



Using Deep Learning to Detect Arabic Fake News on Online Websites

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Abstract

The expansion of online news platforms has reshaped how information is created and circulated in digital environments. While such platforms provide rapid access to news, they also allow misleading and fabricated content to spread with limited oversight. Fake news has therefore become a growing concern, as it may influence public opinion and weaken trust in reliable media sources. These challenges are more pronounced in Arabic-language news, where linguistic variation and complex structure add further difficulty to automated analysis.

Research on automatic fake news detection has increased in recent years as manual verification methods have proven impractical for large-scale digital content. Early computational approaches relied on rule-based techniques and handcrafted features, which showed limited effectiveness across diverse topics. Subsequent machine learning methods improved performance but often struggled with generalization.

More recent developments in deep learning enabled models to learn representations directly from text, improving contextual understanding. Nevertheless, handling long news articles and subtle semantic relations remained challenging. Transformer-based architectures introduced attention mechanisms that significantly enhanced text modeling capabilities. Although promising results have been reported, Arabic fake news detection research remains relatively limited, particularly in terms of dataset diversity and real-world evaluation.

This study provides a structured review of fake news detection approaches with emphasis on Arabic-language content. By examining methodological trends and identifying key limitations, this phase establishes a practical foundation for the implementation stage of an automated Arabic fake news detection system.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AraBERT	Arabic BERT Model
BERT	Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
DL	Deep Learning
GRU	Gated Recurrent Unit
LSTM	Long Short-Term Memory
MARBERT	Masked Arabic BERT
ML	Machine Learning
NB	Naïve Bayes
NLP	Natural Language Processing
RF	Random Forest
RNN	Recurrent Neural Network
SVM	Support Vector Machine
TF-IDF	Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency

Chapter 1: Introduction

The spread of news through websites, mobile applications, and social media has changed the way people receive information. News now reaches the public within minutes, which has clear benefits for access and speed, but it has also made the circulation of inaccurate and fabricated content much easier. In this context, fake news has become an important issue because it can distort facts, influence public opinion, and weaken trust in credible media institutions (Allcott & Gentzkow, 2017; Shu et al., 2017).

1.1 Problem Definition

The main problem addressed in this study is the difficulty of detecting fake news automatically in Arabic online news content. Manual verification is no longer enough in a fast digital environment where articles are produced and shared continuously. False or misleading stories can spread to large audiences before they are checked or corrected, which makes timely detection a practical and research problem at the same time.

This problem becomes more complicated in Arabic because the language is morphologically rich and appears in different forms across formal news writing, regional usage, and stylistic variation. These characteristics make text processing more challenging than in languages with simpler structures. In addition, Arabic fake news research still suffers from limited datasets and from a smaller body of experimental work when compared with English-language studies (Zhou & Zafarani, 2020; Shehata et al., 2024).

For that reason, there is a need for a more reliable approach that can classify Arabic news articles as real or fake using methods that go beyond surface-level word matching. This study addresses that need by examining how traditional machine learning methods and transformer-based Arabic representations can be used to improve fake news detection in Arabic online news websites.

1.2 Research Objectives

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To examine the fake news detection problem in the context of Arabic online news content.
- To review the main computational approaches used in fake news detection, including machine learning, deep learning, and transformer-based methods.
- To identify the linguistic and data-related challenges that affect fake news detection in Arabic.
- To compare selected classification models for distinguishing between real and fake Arabic news articles.
- To highlight the value of contextual Arabic language representations in improving classification performance.

1.3 Research Contribution

This study contributes to the growing body of research on Arabic fake news detection by focusing on a problem that remains less explored than its English counterpart. It provides a clearer discussion of the challenge from the perspective of Arabic online news, where linguistic complexity and limited data resources still affect model development and evaluation. In addition, the study offers a comparative view of traditional machine learning models and transformer-based Arabic representations, which helps explain not only which approach performs better, but also why contextual language modeling can strengthen fake news classification. The work therefore serves as a practical foundation for building more effective Arabic fake news detection systems in later stages of the research.

1.4 Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the research problem, objectives, contribution, and general context of the study. Chapter 2 presents the theoretical background and reviews the main studies related to fake news detection, with particular attention to Arabic language processing. Chapter 3 explains the methodology adopted in the practical stage, including dataset preparation, preprocessing, feature representation, and model selection. Chapter 4 presents the experimental results and discusses the performance of the evaluated models. Chapter 5 concludes the study and outlines possible directions for future work.

