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| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**Redefining Newsrooms: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Shaping Journalism's Future**

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| **ABSTRACT**

This paper seeks to justify why journalism is at the cutting edge of this revolution with Artificial Intelligence (AI); it has become an essential component of various industries. In this study, the author examines the effects of the integration of AI into the current news media industry with an emphasis on the use of AI in executing analytic functions such as writing and verification of information. As for strong points and prospects, AI contributes improvements in terms of effectiveness and time efficiency, yet it brings into focus certain drawbacks concerning ethical aspects of carrying fake news, distorted information, etc., alongside the problem of algorithms' credibility of algorithm-based journalism. In this empirical qualitative case study, the author examines the benefits and limitations of AI's implementation in journalism. On this point, it presents literature gaps that exist on the effects of AI on ethical considerations and looks at how such organizations can balance the need to use technology and still produce work of the highest ethical standards. According to the findings, while AI may step up the accuracy and credibility that is required in news dissemination, its abuse may also lead to increased biased and fake news. Overall, this research calls for adopting AI technologies in newsrooms, but only after putting this article's findings into practice alongside human oversight and ethics. Finally, the paper concludes the future of AI journalism and emphasizes sustainable and more responsible ways to create technological advancement within the field of Journalism to make more truthful and reliable news.

| **KEYWORDS**

Artificial Intelligence (AI), journalism, news automation, content creation, fact-checking, data analysis, media ethics, news personalization, AI in newsrooms, digital transformation

| **ARTICLE INFORMATION**

**ACCEPTED:** 09 November 2024

**PUBLISHED:** 01 December 2024

**DOI:** 10.61424/ijah.v2.i3.160

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**1. Introduction**

The use of Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing industries across the globe at quite a fast pace, and journalism is one of them. AI tools, therefore, hold the world of news production in a creator, distributor, and consumer space in an emerging state of flux. Some of the features that have been added are automated tasks, which allow reporters to do more in-depth work, such as data analysis or research or writing news articles, instead of doing fact checks themselves (Broussard, 2019).

On the positive side, the integration of AI in journalism has been shown to be efficient in every aspect; however, there are ethical considerations that go with it as well. Other challenges are cases of misinformation, disinformation, and even bias, which may exist in AI systems. Fueling this adoption, it turns out that it is time to learn how to balance journalistic values with the use of technological Advancements (Hall, 2024). This study seeks to examine

how AI is likely to grow in the future to enhance journalism while noting the challenges AI poses to journalism and gives suggestions on how it can be used in the future to uphold journalism values.

### **1.1 The Transformative Role of AI in Journalism**

Technological introduction, specifically AI in the journalism profession, can be considered as a shift that goes beyond just applying advanced technology to journalistic production to altering the basic functions of journalism. They are now used to perform functions previously performed by professional journalists, including analyzing data in real-time, verifying facts, and writing simple news (Kumar, 2024). Some of the techniques that assist in this processing include NLP and machine learning (ML) algorithms to process big data, find patterns, and translate structured data into well-structured and arranged narratives.

To some extent, AI is applied and utilized by many large media companies to increase the speed and accuracy of reporting and news delivery. The population of information today can be overwhelming, and AI assists the newsrooms in filtering all these to provide timely and relevant news. Technological advancements in the production of content and data help the journalist to meet the requirement of news strengthened by rapidity, guaranteeing competitiveness in real-time news (Møller, 2024).

For instance, by using OpenAI's GPT models, it has been possible to generate intelligent and meaningful news articles with little human interference. These systems, when fed with adequate data feeds, can then be programmed to generate typical paperwork, say, financial summaries, sports scores, or weather reports (Petersen et al., 2024). This capability enables news outlets to publish the stories at a faster speed, thus winning the race for the headlines.

Obviously, the incorporation of AI into the journalism process brings about crucial issues in the journalism industry. The consequences of artificial intelligence in the press are connected to objectivity, truth, and ethical considerations in journalism (Whittaker, 2019). The blurring between the two categories becomes an issue of authenticity and integrity of work produced by the machine as opposed to that of a human being. As media today integrates AI-informed tools in its station, these ethical concerns should be met so as to uphold the moral standards of journalism in modern society.

### **1.2 Major Artificial Intelligence Technologies Disrupting Journalism**

Since this journalism digital platform transformation involves the use of Natural Language Processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and neural network technologies, NLP enables the machines to understand and also write like human beings, hence making it a powerful tool for automation (Newman, 2018). Due to the possibility of using NLP tools, many journalists have incorporated this technology in summarizing texts, translating languages, and even writing news articles, especially in general news.

