How can the AI system effectively combine with human thinking as a maximum benefit for media companies within journalism to create unbiased and trustworthy information?

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In the rapidly developing field of artificial intelligence (AI), the intersection of human thinking and machine capabilities has attracted a lot of attention. With the advancement of AI, people have gradually become, in various fields, increasingly dependent on this type of technology. With its subtle influence, it has gradually occupied the brain's subconsciousness, while simultaneously being useful for obvious reasons. On the question of whether artificial intelligence is bad or good, the vast majority of people may fight with one other, without finding the final answer to this faithful question. Since this is the case, why can't human thinking take advantage of the benefits of artificial intelligence to achieve a win-win situation? When human thinking is overly dependent on artificial intelligence, it will be occupied by the AI system and become like a robot. If the future trend is like the one observed through this essay, then the world may move towards a horrible situation.

Media and journalism are the most important industries for information transmission in the whole world because information transmission has branches in different countries and penetrates into a vast array of industries. Accordingly, journalism has always relied on the information, by recording every aspect of covered events and in the form of news. Nevertheless, journalism and AI have been penetrated with misinformation as well as inaccurate resources: "Globally, a survey of nearly 200 top editors, CEOs and digital leaders showed that nearly three-quarters are already using AI, according to a 2018 report by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism" (Wharton, n.d.). What can we take away from such a developing phenomenon? If all people for news outlets were to use AI to write a piece of news, how much of that information can truly be reflected on a macro level? The answer to these questions lays in the way people gradually become dominated by AI without their knowledge:"News organizations are increasingly leveraging AI to change the way news is generated, produced, published, and shared" (Schmelzer, 2019). If the use of AI is continuously increasing, then it is hard for the world to truly have the newest information because AI can not update itself when something immediately happens.

From a human thought perspective, each individual has their own thinking pattern, because each person's life is different, which can be accounted for by each person's family, education, and opportunities, causing each and everyone to hold a biased approach. All people have biases, and when journalists put their own subjective views into an AI generated system, that system forms the basis of resources, creating a serious phenomenon extremely inclined to either the right or the left of any given spectrum, so as to provide what is the human command to the AI. With that, a subjective human perspective alters human commonality. Rather than reflecting on universal perspectives, which elevate the value of everyone's understanding about their own worldviews, each person should be focused on their own ideas. As a reporter, I like to think that the most important mission in life is to be a just and accurate observer since only

absolute honesty can shape true news. I believe that the original intention of news must be to constantly seek and find that which informs every citizen of the truth they seek ever so deeply and to do so without prejudice.

As the most important component of media news dissemination, AI is likely to achieve a win-win situation through analysis and dissection. Understanding how to achieve a win-win situation between AI systems and human input, in order to achieve the most correct news report output, so that the future of journalism and its prospect can develop in a better situation, by which misinformation and biased can gradually be reduce; And this has become my original intention for writing on this topic. My topic is about how to use AI and human thinking to achieve media news development that has the capacity to remove the bad bias and make misinformation disappear. This inevitable approach is something that is anticipated by those who care about what's really going on in the world and insist on forming their own opinions based on matters of fact, rather than to be controlled by or coerced into accepting the wrong information that influences their choices. This growing problem needs to be deeply explored for those complex relationships that remain between human thinking and AI. Discussions about opportunities, challenges and ethical considerations that arise when these two fields merge, along with finding solutions aimed at win-win situations in the field of journalism, need to take place as soon as possible in order to understand and examine the status of AI more intelligently.

There is little doubt that popularity of AI in journalism is currently on the rise, and its wide application has played many roles, and it has proven to have created both advantages and harm. According to the data: "The use of AI in news writing has been on the rise, with several media outlets adopting automated news writing systems to generate articles, particularly in the areas of finance, sports, and weather" (Frąckiewicz, 2023). Many journalists rely on artificial intelligence because it can generate and publish articles faster, so that everyone can see what has happened. It can also accurately analyze the audience of such reports. Thus, even though AI-generated articles get published faster and faster, such interventions, by artificial intelligence, lack much needed accuracy. According to related reports: "AI will create new opportunities for journalists to focus on more in-depth reporting and analysis. Others worry that the rise of automated news writing could lead to a decline in the overall quality of journalism" (Frąckiewicz, 2023). Inaccurate information has caused misinformation, which is why journalism needs to adapt accordingly. AI can act both as a knife that destroys the journalism industry in the near future, or it can be a shield that helps journalism maintain a strong status quo. Therefore, it all depends on the ways in which AI can be balanced in the journalism industry.

