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Research Article

‘INFORMATION DISORDER’: SAMPLE OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine perceptions and knowledge towards Syrians in Turkey under temporary protection. This examination will be conducted in the light of the concept of information disorder that was conceptualized by Wardle in 2017. The concepts of "fake news", "false content", "disinformation" in the current literature assume that the information is wrong. Information disorder is based on two bases: i) whether the information is true or false, ii) what is the intention of producing, sharing, and disseminating information. In the research, the news about Syrians in the media and that set an example for information disorder was examined. Then, the knowledge and perception of the society was investigated through the relevant news. Qualitative method was preferred in the study. An online survey was conducted because of the COVID-19 outbreak. 360 people were reached. The survey consists of questions about false news about Syrians in the media, social media usage habits, sharing habits and demographic information. While 60.4% of the participants in the study are women, 38.5% are men. The age distribution is between the ages of 17-70. The average age is 35.55. Most of the participants are university graduates (57.1%). The rate of those who had family or personal immigration experience before is 44.9%. While 74.2% of the participants do not share the news about Syrians on social media, most of those who share are made on Twitter. As a result, social media plays an active role in the circulation of fake news, which occupies a certain place in the country, without confirmation and origin, and creates social reality. Although people think that they use it consciously, it is seen that they think differently when it comes to Syrian under temporary protection.

Keywords: Information Disorder, Refugee, Syrians, Temporary Protection

INTRODUCTION

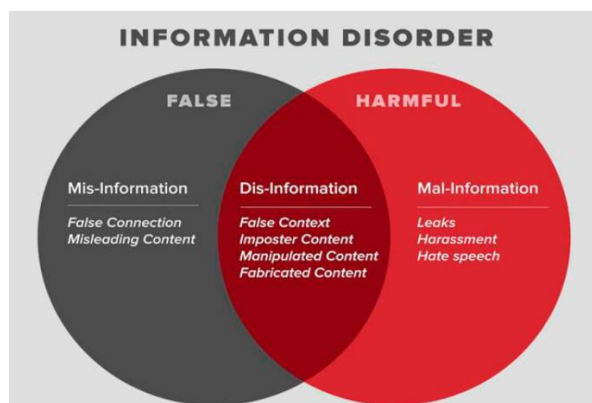
More than 3,6 million Syrians Under Temporary Protection are in Turkey. (GİGM, 2021) While continuing their lives under temporary protection status, they also struggle with misinformation, fake news, false contents that contribute to hate speech against them, albeit at a low level. For instance, false news on many different issues, such as enrolling higher education without an examination, free of charge and unconditionally (Twitter 2017), that they have their vehicles examined for free (Twitter 2020), they have priorities at hospitals just because of they are Syrians (Teyit.org 2018), are often shared from in traditional media, digital platforms and verbally. However, none of the information and news circulating is based on correct data. News that do not contain accurate information can cause harmful consequences such as hate speech, harmful behavior, social exclusion, peer bullying, and insults at the social and individual level. The increase in the speed of obtaining information and the diversification of resources also contribute to this situation.

The technological transformation, which brought the acceleration of the acquisition of information and the diversification of the sources, marked the last decade of the 20th century. This transformation continues and has created radical changes in the methods of acquiring and creating information in daily life. Moreover, “digital social networks have substantially facilitated the process of information sharing and knowledge construction” (Jang and Kim 2018). Information obtained through traditional media and face-to-face communication before and during the beginning of this transformation can now be obtained much more rapidly from diverse sources, especially through digital platforms. Digitalized knowledge acquisition practice has positive aspects such as diversification of the ways of acquiring information, the capacity to access thousands of information with one click, and the speed of accessing information radically increased, as well as negative aspects such as increased exposure to false information and disinformation. New digital technologies, that facilitate rapid information sharing as well as access to information, also cause the spread of wrong information and bring people to face some risks such as exposure to information that is not true (Jang and Kim 2018; Vosoughi, Roy, and Aral 2018).

In this context, the information and news regarding Syrians have been published in social media channels, as well as in news web-sites (Cumhuriyet 2012; Dünya Gazetesi 2014; Haberler 2012; Sabah 2013), television programs (Habertürk 2020), online forums (Ekşi Sözlük 2012), and written national newspapers (Hürriyet 2013). Although these types of false information or news are expressed with different concepts such as fake news, dirty information, false content, disinformation, there is a consensus that this is an important problem faced by the society (Donovan 2020). However, the first important step towards defining such information is the concept of "information disorder" (Wardle 2019; Wardle and Derakhshan 2017), and it is the term that expresses this situation in the most comprehensive way. In this study, Wardle's (2019) concept of information disorder was preferred, and news based on false grounds about Syrians' access to higher education was also preferred to be called “disordered information”.