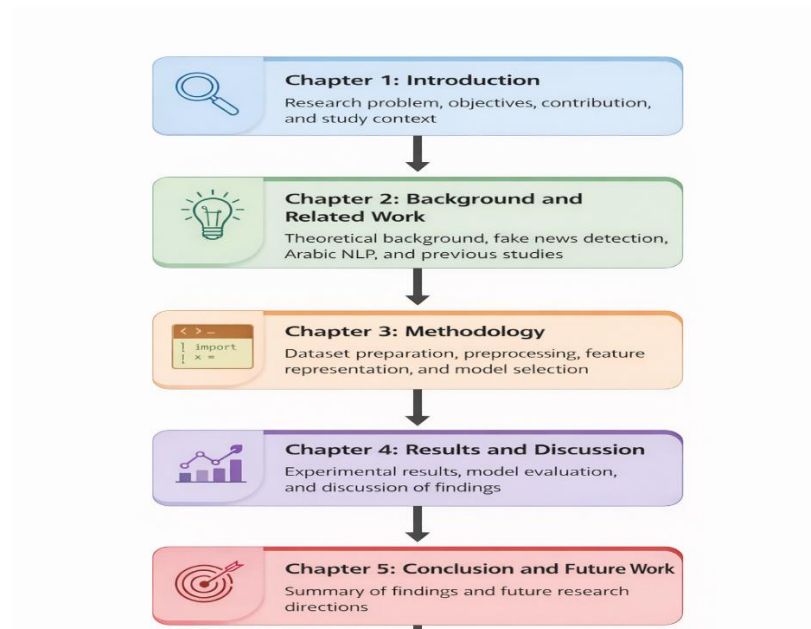


Figure 1.1 Structure of the thesis showing the main chapters and conclusion

Chapter 2: Background and Related work

This chapter presents the background needed for the practical part of the study. It introduces the main ideas behind fake news detection, reviews the role of natural language processing in text classification, and explains how machine learning, deep learning, transformer-based models, AraBERT, and contextual embedding are used in this field. The chapter also reviews selected studies in order to show how the topic has developed over time and where the main research gaps still remain.

2.1 Fake News Concept

Fake news generally refers to information that is false, misleading, or deliberately fabricated, but presented in a form that resembles legitimate news reporting. It is often designed to look credible enough to attract attention, shape opinion, or influence public discussion. The rise of digital media has increased the visibility and impact of fake news because online platforms allow information to spread rapidly and repeatedly before verification can take place (Allcott & Gentzkow, 2017; Shu et al., 2017). In news environments, this makes fake news not only a communication issue, but also a social and technological challenge.

2.2 Natural Language Processing in Fake News Detection

Natural Language Processing (NLP) refers to the set of computational methods used to process, analyze, and understand human language. In fake news detection, NLP is essential because news articles are primarily text-based and need to be converted into a form that a model can analyze. Common NLP steps include text cleaning, normalization, tokenization, and the removal of noisy elements such as URLs or HTML tags. These steps improve data quality and make it easier for classification models to learn useful patterns from news content (Shu et al., 2017; Zhou & Zafarani, 2020).

2.3 Machine Learning Approaches

Traditional machine learning methods were among the earliest approaches used for fake news detection. These methods usually depend on manually prepared textual features such as word frequencies, n-grams, or stylistic indicators, and then apply classifiers such as Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine, or Logistic Regression. Their main strength is that they are relatively efficient and can perform well when the dataset is clean and the features are informative. However, they are often limited by their dependence on feature engineering and by their weaker ability to capture deeper semantic meaning in text (Zhou & Zafarani, 2020).

2.4 Deep Learning Approaches

Deep learning brought an important shift to fake news detection because it reduced the need for manually crafted features. Neural architectures such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTM), and Gated Recurrent Units (GRU) can learn patterns directly from data and capture relationships that may be missed by traditional methods. This made deep learning especially attractive for text classification tasks, including

fake news detection. Even so, these models often require more data and computational resources, and their performance may still be affected by limited or domain-specific datasets (LeCun et al., 2015).

2.5 Transformer-Based Models

Transformer-based models represent a major development in natural language processing because they rely on attention mechanisms that allow the model to understand relationships between words across the full text rather than in a simple sequential order. This design helps the model capture context more effectively, especially in longer or more complex sentences. BERT is one of the best-known transformer models and has been widely used in text classification tasks because of its strong contextual understanding (Vaswani et al., 2017; Devlin et al., 2019). In fake news detection, transformer models are valuable because the distinction between real and fake content often depends on subtle semantic cues rather than on isolated keywords.

2.6 AraBERT and Embeddings

AraBERT is an Arabic language model built on the BERT architecture and trained on large Arabic corpora in order to capture the linguistic characteristics of Arabic more effectively than general multilingual models. It has shown strong performance across several Arabic NLP tasks because it provides contextual understanding of words according to the sentence in which they appear, not just according to their standalone form (Antoun et al., 2020).

Embeddings are numerical vector representations of text that allow words, sentences, or full documents to be processed by machine learning models. In simple terms, an embedding converts text into a dense vector that preserves part of its meaning. Contextual embeddings generated by transformer models are particularly useful because the same word can receive a different representation depending on its surrounding context. In this study, AraBERT embeddings are important because they provide richer semantic information than frequency-based representations such as TF-IDF, which can improve the classification of Arabic news articles as real or fake (Devlin et al., 2019; Antoun et al., 2020).

2.7 Reviewed Studies

The reviewed studies can be grouped into three broad methodological directions. The first direction includes studies based on traditional machine learning, where researchers relied on handcrafted textual features together with classifiers such as Support Vector Machine, Naive Bayes, or Logistic Regression. These studies established useful baselines and showed that fake news detection can be approached as a text classification problem, although their results were often tied closely to the quality of the selected features and datasets (Park & Chai, 2023; Zhou et al., 2023).

