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| Id | Cite | Abstract |
| 1 | @inproceedings{Baptista2022AWD,  title={A Working Definition of Fake News},  author={Pedro Baptista and Anabela Gradim},  year={2022},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:249364572}  } | Definition: Current literature on fake news is rather abundant and mainly focused on history, variety, and types, rather than processes. This review draws on current literature to build a working definition of fake news focused on its present relevance to journalism and political communication contemporary debate, distinguishing it from non-pertinent conceptual varieties and contributing to a much-needed clarification on the subject. We performed a qualitative analysis of the literature published between 2016 and 2020. Data were extracted from Web of Science and Scopus. We define fake news as a type of online disinformation with misleading and/or false statements that may or may not be associated with real events, intentionally designed to mislead and/or manipulate a specific or imagined public through the appearance of a news format with an opportunistic structure (title, image, content) to attract the reader’s attention in order to obtain more clicks and shares and, therefore, greater advertising revenue and/or ideological gain |
| 2 | @article{Baade2020DontCA,  title={Don’t Call a Spade a Shovel: Crucial Subtleties in the Definition of Fake News and Disinformation},  author={Bj{\"o}rnstjern Baade},  journal={Social Science Research Network},  year={2020},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:235009348}  } | There is considerable agreement that false as well as distorted (or misleading) statements can be 'fake news' or 'disinformation'. What is lacking, to my mind, is an awareness that the difference between these two varieties is critical. European human rights law requires the distinction between false and distorted statements. False statements may, in principle, be regulated, also in a repressive manner; distorted statements generally may not. Non-legal efforts to counter fake news or disinformation, e.g. fact-checking, are likewise harmed by disregarding the difference between false and distorted statements |
| 3 | @article{Gelfert2018FakeNA,  title={Fake News: A Definition},  author={Axel Gelfert},  journal={Informal Logic},  year={2018},  volume={38},  pages={84-117},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:55730612}  } | TLDR  This paper argues that ‘fake news’ should be reserved for cases of deliberate presentation of false or misleading claims as news, where these are misleading by design.  Abstract  Despite being a new term, ‘fake news’ has evolved rapidly. This paper argues that it should be reserved for cases of deliberate presentation of (typically) false or misleading claims as news, where these are misleading by design. The phrase ‘by design’ here refers to systemic features of the design of the sources and channels by which fake news propagates and, thereby, manipulates the audience’s cognitive processes. This prospective definition is then tested: first, by contrasting fake news with other forms of public disinformation; second, by considering whether it helps pinpoint conditions for the (recent) proliferation of fake news. |
| 4 | @article{Anderau2021DefiningFN,  title={Defining Fake News},  author={Glenn Anderau},  journal={KRITERION – Journal of Philosophy},  year={2021},  volume={35},  pages={197 - 215},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:237393812}  } | Abstract  Fake news is a worrying phenomenon which is growing increasingly widespread, partly because of the ease with which it is disseminated online. Combating the spread of fake news requires a clear understanding of the nature of fake news. However, the use of the term in everyday language is heterogenous and has no fixed meaning. Despite increasing philosophical attention to the topic, there is no consensus on the correct definition of “fake news” within philosophy either. This paper aims to bring clarity to the philosophical debate of fake news in two ways: Firstly, by providing an overview of existing philosophical definitions and secondly, by developing a new account of fake news. This paper will identify where there is agreement within the philosophical debate of definitions of “fake news” and isolate four key questions on which there is genuine disagreement. These concern the intentionality underlying fake news, its truth value, the question of whether fake news needs to reach a minimum audience, and the question of whether an account of fake news needs to be dynamic. By answering these four questions, I provide a novel account of defining “fake news”. This new definition hinges upon the fact that fake news has the function of being deliberately misleading about its own status as news. |
| 5 | @article{Adams2023WhyIM,  title={(Why) Is Misinformation a Problem?},  author={Zoe Adams and Magda Osman and Christos Bechlivanidis and Bj{\"o}rn Meder},  journal={Perspectives on Psychological Science},  year={2023},  volume={18},  pages={1436 - 1463},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:256898862}  } | TLDR  It is argued that advancements in information technologies enable, as well as reveal, multitudes of interactions that represent significant deviations from ground truths through people’s new way of knowing (intersubjectivity), which is illusionary when understood in light of historical epistemology.  Abstract  In the last decade there has been a proliferation of research on misinformation. One important aspect of this work that receives less attention than it should is exactly why misinformation is a problem. To adequately address this question, we must first look to its speculated causes and effects. We examined different disciplines (computer science, economics, history, information science, journalism, law, media, politics, philosophy, psychology, sociology) that investigate misinformation. The consensus view points to advancements in information technology (e.g., the Internet, social media) as a main cause of the proliferation and increasing impact of misinformation, with a variety of illustrations of the effects. We critically analyzed both issues. As to the effects, misbehaviors are not yet reliably demonstrated empirically to be the outcome of misinformation; correlation as causation may have a hand in that perception. As to the cause, advancements in information technologies enable, as well as reveal, multitudes of interactions that represent significant deviations from ground truths through people’s new way of knowing (intersubjectivity). This, we argue, is illusionary when understood in light of historical epistemology. Both doubts we raise are used to consider the cost to established norms of liberal democracy that come from efforts to target the problem of misinformation. |