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: INFORMATION DISORDER, ITS TYPES, ELEMENTS AND PHASES

Concepts such as fake news, false content, and information pollution do not cover the current situation. Most of the contents are not even fake anymore, on the contrary, they are real and used outside of their context. That's why, Wardle (2019) (Wardle, 2018b) states that the most appropriate expression is information disorder for define this situation. Wardle and Derakhshan (2017) divides information disorder into 3 sub-categories as disinformation, misinformation and malinformation, based on i) whether the content is wrong and ii) whether there is an intention to harm.

Figure 1: Wardle's Venn Diagram: Types of Information Disorder

Resource: Wardle, 2020

As can be seen from the Venn diagram created by Wardle, disinformation (Wardle, 2018a) refers to the information that is created wrongly and intentionally to harm a person, social group, organization, or country. Misinformation, (Wardle, 2018a) on the other hand, is information that is wrong but not created to harm others. For instance, false information about COVID-19 (Hansson et al., 2021) and its treatment have been spreading around digital platforms but mostly intention of online users is to help others to learn about treatment methods or gain awareness on COVID-19 outbreak. Same thing can be said for vaccine hesitancy. “Low-quality information has had a huge impact on the health system and, as a consequence, has heavily affected the health-related choices citizens make.” (Di Pietro et al., 2021) The third concept, malinformation, created by Wardle, refers to information that is true and used to harm a person, an organization or a country (Wardle and Derakhshan 2017). An example is the leak of personal data of a political leader to the press.

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Regardless of the types of information disorder, there are three elements and three stages. While the elements are agent, message and interpreter; the agent is involved in every step of the information chain and has various motivations. The characteristics of the agent may differ at each stage. An agent may be the person who created the message, or the person who saw this message and made it a media product on digital platforms, or the person who made it popular by sharing it. What matters here is what kind of agent the agent is (formal such as a political party, news agency, intelligence service, or informal, such as citizen), how it is organized (such as a lobby group, individual or loosely connected community), and motivations. (political, financial, social or psychological), which target audience it wants to reach, whether there is an intention to harm or mislead (Wardle and Derakhshan 2017).

As a second element, the message that created, produced or disseminated by the agent, can be conveyed through agents themselves (gossip, speeches, etc.), texts (newspaper articles or brochures) or audio/visual materials (pictures, videos, edited sound clips, etc.). Messages may be inaccurately produced and disseminated using an official brand, logo or name. In addition, it can be a legal content or it may be confronted with illegal content such as hate speech, harassment, intellectual property rights violation (Wardle and Derakhshan 2017). The message that is created, produced and disseminated, as Wardle and Derakhshan have mentioned, can appear in many different formats and in a highly realistic fake version such as deep-fake videos. The effect of deepfake videos has been observed in the previous US elections and the Brexit process. (Aznar, 2019)

For the interpreter, as third element, Wardle and Derakhshan state that “*audiences are very rarely passive recipients of information. An ‘audience’ is made up of many individuals,*

each of which interprets information according to his or her own socio-cultural status, political positions and personal experiences. ... In an era of social media, where everyone is a potential publisher, the interpreter can become the next 'agent,' deciding how to share and frame the message for their own networks"(Wardle and Derakhshan 2017).

The message goes through 3 phases in which the agent is involved in all: creation, production and distribution. The message is created during the creation phase and becomes a media product in production. It becomes open to everyone and becomes widespread in its distribution. For example, the message is designed by an anonymous person, published in a medium, and then liked, shared and spread. The widespread message can be shared by those who use media tools with their own comments, in which case it is necessary to talk about its reproduction (Wardle and Derakhshan 2017). Sharing can be retweeting or sharing it on a social media account via the direct message or face-to-face communication.

Disordered information, whether created, produced, or disseminated on digital platforms, traditional media tools or face-to-face communication, may become permanent in minds and create a false reality. From whom this information is transferred, how it is consumed by whom, in which place, and whether the person was previously exposed to this information is also effective in its permanence. Besides, the source of information is important. Because people tend to share and believe unverified information obtained from those close to them (Shah 2019). Another factor in the spread and persistence of information disorder is the person consuming the information. While a person has a low rate of believing in knowledge that is contrary to his/her worldview, he/she can reproduce the acquired knowledge according to his/her worldview and stereotypes and spread it according to his/her own opinion. Previous experiences and cultural factors also affect information believability (Leung 2019; Wasserman 2020). This situation causes an increase in disconnection from reality, especially in face-to-face communication or in the flow of information from ear to ear (Grabmeier 2019). Those who consume the information disorder generally believe that it affects others other than their own group. At the same time, they see themselves more sensitive to information disorder and claim that they are not easily affected (Jang and Kim 2018).

