

A Literature Review

Digital Literacy And Effort To Tackling Fake News (Hoax)



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Abstract

Some of the major problems this nation faces is the dissemination of hoaxes or false news. This was partly caused by the reinforcement of the post-truth trend and the ease of dissemination of information through social media, microblog types (Twitter), SNS (Facebook and Instagram). and communication applications such as WhatsApps. This work uses techniques of literature study in the elaboration of specific literature in the form of books, journals, magazines and literature related to the subject of writing. This study aims to explain how digital literacy is used to combat hoaxes, This paper will investigate the relationship between digital literacy and the prevention of post-truth deception, next, digital literacy is investigated from the theoretical concepts to its importance as a need in the life of communication .The connection of digital literacy in the battle against fake news lies in the role of the audience's cognitive capacity in the knowledge verification process. Nonetheless, digital literacy may help individuals provide alternative knowledge on wrongly reported facts to a higher level. Self-control over the use of social media can be achieved optimally by encouraging digital literacy. Increased digital literacy as a means of self-control into a solution to avoid false information (hoax) dissemination becomes increasingly repetitive. Digital literacy can be an successful way of tackling fake information (hoaxes) in the post-truth age by incorporating false news warnings, protocols for evidence verification, and monitoring the trend of hoax content. This work uses techniques of literature study in the elaboration of specific literature in the form of books, journals, magazines and literature related to the subject of writing.

Keywords : Digital literacy, hoax, social media

Introduction

John Berger (1972; Grossberg et al., 2006: 199) argues that the media is a way of seeing reality, concerning how the subject is represented and through the practices of representation gives rise to a system of thinking about individual values. The media often mentor successful people or define what is considered valuable and not. All of these affect the individual in looking at the reality around him, including in looking at himself. Therefore, every individual must have a critical 'awareness' in recognizing the reality of media, and be able to distinguish it from social reality. For this reason, every individual must be able to "control" the media. This has become one of the important goals of media literacy. As Potter (2011: 8) puts it, "Taking control is what media literacy is all about." In Potter's view, if we have good media literacy, it will provide a clearer perspective to see the boundaries between the real world and the media.

If we are able to distinguish between social reality and media reality, then we will be better able to use media more critically and not easily 'manipulated'. This is the background of many media literacy movements in Indonesia (see Poerwaningtias et al, 2009; Kurnia and Santi, 2017; Sarwono, Hendriyani, and Guntarto, 2011; Mutmainnah, 2011; Guntarto, 2011; Poerwaningtias et al, 2009). The need for media literacy is further strengthened by the demands of digital media which are far more "radical" in facilitating human communication. Digital media not only removes "gatekeepers" in conventional media (old media), but also blurs the boundaries between producers and recipients of the message. New media offers a world that is similar to the real world.

Tumblr, Twitter , Instagram , Snapchat, or Whatsapp is a place of fast spreading gossip, breaking news, speaking up details. In 2016, Facebook alone has 1.55 billion active users, each of whom spends at least 20 minutes per day reading the latest timelines.

The problem the writer will raise is the digital literacy skills needed in an effort to overcome social media hoaxes. This paper will discuss several topics to explain the urgency of digital literacy as a control in discussing deception, as a form of irresponsible freedom. First, it will be the resolution and significance of digital literacy. Second, this paper will explain the digital literacy emergency

for social media users. Third, discussion of digital literacy relations with efforts to overcome hoaxes in the post-truth era. Fourth, digital literacy skills will be reported as needed in an effort to improve citizen self-control. The point of emphasis on literacy is as a preventive measure to prevent irresponsible freedom of freedom in the form of false news (hoax).

Literature Review

What is Digital Literacy?

the ability to remember information based on digital formats such as words, sound recordings, and images that merge into one. These combination materials which are often termed "multimedia" are indeed not new, but the constituent materials are those that are present in new ways. Change pictures, reformat, change pictures, sounds, and free words (Lanham, 1995: 198).

Work on wider dimensions of digital literacy is linked to learning how to identify, use, interpret, compile, render and communicate information by using digital technology. Digital literacy adds all digital devices, including hardware , software, internet, and cell phones. Everyone can use digital, this can help with digital usage.

