**Procedures for Labeling Tweets: Determining Misinformation, News vs. Opinion, and Further Categorization**

Introduction: These steps involves assessing the content to determine if it contains misinformation, identifying whether it presents news or opinion, and further categorizing news tweets as either breaking news or normal news, and opinion tweets as pro-life or pro-choice.

1. Determining Misinformation in Tweets: To identify misinformation in tweets, we define misinformation as **false or misleading information** that can deceive or misinform readers. The following steps outline the procedure for this determination:

Step 1: Evaluate factual accuracy: the tweet's claims and statements for accuracy by cross-referencing them with credible sources, fact-checking organizations, and authoritative information. Misinformation may include false statistics, unsupported claims, or distorted facts.

Step 2: Identify biased or misleading language: determine if the tweet for biased language, exaggerations, or misleading framing techniques that may manipulate or distort the underlying information.

Step 3: Consider the credibility of the source: the reputation, expertise, and trustworthiness of the account or user sharing the tweet. Evaluate if they have a history of spreading misinformation or if they are affiliated with unreliable sources.

Step 4: Consider the integrity. Determine if the content match the photos, videos, screenshot or something else. Some of them may used uncorrelated photos to distort the fact.

Step 5: Determine if it use personal tone to report a news, which means the content looks like a news but with personal viewpoints.

1. Differentiating News vs. Opinion in Tweets: News involve the **dissemination of factual information**, reporting on events, developments, or providing **objective** analysis supported by verifiable evidence. News tweets aim to inform the public about current events. While Opinion tweets express **personal viewpoints**, beliefs, or subjective interpretations of events or issues. These tweets reflect the author's perspective rather than presenting verifiable facts.

Step 1: Assess objectivity: Determine if the tweet presents factual information or expresses subjective viewpoints. News tweets are expected to provide **verifiable facts**, whereas opinion tweets reflect **personal beliefs or interpretations.**

Step 2: Evaluate the presence of evidence: Examine whether the tweet offers supporting evidence, data, or references to back up its claims. News tweets tend to **rely on verifiable evidence**, while opinion tweets rely on subjective perspectives.

Step 3: Consider the tone and language: News tweets typically use **neutral language**, while opinion tweets often contain **subjective and emotionally charged language. (refers to misinformation step 5)**

1. Further Categorization: Breaking News, Normal News, Pro-Life, or Pro-Choice: After determining whether a tweet is news or opinion, further categorization can be performed as follows:

For News Tweets:

* Breaking News: Identify tweets reporting significant, recent events or developments that **have immediate public interest and arouse lots of attention**. These may involve unfolding stories, emergencies, or major announcements.
* Normal News: Categorize tweets that provide **general information, analysis, or coverage of ongoing topics, events, or trends**.

For Opinion Tweets:

* Pro-Life: Classify tweets expressing a stance in favor of the **preservation** of human life, typically associated with opposing abortion or supporting anti-abortion legislation.
* Pro-Choice: Assign tweets advocating for an **individual's right** to choose, typically associated with supporting a woman's right to access safe and legal abortion.