

### JOU425 Fake news, journalism and politics

Course Title	Fake news, journalism and politics			
Course Code	JOU425			
Course Type	Compulsory			
Level	BA in Journalism and Media Communication			
Year / Semester	4 year/ 7 semester			
Teacher's Name	Professor George Pleios			
ECTS	6	Lectures / week	3	Laboratories / week
Course Purpose and Objectives	<p>The course aims students to understand the meaning of fake news, the difference from other related concepts such as false news, disinformation, mal-information, misinformation, but also from concepts such as white propaganda, black propaganda, and gray propaganda, as well as the multiple ways in which it is used in political information and in political communication in general. On this basis the course seeks in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Students to understand the structural relationship of falsified news with news as a kind of discourse</li> <li>- Understand the relationship of falsified news with individual media, press, radio, television, digital media, which use different symbolic systems)</li> <li>- To know in depth the reasons and factors that contribute to the expansion of the phenomenon of falsified news in the modern world and digital media in particular.</li> <li>- Deepen the conditions under which the internet and digital media in general are responsible for the phenomenon,</li> <li>- To learn what are the political, ideological, commercial, and cultural factors that favor the flourishing of the phenomenon of falsified news.</li> <li>- Examine the different types of falsified news used in the media and journalism in particular with a focus on political communication.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - Get acquainted with the detection of falsified news and then practice, with the process of checking the credibility and confirmation or refutation of news that is falsified or false.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Learning Outcomes	<p>The course aims so the students:</p> <p>Develop the ability to recognize falsified news in political information and political communication</p> <p>Be able to fact checking the news</p> <p>To combat falsified news</p> <p>To avoid publishing or reproducing fake and false news.</p>			
Prerequisites	None	Required	None	
Course Content	<p>First part: Epistemology of fake news</p> <p>What is fake news and how does it differ from other related phenomena?</p> <p>The forms of faking the news</p> <p>The structure of fake news</p> <p>Second part: The social factors of fake news</p> <p>The role of prejudices in fake news as a phenomenon</p> <p>The role of the internet and digital media in as a phenomenon</p> <p>Political polarization, propaganda and fake news</p> <p>The contribution of the crisis of ideologies in fake as a phenomenon</p>			

	<p>Commercialization, commercial competition and fake news  Changes in the culture and the news culture and their role infake news as a phenomenon  Chapter three: typology of fake news  Types of fake news  Forms and ways of fact checking  Practices to combat the phenomenon of fake news First part:</p>
Teaching Methodology	<p>Lecture: 20 hours  Tutorial: 13 hours  This course is taught via lectures that encourage discourse and critical thinking</p>
Bibliography	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Πλειός Γ. «Παραπονημένες ειδήσεις. Ο μετασχηματισμός της προπαγάνδας στην κοινωνία της ενημέρωσης» Ο λόγος της εικόνας. ιδεολογία και πολιτική», Αθήνα, Gutenberg 2001.</li> <li>2. Κουλούρη Α. «<i>Fake News Ρητορική και ερμηνείες</i>», Αθήνα, Σιδέρης, 2020.</li> <li>3. Gelfert A. (2018). "Fake news: a definition". <i>Informal Logic</i>, 38(1): 84-117. Στο: <a href="https://doi.org/10.22329/il.v38i1.5068">https://doi.org/10.22329/il.v38i1.5068</a></li> <li>4. Tandoc E.C. Jr., Lim Z. W. &amp; Ling R. (2018) "Defining 'fake news'". <i>Digital Journalism</i>, 6(2): 137-153.</li> <li>5. Chiu M.M. &amp; Oh Y.W. (2020). "How fake news differs from personal lies". <i>American Behavioral Scientist. March</i>. Στο: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764220910243">https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764220910243</a></li> <li>6. Alcott H., &amp; Gentzkow M. (2017). "Social media and fake news in the 2016 American Election". <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>, 31(2): 211–236.</li> <li>7. Agarwal S. &amp; Farid H. <i>Protecting world leaders against deep fakes</i>. Berkeley CA, USA: University of California, Berkeley. Στο: <a href="http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_CVPRW_2019/papers/Media%20Forensics/Agarwal_Protecting_World_Leaders_Against_Deep_Fakes_CVPRW_2019_paper.pdf">http://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_CVPRW_2019/papers/Media%20Forensics/Agarwal_Protecting_World_Leaders_Against_Deep_Fakes_CVPRW_2019_paper.pdf</a></li> <li>8. Andrejevic M. (2020). "The political function of fake news: disorganized propaganda in the era of automed media". Στο M.Zimdars &amp; K.Mcleod (επιμ.). <i>Fake news: understanding media and misinformation in the digital age</i>. Cambridge, Massachusetts, London: The MIT Press, 19 – 28.</li> <li>9. Al-Rawi A. (2019). "Gatekeeping fake news discourses on mainstream media versus social media". <i>Social Science Computer Review</i>, 37(6):687-704. Doi:10.1177/0894439318795849</li> <li>10. Barclay D. A. (2018). <i>Fake news, propaganda, and plain old lies: how to find trustworthy information in the digital age</i>. New York: Rowman &amp; Littlefield.</li> <li>11. Bovet A. &amp; Makse H.A. (2019). "Influence of fake news in Twitter during the 2016 US presidential election". <i>Nat Commun</i> 10, 7. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07761-2">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07761-2</a></li> <li>12. Brody D.C. &amp; Meier D.M. (2018). "How to model fake news", Cornell University, arXiv:1809.00964. Στο: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.00964">https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.00964</a> [τελευταία πρόσβαση 17/7/2020].</li> <li>13. Faragó L., Kende A. &amp; Krekó P. (2020). "We only believe in news that we doctored ourselves: The connection between partisanship and political fake news". <i>Social Psychology</i>, 51(2): 77–90. Στο:</li> </ol>