Besides, whether people think that they do not believe or not, much of the controversy about information impairment revolves around social media. The fact that there are many potential components of a digitized public space (news websites, blogs, vlogs, instant messaging applications) may bring the separating and polarizing effect of information disorder through identity politics (Kermer & Nijmeijer, 2020) that also contributes to news polarizing refugees and local communities. (Di Pietro et al., 2021) A study showed that fake news on brands are perceived as a crisis and reacted on the institutional bases immediately, but on the contrary fake news with political motivation was not considered to be a reputational crisis. (Jahn, 2021) As can be seen, policy-oriented false news on immigrants also are not the subject of reputation. Thus, it is difficult to prevent these news which are always in circulation.

Another important factor is the environment where information is consumed. While it is more in question for those who consume knowledge to think critically and examine in depth when they encounter information in an academic environment, the same may not be the case with information consumed in any place in the flow of daily life (Leung 2019). In addition, with the passage of a certain time, the source may be forgotten, and it can be assumed to be correct since the possibility of checking and confirming whether the information is correct or not disappears. Inability to question, especially in the information obtained from social media, is more common (Tanca 2020). Lastly, young adults or elder digital users are especially susceptible to information disorder because of their tendencies to consume most of their news through social media or digital platforms. (Damasceno, 2021) On the contrary, this situation is not unsolvable. In the disinformation age there is the way of skeptical knowing, that consider

on fundamental questions: content type, source, evidence, interpretation, alternative understanding, knowledge. (Kovach & Rosenthal, 2011) However, solution suggestions are included in the conclusion section.

2. METHODOLOGY

Quantitative method was used, and participants were reached using the snowball sampling method. The current knowledge and perceptions of the participants are measured in the research. For this, a questionnaire was prepared, and questions were asked in 4 different sections. In the first part, false news about the refugees was included and their beliefs were questioned. In the second part, questions were asked about social media usage habits. The third part is on social media sharing behavior. In the last part, demographic information was asked. All analyses are done with the MAXQDA.20 program.

The surveys were conducted online, and 360 participants (n = 360) are reached. The surveys are held online due to COVID-19 between 15 February and 1 March 2020. The age range of the participants is 16-70, and the average age is 35,55.

Figure 2: Age Scale

	Frequency	Percent	Percent (valid)	Percent (cum.)
16-24	82	22,8	22,8	22,8
25-34	137	38,1	38,1	60,8
35-49	53	14,7	14,7	75,6
50+	88	24,4	24,4	100
TOTAL (valid)	360	100	100	
MISSING: System	0	0		
TOTAL	360	100		

218 (%60,4) of the participants are women while 139 (38,5) of them are men. 4 participants stated that they did not want to explain their sexuality. Most of the participants (%56,9 n=205) are graduated from university or equivalence institutions and %29,7 (n=107) is postgraduate.

Figure 3: Education Levels of Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Percent (valid)	Percent (cum.)
Primary School Graduate	1	0,3	0,3	0,3
Secondary School Graduate	4	1,1	1,1	1,4
High School Graduate	43	11,9	11,9	13,3
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalence	205	56,8	56,9	70,3
Post Graduate	107	29,6	29,7	100
TOTAL (valid)	360	99,7	100	
MISSING: System	1	0,3		
TOTAL	361	100		

In the preliminary analysis, Cronbach's alpha value is 0.79. None of the questions were excluded from the analysis as it was not a seriously influencing question.

Figure 3: Cronbach's Alpha Value

	Value
Cronbach's alpha	0,792
Valid cases	360 (100.0%)
Missing cases	0 (0.0%)

3. FINDINGS

3.1. Believing the News

When the data obtained were analyzed, it was observed that there was a tendency to “believe” and “have no idea” in false news about Syrians. The dissemination or frequent exposure of the news seems to have affected the credibility rate. Because of the rate of believing in news regarding citizenship, higher education and the right to health is higher. Looking at the answers given to the questions in general, the following table emerges.

