

Hoaxes and the Dissemination of Hope through Social Media in the Islamic Perspective: White Lies versus Black Lies

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Abstract. In the name of Allah, most Gracious and most Merciful. The advancement of technology has provide various channel in the form of platform, infrastructure, software and application to spread information to various location. With the highest degree of accessibility, availability, maintainability and compatibility as the characteristic of the system, the communication and interaction process between individual or among party become extremely easy although with amount of data. Albeit the huge advantages, certain audience utilize these kind of attributes for their own profit with spreading lies to targeted community with numerous objective such as propaganda, deception, bluffing, fabrication, cover-up, defamation, exaggeration, fraud and so on. Therefore, phrases such as nobody who never lies or truth is relative to the individual offer the other side of coin with the concept of noble lies or white lies. The purpose of this study is to explore the conceptual framework of hoaxes with the context of disseminating hope to the audience, either to gain interest or achieving specific objective based on Islamic perspective through discussing the practice within Muslim community.

Keywords: Islamic Perspective, Hoax, White Lies, Social Media.

1 Introduction

Nowadays, the spread of information become really quick and fast as the number of people to utilize social network has been increase incrementally throughout years due to impressive Internet penetration to various location in the world that interconnected individual and community from far distance especially through the use of social media as the platform. According to Surah Hujurat 49:6, Allah ta'ala said explicitly to check, clarify, verify and validate the news to avoid misunderstanding and incident while Surah Al-Ahzab 33:70 command the Muslim to always tell the truth and being honest [1][2]. On the other hand, reported in Sunan Ibn Majah, the Book of the Sunnah, hadith no. 31 stated that whoever tell lies about the messenger of Allah will lead to Hellfire while Jami at Tirmidhi, book of Faith, hadith no. 2631, Prophet shalallahu alaihi wasalam (peace be upon him) also mentioned that telling lies is one of the hypocrite signature besides betraying the trust and do not fulfill the promise [3]. Unfortunately, the negative impacts such as hoaxes, Internet addiction, false flags, isolation, cyber crimes and many more has been discouraged certain segment of people, which have reluctancy, pessimistic and uncertainty in looking at the usefulness of the Internet in general and social media in particular. Among these existing problems, one of them is huge number of hoaxes scatter around the globe online and offline. In Indonesia, to coincide with the election of the Jakarta Governor in late 2016 until April 2017, the emergence of hoaxes has intensified and escalated that is attacking rival candidates with black campaign massively through meme, false

news, hate speech, self claim, etc. A survey of 1,166 participants by the Indonesian Telecommunications Association (MASTEL) 10 days before the first round of the Jakarta elections showed that the distribution of trick content was very high that showed up to 44.3% of respondents reported that they received deceptive content everyday and 17.2% received more than once a day [4]. The survey also found that 91.8% of the trick content received by users contained the subject of social policy related to general elections and good governance) and 88.6% contained racial or racial themes [5].

Counterfeit information can be easily created and disseminated through web platforms and social media, so that the impact of real reality is widespread but it will be ineffective if the reader can easily identify it as wrong and ignore it [6]. However, there is a lot of news about the consumption of fake news, including those who read it, the mechanisms published, and the extent to which fact-finding operations reach fake news consumers. These questions are important for understanding how selective exposure can be distorted by factual information that people consume. Research also shows a significant correlation between the use of Facebook and fake site visits, especially for fake Trump news among supporters while 28% of Clinton supporters use Facebook more than others, and fake Trump news sites rose from 2.8% among Clinton supporters who did not use Facebook a little to 16.1%. There is more drama among Trump supporters, whose visits increased from 16.3% to 35.6% in the middle third and 62.4% in the upper third with similar patterns to fake news sites that support Clinton [7]. In fact, fast-checking articles to verify the truth from dedicated sites with others may help fact-finding at least once or twice during the study period to inform voters, although it may not effectively reach unambiguous false claims with only 62% of respondents familiar with this way [5].