| 6 | @article{Mukerji2018WhatIF,  title={What is Fake News?},  author={Nikil Mukerji},  journal={Ergo, an Open Access Journal of Philosophy},  year={2018},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:150281686}  } | Recently, the term «fake news» has become ubiquitous in public discourse. Despite its omnipresence, however, it is anything but clear what fake news is . An adequate and comprehensive definition of fake news is called for. We take steps towards this goal by providing a systematic account of fake news that makes the phenomenon tangible, rehabilitates the use of the term, and helps us to set fake news apart from related phenomena such as journalistic errors, satire, and highly selective reporting. In particular, we define «fake news» as news that does mischief with the truth in that it exhibits both (a) a lack of truth and (b) a lack of truthfulness. It exhibits a lack of truth in the sense that it is either false or misleading. It exhibits a lack of truthfulness in the sense that it is propagated with the intention to deceive or in the manner of bullshit. Finally, we reply to three possible objections against our account |
| 7 | https://doi.org/10.1080/0020174X.2019.1688179 | ABSTRACT  Fake news poses a serious threat to knowledge and democracy. In order to address this threat, it is important to understand exactly what fake news is. After surveying the various definitions that have been proposed in the philosophical literature, we argue that fake news is best understood as counterfeit news. A story is genuine news if and only if it has gone through the standard modern journalistic process involving professionally trained reporters, fact checkers, and editors. And a story is counterfeit news if and only if it is not genuine news, but is presented as genuine news, with the intention and propensity to deceive. This analysis is a contribution to ‘systems-oriented social epistemology’ (Goldman, Alvin I. 2011. “A Guide to Social Epistemology.” In Social Epistemology: Essential Readings, edited by Alvin I. Goldman, and Dennis Whitcomb, 11–37. New York: Oxford University Press). Various social institutions, such as science and journalism, provide important epistemic benefits to society. But unscrupulous agents are often motivated to leverage the epistemic authority of these institutions by counterfeiting them. People can thereby be misled and/or lose faith in these institutions. Thus, society may suffer significant epistemic costs when such counterfeits proliferate. |
| 8 | @article{Kitsa2023CLASSIFICATIONOF,  title={CLASSIFICATION OF FAKE NEWS IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD},  author={Mariana Kitsa},  journal={State and Regions. Series: Social Communications},  year={2023},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:258853129}  } | TLDR  A broad classification of fake news in media outlets is proposed based on the generalization of Ukrainian and international research to help educate the public on how to spot false information online and avoid being misled.  Abstract  The aim of the work is to propose a broad classification of fake news based on the generalization of Ukrainian and international research.Research methodology. Both theoretical and empirical research methods were used in the research process. The research methodology consisted of several stages. The first is data collection. This method was used to build a dataset of fake news articles from various sources. These sources included known purveyors of fake news, such as clickbait sites or biased blogs, as well as reputable news sources that have published fake news. The next stage was extraction of fake news features. After collecting a dataset of desinformation materials, we extract relevant functions that can be used as keywords for searching in Google. These data include word frequencies, grammatical structures, or other linguistic features that are known to be associated with fake news.Results. Western researchers distinguish ten types of «fake news» [7]. Each of the ten forms of deceptive or illusory content carries a different level of threat, impact, and intent. The focus should be on identifying the types of content that are malicious and pose a threat of panic and confusion. Foreign researchers distinguish the following types of fakes: fake news, manipulation, deep fakes, puppet news, phishing, spreading rumors, bots, disinformation, clickbait, satire and parody. The above classification is quite narrow, as it covers specific examples of fake media publications. Considering that the media market and the Internet as a platform are dynamic, changing and reacting to external factors, a broader classification was proposed that would work in the longer term and that would also be able to adapt to dynamic changes in the genre.Novelty. The novelty of this work is the proposed broad classification of fake news in media outlets on the basis of theoretical and empirical research. Practical meaning. The obtained information can be used in further monitoring and research of fake news in Ukrainian and international media outlets. By accurately classifying fake news, the audience and journalists can identify the sources of misinformation and track the spread of false information. By developing different tools to classify fake news, other researchers can help educate the public on how to spot false information online and avoid being misled, which is an important aspect of media literacy.Key words: fake news, disinformation, media, audience, clickbait. |
| 9 | @article{Killi2022ClassificationOF,  title={Classification of Fake News Using Deep Learning-Based GloVE-LSTM Model},  author={Chandra Bhushana Rao Killi and Narayanan Balakrishnan and Chinta Someswara Rao},  journal={International Journal of Safety and Security Engineering},  year={2022},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:254493464}  } | TLDR  LSTM (long short-term memory network) model is employed for text data classification in this article, and the suggested model can select the relevant attributes to determine whether the news is false or real while existing models fail in this regard.  Abstract  Fake news is deliberately created with the goal of influencing people and their belief systems. Because false news has a detrimental influence on society and politics, it has become increasingly crucial to identify and stop it from spreading. Most of the prior research has employed supervised learning but has placed emphasis on the terms that were used in the dataset. Initially, we began by pre-processing the information (replacing the missing value, noise removal, tokenization, and stemming). LSTM (long short-term memory network) model is employed for text data classification in this article, and we deal with automated feature selection from text data using the GloVe model. Unlike previous models, the suggested model can select the relevant attributes to determine whether the news is false or real while existing models fail in this regard. The proposed model outperforms the already available models. |
