

## Annotated Bibliography

Assenmacher, D., Fröhling, L., & Wagner, C. (2024). You are a bot! – studying the development of bot accusations on Twitter. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 18, 113–125.

<https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v18i1.31301>

This article discusses how the definition of a bot on Twitter has changed over the years. They discuss what the original meaning of bot was to the term now being used to spread misinformation about users so they can be targeted and banned from the site. The article also goes into how certain ideologies might have a role to play in the spread of these bot accusations on the Twitter space. From what I can tell about this article, it seems to be from a trustworthy source since it comes from a journal article, which is usually trustworthy. This article is also relevant due to the fact that these types of allegations are a form of spreading misinformation, which is what I am trying to study.

Burghardt, K., Rao, A., Chochlakis, G., Sabyasachee, B., Guo, S., He, Z., Rojecki, A., Narayanan, S., & Lerman, K. (2024). Socio-linguistic characteristics of coordinated inauthentic accounts. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 18, 164–176. <https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v18i1.31305>

This article discusses the characteristics in the language used in coordinated inauthentic accounts, which are used to spread

misinformation, especially for political purposes. This source is a very trustworthy source since the information was posted in an academic journal, which are usually trustworthy sources. This article is also very relevant since it helps show how language certain sources of misinformation use can help people more easily believe and spread misinformation about certain topics, especially in politics.

Diab, A., Nefriana, Rr., & Lin, Y.-R. (2024). Classifying conspiratorial narratives at scale: False alarms and erroneous connections. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 18, 340–353.  
<https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v18i1.31318>

This article discusses the factors that may lead to the spread of conspiratorial narratives online and how it is hard to detect conspiratorial narratives. This source is overall trustworthy since it comes from an academic journal and most of the time those are very trustworthy sources. When it comes to relevance this source is relevant to what I am researching because it discusses the spread of conspiracy theories online and what factors make them so prevalent which fits with what I am trying to study with what factors cause misinformation to spread more easily online.

