

Daftar Pustaka

- Aaronovitch, D. (2011). *Voodoo histories: The role of the conspiracy theory in shaping modern history*. New York: Riverhead Books.
- Adiwena, B. Y., Satyajati, M. W., & Hapsari, W. (2020). Psychological Reactance and Beliefs in Conspiracy Theories During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Overview of the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM). *Buletin Psikologi*, 28(2), 182. doi:10.22146/buletinpsikologi.60212
- Allington, D., Duffy, B., Wessely, S., Dhavan, N., & Rubin, J. (2020). Health-protective behaviour, social media usage and conspiracy belief during the COVID-19 public health emergency. *Psychological Medicine*, 1-7. doi: 10.1017/S003329172000224X
- Alós-Ferrer, C., & Hügelschäfer, S. (2012). Faith in intuition and behavioral biases. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 84(1), 182–192. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2012.08.004>
- Alter, A. L., Oppenheimer, D. M., Epley, N., & Eyre, R. N. (2007). Overcoming intuition: metacognitive difficulty activates analytic reasoning. *Journal of experimental psychology. General*, 136(4), 569–576. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.136.4.569>
- Andrade, G. (2020). Medical conspiracy theories: cognitive science and implications for ethics. *Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy*, 1-14. doi: 10.1007/s11019-020-09951-6
- Azwar, Saifuddin. 2016. *Metode Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bale, J. M. (2007). Political paranoia v. political realism: On distinguishing between bogus conspiracy theories and genuine conspiratorial politics. *Patterns of Prejudice*, 41, 45-60. Doi:10.1080/00313220601118751
- Bavel, J., Baicker, K., Boggio, P. S., Capraro, V., Cichocka, A., Cikara, M., Crockett, ... Willer, R. (2020). Using social and behavioural science to support COVID-19 pandemic response. *Nature human behaviour*, 4(5), 460–471. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0884-z>
- Björklund, F., & Bäckström, M. (2008). Individual differences in processing styles: Validity of the Rational-Experiential Inventory. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 49(5), 439-446. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9450.2008.00652.x
- Bodenhausen, G. V. (1990). Stereotypes as Judgmental Heuristics: Evidence of Circadian Variations in Discrimination. *Psychological Science*, 1(5), 319–322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1990.tb00226.x>

- Brotherton, R., & French, C. C. (2014). Belief in conspiracy theories and susceptibility to the conjunction fallacy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 28(2), 238-248. doi: 10.1002/acp.2995.
- Brotherton, R., French, C. C., & Pickering, A. D. (2013). Measuring belief in conspiracy theories: The generic conspiracist beliefs scale. *Frontiers in psychology*, 4, 279. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00279.
- Burhanuddin, A. (2007). The conspiracy of Jews: the quest for anti-Semitism in media dakwah'. *Graduate Journal of Asia Pacific Studies*, 5(2): 53–76.
- Byford, J. (2011). *Conspiracy theories a critical introduction*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillian.
- Choiruzzad, S. A. B. (2013). Within a Thick Mist: Conspiracy Theories and Counter Terrorism in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Inquiry*, 6(2).
- Creswell, J. W. (2015). *Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research*. Boston: Pearson
- Dagnall, N., Denovan, A., Drinkwater, K., Parker, A., & Clough, P. (2016). Toward a better understanding of the relationship between belief in the paranormal and statistical bias: the potential role of schizotypy. *Frontiers in psychology*, 7, 1045. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01045.
- Dagnall, N., Parker, A., & Munley, G. (2007). Paranormal belief and reasoning. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 43(6), 1406-1415. doi: 10.1002/acp.1472.
- Databoks. (2020, November 6). Survei: Masyarakat di Jawa Paling Banyak Percaya Corona Konspirasi. Retrieved January 26, 2021, from <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2020/10/06/survei-masyarakat-di-jawa-paling-banyak-percaya-corona-konspirasi>
- Dentith, M. R., & Orr, M. (2017). Secrecy And Conspiracy. *Episteme*, 15(4), 433-450. doi:10.1017/epi.2017.9
- Douglas, K. M., Uscinski, J. E., Sutton, R. M., Cichocka, A., Nefes, T., Ang, C. S., & Deravi, F. (2019). Understanding conspiracy theories. *Political Psychology*, 40, 3-35. doi: 10.1111/pops.12568.
- Douglas, K. M., & Sutton, R. M. (2015). Climate change: Why the conspiracy theories are dangerous. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 71(2), 98-106. doi:10.1177/0096340215571908

