Title	誤情報・偽情報の活用による初対面者会話支援に関する研究
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Citation	
Issue Date	2025-03
Type	Thesis or Dissertation
Text version	author
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10119/19721
Rights	
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Abstract
A study on first meeting communication support by using
mis-information and dis-information

In this study, I considered first meeting communication support by presenting fake news, which is mis-information and dis-information. Various topic selection support systems have been proposed to help with the difficulty of topic selection, which is one of the most difficult aspects of first meeting communication. These systems present information about themselves and their conversation partners as topics . However, it is not easy to choose topics from information about oneself and one's partner that will enhance the conversation and maintain an appropriate psychological distance in a situation where one is concerned about the appropriate psychological distance with a first meeting partner. Therefore, I thought that topic selection based on topics that are non-personal to the partner's information or one's own information would be effective. In this study, I focused on the diffusion power of fake news and considered that its diffusion power would be effective not only on SNS but also in face-to-face situations as topics, becoming a non-personal and general topic chosen by many people. For that reason, first meeting communication support by a display showing fake news was investigated.   The experiment was conducted on five experimental groups presented with fake news and five control groups presented with the same number of true news stories as fake news. I investigated whether fake news is effective as a topic that is non-personal and does not require prior information. Based on the results of preliminary experiments, I classified 152 fake news items into groups according to the degree of difficulty in judging the true or false. A total of 60 fake news items prepared in this way, 20 randomly from each group, were presented to one pair of subjects. The results of the experiment showed that there was no significant difference in topic adoption behavior between the experimental and control groups, and that the topics were not selected in comparison with the topics generally preferred in first meeting communication. Fake news did not induce topic adoption behavior. The reason may be that the design of the display was not sufficiently eye-catching. And it may be that obtaining information about the conversational partner takes precedence over anything else in a first meeting communication. improvements in display design might reverse this result. Conversation time was significantly longer in the experimental group than in the control group when the topic adoption behavior was observed. This result suggests that fake news may enhance conversation compared to true news, which is not selected based on prior information. The distribution of preference for fake news that is easy to judge true or false is significantly different from that for fake news that is not easy to judge true or false, and more than half of the participants in the easy-to-judge true or false group showed high preference, suggesting that fake news that is easy to judge true or false may be preferred as topics more than fake news that is not easy to judge true or false.