Subsection 1

Digital media in news cycles, generated by AI, have immersed people, ever so unconsciously, into a life shaped by it. That is because such digital media, contained by AI, can effectively analyze audience groups and recommend to everyone their favorite video direction or news type. Whether it be recommended videos on YouTube, recommended videos on TikTok, news type inclinations provided by big news organizations or on regular websites, the various forms of exposure to advertisements are all done using artificial intelligence that specifically

serve people. People need to read AI and understand its real role in journalism instead of blindly relying on it. Through a series of examinations, artificial intelligence can become more applicable, by updating data quickly and providing some information that requires reporters to spend time processing. With the development of science and technology, artificial intelligence technology can update information quickly, its advantages being as observed: "AI is used in journalism for reducing variable costs," which provides data and images (Keefe, Zhou, & Merrill, 2021). Something like "a machine learning algorithm that combs through documents for keywords, augments reporting capacity and, at the same time, reduces variable costs" (Keefe, Zhou, & Merrill, 2021).

Accordingly, using AI to gather information is a great idea to develop. Artificial intelligence certainly has had advantages for media journalism, but it has, nevertheless, also brought upon many disadvantages as well. When it comes to direct news article generation, this will have a huge impact on the entire industry. Although artificial intelligence can generate articles through algorithms and data, there is a high risk of misinformation, repeated information, or even information shared without any proper analysis or understanding. Therefore, artificial intelligence will surely cause serious misinformation concerns and further misinformation transmission that can become a consequential risk to the public. Although, in the field of journalism, many feel that artificial intelligence directly generates articles to help them reduce their own time costs, nevertheless parts of this job include the responsibility of writing articles, analyzing facts, and delivery of only the most accurate news. If journalists do not personally write a news report, then such a report may not receive good reflection and results, which leave a bad reading experience for the general public about incidents. By consulting the information, some people pointed out that the benefits of generating articles can be as follows: "it also affords other writers the time to delve into deeper topics that they wish to explore for their own pieces (Artificial, 2023)." If a journalist is really through generating articles and if one conducts in-depth research, then it may not be necessary to use artificial intelligence to generate articles prior to in-depth research. Journalists and editors can use artificial intelligence data to obtain information, pictures, and other materials that take time to investigate. This can save most of the time, but since artificial intelligence algorithms cannot be 100% accurate, it becomes necessary for journalists to investigate and verify facts themselves. Having said that, it may not be difficult because you only need to find the corresponding person, photo, or information for proper verification.

When a journalist starts to write their own article, they are actually conceiving an in-depth investigation as a result by understanding and analyzing; an excellent journalist must finish initial work before writing an article. A media company called Medium has pointed this out, by emphasizing that "since AI is not advanced enough to add nuance to opinion pieces, that part of journalism is left to human journalists" (Artificial 2023). Therefore, modification of news must be done by humans, as artificial intelligence cannot modify or analyze certain texts, reducing misinformation once an article is written entirely by a human. With the widespread use of artificial intelligence in journalism, many articles are now buckled with ridiculous titles. People attach proper terms to these articles, written entirely by AI (Artificial, 2023). Therefore, the

provision of data will be a benefit of artificial intelligence. To that end, some experts point out that "the public then has access to succinct data and potentially higher-quality and more informed reporting" (Artificial, 2023). Thus, it can be observed that AI effectively helps people screen out wrong information and provides a sharp tool for access to highly accurate information.

