CALL FOR PAPERS: DÍGITOS JOURNAL – 11th ISSUE (2025)

Monographic section:

Rhetoric of Disinformation

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There is a paradox that characterizes contemporary society: the multiple and constant access to information generates more misinformation than ever before. Such an overabundance of information produces "infoxicated" citizens (Cornella, 2009) who give up recognizing the truth due to the difficulty of processing the abundant data and, as a consequence, are more susceptible than ever to disinformation.

What do we understand by disinformation? It is not merely the generation of false information or rumors; on the contrary: the aim of disinformation is to prevent the perception of reality by generating information that is partially true or false (Rid, 2021), so that the receiver does not know what to believe and ends up thinking that "everything is a lie" or that "the truth is relative". Disinformation is such, not because it is involuntarily erroneous or outright lies, but because it has the essential goal of confusing and has been generated for that purpose (Romero, 2018, p. 328).

Disinformation is not just the responsibility of the issuers. Receptors are active participants in the effect and impact of disinformation (Camps in Castilla del Pino, 1988), because their prejudices, mental frameworks, and cognitive biases (such as confirmation bias or correlation bias) are fundamental in the construction of metaphors and the spreading of narratives (Lakoff, 1986).

Although disinformation is a phenomenon as old as power and politics, the digital society (Castells, 2006), characterized by the exposure and consumption of content in digital media and applications, has made it possible to shift from the idealistic label of

information society (Castells, 2006), which characterized the dawn of the new era, to the pessimistic label of *disinformation society* (Badillo, 2019).

This special issue, focused on the rhetoric of disinformation, invites contributions that explore a wide range of topics related to disinformation in the digital and audiovisual realm, from multi- and interdisciplinary perspectives (psychology, linguistics, communication, politics, law, history, philology, philosophy, art, sociology, etc.). The topics admitted include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Analysis of rhetorical strategies in disinformation campaigns.
- Study of narratives and mental frameworks promoted by disinformation.
- Relationship between misinformation and classical rhetoric (fallacies, tropes...).
- Impact of disinformation on public perception and decision-making.
- The psychology of disinformation (cognitive biases and reception of misinformation).
- Role of social media and algorithms in the spread of disinformation.
- Effects of disinformation on democracy and citizen participation.
- Case studies on disinformation in specific contexts: health crises, political conflicts, electoral campaigns, etc.
- Analysis of legislation and public policies aimed at combating disinformation.

Submissions

Proposals will be submitted through the journal's OJS platform:

https://revistadigitos.com/index.php/digitos.

Originals will be accepted until **December 22**. To make the submission, one must have a user account on the journal's platform.

Dígitos awards a predoctoral research prize to the best article published in any section of the journal. Check the guidelines on the website.

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