Figure 4: Believing Rates in False News

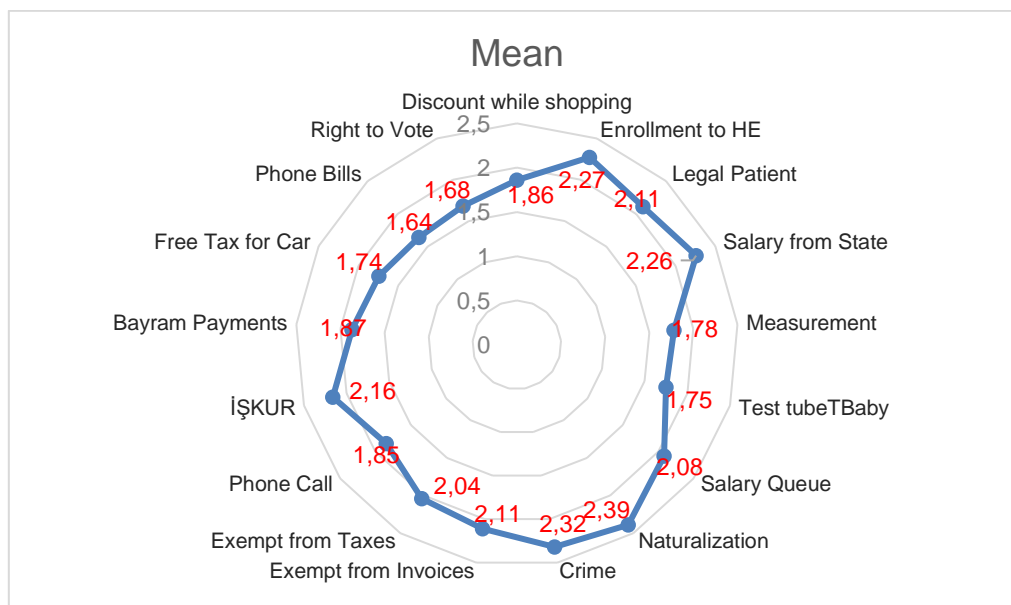
<u>Q</u> <u>Num.</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No Idea</u> <u>%</u>	<u>No</u> <u>%</u>
1	In some shops, Syrians are given a 50% discount card.	11,4	62,9	25,8
2	Syrians have free and no exam access to public universities	52,9	21,1	26
3	Syrians are treated as “legal priority patients” in the health system.	40,4	29,9	29,6
4	Syrians receive a monthly salary of approximately 930 TL from the state.	43,2	39,3	17,5
5	Criminal sanctions for those who share negative about the Syrians in Turkey are applied.	15	47,6	37,4
6	Syrians in Turkey are benefiting from free IVF treatment.	10	55,4	34,6
7	The long queues of Syrians in front of PTT, Ziraat Bank etc. are formed to get their salaries.	31,6	44,6	23,8
8	Approximately 350 thousand Syrians have passed the citizenship of the Republic of Turkey	52,1	34,3	13,6
9	Since coming to the Syrians in Turkey is experiencing an obvious increase in the crime rate.	55,1	21,9	23
10	Electricity, gas and water are exempted from the bill for Syrians, in some provinces of Turkey,	34,6	41,8	23,5
11	Syrians who own companies / shops / shops are legally exempt from tax.	30,5	43,5	26
12	Syrians in Turkey benefit from domestic and international phone calls with 50% discount or free of charge.	14,1	56,8	29,1
13	İŞKUR has employed 7400 Syrians so far	25,2	65,9	8,9
14	Syrians are given "holiday money" on religious holidays.	14,1	58,4	27,4
15	Syrians do not pay taxes for the cars they buy	10	53,7	36,3
16	The state pays Syrians' phone bills	7,2	49,6	43,2
17	Syrians above 18 years of age, has the right to vote in local elections in Turkey.	24,1	19,9	56

As can be seen from the table, the most popular 5 news items are related to crime rates (55.1%), university enrollment (52.9%), naturalization (52.1%), government salaries (43.2%) and legal priority patients (40.4%).

A more understandable table (table 4) can emerge when we plot the same data cumulatively with answers. Accordingly, the number 1 means those who say "no", the number 2 means those who say "no idea", and the number 3 means those who say "yes". The averages are the averages of the answers given according to the relevant numbers. These averages move closer to the center according to which news is believed or not. Distancing from the center indicates an increased rate of belief.

Considering the prominent results, the participants are more inclined to believe individually in the subjects they think are being wronged and in criminal matters. For example, participants believed that Syrians were receiving government salaries, because they thought that Syrians were getting unrequited salaries while they were having difficulty. The allegation that Syrian children enter university unconditionally while their children have been working for years seems to have created the same distress. We see the same disturbance in the news of crime in the sense of individual security and in the news of naturalization in the sense of rights.

Figure 5: Means of Answers Regarding Disinformative News



Secondly, "I have no idea" comes to the fore regarding issues related to the practices of Syrians in their daily lives. This causes the subjects to become a field that can be directed by creating perception. Thus, non-existent ideas can be attracted to certain places more easily. Exemption from tax and employment of İŞKUR can be given as examples to this. Thirdly, and lastly, the only news that Participants consider to be mostly wrong is about the voting of Syrians in local elections.