| 10 | @article{Ali2022DeepEF,  title={Deep Ensemble Fake News Detection Model Using Sequential Deep Learning Technique},  author={Abdullah Marish Ali and Fuad A. Ghaleb and Bander Ali Saleh Al-rimy and Fawaz Jaber Alsolami and Asif Irshad Khan},  journal={Sensors (Basel, Switzerland)},  year={2022},  volume={22},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:252328779}  } | TLDR  The study demonstrates that traditional features extracted from news content with proper model design outperform the existing models that were constructed based on text embedding techniques.  Abstract  Recently, fake news has been widely spread through the Internet due to the increased use of social media for communication. Fake news has become a significant concern due to its harmful impact on individual attitudes and the community’s behavior. Researchers and social media service providers have commonly utilized artificial intelligence techniques in the recent few years to rein in fake news propagation. However, fake news detection is challenging due to the use of political language and the high linguistic similarities between real and fake news. In addition, most news sentences are short, therefore finding valuable representative features that machine learning classifiers can use to distinguish between fake and authentic news is difficult because both false and legitimate news have comparable language traits. Existing fake news solutions suffer from low detection performance due to improper representation and model design. This study aims at improving the detection accuracy by proposing a deep ensemble fake news detection model using the sequential deep learning technique. The proposed model was constructed in three phases. In the first phase, features were extracted from news contents, preprocessed using natural language processing techniques, enriched using n-gram, and represented using the term frequency–inverse term frequency technique. In the second phase, an ensemble model based on deep learning was constructed as follows. Multiple binary classifiers were trained using sequential deep learning networks to extract the representative hidden features that could accurately classify news types. In the third phase, a multi-class classifier was constructed based on multilayer perceptron (MLP) and trained using the features extracted from the aggregated outputs of the deep learning-based binary classifiers for final classification. The two popular and well-known datasets (LIAR and ISOT) were used with different classifiers to benchmark the proposed model. Compared with the state-of-the-art models, which use deep contextualized representation with convolutional neural network (CNN), the proposed model shows significant improvements (2.41%) in the overall performance in terms of the F1score for the LIAR dataset, which is more challenging than other datasets. Meanwhile, the proposed model achieves 100% accuracy with ISOT. The study demonstrates that traditional features extracted from news content with proper model design outperform the existing models that were constructed based on text embedding techniques. |
| 11 | @article{Manzoor2019FakeND,  title={Fake News Detection Using Machine Learning approaches: A systematic Review},  author={Syed Ishfaq Manzoor and Jimmy Singla and Nikita},  journal={2019 3rd International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI)},  year={2019},  pages={230-234},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:204230271}  } | TLDR  Various Machine learning approaches in detection of fake and fabricated news are reviewed and the limitation of such and approaches and improvisation by way of implementing deep learning is also reviewed.  Abstract  The easy access and exponential growth of the information available on social media networks has made it intricate to distinguish between false and true information. The easy dissemination of information by way of sharing has added to exponential growth of its falsification. The credibility of social media networks is also at stake where the spreading of fake information is prevalent. Thus, it has become a research challenge to automatically check the information viz a viz its source, content and publisher for categorizing it as false or true. Machine learning has played a vital role in classification of the information although with some limitations. This paper reviews various Machine learning approaches in detection of fake and fabricated news. The limitation of such and approaches and improvisation by way of implementing deep learning is also reviewed. |
| 12 | @article{Nath2021StudyOF,  title={Study of Fake News Detection using Machine Learning and Deep Learning Classification Methods},  author={Keshav Nath and Priyansh Soni and Anjum and Aman Ahuja and Rahul Katarya},  journal={2021 International Conference on Recent Trends on Electronics, Information, Communication \& Technology (RTEICT)},  year={2021},  pages={434-438},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:240156540}  } | TLDR  It is discovered that TF-IDF outperforms other feature extraction methods and Random Forest and Bag of Words on the FARN Dataset outperformed the rest with an accuracy of 98.8%.  Abstract  False or misleading information, created deliberately to misinform and deceive the reader, is referred to as Fake News. As the most extensively utilized network for disseminating information, social media has become a highly popular platform for individuals to propagate incorrect information. Fake news can be pernicious when it comes to specific individuals and their opinions and perceptions, influencing and misleading their actions. Several initiatives have been taken in the past to reduce the spread of fake news and detect inaccurate information by devoting a significant amount of time and effort. In this paper, we have compared the performance of various Machine Learning and Deep Learning models for Fake News Detection. For our study, we used four datasets. From our experimentation, we realized that Random Forest and Bag of Words on the FARN Dataset outperformed the rest with an accuracy of 98.8%. In addition, we discovered that TF-IDF outperforms other feature extraction methods. |
| 13 | @article{Jaybhaye2023FakeND,  title={Fake News Detection using LSTM based deep learning approach},  author={Sangita M. Jaybhaye and Vivek Badade and Aryan Dodke and Apoorva Holkar and Priyanka Lokhande},  journal={ITM Web of Conferences},  year={2023},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/  CorpusID:260801858}  } | TLDR  This paper presents a comprehensive review of ML and DL based approaches for fake news detection, and provides insights and guidance for researchers and practitioners interested in developing effectivefake news detection systems using ML andDL approaches.  Abstract  The identification of false information has become a critical concern in the modern era of technology, as the ready availability of information and widespread utilization of social media platforms have accelerated the dissemination of inaccurate news. The ability to accurately identify false news can help to mitigate the negative effects of misinformation, such as public confusion, political polarization, and potential harm to public health and safety. This paper presents a comprehensive review of ML and DL based approaches for fake news detection. Our review provides insights and guidance for researchers and practitioners interested in developing effective fake news detection systems using ML and DL approaches. News reporters often need to verify authenticity of news stories before publishing or reporting them. By utilizing fake news detection models, reporters can filter out fake news and focus on reporting accurate and reliable information. |
