

Informaatiolukutaidon ulottuvuuksia

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✓ 1. **Cited 5 times:** [Information Literacy as a Sociotechnical Practice](#)

Kimmo Tuominen, Reijo Savolainen, Sanna Talja

Vol. 75, No. 3 (July 2005), pp. 329-345

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/497311>

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✓ 2. **Cited 3 times:** [Institutional Shaping of Cultural Memory: Digital Library as Environment for Textual Transmission](#)

Marija Dalbello

Vol. 74, No. 3 (July 2004), pp. 265-298

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/422774>

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✓ 3. **Cited 2 times:** [The USA PATRIOT Act, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and Information Policy Research in Libraries: Issues, Impacts, and Questions for Libraries and Researchers](#)

Paul T. Jaeger, Charles R. McClure, John Carlo Bertot, John T. Snead

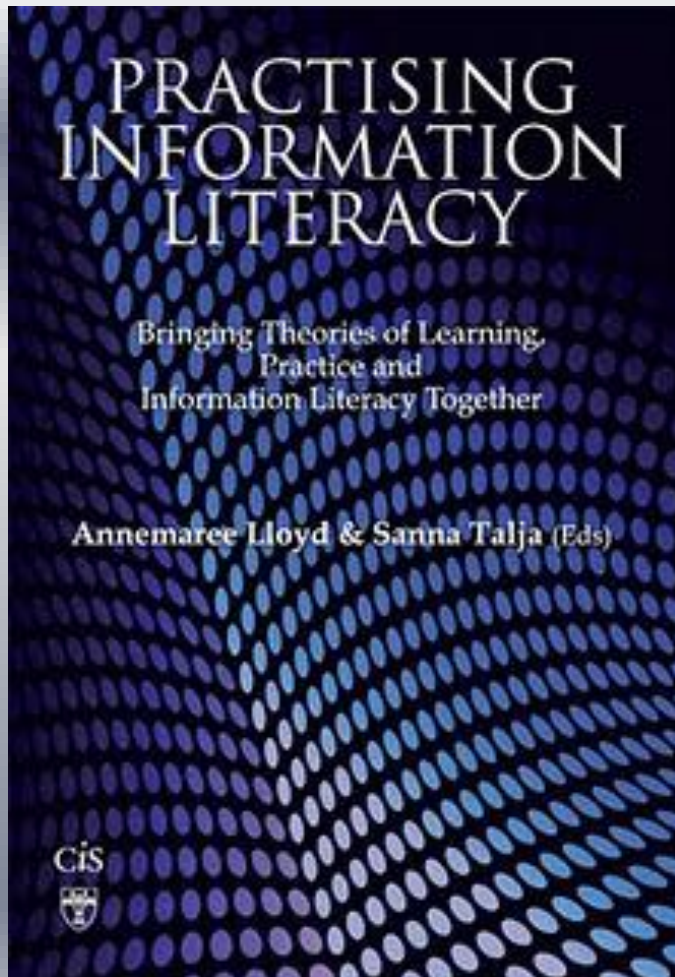
Vol. 74, No. 2 (April 2004), pp. 99-121

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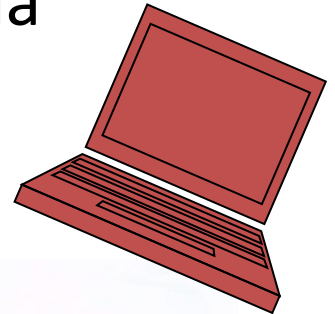
Lloyd, A & Talja, S (eds.)(2010),
**Practising information literacy:
Bringing together theories and
information literacy practice.** Wagga
Wagga, Australia: Centre for
Information Studies, Charles Stuart
University. ISBN 978 1876938 79 6.

Rakenne

- Kuinka opettaa IL-taitoja diginatiiveille?
- Lähdekritiikin ongelmat sosiaalisen median ja alituisen läsnäinformaation yhteiskunnassa
- Mikä edellä sanotusta voisi seurata korkeakoulujen IL-opetuksen kannalta?