Actually, there are several intended reasons for a person or parties to create lies such as false hope, drawing attention, financial benefit, political advantages, discredit, secret prejudices, fun to fool, etc. which can be classified as white lies as kind of lies that are said to be polite or to prevent someone from feeling bad from knowing the truth and black lies as kind of lies that are set to take personal advantage by deceiving others on the basis of self-interests [7, 42]. Arguably, the consequences of white lies and black lies as the deception can be harmful, at least negative impact in term of psychological cost or can be seen as unethical or less moral. Historically, some of hoaxes cases such as *The Great Moon Hoax* from *The Sun* that wrote six articles about supposed finding of life on the moon, *The Reichstag Fire* false claim by Hitler as new chancellor to entire communist, *The Trent Trial* wherein rumours took hold in creating prejudice of anti-Semitism and *Boiling Humans* that were reported by *The Times* and *The Daily Mail* as propaganda purposes are extremely pivotal in turning event of countries, even the world to certain direction[8]. Interestingly, there are also scientific kind of hoaxes like Alan Sokal paper published in *Social Text*, Andrew Wakefield paper published in the *Lancet*, National Geographic article of Archaeoraptor, Piltdown man fossils in British Natural History Museum and *The Mechanical Turk* that are shocked and fooled everyone[9]. Interestingly, there are several annual celebration for practical jokes, pranks and hoaxes in the form of April Fools' Day and Halloween Day in relation to trick-or-treat theme of guising and souling which are observed in certain community in the world. Meanwhile, entertainment industry also present this type of fool program in the form of magic show such as Pen and Teller: Fool Us, Wizard Wars, *The World's Greatest Magic*, Derren Brown: *The Events* and many more. This study want to explore the consequences and implication of hoaxes by categorizing them into white and black lies by aligning with Islamic perspectives. It is necessary to provide clear boundaries of what Muslim can do or cannot do regarding certain type of activity in this world.

2 State of Art

The production, consumption and dissemination of misleading information through the Internet has been a major concern in many countries in recent years. Contrary to the background of the increasing use of online news and the growing use of social media to find news, governments, decision makers and other stakeholders have begun to take formal steps to assess and address this problem. However, the lack of even basic information about the size of the problem, the negative participation of the media to filter out wrong information, its role that has an influence on the party's political agenda and justification for the exclusion of white lies in preventing conflict, which has foiled efforts to prevent fraud in society.

2.1 The Importance of Knowledge

The Muslims are obligated to seek knowledge from learned people (ulama) beginning with faith (aqidah), virtue (akhlak) and jurisprudence (fiqh). Actually, Islam never forbids the Muslims to learn worldly affair knowledge, in fact it is highly recommended with purpose of understanding the creation of Allah ta'ala in order to become grateful servant. Therefore, the huge influence of secularism in shaping the education style of almost Islamic countries, the negative effect is to be more positive, every Muslim must be careful in appreciating science by instilling trust in his mind that truth and reality only come from verses revealed by Allah ta'ala[10]. Thus, with proper knowledge, Muslim can react accordingly to filter every information come to him through proper way, such as confirming to the person who have more knowledge in related field based on the context, clarifying from the person who convey the content message, checking the credibility of the original source and validating the information concept with the understanding about the relevant issues. It is also prohibited of narrating everything one hears without crooscheking the quality of the content, especially if he know it is a lie, which clearly stated in Sahih Muslim, Introduction hadith no 11, Sunan Ibn Majah, book of Sunnah, hadith no. 38 and Jami' at-Tirmidhi, Chapter on Knowledge, hadith no. 2662 [2].

2.2 The Power of Media Mass

The most popular false news site in France is about 10 million minutes viewed per month and 7.5 million minutes seen in Italy[11]. On the other hand, People spend 178 million minutes per month on average with Le Monde and 443 million minutes with La Repubblica, more than the average time spent with each 20 false news sites per sample [12][13]. People have tendency to look for the truth based on the daily information presented by the popular media because its narrative presentation with a coherent view of the various ways that can increasingly promote the democratic process by encouraging constructive and reciprocal communication between different groups in society [12]. It also enables people through careful supervision and representation of the public opinion of the government as the great pillars for the communication bridge, which the access to media mass resources is fundamentally unequal and reflects structural disparities of power in the wider society by giving gently persuasive message, coordinating the flows of information to be delivered and forcibly coercing individuals to do things they would not do [14]. Although there are clear differences in terms of accessing to trusted websites, Facebook interaction rates are defined as the total number of comments, posts and reactions generated by a small number of fake news outlets that match or exceed those produced by the most popular news brands. In France, fake news outlets generated an average of more than 11 million interactions per month, five times more than existing news brands. In

most cases, both in France and Italy, the wrong media produces a lot of interactions like the existing news brands [11].