| 14 | @article{Reis2019SupervisedLF,  title={Supervised Learning for Fake News Detection},  author={Julio C. S. Reis and Andr{\'e} Correia and Fabricio Murai and Adriano Veloso and Fabr{\'i}cio Benevenuto and E. Cambria},  journal={IEEE Intelligent Systems},  year={2019},  volume={34},  pages={76-81},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:85548285}  } | TLDR  A new set of features is presented and the prediction performance of current approaches and features for automatic detection of fake news are measured, revealing interesting findings on the usefulness and importance of features for detecting false news.  Abstract  A large body of recent works has focused on understanding and detecting fake news stories that are disseminated on social media. To accomplish this goal, these works explore several types of features extracted from news stories, including source and posts from social media. In addition to exploring the main features proposed in the literature for fake news detection, we present a new set of features and measure the prediction performance of current approaches and features for automatic detection of fake news. Our results reveal interesting findings on the usefulness and importance of features for detecting false news. Finally, we discuss how fake news detection approaches can be used in the practice, highlighting challenges and opportunities. |
| 15 | @article{Kumar2023ApproachesTF,  title={Approaches towards Fake News Detection using Machine Learning and Deep Learning},  author={Nitish Kumar and Dr. Nirmalya Kar},  journal={2023 10th International Conference on Signal Processing and Integrated Networks (SPIN)},  year={2023},  pages={280-285},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258592784}  } | TLDR  The analysis of recently published papers in this domain and the analysis of different techniques for detecting fake news using different natural language processing, machine learning, and Deep Learning Techniques are focused on.  Abstract  Fake news evolving around us for a very long time. The gradual growth of social media platforms has provided us with an easily accessible and publishable news platform in front of the audience that news may be true or False. The spreading of fake news increased as compared to ancient times. Nowadays Fake news detection become a tough challenge for Both Natural language processing(NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) experts. For detecting fake news fact-checking is also very important. In this paper, we focus on the analysis of recently published papers in this domain and the analysis of different techniques for detecting fake news. Through this survey, we will get inside knowledge of the detection process of fake news using different natural language processing, machine learning, and Deep Learning Techniques. |
| 16 | @article{Oshikawa2018ASO,  title={A Survey on Natural Language Processing for Fake News Detection},  author={Ray Oshikawa and Jing Qian and William Yang Wang},  journal={ArXiv},  year={2018},  volume={abs/1811.00770},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:53296658}  } | TLDR  The challenges involved in fake news detection are described and the task formulations, datasets and NLP solutions that have been developed for this task are compared, and the potentials and limitations of them are discussed.  Abstract  Fake news detection is a critical yet challenging problem in Natural Language Processing (NLP). The rapid rise of social networking platforms has not only yielded a vast increase in information accessibility but has also accelerated the spread of fake news. Given the massive amount of Web content, automatic fake news detection is a practical NLP problem required by all online content providers. This paper presents a survey on fake news detection. Our survey introduces the challenges of automatic fake news detection. We systematically review the datasets and NLP solutions that have been developed for this task. We also discuss the limits of these datasets and problem formulations, our insights, and recommended solutions. |
| 17 | @inproceedings{Schtz2021DetectionAI,  title={Detection and Identification of Fake News},  author={Mina Sch{\"u}tz},  year={2021},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:253549137}  } | TLDR  It is concluded that transformer models, such as BERT, are a promising approach to detect fake news, since it achieves notable results, even without using a large dataset.  Abstract  Fake news has emerged as a critical problem for society and professional journalism. Many individuals consume their news via online media, such as social networks and news websites. Therefore, the demand for automatic fake news detection is increasing. There is still no agreed upon definition for fake news, since it can include various concepts, such as clickbait, propaganda, satire, hoaxes, and rumors. This results in a broad landscape of machine learning approaches, which have a varying accuracy in detecting fake news. This masterthesis focused on a binary content-based classification approach, with a bidirectional Transformer (BERT), to detect fake news in online articles. BERT creates a pretrained language model during training and is fine-tuned on a labeled dataset. The FakeNewsNet dataset is used to test two variants of the model (cased / uncased) with articles, using only the body text, the title, and a concatenation of both. Additionally, both models were tested with different preprocessing steps. The models gain in all 29 carried out experiments high accuracy results, without overfitting. Using the body text and the concatenation resulted in five models with an accuracy of 87% after testing, whereas using only titles resulted in 84%. This shows that short statements could be already enough for fake news detection using language models. Also, the preprocessing steps seem to have no major impact on the predictions. It is concluded that transformer models, such as BERT, are a promising approach to detect fake news, since it achieves notable results, even without using a large dataset. |
| 18 | @article{Sharma2019CombatingFN,  title={Combating Fake News},  author={Karishma Sharma and Feng Qian and He Jiang and Natali Ruchansky and Ming Zhang and Yan Liu},  journal={ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology (TIST)},  year={2019},  volume={10},  pages={1 - 42},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:229296860}  } | TLDR  This survey describes the modern-day problem of fake news and, in particular, highlights the technical challenges associated with it and comprehensively compile and summarize characteristic features of available datasets.  Abstract  The proliferation of fake news on social media has opened up new directions of research for timely identification and containment of fake news and mitigation of its widespread impact on public opinion. While much of the earlier research was focused on identification of fake news based on its contents or by exploiting users’ engagements with the news on social media, there has been a rising interest in proactive intervention strategies to counter the spread of misinformation and its impact on society. In this survey, we describe the modern-day problem of fake news and, in particular, highlight the technical challenges associated with it. We discuss existing methods and techniques applicable to both identification and mitigation, with a focus on the significant advances in each method and their advantages and limitations. In addition, research has often been limited by the quality of existing datasets and their specific application contexts. To alleviate this problem, we comprehensively compile and summarize characteristic features of available datasets. Furthermore, we outline new directions of research to facilitate future development of effective and interdisciplinary solutions. |
