FAKE NEWS E POST-VERITÀ

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Vergogna! #risorse #boldrini #salvini

RISORSE BOLDRINIANE A FORTE DEI MARMI FANNO SHOPPING DA PRADA COI 35 EURO

CONDIVIDI SE SEI INDIGNATO!!!
The Pizzagate conspiracy

“In the fall of 2016, the personal email account of John Podesta, Hillary Clinton's campaign manager, was hacked in a spear-phishing attack, and his emails were subsequently made public by WikiLeaks. Proponents of the Pizzagate conspiracy theory falsely claimed that the emails contained coded messages referring to human trafficking and connecting several U.S. restaurants and high-ranking officials of the Democratic Party with an alleged child sex ring involving the restaurant and pizzeria Comet Ping Pong, located in Washington, D.C.” (From Wikipedia, “Pizzagate conspiracy theory”)

Is Comet Ping Pong Pizzeria Home to a Child Abuse Ring Led by Hillary Clinton?

We're debunking daily! Get the latest from Snopes.com in your inbox.
“Members of the alt-right and other opponents of Clinton's presidential campaign spread the conspiracy theory on social media outlets such as 4chan and Twitter. A man from North Carolina traveled to Comet Ping Pong to investigate this conspiracy, during which he fired a rifle inside the restaurant. In addition, the restaurant owner and staff received death threats.” (From Wikipedia, “Pizzagate conspiracy theory”)

In Washington Pizzeria Attack, Fake News Brought Real Guns

By Cecilia Kang and Adam Goldman

Edgar M. Welch, 28, of Salisbury, N.C., surrendered to the police on Sunday in Washington. (Saul Sessa, via Associated Press)

(Marc Bloch, “Réflexions d’un historien sur les fausses nouvelles de la guerre”, in Revue de synthèse historique, 33, 1921, pp. 2-35).
About Fake news
Post-verità

- “Parola dell’anno 2016” di Oxford dictionaries
- Probabilmente usata per la prima volta da Steve Tesich nell’articolo “A Government of Lies”, pubblicato nel 1992 su The Nation
- Esplosa nel 2016, durante le campagne per la Brexit e le presidenziali Usa
Post-verità

Definizione degli Oxford Dictionaries:

“[an adjective] relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief”

“...the prefix in post-truth has a meaning more like ‘belonging to a time in which the specified concept has become unimportant or irrelevant’”
Post-verità

Due aspetti principali

- Nel dibattito pubblico le nostre emozioni o ciò che già crediamo prevalgono sull’argomentazione razionale
- Un disinteresse generico verso la verità
Perché ora?

La mia tesi è che la post-verità e le fake news non possono essere comprese come fenomeni specifici dei media o dell’informazione e che non sono causate solo dall’avvento dei media digitali. Cause più profonde sono:

- La crisi delle democrazie liberali
- La sfiducia nelle istituzioni sociali tradizionali
  - Politica
  - Sistema dell’informazione
  - Scienza
- (Effettivamente) L’avvento dei media digitali (disintermediazione, echo chambers, alfabetizzazione digitale, interfaccie in cui la fonte dell’informazione è meno evidente).

“In news media echo chambers is a metaphorical description of a situation in which beliefs are amplified or reinforced by communication and repetition inside a closed system. By visiting an ‘echo chamber’, people are able to seek out information which reinforces their existing views, potentially as an unconscious exercise of confirmation bias”. (from Wikipedia, “Echo chambers (media)”, last consulted 23 March 2019).
“If news refers to an accurate account of a real event, what does fake news mean? News is supposedly – and normatively – based on truth, which makes the term ‘fake news’ an oxymoron. The word ‘fake’ is often used interchangeably with words such as copy, forgery, counterfeit, and inauthentic. The Oxford Dictionary defines ‘fake’ as an adjective which means ‘not genuine; imitation or counterfeit’.”

