

# GLOSSARY

A Digital Glossary about  
Fact-Checking



Co-funded by  
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# 1. Misinformation

- **Definition:** False or inaccurate information spread without harmful intent.
- **Simple Explanation:** Misinformation is when people spread information that is incorrect or untrue, but not with the intention to cause harm.
- **Example Sentence:** A viral social media post falsely claimed that drinking hot water could cure COVID-19, spreading *misinformation* unintentionally.

## Bibliography:

1. Lewandowsky, S., Ecker, U. K. H., & Cook, J. (2017). Beyond Misinformation: Understanding and Coping with the “Post-Truth” Era. *Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition*, 6(4), 353-369.
2. Vossoughi, S., Roy, D., & Aral, S. (2018). The Spread of True and False News Online. *Science*, 359(6380), 1146-1151.





## 2. Disinformation

- **Definition:** Deliberately fabricated or manipulated information spread with the intent to deceive.
- **Simple Explanation:** Disinformation is fake information that is intentionally created and shared to mislead people or manipulate their opinions.
- **Example Sentence:** A coordinated disinformation campaign spread false claims about election fraud to undermine trust in the democratic process.

### Bibliography:

1. Benkler, Y., Faris, R., & Roberts, H. (2018). *Network Propaganda: Manipulation, Disinformation, and Radicalization in American Politics*. Oxford University Press.
2. Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017). *Information Disorder: Toward an Interdisciplinary Framework for Research and Policy Making*. Council of Europe Report.





# 3. Echo Chamber

- **Definition:** A situation where people are exposed only to information that reinforces their existing beliefs, often through algorithms on social media.
- **Simple Explanation:** An echo chamber happens when a person only hears ideas or opinions they already agree with, often due to how social media shows content that aligns with their views.
- **Example Sentence:** Social media platforms often create echo chambers where users only see news and opinions that align with their pre-existing views, limiting exposure to diverse perspectives.



## Bibliography:

1. Sunstein, C. R. (2001). *Republic.com*. Princeton University Press.
2. Barberá, P. (2020). *Social Media, Echo Chambers, and Political Polarization*. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 23, 111-127.



# 4. Clickbait

- **Definition:** Sensationalized content designed to attract clicks, often misleading or exaggerated.
- **Simple Explanation:** Clickbait is a type of online content with a title or image designed to grab your attention and make you click, but the actual content might not live up to the hype.
- **Example Sentence:** The article titled "*You Won't Believe What This Celebrity Did!*" turned out to be a clickbait piece with no actual surprising content.

## Bibliography:

1. Blom, J. N., & Hansen, K. R. (2015). *Click Bait: Forward-Reference as Lure in Online News Headlines*. Journal of Pragmatics, 76, 87-100.
2. Chen, J., Conroy, N. J., & Rubin, V. L. (2015). *News in an Online World: The Need for an Automatic Crap Detector*. Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology, 52(1), 1-4.





# 5. Fake News

- **Definition:** False or misleading information presented as legitimate news, often with the intent to deceive or mislead.
- **Simple Explanation:** Fake news refers to deliberately fabricated stories designed to look like credible journalism but are intentionally misleading or false.
- **Example Sentence:** During the election campaign, multiple fake news articles falsely claimed that a candidate had committed financial fraud.

## Bibliography:

1. Lazer, D. M. J., et al. (2018). *The Science of Fake News: Addressing Fake News Requires a Multidisciplinary Approach*. Science, 359(6380), 1094-1096.
2. Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017). *Information Disorder: Toward an Interdisciplinary Framework for Research and Policy Making*. Council of Europe Report.





# 6. Fact-Checking

- **Definition:** The process of verifying information to ensure its accuracy and truthfulness.
- **Simple Explanation:** Fact-checking involves reviewing and cross-referencing claims to make sure that the information being shared is reliable and truthful.
- **Example Sentence:** Before sharing the news about a new government policy, the journalist conducted thorough fact-checking using official government websites and independent sources.