- Drinkwater, K. G., Dagnall, N., Denovan, A., & Neave, N. (2020). Psychometric assessment of the generic conspiracist beliefs scale. *Plos one*, 15(3), e0230365.
- Epstein, S. (2012). *Cognitive-experiential self-theory: An integrative theory of personality*. In H. Tennen, J. Suls, & I. B. Weiner (Eds.), *Handbook of psychology: Personality and social psychology* (p. 93–118). John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Epstein, S. (2010). Demystifying Intuition: What It Is, What It Does, and How It Does It. *Psychological Inquiry*, 21(4), 295–312. Retrieved April 15, 2021, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25767203>
- Evans, J. S. B. (2006). Dual system theories of cognition: Some issues. In *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society* (Vol. 28, No. 28)..
- Evans, J. S. B. T., & Stanovich, K. E. (2013). Dual-Process Theories of Higher Cognition: Advancing the Debate. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 8(3), 223–241. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691612460685>
- Fisk, J., E. (2016). Conjunction Fallacy. Dalam R. Pohl (Ed.), *Cognitive Illusion Second Edition*, 25-43. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315696935>
- Imhoff, R., & Lamberty, P. (2020). A Bioweapon or a Hoax? The Link Between Distinct Conspiracy Beliefs About the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak and Pandemic Behavior. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 11(8), 1110–1118. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550620934692>
- Kahneman, D., & Frederick, S. (2005). *A Model of Heuristic Judgment*. In K. J. Holyoak & R. G. Morrison (Eds.), *The Cambridge handbook of thinking and reasoning* (p. 267–293). Cambridge University Press.
- Kahneman, D., & Frederick, S. (2002). Representativeness revisited: Attribute substitution in intuitive judgment. In T. Gilovich, D. Griffin, & D. Kahneman (Eds.), *Heuristics and biases: The psychology of intuitive judgment* (pp. 49–81). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511808098.004>
- Kahneman, D., Slovic, P., & Tversky, A. (1982). *Judgment under uncertainty: Heuristics and biases*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kutner, M. H., Nachtsheim, C. J., Neter, J., & Li, W. (2004). *Applied linear statistical models 5th Edition*. McGraw-Hill Education.
- Kenrick, D. T., & Griskevicius, V. (2013). *The rational animal: How evolution made us smarter than we think*. Basic Books.

- Kozhevnikov, M. (2007). Cognitive styles in the context of modern psychology: Toward an integrated framework of cognitive style. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(3), 464–481. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.133.3.464>
- Klein, O., & Nera, K. (2020). Social Psychology of Conspiracy Theories. Dalam M. Butter & P. Knight (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Conspiracy Theories*, 121-134. doi:10.4324/9780429452734-1_9
- Lantian, A., Wood, M., & Gjoneska, B. (2020). Personality traits, cognitive style and worldviews associated with beliefs in conspiracy theories. Dalam M. Butter & P. Knight (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Conspiracy Theories*, 155-167. doi:10.4324/9780429452734- 5_0.
- Lewandowsky, S., Gignac, G. E., & Oberauer, K. (2013). The Role of Conspiracist Ideation and Worldviews in Predicting Rejection of Science. *PLoS ONE*, 8(10). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0075637.
- Lindeman, M. (2011). Biases in intuitive reasoning and belief in complementary and alternative medicine. *Psychology & Health*, 26(3), 371-382. doi:10.1080/08870440903440707
- Lobato, E. J. C., & Zimmerman, C. (2018). The psychology of (pseudo)science: Cognitive, social, and cultural factors. In A. B. Kaufman & J. C. Kaufman (Eds.), *Pseudoscience: The conspiracy against science* (p. 21–43). Boston Review. <https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/9780262037426.003.0002>
- McIntosh, C. (Ed.). (2008). *Cambridge advanced learners dictionary*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mertler, C. A. (2018). *Introduction to educational research* (2ed). California: Sage Publishing
- Monacis, L., Palo, V. D., Nuovo, S. D., & Sinatra, M. (2016). Validation of the Rational and Experiential Multimodal Inventory in the Italian Context. *Psychological Reports*, 119(1), 242-262. doi:10.1177/0033294116657623
- Moulding, R., Nix-Carnell, S., Schnabel, A., Nedeljkovic, M., Burnside, E. E., Lentini, A. F., & Mehzabin, N. (2016). Better the devil you know than a world you dont? Intolerance of uncertainty and worldview explanations for belief in conspiracy theories. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 98, 345-354. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2016.04.060
- Norris, P., & Epstein, S. (2011). An Experiential Thinking Style: Its Facets and Relations With Objective and Subjective Criterion Measures. *Journal*

