

another paucity in action that brought the state-sponsored misinformation *en masse* on social media in the first place [42].

8.2 Ethical Considerations

The purpose of our study was not to generalize to a population; rather, to explore the contemporary hacktivists' relationship with misinformation in depth. To avoid misleading readers, we did not report percentages, names, or tools, tactics, and procedures mentioned during the interviews. A full moral evaluation of the suggested countering and/or utilizing misinformation is out of scope of this paper, though we condemn any action of leaks, doxing, exposure, or rumors that could result in an individual harm of any form. We are careful with our study not to infringe upon the hacktivist's aesthetics nor to cause any negative actions with our findings.

We would, however, point out that our engagement with, rather than a disavowal of, the hacktivists can help in refining and revisiting some of the over-simplistic hacktivism portraits of toxic vigilantism, nihilism, and criminality [39]. While we maintain that each operation – misinformation hacktivism related or not – has to be morally justified separately, we find reasonable to identify with the ideas and suggestions put forth by the hacktivists in our study, as they are in conformity with the Levy's hacker ethos [65] and the democratic vision of the Internet [43]. We also accept and support the idea of "fight fire with fire" action identified in our findings, as it seeks to fill a resistance void arising from a scale mismatch between institutional regulation, lax participation policies and perverse incentives of all the platforms, as well as the experience of living with misinformation in our everyday discourse [105].

8.3 Limitations

Our research was limited in its scope to U.S. hacktivists, therefore we exercise caution to the generalization of the results across the entire Internet activist community worldwide. Many hacktivist operations are often in the center of debates regarding the dimensions of civil disobedience, political participation, legality, and the ethical use of Internet technologies [105]. Our results pertain neither to append the permissiveness nor the disapproval of the these operations, rather, to voice the opinion of the hacktivists as the unique and engaged Internet minority. Even with such a relatively small sample we gathered in our study, we got a wide variety of insights to which many other hacktivists could well disagree and propose other models, approaches, and visions of dealing with misinformation.

We are aware that our results represent the contextualization informed by all forms of misinformation that currently exist on social media. Therefore, we are careful to avoid any predictive use of our results in future misinformation campaigns. Importantly, we do not know if, when, and how the hacktivists in our sample used the proposed counter-misinformation tools,

tactics, and procedures. Our results do not provide blanket justification for any frivolous use of them across social media and any other online spaces. We note that this study reported on the evolving experience of dealing with misinformation by hacktivists and might miss some important aspects of meting out the truth on social media. We advise caution to this, as we see our work as a synergistic line of scientific inquiry addresses an important gap in voicing the opinions of those that actually introduced the means for mass producing of misinformation online in the first place.

8.4 Future Work

Our future research will continue to trace the way the hacktivist community engages with misinformation. We are interested to expand our work beyond U.S. and work with hacktivists across the globe, as misinformation is contextual to the geopolitical makings in the space where many of them operate. We are set to further explore the intersection between hashtag activism and hacktivism for the same cause of countering misinformation as such synergistic activities do already emerge in some form, as the case with the #NAFO campaign on Twitter. Here, we would devote much attention to the new misinformation "battlefield" of platforms for short videos such as TikTok and Instagram. It would be useful to study the emergent circumstances in which misinformation hacktivism mobilizes and empowers ordinary users to join future "Troll [target] Day" operations and catalogue their experiences with such participation. Of equal importance, too, would be to further study the use of "misinformation-against-(mis)information" as in the case of #OpJane to learn both the benevolent and potentially malevolent aspects of this approach.

9 Conclusion

Reflecting the communitarian ideals of free information and disobedience to authority, the hacktivists in our study showed a determination for a radical response against the reprehensible act of spreading falsehoods on social media. As misinformation is consequential to the trolling and memes of the early days of hacktivism, it is appreciative to learn that the contemporary hacktivists are outwardly against such a nefarious appropriation of their aesthetics. It is encouraging to reveal that hacktivists also advocate for general misinformation literacy as a strategic asset against an undemocratic Internet. These findings, we hope, will empower ordinary users who share the same action space in reprobating misinformers for the sake of maintaining the vision of democratic Internet.

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