With the emergence of artificial intelligence, ethics and morality in journalism will have to rise to the levels acceptable to the public. Concerns about the potential loss of humanity in news reporting, when a story becomes 'robo-composition,' raises absolutely real questions, with nuances in language, tone, and context, making it difficult for AI algorithms to grasp, which can result in generated contents that lack depth, empathy, and understanding of cultural sensitivity (Frąckiewicz M, 2023). This will affect, to the greatest extent, the information people see and humanization of society, thus affecting moral issues. Regarding the ethical aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in journalism, some relevant individuals point out that "the integration of AI in media carries profound implications for journalistic ethics, public trust, and legal rights. Striking a balance between technological advancement and journalistic integrity is crucial as news organizations adopt AI tools and collaborate with AI companies" (Ethical 2023). This shows that it is not advisable to fully use AI to write reports in journalism, as it violates ethical laws: "The Associated Press (AP) treats AI outputs as unverified, using AI-generated images only with clear labels. The Guardian requires human supervision and senior editor approval for AI implementation" (Ethical 2023). This means the articles written are not recognized by society as legitimate. Another moral problem that may arise has to do with the statistics behind it. These articles, generated by artificial intelligence, automatically calculate what kind of news everyone likes to read, which is also an unfair moral problem for everyone: "AI-powered algorithms analyze user behavior, preferences, and online activity to tailor a personalized news feed to each individual's interests" (Frąckiewicz, 2023). This results in users only being exposed to information that matches their existing beliefs and interests. This can lead to a narrow understanding of the world and lead to social polarization (Frąckiewicz, 2023). Therefore, if written by a person's mind, it is possible to see an article with emotions that also provides an experience of profound comprehension.

In terms of ethics, the field of journalism further contains some other ethical and moral issues regarding artificial intelligence intervention in journalism, such as the credibility of artificial intelligence, the unemployment of journalists, etc. So, it is very important to get as close as possible to a win-win situation between human thinking and artificial intelligence, so as to avoid numerous dilemmas. Looking forward to the future prospects of artificial intelligence, some reports point out that "many others are scoping longer-term strategies, like the Washington Post, which announced the creation of two internal teams in May 2023 to explore future uses for AI"(Chin-Rothmann, N.D.). It can be seen that if it is not controlled, AI will completely replace human journalists in summarizing and popularizing information for every country in the world. This is terrifying, because in an article, the analysis of AI may not be correct, consequently causing misinformation to flood the entire industry. So far, there are proponents in the U.S. that

resist replacing humans with artificial intelligence in writing stories, as evident by "the Writers Guild of America Eastern and the Gizmodo Media Group Alliance both condemned G/O Media in July 2023 for publishing AI without first consulting editorial staff The generated article, warning that 'dodgy' AI programs are "notorious for inventing lies and plagiarizing the work of real writers," is an "existential threat to journalism" (Chin-Rothmann, N.D.). It can be seen that the use of AI has been extremely dissatisfying for the Writers Association.

If the current news industry, news media and major media companies only recognize and continue publishing AI generated articles, then the future of journalism will be dreadful and chaotic, as traditions will be broken, and the world will fall into a situation where there is no emotion or no human generated broadcast. By then, people will be greatly disappointed in journalism. It is interesting how those AI developers are trying to get ahead of the controversy by positioning their chatbots as a value-added feature of journalism, while what they mean is that AI is a helper to human journalists, not a replacement (Chin-Rothmann, N.D.). There is no problem with this sentence itself, but according to what those developers want to express, it means that AI dominates human beings and is helping human beings at the same time. The meaning of this sentence itself should be that AI assists human beings, provides information and data convenience for human beings, paves the way for human beings to write accurate and unbiased reports, and helps human beings continue the development of a type of journalism that can be improved and changed for the better.

Subsection 2

It is not difficult for people to find the dangers that AI can have for news media. Our goal should be to unite ourselves and create a maximization for people to find each of their own interests. Injustice and mistrust of human journalism are frequently reported, not just by AI, but by today's corrupt news capital, where people do what they can for their own benefits. In every big news organization, there will be countless complicated circumstances that force good journalists to publish articles they don't even think are right. I, as a Chinese-American, have had my own share of such articles with unfair stereotypes, like Chinese Americans abound. This is the worst type of bias because we are Chinese that are treated differently or that we are born as girls and, thus, considered to be 'domestic housewives.' In one of my previous interviews, which I did for a "Bamboo Ceiling" project (refers to discrimination against Asians and how it is difficult for Asians to enter the top), I interviewed one of Microsoft's employees named Shirley, who explains that in terms of "new technology in the United States, there are not too many discriminations against Asian Americans in the industry, but in some traditional industries in the United States, like architecture, media and so on, for example, discrimination against Asians abounds, because they more or less read books or movies about Asians, and among those it will reflect who Asians are." However, what I want to discuss here is that everyone is unique and has their own characteristics. It's often the very same prejudices, like the one mentioned above, that makes Asians suffer discrimination. As excellent news media personnel, journalists should do a comprehensive investigation, go to different places to interview different people, and allow the public to learn more about the generality of the matter through them. Only then will good

news emerge. This kind of inaccurate and biased speech will arouse a lot of Chinese Americans, as much as it will inform future AI news, sparking fights and producing horrible news articles.