Una distinzione di base:

- MISINFORMATION: “the inadvertent sharing of false information”
- DISINFORMATION: “the deliberate creation and sharing of information known to be false”

“...fake news is news that does mischief with the truth. That is because, as we argue, fake news is characterized by two shortcomings: it lacks truth and truthfulness. More specifically, fake news is either false or misleading (lack of truth) and it is propagated with either the intention to deceive or an utter disregard for the truth (lack of truthfulness).”

Fake news - Definizioni

È importante riconoscere la differenza fra errori giornalistici e fake news. Questa distinzione ha a che fare con la veracità, che può mancare per due ragioni:

- L’intenzione della fonte di ingannare
- La mancanza di interesse nei confronti della verità

“Donald Trump’s tweets are quite often so obviously false, misleading or entirely absurd that it is hard to imagine that he tweets them with the intention to deceive anyone. It might be argued that he simply does not bother relating to the truth at all”

# Fake news - Definizioni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LACK OF TRUTHFULNESS</th>
<th>LACK OF TRUH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intention to deceive</td>
<td>False statements</td>
<td>Lies (Pizzagate hoax)</td>
<td>Breitbart’s report on young foreign men burning down a church in Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullshit (no regard for truth)</td>
<td>False statements</td>
<td>Trump’s claim to have the word’s greatest memory</td>
<td>Trump’s implication about a terror arrack in Sweden</td>
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Fake news - Definizioni

In a meta-study, Tandoc et al. propose a different definition.

“This review of fake news definitions from academic publications allows us to identify two domains, each of which constitute a continuum, from high to low. This model allows us to map out the various types of fake news discussed in the literature. The first dimension, facticity, refers to the degree to which fake news relies on facts. For example, satire relies on facts but presents it in a diverting format, while parodies and fabricated news take a broad social context upon which it fashions fictitious accounts. Native advertising uses one-sided facts, while fabrications are without factual basis.

The second dimension, which is the author’s immediate intention, refers to the degree to which the creator of fake news intends to mislead. News satires and parodies use some level of mutually understood suspension of reality to work—the immediate intention is to humor readers through some level of bending facts. These types of fake news assume an open disclaimer that they are not real news, a key for the intended humor to work. In contrast, the authors of fabrication and manipulation intend at the point of departure to mislead, without any disclaimer”.

## Fake news - Definizioni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF FACTICITY</th>
<th>AUTHOR’S IMMEDIATE INTENTION TO DECEIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Native advertising</td>
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<td>Propaganda</td>
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<td>Manipulation</td>
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<td>Fabrication</td>
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<td>Low</td>
<td>News satire</td>
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<td>News parody</td>
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- C. Wardle, “6 types of misinformation circulated this election season”, in *Columbia Journalism Review*, 18 November 2016, [https://www.cjr.org/tow_center/6_types_election_fake_news.php](https://www.cjr.org/tow_center/6_types_election_fake_news.php)

Satire or parody: No intention to cause harm but has potential to fool
Fake news - Definizioni

**False connection:** When headlines, visual or captions don’t support the content

**False context:** When genuine content is shared with false contextual information

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qa3edsMzHkA

“Donald Trump’s first campaign ad purported to show migrants crossing the border from Mexico, when the footage was actually migrants crossing from Morocco to Melilla in North Africa.” (Wardle 2016)
Fake news - Definizioni

**Misleading content:** Misleading use of information to frame an issue or individual

“At New Year’s Eve celebrations in Dortmund a mob of more than 1,000 men chanted ‘Allahu Akhbar’, launched fireworks at police, and set fire to a historic church.” (from Breitbart)
Fake news - Definizioni

Misleading content: Misleading use of information to frame an issue or individual