2.3 The Political Agenda

The political agenda is a list of problems that are considered by political actors in determining the direction of public policy, the prerequisites needed for almost all types of political decisions. Not surprisingly, over the past decade, its position has developed into critical and primary model approaches to regulatory and procedural development, as has happened in the context of specific national institutions that are radically different between countries [15]. Thus, the political state must be expanded through the media by making public information more widely available and promoting a democratic culture. Understanding the mechanism of hoaxes and placing them according to their nature means recognizing them as symptoms of postmodernity in modern structures. Thus, the effects of panoptic carried out by the state through the surveillance limit and central observation is playing an important role in creating resistance to hoaxes . In general, media influence on politics is conditioned by party strategies with offering more active and visible role as exemplified by recent agenda-setting contribution that often portrayed as a zero-sum game where a media logic is pit against political logic[16]. However, political agenda is required to be mediatized to avoid the domination and supervision by political power in term of format characteristics, institutional routines and standard newsworthiness by reducing the price to be paid for the power and provide collective and authoritative decision making[17]. The compromization is the main problem of having political parties as the representative group for delivering the ideas to the government in the form of formulation with of them often controlled by the executive team, which of course influence the party orientation and paradigm. Those who want to join a political party absolutely require to accept the proposed program agenda, although it does not align with their thought and needs[18]. In short, political agenda can be somewhat offensive at certain times, encourage polarization among community, asking the party member to have individual sacrifice for specific self-priority programs, which have higher potentiality leads to corruption, collusion and nepotism. Fortunately, it can develop check and balance within the governmental system to have legislature as the highest authority for every regulation used in the society and to become the primary source of information to be distribute among people to encourage public participation in expressing the opinion unto specific issues.

2.4 The Exclusion of White Lies

According to Riyadhus as-Shalihin hadith no. 1545, the worst of lies is to pretend to have seen something which he has not seen while in Sunan Ibn Majah explained that hunger cannot combine with lies [2]. Despite its aversive label, deception is an extremely common social behavior that the average person performs on a daily basis with the use of white lies is so widespread that often viewed as a form of communication competency that is necessary to successfully negotiate social interactions by considering the intention, consequences, truthfulness, acceptability and beneficiary of the lies [19]. However, Islam forbids lies in every form except in the warfare situation for tactical strategies, as mediating approach between conflicted parties or individuals and for pleasing the wife, which written in Sunan Abi Dawud, Book of General Behavior hadith no. 4921 [2]. The opportunity to say white lie in certain context, whether to avoid conflict or to please others, actually creates moral conflicts and ethical

values complementarily between opposing dictates; one that encourages the truth to always tell, and the other encourages the help of others, especially with regard to decision-making and the consequences of such lies [20]. An absolute moral rule to tell the truth would result in being honest regardless of the consequences while other ethical approaches like the value of saving life, compassion for others and so forth might suggest that the right thing is the ethical action to do based on the context. Arguably, the lying can be considered to be ethical although provide false hope from multiple angles in regard to manage healthy relationships, to help the other when it comes to making decisions, to balance the pros and cons of using multiple approaches, to figure out what the right thing to do in avoiding conflict when certain value should be put higher compare to the others [21].

3 Toward the Ideal Citizen Concept

Ideally, everybody in the social community should properly fulfill their role as a citizen that understand their rights and obligations in order to bring peace and happiness by obeying the laws that have been agreed upon. The quality of education from the related institution is the prerequisite to help citizens in determining good decision to deal with civil issue or mass problem. In general, good citizenship is perceived to have certain requirement in term of intellectual skills such as critical thinking and participatory skills such as civil deliberation, government control, coalition building, conflict management, peace and fairness, petitions, speaking or testimony before a public body[22]. According to Surah An Nur 24:55 [1], Allah ta'ala explained that faith and good deeds are the two primary reasons that will lead people to have success in the world by ensuring that there is no action of having worship none other than Allah ta'ala, which become prerequisite to prove of prioritizing religion as a way of life. Unfortunately, there are various type of hoaxes that disrupt this kind of ideal concept, which Muslim should be careful in reacting upon it. In the end, they should be considered as the examination from Allah ta'ala that can be in various form such as spaciousness and nejoyment while sometimes in the narrowness and calamity as stated in Surah Al Anbiya 21:35 [1].

