



Citizen journalism between fake news and true news

Cherifi Dalila *

University of Algiers 3 , cherifi_dalila@outlook.fr

Received: 05/02/2022

Accepted: 09/03/2022

Published: 31/03/2022

DOI : 10.53284/2120-009-001-028

Abstract:

Social media networks have given citizen journalists the opportunity to participate in the production and dissemination of news stories in various areas of life. That is why our paper came to shed light on the concept of fake news, its types, areas of dissemination, its effects, and the strategy used to confront it and reduce its spread in these social networks.

This study reached the most important results, the most important of which is that the phenomenon of fabricated news takes several forms and affects all fields and is characterized by its wide and rapid spread and has negative effects on various levels, which made it necessary for all parties to the media process to participate, including citizen journalists, professional journalists and legal legislation in confronting it and limiting it as it has been distorted and diluted. Citizen journalism and deviated from the right media track.

Keywords: Citizen journalism, citizen journalist, fake news, social networks, professional journalist.

* Corresponding author



1. INTRODUCTION

The information and communication technologies in its branches have witnessed a great development in the last stage, the distinguished networking techniques in satellite, internet and smart phones technology. Social networks were involved for this massive development, social networks proliferated.

In light of all this, the media process has moved to a new stage in which the recipient has become the most important element in the communication and media process in particular. The audience is an eyewitness at the heart of the event, having its own means of press coverage, which is Facebook, for example, as a means of social communication, and the smartphone connected to the Internet as a supporter, capture and transmitter of information.

All of the above leads us to refer to the precursors of what is known as citizen journalism, which found fertile ground to prove its basic pillars in the media press floor, and was able to impose itself in all parts of the world, especially in developed countries invaded by the culture and technology of smart phones, which is the main factor in the emergence of this trend The new journalist.

Many researchers specialized in the field of smartphone studies believe that what is known as citizen journalism has a set of controls that professional journalists who stay in their media institutions and who receive and investigate the publications of new media users should know because of the developments and exclusive news they carry from the eye of the event, to move later The journalists of these institutions go out to the field and do press coverage with their recognized origins. A citizen journalist cannot be considered a journalist in the fullest sense of the word, because he did not receive the ABCs of journalistic work that are dictated by a set of ethics and professional controls.

The problem of subjectivity always remains on the table in this regard, in addition to the phenomenon of fabricated news that has diluted citizen journalism due to the wide and rapid spread of non-media content full of fallacies and rumours.

Accordingly, we will try, through this research paper, to answer the following essential question: **What is the strategy for confronting fake news? How is its spread to be limited?**

In order to answer the problematic question, we will divide it into a set of questions as follows:

1. What is the concept of fake news and what are its types?
2. What are the factors for spreading fake news through social networks?
3. What are the forms of fake news published on social networks?
4. What are the effects of fabricated news on the television handling of events and the credibility of the information?
5. What are the controls that govern the professional journalist's handling of fabricated news produced by the citizen journalist?



2 . The concept of fake news:

The subject of fake news has been the focus of many theoretical discussions and questions in the new media and communication environment that embraced citizen journalists, especially since this concept has become in widespread use and spread since US President Donald Trump uttered it in his 2016 election campaign when he was accusing the old media. What is new is that it publishes and promotes fabricated or fake news (Ross, 2018 ,p25).

The media, with its professional journalists, along with citizen journalists, has intensified their use of this concept, becoming the description given to any incorrect, distorted, false or fabricated news published through social networks and may even reach the screens of television news channels within a news story produced by a citizen journalist.

And if the concept appeared on the lips of the American President Trump in 2016, this does not mean that the phenomenon of fabricated news is recent, “rather it is as old as man who began to communicate from the first day when humans were created.” (Razzaq, 2017 , p 93) Fabricated news in previous historical stages were called rumors and lies. It is included in the politics of political propaganda, but it was carried out through primitive means of communication (Razzaq, 2017 , p95), and it is not as effective as social networks in the stage of fabricated news today.