| 19 | @article{Alghamdi2022TowardsFN,  title={Towards Fake News Detection on Social Media},  author={Jawaher Alghamdi and Yuqing Lin and Suhuai Luo},  journal={2022 21st IEEE International Conference on Machine Learning and Applications (ICMLA)},  year={2022},  pages={148-153},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:257721001}  } | TLDR  The definitions of fake news and the related terms that have often co-occurred with the term fake news are discussed and it is suggested that content and context-based features are necessary for better performance offake news detection.  Abstract  The dissemination of fake news on the Internet has resulted in worrying negative implications for individuals and society. This paper begins by discussing the definitions of fake news and the related terms that have often co-occurred with the term fake news. Then, we summarised several social science theories characterising fake news spreading. Next, we discussed the state-of-the-art techniques for detecting fake news using news content and user context information. Finally, we conducted a case study that demonstrates that the interplay between news content and context-based features helps uncover useful patterns to discriminate fake from real news. Our study suggests that content and context-based features are necessary for better performance of fake news detection. |
| 20 | @inproceedings{Klein2017FakeNA,  title={Fake News: A Legal Perspective},  author={David O. Klein and Joshua R. Wueller},  year={2017},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:157545529}  } | The concept of “fake news” has garnered substantial attention in recent years, evolving from its satirical literary origins into a passionately criticized Internet phenomenon. Whether described as rumors, “counterknowledge,” misinformation, “post-truths,” “alternative facts” or just plain damned lies, these false statements of fact typically are published on Web sites and disseminated via social media for profit or social influence.  While fake news publishers are regularly taken to task in the court of public opinion, we are unaware of any prior structured discussion of the unique legal issues surrounding the publication of fake news. This article evaluates examples of fake news publications to present a workable definition of “fake news” for purposes of our legal analysis. We then explore many of the legal and regulatory hurdles facing online fake news publishers. This article concludes by discussing some of the legal protections available to fake news publications and publishers of other online content |
| 21 | @article{Iufereva2023FakeNA,  title={Fake news as a distortion of media reality: tell-truth strategy in the post-truth era},  author={Anastasiia Iufereva},  journal={European Conference on Cyber Warfare and Security},  year={2023},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:259291317}  } | TLDR  The author describes the key characteristics of fake news and the elements of this tell-truth strategy and focuses on both professional journalists and professors who may use the results of this investigation in such courses as political science, sociology, philosophy, and journalism.  Abstract  The article deals with fake news which has been considered one of the greatest threats to information security. The expansion of digital technologies and the development of communication networks have contributed to the spreading of misinformation. In particular, the emergence of different sources of information on the Internet, the growing polarization of opinions in the political and socio-economic dimensions, the devaluation of the fact, and the widespread fake news on the Internet (e.g., social media) form the question of revision of the process of collecting, verifying presenting information, methods, and technologies for verifying facts, including methods for countering fake news. Although this issue has been widely investigated in academic discourse, there are still controversial arguments regarding which elements should form a tell-truth strategy. This paper focuses on recent research that reflects trends and patterns in this field and on the author’s empirical survey - interviews with university professors and media experts (N=6), journalists (N=6), and students (N=14) in Russia. In this study, the author describes the key characteristics of fake news and the elements of this tell-truth strategy. It is intended that this paper focuses on both professional journalists and professors who may use the results of this investigation in such courses as political science, sociology, philosophy, and journalism. |
| 22 | Molina, M. D., Sundar, S. S., Le, T., & Lee, D. (2021). “Fake News” Is Not Simply False Information: A Concept Explication and Taxonomy of Online Content. American Behavioral Scientist, 65(2), 180-212. https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764219878224 | Taxonomy of Online Content for “Fake News” Detection  In our taxonomy, we identify eight categories of online content for the purpose of algorithm-based detection of “fake news:” real news, false news, polarized content, satire, misreporting, commentary, persuasive information, and citizen journalism. These categories are organized based on a combination of unique features derived and compiled from the various conceptual and operational definitions proposed for fabricated news through our meaning analysis. Such features include characteristics related to the message and its linguistic properties, its sources and intentions, structural components, and network characteristics. In the next section, we will first differentiate between real news and false news. Then, we identify online content that is not false news, but that could be misinterpreted by audience as false news. These types of online content are important to identify for the sake of building a taxonomy that has discriminant validity in ruling out content that is not false. Once identified, we can build algorithms to label the varied forms of news that exist between the binary categories of real and false, so that the reader can factor that in their consumption of such information or discourse. It will also serve to reduce reactance that is known to occur when readers are told that a piece of news which aligns well with their political beliefs is indeed false in a blanket manner. Providing a more nuanced labeling of partisan content, for example, without declaring it outright as false, can serve to balance the need for identifying content that is completely false and made-up and recognizing content in which truthfulness might be contested, as might be the case with partisan and persuasive content. This will also help enhance credibility of the algorithm and greater acceptance of its classification of different kinds of real and false news and the various shades in between the two… |
