КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ

**Факультет журналистики**

**Кафедра печати и электронных СМИ**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Согласовано**На заседанииФакультета журналистикиПротокол №\_\_\_ от «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2013 г.Декан\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | УтвержденоНа заседании Научно-методическогоСовета университетаПротокол №\_\_\_ от «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2013 гПервый проректор\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

NEW MEDIA

Специальность 5В050400 – ЖУРНАЛИСТИКА

Форма обучения дневная

**Алматы 2013 г.**

**LECTURE ABSTRACTS**

**WEEK 1 LECTURE: Introduction to Modern Media Technologies**

The concept of the ‘Information Revolution’ is implicitly historical, for how can one know that a situation has changed—has revolved—without knowing its previous state or position? Even the notion of a ‘Digital Age’ (to take another hyperbolic slogan) implicitly posits other preceding non-digital ages. It is therefore apposite to offer a critique of these ideas which is itself grounded in the past; in the historical circumstances surrounding the application of what may be broadly termed ‘science’, especially the science of electricity, to the human communication process.

Such an historical consciousness reveals the ‘Information Revolution’ to be largely an illusion, a rhetorical gambit and an expression of technological ignorance. The popular literature on these matters and the media resound with visions of techno-glory or apocalypse, the same set of phenomena being the source for both styles of pontificating. Curiously, more than a few supposedly scholarly works, again both the technophiliac as well as the jeremiads, exhibit the same traits—fervid but purblind imagination, unbalanced judgements and unidimensional insights.

**WEEK 2 LECTURE: Media Technology and Society**

Media Technology and Society offers a comprehensive account of the history of communications technologies, from the telegraph to the Internet. This widely researched history of communication and information technologies, from the printing press to the Internet, the development of new media forms, from the telegraph and the telephone to computers, satellites, and virtual reality, is the product of a constant play-off between social necessity and suppression. Current technologies are merely elaborating a process of change begun much earlier, and historical study of these alterations offers many insights into the potential effects of today's latest developments.

**WEEK 3 LECTURE: The beginnings of networks**

The networking of the world’s personal computers in the 1990s was heralded as creating a virtual new dimension of human experience. On the face of it seems to be an extraordinary claim, given that most technologies in this history have depended on exactly the establishment of such networks by corporeal or incorporeal means. In order to provide a context for outlining the development of the Internet we need to go back to the beginning, to the start of electronic communications, to show how central the building of networks has been to their success and how much the current networking of computers conforms to these historical patterns. In this last part, then, I will be revisiting all the technologies previously discussed, from telegraphy on, to describe how the concept of the network determined their diffusion and effectiveness.

**WEEK 4 LECTURE: Networks and recording technologies**

The sustained attack on the AT&T monopoly also effected the development of the radio network. This was because, although radio as a medium of mass communications depended on single point distribution, transmission masts, the creation of national radio networks relied on linking these central transmitters in the first instance by wires. In the United States, this once more involved AT&T. As we have seen, AT&T was one of the radio pioneers and had involved itself in running radio stations until 1926. But that same year a new opportunity opened up.

**WEEK 5 LECTURE: Networks and recording technologies continue**

Aside from issues of ownership, control and competition, the establishment of national broadcasting networks in either radio or television was quite difficult in America because of the time zones. The main broadcasting periods, which were to become ‘prime-time’ because of the premium prices commercials transmitted during these hours could command, were, more or less, the same everywhere (for example, mid-evening). In terms of simultaneous transmission, though, these ‘prime-times’ are as much as three hours apart in reality. The answer was either to repeat the programming live a few hours later for the West Coast, record it, or abandon the concept of the national audience. Since the last was commercially unthinkable and politically undesirable, and really effective recording techniques were unavailable, the live repeats technique was adopted.

**WEEK 6 LECTURE: Communications satellites**

The ground of scientific competence for the communications satellite includes two fundamentals. First is the theoretical understanding of how gravity might make ‘a projectile…revolve in an orbit, and go round the whole earth’ which was outlined by Newton in the Principia (Lovell 1973:9). Second is an understanding of rocketry.

The origins of the rocket are lost in time but it is noted as an instrument of war at the battle of K’ai-Feng-Foo in 1232. It became something of the weapon of the underdog, because igniting a combustible substance inside a tube requires no great theoretical knowledge nor, indeed, a very high level of technological wherewithal. Rockets were used, for example, against the British by the Sultan of Mysore in the battles of Seringapatam in 1792 and 1799. In the twentieth century, both in Russia and in a Germany constrained by the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles, there

was considerable interest in rockets (Blagonravov 1996).