For this reason, false news and fake information are top priorities. Do you know how much harm false news can bring to people, society, and the country as a whole? Except for most of the articles written by journalists using artificial intelligence, some articles written by journalists themselves cannot be described accurately. If AI is not used at all, then every small event is not only a time-consuming problem but also difficult for us to obtain complete information about, so AI will be our helper at this juncture. However, the risks of disinformation are enormous. Verifiably fake news articles, designed to manipulate people's perceptions of reality, have been used to influence politics and promote advertising in the past, which has become a source of incitement and a means of intensifying social conflicts (UC Santa Barbara). This can cause people to panic and everyone will rebel against the chaotic national order. Therefore, it is precisely because of these untrue and deliberately misleading stories that more and more people who live in the U.S. distrust the news industry in the society today, with this distrust increasing uncivilized behavior, protests or violence against imagined events (UC Santa Barbara). The fabric of life across America is in disarray, as neighbors engage in tit-for-tat, racism, sexism, etc. This is becoming more serious and none of this is what people want to see, but it is because of false information that has created the chaos we now witness taking over the whole world. Journalism is something that everyone looks forward to gaining perspective from every day. That is because everyone has an obligation to know what is really happening in this world. If the facts are all false, then it will become that much worse if rumors are also spreading. Its serious consequences of exacerbating social conflict will undermine confidence in the democratic process and people's ability to work together, while the transmission of disinformation can distract people from important problems and leave them unaddressed (UC Santa Barbara).

The current journalism industry needs more diversity, whether it be the diversity of the audience for an article or the racial diversity of the journalists themselves, both of which are crucial. Lack of diversity is a big concern and as far as I understand, via Pew Research, "overall, 76% of all reporting journalists surveyed indicated that they are White, while 8% are Hispanic, 6% are Black and 3% are Asian" (UC Santa Barbara N.D.). Almost 76% of the journalism industry is white. This means that an article is most often written, directed and published by white people. A good article needs to be written in a diverse environment, which is impossible for AI. It is impossible to write an article that is inclusive of all people and races. Lack of diversity in gender is also something that becomes a point that proves journalism needs to change. As journalist Rachelle Hampton wrote in Slate, "as a Black woman I didn't have a choice not to go to J-school … Journalism is an industry rife with nepotism, where career trajectories are determined more often by the people that you know rather than the quality of your work" (Chang, 2022). Through Rachelle's words, it is not difficult to see obvious problems in today's journalism.

Every industry needs people of different races, as there are many in this country, causing vast amounts of ideas to pop out and solve problems of confirmation bias, and then maybe we can write excellent articles. Give an example for confirmation bias, when a person draws with his left hand compared with another person who draws with his right hand, everyone may think that the person who draws with his left hand is more creative. This is because of confirmation bias. The confirmation bias that has been passed down from generation to generation is actually ubiquitous. The confirmation bias that appears around each of us is already ubiquitous. This big problem may also appear in articles generated by artificial intelligence, as "AI systems may exhibit confirmation bias by prioritizing or favoring information that aligns with pre-existing beliefs or assumptions present in the training data. This bias can result in the system reinforcing existing perspectives rather than providing objective or diverse viewpoints" (Cybernews). Therefore, we can conclude that artificial intelligence cannot be absolutely fair in distinguishing confirmation bias. Every journalist in the industry should find a way to solve this problem of diversity and pay attention to confirmation bias, so as to write an article independently.