The New York Times defines fake news as "a type of yellow journalism or propaganda that consists of intentional disinformation, or hoaxes spread through traditional print and broadcast media, or social media on the Internet. (Lynch, 2019)" Fabricated news is a means of propaganda and misleading public opinion, and it is considered one of the most important means of the Cold War between countries, as it is a means of settling accounts between competing individuals, bodies and institutions. False and untrue news is published intentionally or unintentionally. The publisher of it may be aware of what he is publishing, and sometimes he publishes it without knowledge.

Procedurally:

By fabricated news we mean every content or message that people produce and publish it sometimes out of ignorance and unintentionally, here because they are not sure of its authenticity, and they often publish it out of conviction, intent and awareness of its lack of credibility in order to achieve specific goals and objectives. In the recent past, the process of spreading fabricated news was difficult and rare through traditional media, including written press, radio and television, due to the strict control over these media and the inability to reach the portal of their dissemination.

But with the emergence and spread of social networks and the expansion of their audience, which has become counted in the billions, fabricated news found the perfect space for reproduction and wide spread in a few seconds to become global news, even if it was incorrect.



2.1 Types of fake news:

In a session on confronting fake news, within the activities of the Global Investigative Journalism Conference held in Johannesburg, South Africa, between 16 and 19 November 2020, speakers divided fake news into three main categories; The first: false information that was shared without any intent to harm. The second category is fake facts that were shared on purpose to cause specific harm. The third category refers to real information that is moved in a certain way and directed, to achieve special goals, such as leaks, and hate speech. (Harber, 2020)

Media researcher Claire Wardle of First Draft News identifies seven types of fake news (Cherilyn Ireton, 2018 , p 64)that would give us a broader idea of this concept:

- The content of irony or parodies: such contents often constitute a means for their owners to mock and ridicule certain parties and put them in comic templates that attract the public to like these active pages on social networks. Such publications may not aim to cause harm, but the possibility of deception and misinformation remains. List and may be done indirectly through humor.
- False link content: These are the published content that is not in line with the context of the event and does not support its main and original content. It may be in the form of headlines or sub-headings or old audio or visual materials, which have been reproduced in the form of real-time news stories and often such outward content abounds. About the context in the rallies, protests, demonstrations and official statements by prominent media and political figures.
- Misleading content: It is that publication that uses the available information in a misleading, distorted and pre-directed manner in order to surround a particular issue or personality with a specific framework that the public cannot see outside of it.
- False content: in this publication, the content is real, but it is supported by false information that is not in line with the context of its occurrence.
- False content: here the content owner impersonates real sources by opening a fake page through social networks and providing information from false sources that the public thinks are official sources.

Modified content: a publication that has been manipulated using special software to modify the image, sound and text with the aim of deceiving the public to achieve certain purposes.

- Fabricated content: It is that publication specially prepared to inflict harm on a certain party. It is new content that has nothing to do with previous contents and is 100% false. Its main goal is to deceive and cause harm. (Cherilyn Ireton, 2018 , p 65)

All these types of fabricated news share in the fact that they carry incorrect information and news, aiming to distort the truth and mislead public opinion for a specific period in order to reach a specific goal that may be personal or in the interest of certain parties, and these parties often rely on a group of intruders on a profession The press and the citizen's press activity, which should be far from such behaviors that violate the principles



of the public service, which seeks to satisfy the public's news needs with credibility and objectivity.

2-2 Factors of the spread of fake news:

A number of factors have contributed to the great spread of fabricated news in particular through social networks, especially Facebook, which provides more than 3 billion users around the world with all the benefits they need from interactive, real-time communication to produce and publish various news stories regardless of the validity of their content or not. The weakness or absence of censorship and review of publications through social networks, the ease of use and the flexibility of publishing the contents through them. (Pandita, 2013, p28)

It contributed a great deal to the increase in the spread of fabricated news through these media, which collected huge numbers of content producers of all kinds, including news content. Often, producers and publishers of fabricated news resort to not confirming their identities. (Pomerantsev, 2019, p 95) They are unknown and do not publish their real names and pictures, which makes it difficult to follow them and deter them from practicing This activity distorts the credibility of information and the profession of journalism in general.