Diginatiiveista

- **Digimaailmaan kuulemma jo syntyessään sosiaalistunut sukupolvi**
- **Bitit ovat diginatiivien äidinkieli**
 - Muut kuin diginatiivit puhuvat bittilandiaa aksentilla koko lopun ikäänsä
- **Miksi diginatiividiskurssi on niin suosittu?**
 - Antaako diginatiividiskurssi meille iäkkäämmille moraalisen luvan huteroihin TVT-taitoihin?



In Google we trust

- **Bing Pan et al. 2007**
 - Nuoret luottavat sokeasti Googlen relevanssilajittelualgoritmiin
 - Päätelmät dokumenttien relevanssista oman hakutehtävän suhteen ovat kehittymättömiä
- **Wired: Why Johnny can't search?**
- **Lähteitä:**
 - http://www.wired.com/magazine/2011/11/st_thompson_searchresults
 - http://www.ala.org/ala/online/inetlibrarian/2007columns/ALA_print_layout_1_329826_329826.cfm
 - <http://www.peterpappas.com/2011/10/why-johnny-cant-search-a-response.html>
 - <http://jcmc.indiana.edu/vol12/issue3/pan.html>
- **Diginatiivien informaatiomaailma ei ole kolmiulotteinen vaan litteä**

Mediaympäristön muutoksia:

kohti alituisen läsnäinformaation yhteiskuntaa!

- **Voit löytää kenet tahansa tai minkä tahansa missä tahansa ja koska tahansa**
 - säätiedotus näkyy aamulla kylpyhuoneen peilissä, kun harjaat hampaitasi
 - liikenneuhkavaroitukset ilmestyvät tuulilasin karttanäytölle, kun starttaat
 - mobiililaitteeseesi ilmestyy Akateemisen kirjakaupan alennuskuponki aina, kun kävelet Pohjoisesplanadilla
- **Riski: informaation paljous muodostuu meluksi, josta ei saa tolkkua!**
- **Jos filttareidemme virittelyissä on puutteita, joudumme liialliseen viestipommitukseen**
- **Informaation luonne on muuttumassa**
 - dynaamisuus, joustavuus ja valuvuus, päiväperhomaisuus, epästabiilius (vrt. blogit, wikit, podcastit, RSS-syötteet...)
 - kontekstitiedon eroosio aiheuttaa syvällekäyviä muutoksia informaatiokäytännöissämme

Esimerkkejä informaatiomaailman litistymisestä

- RSS-lukuohjelmat näyttävät ”[tekstiperustaisen, grafiikasta ja tekijyydestä riisutun version](#)” web-sivuista
- Blogiavaruus kaikukammiona
- Tiedon luomisen anonyymisyys ja kollektiivisuus
- Saamme vähän kontekstietoa tekijän henkilöllisyydestä
- Usein jää epäselväksi, kuka on viimekädessä vastuussa tarkasteltavasta tietosisällöstä

Printtikulttuuri vs. digitaaliset dokumentit

- Kun arvioimme, kehen tai mihin luottaa, tarkastelemme informaatio-objektin näkyviä, tuntuja tai kuuluvia piirteitä
- Emme analysoi pelkästään sisältöä, vaan myös tekstin fyysistä kontekstia, joka sisältää yhteisöllisiä vihjeitä tiedollisesta auktoriteetista ja luotettavuudesta
- Digiteksteillä ei ole fyysistä kontekstia!