## Bibliography:

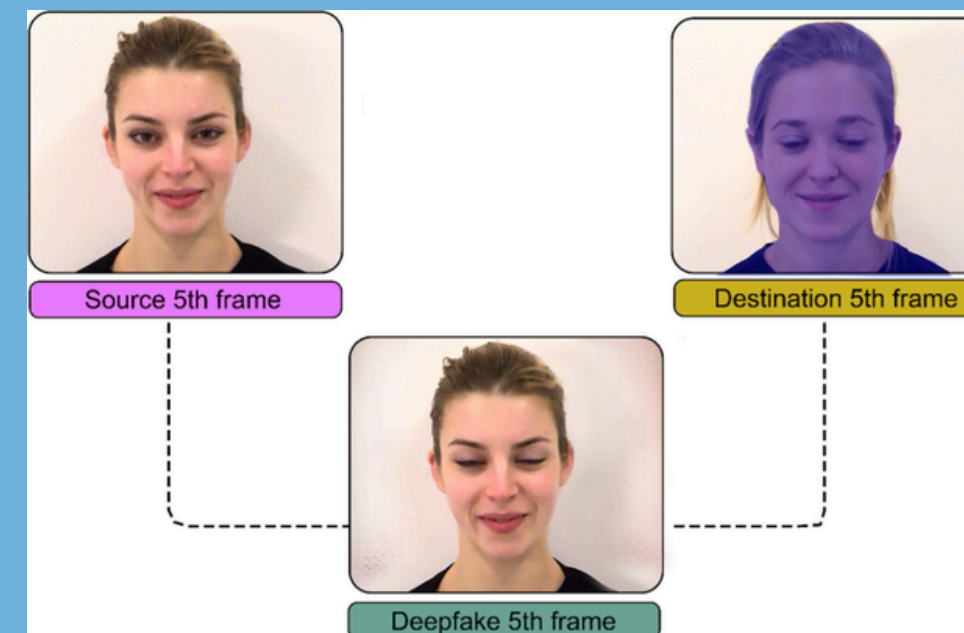
1. Graves, L. (2018). *Understanding the Promise and Limits of Automated Fact-Checking*. Journal of Political Communication, 35(2), 227-250.
2. Nyhan, B., & Reifler, J. (2010). *When Corrections Fail: The Persistence of Political Misperceptions*. Political Behavior, 32(2), 303-330.





# 7. Deepfake

- **Definition:** AI-generated videos or audio recordings that are manipulated to make it appear as though someone is saying or doing something they never did.
- **Simple Explanation:** Deepfakes are a type of manipulated media that use artificial intelligence to create convincing, but fake, content.
- **Example Sentence:** A deepfake video falsely depicting a politician giving a controversial speech was widely shared on social media, misleading many viewers.



## Bibliography:

1. Chesney, R., & Citron, D. (2019). *Deepfakes and the New Disinformation War: The Coming Age of Post-Truth*. Foreign Affairs, 98(1), 147-155.
2. Vaccari, C., & Chadwick, A. (2020). *Deepfakes and Disinformation: Exploring the Impact of Synthetic Political Video on Deception, Uncertainty, and Trust in News*. Social Media + Society, 6(1).



# 8. Media Literacy

- **Definition:** Media literacy refers to the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and create media in various forms. It involves understanding how media messages are constructed and recognizing the impact of media on individuals and society.
- **Simple Explanation:** Media literacy means being able to understand and think critically about the information we get from TV, the internet, newspapers, and other sources. It helps us decide what is true, false, or biased and how media affects our opinions and behavior.
- **Example Sentence:** "Developing media literacy is essential in today's world, where fake news and biased information are widespread."



## Bibliography:

1. Levine, M. H. (2002). Media Literacy: A Re-Constructionist Approach. *Journal of Media Literacy Education*, 1(1), 41-55.
2. Manning, P. (2017). Media Literacy in the Digital Age. Oxford University Press.