3.1 The Dream of Meeting the Prophet

Actually, many people have been reported to have met the Prophet peace be upon him either through dreams or in a state of awake directly with physical view even though the Prophet died hundreds of years ago. This event certainly invites a strong debate regarding the truthness of the news with one group is very easily believe it, while the others have hesitancy to determine right or wrong and the last group choose to reject them. Recently, the popular case of chain letter concerning the message of the Prophet peace be upon him, which comes directly from the guardian of the Prophet's grave, are stated that all of them must be conveyed to the public in order to obtain blessings and happiness otherwise they will get harm; which in fact created turbulence in the society when the message have been found as a hoax [23]. In addition, there are also many other forms of irregularities that often occur in the community such as the confession of dreams of meeting the Prophet falsely to gain huge capital by deceiving people around them or in seeking tremendous popularity among followers even though in reality, they never dreamed at all. Meanwhile, some of them, even have claimed to accept certain teachings or new method of worship when dreaming, the others stated to received a kind of new prayer type or enhanced dhikr or certain unique praise (shalawat) to Prophet. In addition, there are also [24]those who have dreamed of merely seeing someone dressed in white robe and wearing

turban lead to conclusion of dreaming the Prophet automatically. Strangely, in certain group of people, there were those who did certain ritual to allow them in having kind of dream to meet the Prophet, even though there had never been any advice or guidance in the Islamic tenets regarding this kind of activities. In fact, there are no obligation for the society to make this people as guardian of Allah regardless they have been dream of Prophet rightfully or not. It is true that according to Sahih Bukhari, Interpretation of Dreams, hadith no. 6996 and Sahih Muslim, the Book of Dream hadith no. 2267 [2] confirmed that whoever sees Prophet peace be upon him in a dream then he indeed has seen the truth, but those people should explain the characteristics of the person that he saw in the dream.

3.2 The Guardian Tale of Allah

There are debate among Muslim on the important issue of the existence and the boundaries of the Karamah (miracle of guardian) in term of classification, differentiation or equivalency with the terminology of mu'jizah (miracle of Prophet). Importantly, it has become part of the creed in Islam in term of revelation of something on behalf of wali (guardian) or righteous believer (kharq al-adah) due to many stories has been told within the generation among sufi tradition or multiple claims from communities in regard of the righteous people who have the extraordinary capabilities to foresee dangers, interpret omens, shield disciples, heal the ailment of the supplicants, delay the death of individual, to talk to the dead people, manifest themselves in the different form, change the object around, time and space manipulation, speak to Allah ta'ala and many more [23-25][25]]. Indeed the principle of Muslim regarding this issue to justify and trust the karamah of the guardian and what Allah ta'ala have been showed through them about unexplained things based on the verses of the Qur'an Surah Yunus 10:62-64 [1]. However, guardian should follow Prophet peace be upon him by carrying his orders and stay away from his prohibitions, be gentle to the Muslims and be hard on the unbelievers and strive in the way of Allah and are not afraid of the reproach of those who criticize, must be devoted and faithful, exactly by trusting with his heart and devoted to his limbs [26]. Importantly, it should be noted that it is not primary requirement for a guardian to have never to do wrong in this action, nor does he have to master the entire knowledge in Islam. It may even be for him not to know a part of Islamic knowledge or still vague for him in some religious matters regarding jurisprudence. Therefore it is not obligatory for Muslim to believe in all that is said by a guardian of Allah because in reality he is not a prophet but all he says should be verified and returned to the teachings of the Prophet peace be upon him. If appropriate, then the words are accepted and if not, then should be rejected. If it is not known whether or not according to the teachings of the Prophet peace be upon him then Muslim should do tawaquf (keep silent). Every Muslim should be careful in this case because excessive beliefs related to unlawful matters that can be carried out by someone who is claimed to be a guardian but contrary to rituals in Islam can actually deliver it to the act of shirk which impacts the collapse of belief in Allah and the weakening determination of the Islam he adheres to[27].