| 23 | @article{M2023ThePO,  title={The Phenomenon of Fake News (Hoax) in Mass Communication: Causes, Impacts, and Solutions},  author={Deddy Satria M and Hairunnisa},  journal={Open Access Indonesia Journal of Social Sciences},  year={2023},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258919953}  } | TLDR  The impact of fake news is very detrimental and can disrupt social stability, public trust, and information integrity, so collective efforts and awareness of the importance of fighting fake news are very important in building a healthy and trustworthy mass communication environment.  Abstract  challenge faced in the digital era. The spread of fake news can have detrimental effects, such as disrupting public opinion, influencing democratic processes, creating social chaos, and damaging the reputation of individuals or organizations. The main causes for the emergence of fake news include technological factors, political motivation, economic gain, ignorance or lack of media literacy, and psychological factors such as the need for validation or sensation. Advances in technology and social media have accelerated the spread of fake news and complicated efforts to contain it. It is important to tackle the fake news phenomenon with a holistic approach. This involves the active role of individuals, news organizations, journalists, social media platforms, government agencies, and society as a whole. Increasing media literacy, accurate verification of facts, ethical journalism, cooperation with social media platforms, proper regulation, and prompt response to fake news are important steps in dealing with this phenomenon. The impact of fake news is very detrimental and can disrupt social stability, public trust, and information integrity. Therefore, collective efforts and awareness of the importance of fighting fake news are very important in building a healthy and trustworthy mass communication environment. |
| 24 | @article{Rocha2021TheIO,  title={The impact of fake news on social media and its influence on health during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review},  author={Yasmim Mendes Rocha and Gabriel Ac{\'a}cio de Moura and Gabriel Alves Desid{\'e}rio and Carlos Henrique de Oliveira and Francisco Dantas Lourenço and Larissa Deadame de Figueiredo Nicolete},  journal={Zeitschrift Fur Gesundheitswissenschaften},  year={2021},  pages={1 - 10},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:238530721}  } | TLDR  By analyzing the phenomenon of fake news in health, it was possible to observe that infodemic knowledge can cause psychological disorders and panic, fear, depression, and fatigue.  Abstract  Purpose As the new coronavirus disease propagated around the world, the rapid spread of news caused uncertainty in the population. False news has taken over social media, becoming part of life for many people. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate, through a systematic review, the impact of social media on the dissemination of infodemic knowing and its impacts on health. Methods A systematic search was performed in the MedLine, Virtual Health Library (VHL), and Scielo databases from January 1, 2020, to May 11, 2021. Studies that addressed the impact of fake news on patients and healthcare professionals around the world were included. It was possible to methodologically assess the quality of the selected studies using the Loney and Newcastle–Ottawa Scales. Results Fourteen studies were eligible for inclusion, consisting of six cross-sectional and eight descriptive observational studies. Through questionnaires, five studies included measures of anxiety or psychological distress caused by misinformation; another seven assessed feeling fear, uncertainty, and panic, in addition to attacks on health professionals and people of Asian origin. Conclusion By analyzing the phenomenon of fake news in health, it was possible to observe that infodemic knowledge can cause psychological disorders and panic, fear, depression, and fatigue. |
| 25 | @article{Mishra2021ImpactOF,  title={Impact of fake news on social image perceptions and consumers’ behavioral intentions},  author={Anubhav A. Mishra and Sridhar Samu},  journal={Journal of Consumer Marketing},  year={2021},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:238644072}  } | Purpose  This paper aims to examine how content relevancy influences consumers’ preference to receive and share fake news. Further, it investigates how these receivers perceive the social image of the people who share fake news. Finally, this study examines how brand strength and valence and credibility of fake content influence consumer’s word-of-mouth recommendations, purchase intentions and attitude toward the brand.  Design/methodology/approach  Three experiments were conducted to test the hypotheses. The data was analyzed using a two-way analysis of variance and PROCESS techniques.  Findings  Findings indicate that people prefer to receive and share relevant content, even if it is fake. Sharing fake news conveys the sender’s sociability but also creates a negative perception of narcissism. Individuals are more likely to recommend a brand if the fake news is perceived as credible and positive (vs negative). Finally, brand-strength can help brands to negate the harmful effects of fake news.  Research limitations/implications  Future research can explore the role of group dynamics, tie-strength and media richness (text, image and videos) in the dispersion of fake news and its impact on brands.  Practical implications  Marketers should communicate and educate consumers that sharing fake content can harm their social image, which can reduce information dispersion. Marketers should also improve brand-strength that can protect the brand against the adverse impact of fake news.  Originality/value  This study contributes to the emerging literature on fake news by studying the impact of fake news on consumer intentions and attitudes toward the brand, which are critical for the success of any brand. |
| 26 | @article{Mohseni2020MachineLE,  title={Machine Learning Explanations to Prevent Overtrust in Fake News Detection},  author={Sina Mohseni and Fan Yang and Shiva K. Pentyala and Mengnan Du and Yi Liu and Nic Lupfer and Xia Hu and Shuiwang Ji and Eric D. Ragan},  journal={ArXiv},  year={2020},  volume={abs/2007.12358},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:220768863}  } | TLDR  The research investigates the effects of an Explainable AI assistant embedded in news review platforms for combating the propagation of fake news and designs a news reviewing and sharing interface, creates a dataset of news stories, and trains four interpretable fake news detection algorithms.  Abstract  Combating fake news and misinformation propagation is a challenging task in the post-truth era. News feed and search algorithms could potentially lead to unintentional large-scale propagation of false and fabricated information with users being exposed to algorithmically selected false content. Our research investigates the effects of an Explainable AI assistant embedded in news review platforms for combating the propagation of fake news. We design a news reviewing and sharing interface, create a dataset of news stories, and train four interpretable fake news detection algorithms to study the effects of algorithmic transparency on end-users. We present evaluation results and analysis from multiple controlled crowdsourced studies. For a deeper understanding of Explainable AI systems, we discuss interactions between user engagement, mental model, trust, and performance measures in the process of explaining. The study results indicate that explanations helped participants to build appropriate mental models of the intelligent assistants in different conditions and adjust their trust according to their perceptions of model limitations. |