The increase in the number of users of social networks locally and globally is one of the most important factors and reasons for the spread of fabricated news, and consequently an increase in the percentage of quoting and re-sharing the fabricated news. And share the news through friends, and some novice journalists may fall into the same situation and re-publish the fabricated news through their personal accounts in social networks. Giving it a kind of formality (Iyad, 2019 ,p 12), and circulating more through various new and old media and platforms.

Some researchers also consider that the main factor for the emergence and spread of fabricated news directly is the large number of conflicting and competing fronts (Ahmed, 2019 , p24) in various social, political, economic, cultural, artistic and sports fields. Public opinion on its part, citizen journalism applications have become used by such parties alien to the media profession to achieve such private and narrow purposes, which contributed to the further expansion of the spread of fabricated news through these networks.

3- Domains and forms of dissemination of fabricated news:

Fabricated news spreads widely through social networks, and the degree of this spread varies according to the field that has been raised and the degree of importance of the topic to the public and how close it is to its circle of interests, and among the most important fields in which fabricated news is published we find news about the resignations and dismissals of famous political and media figures , with the aim of provoking it and settling accounts with it, especially in the exceptional political and economic circumstances that countries are going through. (Nayla, 2017)



News is also spread about baseless statements by official figures and bodies that have been misinterpreted or distorted and taken out of context (Cherilyn Ireton, 2018, p83), as well as news is published about the involvement of political figures in corruption cases before the electoral dates, and this is in order to distort their reputation and image in the political arena and lose their popularity with the electorate .

Social networks are also full of fabricated news stories about the death of famous political, media, sports and artistic figures, and such news abounds when these figures are in critical illness and health, but have not reached the point of death, and this is what makes them suffer from difficult psychological conditions resulting from the spread of these rumors that affect them Directly, and many news and rumors spread about the spread of global diseases and epidemics, similar to the Covid 19 epidemic that appeared in late 2019 and lasted for several months, which constituted an opportunity for fake news producers to exploit this exceptional circumstance to spread their contents and mislead public opinion about methods of prevention, the number of injuries and deaths and other related data. with this virus.

Fabricated news abounds in the field of education in its various stages, especially prior to school or university admission. There are conflicting reports about the date of entry, the date and duration of holidays, especially in exceptional circumstances, in addition to news about university services and baseless amendments and decisions, such as the increase in the university scholarship for students. And the abolition of university transportation and university feeding, all of which are false news whose owners aim to manipulate the feelings of students on the one hand and attract more fans and followers on the other hand.

The promoters of fabricated news also focus on the economic field “and regarding the purchasing power of citizens by publishing incorrect and unofficial news about the increase in prices in foodstuffs or the lifting of subsidies on basic consumer items,” (Saleh Ibrahim Suhair, 2019 ,p 343) and this is what constitutes great concern and confusion for families.

As we note, fabricated news has touched all fields of life without exception and affects all segments of society at its various levels, and this is what makes it necessary to intensify the efforts of all these groups in order to combat this phenomenon and weaken it, especially as it has become diluted citizen journalism, stunting and distorting the role of citizen journalist in conveying the facts. Citizen journalism should be basically one of the means of conveying the voice and image of members of society and conveying their lived reality in order to achieve change for the better and raise the level of social, economic, political, cultural life and other vital areas of life.