**WEEK 7 LECTURE: Communications satellites** **continue**

The United States now actively started to evolve policy for institutionalising a satellite communications system. Previous experience, as ever, was invoked. Early in 1959, the American tradition of state-aided entrepreneurship in telecommunications was confirmed for the new technologies of space when a House Committee determined that enough was now known to mandate the immediate creation of a ‘useful world-wide communication system based on the use of satellites’. Although nobody ‘was prepared to envisage a point in time when Government assistance in the form of providing launching vehicles…and actual launching operations would not be required’, nevertheless the aim should be the ‘complete commercial operation of the system’ (Oslund 1977:158). Bolstered by this, AT&T, despite its continued investment in transoceanic cables, took the satellite proposal it had been working on for six years to the FCC, formally requesting permission for a system with fifty low-altitude satellites in polar orbit and twenty-six ground stations to be co-owned between itself and the foreign telecommunications organisations which were its traditional international partners.

 **WEEK 8 LECTURE: Legal contexts of digital media**

Digital media are shaped not only by organizing bodies, legal codes and government regulations, but also social norms. This week explores the different aspects of Internet governance and how they impact its shape and structure.

**WEEK 9 LECTURE: The satellite era**

Comsat’s less than triumphal international progress was matched by its faltering advance domestically, although, initially, the company proved as attractive a stock as Congress had hoped. The 50 per cent available to the public was snapped up by 150,000 buyers and the value of their holdings, an average of twenty shares per person, doubled to $100 million. Otherwise Comsat suffered a string of defeats.

**WEEK 10 LECTURE: Cable television**

As the above account reveals, the wires never really went away. The early radio and television networks were wired and the transoceanic telephone cables have kept pace with the development of the international telecommunications satellite system. Yet, more than that, cables have always been used for the distribution of radio and television signals to the home. Indeed, cable has been,

from the outset, a viable alternative to free-air propagation. As Peter Eckersley, the engineer who had built the BBC’s SB wireless net, suggested to Reith, it was nothing less than a complete alternative to wireless transmission (Briggs 1961:358); but almost nowhere did this happen, nor has it developed in this way. Instead careful prevarication and delay has meant that, usually, cable has only been allowed to supplement the efforts of the broadcasters. It has taken decades to achieve even this limited function but it should be noted that at no time had this slow diffusion been occasioned by technological constraints. Cable has stood ready to supplant broadcasting from the very beginning of both radio and television; its failure so to is a further vivid example of the operation of the ‘law’ of the suppression of radical potential.

**WEEK 11 LECTURE: The Internet**

The ground of scientific competence for the Internet includes the existence of computers and the use of machine code compilers—languages—as a basis of communicating with them. The existence of telecommunications networks, which date back into the nineteenth century, is also obviously crucial as are the theoretical tools for the design of such networks, exemplified by the development of Information Theory in the late 1940s. This theory emerged, as we have seen, from Norbert Wiener’s wartime work on predictive gun-sights (which had led to the idea of ‘cybernetics’); and the formulae developed in 1949 at Bell Labs by Shannon and Weaver for designing the most efficient telephone systems possible.

**WEEK 12 LECTURE: Networked sociality and the research world**

The digital generation is driving many changes in society, but a number of scholars see a much broader process of social and cultural change. This week’s readings explore more general shifts in social media and social life. We also examine related findings of social scientists.

**WEEK 13 LECTURE: Digital Journalism**

While campaign organizations and political offices have undergone significant changes over the past 20 years, they’ve persisted institutionally. Journalism, however, has undergone rapid and profound shifts. This week looks at some of the shifts in new media and journalism from a host of different cultural, organizational, social and economic perspectives.

**WEEK 14 LECTURE: Big Data and the future of computation**

Seminar 1: Big data and its politics

Seminar 2: Big Data in political contexts

**SIS HA:** Review “A 61-Million-Person Experiment in Social Influence and Political Mobilization” (<http://journalistsresource.org/studies/politics/elections/facebook-61-million-person-experiment-social-influence-political-mobilization>) posted at Journalist’s Resource. In a blog post, analyze the study’s results and discuss how the intersection of social media and Big Data could shape the future of society. What are the potential problems? What are the benefits? What might the future look like? Send your findings in the form of short essay in 150-250 words to my e-mail by next Tuesday night.

**WEEK 15 LECTURE: Course Conclusion and Final Presentations**

This week concludes the course more speculatively with consideration of the emergence of Big Data and the future of computation more broadly. We will discuss the possibilities, and limits, of data, as well as its inherent political aspects.

**READINGS**

**Essential books**

The following are book-length works that speak to core issues touched on in this syllabus. Many are recent works that take the latest digital dynamics into account.