Machine learning algorithms, for their part, are critical solutions for data analysis and trend identification. These algorithms are able to understand patterns and outliers in those large sets of data, which allows newsrooms to respond quickly to new events or trends. ML is employed in news organizations to identify patterns on social media, gauge the mood of the populace, and, in general, follow the trends in ongoing events in the world so that the information is more up-to-date (Moran, 2022).

There are also advances in fact-checking capabilities by the use of AI technologies. AI-based technologies are capable of searching large quantities of data, comparing "factual data provided with facts obtained from credible sources, and estimating the validity of statements (Kothari, 2022). In the current world, let alone the current era where there is so much fake news and disinformation, especially on social media platforms, artificial intelligence fact-checking is becoming crucial. Sites like Full Fact and Google's Fact Check Explorer use machine learning to identify if it possibly contains wrong data and filter out fake news, which enhances the reliability of the stories being reported in the media (Galily, 2018).

However, the adoption of these technologies has become a reality and hence poses some ethical issues. Albeit independence, speed, accuracy, and optimization of work, AI imposes new challenges to traditional journalistic ethos embedded in individual reasons and responsibilities (Brennen, 2018). While AI is already changing the field of

journalism, there is much concern that it alters the foundations of the profession in terms of truth, ethics, and transparency of information, and it does not state how it will protect these notions in the future.

### **1.3 Ethical Issues and Implications of the Use of Artificial Intelligence in News Production**

There are quite a number of ethical issues that arise when AI practices are adopted in the field of journalism, an aspect that cannot be overlooked. However, there are certain specific risks, which include compromising the fundamental tenets of journalism, including accuracy, objectivity, and ethical responsibility, due to the use of AI-generated content (Biswal, 2020). The major concern that arises is that since AI systems work on the basis of instructions and previous data, it is possible that prejudice in the data is transferred to the text. This could especially lead to influencing the kind of reports or even distortion and even the circulation of fake data and news, which would affect the credibility of these news-releasing bodies.

This means that for AI to be effective, it has to be trained on high-quality data of excellent quality. This means that bias and prejudice in the datasets offered, which are fed to AI models, can be reflected in the output. i.e., news content. This is particularly so when AI is deployed to report on issues of polarity, such as race, gender, or politics, to mention but a few since prejudiced content only serves to fuel prejudice and misunderstanding among the populace (Brennen, 2018). Lack of supervision in using AI in journalism triggers unhealthy narratives, more so in contexts such as social and political systems.

Also, there has been an issue with the creativity and ethics of news production due to the entrenchment of automated content production. With automation rendering many report-writing activities bit by bit to AI, people may lose those important human qualities that can describe a situation critically from the perspective of culture and emotional intelligence (Carlson, 2016). These qualities are crucial for investigations that underpin news-related stories and narratives and for the analysis of events of importance to society.

Although AI is quite effective in terms of analyzing the data and information inputs, it is incapable of perceiving the underlying significance of events or making objective decisions. This substantially hampers the richness, background, and view of the world that can be provided by content created with AI assistance (Hall, 2024). While covering the use of AI tools in newsrooms, there are questions about the further development of journalism as an occupation and the decreasing influence of human journalists because of constant advances in artificial intelligence.

### **1.4 Fake News or Half-Truth: Misinformation, Disinformation, and AI in Fighting Dissemination of Unreliable Information**

AI, as we shall learn, has become both a friend and an enemy in the fight against fake news in the contemporary society where disinformation thrives. Thus, AI has numerous benefits when it comes to the identification and prevention of fake news. Due to artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, it is possible to monitor huge amounts of unimaginable traffic without compromising the capacity to analyze large amounts of content and detect untruthful content on the fly. AI refers to claims with other reliable databases and trustworthy sources; therefore, AI assists journalists in fact-checking, thus eradicating the possibility of reporting fake news (Kothari, 2022).

By integrating fact-checking apparatuses powered by artificial intelligence, journalists are in a position to verify and pull down any conflicting information in news articles, social media handles, and public statements. These tools are crucially vital in newsrooms because they help counteract the spread of fake news, and fake news spreads faster within media such as social networks (Marconi, 2020). Even the social media platforms themselves employ the use of AI to do away with fake accounts, identify fake news campaigns, and prevent the circulation of fake news.