“The church is not, in fact, Germany’s oldest church (...) what is true is that there was in fact a fire. A firecracker flew into a net that was part of a scaffolding surrounding parts of the church. The net then caught fire. According to the fire department, the fire was small and easy to extinguish. In view of these events, it is not straightforwardly false that the group set the church on fire. Nevertheless the report is highly misleading because it conveys that the fire was set on purpose, that the church itself (and not just some net) was alight and that the fire had a significant size. All of this is false. Here we have an instance of a true report that nevertheless misrepresents the facts” (Jaster & Lanius 2018, p. 210).
Misleading content: Misleading use of information to frame an issue or individual
Imposter content: When genuine sources are impersonated

“Eric Trump and campaign spokesperson Kellyanne Conway both retweeted this fake ABC news site. If you look closely at the URL, you see it’s abc.com.co, which is not an official ABC News domain.” (Wardle 2016)
Imposter content: When genuine sources are impersonated.

www.ilfattoquotidiano.it diventa www.ilfattoquotidaino.it

www.ilgiornale.it diventa www.ilgiomale.it
Fake news - Definizioni

**Manipulated content:** When genuine information or imagery is manipulated to deceive

“This photograph surfaced online a couple of weeks before the US election and appears to show an ICE official making an arrest at a voting station. A simple reverse image search shows that the two men were edited into the original photograph, which was actually taken in Arizona during the primaries in March”. (Wardle 2016)
Fake news - Definizioni

Fabricated content: New content is 100% false, designed to deceive and harm

“These images were circulating online just before the US election, incorrectly claiming people could stay at home and vote via text”. (Wardle 2016)
### Fake news - Definizioni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poor Journalism</th>
<th>Satire or Parody</th>
<th>False Connection</th>
<th>Misleading Content</th>
<th>False Context</th>
<th>Imposter Content</th>
<th>Manipulated Content</th>
<th>Fabricated Content</th>
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<tr>
<td>To Parody</td>
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<td>Propaganda</td>
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da Wardle, 2017
Fake news – Classificazione delle origini

Fake news – Classificazione delle origini

1° strategy: falsification of an existing publication (the same as imposter content)

2° strategy: the source constitutes itself as as opposing to official (and corrupted) journalism

3° strategy: the source imitates forms and layouts of official press

4° strategy: propaganda sites or pages which are not interested in being recognized as official information source, but more as community hubs

(from Mangiapani, 2018)
Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

Nelle prossime slides si renderà conto di alcuni suggerimenti ispirati da una guida al debunking scritta dal giornalista italo-svizzero Paolo Attivissimo.

La guida si intitola “Come diventare detective antibufala” e può essere scaricata qui:


Gli esempi non sono necessariamente presi dalla guida.
Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

1) Controllare se il sito web o la pagina/account social che condivide l’informazione è affidabile (attenzione agli “imposter content”)
2) Cercare sui siti anti-bufala

(Ispirato da Paolo Attivissimo, “Come diventare detective antibufala”)
3) Controllare immagini e video: sono veri e non manipolati? Cercare anomalie; cercare la versione originale su Tineye.com o Google images (o servizi simili).

(Ispirato da Paolo Attivissimo, “Come diventare detective antibufala”)
Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zob1DVhU91c
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Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

4) Chiedere alla pagina che ha diffuso il contenuto quali sono le fonti o le prove

5) Chiedere ad esperti la loro opinion su contenuti sospetti

(Ispirato da Paolo Attivissimo, “Come diventare detective antibufala”)
Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

CONSIDER THE SOURCE
Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.

READ BEYOND
Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What’s the whole story?

CHECK THE AUTHOR
Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?

SUPPORTING SOURCES?
Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.

CHECK THE DATE
Reposting old news stories doesn’t mean they’re relevant to current events.

IS IT A JOKE?
If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.

CHECK YOUR BIASES
Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.

ASK THE EXPERTS
Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.
Come smascherare le fake news (debunk)?

Una guida avanzata al debunking può essere trovata qui (in inglese):

http://fakenews.publicdatalab.org/
Un esempio

(Da Paolo Attivissimo, “Come diventare detective antibufala”)
Un esempio

(Da Paolo Attivissimo, “Come diventare detective antibufala”)