| 27 | @inproceedings{Seo2023ReliabilityME,  title={Reliability Matters: Exploring the Effect of AI Explanations on Misinformation Detection With a Warning},  author={Haeseung Seo and Sian Lee and Dongwon Lee and Aiping Xiong},  year={2023},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:261130955}  } | TLDR  The findings show that the framing effect is effective for participants' misinformation detection, whereas the AI system’s reliability is critical for humans’ misinformation detection and participants’ trust in the AI systems.  Abstract  To mitigate misinformation on social media, platforms such as Facebook have offered warnings to users based on the detection results of AI systems. With the evolution of AI detection systems, efforts have been devoted to apply explainable AI (XAI) to further increase the transparency of AI decision-making. Nevertheless, few factors have been considered to understand the effectiveness of a warning with AI explanations in helping humans detect misinformation. In this study, we report the results of three online human-subject experiments ( N = 2 , 692 ) investigating the framing effect and the impact of an AI system’s reliability on the effectiveness of a warning with AI explanations. Our findings show that the framing effect is effective for participants’ misinformation detection, whereas the AI system’s reliability is critical for humans’ misinformation detection and participants’ trust in the AI systems. Adding the explanations can potentially increase participants’ suspicions on miss errors (i.e., false negatives) of the AI systems. Furthermore, more trust is shown in the warning without explanations condition. We conclude by discussing the implications of our findings. |
| 28 | @article{Duran2023EvaluatingCM,  title={Evaluating Code Metrics in GitHub Repositories Related to Fake News and Misinformation},  author={Jason Duran and Mostofa Najmus Sakib and Nasir U. Eisty and Francesca Spezzano},  journal={2023 IEEE/ACIS 21st International Conference on Software Engineering Research, Management and Applications (SERA)},  year={2023},  pages={182-188},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:258352587}  } | TLDR  It is found that more popular fake news repositories and associated papers with higher citation counts tend to have more maintainable code measures, more complex code paths, a larger number of lines of code, a higher Halstead effort, and fewer comments.  Abstract  The surge of research on fake news and misinformation in the aftermath of the 2016 election has led to a significant increase in publicly available source code repositories. Our study aims to systematically analyze and evaluate the most relevant repositories and their Python source code in this area to improve awareness, quality, and understanding of these resources within the research community. Additionally, our work aims to measure the quality and complexity metrics of these repositories and identify their fundamental features to aid researchers in advancing the field’s knowledge in understanding and preventing the spread of misinformation on social media. As a result, we found that more popular fake news repositories and associated papers with higher citation counts tend to have more maintainable code measures, more complex code paths, a larger number of lines of code, a higher Halstead effort, and fewer comments. Utilizing these findings to devise efficient research and coding techniques to combat fake news, we can strive towards building a more knowledgeable and well-informed society. |
| 29 | @article{Savi2022FakeNI,  title={“Fake News” in Serbia: Civil Law Perspective},  author={Sanja Sav{\vc}i{\'c}},  journal={Law, Identity and Values},  year={2022},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:246448870}  } | Misinformation concerning politics, economics, health, and other society’s spheres is probably as old as society itself. In the era preceding the media and the Internet in particular, this problem was in focus within the small groups. Nowadays, when global network communication intensifies the exchange of information, making it easier and faster, the exponential increase in fake news shows its potential to harm or at least endanger fundamental human rights. The phenomenon of fake news is brought to a new level worldwide. As such, it has been a subject of various research areas. Speaking at the basic level of the legal approach to the phenomenon, fake news as such is nothing more than speech. In this respect, there is no means to forbid fake news just because it consists of false or incomplete information. However, when the consequences of producing and spreading such information jeopardize or harm the public or someone’s right or interest, the “fake news” stops being just a social problem and it opens the door of law. In that sense, the approach to this phenomenon in the Serbian legal system will be analyzed in this section, in particular civil law aspects. When the right is harmed, the right holder is entitled to claim action, which leads to repairing consequences. In that sense, several claims are frequently used in civil procedures: demand to determine the infringement, demand to cease the infringement of the right, demand to remove the consequences of the infringement, compensation for damage caused by infringement, and demand to publish judicial decisions. Based on the Serbian case law, the more frequently invoked claim against fake news creators is the claim for monetary damages. Aside from this analysis, there will be satirical content, parody, and similar legally protected ‘false’ speech. |
| 30 | @inproceedings{Xuanqi2022ResearchOT,  title={Research on the Causes of Fake News and Governance Countermeasures in the New Media Era},  author={Hong Xuanqi},  year={2022},  url={https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:252375640}  } | : In the era of new media, the sharing and openness of the Internet have attracted many parties to participate in it, and the publication of news is no longer the right of traditional media only. The view that “traffic is wealth” has been increasingly recognized, therefore, attention resources have become valuable resources pursued by all parties. Some news publishers have abandoned the basic principle of news authenticity to attract attention and pursue profits. With the interplay of various factors, fake news is created and proliferated in the new media era. This paper discusses the causes of fake news in the new media era, and proposes feasible and effective countermeasures for producers, new media platforms, and audiences respectively |

