exposed to and those who have not
232 been exposed to radicalism (Lolong & Rusdiana, 2018).

233 The mass media as a tool in the dissemination of positive and negative message stimuli
234 certainly plays an important role in the dissemination of ideas to the public as receivers. One way
235 to reduce and fight radicalization is through a deradicalization program (Abozaid, 2020; Nursahid,
236 2017; Sukabdi, 2015) which has the aim of neutralizing ideology. Thus, the deradicalization
237 program should be more focused on what Golose calls the *deideologicalization* aspect (Khairil,
238 2017; Khamdan, 2015; Llorent-Bedmar et al., 2020; Rokhmad, 2017). If the target for
239 deradicalization, in particular, is the terrorist prisoners of *Jamaah Islamiyah* (JI), then the portion
240 of de-ideology is also larger. Because of this, there is an expansion of reach not only to the
241 detainees but also to their families and relatives.

242

243 **E. Conclusion** [AQ8] Please omit the level designation from each title

244 From the research results and discussions, we conclude that mass media coverage on
245 terrorism in Poso and Sigi of Central Sulawesi experience several conflicts of interest with related
246 and involved parties. For example, the lack of access into the red zone. On one hand, journalists
247 strive to provide actual and rapid information from the site of the conflict. On the other hand,
248 Tinombala Task Force or the more recent Madago Raya Operations Task Force restricted civilian
249 access to the red zone area due to the high-risk nature of the operations. Thus, journalists have
250 limited access to the source of information which in this case is funnelled through the PR
251 department of the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi. The nature of terrorism case news which
252 is sensitive to the nation's unity and the geographical and emotional proximity combined with the
253 presence of two dominant beliefs (Islam and Christianity) accompanied by elements of conflict in
254 Poso and Sigi dictated that it needs to go through official confirmation from the authorities. The
255 sensitivity of journalism is needed, as the issue of terrorism will bring two sides of the impact of
256 the news: the alleged perpetrators and the victims. The principle of *senasib sepenanggungan*
257 became the core of journalists positioning and news development in covering terrorism cases. Said
258 principle is also helped the media construct the news without supporting the act of terror by
259 spreading and causing additional and unnecessary fear within the community by disseminating
260 positive and negative message stimuli of radicalization through a deradicalization program.

261

262

263 **REFERENCES** [AQ9] Please revise the formatting of the bibliography once more

264 Abozaid, A. M. (2020). Counterterrorism strategy and human rights in Egypt after the Arab
265 uprising: A critical appraisal. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 51, 101385.
266 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101385>

267 Abrahms, M. (2012). The Political Effectiveness of Terrorism Revisited. *Comparative Political*
268 *Studies*, 45(3), 366–393. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414011433104>

269 Adyatama, E. (2020). *Mabes Polri: Ada 228 Penangkapan Terorisme Sepanjang 2020*.
270 Tempo.Co. [https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1416679/mabes-polri-ada-228-penangkapan-
271 terorisme-sepanjang-2020/full&view=ok](https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1416679/mabes-polri-ada-228-penangkapan-terorisme-sepanjang-2020/full&view=ok)

272 Aechtner, T. (2014). Darwin-Skeptic Mass Media: Examining Persuasion in the Evolution Wars.
273 *Journal of Media and Religion*, 13(4), 187–207.