3.2. Use of Social Media and Sharing

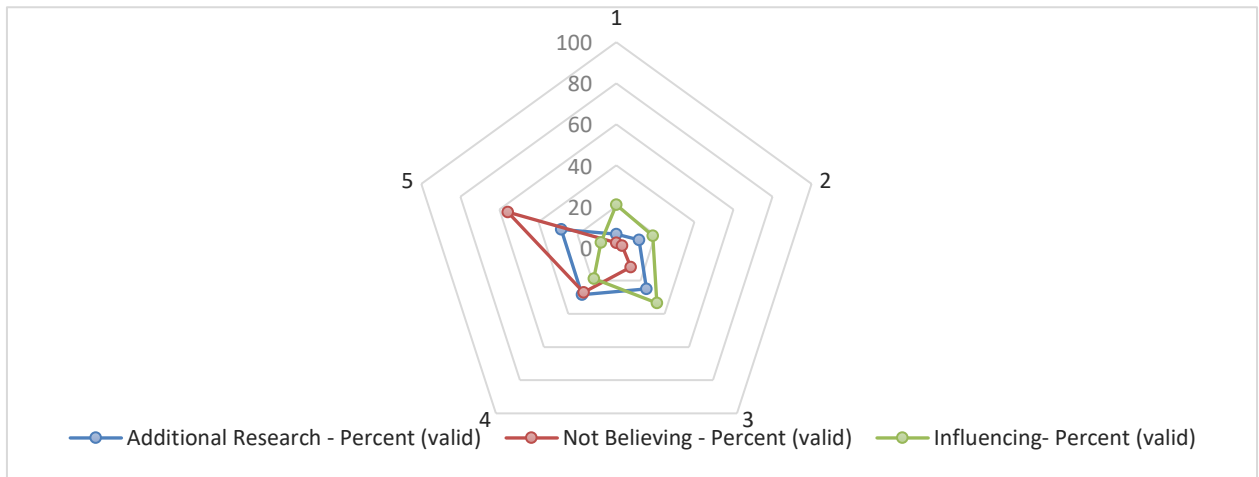
Most of the participants (95.6%) use social media and spend 1-3 hours (53.5%). YouTube, Twitter and Instagram are the most used social media platforms. On the other hand, the participants mostly accessed the news about Syrians on Twitter (43.5%) and Facebook (23%). The news they see on social media platforms are generally those published by news websites (53.5%). However, the unspecified articles, unofficial news sites and the non-source posts by acquaintances account for a total of 34.9%. While 77.8% of the participants do not share the news about Syrians, the most shared channel is Twitter with 11.1%. There is no

definite stance on whether the news shared on social media among the participants is correct or not. Participants (56.8%) who stated that they carried out additional research in general stated that they did not believe immediately (83.1%).

3.3. Disbelief in News, Being Influenced by News and Additional Research

Participants expressed in numbers ranging from 1 to 5 to what extent they believed in the news, to what extent they were affected by the news, and to what extent they did additional research.

Figure 6: Disbelief in News, Being Influenced by News and Additional Research



On the other hand, it is examined in the next section whether there is a relationship between doing research, not believing and being impressed, and those who say that the news in the questionnaire is true.

3.4. Correlation Between Relevant Variables

Correlation test was performed with Pearson model among the variables in the study. Since the relationship between the news was not included in the research subject, related news was removed from the column. Correlation of demographic data among themselves was not included in the analysis. While evaluating the data, attention has been paid to keep p values less than 0.0005 and r values to be greater than 0.15. The results of the correlation analysis can be seen in the figure 7.