Potential issues regarding artificial intelligence writing content continue to emerge; its impact will be infinitely magnified, expanding audience bases to allow for more people to be affected by artificial intelligence. From the perspective of content ethics, there may be conflicting copyright issues between personal creation and content written by artificial intelligence. This means that the protection of original works and the copyright issue of everyone's self-interest are intricate ethical issues. Copyright laws exist to protect everyone's creations. Determining the authorship and ownership of AI-generated content can be complex, and AI-generated articles do not have accurate data to show they are not based on someone's personal creation. In most jurisdictions, copyright protection applies to works created by human authors, raising questions about whether AI-generated content qualifies for copyright protection. Another content-related issue is the ownership of AI-generated content, which has been a contentious issue. A related site states: "Some believe that creators or owners of AI tools should be considered authors of generated content. Others believe that people who choose or train AI tools to generate specific content should be considered authors" (Nealtyler, 2023). This big controversy has eventually degenerated into a proposal to share copyright. However, in order to obtain copyright protection, the content generated by artificial intelligence must meet the requirements of originality. That is, it must be the product of independent creative expression. So, this is why the artificial intelligence content is a threat to morality and ethics. Plagiarism of automatically generated stories presents challenges for both content creators and consumers alike, who may face the risk of their original work being copied or repurposed without proper credit, compromising their intellectual property. Some experts also pointed out another aspect: "If the content generated by artificial intelligence is plagiarized from unreliable or unverified sources, consumers may encounter misleading or inaccurate information" (Nealtyler, 2023). This will also cause secondary harm, not to mention that the content delivery and generation of artificial intelligence will have an uncontrollable impact on originality.

Journalists need to examine their issues and ensure work ethics and editorial integrity remain key to good journalism. Upholding these principles is critical to maintaining public trust, providing accurate information and acting as a watchdog of society. When I personally studied at the New York Times, a major news organization, I learned that many news establishments have a code of ethics that journalists should abide by, and these codes often include principles such as accuracy, fairness, impartiality, transparency, and accountability. When a piece of news is published, journalists have a responsibility to verify the information before publishing, while fact-checking involves confirming the accuracy of facts, quotes, and data from multiple sources that are reliable. Journalists should strive to present information in an objective and balanced manner. They need to avoid bias in their reporting and ensure that multiple perspectives are considered in their stories. As I've mentioned, individuals and companies should protect journalists from advertisers, owners or outside parties, who might try to influence the editorial process because they are tempted and distracted by self-interest.

Newsrooms must maintain a clear separation between editorial and advertising departments. Avoiding sensationalism is also another ethical aspect, as ethical journalists tend to avoid publishing sensational stories, in order to increase readers or viewership. Instead, they prioritize the duty of informing the public, not creating unnecessary controversy or hysteria instead. From the perspective of the victims mentioned in a given story, ethics also entails protecting the confidentiality of sources, especially when dealing with sensitive or controversial topics. This is critical to ensuring whistleblowers and insiders come forward for the sake of self regulation. Diversity is also extremely important on an ethical level and journalists should strive to represent diverse voices and perspectives in their reporting. This includes seeking out sources and experts from a variety of backgrounds to provide a comprehensive view of any story. Professional organizations and associations of journalists, such as the Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ), play a key role in setting and promoting ethical standards for the profession, through surveys and must serve as primary sources for checks and balances, to ensure the monitoring of editorial integrity as well as work ethics, with a focus on better journalism and to achieve a win-win cooperation with AI.

Subsection 3

By understanding the pitfalls and benefits of artificial intelligence and human thought, in concrete and detailed terms, we can clearly formulate plans to address the shortcomings of these two major arguments by using the strengths of both and improving journalism over time towards a desirable trend. How artificial intelligence and humans cooperate to enhance fair reporting (that is, unbiased reporting along with reduced misinformation) and achieve as well as form a fabulous cooperation between journalists and AI, has become the most important point that needs further analysis. The point where artificial intelligence is fully competent lies in technology, which is to provide information to humans. Since the speed of computer algorithms cannot be surpassed by humans, the information provided and shared by artificial intelligence to humans can help people become more intelligent. Quick summarization of information is a great helper for writing papers, which can save the editor's time in searching for information and data,

thus providing a lot of time for the editor to think and further verify absolute accuracy, have the opportunity to consider diversity, and write more good articles down the road. This forms an effective cooperation between artificial intelligence and humans. It can be found that such work-based cooperation can effectively promote workplace collaboration as well. In other words, artificial intelligence can be the perfect helper or colleague for humans. It's important to know that as the modern workplace continues to evolve, effective collaboration is more important than ever; AI can be the collaborative partner in this environment. Its technology can facilitate communication and streamline workflows through every story.