3.3 The Coming Sign of the Doomsday

Every muslim should believe the doomsday because it is one of the core requirement to be possessed where there is a huge deal of explanation either through Al Quran or Sunnah about

the coming signs both large and small scale, which can be classified as the past, the present and the future [28]. Therefore, it is often misinterpreted by certain group by easily claiming certain event directly related to the sign such as labeling certain individual to be Imam Mahdi, an eschatological redeemer of Islam who will appear and rule Muslim ummah (society) in certain period time for the sake of political prominence. At certain extent, there are also labeling to haphazard dajjal (false messiah or deceiver) to certain figure within the community due to the implication of oppression, persecution and occultation [29]. Then, some people began to raise question regarding the apocalypse whether it is near or actually is still very far away due to more than a thousand years since the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him was sent but the end of the world has not come yet. On the other hand, there are also the notion that illustrate some people even point it out as merely metaphor which has meant either death or certain type of disaster. It is noteworthy that being said to be close is actually based on the knowledge and provisions of Allah ta'ala, even though for humans it is very far away, especially if the association based on the comparison of the human age and the universe. According to Surah Ali Imran 3:103 mentioned that every Muslim should hold to the rope of religion to prevent slander to scatter unity, in which apocalypse is used as a motivation to improve the quality of self in worshiping Allah ta'ala by interpreting the signs of end of the day as a reminder of mistakes have been made, not for the sake of worldly benefits or false hope. Recently, the posted photo of situation around the world spread across social media, which people try to connect with the sign of apocalypse, therefore, Muslim absolutely should believed in Doomsday but they are not necessary to be afraid and worries because Allah commanded us in Surah Al Hasyr 59:18 to fear him then let yourself pay attention to what you have done for tomorrow while Prophet instructed to Ibnu Umar and also for every Muslim in the Jami at Tirmidhi, Chapters of Zuhd, hadith no. 2333 to be prepared before the death happened in the blink of eye [1, 2].

3.4 The Synthesis of Scientific Findings

The Islamic world was witnessed in early 1900 in Istanbul and Cairo in 1925 on the systematic type of modern science and the education expansion with philosophical currents through the establishment of the first university. Therefore, it is noteworthy to take into consideration that modern mechanism of truth such as positivism, naturalism, feminism and social Darwinism have challenged the Islamic faith and tenets. Interestingly, most Muslim believed there was no conflict between religion and science, except for two countries which are Albania (57%) and Lebanon (53%) while within 15 out of 22 countries have strong belief in evolution theory as a natural fact as the explanation of the human origin [30]. Unfortunately, people have some misconceptions regarding the relationship between Islam and science, which should be clarified and discussed further to obtain more understanding in term of the essence and the concept. The notion of *there is no conflict between Science and Quran* should be underlined as the science is not perfect representation of the truth and the reality, which often involving hypothesis, conjecture, assumption, postulation and speculation that required. Actually, the Qur'anic miracle approach has become very popular among Muslims since 1976 when Maurice Bucaille, a French surgeon wrote a book called *The Bible, the Qur'an and Science*, which systematically studied both books by emphasizing similarities in the text to shed new light and dispels many preconceived ideas in separating what belongs to revelation from what is the product of error or human interpretation to understand science as the modern knowledge [31]. On the other hand, people said that Quran is not a science textbook but a book

of sign as the guidance for every Muslim in their life, which lead to an implicit meaning of non overlapping domain. In fact, Quran contain vast amount of knowledge through discussing the universe at large and in general approach. Thus, it consisted huge amount of *ghayb* (unexplained things) such as unobserved variables, non-physical entities, unseen events and invisible mechanism. As a matter of fact, the revelation of viruses or molecules often categorized as *ghayb* that inherently undermine the base or foundation of faith itself. However, characterize Quran into specific categorization of domain have not meaning at all, where it is undeniable that Quranic verse should be prioritize over the others based on the interpretation of Prophet's companion. At some extent, there are people in the forum discussion or social media who stated Quran put breakthrough for scientific thinking by considering the nature of society and nation at that time, which in fact depicting the historical inaccuracies of progressiveness of human development in the form of civilization [32].