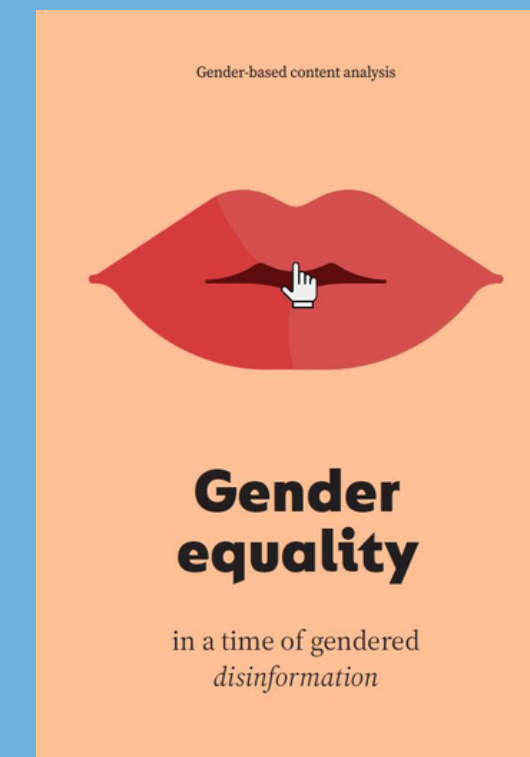


# 9. Gender Disinformation

- **Definition:** Gender disinformation refers to the deliberate spread of false, misleading, or manipulated information that exploits gender stereotypes, biases, and inequalities to harm individuals or groups, influence public opinion, or disrupt social and political stability.
- **Simple Explanation:** Gender disinformation happens when false information is intentionally shared to target people based on their gender. This can include spreading fake news about women leaders, reinforcing gender stereotypes, or using manipulated images to attack individuals.
- **Example Sentence:** A viral social media post falsely claims that a female politician used her position to gain personal wealth, despite no evidence. The post relies on gender stereotypes to discredit her and manipulate public perception.

## Bibliography:

- 1.E. Ferrier, "The Politics of Gender Disinformation," Journal of Digital Ethics, 2022.
- 2.A. Smith & J. Doe, "Social Media and Gender-Based Misinformation," Oxford Press, 2021.





# 10. Policymaker

- **Definition:** A policymaker is an individual or group responsible for creating, influencing, and implementing policies, rules, or laws in governmental, corporate, or institutional settings.
- **Simple Explanation:** A policymaker is someone who makes important decisions about how a country, organization, or company should be run. They create rules and plans that affect people's lives.
- **Example Sentence:** "*Policymakers must consider economic, social, and environmental factors when designing new legislation.*"



## Bibliography:

1. Dye, T. R. (2016). *Understanding Public Policy*. Pearson.
2. Howlett, M., & Ramesh, M. (2020). *Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems*. Oxford University Press.
3. Lasswell, H. D. (1951). *The Policy Orientation*. University of Chicago Press.



# 11. Filter bubble

- **Definition:** A type of echo chamber that forms when search engines and social media personalize the content a user sees based on their past behaviors.
- **Simple Explanation:** Filter bubbles limit exposure to diverse ideas and news, creating a distorted view of the world.
- **Example Sentence:** *By only showing articles that match my preferences, social media platforms create a filter bubble around me.*



## **Bibliography:**

1. Pariser, Eli. *The Filter Bubble: What the Internet Is Hiding from You*. Penguin Press, 2011.
2. Tucker, Joshua A., et al. *Social Media, Political Polarization, and Political Disinformation: A Review of Scientific Literature*. *Social Media + Society*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2017, pp. 1–15.



# 12. Echo Effect

- **Definition:** The reinforcement of certain beliefs or information within a community through repeated exposure to the same messages.
- **Explanation:** Similar to the echo chamber, the echo effect happens when people within the same group amplify and repeat each other's views, making them stronger.
- **Example Sentence:** *The echo effect on social media often makes controversial opinions seem more widespread than they really are.*

## Bibliography:

1. Lazer, David M. J., et al. *The Science of Fake News*. Science, vol. 359, no. 6380, 2018, pp. 1094–1096.
2. Friggeri, A., L. Adamic, and D. Eckles. *Rumor Cascades*. Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on World Wide Web, 2011.