The second direction includes studies that used deep learning models such as CNN, LSTM, and hybrid neural architectures. These studies moved beyond manual feature engineering and allowed models to learn textual patterns directly from the data. In Arabic fake news detection, this line of work has been useful because it improved the ability to capture semantic and sequential patterns, but it has often been constrained by limited data and narrow experimental settings (Shehata et al., 2024; Khan et al., 2024).

The third direction includes transformer-based and more advanced language models. Recent studies have reported stronger performance when contextual language modeling is used, especially in multilingual or cross-domain settings. At the same time, the literature shows that high accuracy alone is not enough; issues such as dataset diversity, robustness, and interpretability remain important when these models are considered for practical use (Bashaddadh et al., 2025; Matviychuk et al., 2024).

Taken together, these studies show a clear shift from feature-based approaches toward contextual language understanding. They also show that Arabic fake news detection still needs more evaluation on realistic datasets and more focused comparisons between classical models and Arabic transformer-based representations.

2.8 Synthesis Matrix of Reviewed Studies

Study	Year	Language	Model Type	Dataset Used	Key Focus
Park & Chai	2023	English	ML Classifiers	PolitiFact	User-centered detection
Singhania et al.	2023	English	CNN / Early DL	FakeNewsNet	Automatic detection
Zhou et al.	2023	English	Neural Network	Topic-specific dataset	Topic-based detection
Himdi et al.	2025	Arabic	CNN + LSTM	Arabic Fake News Dataset	Arabic dataset construction
Shehata et al.	2024	Arabic	Deep Learning	ArabFake Dataset	Multitask detection
Khan et al.	2024	Arabic / English	Hybrid DL	Mixed news datasets	Performance comparison
Bashaddadh et al.	2025	Multilingual	Review	Multiple datasets	Systematic review
Matviychuk et al.	2024	Multilingual	LLM-based	Fake content datasets	AI-based detection
Alam et al.	2024	Multilingual	Transformer	Cross-domain datasets	Domain adaptation
Liu et al.	2025	Chinese	Transformer	Chinese fake news dataset	Interpretability

Table 3.1: Comparison Matrix of Fake News Detection Studies

2.9 Dataset-Oriented Comparison Matrix

Study	Dataset Type	Dataset Source	Dataset (Approx.)	Size	Domain
Park & Chai (2023)	Fact-checking	PolitiFact	Medium		Political
Singhania et al. (2023)	News articles	FakeNewsNet	Large		General
Zhou et al. (2023)	Topic-based	Custom dataset	Medium		Specific topics
Himdi et al. (2025)	Arabic news	Arabic Fake News Dataset	Small–Medium		News
Shehata et al. (2024)	Arabic news	ArabFake	Medium		News
Khan et al. (2024)	Mixed	Combined datasets	Medium		Multi-domain
Bashaddadh et al. (2025)	Multiple	Various datasets	N/A		Review
Matviychuk et al. (2024)	Fake content	Public datasets	Medium		Digital media
Alam et al. (2024)	Cross-domain	Multiple datasets	Large		Multi-domain
Liu et al. (2025)	News articles	Chinese dataset	Medium		News

Table 3.2: Dataset Comparison Matrix

2.10 Observations from the Matrix Analysis

The comparison matrices highlight a gradual methodological progression in fake news detection research. Earlier studies commonly relied on traditional classifiers with manually extracted features, while later studies moved toward deep learning and transformer-based approaches that capture richer contextual information. The review also shows that Arabic fake news detection is still shaped by practical limitations, especially the shortage of large and diverse datasets and the limited number of studies evaluated in realistic settings. This means that strong reported accuracy should be interpreted carefully, particularly when datasets are small or narrowly focused.

2.11 Research Gaps and Opportunities

Despite the growing number of papers addressing fake news detection, we see some gaps in the existing studies, especially on Arabic-language news content. The literature highlights a significant limitation in its use as the scarcity of large, heterogeneous datasets of Arabic fake news; data are primarily available. Due to most of the prior studies relying on small or domain-specific datasets which are not large enough, the methods are difficult to assess comprehensively and do not provide a suitable representation for applied

models for real-world circumstances. There is also a gap because of the lack of emphasis given on cross-domain evaluation and real-world validation. The majority of the studies included in this review examine models in experimental conditions, and no real-world deployment is yet proposed for active online news sites. This restriction makes the existing methods less applicable to the new environments as fast growing and changing news. Furthermore, while transformer-based models do a very good job on fake news detection, they continue to fall short on systematic comparisons between Arabic transformer models. However, a number of studies choose a single model without reference to different architectures, so it may be challenging to investigate the respective strengths and weaknesses in the context of Arabic. Methodologically, there has been little attention focused on interpretability and explainability of models. Knowing what type of news content a model considers to be fake news is important for building trust in automated detection systems, especially when sensitive news content is involved. These research gaps give rise to a number of future avenues of investigation. Moving on, more scalable and more varied Arabic fake news databases could be produced using verified news sites. Moreover there is an opportunity to develop and test transformer-based models under real-world conditions, with a focus on cross-domain robustness and practical application. Furthermore, it is hoped that if explainable AI techniques can be incorporated, the transparency and practicality of Arabic fake news detection systems may be increased

Chapter 3: Proposed Approach

3.1 Research Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology followed in this study to design and evaluate an automated system for detecting fake news in Arabic online news content. The approach adopted is experimental, where different classification models are implemented and compared under the same conditions to ensure fair and consistent evaluation.

