



1.4

Bullshit, Rumours, Systemic Lies, Shock-and-Chaos





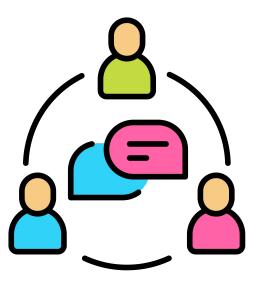






# Note

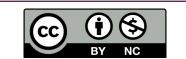
• Interactive symbol: tasks for groups











- McCright, A. M., & Dunlap, R. E. (2017). Combatting misinformation requires recognizing its types and the factors that facilitate its spread and resonance. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 6(4)
- Build groups: What dimensions do the authors propose to systematise different forms of information manipulation?
- How would you define "bullshit" and what is special about this type of manipulation?





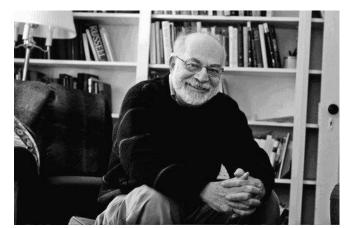


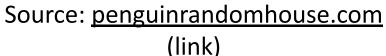




## Definitions

- "The liar cares about the truth and attempts to hide it; the bullshitter doesn't care if what they say is true or false, but rather only cares whether or not their listener is persuaded." (Frankfurt, 2005)
- "Donald Trump Is BS, Says Expert in BS" (Frankfurt, 2016)







Source: <u>time.com</u> (link)









## Definitions

One way in which bullshit is disseminated is via Junk News (Venturini, 2019)
 and clickbait, such as the story that Pope Francis would endorse Trump in his
 2016 presidential election

# Pope warns about fake news - from experience

Source: <a href="mailto:apnews.com">apnews.com</a> (link)









• In your group: After reading the text by McCright and Dunlap (2017), which examples come to your mind for each of these techniques?

	Informal style aimed at life worlds	Formal style aimed at institutions and systems
Strong Realism	Truthiness	Systemic lies
Str. Constructivism	Bullshit	Shock and chaos

Source: McCright and Dunlap, 2017









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Str. Constructivism	Bullshit	Shock and chaos
Source: McCright and Dunlap, 2017		









Formal style aimed at institutions and Informal style aimed at life worlds systems **Systemic lies Truthiness Strong Realism** Source: foxnews.com (link) Shock and chaos **Bullshit** Str. Constructivism

Source: McCright and Dunlap, 2017



















#### Formal style aimed at institutions and Informal style aimed at life worlds systems Systemic lies **Truthiness** MERCHANTS OF DOUBT **Strong Realism** Source: foxnews.com (link) Source: merchantsofdoubt.org (link) Shock and chaos **Bullshit** Source: Str. <u>newyorker.</u> Constructivism com (link)









Source: McCright and Dunlap, 2017

### Informal style aimed at life worlds

Formal style aimed at institutions and systems

**Truthiness** 

**Strong Realism** 

Constructivism

Source: <u>foxnews.com</u> (link)

**Bullshit** 

Sour

Source: newyorker. com (link) Systemic lies



Source: merchantsofdoubt.org (link)

Shock and chaos



Source: medium.com - @DFRLab (link)

Source: McCright and Dunlap, 2017



Str.







• In your group: What are rumours? And how might rumours differ from bullshit?











## Definitions

- Circulating stories of uncertain source conveying ungrounded gossips (Choi et al., 2020)
- Dissemination is increased by transformations and adaptability (Venturini, 2019)









• In your group: False rumours are oftentimes rather harmless on a societal level, like the rumour that the owner of the flower shop down the street is a former gang member. However, some rumours can have a critical impact on society or at least on smaller communities. Do you know any examples of rumours that might have such a negative impact?











## Examples

- 2013: False news about Barack Obama being injured due to a White House explosion brought chaos to the stock markets (Choi et al., 2020; Moore & Robert, 2013)
- 2018: False kidnapping rumours on WhatsApp caused a mob lynchings in India (Roozenbeek & van der Linden, 2019; BBC, 2018)









## Literature

Choi, D., Chun, S., Oh, H., Han, J., & Kwon, T. ". (2020). Rumor Propagation is Amplified by Echo Chambers in Social Media. Scientific Reports, 10(1). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-57272-3">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-57272-3</a>

Frankfurt, H. G. (1986). On bullshit. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Frankfurt, H. G. (2016). Donald Trump Is BS, Says Expert in BS. Time <a href="https://time.com/4321036/donald-trump-bs/">https://time.com/4321036/donald-trump-bs/</a>

McCright, A. M., & Dunlap, R. E. (2017). Combatting misinformation requires recognizing its types and the factors that facilitate its spread and resonance. Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition, 6(4), 389–396. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2017.09.005">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jarmac.2017.09.005</a>

Moore, H. & Robert, D. (2013). AP Twitter hack causes panic on Wall Street and sends Dow plunging. The Guardian <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/apr/23/ap-tweet-hack-wall-street-freefall">https://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/apr/23/ap-tweet-hack-wall-street-freefall</a>

Roozenbeek, J., & Van Der Linden, S. (2019). Fake news game confers psychological resistance against online misinformation. Palgrave Communications, 5(1). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-019-0279-9">https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-019-0279-9</a>

Venturini, T. (2019). From Fake to Junk News. The data politics of online virality. In D. Bigo, E. Isin, & E. Ruppert (Eds.). Data Politics. Worlds, Subjects, Rights. Routledge. <a href="https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315167305">https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315167305</a>