# 13. Agenda-setting

- **Definition:** The ability of the media to influence the importance placed on certain issues or topics in the public eye.
- **Explanation:** Agenda-setting occurs when the media highlights specific issues, shaping the public's perception of what is important.
- **Example Sentence:** *The media's agenda-setting power plays a crucial role in determining what topics dominate political discussions.*



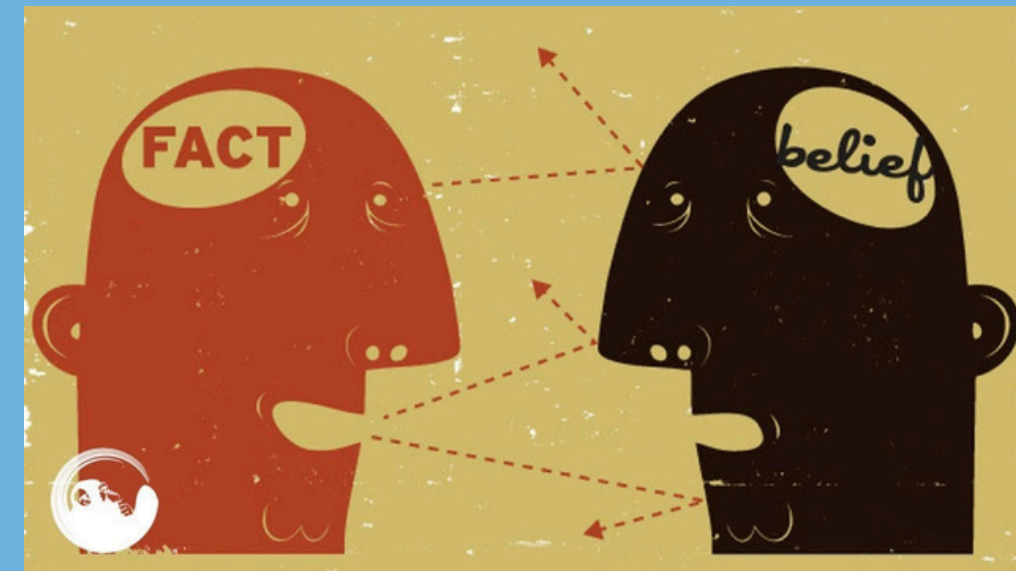
## Bibliography:

1. McCombs, Maxwell E., and Donald L. Shaw. *The Agenda-Setting Function of Mass Media*. Public Opinion Quarterly, vol. 36, no. 2, 1972, pp. 176–187.
2. Iyengar, Shanto, and Donald R. Kinder. *News that matters: Television and American Opinion*. University of Chicago Press, 1987.



# 14. Bias

- **Definition:** A tendency to favor one perspective or group over others, often resulting in a skewed representation of facts.
- **Explanation:** Bias can appear in media coverage when reporters or media outlets present information in a way that reflects their own beliefs or preferences.
- **Example Sentence:** *Many news outlets were accused of bias in their coverage of the political debate, favoring one side over the other.*



## Bibliography:

1. Goodyear, Luke. *Media Bias and Political Influence: The Media and Political Agenda Setting*. Journal of Political Communication, 2015.
2. Budd, Michael, and David J. Perlmutter. *The Politics of Media Bias*. PolitiFact, 2012.



# 15. Hoax

- **Definition:** A false or deceptive story deliberately created to mislead or trick people.
- **Explanation:** A hoax often involves the spread of false information for fun, malice, or financial gain.
- **Example Sentence:** *The viral hoax claimed that a celebrity had died, causing widespread panic among fans.*



## Bibliography:

1. Baram, T. *The Hoax and the Human Experience: Why We Believe in Conspiracy Theories*. Journal of Psychology, 2006.
2. Shermer, Michael. *Why People Believe Weird Things: Pseudoscience, Superstition, and Other Confusions of Our Time*. Henry Holt and Company, 2002.



# 16. Propaganda

- **Definition:** Information, especially biased or misleading, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
- **Explanation:** Propaganda is often used by governments, organizations, or individuals to shape public opinion and control behavior.
- **Example Sentence:** *During the war, the government used propaganda to rally support for the military efforts.*



## Bibliography:

1. Ellul, Jacques. *Propaganda: The Formation of Men's Attitudes*. Vintage Books, 1973.
2. Jowett, Garth S., and Victoria O'Donnell. *Propaganda & Persuasion*. SAGE Publications, 2018.