



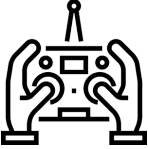







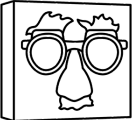


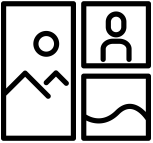




News Literacy Vocabulary

(<http://tinyurl.com/newslitvocab>)



	<p>agitprop: “intentional, vigorous promulgation of ideas. The term originated in the Soviet Union where it referred to popular media, such as literature, plays, pamphlets, films, and other art forms, with an explicitly political message in favor of communism.” Wikipedia</p>
	<p>astroturfing: faking grassroots efforts to mobilize community support by masking the sponsor of the message.</p>
	<p>backfire effect: a cognitive bias causing people who discover evidence antithetical to their beliefs to reject that evidence and strengthen their support of their original belief.</p>
	<p>belief perseverance: maintaining a belief despite acquiring information that firmly contradicts it.</p>
	<p>brain hacking, mental hacking, brain hijacking: programmed and embedded strategies used by marketers, product designers, app developers and others hijacking peoples' minds to form a habit or influence, in response to users' behavior without their knowledge or consent.</p>
	<p>brand/reputation heuristic: relying on the name recognition of a source rather than seeking out other evaluative criteria. . . Even a vague familiarity with a source can strongly influence credibility judgments.</p>
	<p>cheap fakes: media altered through conventional, affordable and easy to use tech strategies, for instance, photoshopping. Cheap fakes are far more common than deep fakes.</p>
	<p>cloaked sites appear unbiased and professional but actually advocate on behalf of an organization or cause while concealing their true sources of funding and purpose.</p>
	<p>confirmation bias: the tendency to believe information is credible if it conforms to the reader's/viewer's existing belief system, or not credible if it does not conform</p>

	<p>conspiracy theory: beliefs, often widely held and spread, that political, social or historic events result from deceptive plots unknown to the general public. <i>Conspirists'</i> theories reject standard explanations.</p>
	<p>container collapse: my own term for our trouble discerning the original information container, format or information type—blog, book, pamphlet, government document, chapter, magazine, newspaper, journal, or section of the newspaper or magazine or journal—once publishing cues are removed and every source looks like a digital page or a printout.</p>
	<p>content farm or content mill: a company that employs a staff of freelance writers to create content designed to satisfy search engine retrieval algorithms with the goal of attracting views and advertising revenue.</p>
	<p>deep fakes: media synthesized, usually with artificial intelligence, to suggest a person said or did something they did not</p>
	<p>disinformation: <i>false information that is deliberately created or disseminated with the express purpose to cause harm. Producers of disinformation typically have political, financial, psychological or social motivations.</i> (One of Wardle's Three Types of Information Disorder.) (Wardle, C. & H. Derakshan)</p>
	<p>echo chamber: "In news media an echo chamber is a metaphorical description of a situation in which information, ideas, or beliefs are amplified or reinforced by transmission and repetition inside an "enclosed" system, where different or competing views are censored, disallowed, or otherwise underrepresented." (Wikipedia)</p>
	<p>evidence collage: assemblage of images and text that is disseminated on social media and generally used to influence attitudes relating to a current event and to distract readers/viewers from authoritative reporting.</p>
	<p>fact checking: the act of verifying assertions either prior to publication or after dissemination of the content</p>
	<p>filter bubble: When search tools present with the stories we are likely to click on or share based on our past activity, potentially affirming our biases, we need may be experiencing what Eli Pariser calls a filter bubble.</p>



framing effect: continually repeating an argument to cement its effects. ([George Lakoff](#))



gaslighting: a tactic in which a person or entity, in order to gain more power, makes a victim question their reality. (Sarkis, S. (2017) "[11 Warning Signs of Gaslighting.](#)" *Psychology Today.*)



herding phenomenon: as more journalists begin to cover a story, even more journalists are likely to join the herd, imitating the angle the story initially took rather than developing alternate or original approaches or angles.