The survey shows that information and misinformation are spreading faster in the modern media ecosystem, while fact-checking is becoming ever more important, including not only data contributed by artificial intelligence, but also many other artificial intelligence websites that help everyone prohibit and disseminate misinformation. In journalism, what people need is artificial intelligence data. Although it is not used to write articles, the data, provided by artificial intelligence, is still worth the time journalists spend in the process of self-search and self-verification. Exploration and verification by journalists, themselves, is not enough, so AI researchers have been exploring how to automate fact checking, using techniques based on natural language processing, machine learning, knowledge representation, and databases to automatically predict the accuracy of claims (Guo, Schlichtkrull, & Vlachos, 2022). It can be seen that the algorithm itself is the artificial intelligence that verifies information, providing another umbrella for misinformation, so it creates good fortune cooperation for journalists and AI in purpose to achieve a win-win situation. Therefore, when AI delivers information and data with complete accuracy, it can effectively accomplish its mission and eliminate journalism's misinformation problem.

There are countless artificial intelligence software that target transmission and emergence of misinformation. Precisely because of the development of high-tech technology dedicated to helping misinformation, it can be said to have a variety of functions that help solve data problems. The methods of 'false positives' are also different. One software that can help filter out misinformation might be Factcheck.org, which is a website affiliated with the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania, which conducts fact-checking. The purpose of this website is to "monitor the factual accuracy" that is present in American politics, which focuses on the rhetoric of American politicians (RAND Corporation). So, AI tools aim to combat disinformation by identifying, exploring, and correcting them, providing people with resources to find fact-based information. Take Bot Sentinel as another example, a free platform designed to detect and track 'Trollbots' and untrustworthy Twitter accounts (RAND Corporation). The software uses machine learning and artificial intelligence to research Twitter accounts and classify them as 'trustworthy' or 'not trustworthy,' meaning identifying bots review hundreds of tweets and retweets during the review process. When an account has a large number of followers and a high percentage of misleading and factually incorrect tweets, these bots may classify such accounts as untrustworthy and reduce their views (RAND Corporation). As is evident, the bot or tool combats disinformation by identifying, tagging, tracking, and classifying

untrustworthy accounts, while the identification of bots enables information users to distinguish automated content from human-made content. This is also an important software to help the journalism industry, because when a report is published, it can be criticized by the audience twice. When this software helps screen the news, it will not let viewers mislead others. This can create a virtuous cycle that may lead to good journalistic development and reporting. There are countless software for news that can be introduced. Generally speaking, such verification and screening artificial intelligence can effectively help people, thereby maximizing reality and helping real human journalism succeed.

The issue of reducing reporting bias, through artificial intelligence tools, is also a very controversial point. It can be clearly concluded that artificial intelligence software cannot solve bias, because all input into the algorithm's bias screening software has also been entered by humans, so that any approach that focuses on the bias aspect will either fail or be biased as well. To solve the problem of biases, journalists can only write unbiased news through their own efforts and ask deeper questions of themselves. In this world, everyone believes that they are walking around with an objective and an open mind, but this is not the case at all. Our own personal histories and experiences have shaped and defined our own values in this world, some of which are often not based on the moral perspective of the entire world at all. People may benefit from social structures built on colonialism and racism, or they may be suppressed and marginalized by these systems; and we, in every profession, carry a burden shaped by our lived experiences and perceptions of the world (Haugen, 2022). We must acknowledge the baggage that comes with shaping reality, since we all carry biases and perceptions that we cannot be aware of or recognize within ourselves. We each see through a lens that is shaped by all of these things and there is nothing wrong with this fact, in and of itself. The truth is, each of us has a unique story, and that's what makes us different from one another. Our uniqueness also makes the world an interesting and complex place and we should celebrate that to the fullest.

