

Review of: "Information Technology for Detecting Fakes and Propaganda Based on Machine Learning and Sentiment Analysis"

N.N. Alabid¹

¹ University of Kufa

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article explores modern methods for detecting fakes and propaganda, emphasizing the role of machine learning in real-time analysis. It highlights emotional coloration as a key indicator, noting higher values in propaganda compared to non-propaganda news. Machine learning aids in pattern recognition, while NLP and multimodal analysis enhances disinformation detection. Propaganda news exhibits higher emotional values, subjectivity, and negative emotion compared to non-propaganda news, indicating a distinct emotional coloring.

Strengths:

- The article appropriately addresses ethical concerns related to automated detection methods, acknowledging biases in algorithms and the consequences of content moderation. This demonstrates an awareness of the broader societal implications of the research.
- It provides an overview of various techniques for detecting disinformation, showcasing the diversity of approaches within the field.
- The emphasis on the need for a clear thesis statement in the introduction suggests a commitment to improving the clarity and focus of the research objectives, which is essential for guiding the reader through the study.

Weaknesses:

- The lack of transparency regarding the methodology used for sentiment analysis undermines the credibility and reliability of the findings. Without clear documentation of the analytical approach, readers may question the validity of the results.
- Absence of detailed information on the specific techniques, tools, and datasets employed in sentiment analysis prevents readers from assessing the rigor and accuracy of the analysis.
- Failure to provide sufficient transparency in methodology hampers reproducibility and inhibits other researchers from building upon or validating the study's findings.