Nostalgisia huomioita

Painettu kirja

- konkreettinen ja kiinteä objekti
- pysyvyys ja tekstuaalinen johdonmukaisuus
- tekijät, toimittajat, kääntäjät, julkaisijat jne. yleensä helposti identifioitavissa
- kirjojen fyysisyys ja metadatan vakiintuneet merkintätavat (nimiö sivut, ISBN, kansallisbibliografia jne.) helpottivat luotettavuuspäätelmien tekoa



Digitaalinen informaatio

- voidaan muunneella, kopioida ja uudelleenkäyttää erilaisissa yhteyksissä
- dynaamiset muutokset
- tiedon luomisen yhteisöllisyys
- autenttisuus- ja auktoriteettikysymykset hankaloituvat
- nyt kaikki näyttää, tuntuu ja tuoksuu samalta



Litistymisilmiö



for those individuals who are unusually susceptible to influenza or whose weak condition could lead to serious complications in case of infection. Routine immunization in healthy people, however, is no longer generally recommended by the medical profession.

informal school, also called **FREE SCHOOL**, school in which the teaching system is based on an environment structured to encourage the child to become actively involved in the learning process. The informal school stresses individualized rather than group instruction, and children proceed from one step to another at their own rate of development. The school day is not divided into rigid timetables as in a traditional classroom. At the teacher's discretion and under his guidance, children are engaged individually or in small groups in a wide variety of activities for longer periods of time than the usual class meeting. Talking and moving about are not forbidden—in fact, physical activity and conversation are necessary to this type of learning.

In Great Britain the method has become common since the end of World War II. It is also widely used in the United States, where such schooling is known as open classroom.

information processing, the systematic organization, storage, transmission, and use of information. The term has been specifically applied in recent years to computer-based operations. A series of revolutionary developments in information processing in the last few centuries, beginning with the invention of printing and culminating in the development of the computer and the electronic communications systems of today, have provided users with increasingly easy and rapid access to vast amounts of information. New techniques allow users to manipulate this information in various ways to create new syntheses of knowledge. This new access to information has turned knowledge into a resource that has in turn

ways in which information is stored or packaged for exchange, either through formal or informal channels, include books, audio tapes and discs, motion-picture film, microfilm on reels or in the form of microfiche (pieces of film mounted on computer cards or cut to the shape of those cards), videotapes, and magnetic tapes with information in digital form that can be read by a computer. Of these the book is by far the oldest, yet because it is so efficient and inexpensive, the book is unlikely to be supplanted by newer forms of information storage and exchange.

These means of conveying information can be called primary media. Secondary media support the use of primary media by making it easier to locate and use the information found in the primary media. These secondary media include abstracts, reviews, reference volumes, and specialized indexes. Abstracts convey just enough about a report or other information source so that the reader can decide whether or not to consult that source. Reviews are systematic discussions of the current literature on a particular topic, describing and assessing its content. Reference materials provide summaries of knowledge on particular subjects and additional sources to consult. Indexes list books or articles available on a topic or range of topics, and they often provide additional information that helps in screening out the least useful materials. In the explosive growth of information in recent decades the problem of access—the capability to locate potentially useful information on a given topic—has become increasingly critical, resulting in increasing demand for and pressure on secondary media of all kinds.

information science, academic and professional discipline dealing with the processes of storing and transferring information. It attempts to bring together concepts and methods from various disciplines such as library science, linguistics, cybernetics, data processing, and other technologies in order to develop techniques and devices to aid in the handling—that is, in the storage, control, and retrieval—of information.

Information science has now almost completely replaced documentation as the name of this type of activity. Information scientists may be found in such places as medical centres, abstracting and indexing services, computer data-base centres, and libraries.

information theory, a mathematical representation of the conditions and processes affecting the transmission or processing of information. The theory stems from the work done by the U.S. electrical engineer Claude E. Shannon, who published his seminal work in 1948-49. Since then information theory has developed rapidly, affecting not only the design of communications systems but also such fields as automation, psychology, linguistics, and thermodynamics.

A brief treatment of information theory follows. For full treatment, see *Mathematical Information Processing and Information Systems*.