The job of the journalists is to admit their own biases and help solve the problem of bias, because one small step for a journalist can have a big impact on others in the world, which means that the stories a journalist writes can have a huge impact on the world. Therefore, it brings new values to countless people and can arouse most people's senses. The most important thing as a journalist is to avoid all possibilities of bias. Journalists themselves need to understand how their personal history, culture, traditions, and ideas influence their style of storytelling. As a good journalist approaches and interviews people, makes observations, gains experiences, and shares travel-related stories, it's important for that person to remember that he/she does not need to express his/her own opinions directly. Journalists must know how to remain impartial people and must use this knowledge to tell stories; and keep this in mind when creating their work. Before reporting an article, what journalists should do is to write using actual data and investigation, rather than treating the first story they hear as a decisive part of a certain piece; or treat any one's story with only a single approach in perspective. Therefore, how a piece is understood and defined is up to each individual. So, it is especially important to seek out different perspectives, in order to gain a fuller understanding.

Being an unbiased journalist involves asking questions with curiosity and observation of the world around. Self-analysis, for example, is the minimum quality a competent media journalist needs to possess. Journalists need to understand how their own personal stories affect interactions with others and find their own position in a conversation. They need to examine their own position, privileges and perspectives, during the communication process, and consider how life experiences affect the way they hear and understand stories, while applying self-criticism and self-examination (Haugen, 2022). In the lamest terms, being a good journalist is about challenging yourself to engage with people who challenge the narratives you think you know or are familiar with, especially when spending time with diverse and non-dominant storytellers is able to contribute to a particular story. This specific place in time offers a more dynamic and comprehensive narration. Stereotypes are also a big point that journalists need to address promptly, says researcher and psychology professor Patricia Devine (Haugen, 2022). One way to combat implicit bias is to actively fight back if you find yourself leaning toward certain specific stereotypes, while actively looking for examples that break the mold. Take the time to study examples and actively think about and internalize the characteristics that don't fit the stereotype. Like bad habits, over time, the stereotype loses credibility and implicit biases lose credibility and effectiveness (Haugen, 2022).

"By analyzing and dissecting AI reporting and journalists' own news reporting, it's a total win-win situation. The senior university media department noted: "As in many cases involving artificial intelligence and machine learning, the recommended way forward is a hybrid approach in which journalists can get the power of artificial intelligence in a semi-automated workflow assist (LSE)." As suggested above, hybrid collaboration and advancement will allow AI to complement the work of journalists and continually add more information. There are many success stories about artificial intelligence and journalists. For example, providing them with data and coming up with good ideas in terms of content creation allows journalists to think more comprehensively. Through the case of when AI algorithms can generate data-driven reports on topics such as stock market trends, sports scores, or weather updates. Journalists can then focus on higher-value tasks, such as conducting interviews, writing compelling narratives, and adding a human touch to the story. This collaboration results in more comprehensive journalism and increases productivity. This is an imagination of my own simulation, and it is a good example of a win-win situation for artificial intelligence and journalists. Among them, artificial intelligence can provide better visualization for reporters, which means that artificial intelligence helps reporters understand massive data sets. Algorithms can quickly analyze data and generate visualizations that enhance the storytelling process. Journalists can use these visualizations to convey complex information in a more understandable and engaging way, and this collaboration ensures stories are both informative and visually appealing. In these cases, AI and journalists are not competitors but collaborators. Artificial intelligence simplifies the time-consuming task of searching for information, increases the variety of content quality, and expands the scope of news coverage. Journalists, in turn, focus on their core strengths of

investigative reporting, analysis and storytelling. This win-win situation ensures that the media industry remains dynamic, resilient and adaptable in the face of technological advancements.

Conclusion

In order to truly solve journalism's problems and actively seek solutions, through the analysis of artificial intelligence and human thinking, it is crucial to engage with the field on multiple levels. First, journalists and media organizations must uphold a commitment to journalistic integrity and ethics, which includes adhering to rigorous fact-checking procedures, providing balanced and fair reporting, and avoiding sensationalism. Additionally, journalists must prioritize transparency in their work, so that their sources and methods are clearly understood by their audiences. This not only builds trust, but also allows readers to evaluate the credibility of the information provided. Additionally, promoting diversity within newsrooms is critical to ensuring journalism reflects a wide range of perspectives and experiences, which can also help avoid perpetuating bias and stereotypes in reporting. Artificial intelligence needs to provide accurate data, so that such data help journalists with absolute accuracy; and there are some other AI software, as I mentioned through the contexts, that can help screen for bias; or some Fact-checking artificial intelligence software ends up effectively helping the future development of journalism as an industry. Seeing meaningful progress in journalism requires an unwavering commitment to upholding the principles of responsibility and ethical journalism.