4- Effects of fabricated news and its repercussions:

Researchers in the news uses of social networks see that a large percentage of the published news is often incorrect, and this gives negative repercussions at various levels, “fabricated news confuses the news and the correct information, (Paskin, 2018, p11)” as it is often published in a context that makes it difficult to differentiate between it. And between



the true news and this affects the credibility of the information and the basis of the public service and the right to information and communication, and the fabricated news spreads chaos in societies and disperses public opinion (Muhammad, 2018 ,p 6), especially as it often touches sensitive areas and topics, which makes the public rush to republish these contents through their accounts in the communication networks social, which expands the circle of spread.

Also, news that includes false accusations of certain groups "of committing criminal acts raises ethnic tensions that in turn lead to violence between different societies. (Muhammad, 2018 , p 7)" It also negatively affects the psyche of people and harms them because they receive the news in difficult circumstances, (Hafsa, 2019) which puts their reputation and their social and political standing at stake, and sometimes the fabricated news is misleading to the novice and new journalists in the journalistic field, which makes them publish it through their accounts and media institutions, and this is what gives it credibility and false strength. So to speak, it proves its pillars and increases its validity, and this is what makes fake news promoters continue their activity, which for them has become a hobby practiced on a daily basis.

The problem of disinformation worsens with the spread of fake news stories, which are far from the borders of reality, as they often play on the emotions of the public and "spread faster than the real news." (Soroush Vosoughi, 2018 , p 3) Research from the MIT Institute of Technology also showed that fake news spreads on social networks faster, and researchers also found that it is humans, not bots, who repost inaccurate news and spread false information. (Kreps, 2020, p 8)

Artificial intelligence also plays a large role in the fake news industry, as new means have been developed in this field by which video and audio can be completely fabricated, which means the production of fake videos of public figures and celebrities saying and doing things that they could not do in real life. These videos are known as "deepfakes" (Pieterse, 2020, p37).

The ability of such technologies to discredit new media cannot be underestimated, as they are not only a tool for fabricating false stories, but may affect trust in their transparent content that may not have been in doubt previously. The authenticity of the story or news is becoming more important, as challenges mount and it becomes more difficult to maintain this approach.

5- A strategy to confront fake news:

The phenomenon of the spread of fake news through social networks is a daily phenomenon that is difficult to control or deter completely, but nevertheless there is a set of mechanisms and skills that the various devices and media, old and new, with their professional journalists, citizen journalists and even the receiving public should participate in the efforts It aims to confront these confusing content on the credibility of the information and limit its rapid spread and its effects on the authenticity of the news on the one hand and on the various individuals and institutions.



5.1 Dealing of the professional journalist with fake news:

Professional journalists who investigate information through social networks encounter a huge number of news stories published on these platforms, most of which contain misleading and false details and information that deviate from the authenticity of the news and the incident. Broadcast it, deal with it, and expand its spread more and more

However, in recent years, given the enormous damage caused by fabricated news to all media, political, social and economic parties, these parties have begun to engage in the process of confronting this phenomenon to limit its negative effects and reduce the extent of its spread, and among these active members in this process we find professional journalists as the most Colliding with fake news, how should professional journalists confront this phenomenon? There are four areas in which journalists can make a difference: fact checking, exposing fake news stories, transparency and promoting media literacy.

Verify the information:

Every professional journalist should maintain the trust that the public gives to the media organization in which he works, which must be credible in transmitting and broadcasting news, and accordingly journalists should follow steps to verify fake news stories and verify the authenticity of any content they find in social networks before Consider using it or referring to it in their contents.

In this regard, the UCLG department at the British BBC, which is responsible for verifying fake content, uses several methods to ensure that the images and films published in social networks are authentic, it seeks to find the original source of the story, video or image and talk to the person who published it is a step First important, in addition to checking the source, there are many tools available to verify the authenticity of the content, such as reverse image search and geolocation tools in addition to the classic verification methods. (Andrea Carson, 2020, p 68)

Exposing fake news:

Journalists at this stage face a problem related to the exaggeration and defamation of false news stories, (Jonathan Gray, 2015 ,p 157) given that exposing them and publishing their results will give them greater spread and publicity. In any case, if the allegations contained in false stories spread rapidly, or the distortion of facts undermines the level of discussion, this means that there is a public interest to do what is necessary to combat the spread of false information .