3.5 The Verses of God Among Us

According to Surah Jatsiyah 45:3, Adz-Dzariyat 51:20 and Al-Ghasiyah 88:17-20 show to every Muslim that verse of Allah within the earth, the sky and the ocean, even within the human body show the perfectness of Allah's creation for the sake of reflective thinking. Nonetheless, certain people have exaggerate in interpreting the verse of Allah by making certain objects that have Islamic symbols such as syahadah (declaration of faith), name of prophet or his companion, etc. as sacred. In some cases, the shape of cloud that resembles the word of Allah or a certain number that continue to appear like birthday of Prophet as a sign of success or failure in executing certain activities, which could lead to the act of tathayyur of shirk (feel unlucky because something other than Allah ta'ala). At certain occasion, anonymous people with certain motivation spread fake photos through social media about the appearance of miracle, which show textures or lines look like the great name of Allah that raise attention of Muslim community. Unfortunately, some people believe them to increase their faith without proper verification or crosscheck, thus ignoring the importance of tabayyun (careful examination of the source's credibility and the quality of content), especially based on Surah Hujurat 49:6 that stated the context of the emergence of anxiety and regret. Besides that, Muslims are also required not to participate in spreading slander and accusations imposed on a Muslim (Surah An Nur 24: 11-12) and trying to reconcile two or more conflicting parties even more so if there is a fear of bloodshed due to the conflict (Surah 49: 9-10) [1]. Therefore, it would be better for a Muslim to do sholat (pray) istikharah at first to get perseverance regarding clues or hints about something important, instead of directly believing an oddity that point out to certain direction that mostly in the wrong way. Meanwhile, trusted ulama (scholars) with good knowledge in Islam also can help in the process of guidance regarding several issues that are required to be identified their truth as soon as possible.

3.6 The Popular Fabricated Hadiths

Al-Qur'an and as-Sunnah (al-Hadith) are two sources of Islamic law that become the grip of the life of Muslims where Allah insists that they will guard the Qur'an from alteration, addition or subtraction, even if only one letter or one gift in Surah Al Hijr 15 : 9 which also covers guarding of As Sunnah, which has a function to assert a law of the Qur'an, detailing the details of a matter, forming a new law which is not contained in the Qur'an and limits the authority of a law. However, through centuries, there are some people who want to obtain benefit by creating or distributing fabricated Hadith to the society such as motivating people to do certain ritual through white lies, damaging Islam slowly from within, attract the attention of the ruler with the aim of approaching him, looking for wealth in a way that is forbidden and gaining popularity in the community, in which scholar of Hadith developed chain of narration (Ilm Sanad) and collection of narrators' biography (Ilm Ar-Rijal). On the other hand, the authenticated hadith should fulfilled the agreed of five criterias, which are *Ittishalus Sanad* (the continuity of chain of narration), *Adalatur Ruwah* (the fairness of the narrators), *Tamamudh Dhabth* (strong memorization and maintenance of manuscripts), *Ghairu Syadz* (not conflicting with more collections) and *Ghairu Mu'allal* (survived from hidden meaning defect) [33]. According to Muwatta Malik, Book of Speech, hadith no. 19 mentioned that there is possibility of Mu'min (the higher level than Muslim) to be a coward and a miser, but not for a liar, meanwhile in Shahih Bukhari, Book of Al Adab, hadith no. 6094 stated that falsehood leads to wickedness then to hellfire, which messenger of Allah peace upon him in Jami at Tirmidhi, Chapter of Knowledge, hadith no. 2659 said whoever lies upon me, then let him take his seat in the Fire [2]. There are a lot of fabricated hadith have been disseminated giving false hope through social media, in the form of Prophet's story, the conversation between companion or through verbal narrated by famous figures and righteous people. For example, work for your world as if you will live forever and work for your hereafter as if you die tomorrow (Silsilah al-Hadith ad-Dhaifah 1/8); the difference in my people is mercy (Al-Asrar al-Marfu'ah 506); whoever knows himself, then he knows his Lord (Tadzkiratul Maudhu'at 11); whoever reads the letter Al-Waqi'ah every night, it will not be crushed forever (Al-Fawaid al-Majmu'ah 972); seek knowledge even in China (Tartibul Maudhu'at 111); thinking for a moment is better than worshipping for sixty years (Tanzih Asy-Syariah 2/305) and so on [34]. Therefore, the cautionness should be inculcated when finding a hadith that is disseminated through social media by paying attention to whether there are references that are pinned into it or first ascertaining the quality of the content to the credible sites that are commonly used as references in religious discussions.