Figure 7: Pearson Correlation Analysis

	Age	Sex	Level of Education	Migration Background	Income Level of Family	Sharing	Usage of Social Media	Additional Research	Not Believing	Influencing
Age		0,136 (p=0,0048) N=360	0,290 (p=0,0000) N=360	0,066 (p=0,1062) N=360	0,241 (p=0,0000) N=360	0,029 (p=0,2941) N=360	0,025 (p=0,3149) N=360	-0,059 (p=0,1334) N=360	-0,093 (p=0,0382) N=360	-0,052 (p=0,1611) N=360
Sex	0,136 (p=0,0048) N=360		-0,110 (p=0,0181) N=360	0,035 (p=0,2533) N=360	0,166 (p=0,0008) N=360	-0,092 (p=0,0406) N=360	0,164 (p=0,0009) N=360	0,020 (p=0,3535) N=360	0,019 (p=0,3630) N=360	0,037 (p=0,2435) N=360
Level of Education	0,290 (p=0,0000) N=360	-0,110 (p=0,0181) N=360		-0,007 (p=0,4476) N=360	0,186 (p=0,0002) N=360	0,076 (p=0,0744) N=360	0,048 (p=0,1833) N=360	0,033 (p=0,2640) N=360	0,057 (p=0,1398) N=360	-0,026 (p=0,3142) N=360
Migration Background	0,066 (p=0,1062) N=360	0,035 (p=0,2533) N=360	-0,007 (p=0,4476) N=360		-0,037 (p=0,2435) N=360	0,000 (p=0,5000) N=360	0,040 (p=0,2239) N=360	0,058 (p=0,1349) N=360	-0,067 (p=0,1026) N=360	-0,019 (p=0,3620) N=360
Income Level of Family	0,241 (p=0,0000) N=360	0,166 (p=0,0008) N=360	0,186 (p=0,0002) N=360	-0,037 (p=0,2435) N=360		-0,076 (p=0,0739) N=360	0,074 (p=0,0798) N=360	-0,022 (p=0,3374) N=360	-0,021 (p=0,3444) N=360	0,043 (p=0,2053) N=360
Sharing	0,029 (p=0,2941) N=360	-0,092 (p=0,0406) N=360	0,076 (p=0,0744) N=360	0,000 (p=0,5000) N=360	-0,076 (p=0,0739) N=360		0,002 (p=0,4818) N=360	-0,125 (p=0,0088) N=360	0,002 (p=0,4822) N=360	-0,089 (p=0,0450) N=360
Usage of Social Media	0,025 (p=0,3149) N=360	0,164 (p=0,0009) N=360	-0,048 (p=0,1833) N=360	0,040 (p=0,2239) N=360	0,074 (p=0,0798) N=360	0,002 (p=0,4818) N=360		0,006 (p=0,4586) N=360	0,039 (p=0,2328) N=360	-0,055 (p=0,1482) N=360
Additional Research	-0,059 (p=0,1334) N=360	0,020 (p=0,3535) N=360	0,033 (p=0,2640) N=360	0,058 (p=0,1349) N=360	-0,022 (p=0,3374) N=360	-0,125 (p=0,0088) N=360	0,006 (p=0,4586) N=360		0,325 (p=0,0000) N=360	-0,169 (p=0,0007) N=360
Not Believing	-0,093 (p=0,0382) N=360	0,019 (p=0,3630) N=360	0,057 (p=0,1398) N=360	-0,067 (p=0,1026) N=360	-0,021 (p=0,3444) N=360	0,002 (p=0,4822) N=360	0,039 (p=0,2328) N=360	0,325 (p=0,0000) N=360		-0,117 (p=0,0131) N=360
Influencing	-0,052 (p=0,1611) N=360	0,037 (p=0,2435) N=360	-0,026 (p=0,3142) N=360	-0,019 (p=0,3620) N=360	0,043 (p=0,2053) N=360	-0,089 (p=0,0450) N=360	-0,055 (p=0,1482) N=360	-0,169 (p=0,0007) N=360	-0,117 (p=0,0131) N=360	
Discount While Shopping	0,152 (p=0,0020) N=360	-0,062 (p=0,1213) N=360	-0,002 (p=0,4821) N=360	-0,138 (p=0,0045) N=360	0,096 (p=0,0342) N=360	0,028 (p=0,3012) N=360	0,030 (p=0,2875) N=360	-0,096 (p=0,0348) N=360	-0,047 (p=0,1850) N=360	0,119 (p=0,0117) N=360
Enrollment to HE	0,004 (p=0,4685) N=360	-0,132 (p=0,0061) N=360	-0,049 (p=0,1749) N=360	-0,136 (p=0,0049) N=360	0,007 (p=0,4476) N=360	0,044 (p=0,2038) N=360	-0,030 (p=0,2872) N=360	-0,209 (p=0,0000) N=360	-0,141 (p=0,0036) N=360	0,166 (p=0,0008) N=360
Legal Priority Patient	0,190 (p=0,0001) N=360	-0,028 (p=0,2976) N=360	0,001 (p=0,4959) N=360	-0,114 (p=0,0149) N=360	0,048 (p=0,1843) N=360	0,007 (p=0,4461) N=360	-0,017 (p=0,3745) N=360	-0,139 (p=0,0042) N=360	-0,116 (p=0,0138) N=360	0,158 (p=0,0013) N=360
Salary	0,073 (p=0,0839) N=360	-0,073 (p=0,0837) N=360	-0,004 (p=0,4711) N=360	-0,097 (p=0,0323) N=360	0,034 (p=0,2622) N=360	0,015 (p=0,3874) N=360	-0,051 (p=0,1672) N=360	-0,132 (p=0,0062) N=360	-0,150 (p=0,0022) N=360	0,151 (p=0,0020) N=360