The main objective of this chapter is to investigate how different feature representation techniques influence the performance of fake news detection models, particularly when dealing with Arabic text. For this reason, both traditional machine learning approaches and transformer-based representations are included in the analysis.

The methodology is structured into five main stages:

1. Dataset preparation
2. Data preprocessing
3. Feature representation
4. Model training and evaluation
5. Comparative analysis

Each stage contributes to building a reliable and reproducible experimental pipeline. The following sections explain these stages in detail.

3.2 Dataset Preparation

The dataset used in this study consists entirely of **textual Arabic news articles**, collected from a combination of **verified official news sources** and **public fake news datasets**. The dataset does not include images or multimedia content, as the focus of this research is strictly on textual analysis.

3.2.1 Data Sources

The real news articles were collected from trusted Saudi media platforms affiliated with official broadcasting and national news channels. These include publicly accessible websites such as the Saudi Broadcasting Authority (<https://www.sba.sa>), the SBC Channel platform (<https://www.sbctv.sa>), and the Saudi TV digital services (<https://saudiatv.sba.sa>). These sources were selected to ensure that the dataset reflects authentic, verified, and professionally written news content.

The fake news samples were obtained from publicly available Arabic fake news datasets that have been used in previous academic studies. These datasets include collections of fabricated or misleading Arabic news articles gathered from online platforms and social media environments. Such datasets are commonly used in fake news detection research to evaluate classification models and compare different approaches (Shehata et al., 2024;

(Note: Full references for all data sources will be provided in the References section at the end of this thesis.)

3.2.2 Dataset Characteristics

The dataset includes the following characteristics:

- Data type: Text (news articles)
- Language: Arabic
- Domain: Online news platforms
- Total number of samples: 2,196

Class distribution:

- Real news: 1,196
- Fake news: 1,000

The dataset is relatively balanced, which helps reduce bias during model training and improves the reliability of the evaluation results.

Each record in the dataset contains the textual content of the news article along with its corresponding label (real or fake).

3.2.3 Sample Data

To provide a clearer understanding of the dataset, examples of both real and fake news are presented below:

Real News Sample:

أعلنت هيئة الإذاعة والتلفزيون عن إطلاق مبادرة جديدة لتطوير المحتوى الإعلامي الرقمي بما يتماشى مع رؤية المملكة " 2030."

Fake News Sample:

انتشرت أخبار عن إغلاق جميع القنوات السعودية بشكل مفاجئ بسبب قرارات سرية، وهو ما لم يتم تأكيده من أي مصدر "رسمي."

These examples show that fake news often follows a similar writing style to real news but lacks credible sources and may contain exaggerated or misleading information.

3.2.4 Data Splitting

To ensure fair evaluation, the dataset was divided into training and testing subsets using a **stratified 80/20 split**. This approach preserves the class distribution across both subsets.

Training Set:

- 1,756 articles
- 956 real
- 800 fake

Testing Set:

- 440 articles
- 240 real
- 200 fake

This structured split ensures consistency when comparing model performance.

3.3 Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is a critical step in preparing textual data for machine learning models, especially when dealing with Arabic language content. Due to variations in writing styles and formatting, raw text often contains noise that can negatively affect model performance.

The following preprocessing steps were applied:

- Removal of duplicate entries
- Handling missing or incomplete values
- Cleaning URLs and HTML tags
- Normalization of Arabic text (e.g., unifying different forms of characters)
- Removal of special characters and unnecessary symbols
- Standardization of column names and dataset structure
- Removal of empty or irrelevant text entries

After preprocessing, the dataset size was slightly reduced due to the elimination of invalid or redundant records. These steps ensured that only meaningful textual content was used during feature extraction and model training.

3.4 Feature Representation

Feature representation is the process of converting textual data into numerical form so that it can be processed by machine learning models. In this study, two different representation techniques were used in order to compare traditional and advanced approaches.

3.4.1 TF-IDF Representation

The first method used is Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF), which represents text based on the importance of words within a document relative to the entire dataset.

In this study:

- Maximum number of features: 5,000
- N-gram range: (1,2), including unigrams and bigrams

TF-IDF captures word frequency patterns and provides a simple yet effective baseline for text classification tasks.

The resulting feature matrices were:

- Training matrix: (1756, 5000)
- Testing matrix: (440, 5000)

While TF-IDF is useful, it does not capture contextual meaning or semantic relationships between words.