Nevertheless, the use of AI in countering fake news has its demerits, as discussed below. In other words, it means that the quality of the AI systems is dependent on the quality of the data fed into the systems. This means that if there are gaps in the data collected or only favorable results are given while negative results are hidden, then potential threats can be identified as positive results. Also, new and old techniques of disinformation are changing and adapting – whether it is the usage of deepfakes or synthetic media generated by AI. It also means that fact-checking tools must change accordingly (Møller, 2024).

Also, it is necessary to note that AI algorithms can themselves promote the spread of such misinformation at times. Also, the recommendations offered by most social media and news aggregators are based on the potential of a piece to produce high engagement, which, in many cases, are exaggerated or misinformed stories (Newman, 2018). They, however, if not ethically moderated and developed, might cause echo chambers and likely divide social opinions. So, it is necessary to implement ethics equally in any AI-related setting with much concentration on content moderation and disseminating information.

### **1.5 The Future of AI in Journalism: Opportunities and risk of the plan**

With the great development of AI technology, its applicability to the field of journalism is going to be broader and broader, and it has the potential to be both beneficial and detrimental. On the positive side, AI has the ability to revolutionize newsrooms and make them more efficient and adaptive to the increased demand in the digital platform (Roy, 2024). Automated tools can help manage numerous occurrences, which in turn helps journalists focus on other major tasks such as research, investigations, and compilation of detailed reports. Further, it plays the role of making the content of the news more refined to the extent that it is modified to fit a specific user's preferences with regard to the news.

Yet, the above-described increase in reliance on AI in journalism also brings significant ethical and practical issues. One sort of doubt is whether utilizing AI generators to write can lead to the loss of credibility of media sources. With the help of AI, more and more newspapers and TV channels rely on the help of artificial intelligence in the creation of news, which is a potential threat to the decrease in the quality of journalism and the importance and relevance of human journalists (Whittaker, 2019). This is especially the case because questions about the reliability and fairness of AI-generated content arise as systems of this kind are increasingly involved in news creation.

Therefore, the use of AI in journalism has great potential, and different challenges can arise. Using AI can improve productivity, reduce margins of error, and the ability to counteract fake news while, at the same time, addressing questions of prejudice, absoluteness, and human autonomy. When used in journalism, there must be a balance between how much automation is involved and how much is created by humans, especially ethical ones. As used and embodied in newsrooms, this paper seeks to analyze these dynamics and consider relevant implications for the future of AI in journalism.

## **2. Literature Review**

Now, AI is so pervasively applied in journalism that integrating it into it has created significant concern and interest in academia over the last decade. Scholars have also explored the different ways in which AI can enhance the journalistic field in terms of automation of simple reporting functions, or they think of the negative emotions AI may bring as a threat to quality journalism. Thus, this literature review synthesizes available literature on AI within the journalism space, identifying threads, gaps, and opportunities for further research.

### **2.1 Automation of News Production**

Most of the literature is concerned with the automation of news production. Carlson (2020) states that AI is necessary for news automation, especially for the creation of soft news. Some of the leading global news services, such as Reuters and AP are some ways have integrated AI in activities concerning producing earnings reports and updates on sports events. These areas require high levels of accuracy and a first-time-right approach; hence, they could well align with the interest of automation. Integrating AI systems, NLP, and machine learning may produce news articles with features of human authoring. Such AI-based automation systems go quite a distance in improving productivity within the newsroom and operational efficiencies and, at the same time, producing immensely large volumes of data-driven content within a very short time, as explained by Van Dalen.

Despite these developments, much of the existing literature frames the automation of simple, fact-based reporting rather than more complex forms of journalism. Whereas AI capabilities have proven effective in writing simple reports on financial markets or sporting results, there is less evidence of their application to forms of investigative journalism or nuanced storytelling. Marconi (2019) identifies that AI systems suffer most from data-driven algorithms, which are weak in deep critical analysis and contextual understanding. Investigative reporting and narrative writing, therefore, are tasks requiring deep human judgment and ethical considerations that stand as areas

where AI has fallen short; hence, there is every possibility that human skills in those essential features of journalism get devalued.

## **2.2 Ethical Implications and Bias**

The integration of AI into journalism has seen most of the ethical effects widely debated. According to Diakopoulos (2019), even as AI makes news production faster and more efficient, it also runs the risk of introducing and perpetuating biases. Algorithms generating content are usually trained on datasets that might not be fully representative; hence, the reporting can end up with biased or skewed overtones. For instance, biases in the historical data used to train the AI models could be inadvertently reproduced or magnified in the created content. This consequently creates one of the huge tests for upholding objectivity, which is one of the key values of traditional journalism. The literature, therefore, stresses that a person should be critically reflective on AI systems and integrate diversities of datasets in order to help mitigate potential biases.