Measurement	0,091 (p=0,0415) N=360	-0,070 (p=0,0920) N=360	-0,067 (p=0,1040) N=360	-0,008 (p=0,4390) N=360	-0,062 (p=0,1203) N=360	-0,046 (p=0,1899) N=360	0,015 (p=0,3914) N=360	-0,015 (p=0,3907) N=360	-0,041 (p=0,2166) N=360	0,056 (p=0,1448) N=360
Tube Baby	0,026 (p=0,3113) N=360	0,025 (p=0,3198) N=360	-0,052 (p=0,1635) N=360	-0,035 (p=0,2510) N=360	0,035 (p=0,2561) N=360	0,024 (p=0,3257) N=360	0,004 (p=0,4694) N=360	-0,052 (p=0,1628) N=360	-0,061 (p=0,1250) N=360	0,161 (p=0,0011) N=360
Salary Queue	0,018 (p=0,3682) N=360	-0,041 (p=0,2186) N=360	-0,046 (p=0,1941) N=360	-0,068 (p=0,0978) N=360	-0,033 (p=0,2650) N=360	-0,050 (p=0,1710) N=360	-0,086 (p=0,0510) N=360	-0,068 (p=0,0983) N=360	-0,116 (p=0,0136) N=360	0,134 (p=0,0053) N=360
Naturalization	-0,019 (p=0,3628) N=360	-0,143 (p=0,0033) N=360	-0,072 (p=0,0853) N=360	-0,134 (p=0,0056) N=360	0,074 (p=0,0793) N=360	-0,018 (p=0,3684) N=360	0,018 (p=0,3655) N=360	-0,096 (p=0,0349) N=360	-0,126 (p=0,0084) N=360	0,172 (p=0,0005) N=360
Crime	0,017 (p=0,3709) N=360	0,004 (p=0,4696) N=360	-0,015 (p=0,3868) N=360	-0,083 (p=0,0588) N=360	0,122 (p=0,0101) N=360	-0,002 (p=0,4864) N=360	-0,061 (p=0,1257) N=360	-0,106 (p=0,0220) N=360	-0,092 (p=0,0407) N=360	0,235 (p=0,0000) N=360
Exempt from Invoices	0,086 (p=0,0526) N=360	-0,140 (p=0,0040) N=360	-0,000 (p=0,4985) N=360	-0,077 (p=0,0712) N=360	0,008 (p=0,4427) N=360	0,019 (p=0,3617) N=360	-0,077 (p=0,0713) N=360	-0,136 (p=0,0049) N=360	-0,156 (p=0,0015) N=360	0,205 (p=0,0000) N=360
Exempt from Taxes	0,010 (p=0,4266) N=360	-0,055 (p=0,1494) N=360	-0,083 (p=0,0587) N=360	-0,020 (p=0,3493) N=360	-0,075 (p=0,0777) N=360	-0,059 (p=0,1304) N=360	-0,089 (p=0,0466) N=360	-0,081 (p=0,0621) N=360	-0,105 (p=0,0231) N=360	0,223 (p=0,0000) N=360
Free Phone Call	0,108 (p=0,0206) N=360	-0,082 (p=0,0607) N=360	-0,019 (p=0,3569) N=360	-0,102 (p=0,0267) N=360	-0,021 (p=0,3483) N=360	-0,063 (p=0,1183) N=360	-0,070 (p=0,0919) N=360	-0,033 (p=0,2647) N=360	-0,114 (p=0,0149) N=360	0,144 (p=0,0030) N=360
İŞKUR	-0,064 (p=0,1127) N=360	0,057 (p=0,1400) N=360	-0,041 (p=0,2173) N=360	-0,135 (p=0,0052) N=360	0,020 (p=0,3510) N=360	-0,058 (p=0,1353) N=360	-0,009 (p=0,4335) N=360	-0,095 (p=0,0358) N=360	-0,077 (p=0,0721) N=360	0,139 (p=0,0042) N=360
Bayram Payments	0,005 (p=0,4637) N=360	-0,043 (p=0,2084) N=360	-0,046 (p=0,1931) N=360	-0,070 (p=0,0939) N=360	-0,004 (p=0,4667) N=360	-0,058 (p=0,1373) N=360	-0,012 (p=0,4099) N=360	-0,042 (p=0,2124) N=360	-0,141 (p=0,0037) N=360	0,150 (p=0,0022) N=360
No Tax for Car	0,034 (p=0,2594) N=360	-0,031 (p=0,2819) N=360	-0,040 (p=0,2243) N=360	-0,033 (p=0,2665) N=360	-0,003 (p=0,4765) N=360	0,001 (p=0,4911) N=360	-0,035 (p=0,2539) N=360	-0,055 (p=0,1487) N=360	-0,081 (p=0,0625) N=360	0,103 (p=0,0251) N=360
Free Phone Bills	0,045 (p=0,1999) N=360	-0,075 (p=0,0765) N=360	-0,027 (p=0,3068) N=360	-0,073 (p=0,0848) N=360	-0,077 (p=0,0736) N=360	0,004 (p=0,4726) N=360	-0,036 (p=0,2503) N=360	-0,055 (p=0,1477) N=360	-0,107 (p=0,0215) N=360	0,125 (p=0,0087) N=360
Right to Vote	-0,047 (p=0,1864) N=360	-0,361 (p=0,0000) N=360	-0,084 (p=0,0560) N=360	-0,031 (p=0,2765) N=360	-0,019 (p=0,3569) N=360	0,045 (p=0,1959) N=360	-0,114 (p=0,0156) N=360	-0,102 (p=0,0265) N=360	-0,102 (p=0,0268) N=360	0,113 (p=0,0161) N=360

