Table 1. Debunk news writing structure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structure | Cycle |
| Headline | Negative: displays the hoax in the heading and the disproven in the form of a negation at the beginning or at the end. |
| First paragraph or lead | Hoax framing: description, origin, and context. Its origin is explained, the last source it came from is identified, its motif is contextualized and the way it has spread is analyzed. |
| Body text | Display evidence: relation of physical and documentary sources. |
| Verification results: level of affiliation of the sources accessed, official document databases, online trackers, secondary testimonies, and rectifications. |
| Last paragraph | Verdict (and labelling): the information that has been verified is retaken to determine if it is true/false or its level of reliability.  The truth is presented and suggestions, advise and conclusions are laid out to avoid future hoaxes.  Most of the media have their own labels (from less to more reliable) to qualify the credibility of the information (true, false, mostly true, mostly false, misleading, etc.). |

Source: own elaboration

Figure 1. Debunk news writing structure model

**Interfaz de usuario gráfica, Diagrama, Aplicación

Descripción generada automáticamente**

Source: own elaboration

Table 2. Debunk news characteristics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Characteristics | News type |
| **Debunk news** |
| Breaking news connection | Non-regular news |
| Time reference | Timeless |
| Linguistic style | Teaching and relaxed |
| Topics variety | Statements (from politicians/celebrities), viral digital contents |
| Sources number | Unlimited |
| Sources identity | Opened reference list |
| Authorship | Journalist specialized in verification: fact-checker |
| Objective | To verify for alert to audiences or avoid future hoaxes |
| Transparency | Research process explained |
| Labelling | Information credibility is rated (from less to more reliable) |
| Structure | Cycle |

Source: own elaboration