



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE DAY INTER-COLLEGIATE WORKSHOP FOR STUDENTS ON “INFORMATION LITERACY”

Dr. Gayatri Nataraj

Principal

Information Literacy can be defined in terms of a set of competencies that students of higher education ought to possess, to participate actively and intelligently in the society. Information Literacy is “a new liberal art that extends from knowing how to use computers and access information, to critical reflection on the nature of information, its technical infrastructure, its social, cultural, philosophical context and impact.

In other words information literacy is a set of skills, which enables the individuals to recognize his/her information need. In addition it also enables to locate, evaluate and use the needed information effectively to understand and use the practical and conceptual tools of current information technology relevant to education and the areas of work and professional life that the individual expects to inhabit. Resource literacy is another important aspect in academic institutions which will be explored in this workshop.

Objectives:

- To acquaint learners with the academic power of Internet;
- To explore vast web resources and information in the academic pursuit and research.
- To promote the use of subscribed databases in academics and research.
- To promote that Information Literacy is for academic, vocational success and lifelong learning.
- To create research-integrated instruction in collaboration with the faculty, in alignment with research objectives.
- To explain the necessity of bibliographical citations and its usefulness.
- To promote the use of standardized citations of bibliographical references.

Principal's Message:

Indeed it's a pleasure to be part of this academic activity. It is an honour for our institution to host a one day workshop for inter-collegiate students. Our college IQAC has always been active in conducting quality enhanced programmes for both staff and students. This workshop is in pursuit of ICT based knowledge and excellence. I appreciate the IQAC for taking up this workshop which is the need of the hour. I hereby encourage IQAC to have more of such programmes to increase the skill/ knowledge/awareness of both staff and students.

Dr. Gayatri Nataraj
Principal

Organizing Secretary:

[Dr. Macquillin C.D.]
IQAC Co-ordinator.
The Language of the Web

Target Audience: College students of PG, UG and Research Scholars **Registration fees Rs.100/ student. Last date for registration will be 26th September,2015. Limited entries only. Certificates will be given to all the participants. Registration at the venue 9.30. am- 10.00am.**

Time: 10.00 am - 4.00 pm.

Resource Persons:

1) Dr.M.Krishnamurthy
DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute
Bangalore.

2) Dr. Ramesha
Professor, Dept. of LIS
Bangalore University
Bangalore.

The Language of the Web

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past twenty years, the Internet has radically transformed the way people Communicate, both locally and globally. This paper examines the linguistic tools we use to make this communication possible. It is a search into the very soul of the internet. The web language is the latest communication that computer users are hooked into. Technology has manifested itself in many different ways, and one such communicative technology the computers. This has enabled every sphere of life to function in the best possible way with much ease. Mastering this technology has been the need of the hour. It is important to make the best use of the technology to make things easier and faster. Language is the only gifted communication that humans have been bestowed with. The computer stands as a world of its own and has its own language and methods by which one communicate with each other. Today with the blending of such new technologies a simple paper and pencil tests may now be seen as antiquated and irrelevant. There is an increase use of digital media that needs to be used by the educators to assess the fluency of the students. Communications technology has brought in manifold anxieties regarding the effect of the internet on languages. Many of the authors and writers acknowledge the immense technological achievement, communicative power, and social potential of the internet; but within a few lines their tone changes as they express their concerns. It is a distinctive genre of worry. Unlike sociologists, political commentators and others who draw attention to dangers of the internet with respect to such matters as pornography, intellectual property rights, privacy, security etc., the authors are worried primarily about linguistic issues. For them it is language in general and individual languages in particular, which are going to end up as Internet Casualties.

There is of course nothing new about fears accompanying the emergence of a new In the 15th century the arrival of printing press world as widely perceived by the Church as an intervention of satan, the hierarchy fearing that the dissemination of uncensored ideas would lead to a breakout as opposed to spoken language, including typewritten of social and put innumerable writers to the way of damnation. So in history every stage of invention of modern technologies that were invented there were greater fears of man being alienated from their creator. Thus we see that the same fear lurks even in the 21st century.

The web is vast and infinite. Its pages link together in a complex network, containing remarkable structures and patterns. Some of the clearest patterns relate to language. Most web pages link to other pages on the same web site, and the few off-site links they have are almost always to other pages in the same language. It's as if each language has its own web which is loosely linked to the webs of other languages. However, there are a small but significant number of off-site links between languages. These give tantalizing hints of the world beyond the virtual.

Linguistic Issues

Since much of the language we find on the Internet is intended as natural language usage it is important to be aware of the linguistic considerations that come into play when natural language is transmitted via the Internet. The linguistic dimensions we will consider is 'speech versus writing'. Most of the issues surrounding natural language usage on the Internet are not unique to the medium. Rather, the variables shaping such usage are familiar from studies in linguistics concerning transmission modality (here, speech versus writing), discourse participants, style, transmission medium (e.g., spoken language delivered face-to-face vs.

over the telephone) and culture. An understanding of these issues is important for anyone hoping to tackle the challenges of creating Web search tools that work successfully with the natural language appearing on the Web.

Speech versus Writing

The overwhelming majority of natural language appearing on the Internet is written (i.e., as opposed to auditory). However, Internet users have often commented that written language on the Internet, especially in email or now instant messaging (IM), is more like face to face communication. The language is devoid of formal greetings and reflections of regular writings.

The linguistic ability of the internet is unique and has created its own language forms. The language of the web is in all its entirety holds a mirror up to the graphic dimension of our linguistic nature. 'Graphics' refers to all aspects of written (as opposed to and the types spoken) language. Most web text will inevitably be printed given the technology generally in use. So a few minutes Web browsing will bring to light every conceivable facet of our graphic linguistic existence. Web language has produced the convenience of time and space the variety of tasks that it can perform which otherwise would have to be done by so many people. It also provides guidance in creating the page, the designs, and the spaces. Web promotes ideas that otherwise would be hard to conceive the limitations of the author focusing on the text and the words. Graphics enable the author to widen his horizon in terms of the layout, synonyms, word graphics etc. the presentation of the written matter can easily be designed by a variety of ways which makes the web language multifunctional.

Now there is greater range of subject-matter communicated via the web. But the Web presents a rather different problem. Its language is under no central control. On the web there are no powerful moderators. There are huge amounts of uncensored language slip through. The debate continues over the many social and legal issues raised by these situations. Web produces easy reference to a browser who will download the content in their page, and edit for their convenience and deliver it as their own. This theft is uncontrollable. The far reaching effect of the web is appealing and the writers require this technology to enhance their script, and produce their work.

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