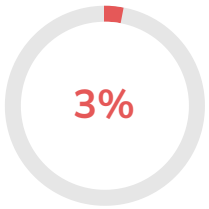
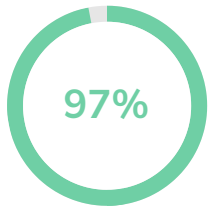
Plagiarism Scan Report

Report Generated on: Dec 21,2022



Plagiarised



Unique

Total Words:	**817**
Total Characters:	**5290**
Plagiarized Sentences:	**0.96**
Unique Sentences:	**31.04 (97%)**

Content Checked for Plagiarism

In this paper [1] the authors stated that the emergence of user forums in electronic news media has given rise to the proliferation of opinion manipulation trolls. To find such trolls automatically is the hard task, since there is no easy way for recognizing or even to define what they are; this also makes it hard to get training and testing data. They solved this issue: they assumed that a user who is called a troll by several people is likely to be one.

They experimented with different variations of this definition, and in each case they showed that they can train a classifier to distinguish a likely troll from a non-troll with very high accuracy, 82–95%, thanks to our rich feature set.

As the social media is rising, it became normal for people for reading/following other users opinion. This created the opportunity for corporations, governments and others to distribute rumors, misinformation, speculation and to use other dishonest practices to manipulate user opinion (Derczynski and Bontcheva, 2014a).

They could consistently use trolls (Cambria et al., 2010), write fake posts and comments in public forums, thus making veracity one of the challenges in digital social networking (Derczynski and Bontcheva, 2014b).

In this paper [2] the authors stated that recently, Web forums have been invaded by opinion manipulation trolls. and one who has never been called a troll is unlikely to be such.

They compared the profiles of (a) paid trolls vs. (b) “mentioned” trolls vs. (c) non-trolls, and they further showed that a classifier trained to distinguish (b) from (c) does quite well also at telling apart (a) from (c). In 2013-2014 Bulgarian protests against Oresharski cabinet, social networks as well as news community forums became the main “battle grounds” between supporters and opponents of the government.

During that period, there were notable censorships in media, and most of the people who lived outside the capital city did not know really what was happening actually. Among the series of leaked documents in independent Bulgarian media (Bivol), it was alleged that ruling Socialist party payed Internet trolls with EU the Parliament money. The Bivol’s leaked documents revealed for first time such practice by the political party despite the problem of opinion manipulation being notable generally across Eastern Europe.

In this paper [3] the authors stated that there are different definitions of what a troll is. The last definition is the one that dominates the public discourse in Bulgaria and Eastern Europe, and this is their focus in this paper. In their work, they examined 2 types of opinion manipulation trolls: a) paid trolls that have been revealed from leaked “reputation management contracts” and b) “mentioned trolls” that have been called such by several different people.

They showed that these definitions were sensible: they built two classifiers that can distinguish the post by such a paid troll from one by the non-troll with 82-83% accuracy; and so called mentioned troll vs.

non-troll posts.

The practice of using Internet trolls makes it easy for companies and political parties to gain popularity by paying for “reputation management” to people that write in discussion forums and social networks fake opinions from fake profiles.

In this paper [4] the authors stated that they presented a system to detect the stance of headlines with regard to the corresponding article bodies. The approach could be applied in fake news, especially in clickbait detection scenarios. The component is part of the larger platform for curation of digital content; they considered relevancy and veracity of an increasingly important part of curating web information. They wanted to contribute to debate on dealing with fake news as well as relating online phenomena with technological means, to separate related with unrelated headlines and then classifying the related headlines.

On a publicly available data set annotated for stance of headlines in related to their corresponding article bodies, they achieved the (weighted) accuracy score of 89.60.

With the advent of social media and the increasingly important role as news provider and amplifier, basically anywhere, anyone produce and help circulate content to other people for reading. Traditional barriers for publishing contents (like press for printing newspapers or broadcasting time for radio /television) have disappeared; at least part of traditional quality control procedure had disappeared.

Basic journalistic principles such as fact checking, source verification, and accountability could be easily bypassed and/orsimply ignored by organisations or individuals publishing content in Twitter, Facebook or other social networks.

The impact of these situations are illustrated by predominance of terms such as “post-truth media” , “trolls”, “fake news” and “alternative facts”. There are evidences that these developments and effects were not harmless but could have a significant impact in real-world events, which are illustrated by descriptions of the role of social media in the 2017 US presidential election by (Allcott/Gentzkow, 2017), and by the study on effectiveness and debunking strategies of rumors surrounding Affordable Care Act by (Berinsky, 2017).

[2109.13726] Exposing Paid Opinion Manipulation Trolls - arXiv

and one who has never been called a troll is unlikely to be such.

https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.13726

100%