**Respon penulis terhadap komentar reviewer**

1. **Commented [CJS2]:** Citation?
2. **Commented [CJS3]:** You can’t be straight to the point (twitter) all your statement should be deliver with theoretical basis

Respon :

**Telah ditambahkan sebuah penegasan fokus point pada kalimat yand dimaksudkan dan pelengkapan sumber sitasi**

Various social media have been created to meet the needs for communication and information, one of which is Twitter (Castillo et al., 2011). It is a renowned microblog in which the users can post an entry that is called ‘tweet’ (Go et al., 2009). It has been said that Twitter has been actively used by 300 million users in 2020 (Irena & Erwin Budi Setiawan, 2020).

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3. Commented [TL4]: Compare with previous studies such as:

* Holmberg, K., & Thelwall, M. (2014). Disciplinary differences in Twitter scholarly communication. Scientometrics, 101(2), 1027-1042.
* Bruns, A., & Stieglitz, S. (2012). Quantitative approaches to comparing communication patterns on Twitter. Journal of technology in human services, 30(3-4), 160-185.
* Rybalko, S., & Seltzer, T. (2010). Dialogic communication in 140 characters or less: How Fortune 500 companies engage stakeholders using Twitter. Public relations review, 36(4), 336-341.
* Lee, E. J., Lee, H. Y., & Choi, S. (2020). Is the message the medium? How politicians’ Twitter blunders affect perceived authenticity of Twitter communication. Computers in Human Behavior, 104, 106188.

4. Commented [CJS5]: Some of Notable Twitter Research should be cite or compare to your paper:

1. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2019.101176

2. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tbs.2020.05.005

3. https://doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no3.4

4. https://doi.org/10.1080/10572317.2017.1382303

5. Commented [TL6]: Source?

Respon :

**Telah ditambahkan sebuah paragraf tambahan sebagai sebuah pembanding dengan menggunakan beberapa jurnal yang disarankan dan sumber lain sebagai pendukung**

Social media such as Twitter are basically a medium for socializing with others and is done online which allows users to interact with one another without being limited by space and time. This gives freedom and minimal restrictions that make children and adolescents addicted and, in more severe cases, to have excessive anxiety (Al-Daihani, 2016; Al-Daihani & Alhaji, 2018; Pourebrahim et al., 2019; Qi et al., 2020; Watie, 2016). Social media and network are chambers of aspirations from people of various generations with unconditional participation, starting from early childhood, adolescents, adults and seniors, all can join and interact with one another. The ease of communicating is indeed one of the advantages of social media (Kietzmann et al., 2011; Power, 2014).

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**6. Commented [TL7]:** The author need to highlights the credibility of Social media Information source

7. Commented [CJS8]: You should compare your finding with:

* <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi8030111>
* https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2017.06.026

Respon :

**Telah ditambahkan sebuah paragraf tambahan sebagai sebuah pembanding dengan menggunakan beberapa jurnal yang disarankan dan sumber lain sebagai pendukung**

“The truth/validity of various information on social media like Twitter or Facebook is often difficult to verify (Shariff et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2019). In general, there are two parameters which can be used to assess the credibility of information (Kriscautzky & Ferreiro, 2014). A piece of information can be judged credible, firstly, if it is well-written and systematic, and secondly, if its existing content answers all of the criteria being inquired. On the other hand, there are five factors required for a piece of information on social medium Facebook to be judged credible or not, namely Medium Independency, Interactivity, Medium Transparency, Argument Strength, and Informativeness (Li & Suh, 2015).

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8. **Commented [CJS9]:** no bullet and numbering. Change to essay format

Respon :

**Bentuk pointilis telah dirubah kedalam bentuk paragraf sesuai dengan format yang dimaksudkan**

Followings are the variables used within this research: the first variable is independent variable (X), which is the variable that causes the emergence of dependent variables (Prod, 2017). The independent variables of this research are the information quality (X1) and the source credibility (X2). The second variable is dependent variable (Y), which is the variable affected by the independent variable (Prod, 2017). The dependent variable of this research is the adoption of information (Y). And the third variable is intervening variable, which is the variable that influences the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables (Prod, 2017). The intervening variable (Z) of this research is the information usefulness.

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9. Commented [CJS10]: ?