Cervi, Paredes, & Tornero (2010; quoted from Lin et. Al, 2013: 161) say that digital literacy is basically a further advancement and evolves from classical literacy (e.g. reading and purchasing), audio-visual literacy (electronic media), digital literacy (e.g. digital technology) and more oriented literacy.

The collection we think about knowledge will see the multidimensional essence of media literacy, specifically, we think about different textbooks, magazines, or magazine posts. Information such as this, however, is one type of information, namely cognitive (Potter, 2001:8) There are three additional styles, In other words emotional information, esthetic information, and information on morale.

Tabel 1
Types Of Information

Types Of Information	Core	Types	Level Of Literacy
Emotional Information	Feeling	Love, Hate, anger, joy, etc.	Low
Esthetic Information	How to produce	Assessment of producers, photographers, writers, choreographers. Musician etc.	High
Moral Information	The value of thinking about morals	Assessment of the good and the bad	High

Source : Potter (2001:8)

The aim is to offer more access to digital literacy publics in digital media interpretation of messages that pass. Complete message the media has visible meanings, and a lot of deeper meanings stored inside. Of course different levels of literacy will have an impact human control variations in the way current information is perceived.

Persons with low rates of alphabetisation will continue to the meaning of the messages that surface, are created and decided by the media is easy to accept this has a smaller information system, with minimal scope, shallow, and poorly structured, hence it is not suitable for use in the process by which media messages are interpreted. Finally, it will be very difficult for the person to determine the accuracy of the details, overcome controversies and be aware of the content satire, and the development of a broader perspective, (Potter : 2001 :10)

In contrast, Potter (2001: 10) explains this in people with levels of literacy high media, he will actively employ a range of skills interpretation: Interpretation. Such people place media messages in the sense of well-developed awareness about structure. Lastly, he was able to interpret the

message from many different dimensions, thus giving more meaningful choices. When an individual has a high level of literacy, he knows how to select all the meaning choices and have more power and control to choose the most accurate one from multiple perspectives (cognitive , emotional, aesthetic, and morals).

What we can do about it?

There are two main categories of issue that have become associated with the term to reduce it to the essential. The first is the propaganda and disinformation activities being undertaken by organizations (or nations) seeking to manipulate the national discourse about core issues of public policy. It is partially a technological problem – deception has been around for a long time, after all, and so the problem is more about how it's being implemented in today's world, rather than the actual fact that it's happening.

Yet technology is just one factor in the equation. Our understanding of why people share fake stories, and what effect the stories have on the actions of people, is far less clear than the fact it is happening. An interesting argument to make here is that social media is social – and that the dissemination of disinformation has to do with what people do on sites like Facebook, as much as with technology. This is why any approach to the issue needs to involve not only technical steps but also educational ones. Awareness of how information is transmitted and how news is distorted and promoted can give people the ability to make their own informed choices.

Fake News (Hoax)

"Fake news" is a term used to refer to fake news. Fake news is an invention - a lie created from nothing - that brings the appearance of real news with the aim of deceiving people. Here's what is important to remember: the information is wrong, but it seems correct. That's logical. If it's too obvious that it's a lie, it won't have any effect. Fake news is a bit like a false rumor, but on a large scale.

Media literacy is a view point that we consciously use to understand the context of the messages we encounter while exposing ourselves to the media. From knowledge systems, we construct our perspective and need tools and raw material. The tools are our know-how. The raw material is

media, and world knowledge. Successful usage means we know the messages and are mindful of them

Firstly, the versatility and fraction that social media provides helps the public to select what they prefer (echo-chamber) so that much of the information they receive suits their current views.

Consequently, incorrect assumptions can be established where relevant information is misunderstood (Garrett, Weeks, & Neo, 2016 in Lewandowsky, 2017: 359).

Second, the variety of choices gives rise to a high degree of heterogeneity in the extent of confusion about important issues. In this case, the media's tendency to be publicly accessible reflects the interest of their issues, so that many more important issues are ignored.

Bu & Xia (2013) at the post-truth era Lewandowsky (2017: 354) alludes to this force as being on the most important side Vocal and active on social media: from celebrities to big business, to botnet account capable of moving millions of tweetbots or sock puppets (the account fakes figure is faced by a small group of operators capable of creating an illusion of widespread opinion).