## **2.3 Combating Misinformation and Disinformation**

The use of AI in combating misinformation and disinformation represents another interesting avenue. As Graves said, fact-checking powered by AI technologies indeed manages to sift out fake news from social media, the evident platforms for the dissemination of misinformation at an incredible speed. Such tools as Google's Fact Check Explorer and Full Fact employ machine learning algorithms to evaluate the veracity of claims in real-time. With the help of such tools, journalists and the public will be able to figure out the fake information and maintain the integrity of the news content (Whittaker, 2019). However, their effectiveness depends on their broad, general adoption and ability to match the growing sophistication of disinformation campaigns. It is not just creating effective algorithms but also the challenge of making such tools accessible and user-friendly for both journalists and consumers.

## **3. Research Methodology**

This paper aims to undertake a qualitative analysis of the connection between AI and journalism, which is shifting over time. In this research, the qualitative approach has been utilized because qualitative research has the benefits of deeply understanding the phenomena, and it captures the subtle ways in which the phenomenon of interest – in this case, AI – is transformed, shaped, and discussed within the journalistic field. This approach is most useful for capturing impressions, perceptions, and meanings that people have regarding the use of AI in journalism.

### **3.1 Data Collection Methods**

This research used both survey questionnaires to the participants and journal articles that were deemed relevant to the research study. The semi-structured interviews were administered to journalists, media executives, AI developers, and other specialists in the sphere of technology. These interviews, therefore, provided an expose of how media organizations are implementing AI in newsrooms, the gains and pains experienced in the process, and the vision for the future of AI in journalism.

The usefulness of the semi-structured interview setting is in the ability to hear from the participant in his/her own words and aggregate these into invaluable experience. It is useful when exploring the multifaceted, and sometimes rather LA, process of AI penetration into journalism. Through the open-ended questions used in the interviews, the participants' views were further elaborated on how AI technologies impacted content generation, dissemination of news, and journalism ethics. These interviews involved the participants that are involved in journalism, and as such, the data collected from these Interviews are qualitative and, as such, have been analyzed to establish from the participants' key themes, concerns, and expectations in relation to the use of artificial intelligence in the journalism industry.

In addition to qualitative interviews, the current study also involves a qualitative content analysis of news articles and published reports from media houses, journalism research centers, and other media software developers. This content analysis, therefore, deals instead with how these sources address and construct the presence of AI in journalism and thus offers insight into the current discourses, issues, and concerns pertaining to AI in this context. The content analysis puts the material gathered in the interviews into the context of the current discussion of AI and journalism and gives a comprehensive view of the subject.

### **3.2 Analytical Approach**

Content analysis of the qualitative data was obtained through interviews, and content analysis was done through thematic analysis. What thematic analysis means is that the collected data has to be coded in order to examine primary and secondary codes interrelated to the more general ones as to the role of AI in journalism. Thematic analysis preserves the possibility of structuring the data with the aim of identifying important problems, such as the relation between AI and journalism, the latter's ethical dilemmas, or the future of news content production.

### **3.3 Reasons for Selecting the Qualitative Research**

The reason for choosing this approach is that adding depth, qualitative data, which can easily be left out by quantitative research, needs to be obtained. However, the incorporation of AI in journalism has a direct interference of technology with the matter of practice in journalism at a number of other levels, which need a more contextual analysis of the experiences of different people and organizations. A closer look at qualitative research methodologies demonstrates that these approaches are quite helpful in studying such dynamics and provide an understanding of how the theoretical and practical implications of the research could be developed.

The qualitative method also gives an opportunity to embrace emerging trends and issues as the research progresses. Since AI technologies are in a dynamic state, a qualitative research method allows for flexibility in attending to new movements or ideas that could be realized anytime during the study.

## **4. Findings**

AI in journalism has various aspects of potential and risks, which draw new features of the field. In this section, we provide an overview of the main findings operationalized by employing a qualitative research method, interviews, and content analysis.

### **4.1 AI in News Writing and Content Creation**

It will, or probably already does, have a growing function within reporting and content creation, especially in those sections that cannot be imagined without data-oriented approaches or in which real-time coverage is beneficial. News agencies have sought to employ AI techniques in composing overviews of unexceptional events, which can be financial analyses, meteorological forecasts, or sports scores (Petersen, 2024). Of course, with a large number of records, AI is most effective; it analyzes records in the shortest possible time and can provide timely, accurate reports. For example, the applications Automated Insights and Wordsmith give the ability to go from structured data to easily readable narratives of financial and sports reports.