10. Commented [TL11]: Compare with previous studies:

http://dx.doi.org/10.25139/jsk.v4i1.1800

Respon :

**Paragraf telah diperjelas dengan penggunaan sitasi dan sumber yang lebih baik serta penataan bahasa dan penegasan maksud dengan kalimat yang lebih tepat**

Unaradjan & Sihotang (2019) stated that to understand relative events, distributions and the relationship between variables, a survey should be conducted towards a big or small population; however, the data obtained are the sample of that population. This research was conducted in Surabaya, one of the metropolitan cities in Indonesia in which the majority of the students have access to social media. The exact number of senior high school students who use Twitter cannot be determined (non probability sampling); thus, purposive sampling (Unaradjan & Sihotang, 2019) was employed to represent the population by establishing the number of respondents as many as 100 students. Followings are the criteria used to choose the respondents:

1. he/she is a senior high school student,
2. he/she uses Twitter, and
3. he/she has read any threads on Twitter.

The criteria were established in order to obtain respondents who were relevant to the research aim. Indonesians have been known to be keen on using social media such as Twitter and Facebook. And they are currently the biggest number of Twitter users so that Indonesia has been nick-named “the world’s most active “Twitter” city” and “Twitter Nation”, whereas for Facebook it is the third biggest users in the world ((Morissan, 2020).

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11. Commented [CJS12]: How to analysis the data?

Respon :

**Tambahan penjelasan mengenai analisis data dalam satu paragraf sebagai perincian dari metode yang dimaksudkan**

The validity test is done by comparing the p-value in the output in the AMOS program display with alpha 5%. Therefore, if the p-value is less than 5%, the indicator is declared valid (Ghozali, 2013). And if the p-value is more than 5% or 0.05, the indicator is declared invalid and will be removed from the variable indicator. For the reliability test, the value is said to be reliable if the value contained in Contract Reliability (CR) is >0.7 (Ghozali, 2013). And the last is the expediency of the model is done by a single measurement, from which the results were obtained from the output produced by the AMOS version 20 program and were concluded by comparing the results of the analysis with the predetermined cut-off value.

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12. Commented [TL13]: The discussion needs to expanded more. The author needs to elaborate the theoretical background in the previous part with the findings

Respon :

**Telah ditambahkan paragraf penunjang sebagai bentuk elaboratif dalam mengembangkan maksud dari temuan dalam penelitian ini**

Of the several things which affect the information, information usefulness is in accordance with information adoption (H3O is rejected and H3i is accepted). It is indicated by the result of the p-value which is smaller than 0.05. It means that high school students in Surabaya have a significant tendency to accept the information they assume to have useful values. This result also confirms previous studies which state that information usefulness has a significant effect on users' decisions to adopt information (Atika, Kusumawati & Iqbal, 2012; Atika et al., 2017; Sussman & Siegal, 2003) .

Referring to the findings, it can be determined that the information usefulness assumed by students using Twitter in Surabaya affects their decision to adopt the information. This study also finds that the information usefulness mediates the information quality and the source credibility towards the decision to adopt the information. In other words, H4O is rejected and H4i is accepted. This is indicated by the p-value less than 0.05. These findings confirm previous findings which state that both variables, the information quality and the source credibility, have an effect on information adoption mediated by the perceived information usefulness (Atika, Kusumawati & Iqbal, 2012; Atika et al., 2017; Pal et al., 2019; Sussman & Siegal, 2003). It means that the information adoption implemented by high school students in Surabaya is affected by the information quality and the source credibility by using the information usefulness as the mediator.

Although a piece of information contains interesting things to read, if it does not come from a credible source, it will probably be neglected; more so if the information is considered useless for the students. In the booming of the ever massive development of information, the most important factor for the students is not the content of the information, but the credibility and the accuracy of it. The results of this study have confirmed those of Pal et al., (2019) who claim that the most important thing is the credibility of the source from which the information originates.

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13. Commented [CJS14]: No bullet and numbering, all should be in essay format.

What’s the implication and further next step?

Respon :

**Telah diubah dalam paragraf sesuai dengan format yang disarankan**

It is undeniable that the viral information on Twitter has a significant effect on the adoption of the information by high school students in Surabaya. The data show that students have a relatively high Twitter use intensity. Referring to the implemented results of the data analysis, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: First, it is known that the information quality variable affects the information usefulness. This means that the assumptions of high school students in Surabaya affect the usefulness of the information obtained from Twitter. Second, the source credibility variable affects the information usefulness variable. This means that verified sources do not influence high school students in Surabaya can decide to used that information or not. Third, it is also known that the information usefulness variable has a significant effect on the information adoption variable. That is, the use of Twitter threads affects the Surabaya’s students' adoption of information in their everyday life. And finally, it is known that in this study, the influence of the information quality and the source credibility on the information adoption is mediated by the intermediate variable, namely the utility variable. This shows the indirect effect of the information quality and the source credibility on the information adoption by high school students in Surabaya.