3.4.1. The Correlation Between Believing in Information Disorder and Age, Education, Sex, Household Income, and Migration Background

According to the results of this test, when the relationship between the age of the participants and belief in false information was examined, it was seen that there was no significant relationship with the news theme, which generally contained many information disorder, but a low level positive correlation was found between the age and news consists that Syrians are legal priority patient. ($r = +0,190$, $p = 0,0001$, $N = 360$) The belief of older participants that Syrians are legal priority patients may also be on the rise.

There is no significant correlation between education and belief in information disorder. Therefore, a high level of education is not a significant factor in believing in information disorder. This also applies to sexuality, migration background and household income.

3.4.2. The Correlation Between Social Media Usage Habits and Perceptions of Participants and Believing in Information Disorder

There is a moderate positive correlation between doing additional research when seeing the news about Syrians on social media and not believing the news seen on social media. ($r = 0.325$, $p = 0.0000$, $N = 360$) Although the relationship between doing additional research and believing is predictable, there is also a negative correlation between doing additional research and believing in the news. We see this mostly in the news regarding Syrians enrollment to university unconditionally, without examination and for free. ($r = -0.209$, $p = 0.000$, $N = 360$). Other news themes are of little relevance.

There is a very low negative correlation between not believing the news on social media immediately and the news containing bad information, although there is no significant strong relationship. There is a very low positive correlation between the information seen on social media affecting the participants and believing the related news. In some themes, this correlation is low.

For example, there are low positive correlation between being affected and i) news containing information disorder about Syrians increasing crime rates ($r = 0.235$, $p = 0.000$, $N = 360$), ii) news containing information disorder about being exempt from tax ($r = 0.223$, $p = 0.000$, $N = 360$) and iii) news that contains false information that they are exempted from the invoice ($r = 0.205$, $p = 0.000$, $N = 360$).

CONCLUSION

Information disorder is one of the important problems of today and our future. The information disorder will continue to exist as a problem in the future as it is today. Especially when it is assumed that digitalization will increase, it is an issue that needs to be studied more detailed. On this research, perceptions and knowledge towards in Syrians in Turkey under temporary protection is analyzed through concept of information disorder. Besides, it can be easily said that information disorder become social reality for people especially if it is about migrants and refugees who are perceived as economic burden or people that need to be helped but not as individuals who have rights. Another key finding to emerge from this study is that participants who not believing the news or information are also participants who do additional research, it is moderately positive correlation. No link was found between education level and information disorder towards refugees. This is important as the level of education increases, the trend does not decrease. The findings appear that those who do additional research are less exposed to misinformation as usually, but people who perceive injustice in matters such as health, economy, and education are more easily fallen into news.

Further research might explore, using qualitative method, how fake news believed affect behavior towards Syrians. A further research could be also how Syrians are affected by the circulation of information disorder, focusing on those working in the labor sector or on public services etc. All of which will lead to the truth, at least doubt. Additionally, a key policy priority should be a plan to publish actual information, using techniques such as public spots.

This study suggests that people should be more skeptical and more. Of course, this situation does not have an insoluble complexity and process. However, the solution can be realized with a strategy that is well designed, elaborated and aimed at short, medium and long term outcomes. This solution should include learning about digital literacy and social media literacy for everyone, not just for youth or social media users. In addition, the development and acceleration of methods and tools for verifying information will have a significant impact. Finally, the development of the confirmation culture is the most important dimension for sustainability.

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