- 274 <https://doi.org/10.1080/15348423.2014.971559>
- 275 Aehtner, T. (2016). Terrorism in the Evolution Wars: Mass Media and Human Nature.
276 *Theology and Science*, 14(4), 495–517. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14746700.2016.1231983>
- 277 Arnus, S. H. (2017). Dakwah yang Berliterasi Media: Upaya Deradikalisasi di Lingkup Kampus
278 IAIN Kendari. *PALITA: Journal of Social-Religion Research*, 2(2), 119–128.
279 <http://ejournal.iainpalopo.ac.id/index.php/palita/article/view/121>
- 280 Bruce, G. (2013). Definition of Terrorism Social and Political Effects. *Journal of Military and*
281 *Veterans Health*, 21(2), 26–30.
- 282 Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Penelitian Kualitatif Dan Desain Riset* (Edisi Ke-3). Pustaka Pelajar.
- 283 Djelantik, S. (2010). *Terorisme, Tinjauan Psiko-Politis, Peran Media, Kemiskinan, Dan*
284 *Keamanan Nasional*. Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- 285 Fair, C. C., Hwang, J. C., & Majid, M. A. (2020). The pious or the doctrinaire? who supports
286 suicide terrorism in Indonesia? *Asian Security*, 16(3), 281–303.
287 <https://doi.org/10.1080/14799855.2019.1670641>
- 288 Fenton, A. J. (2014). Change and Continuity in Indonesian Islamist Ideology and Terrorist
289 Strategies. *Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies*, 52(1), 1.
290 <https://doi.org/10.14421/ajis.2014.521.1-24>
- 291 Gadarian, S. K. (2010). The Politics of Threat: How Terrorism News Shapes Foreign Policy
292 Attitudes. *The Journal of Politics*, 72(2), 469–483.
293 <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022381609990910>
- 294 Gaibulloev, K., Sandler, T., & Santifort, C. (2012). Assessing the Evolving Threat of Terrorism.
295 *Global Policy*, 3(2), 135–144. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1758-5899.2011.00142.x>
- 296 Halim, S. (2015). *Dasar-Dasar Jurnalistik Televisi*. Deepublish.
- 297 Hesterman, J. (2020). Terrorism: What Protection Officers Need to Know. In *The Professional*
298 *Protection Officer* (pp. 331–336). Elsevier. [https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817748-](https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817748-8.00029-8)
299 [8.00029-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817748-8.00029-8)
- 300 Hidayat, A. (2020). *Jejak Kekejaman Kelompok Mujahidin Indonesia Timur Yang Diduga*
301 *Pelaku Teror Sigi*. Tempo.Co. [https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1410357/jejak-kekejaman-](https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1410357/jejak-kekejaman-kelompok-mujahidin-indonesia-timur-yang-diduga-pelaku-teror-sigi)
302 [kelompok-mujahidin-indonesia-timur-yang-diduga-pelaku-teror-sigi](https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1410357/jejak-kekejaman-kelompok-mujahidin-indonesia-timur-yang-diduga-pelaku-teror-sigi)
- 303 Itule, B. D., & Anderson, D. A. (2007). *News Writing & Reporting for Today's Media*.
304 Routledge.
- 305 Jaspersen, J. G., & Montibeller, G. (2020). On the learning patterns and adaptive behavior of
306 terrorist organizations. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 282(1), 221–234.
307 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2019.09.011>
- 308 Junaedi, F. (2010). Relasi Terorisme dan Media. *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 1(1), 15–25.
309 <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v1i1.5>
- 310 Kaplan, J. (2016). Waves of Political Terrorism. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*.

- 311 Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.24>
- 312 Kearns, E., Betus, A., & Lemieux, A. (2018). Why Do Some Terrorist Attacks Receive More
313 Media Attention Than Others? *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
314 <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2928138>
- 315 Khairil, M. (2017). Communication Strategies to Prevent Terrorist Group's Radical Ideology and
316 Doctrine within Islamic Universities at Central Sulawesi. *Al-Ulum*, 17(2), 285–305.
317 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30603/au.v17i2.237>
- 318 Khairil, M. (2019). *Strategi Komunikasi Dalam Upaya Deradikalisasi Dan Penanganan Tindak*
319 *Terorisme Di Sulawesi Tengah*.
- 320 Khairil, M., Ali, M. N., Zakaria, S. Z. S., Arifin, K., & Razman, M. R. (2017). Mass Media
321 Coverage on Terrorism in Order to Achieve Peace and Justice According to the World
322 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *INFORMATION*, 20(7(A)), 4935–
323 4940.
- 324 Khamdan, M. (2015). RETHINKING DERADIKALISASI: Konstruksi Bina Damai Penanganan
325 Terorisme. *ADDIN*, 9(1), 181–204.
- 326 Khan, S. N. (2014). Qualitative Research Method - Phenomenology. *Asian Social Science*,
327 10(21), 298–310. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v10n21p298>
- 328 Llorent-Bedmar, V., Cobano-Delgado Palma, V. C., & Navarro-Granados, M. (2020). Islamic
329 religion teacher training in Spain: Implications for preventing islamic-inspired violent
330 radicalism. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 95, 103138.
331 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2020.103138>
- 332 Lolong, W. J. R., & Rusdiana, E. (2018). Terrorism Tackling Policy in Indonesia. *Proceedings of*
333 *the 1st International Conference on Social Sciences (ICSS 2018)*.
334 <https://doi.org/10.2991/icss-18.2018.169>
- 335 Mahardika, H., French, J., & Sembada, A. (2018). Keep Calm and Eat Satay: Indonesia's
336 Consumption-Themed Signals of Defiance against Terrorism. *Australasian Marketing*
337 *Journal*, 26(3), 231–238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ausmj.2018.06.002>
- 338 Makkonen, A., Oksanen, A., Gadarian, S. K., Herreros, F., Winsvold, M. S., Solheim, Ø. B.,
339 Enjolras, B., & Steen-Johnsen, K. (2020). Fear-triggering effects of terrorism threats: Cross-
340 country comparison in a terrorism news scenario experiment. *Personality and Individual*
341 *Differences*, 161, 109992. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.109992>
- 342 Malang, K., Wang, S., Phaphuangwittayakul, A., Lv, Y., Yuan, H., & Zhang, X. (2020).
343 Identifying influential nodes of global terrorism network: A comparison for skeleton
344 network extraction. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, 545, 123769.
345 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2019.123769>
- 346 Moskalenko, S., & McCauley, C. (2011). The psychology of lone-wolf terrorism. *Counselling*
347 *Psychology Quarterly*, 24(2), 115–126. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09515070.2011.581835>
- 348 Mustafa, D., & McCarthy, J. (2020). Terrorism. In *International Encyclopedia of Human*
349 *Geography* (pp. 233–238). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102295-5.10493-7>