4 Strategies Against the Hoaxes Dissemination

In general, some people like to create false information whose references seem reliable but it may not reflect what the information says. This tactic utilize the compromised human toward laziness and reluctance in looking for facts, which are deceptive natural sources. On the other hand, there is also the process of making a fuss of information that is wrong with malicious users trying to spread false information, which can adapt to their future behavior based on the precautions taken to detect and prevent their current behavior [5][8]. Therefore, there are research fields, including the automatic learning, natural language processing, signal processing, information retrieval, big data analysis and computer vision that study, characterize, detect fact-based context and prevent misinformation on the Internet and social media. Nevertheless, false information can be verified by matching it with the knowledge base with complete information, bridging echo chambers with data-driven model so that opposing information can be exchanged, through verifying facts by using crowdsourcing or community based identification, mitigating or reducing the false information by illustration within data traffic. Then, multimedia false

information detection for fabricated and manipulated audios, images or videos, automated fake detection with both logistic regression and harmonic BLC (boolean label crowdsourcing) algorithm and of course, vaccinating people to be aware towards modern culture and reality to be extremely careful in believing certain information [5, 38-39].

Actually, Islam do not recognize the categorization of lie into white, black or even gray lies, wherein every Muslim should not engage in lies routine because it is one of the signs of hypocrisy, which were threatened with hellfire based on Shahih Bukhari, book of will and testaments, hadith no. 2749 and Jami' at Tirmidhi, book of faith, hadtih no. 2631 [2]. On the other hand, the result study illustrates the moral conflict between the prosecution and the truth, which found that (1) altruism and cooperation are positively associated with refraining from saying Pareto lie (helping liars and listeners); (2) altruism and work are equally negatively associated with refraining from saying altruistic lies Listeners at the expense of liars); (3) Man is more likely to lie than altruism than women, but not less than white Pareto lies [19]. It is suggested that most people have non-distribution ideas about what to do, regardless of economic consequences, telling the truth, working together and sharing money. Meanwhile, based on Shahih Bukhari, book of hilding fast to the quran and sunnah, hadith no. 7362, every Muslim should not believe the people of the book nor disbelieve them but the faith in Allah and whatever is reveal in Islam through Prophet peach upon him [2]. It should be take a note that Muslim are not necessary to do tabayyun for the case that do not have implication in certain scale for themselves or community around.

In principle, the role of the media is very large in helping people get information quickly and precisely because of its broad reach, the ability to multiply the quantity of messages so as to increase its weight, the right to discuss events based on their respective editorial policies, administrative functions and controls in a democratic system in many countries, freedom of expression in the press is protected by the state constitution and the spirit to compete with different platforms in this case mass and social media. In fact, the media is a tool for building a reality in which individuals create a sustainable interaction and self-experience with the surrounding environment as an explanation of reality, place for education and information as well as the construction of influencers [35]. Considerably, communication as a platform that allows people to adapt to their environment and create a sense of interactions that develop, nourish and change institutions, which in fact, individuals who receive messages tend to be strangers to each other [36]. Interestingly, people agree upon the concept of protecting personal information from the strangers in the real life but shifting its color in the social media, which people have tendency to be naive as the implication of accesibility and availability of technology in the digital age [37], [40]. Undoubtly, the exponential growth of Internet user put extremely hard for the process of filtering or censoring as impacting the whole shape of business markets and social requirements, thus, journalist and press can support the education process of citizen through campaigning the experiment, simulation, verification or validation to reveal and check the truth regarding certain process, procedure, mechanism or event.