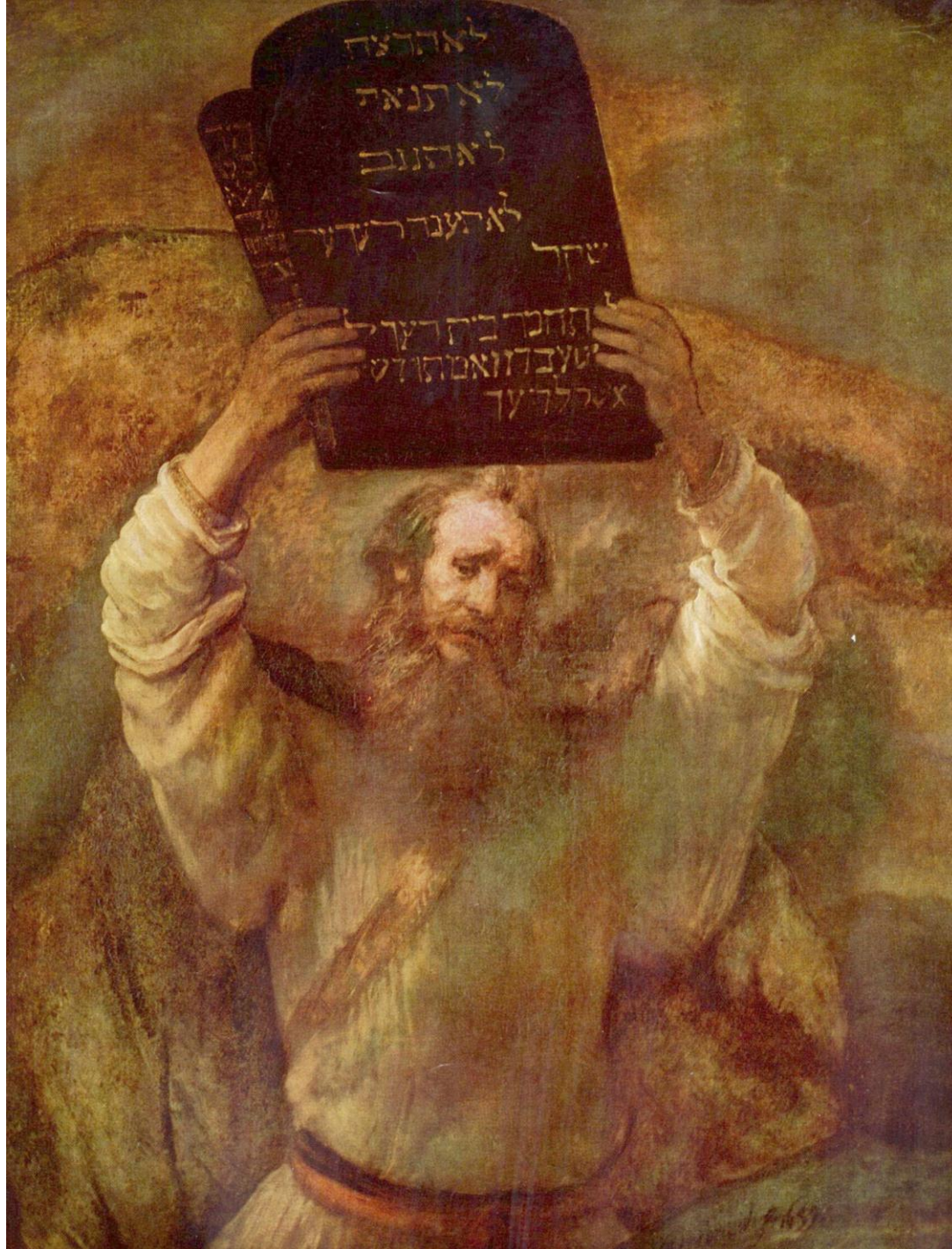
The elements of a communications system include a body of information, a transmitting device that encodes the message into a form suitable for transmission by a particular means; the medium or channel, over which the message is transmitted; a receiving device, which decodes the message back into some approximation of its original form; the destination or intended recipient of the message; and a source of noise, which acts as interference or distortion, that changes the message in unpredictable ways during transmission. It is important to note that "information" as understood in information theory has nothing to do with any inherent meaning in a message; it is rather a degree of non-randomness, that can be measured and treated mathematically much as mass, energy or other physical quantities are.