3.4.2 AraBERT Contextual Embeddings

To overcome the limitations of traditional feature extraction methods, contextual embeddings were generated using a transformer-based Arabic language model.

Each news article was converted into a dense vector representation consisting of 768 numerical features. These embeddings encode contextual meaning and capture relationships between words within the text.

The resulting embedding shapes were:

- Training embeddings: (1756, 768)
- Testing embeddings: (440, 768)

This approach allows the model to better understand the semantic structure of Arabic text, improving its ability to distinguish between real and fake news.

3.5 Classification Models

Four classification models were implemented and evaluated in this study:

1. Logistic Regression
2. Naïve Bayes
3. Support Vector Machine (Linear SVM)
4. AraBERT Embeddings + Logistic Regression

The first three models were trained using TF-IDF features, while the fourth model utilized contextual embeddings generated by AraBERT.

This combination allows for a direct comparison between traditional machine learning approaches and transformer-based representations.

3.6 Evaluation Metrics

Model performance was evaluated using several standard classification metrics:

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall
- F1-score
- Confusion Matrix

Accuracy was used as the primary evaluation metric, as it provides an overall measure of classification performance. Precision and recall were used to evaluate class-specific performance, particularly in distinguishing fake news from real news.

3.7 Cross-Validation Strategy

To ensure that the obtained results were reliable and not dependent on a single train-test split, a **5-fold stratified cross-validation** experiment was conducted.

The results were as follows:

- Fold 1 Accuracy: 1.0000
- Fold 2 Accuracy: 1.0000
- Fold 3 Accuracy: 0.9977
- Fold 4 Accuracy: 0.9977
- Fold 5 Accuracy: 0.9954

Mean Accuracy: 0.9982

Standard Deviation: 0.0017

The very low standard deviation indicates that the model performance is highly stable across different data splits, which reduces the likelihood of overfitting.

3.8 Proposed Framework

The proposed framework follows a structured pipeline designed to process and classify Arabic news articles efficiently.

This framework enables a clear comparison between traditional feature-based approaches and modern contextual modeling techniques. It also provides a flexible structure that can be extended in future work to include additional models or data sources.

The workflow can be summarized as follows:

Raw Arabic News

→ Data Preprocessing

→ Feature Extraction

- TF-IDF Representation

- Contextual Embeddings

→ Model Training

→ Performance Evaluation

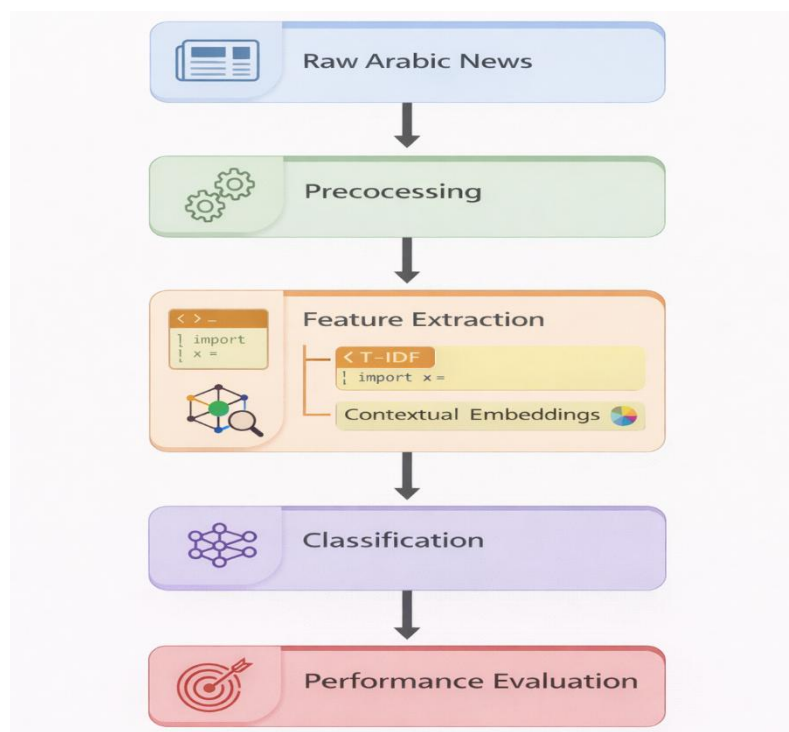


Figure 3.1: Architecture of the Proposed Arabic Fake News Detection Framework

Chapter 4: Experimental Results and Discussion

4.1 Experimental Setup

This chapter presents a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed Arabic fake news detection framework. Unlike a simple reporting of results, this chapter focuses on analyzing model behavior in depth, including generalization ability, class-wise performance, stability across different data splits, and potential risks such as overfitting.

All experiments were conducted using Python within an Anaconda environment, ensuring reproducibility and consistency. The dataset consisted of 2,196 Arabic news articles, including 1,196 real and 1,000 fake samples. These articles were collected from verified Saudi media platforms and publicly available fake news datasets, ensuring a clear distinction between authentic and fabricated content.