It is importance to measure the characteriztic of hoax as David Hurley suggested in four statements [38], which firstly, hoax information is usually defined by chain letters with this spread statement to everyone that have relation to the senders, otherwise something unpleasent will happen. Secondly, it usually does not include a clear date of the incident by only giving information yesterday or other information that cannot be verified by the data as issued by someone. Thirdly, it usually does not have an expiration date on information warnings so that

if the content of the information concerns an upcoming event, then the effect that arises is prolonged unrest in the community [39]. Fourth, there is no organization that can be identified as a source of clear information even though there is usually no information related. In the ecosystem taxonomy of false information, hoaxes defined as either half-truth or factoid, which falls under biased/inaccurate news besides hyperpartisan (extreme) and fallacy (invalid), while other categories include fake news namely fabricated (fictional), propaganda (interest), imposter (impersonated) and conspiracy theories (unsources) as well as misleading/ambiguous news involve rumors (unconfirmed), clickbait (unrelated) and satire (irony) news [40]. Arguably, the law and the legislation have difficulty to define hoaxes and other related news as cybercrime, which can be subjected to imprisonment or civil penalties. Regretfully, in some cases like the article of defamation, blasphemi, traffic and ITE law, there is a potentiality that hoax can be imposed on those who are innocent because there is no exact and clear measurement [41].

Had become a trend in the mileneal generation in today's era by making a hashtag video "How Great is You? (Seberapa Gregetnya Kamu)" that is spread through social media whose principles are actually jokes but there are elements of lying. In fact, this method is done by making a story that is not true or even excessive to make others happy or laugh. For example, like "kemarin gw gak datang kelas, trus gw liburin aja kelasnya (yesterday I didn't come to class, then I let the school go)", or "tadi pagi ada tanah liat, terus gw lihatin balik (this morning there was clay, then I looked back)". These examples are not allowed by religion based on Sunan Abu Dawud, Book of General Behavior, hadith no. 4990 that mentioned woe to the person who speaks, then he lies so that a people laugh because of it. Meanwhile, in other hadith no. 4800 [2], Prophet peace upon him have been guaranteed a house in the middle of Paradise for a man who avoids lying even if he were joking. Therefore, academician have a very important role to enhance digital literacy to the crowd of people to not easily taken into granted of every news they hear then sharing or forwarding to the others through social media. On the other hand, the government is required to conduct campaign about citizen right and responsibility in the educational institution, community organization, foundation body, etc. instead of establishing the regulation, which in actual, threatening the peace within community more than bringing the benefit. Thus, it creates the awareness among society to take notice on the origin of the knowledge by considering the consequences and implication to themselves and everybody in the society. Meanwhile, scholars are also expected to constantly remind the people to maintain and increase the obidience to Allah ta'ala by promoting good deeds and avoiding deeds of lies in any context except those permitted by Islamic tenets [42].

A person's inability to accurately distinguish between false news and real news leads to continued participation and misinformation about social media. On the other hand, the nature of social media and the sharing of collaborative information on online platforms provide an additional dimension of counterfeit news to be disseminated vastly through publishing, moderation and consumption [43]. Finding fake news is a complex and multidimensional task because of false news. The detection strategies exploit different types of news information (title, text of content, publisher) and relevant social information (feedback, publishing paths, and publishers) [44]. Therefore, the formulation of strategies is more targeted towards preventing and increasing the active role or participation of the community in the process of detection and intervention where qualitative and quantitative analysis should be done concusively based on fake news circulating on social media, which can be related to the type of knowledge content communicated, the style of writing, patterns of the spread, the connection between channel, the credibility of the sources used, characteristics of news compared to the accuracy, text-making

bodies of publishers, the relationship of comments and timeline, propagation paths and feature-based or relationship-based techniques for dissemination.

5 Conclusion

There have been fake news in the form of hoaxes for a long time with many motives, while some of them merely trick or fad, but the others were used to persecute and intimidate individuals on several occasions. At the same time, the current online media landscape, depending on the click of viewers has also created a comfortable nest for the rapid spread of sensational headlines and sectarian extortion that cannot be justified or explained. Often, the malicious individuals and institutions with a political, social and economy agenda always pretend to be users of the social media by utilizing bot programs through number of person in charge or actual accounts by acting as the sources and the promoters of the hoaxes. Therefore, it may affects many individuals and institutions usually based on their motives and attitudes in reading the news. The important thing for every Muslim are fortifying themselves with useful and accurate Islamic knowledge and also understanding the Islamic rules in terms of prioritizing their needs and desires related to the things that give rise to curiosity and have implication to the daily life within the surrounding environment. Furthermore, based on surah An Nur 24:11 [1], hoaxes should not be seen as something bad but goodness in which there is a test for someone who believes in Allah ta'ala to not take participation in the process of its creation, distribution or even confirmation.

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