A mathematical characterization of the generalized communication system yields a number of important quantities, including the rate at which information is produced by the source, the capacity of the channel for handling information, and the average rate of information in a message of any particular type, also called the entropy of the message. To a large extent the techniques used in information theory to manipulate these quantities are drawn from the mathematics of probability and statistics.

of cryogenic detector systems (to eliminate observation by infrared radiation released by the detection filters for ground-based telescopes) were introduced during the early 1960s. Since that time balloons, rockets, and spacecraft have been employed to make wavelengths of infrared radiation from 35 to 350 micrometres. Radiation at such wavelengths has been absorbed by water vapour in the atmosphere and so telescopes and spectrographs have been carried to high altitudes above most of the absorbing molecules. Specially high-flying aircraft such as the Kuiper Airborne Observatory (*q.v.*) have been deployed to facilitate infrared observations in the microwave frequencies.

In January 1983 the United Kingdom, in collaboration with the United States, launched the Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS), an unmanned satellite equipped with a 60-centimetre (24-inch) infrared telescope sensitive to wavelengths of 8 to 120 micrometres in the spectrum. At these wavelengths a number of unexpected discoveries were made, including the detection of significant amounts of dust around Vega, Fomalhaut, and other stars, the presence of which is evidence for the formation of planetary systems around the Sun. Other important discoveries included various clouds of dust where new stars are born, a comet designated 1983T, and a parent body for the so-called "Geminid" meteor shower, known comets.

infrared radiation, electromagnetic spectrum of wavelengths, or frequencies, longer than visible light, ranging from about 700 nanometres (700 billionths of a metre) to 1 millimetre (1 billionth of a metre). Infrared radiation is a sensation of heat, and is used in a wide range of applications, including the detection of heat signatures in night vision, the heating of food in microwave ovens, and the detection of heat signatures in night vision.



לא תרצח
לא תנאף
לא תגנב
לא תעבד רע
שדר
תחמד בחרדע
טעבדוואסדו
אגלדע



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”Nuoriso-ongelma”

Kuinka erottaa tieteellinen teksti, kun näen sellaisen tietokoneeni näytöllä?

Millaisia videoita löydän Youtube-kanavalta X?

Kuinka *International Who is Who* eroaa *LinkedInistä*, *Facebookista* tai *IRC-Galleriasta*?



Digitaalisen informaation litteydestä aiheutuvat haasteet

- Kuinka rakentaa uudenlaisia ymmärryskonteksteja, kun tarkastellaan kuvia ja tekstiä näytöllä?
 - Kuinka antaa käyttäjille enemmän kontekstivihjeitä autenttisuudesta ja tiedollisesta auktoriteetista?
- **Kuinka digitaalisten dokumenttien konteksti luodaan tai rekonstruoidaan?**



Elävän olennon lähdekriittinen arviointi on vaikeampaa kuin kuolleen dokumentin (jonka ylösnousemus tapahtuu vasta lukijan/kuulijan/katsojan tajunnassa)

IL-opetuksessa pitäisi tuottaa opiskelijalle käsitys siitä tieteenala-/ammattiperusteisesta informaatiomaailmasta, jossa hän vastaisuudessa toimii

The Net is alive!

IL nivoutuu tieteellisen ajattelun ja argumentaation taitoihin: kyse ei erillisestä saarekkeesta, vaan olennaisesta osasta akateemista toimintaa / asiantuntijana toimimista

IL on geneeristä aloittelijatasolla mutta eriytyy sitä mukaa, kun lähestytään korkealuokkaista asiantuntijuutta

- Esim. eri tieteenalat ovat toiminta- ja julkaisukulttuuriltaan hyvin erilaisia

*Sata ritariperhosen toukkaa -
vain yksi ritariperhonen.
Se on saatanaallista, sanoi hän.
Sata ritariperhosen toukkaa -
ja yhdeksänkymmentäyhdeksän
loispistiäistä,
vihoviimeistä hyönteismoukkaa,
raatokärpäsmäistä -
Vain yksi ritariperhonen.
Ja maisteri pisti sen.*

Lauri Viita

Valokuvat

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