A discussion in the newsroom will be needed to assess whether exposing an individual story is worthwhile, or the public's interest, and whether evidence is available to properly expose it. Questions and inquiries from the public that increase in proportion after the spread of every fabricated news. (Fara, 2018)

The team frequently investigates politicians' allegations as well as counter-allegations, particularly those relating to elections. Their research mainly focuses on the misuse of statistics. How to detect wrong statistics by following the following tips: (Fara, 2018)

- Follow your intuition



- Get the background of the story
- Understand the allegations
- Set the record straight
- Be curious

As with any fake social media story, tracing the original source of the statistic is essential. Other auditors such as the Full Truth team are debunking fake stories around the world, and as with image verification, sharing investigation findings with other journalists is vital to addressing the problem.

- Transparency :

A professional journalist must work actively to gain and maintain public confidence in a competitive media space that threatens the credibility of media institutions “because they fall into the trap of false stories, which negatively affects the principles of the institution.” (Baum, 2018, p4) And here it can be said that transparency is the solution, alerting the editor if necessary, amending the story in an open and frank manner, coming up with new information, correcting mistakes and publicly apologizing when they are committed, all of which will undoubtedly help in maintaining the public’s confidence. It is therefore important for journalists to be transparent, credible, and ascertain the sources of the news and the evidence used to support the story, which in turn will help the public to better understand the source of the information that the journalist provides and determine the quality of news.

- Media Culture :

One of the best ways to stop the spread of misinformation is media education, as it “is by educating the public so that they can critically and constructively evaluate the stories they see on social networks.” In this regard, the BBC is seeking to open training courses with young people in the UK to provide them with the tools they need to understand journalism better. Foundation staff volunteer to visit schools and present some great materials including the interactive game, I robot, which puts the student in the shoes of a BBC journalist. The BBC School Report provides a curriculum for lessons that helps students better understand how to determine what is true and what is false (Harding, 2017). Interpreting how a story is exposed can raise public awareness and protect it from the dangers of misinformation and challenges in arriving at the truth.

We conclude through the strategy adopted by BBC journalists that the first thing that professional journalists should take into consideration is to ensure the authenticity of any news story or incident by making contacts with official bodies and institutions and various agencies and personalities directly concerned with the course of the event and authorized to confirm or Deny the news.

It is also necessary for professional journalists to amend the published material or content before broadcasting or citing it and cast it in the form of a professional journalist away from insults, cursing, slander, defamation and all that opposes the ethics of the journalistic profession. Amateur people who have not received the ABCs of journalistic



work and any material they send requires many procedures, and they often lack objectivity in their presentation and treatment.

While the rest of the journalists resort to reporting the account of the person who published the fabricated news, the large number of reporting will contribute to the deletion of the fabricated news and the closure of the account of its publisher, while other journalists deny the news with a counter publication and counter comments that will enlighten the public opinion of users and surfers of the published news and limit its spread. In recent years, the old media, including radio and television, began to engage in the process of reducing the spread of fabricated news by broadcasting flashes and awareness campaigns to the public urging them not to deal with such content, and not to participate in its production or dissemination, intentionally or unintentionally.

5.2 The citizen journalist's response to fabricated news:

Here, the role of the citizen journalist can emerge as well in the face of fabricated news, especially that group that seeks to practice media away from spreading lies or practicing any kind of propaganda through the employment of citizen journalism applications. Reality without any kind of falsification or distortion, and conveying the voice and image of the members of the society in which they live in order to find solutions to social phenomena or deficiencies in daily life .

This type of citizen journalist should engage directly in the fight against fake news published on social networks, which would distort the image of the media activity practiced by the citizen journalist who is entrusted on behalf of the members of his neighborhood or city to practice the neighborhood media that brings them closer to the media and the relevant and authorized authorities Follow-up the needs of the residents of the area of supplies and necessities of life.