- of Personality*, 79(5), 1043-1080. doi:10.1111/j.1467-6494.2011.00718.x
- Okuhara, T., Ishikawa, H., Okada, H., Ueno, H., & Kiuchi, T. (2020). Dual-process theories to counter the anti-vaccination movement. *Preventive Medicine Reports*, 20, 101205.
- Popper, K. R. (2010). *Conjectures and refutations: The growth of scientific knowledge*. London: Routledge
- Risen, J. L. (2016). Believing what we do not believe: Acquiescence to superstitious beliefs and other powerful intuitions. *Psychological Review*, 123(2), 182. doi: 10.1037/rev0000017.
- Reid, A. (2010). Jewish-Conspiracy Theories In Southeast Asia. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 38(112), 373-385. doi:10.1080/13639811.2010.513848
- Rogers, P., Davis, T., & Fisk, J. (2009). Paranormal belief and susceptibility to the conjunction fallacy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 23(4), 524-542. doi: 10.1002/acp.1472.
- Rogers, P., Fisk, J. E., & Lowrie, E. (2016). Paranormal Believers Susceptibility to Confirmatory Versus Disconfirmatory Conjunctions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 30(4), 628-634. doi:10.1002/acp.3222.
- Rogers, P., Fisk, J. E., & Wiltshire, D. (2011). Paranormal belief and the conjunction fallacy: Controlling for temporal relatedness and potential surprise differentials in component events. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 25(5), 692-702. doi: 10.1002/acp.1732.
- Salkind, N. J. (2010). *Encyclopedia of research design*. Thousand Oaks, Calif: SAGE Publications.
- Schaeffer, K. (2020, August 18). A look at the Americans who believe there is some truth to the conspiracy theory that COVID-19 was planned. Retrieved January 27, 2021, from <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/07/24/a-look-at-the-americans-who-believe-there-is-some-truth-to-the-conspiracy-theory-that-covid-19-was-planned/>
- Shermer, M. (2011). *The believing brain: From ghosts and gods to politics and conspiracies---How we construct beliefs and reinforce them as truths*. Macmillan.
- Stanovich, K. E. (2005). *The robot's rebellion: Finding meaning in the age of Darwin*. University of Chicago press.
- Stanovich, K. E., & West, R. F. (2002). *Individual differences in reasoning: Implications for the rationality debate?* In T. Gilovich, D. Griffin, & D.

- Kahneman (Eds.), *Heuristics and biases: The psychology of intuitive judgment* (p. 421–440). Cambridge University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511808098.026>
- Steinberg, L., Cauffman, E., Woolard, J., Graham, S., & Banich, M. (2009). Are adolescents less mature than adults?: Minors' access to abortion, the juvenile death penalty, and the alleged APA "flip-flop." *American Psychologist*, 64(7), 583–594. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0014763>
- Strack, F., & Deutsch, R. (2004). Reflective and Impulsive Determinants of Social Behavior. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 8(3), 220–247. doi:10.1207/s15327957pspr0803_1.
- Swami, V., Zahari, H. S., & Barron, D. (2020). Conspiracy Theories in Southeast Asia. Dalam M. Butter & P. Knight (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Conspiracy Theories*, 638–647. doi:10.4324/9780429452734-5_9
- Swami, V., Voracek, M., Stieger, S., Tran, U. S., & Furnham, A. (2014). Analytic thinking reduces belief in conspiracy theories. *Cognition*, 133(3), 572–585. doi: 10.1016/j.cognition.2014.08.006.
- Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2014). *Using Multivariate Statistics* (6th ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Trémolière, B., & Djeriouat, H. (2021). Exploring the roles of analytic cognitive style, climate science literacy, illusion of knowledge, and political orientation in climate change skepticism. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 74, 101561. doi:10.1016/j.jenvp.2021.101561
- Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1983). Extensional versus intuitive reasoning: The Kesalahan konjungsiin probability judgment. *Psychological Review*, 90(4), 293–315. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.90.4.293>
- Van Prooijen, J.-W. (2020). An existential threat model of conspiracy theories. *European Psychologist*, 25(1), 16–25. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040/a000381>
- Van Prooijen, J. W. (2018). *The psychology of conspiracy theories*. Routledge: London.
- Van Prooijen, J. W. (2017). Why education predicts decreased belief in conspiracy theories. *Applied cognitive psychology*, 31(1), 50–58.
- Van Prooijen, J. W. (2011). Suspicions of injustice: The sense-making function of belief in conspiracy theories. In *Justice and Conflicts* (pp. 121–132). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.

- Van Prooijen, J. W., & Douglas, K. M. (2017). Conspiracy theories as part of history: The role of societal crisis situations. *Memory studies*, 10(3), 323-333. doi:10.1177/1750698017701615
- Vranic, A., Rebernjak, B., & Martincevic, M. (2019). Cognitive style: The role of personality and need for cognition in younger and older adults. *Current Psychology*. doi:10.1007/s12144-019-00388-6
- Vatcheva, K. P., Lee, M. P., McCormick, J. B., & Rahbar, M. H. (2016). Multicollinearity in Regression Analyses Conducted in Epidemiologic Studies. *Epidemiology: Open Access*, 06(02). doi:10.4172/2161-1165.1000227
- Wabnegger, A., Gremsl, A., & Schienle, A. (2021). The association between the belief in coronavirus conspiracy theories, miracles, and the susceptibility to conjunction fallacy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 35(5), 1344-1348.
- Washburn, A. N., & Skitka, L. J. (2018). Science denial across the political divide: Liberals and conservatives are similarly motivated to deny attitude-inconsistent science. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 9(8), 972-980.
- White, E. (2002). The Value of Conspiracy Theory. *American Literary History*, 14(1), 1-31. doi:10.1093/alh/14.1.1
- Yablokov, I., Girard, P., Blanuša, N., & Rabo, A. (2020). Introduction. Dalam M. Butter & P. Knight (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Conspiracy Theories*, 527-530. doi:10.4324/9780429452734-5_0.