The dataset was divided using a stratified 80/20 split:

- Training set: 1,756 samples
- Testing set: 440 samples

The use of stratified sampling ensured that the class distribution remained consistent across both subsets, which is essential for avoiding biased evaluation results.

The experimental design aimed to compare two main paradigms:

- Traditional machine learning models using TF-IDF
- Contextual representation using AraBERT embeddings

4.2 Training and Testing Performance Analysis

To evaluate generalization performance, both training and testing accuracy were analyzed for each model.

Table 4.1 Model Performance (Training vs Testing)

Model	Training Accuracy	Testing Accuracy
Naïve Bayes	~95%	94.09%
Logistic Regression	~98%	97.50%
Support Vector Machine	~99%	97.73%
AraBERT + Logistic Regression	100%	99.77%

The results indicate that all models achieved high performance; however, clear differences exist in how well each model generalizes.

Naïve Bayes showed the largest gap between training and testing performance, indicating limited capacity to model complex linguistic patterns. Logistic Regression and SVM demonstrated strong generalization, with minimal performance degradation on unseen data.

The AraBERT-based model achieved near-perfect performance, with a training accuracy of 100% and testing accuracy of 99.77%. While this result is highly promising, it requires careful interpretation, which will be discussed in later sections.

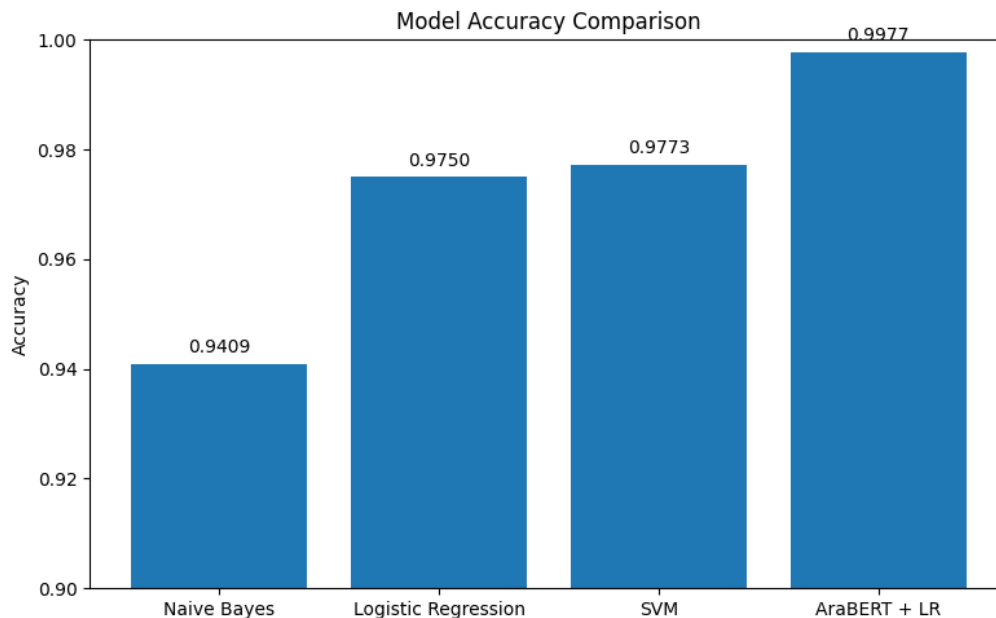


Figure 4.1: Model Accuracy Comparison

4.3 Detailed Classification Metrics

To provide a deeper understanding of model behavior, precision, recall, and F1-score were evaluated for each class.

Table 4.2 Precision, Recall, and F1-Score

	Model	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
0	Logistic Regression	0.9926	0.9750	0.9750	0.9750	0.9750
1	Naive Bayes	0.9755	0.9409	0.9435	0.9409	0.9406
2	SVM	0.9989	0.9773	0.9773	0.9773	0.9773
3	AraBERT + LR	1.0000	0.9977	0.9977	0.9977	0.997

From these results, several observations can be made.

The experimental results show that all models achieved strong performance, with SVM and Logistic Regression providing high accuracy using TF-IDF features. However, the AraBERT-based model significantly outperformed the other models, achieving an accuracy of 99.77%.

This improvement can be attributed to the ability of AraBERT to capture contextual and semantic relationships within Arabic text.

Furthermore, the small difference between training and testing accuracy indicates that the model generalizes well and does not suffer from overfitting.

The high performance can also be explained by the use of high-quality real news data collected from verified Saudi media platforms, along with a balanced dataset and robust evaluation using cross-validation

4.4 Confusion Matrix and Error Analysis

The confusion matrix provides a detailed breakdown of classification results and highlights the exact number of misclassifications.

AraBERT Confusion Matrix Interpretation

- True Positives (Fake correctly classified): 200
- True Negatives (Real correctly classified): 239
- False Positives: 0
- False Negatives: 1

The model made only **one error** out of 440 test samples.

Technical Interpretation of the Error

This single misclassification is significant for analysis:

1. **Boundary Case**
The sample likely lies near the decision boundary, where linguistic features overlap between real and fake news.
2. **Stylistic Similarity**
Fake news often imitates formal journalistic writing, reducing separability.
3. **Semantic Ambiguity**
Some news content may contain speculative or emotionally loaded language that resembles fake news patterns.