infodemic: An overabundance of information, both online and offline. It includes deliberate attempts to disseminate wrong information to undermine the public health response and advance alternative agendas of groups or individuals. Mis- and disinformation can be harmful to people's physical and mental health; increase stigmatization; threaten precious health gains; and lead to poor observance of public health measures, thus reducing their effectiveness and endangering countries' ability to stop the pandemic. (WHO, [Managing the COVID-19 Infodemic](#))



keyword squatting: anticipating tags, keywords and URLs that might become popular



logical fallacy: arguments that can be disproven through reason or facts
[Every Logical Fallacy Explained in 11 Minutes](#)



malinformation: is genuine information that is shared to cause harm. This includes private or revealing information that is spread to harm a person or reputation. (Wardle, C. & H. Derakshan) (One of Wardles Three Types of Information Disorder.)













microtargeting: tailoring information or advertising to people based on detailed information collected about them, for instance, shopping and browsing behavior.







misinfographics: Infographics with false or misleading information. Sometimes they may be borrowed along with organizational branding or forged. Like authentic infographics, they may be virally shared.



misinformation: information that is false, but not intended to cause harm. For example, individuals who don't know a piece of information is false may spread it on social media in an

	<i>attempt to be helpful.</i> (Wardle, C. & H. Derakshan) (One of Wardles Three Types of Information Disorder.)
	native advertising: paid, sponsored content designed to look like the legitimate content produced by the media outlet
	negativity bias: the tendency of humans to attribute more weight to negative experience than neutral or positive experiences.
	pink slime: Low-effort websites that appear where authentic local news used to be. See: An illustrated guide to 'pink slime' journalism - Poynter
	recontextualized media: media that has been intentionally removed from its original context and reframed for different purposes and leverages unaltered media in new or false contexts to support the manipulators' agenda.
	satisficing: a portmanteau of the words <i>satisfy</i> and <i>suffice</i> introduced by Herbert Simon in 1956 to refer to the tendency of people, bounded by time limitations, to select <i>good enough</i> information over optimal information
	sockpuppet: an online identity created to pose as a party unaffiliated with the media <i>puppeteer</i> in order to deceive
	source misattribution: the practice of attributing a more respected source to a piece of evidence
	spamming: the dissemination of unsolicited, undesired digital messages
	spin or spin journalism: a form of propaganda in which news is manipulated to influence opinion in favor or against a person, organization or issue. <i>Spin doctors</i> or <i>spinmeisters</i> are often hired to deceptively modify perspective and mitigate negative impacts.
	surveillance capitalism: wide-scale surveillance and attempts to modify people's behavior with the intent of profit.

	<p>triangulation or cross-verification: Researchers establish validity by using several research methods and by analyzing and examining multiple perspectives and sources in the hope that diverse viewpoints will shed greater light on a topic.</p>
	<p>trolls: People who post comments on social media or other websites that are specifically designed to stir up trouble. A <i>troll farm</i> is an organized group engaging in the practice of trolling.</p>
	<p>viral sloganeering: the strategy of creating catchy phrases to persuade or disrupt messaging, often about current political events and spread virally through memes, hashtags, and other social media.</p>
	<p>virality: the rapid circulation of media from one user to another. When we forward sensational stories, often from social media without checking their credibility in other sources, we increase their virality.</p>

<https://tinyurl.com/newsLitvocab>

See also Miami Dade College [Library's Fake News \(and how to Fight it\) Glossary](#)

Resources:

Stebbins, L. F. (2015). *Finding Reliable Information Online: Adventures of an Information Sleuth*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Harvard University. Shorenstein Center. Technology and Social Change. *Media Manipulation Casebook*. [Media Manipulation: Definitions](#).

Wardle, C. & H. Derakshan (September 27, 2017) *Information Disorder: Toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policy making*, Council of Europe, <https://rm.coe.int/information-disorder-toward-an-interdisciplinary-framework-for-researc/168076277c>

Wardle, C. (with research support from Grace Greason, Joe Kerwin & Nic Dias) "Information Disorder, Part 1: The Essential Glossary." FirstDraft. 9 July 2018. <https://medium.com/1st-draft/information-disorder-part-1-the-essential-glossary-19953c544fe3>

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