This is what made many citizen journalists in various countries of the world open anti fake news (Mahmoud, 2020, p13) pages on social networks, which aim to respond to every false news and expose its owners with evidence and proofs, and to clarify the features of forgery and its forms practiced by foreign groups on the activity of citizen journalists and the press as General . This would lead to this fabricated news losing its value and weight in the media space and limiting its spread and the influence of public opinion on it, so that its validity period becomes more limited than before.

. 5.3 Facebook's handling of fake news:

For its part, social networks also contribute to the strategy of confronting fake news and limiting its spread through what the Facebook network management calls a fact-checking process. The network statement states the following: “To combat fake news, Facebook displays misleading content in a late order on the latest news and provides articles Additional on the same topic If a group repeatedly shares fake news, Facebook can display



all of that group's content later in News Feed, which means fewer people visit the group and see its content.

Facebook can also stop suggesting people to join the group.” (Campan, 2017, p 94) In this way, the Facebook network confronts the fabricated news by including it within the unimportant news so that it does not occupy the fore and gain a prestige and wide spread. As soon as possible, the degree of penalties imposed may reach banning the account of the owner of the false post and tracking the paths of new accounts that he will open for the same purpose.

Facebook is committed to reducing the spread of fake news by creating an integrated guide of advice and guidelines that all citizen journalists and other members of the public who use the network should pay attention to: (Project, 2020)

- Pay attention to headlines. Fake news often features catchy headlines in all-caps and exclamation points. If the content of the headline does not make sense, it is most likely fake news.
- Link checking. A fake link or a title that looks like a link can be a warning sign of fake news. Many fake news sites mimic credible news sources by making simple link changes. You can go to the site to compare the link with trusted sources.
- Verify the source. Make sure the story is written by a trusted source with a reputation for accuracy. If the story comes from an unfamiliar organization, check their About section to learn more.
- Be aware of unfamiliar formatting. Many fake news sites have misspellings or inappropriate designs. You should read carefully if you see these signs.
- Pay attention to images. Fake news often contains manipulated images or videos. Sometimes the image is real, but it is placed in a different context away from the real context. You can search for the image to check its source.
- Check dates. Fake news may contain misleading diaries or dates of events that have been modified.
- Check the evidence. You should check the author's sources for accuracy. When there is insufficient evidence or reliance on unknown experts, this means that this is fake news.
- Examine other reports. If the story is single-source, this may indicate that it is false. If the story has many reliable sources, it is most likely a true story.
- Does the story sound like a joke? It can sometimes be difficult to tell whether fake news is a joke or a joke. Check if the source is notorious for sarcasm, as well as if the details and appearance of the map are just a joke.
- Some stories are intentionally false. Think carefully about the stories you read, and only share news you know is credible.

5 . 4 The legislator’s dealings with fabricated news:

The media and official newspapers of the countries highlight the most important developments related to the legislation regulating the activity of the citizen journalist and the material and moral penalties recently imposed by law on the makers and promoters of



fabricated news. In it, the concept of false news appeared on the lips of the outgoing President Donald Trump in 2016, but he was unable to push for the enactment of a law criminalizing the dissemination of false news by old and new media.. It is a step preceded by the regimes of several Arab and Western countries, and they enacted laws criminalizing the dissemination of false news. It often leads to imprisonment.

Over the past few years, many countries in the Arab and Western world have enacted laws that surround journalists and imprison them if they publish news that may be "false" according to the regime. Who knows, news verification techniques - despite the development of their tools today - often remain hostage to views. In order to enter the battle against false news, the countries of the world have amended the cybercrime law and sent it to the House of Representatives for approval in accordance with the constitutional channels. (Khalil, 2019)

Where this type of amended bill includes criminalizing rumors and false news, with a penalty ranging between three months and two years as an average common rate between these countries. (Nabih, 2020) Before the amendment was decided upon, Human Rights Watch considered it an "excessive restriction of freedom of expression." The organization also called for "the abolition of legal provisions that restrict freedom of expression, not to add more vague provisions such as fake news, which would curb any important public discussion on important issues (Roose, 2018 , p46), or prevent the participation of the citizen public in the process of producing and disseminating content through the media." New Media".