However, it lacks the complexity of other journalism tasks – more on this below. In fact, complicated narratives, influence, feelings, judgment, and research are some other factors that are still out of bounds for AI. For instance, AI has problems with creating a narrative that mandates expressing human narratives, tones, and sophisticated perceptions. The majority of those will be expected to provide an in-depth insight into how much insight and contextualization is impossible for existing AI techniques.

So, this could mean a hybrid model in the future: AI performing routine and data-driven tasks to free up human journalists for more in-depth reporting and investigation. In that way, AI would become a tool that is supportive of the human aspect, which is essential in journalism, boosting productivity within the newsroom (Noor, 2023). Now freed up by AI from mundane tasks, journalists will have more time to do editorial analysis and investigations to create in-depth stories with context.

### **4.2 Artificial Intelligence for Fighting Fakes and Misinformation**

One of the key areas of applying AI in journalism is in fighting misinformation. AI-powered fact-checking tools have been developed to carry out the verification process both speedily and accurately. A good case is Google's Fact Check Explorer, which employs machine learning algorithms that cross-check claims against trusted databases, a process that flags off deceitful or misleading content (Moran, 2022). This is an important ability because, through social media platforms, misinformation and fake news spread fast.

AI systems can monitor how misinformation mutates, which, in turn, helps to understand the modes of storyline sharing and discussion online. Using the characteristic signals of disinformation, for instance, AI might provide

indications to journalists of emerging false stories to address and correct such issues before they spread (Kumar, 2024). This could include unusual upticks in the distribution of particular stories or revealing organized efforts to proliferate misinformation.

With such enhancement, the role of AI in overcoming misinformation will, to a large extent, depend on the quality and scope of the datasets that form the basis of its operation. This might inadvertently undermine any effort by AI to correctly identify and counteract misinformation when the training datasets are biased or incomplete. Therefore, it is crucial to continuously update and verify all AI tools with respect to their reliability and trustworthiness in maintaining journalistic integrity.

### ***4.3 Challenges to the Adoption of AI in Newsrooms***

However, the integration of AI into newsrooms has also had its fair share of issues. This raises another issue, which is that when advanced tools handle most of the custom work, there may be a low valuation for human imagination and analysis. Instead, it would mean the devaluation of creativity and analytical skills of the journalists and their professionalism in those areas, which require comprehension of the context, specifics of both local and interrelated cultures, and ethical standards.

Also, biases are not developed in the output of AI systems as they are not shielded from biases. Machine learning models that are fed on biased data provide content that, in all likelihood, turn out to be stereotypical or support binary ways of thinking. It underscores the fact that there is a strong imperative for media organizations to ensure that any AI produced is done ethically (Hassan et al., 2022). Thus, the transparency of AI decision-making and the ability to account for human supervision have become the major ways to address this threat.

In furtherance, news organizations should employ measures that will ensure high ethical utilization of the gadgets, such as testing the gadgets themselves for bias and then incorporating human overseers whose responsibility involves checking content produced by the AI devices for errors and then correcting them (Galily, 2018). The approach should be symmetrical to offer the right combination of AI automation-supported solutions in relation to human intervention when guarding the quality and integrity of news.

### ***4.4 AI and the Future of Newsroom***

AI generates important expectations for the evolution of newsrooms in the near future. This means that journalists will have to lower themselves to learn new skills and direct their endeavors on areas that AI cannot replace quickly. This includes investigative journalism, opinion, and editorials, which offer richer information and background information (Broussard et al., 2019).

Other trends of change include artificial intelligence in customized news information. It is by recognizing familiarity in taste and preferences while reading that AI will be able to provide personalized feeds of news items, hence developing a far more engaged audience. This could increase the levels of relevance that users feel in news content, but this might cultivate the filter bubbles and confirmation biases perceptions. It is a challenge that the media will have to face if they are not to endanger both the process and the results of the personalization by endangering the diversity and quality of news content.

## **5. Discussion**

On the other hand, the use of AI technology in journalism offers promising possibilities, but there is strong bitter opposition. On one side, it contains optimistic predictions of the increase in essay production due to the potential that AI has for increasing the speed of the process of news production, relieving it from monotonous work, and increasing the level of information accuracy. For instance, as a result of undertaking data-driven reporting, AI relieves journalists of less impact and thereby enables them to focus on the more rigorous and complex forms of newsmaking (Beckett, 2016). This could open up lots of possibilities for an optimal distribution of resources within the newsrooms to obtain a much higher quality of substantive reports.