- 350 Mustofa, M. (2002). Memahami Terorisme: Suatu Perspektif Kriminologi. *Jurnal Kriminologi*
351 *Indonesia*, 2(III), 30–38.
- 352 Nasution, A. R. (2018). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindakan Terorisme sebagai
353 “Extraordinary Crime” dalam Perspektif Hukum Internasional dan Nasional. *Talenta*
354 *Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social, and Arts (LWSA)*, 1(1), 008–014.
355 <https://doi.org/10.32734/lwsa.v1i1.134>
- 356 Nursahid, A. (2017). *Radikalisasi Dan Deradikalisasi: Belajar Dari Konflik Poso*. PUSAD
357 (Pusat Studi Gama Dan Demokrasi Yayasan Wakaf Paramadina). [https://www.paramadina-](https://www.paramadina-pusad.or.id/radikalisasi-dan-deradikalisasi-belajar-dari-konflik-poso/)
358 [pusad.or.id/radikalisasi-dan-deradikalisasi-belajar-dari-konflik-poso/](https://www.paramadina-pusad.or.id/radikalisasi-dan-deradikalisasi-belajar-dari-konflik-poso/)
- 359 Phillips, P. J., & Pohl, G. (2020). Anticipated regret, terrorist behaviour & the presentation of the
360 outcomes of attacks in the mainstream media and in terrorist group publications. *Aggression*
361 *and Violent Behavior*, 51, 101394. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101394>
- 362 Pohl, G. (2015). Media and Terrorist Choice: A Risk–Reward Analysis. *Journal of Applied*
363 *Security Research*, 10(1), 60–76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19361610.2015.972271>
- 364 Radar Sulteng. (2020). *Keluarga : Almarhum Qidam Bukan Teroris, Dia Ditembak Dan*
365 *Dianiaya*. Radarsulteng.Id. [https://radarsulteng.id/keluarga-almarhum-qidam-bukan-teroris-](https://radarsulteng.id/keluarga-almarhum-qidam-bukan-teroris-dia-ditembak-dan-dianiaya/)
366 [dia-ditembak-dan-dianiaya/](https://radarsulteng.id/keluarga-almarhum-qidam-bukan-teroris-dia-ditembak-dan-dianiaya/)
- 367 Richards, A. (2014). Conceptualizing Terrorism. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 37(3), 213–
368 236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2014.872023>
- 369 Rokhmad, A. (2017). Radikalisme Islam Dan Upaya Deradikalisasi Paham Radikal. *Walisongo:*
370 *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 20(1), 79. <https://doi.org/10.21580/ws.20.1.185>
- 371 Sarwar, F., Panatik, S. A., & Jameel, H. T. (2020). Does fear of terrorism influence
372 psychological adjustment of academic sojourners in Pakistan? Role of state negative affect
373 and emotional support. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 75, 34–47.
374 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2020.01.002>
- 375 Sinaulan, R. L. (2016). Islamic Law and Terrorism in Indonesia. *International Journal of*
376 *Nusantara Islam*, 4(1), 13–28. <https://doi.org/10.15575/ijni.v4i1.1436>
- 377 Singh, D. (2014). Terrorism in Indonesia. In *Southeast Asian Affairs 2014* (pp. 139–148). ISEAS
378 Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1355/9789814517966-011>
- 379 Sukabdi, Z. A. (2015). Terrorism In Indonesia: A Review On Rehabilitation And
380 Deradicalization. *Journal of Terrorism Research*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.15664/jtr.1154>
- 381 Sukabdi, Z. A. (2021). Bridging the gap: Contributions of academics and national security
382 practitioners to counterterrorism in Indonesia. *International Journal of Law, Crime and*
383 *Justice*, 65, 100467. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2021.100467>
- 384 Taylor, M. (2010). Is terrorism a group phenomenon? *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 15(2),
385 121–129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2009.09.001>
- 386 Terchilă, S. (2014). The Activity of Mass Media Companies in Europe. The Impact Generated in
387 the Economic, Social and Politic Systems. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 16(May),

