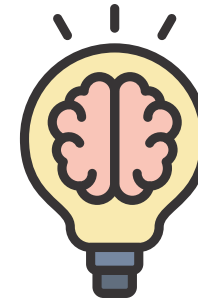




Hate Speech and Information Disorder

"the use of one or more particular forms of expression – namely, the advocacy, promotion or incitement of the denigration, hatred or vilification of a person or group of persons, as well any harassment, insult, negative stereotyping, stigmatization or threat of such person or persons and any justification of all these forms of expression – that is based on a non-exhaustive list of personal characteristics or status"

Hate speech according to ECRI (2015)



The connection between information disorder and hate speech

- Hate speech often includes information disorder.
- Both increase polarisation and hate towards specific persons and/or vulnerable groups.

The dangers of hate speech

- HS puts a mental strain on victims and bystanders, and often silences them,
- incites to hatred and violence,
- fosters societal polarisation.

The many facets of hate speech

Multitude of targets (but particularly vulnerable groups):

- refugees
- members of other religions
- women
- queer people
- people with disabilities
- obese people
- ...

Multitude of forms and characteristics:

- dehumanising metaphors
- slurs
- “humorous” memes
- threats and glorification of violence
- body shaming

Careful:

There is not a fixed set of characteristics, so these are just a few examples.
And: Hate speech may also be expressed indirectly. e.g. via irony.

Misinformation

= unintentional distribution of incorrect information, e.g. of a conspiracy theory that a person genuinely believes to be true

Disinformation

= intentional distribution of incorrect information with the intention to harm, e.g. harming a female politician by inventing that she is a trans* woman

Malinformation

= distribution of correct information with the intent to harm, e.g. the intentional distribution of stories about violent immigrants to give the impression that ALL foreigners are violent.

Sources

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GEDIS project context

This resource is part of the European project GEDIS (Gender Diversity in Information Science), which promotes open educational tools to tackle gender inequalities in higher education, with an emphasis on disciplines related to Information and Library Science.

Target audiences: 📖 Librarians, 👨‍🎓 Professors, 🎓 Students

GEDIS - Gender Diversity in Information Science: Challenges in Higher Education. <https://ub.edu/gedis>

Citation: Jaki, Sylvia. 2025. *Hassrede und Informationsstörungen*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.17774625 Translated by Juan-José Boté. 2026. *Hate Speech and Information Disorder*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18819059

Co-funded by the European Union. The views and opinions expressed are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the Spanish Service for the Internationalisation of Education (SEPIE). Neither the EU nor the granting authority can be held responsible.