1. **Phần giới thiệu**
2. **Định Nghĩa và Phân Loại của Fake News:[1],[7]**

Fake news là các thông tin, tin tức hoặc thông điệp không chứa thông tin chính xác và đáng tin cậy, thường được lan truyền với mục đích gây hiểu lầm, lừa dối hoặc làm ảnh hưởng đến ý kiến công chúng. Phân loại của fake news bao gồm:

+ Tin tức không chính xác: Thông tin không chính xác hoặc không được kiểm chứng một cách cẩn thận, thường dẫn đến sự hiểu lầm hoặc tin tưởng sai lầm từ phía người đọc.

+ Thông tin đồn đại: Thông tin được lan truyền mà không có nguồn gốc rõ ràng hoặc không có bằng chứng cụ thể, thường dẫn đến sự lo lắng và hoang mang trong cộng đồng.

+ Tin tức mạng: Các thông tin giả mạo hoặc tin đồn được lan truyền trên mạng internet với mục đích gây sốc hoặc châm biếm.

+ Tin tức chính trị sai lệch: Thông tin được biến tấu hoặc phân phối một cách không trung thực để ủng hộ hoặc phản đối một quan điểm chính trị cụ thể.

+ Tin tức phủ định: Thông tin được tạo ra hoặc phân phối với mục đích lừa dối hoặc gây ra thiệt hại cho một cá nhân, tổ chức hoặc nhóm cộng đồng nhất định.

+ Tin tức trái ngược: Thông tin có tính chất mâu thuẫn và không nhất quán với những thông tin khác hoặc sự thực.

1. **Công cụ lan truyền: [wikimedia]**

Bot trên các phương tiện truyền thông xã hội (sử dụng bot để tạo hàng loạt các bài với tin tức giả và lan truyền nó 1 cách tự động )

Troll trên internet (theo tiếng lóng trên internet, troll là người gây bất hòa, tạo các cuộc tranh luận, làm phiền bằng cách đăng các bài đăng nhằm gây hấn )

1. **Nguyên Nhân và Tác Động của Fake News:[8],[25],[24],[23]**

Fake news được tạo ra và lan truyền vì một số nguyên nhân, bao gồm sự phổ biến của mạng xã hội, mục đích chính trị, lợi ích kinh doanh và sự mất tin cậy vào các nguồn thông tin truyền thống.

Fake news không chỉ ảnh hưởng đến xã hội mà còn tác động rộng rãi vào nhiều lĩnh vực khác nhau:

+ Chính Trị và Quốc Hội: Fake news có thể gây ảnh hưởng lớn đến quyết định chính trị và bầu cử. Chúng có thể tạo ra sự chia rẽ trong cộng đồng và ảnh hưởng đến sự ổn định chính trị.

+ Kinh Tế và Thương Mại: Tin tức giả mạo có thể tạo ra biến động trên thị trường tài chính và thương mại, ảnh hưởng đến các quyết định đầu tư và tâm lý của nhà đầu tư.

+ Y Tế và Y Khoa: Fake news có thể lan truyền thông tin không chính xác về các biện pháp phòng ngừa hoặc điều trị bệnh, gây ra sự hoang mang và mất lòng tin vào ngành y.

+ Giáo Dục và Kiến Thức: Sự lan truyền của tin tức giả mạo có thể ảnh hưởng đến quyết định học tập và nghiên cứu của sinh viên, cũng như gây ra sự hiểu lầm và sự chậm trễ trong tiến trình học tập.

+ Xã Hội và Văn Hóa: Fake news có thể làm gia tăng sự chia rẽ và xung đột trong xã hội, gây ra sự phân biệt và kỳ thị đối với các nhóm dân tộc, tôn giáo hoặc dân tộc.

+ Truyền Thông và Truyền Thông Xã Hội: Sự lan truyền của fake news có thể làm giảm sự tin cậy vào các phương tiện truyền thông và các nền tảng truyền thông xã hội, ảnh hưởng đến quyết định đầu tư quảng cáo và hình ảnh thương hiệu.

+ Tất cả những tác động này cùng nhau tạo ra một môi trường không ổn định và mất lòng tin, ảnh hưởng đến sự phát triển bền vững và sự thịnh vượng của cộng đồng và xã hội.

Dưới đây là một số phương pháp phổ biến để phát hiện tin giả:

1. **Phân Tích Nội Dung và Ngôn Ngữ Tự Nhiên (NLP):[25]**

Sử dụng các thuật toán máy học và NLP để phân tích cú pháp, ngữ nghĩa và ngữ cảnh của văn bản để nhận biết tin giả.

Xác định các từ khóa, mẫu câu hoặc cấu trúc ngữ pháp phổ biến trong tin giả.

**2. Kiểm Tra Sự Tin Cậy của Nguồn Tin:[23]**

Kiểm tra và đánh giá sự tin cậy của nguồn tin bằng cách xác định lịch sử và uy tín của trang web hoặc tài khoản mạng xã hội.

Sử dụng các công cụ và dịch vụ online để kiểm tra sự chính xác và tính hợp pháp của thông tin.

**3. Phân Tích Mạng Xã Hội:**

Sử dụng phân tích mạng xã hội để xác định mức độ lan truyền và tầm ảnh hưởng của tin tức trên các nền tảng mạng xã hội.

Xác định các mẫu lan truyền và cộng đồng hoặc nhóm người liên quan đến việc phổ biến tin giả.

**4. Sử Dụng Công Cụ Máy Học và Trí Tuệ Nhân Tạo:[10]**

Xây dựng các mô hình máy học và học sâu để nhận biết và phân loại tin tức giả.

Sử dụng các thuật toán học máy như Random Forests, Support Vector Machines, hoặc Neural Networks để phát hiện các mẫu và đặc điểm của tin giả.

**5. Sử Dụng Dữ Liệu Metadata và Định Danh:**

Phân tích metadata của tài liệu hoặc bài viết để xác định nguồn gốc và lịch sử của thông tin.

Sử dụng kỹ thuật định danh để xác định nguồn gốc và chính xác của thông tin trên internet.

**6. Sử Dụng Cộng Đồng và Kiểm Định Đám Đông:**

Tận dụng sức mạnh của cộng đồng mạng để kiểm tra và xác minh thông tin bằng cách sử dụng các cộng đồng trực tuyến hoặc các nền tảng kiểm định thông tin.

Các phương pháp trên thường được kết hợp và điều chỉnh để tạo ra các hệ thống phát hiện tin giả hiệu quả.