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새로운 도전, 새로운 리터러시: 디지털 전환 시대 근간 역량의 새로운 이해와 접근

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Overview

"New challenges, new literacies: New approaches to understanding the foundations of competences in the digital transformation"

- 1. Confronting the unknown *hybridized realities* across multiple domains and cultures
- 2. Constructing the *linkages and meanings* across the domains and cultures
- 3. Co-developing *the efficacy of being literate* with core knowledge, skills and strategies, motivations and volitions, agencies and identities situated in the transformational domains and cultures working on compelling problems and social changes.

C "Literacy"

Merriam-Webster Online

Literacy : the quality or state of being <u>literate</u>

Literate : 1. able to read and write

2. Having knowledge or

competence

- Achieve "Definition 2" through "Definition 1"
- "Definition 1" is fundamental to the successful development and accomplishment of "Definition 2"
- It is because "Definition 1" is the essential and important tool for learning for "Definition 2"

Why does literacy matter?

In your current job, what is the #1 thing that inspires you and makes you happy and want to work harder?



Opportunity to learn and grow!

LinkedIn Research (2018) https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/wanthappy-work-spend-time-learning-josh-bersin

Why does literacy matter?

In your current company, what is the #1 most important thing that would make you look for a new job?



Inability to learn and grow!

LinkedIn Research (2018) https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/wanthappy-work-spend-time-learning-josh-bersin

New Approach: From literacy to literacies

Traditional notions of literacy:

- •Text is predetermined and given by others
- •Standardized forms of reading, writing, communicating with the text
- •Decontextualized purposes, conditions, procedures of the acts of reading-writingcommunicating
- •Learning formulated knowledge (mainly know-what, and know-how at best) and skill-driven instruction
- •Pursuing the things that are easy to teach, learn, and measure

Transformational understandings of literacies:

- •Text must be explored, determined, and valued by the agents
- •Diverse and unique forms of reading, writing, communicating with the text
- •More authentic and contextualized purposes, conditions, and procedures of literacy practices
- •Learning in a problem situation, cognitive flexibility, metacognitive and epistemological engagement (know-when and where, and why)
- •Pursuing constructive-integrative experiences in authentic problem situations with compelling questions, which are hard to teach, learn, and measure

Literacy (singular)

- Given text

- Predermined order
- Standardized RWC
- Decontextualized purposes and problems
- Easy to teach, learn, and measure

- Self-initiated text
- Self-chosen order
- Flexible RWC
- Situated purposes and problems
- Hard to teach, learn, and measure

Literacies (plural)

□ 1. Industrial Revolution and Literacy Reforms: RW for new work!

Literacy 1.0

IR through steam powered labor-intensive work
RW for record-keeping and use of manuals

Literacy 2.0

- IR through electric powered manufacturing
- RW for the documentation of work components and procedures

Literacy 3.0

IR through Automatization
RW for efficient information seeking, management, and application

Literacy 4.0

- IR through digitaltechnological convergence
- RW for social-Environmental-Relational meaning-making and problem-solving

□ 2. Disciplinary Literacies: RW to produce knowledge

- Disciplines are the communities in which dicipline-specific knowledge, thinking, perspectives, values, rules, and epistemologies are explored, produeced, shared, discussed, resolved, integrated, and updated through the literate engagement of knolwedge participants.
- Processes for the changes and evolutions of disciplinary communities necessarily involve the practices of reading, writing, thinking, communicating through each fo their uniqe sign-making systems.
- Disciplines are specific, but their boundaries become blur between and across those, in both proximal and distal ways, as the fields of knowledge inquiry evolve with their own specific pursposes and cultures.
 - Multi-, Inter-, Trans-disciplinarity
- Those integration and converngence not only necessiates the coordinated application of extant disciplinary literacy practices; but also require the newly emerging forms of literacy that are better situated in the newly created areas of inquiry.



3. Multimodality: RW to design multimodal texts for meanings



Concluding Thoughts

□ Literacy for Learning

- 1. Literacy is an important and essential tool for learning. Literacy is a foundation of human resources development.
- 2. Literacy becomes plural, diverse, and dynamic, and literacies must be valued.
- □ New Literacies for New Learning and Work
 - 1. Multiple, interdisciplinary, transactional ways of producing core knowledge is possible through such ways of reading, writing, reasoning, assessing, integrating, and coordinating texts across the boundaries of the involved disciplines.
 - 2. Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires core competences for exploring, using, and crafting visual, aural, graphical, and dynamic texts as well as written texts as a prerequisite for high-value jobs.