1. C.W. Anderson, Rebuilding the News. Temple University Press, 2013.
2. Bruce Bimber, Andrew Flanagin, Cynthia Stohl, Collective Action in Organizations: Interaction and Engagement in an Era of Technological Change. Cambridge University Press, 2012.
3. Sacha Issenberg, The Victory Lab: The Secret Science of Winning Campaigns. Crown, 2012.
4. Dave Karpf, The MoveOn Effect: The Unexpected Transformation of American Political Advocacy. Oxford University Press, 2012.
5. Daniel Kreiss, Taking Our Country Back: The Crafting of Networked Politics from Howard Dean to Barack Obama. Oxford University Press, 2012.
6. Rebecca MacKinnon. Consent of the Networked: The Worldwide Struggle for Internet Freedom. Basic Books, 2012.
7. Robert McChesney, Rich Media, Poor Democracy: Communication Politics in Dubious Times. The New Press, 2000.
8. Nicco Mele. The End of Big: How the Internet Makes David the New Goliath. St. Martin’s Press, 2013.
9. Evgeny Morozov, To Save Everything, Click Here: The Folly of Technological Solutionism. PublicAffairs, 2013.
10. John Palfrey and Urs Gasser, Born Digital: Understanding the First Generation of Digital Natives. Basic Books, 2008.
11. Eli Pariser, The Filter Bubble: How the New Personalized Web Is Changing What We Read and How We Think. Penguin Books, 2012.
12. Clay Shirky, Here Comes Everybody: The Power of Organization Without Organizations. Penguin Press, 2008.
13. Sherry Turkle, Alone Together: Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other. Basic Books, 2012.
14. Jonathan Zittrain, The Future of the Internet and How to Stop It. Yale University Press, 2009.

**Supplemental reading list**

1. M. Castells, Networks of Outrage and Hope: Social Movements in the Internet Age. Polity, 2012.
2. Andrew Chadwick, The Hybrid Media System. Oxford University Press, 2013.
3. Lynn. S. Clark, The Parent App: Understanding Families in the Digital Age. Oxford University Press, 2012.
4. Susan P. Crawford, Captive Audience: The Telecom Industry and Monopoly Power in the New Gilded Age. Yale University Press, 2013.
5. Kenneth Cukier, Viktor Mayer-Schonberger, Big Data: A Revolution That Will Transform How We Live, Work and Think. John Murray, 2013.
6. Laura deNardis, Protocol Politics: The Globalization of Internet Governance. Cambridge University Press, 2009.
7. Jennifer Earl, Katrina Kimport, Digitally Enabled Social Change: Activist in the Internet Age. MIT Press, 2011.
8. Lisa Gitelman, Raw Data Is an Oxymoron. MIT Press, 2013.
9. James Gleick, The Information: A History, a Theory, a Flood. Fourth Estate, 2011.
10. Jack Goldsmith, Tim Wu, Who Controls the Internet? Illusions of a Borderless World. Oxford University Press, 2008.
11. Lawrence Lessig, Remix: Making Art and Commerce Thrive in the Hybrid Economy. Penguin Press, 2008.
12. MacKinnon, Rebecca. 2012. Consent of the Networked: The Worldwide Struggle for Internet Freedom. New York: Basic Books.
13. Robert McChesney, Digital Disconnect: How Capitalism is Turning the Internet Against Democracy. New Press.
14. Gavin Newsom, Lisa Dickey, Citizenville: How to Take the Town Square Digital and Reinvent Government. Penguin Press, 2013.
15. Lee Rainie, Barry Wellman, Networked: The New Social Operating System. MIT Press, 2012.
16. Siva Vaidhyanathan, The Googlization of Everything (and Why We Should Worry). University of California Press, 2012.

**Exam questions on «New Media»**

1. Formation of media on the Internet.
2. Theoretical foundations of information and communication technologies in journalist activities.
3. Basics of search, collection and work with information in different formats;
4. Internet hardware and software functioning.
5. Internet-technologies and their application in all spheres of human life, including education and leisure.
6. New media. History. What is New Media? Globalization and new media.
7. New Media as a tool for social change. National security.
8. Interactivity and new media. Multimedia.
9. Multimedia news portals in Kazakhstan.
10. Foreign multimedia news portals.
11. Multimedia infotainment portals in Kazakhstan.
12. Foreign media infotainment portals.
13. The phenomenon of the blogosphere. Blogs and traditional media.
14. Computer networks. Internet. Computer security: basic concepts of local and global networks.
15. Network Services, an overview of the Internet, the connection to the Internet service provider; protocols TCP / IP; addressing Internet.
16. Concept of computer security and computer viruses and methods of protection against them; protection of information in the Internet, the concept of asymmetric encryption information, the principle of adequacy of protection, the concept of an electronic signature, the concept of electronic certificates.
17. Basic concepts of Word Wide Web: general concepts of browsers, access to the file archives.
18. Work in the browser: opening and view in web-pages; management techniques browser, work with multiple windows, setting the properties browser. Search information in World Wide Web.
19. Communication on the Internet: netiquette; service ICQ, Skype, MSN; overview of IRC; conversational servers’ www-interface.\
20. Publish Web-documents: the registration document on www-server, sending files to the server, transfer files using ftp-client, site registration on search engines