	<p><a href="https://psycnet.apa.org/search/display?id=8e2aa481-6d64-b6f5-b7bb-161af4e56973&amp;recordId=4&amp;tab=PA&amp;page=1&amp;display=25&amp;sort=PublicationYearMSSort%20desc,AuthorSort%20asc&amp;sr=1">https://psycnet.apa.org/search/display?id=8e2aa481-6d64-b6f5-b7bb-161af4e56973&amp;recordId=4&amp;tab=PA&amp;page=1&amp;display=25&amp;sort=PublicationYearMSSort%20desc,AuthorSort%20asc&amp;sr=1</a></p> <p>14. Mantzouranis M. (XX). “Fake news. The powerful enigma”. Στο: <a href="https://www.academia.edu/36251943/Fake_News_The_Powerful_Enigma">https://www.academia.edu/36251943/Fake_News_The_Powerful_Enigma</a></p> <p>15. Mejias U. (2017). “Fake becomes legit: disinformation, social media and democracy (open editorial). the disorder of things”. Στο: <a href="https://thedisorderofthings.com/2017/01/28/fakebecomes-legit-disinformation-social-media-and-democracy/">https://thedisorderofthings.com/2017/01/28/fakebecomes-legit-disinformation-social-media-and-democracy/</a></p> <p>16. Rubin V. L., Chen Y. &amp; Conroy N. J. (2015). “Detection for news: three types of fakes”. St. Louis, MO, USA: ASIST 2015.</p> <p>17. Sharma K., Qian F., Jiang H., Ruchansky N., Zhang M. &amp; Liu Y. (2019). “Combating fake news: a survey on identification and mitigation techniques”. ACM Trans. Intelligent. Systems and Technology, 10(3). Στο: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/3305260">https://doi.org/10.1145/3305260</a></p> <p>18. Spohr D. (2017). “Fake news and ideological polarization: filter bubbles and selective exposure on social media”. <i>Business Information Review</i>, 34(3):150–160.</p> <p>19. Vamanu I. (2019). “Fake news and propaganda: a critical discourse research perspective”. <i>Open Information Science</i>, 3:197–208. Στο: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1515/opis-2019-0014">https://doi.org/10.1515/opis-2019-0014</a></p> <p>20. Vargo Ch. J., Guo L. &amp; Amazeen M. (2018). “The agenda-setting power of fake news: A big data analysis of the online media landscape from 2014 to 2016”. <i>New Media and Society</i>, 20(5):2028-2049.</p>
Assessment	<p><b>Methods:</b> Students are assessed with coursework that involves homework assignments and class participation, a midterm and a final exam. Students are assessed continuously and their knowledge is checked through tests with their assessment weight, date and time being set at the beginning of the semester via the course syllabus. Students are prepared for final exam, by revision on the matter taught and are trained to be able to deal with time constraints and revision timetable. The final assessment of the students is formative and cumulative and is assured to comply with the subject’s expected learning outcomes and the quality of the course.</p> <p><b>Students are assessed on the following:</b></p> <p><b>Knowledge and understanding - 30%</b></p> <p>In – depth knowledge and understanding towards the relevant topics of interest.</p> <p><b>Research and Analytical Skills - 40%</b></p> <p>Competence in research methods and ability of evaluating the results. The possibility of using them in different ways.</p> <p><b>Presentation and Communication - 30%</b></p>

	<p>Able to explain and defend the solutions given by them in a way to transmit the knowledge achieved beforehand.</p> <p>Assessment criteria are available in each written assignment, midterm or in the final exam.</p> <p><b>Weights:</b></p> <p>Final Exam 50 %</p> <p>Mid-term 25 %</p> <p>Homework assignments and participation 25 %</p>
Language	Greek