- 388 182–189. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(14\)00790-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(14)00790-4)
- 389 Wahyuni, F. (2019). CAUSES OF RADICALISM BASED ON TERRORISM IN ASPECT OF
390 CRIMINAL LAW POLICY IN INDONESIA. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 8(2), 196.
391 <https://doi.org/10.25216/JHP.8.2.2019.196-213>
- 392 Ward, S. J. A., & Madison, W. (2012). Truth Telling and Journalism. In *Encyclopedia Of*
393 *Applied Ethics* (Second Edi, Vol. 4, pp. 435–441). Elsevier Inc.
394 <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-373932-2.00411-7>
- 395 Wardani, A. (2017). Peran Media Dalam Pemberitaan Terorisme. *Jurnal Syi'ar*, 11(1), 29–36.
396 <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/syr.v17i1.903>
- 397 Wasko, J. (2014). The study of the political economy of the media in the twenty-first century.
398 *International Journal of Media & Cultural Politics*, 10(3), 259–271.
399 https://doi.org/10.1386/macp.10.3.259_1
- 400 Windiani, R. (2018). PERAN INDONESIA DALAM MEMERANGI TERORISME. *JURNAL*
401 *ILMU SOSIAL*, 16(2), 135–152. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jis.16.2.2017.135-152>
- 402 Wulandari, N. A. D. (2017). LEMBAGA PENYIARAN PUBLIK INDONESIA DALAM
403 PERSIMPANGAN IDEALISME VS EKONOMI POLITIK MEDIA. *Interaksi: Jurnal Ilmu*
404 *Komunikasi*, 5(1), 78. <https://doi.org/10.14710/interaksi.5.1.78-89>
- 405 Yan, J., Kniffin, K. M., Kunreuther, H. C., & Schulze, W. D. (2020). The roles of reason and
406 emotion in private and public responses to terrorism. *Journal of Economic Behavior &*
407 *Organization*, 180, 778–796. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2019.05.024>
- 408 Yin. (2013). *Studi Kasus Desain dan Metode*. Grafindo Persada.
- 409 Zhu, Z., Liu, Y., Kapucu, N., & Peng, Z. (2020). Online media and trust in government during
410 crisis: The moderating role of sense of security. *International Journal of Disaster Risk*
411 *Reduction*, 50, 101717. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2020.101717>
- 412

JNS: Manuscript Accepted for Publication, Sent to Editing

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

25 Januari 2023 11.42

Ref. No.: 523

Manuscript title: NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES IN THE
MASS MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

Journal: Journal Namibian Studies

Dear Author

We are pleased to confirm your manuscript's acceptance for publication on
Jan 25, 2023.

We can also confirm that the Submission and Review Department released your
manuscript to our Finalization Department to commence the various editing
processes to secure Online publication within the next 40 days (if not
sooner).

Kindly note:

if you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a
venue for your work.

Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies

JNS Approval - Your galley is available to be checked prior to publication

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

15 Februari 2023 11.51

Ref. No.: 523

Manuscript title: NEWS CONSTRUCTION STUDY OF TERRORISM CASES
IN THE MASS MEDIA OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

Journal: Journal Namibian Studies

Dear Author,

The previous round of corrections have been implemented on your paper. I kindly ask that you please check your paper a final time to ensure you and your co-authors are completely satisfied before publication.

Please let me know if you approve of the galley proofs and/or if any improvements are needed.

if you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies

JNS - please confirm approval of galley proofs before publication

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

25 Februari 2023 20.19

Dear Authors,

Could you please check the attached galley proofs and confirm that everything is in order before it is published? (I will still change the published date accordingly).

Looking forward to hearing from you by Tuesday, if possible.

if you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.
Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies

 JNS-523.pdf 443K

JNS - approval of final proofs (affiliations)

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

3 Maret 2023 15.30

Dear Author,

Could you please check if the affiliations are correct as they are currently? The affiliations on the manuscript are displayed to match the change request form (also attached). If you require any changes to the affiliations, please indicate it in the change form.

Thank you in anticipation of your response.

if you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.
Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies

1 lampiran

 JNS-523.pdf 443K

JNS publication – your article has been published

1 pesan

Editorial Office <editorial.namibianstudies@gmail.com>
Kepada: Marlinda Irwanti <marlinda@usahid.ac.id>

10 Maret 2023 10.45

Dear Authors

Congratulations!

Your article Exploring Intercultural Communication in Indonesia:
Cultural Values, Challenges, and Strategies
has just been published and is available at the following link:
<https://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/523>

Your manuscript will now form part of this open access publication and your content will be licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution License. It is freely accessible to any user and will shortly be indexed in various international research repositories for further dissemination and reach in readership. There is no need for you to order print issues or copies.

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office

Journal of Namibian Studies