Achieving a win-win situation, between artificial intelligence and journalists, means creating an environment that benefits both reporters and audiences alike. This is what journalism should focus on. It is crucial to bring good impact to everyone in the world for the sake of a better society. Achieving these goals still requires a lot of effort, among which the misinformation and bias I investigated are of the highest priority. In order to write a good article, emphasizing constructive and solution-oriented reporting is an important process for journalists. Journalists go beyond highlighting issues and actively seek out and present examples of positive change and innovation. Additionally, media organizations must invest in building stronger relationships with readers or viewers, by involving them in the journalistic process, through feedback and collaboration. Not only does this increase audience engagement, it also holds journalists accountable for their work. In addition, developing media literacy among the public is also crucial. By helping people develop critical thinking skills and better understand how journalism works, we empower them to become insightful consumers of news. All of the above are criticisms by journalists that make misinformation disappear and reduce and disappear prejudice, because humans are leading artificial intelligence and inputting data, so that it can provide data for humans. We believe that, in the end, the collaboration between artificial intelligence and journalists can achieve a win-win phenomenon for journalism in general, thereby creating a more informed and empowered society.

There are still many problems that need to be solved in the future of journalism. Being an independent journalist, who is committed to seeking the truth and providing fair news reports, is a trend that can make journalism better in the future, because independent journalists can be independent of the news. The control of media companies does not only have to involve

interests and can make the world full of truth. With good cooperation between humans and artificial intelligence, the issue of resource limitations has the potential to become obsolete. Further, there are many things that independent journalists need to do and demand. They need to invest time in improving their media literacy and critical thinking skills and truly understand how bias permeates news reporting, while learning how to detect it in return. It, in turn, will also help them make more informed judgments, when publishing and producing news. Individual journalists can spend time looking for a wide range of sources and avoid relying solely on mainstream media, which can sometimes have its own biases.

Judging from artificial intelligence, investigative software, use of fact-checking tools, and websites to verify the accuracy of information before publishing it must be a priority. In this regard, websites, such as Snopes, PolitiFact and FactCheck.org, may be valuable resources that can effectively help individual journalists (RAND Corporation). Individual journalists will be ones choosing the direction to save the development of the journalism industry in the future. They no longer need to care about what the top management of media companies do. Improved transparency and improved moral standards will make news reports more truthful and less biased anyway. It is still relatively difficult for independent news now, because this has not become mainstream yet. However, once independent news becomes mainstream in the future, it means that we can implement cooperation or a series of corporations, such as public welfare platforms, crowdfunding cooperation, etc., so as to write through diversity and, therefore, to produce better articles as well as reports. The road to independent journalism will not be easy and will be challenging, but it plays a vital role in holding power accountable and informing the public as a priority. Adhering to the principles of truth, accuracy and fairness will surely select good independent journalists and make a meaningful impact.

In summary, the use of AI-generated data in journalism has ushered in a transformative era, creating a dynamic symbiotic relationship that embodies a true win-win situation for technology and journalism alike. The collaboration between artificial intelligence and journalists not only changes the way journalists collect, analyze and disseminate information, but also enables them to respond to the ever-changing challenges of the digital age. Data, generated by AI, provides journalists with unparalleled access to vast amounts of information, allowing them to uncover hidden trends, identify emerging stories and improve the depth and accuracy of reporting. AI itself can also do fact-checking and verification and, once again, provide journalists with powerful tools that can reduce the risk of misinformation and fake news. This collaboration, between AI-generated data and journalism, represents a win-win situation, as it improves the quality and relevance of news reporting, while enriching readers' information landscape and making newsrooms more efficient and effective. Nevertheless, it is vital that such partnerships develop based on ethics, transparency and responsible use, ensuring that, when working together, they can ensure the integrity of journalism's ethical benchmarks. Finally, as technology and journalism continue to evolve hand in hand, this synergy will surely lead to a brighter and smarter future for us all.

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