Through all these efforts made by all parties to the media process, including old and new media, professional journalists, citizen journalists, and audiences receiving and consuming news content, fabricated news becomes a less effective material and distorts true news and will only bring its owners problems and crises from legal follow-up and the public's lack of confidence in their pages. And their publishing platforms, this audience that needs more awareness by the media of the need to stay away from such content and not participate in its spread, which increases in strength according to the degree of public adoption of the opinions, ideas and stories they carry.

6. Conclusion:

It is clear from this study that the phenomenon of fake news has a prominent presence in the space of new media for the media, which through its social networks has given it opportunities for wide spread and profound effects at various levels, and this penetration is imperative on all parties concerned with media messages from citizen journalists, professional journalists, social networks and lawmakers The state has to put an end to fabricated news and reduce its spread and negative effects that affect, in direct and indirect ways, all groups and spectra of society.

In recent years, social networks have been trying to control the process of citizen journalists' participation from different segments of society in the process of producing and



publishing news stories through their global network, in order to filter and sort the stories flowing daily, highlight the correctness of the information contained in them, and expose those stories that contain fabricated and misleading information and news. for public opinion.

Facebook, which is the largest and most famous social network, which includes in its communication space nearly 3 billion users and surfers, places among its priorities the regulation of the contents published on its pages, which have become teeming with news stories that carry incorrect information and news that their owners may publish intentionally or unintentionally, and often What is part of a pre-planned strategy to harm specific entities, institutions and individuals, which made Facebook recently face sharp criticism from users due to the spread of fake news.

7 -List of references:

• Books:

- Al-Dulaimi Abdul Razzaq(2017) , Propaganda, Rumors, and Public Opinion: A Contemporary Vision, 2nd Edition, Dar Al Yazouri Scientific for Publishing and Distribution, Amman .
- Al-Raji Muhammad (2018), The Making of False News and the Spiral of the Information Siege of Public Opinion, Al Jazeera Center for Media Studies, Doha .
- Jonathan Gray (2015), Lillian Bonnegro, Lucy Chambers, Data journalism: How to extract news from piles of numbers and information on the Internet, translated by Nada Ramadan, Arab House of Science Publishers, Beirut .
- Alam Al-Din Mahmoud (2020), False news..and mechanisms to confront it, Dar Al-Hilal, Egypt .
- Kathryn Roose (2018) , Fighting fake news and post-truth politics with behavioral science: The Pro-Truth Pledge , University of Nevada, Reno , usa .
- Ross Björn (2018) , Fake News on Social Media: The (In)Effectiveness of Warning Messages , nternational Conference on Information Systems (ICIS) , San Francisco, CA .
- Campan Alina (2017) , Fighting fake news spread in online social networks: Actual trends and future research directions , Northern Kentucky University , usa .
- Ireton Cherilyn , Posetti Julie (2018) , journalism fake news disinformation , the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization , Paris .
- Pandita Ramesh (2013) , Censorship and Social Media , Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University , India .
- Pomerantsev Peter (2019) , This Is Not Propaganda: Adventures in the War Against Reality , PublicAffairs , New York , Usa .
- Danny Paskin (2018) , Real or Fake News: Who Knows? , Department of Journalism and Public Relations , california , usa.



