

# Transliteracy and knowledge formats

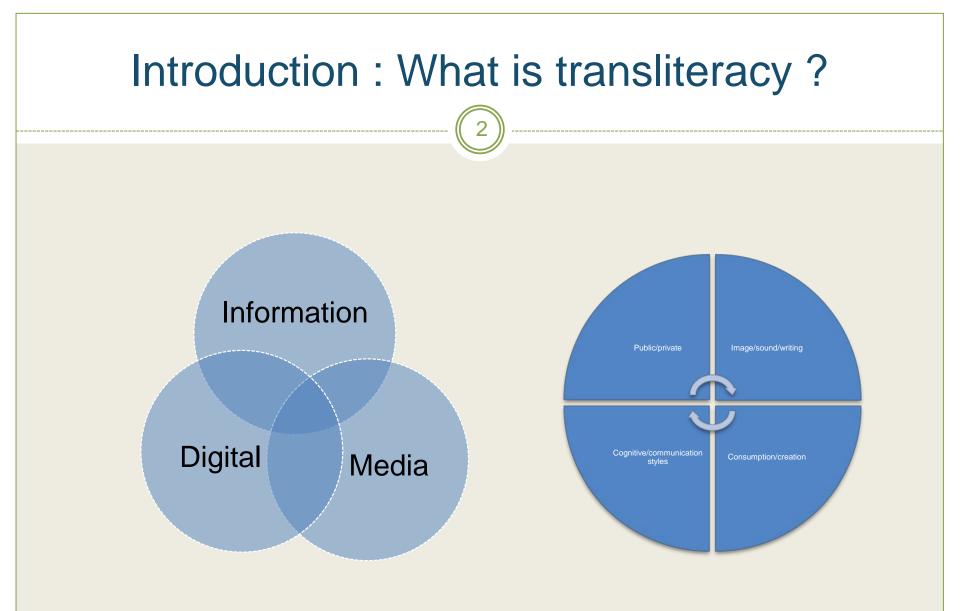
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### Introduction : the research project

Project based activities : supervised personal projects
Characterization of typical transliterate activities which are cognitively distributed and situated



### Introduction : the research project

Looking at the concept of knowledge format into the paradigm of transliteracy

Format = "a tangible and intangible knowledge organization model, linking logic of knowledge and dynamic of uses" (Morandi)

## 1.The context : from cognition to knowledge format in transliteracy

 An anthropological multicultural perspective
Sue Thomas : « the ability to read, write and interact across a range of platforms, tools and media from signing and orality through handwriting, print, TV, radio and film, to digital social networks »

Henry Jenkins : centrality of social uses of media technologies / convergence culture 1.1. The research context : an ecological approach of transliteracy

Qualitative methods, to integrate the issue of the context: distant observation, individual and collective interviews and group focus, analysis of the traces.

Attention to the actions: reading and writing, organizing and communicating information using digital and non digital tools and sources.

➤4 high school classes, and 1 vocational school class, 150 students, and 10 teachers.

### 1.2. The epistemic context

Transliteracy implies the centrality of complex uses considering social interactions of the users, sense making in a specific social and cultural context, and the convergence of three dimensions :

- structure
- strategy and action
- culture and identity

(Liquète)

### 1.2. The epistemic context

Documentarization = "a work consisting in providing a permanent support attributes that facilitate its movement in space, time and interpretative communities"

(Zacklad)



## 2. Building knowledge from situations : the role of formats

Knowledge formats allow people to share information and interpretation, despite inequalities among skills, access to and knowledge on information, and finally to build a common knowledge

(Thévenot)

2.1. Building knowledge from uses in projects

The distribution of skills and knowledge can be seen in three areas:

- information gathering
- writing and synthesis
- communication

### No homogeneous practices Teachers become cognitive mediators for the young researchers

2.2. Building knowledge from others : logic of representation and logic of common action

- A gap between students and teacher's mutual representations
- The logbook : a tool to support the reflective process, reinforcing the vision of a "personplus" (Perkins)
- Hybridization of practices between monitoring academic prescription and communicative creativity

### 3. Functions and types of knowledge formats

Knowledge formats, designing information architecture through the production of content, can make students become aware of their information seeking uses 3.1. Forms of engagement regimes : formats to document collective action

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### >Logbook, blogs...

The sharing function of some formats interests the collective and calls the use of social networks to achieve the notes rewriting and finally new document writing 3.2. Emphasis on criticism : formats to document reflection

The reading is more or less enriched with a number of annotations

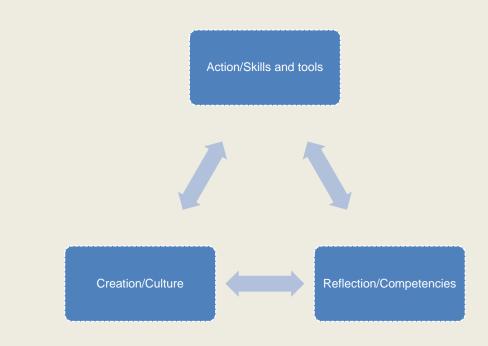
These operations can be gathered according to the functions they perform for the group's work 3.3. Conditions of emancipation : formats to document creation

- Demonstrating a genuine informational creativity, freeing technical chains and purely reproductive methodologies
- >Attention to the design (Kuhlthau)
- Ensuring the development of information potential (Yoon)
- A proactive vision of learning, determining the ability of the individual to adapt to future information and digital environments

#### Conclusion

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### From a linear information retrieval process to a complex information transculture





Thank you for your attention ! Hvala vam što ste !

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