Research Method

This review uses the library method (library research) to elaborate various kinds of literature in the form of books , journals , magazines, and literature related to the theme of writing. This library approach was selected because it wanted to combine results with the same theme as preliminary studies and contemporary studies (Zed, 2008: 2).

Result And Discussion

Digital Literacy : Tackling To Fake News

In the case of freedom of speech, hoaxini news is accused of being a form of performing propaganda (Yates, 2016). Hoax or false news is described as media-disseminated facts, often to take advantage of particular social actors, which have been shown to contain incorrect content. The hoax that circulates on social media gets better when picked up by credible websites or accounts that have a major following. Because of the high shareability features on social media this news tends to spread fast. Throughout the post-truth age, the rapid growth of false information that circulates has more or less had an influence on society. Individuals / groups that purposely give us misinformation. Individuals / groups that intentionally generate misleading information usually have a number of reasons to shield themselves from the "fake news makers" label. In line with Ralph Keyes' idea that there was a manipulation of ideas about truth, rather than accepting lies as a new way of life. Be a tale about "improvisation of reality" starting from "making a post" of reality, then "beautifying" it (Keyes, 2004:14).

The relationship of digital literacy in eradicating false news lies in the role of the audience's cognitive abilities in the verification process of knowledge. In reality, digital literacy at a higher level will help individuals provide alternative knowledge about knowledge which has been reported to be falsified

In this era, the role of digital literacy has become more central to social media. Digital literacy seeks to make people more objectively master the analysis of various social media information and not easily follow the flow of patterns in knowledge that are not actually real.

The relationship between digital literacy and the fight against false news lies in its role the audience's cognitive abilities in the process of verifying information. In reality, at a level more digital literacy can help individuals supply information alternatives to the information confirmed to be falsified. In its investigation, Jonas De Keersmacker (2017: 107) notes that the degree of justification is individuals do depend on their ability to cognize. Person and lower cognitive abilities tend to be less reactive to rectification false knowledge contrasted to strongly cognitive.

Digital Literacy Skills to Improve Self-control

The theory of self-control closely related to this criminal act is, in fact, based on the assumption that each person has a different propensity to commit a crime, regardless of the circumstances, due to different levels of control in one individual with another. the cause of low self-control is incomplete and ineffective socialization (Akers, 191: 202).

Individuals with low rates of self-control believe that making fake news and transmitting false news is not a big deal as they 'move along' because of the blurring of reality and perceptions in the post-truth age.

Digital literacy that puts pressure on the critical ability of the individual to use digital media, including social media, relies on information processing, and involves technological, cognitive , and social skills. This must be done to allow people to be more vigilant when filtering information and to differentiate between accurate and inaccurate information. Digital literacy can be an important alternative by incorporating fake news warnings, procedures for knowledge authentication and knowledge that should be identified as a hoax.

personal strategies that can be done to improve digital literacy, adopted from Potter's thought (2004: 37) that is, accurate awareness of information by sorting, comparing the same information from several platforms, actively correcting false information in circulation.

The introduction of digital literacy into the academic world can begin with literacy on socialization curricula. Like the curriculum map provided by UNESCO, academics in the field of literacy need to educate students, one of which is that students should be important media content returns and knowledge requests published (Grizzle et al , 2011: 18).

Most men are comprehend the contents and consequences if it breaches? This dimension of socialisation, in fact, plays a major role in improving self-control. For this reason, socialization through digital literacy is crucial to this digital era, in particular enter the post-truth era.

Conclusion

Increasing digital literacy as a means of self-control is a remedy for preventing and increasingly repeated cases of the dissemination of false information (hoaxes). Digital literacy can be an effective way to address false information (hoaxes) in erapost-truth, by introducing false news alerts, information verification procedures, and by tracking information which would be classified as hoaxes. In the post-truth era, the boundary between truth and lies is blurred, as well as honesty and dishonesty, fiction and nonfiction, so that it becomes a form of challenge for social media users.

The best way to counter hoaxes as a means of reckless freedom of speech is through digital literacy initiatives to date. In order to create a healthier social media climate, it needs a comprehensive socialization to create social security, smart and selective citizens when sorting out information.

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