- Soroush Vosoughi, Deb Roy, And Sinan Aral (2018) , The Spread Of True And False News Online , Mit Initiative On The Digital Economy Research Brief , Usa .
- Kreps Sarah (2020) , The Role Of Technology In Online Misinformation , Foreign Policy At Brookings , Usa .
- Pieterse Heloise (2020) , Fake News and Deepfakes: A Dangerous Threat for 21st Century Information Security , Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA .
- Carson Andrea , Liam Fallon (2017) , Fighting Fake News A Study Of Online Misinformation Regulation In The Asia Pacific , La Trobe University , Australia , .
- Tanen Baum (2018) , Five Ways To Avoid Falling Prey To Fake News , Center For Interreligious Understanding , New York , Usa .

• **Articles:**

- Al-Daoud Iyad (2019), False news.. Taghreed within the flock, Al Jazeera Media Institute, Al-Sahafa Journal, Issue 13, Fourth Year .
- Medhat Ahmed (2019) , False news and networking sites..real war or propaganda illusion, Al Jazeera Media Institute, Al-Sahafa magazine, issue 13, fourth year .
- Saleh Ibrahim Suhair (2019), (The Impact of False News on Social Media in Spreading Political Anxiety among Youth), The Egyptian Journal of Public Opinion Research, Article 8, Volume 18, Issue 4 .

• **Websites:**

- Crusader Nayla, 10/16/2017, Fake News on Social Platforms in the Arab World, <https://www.mc-doualiya.com/20171016>, Digital Program, Radio Monte Carlo International, Paris, accessed on 23/ 12/2020 .
- Salah El-Din Hafsa, 02/03/2019, How do rumors affect the individual and society? Aljazeera Center for Media Studies, Al Jazeera Center for Media Studies, Doha, accessed on December 28, 2020.
- Ansar Abu Fara, 23/04/2018, Fabricated news and strategies to confront it, <https://arij.net/materials/>, Reporters Network for Arab Investigative Journalism (ARIJ), accessed on 01/06/2021.
- Facebook Media Project, 3/23/2020, Tips for spotting fake news, <https://ar-ar.facebook.com/journalismproject/programs/third-party-fact-checking/tips-to-spot-false-news>, website The official Facebook website, accessed on 01/30/2021.
- Malak Khalil, 30/06/2019, (laws criminalizing journalists from the false news portal), <https://institute.aljazeera.net/ar/ajr/article/784>, Journal of Journalism, Al Jazeera Institute for Studies, Doha, accessed on 01/10/2021.
- Samar Nabih, 10/31/2020, 5 countries passed laws against fake news.. Get to know them, <https://www.elwatannews.com/news/details/5014770>, reports, Al-Watan News, Egypt, accessed on 10 /01/2021 .



- James Harding, 22/12/2017 , Fighting fake news panel discussion , <https://www.bbc.co.uk/beyondfakenews/fighting-fake-news-panel> , media studies , bbc , seen on 19/01/2021 .
- P. Lynch Michael , 23/09/2019 , Do we really understand Fake News , <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/23/opinion/fake-news.html> , opinion , New York Times , usa , seen on 08/12/2020.
- Harber Anton , 09/11/2020 , When Journalism Goes Bad: A Case Study from South Africa , <https://gijn.org/2020/11/09/when-journalism-goes-bad-a-case-study-from-south-africa/> , south Africa , seen on 18/12/2020 .

Nom du document : Cherifi Dalila
Répertoire : C:\Users\hp\Documents
Modèle : C:\Documents and Settings\abcom\Mes
documents\????????\Article_Ar.dot
Titre : Article_Standard
Sujet : Revue du chercheur
Auteur : abcom
Mots clés : université de ouargla; university of ouargla; مجلة الباحث; جامعة
ورقة
Commentaires : <http://rcweb.luedld.net>
Date de création : 3/25/2022 7:33:00 PM
N° de révision : 13
Dernier enregist. le : 3/31/2022 10:14:00 PM
Dernier enregistrement par : hp
Temps total d'édition : 12 Minutes
Dernière impression sur : 3/31/2022 10:14:00 PM
Tel qu'à la dernière impression
Nombre de pages : 15
Nombre de mots : 6,180 (approx.)
Nombre de caractères : 35,230 (approx.)