Finally, AI can also guarantee a fight against fake news. Indeed, the pace at which fake news spreads and dominates the current world calls for immediate check and identification of the disinformation pattern in real-time. Help in preserving ethics in journalism is provided by the AI-based fact-checking features and the way the misinformation

spreads is traced. However, concerns are based on designs, the quality of data, and the refinement process (Biswal et al., 2020). It shall be highly relevant for media institutions to ensure that while coming up with or implementing an AI system, professionalism is not annihilated but enhanced for the good of journalism.

However, such advantages indicate that the incorporation of AI in journalism has a number of challenges. A question related to it is one of the main problems identified in postmodern culture – the degradation of human imagination and reason. Although AI can take over more repetitive duties, an increasing danger is that the exclusive work of specialized journalists will be reduced. Media organizations will have to come up with a way how to use AI in a way that breaks will ensure that the essence of the human touch is encompassed.

This in itself is one of the major challenges: AI systems could be biased. Machine learning algorithms used in present-day learning may simply amplify present-day disparities or stereotyping when trained on biased data. Preventing the given risks can be achieved by making sure that developers incorporate the application of ethics in building their AI tools, as well as getting their tools legally tested.

The long-term consequence of AI in journalism extends beyond its transformative role to pose vital questions about public trust and the relevance of human journalists. As AI-based stories become more common, audiences may change their beliefs about the credibility of news. Future research should assess how AI affects public trust in news and whether human journalists will continue to play a crucial role in ensuring quality and credibility in journalism.

## **6. Conclusion**

Self-generated is more about opportunities and challenges based on future journalism from the point of view of AI. That is, it may innovate newsrooms given its ability to replace tedious work and increase productivity and reliability. But, this advancement in technology has to be done slowly so that it does not surpass the ethical pillars of journalism.

The kind of work that AI does in journalism has to be regarded as supplementary and auxiliary rather than a replacement of people's work. In this regard, the segmentation of AI on data-driven operations could help journalists focus their efforts on other core aspects of news processing that include investigative reporting, editorial roles, and presentation. Collecting the advantages of AI while maintaining the most important aspects of journalism, this model can be considered the most effective.

If media organizations are to harness the maximum capability of AI and vanquish many of the issues that AI generates, then ethics must be the prime consideration when designing and implementing these systems to ensure that, where possible, they remain transparent, free from bias, and supervised by human beings. In this manner, newsrooms shall be in a position to capitalize on the anticipation of AI within fundamentally sound areas that promote timely news, unimpeachable accuracy, credibility, and intellect.

Because AI development is ongoing, so is its result in journalism. Such a transformation cannot be easily managed if journalism and media organizations do not have the capacity to be flexible and more proactive than ever. As such, the future of journalism in the context of AI invention would therefore lie in how this can be done while at the same time upholding some key principles of journalism that include truth, accuracy, and accountability.

### **6.1 Future Research Directions**

Despite several research studies on the applications of AI in journalism, major gaps remain. Up until now, one key area that has been sparsely explored is the greater implications not only for the journalistic profession but also for the quality of news from AI. While the previous literature did consider how AI-powered tools could assist journalists in doing their work, little work has been done as far as long-term existential redefinition of the journalistic process via AI goes. Questions still linger as to the potential of AI for changing how news audiences think about news reliability and trust. For instance, as the use of AI content creation becomes routine, will the output of such systems instill as much confidence in audiences as traditional journalism? Thus, the literature calls for deeper research on the more longitudinal consequences of AI for journalistic practice and audience trust.

Let me put it this way: In news journalism, the use of AI has been discovered to have the following pros and cons. However, AI, alongside illustrating how the processes of news production can be optimized in terms of efficiency and accuracy, instantly raises ethical concerns and questions the prospects of the profession. The limited literature that exists carries valuable insight into three areas: reporting automation, the moral consequences of AI, and its ability to fight fake news. However, this purpose further requires profound analysis to understand the nature of the effects of AI in journalism and also to revisit some of the gaps identified in the related research. The moment AI remains a work in progress, scholars and practitioners will need to be vigilant and do their best in a bid to counter the challenges above so that introducing elements of AI into journalism principles may be useful in improving aspects of accuracy, objectivity, and public trust.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest

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