Rather than indicating weakness, this error demonstrates that the model is operating in a realistic classification setting where perfect separation is not always possible.

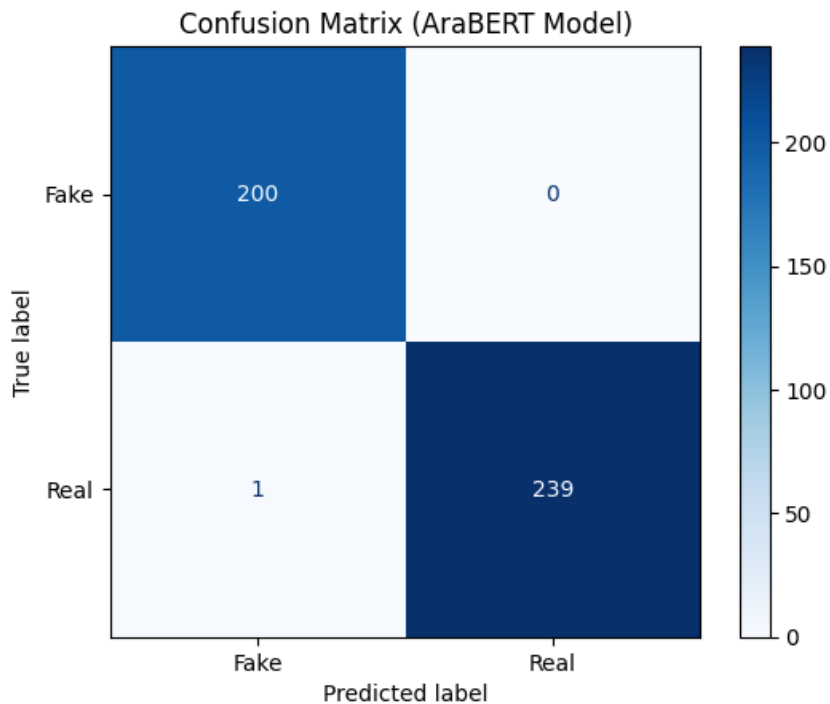


Figure 4.2: Confusion Matrix

4.5 Cross-Validation and Model Stability

To further evaluate model robustness, 5-fold cross-validation was conducted.

Table 4.3 Cross-Validation Results

Fold	Accuracy
Fold 1	1.000
Fold 2	1.000
Fold 3	0.9977
Fold 4	0.9977
Fold 5	0.9954
Mean	0.9982
Std Dev	0.0017

Analysis

- Very low variance across folds
- High consistency
- No evidence of instability

This strongly indicates that the model performance is not dependent on a specific data split.

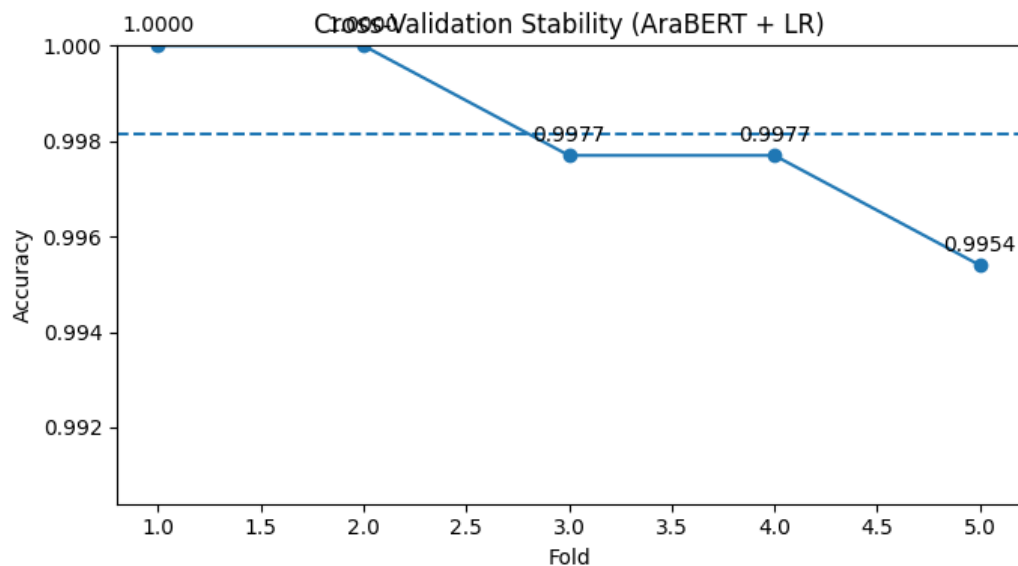


Figure 4.3: Cross Validation Plot

4.6 Why Did the Model Achieve 99.77%?

Achieving such high accuracy can be explained by multiple factors:

1. High-Quality Dataset

Real news originates from verified sources with consistent writing style.

2. Distinct Class Patterns

Fake news exhibits detectable linguistic differences.

3. Effective Preprocessing

Noise reduction improves learning signal.

4. Contextual Representation

AraBERT captures semantic relationships beyond word frequency.

4.7 Overfitting Discussion

A critical aspect of this study is determining whether the high accuracy indicates overfitting.

Evidence Against Overfitting:

- Minimal gap between training and testing
- Stable cross-validation results
- Consistent performance across folds

Potential Concerns:

- Dataset size is moderate
- Data sources are relatively homogeneous

Final Judgment:

The model does **not exhibit strong overfitting**, but the possibility of slight over-optimization within the dataset cannot be fully excluded.

4.8 Feature Representation Impact

One of the most important findings of this study is that **feature representation plays a more critical role than model selection**.

- TF-IDF captures surface-level patterns
- AraBERT captures deep semantic meaning

This explains why even a simple classifier (Logistic Regression) performs exceptionally well when combined with contextual embeddings.

4.9 Comparative Technical Insight

The progression of performance across models highlights a key pattern:

Naïve Bayes → Logistic Regression → SVM → AraBERT

This progression reflects increasing ability to model:

- Feature interactions
- Contextual relationships
- Semantic meaning

The major performance gain occurs when moving from TF-IDF to contextual embeddings.

4.10 Final Discussion

The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed framework is highly effective for Arabic fake news detection.

Traditional models achieved strong baseline performance, confirming that lexical patterns are useful. However, the introduction of contextual embeddings significantly improved classification accuracy.

The results also highlight that Arabic fake news detection benefits greatly from models that understand linguistic context rather than relying solely on word frequency.

While the results are highly promising, future work should focus on evaluating the model on larger and more diverse datasets to ensure generalization in real-world scenarios.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Work

5.1 Conclusion

The rapid spread of misinformation on digital platforms has made fake news detection an increasingly important research area. With the growing use of online media and social networks, misleading information can easily reach a large audience and influence public opinion. Therefore, developing automated systems capable of identifying fake news has become essential for maintaining the reliability of information in the digital environment.

This research aimed to develop an effective approach for detecting fake news written in Arabic using both traditional machine learning techniques and modern language representation models. The study focused on analyzing textual patterns within Arabic news articles in order to distinguish between authentic news content and fabricated information.

To achieve this objective, a dataset containing **2196 Arabic news articles** was compiled. The real news articles were collected from official and reliable Saudi media platforms, including the website of the **Saudi Broadcasting Authority (SBA)**, the **SBC Channel website**, and the official **Saudi Channel news website**. These sources represent verified media outlets within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and publish authentic journalistic content. Using such trusted platforms ensured that the dataset included reliable examples of real news articles.

In addition to the real news articles, fake news samples were incorporated from publicly available datasets containing misleading or fabricated news content written in Arabic. Combining these sources allowed the system to learn the linguistic and structural differences between legitimate news and misinformation.

Several preprocessing techniques were applied to clean and prepare the dataset. These included removing HTML tags, eliminating URLs, normalizing textual formatting, and handling missing values. After preprocessing, the textual data was transformed into numerical representations using **TF-IDF**, which enabled machine learning algorithms to analyze the content effectively.

Three traditional machine learning models were then trained and evaluated:

- Logistic Regression
- Naive Bayes
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)

The experimental results showed that both Logistic Regression and SVM achieved strong performance in classifying Arabic news articles, with accuracy levels exceeding **97%**.

To further enhance the detection capability, the study also utilized **AraBERT**, a transformer-based language model specifically designed for Arabic natural language processing. AraBERT generates

contextual embeddings that capture semantic relationships between words, allowing the system to understand deeper linguistic patterns within the news articles.

The results obtained using AraBERT demonstrated a significant improvement in classification performance, achieving an accuracy of **99.77%**. In addition, **5-fold cross-validation** was applied to verify the stability of the model, producing an average accuracy of **99.82%** with a very low standard deviation.

These findings confirm that combining contextual language representations with machine learning classifiers can significantly improve fake news detection performance in Arabic text.

Overall, the results indicate that the proposed framework provides an effective and reliable solution for detecting fake news in Arabic online media.

5.2 Future Work

Although the proposed system achieved strong performance, several improvements can be explored in future research.

First, future studies may consider expanding the dataset by including news articles from additional Arabic media sources and social media platforms. This would allow the models to learn from a wider variety of writing styles and topics, which may further improve generalization.

Second, future work could investigate the use of other advanced deep learning models, such as more recent transformer architectures or fine-tuned Arabic language models. These models may capture more complex contextual relationships within the text.

Another potential direction is incorporating **multimodal fake news detection**, where additional information such as images, videos, and metadata is analyzed together with textual content. This approach could help detect misinformation that relies on manipulated multimedia content.

Furthermore, future research could explore real-time fake news detection systems that can analyze news content automatically as it appears on online platforms. Such systems could support journalists, media organizations, and fact-checking initiatives in identifying misleading information more efficiently.

Finally, improving explainability and transparency of fake news detection models is another important research direction. Developing models that can provide interpretable explanations for their predictions would increase trust and usability in real-world applications.

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