

Expanding Notions of Literacy

Multiliteracies: Meaning Making and Literacy Learning in the Era of Digital Text

Mary Kalantzis and Bill Cope University of Illinois Preliminaries: A quick overview of the theory ... then ...

Five Transformations

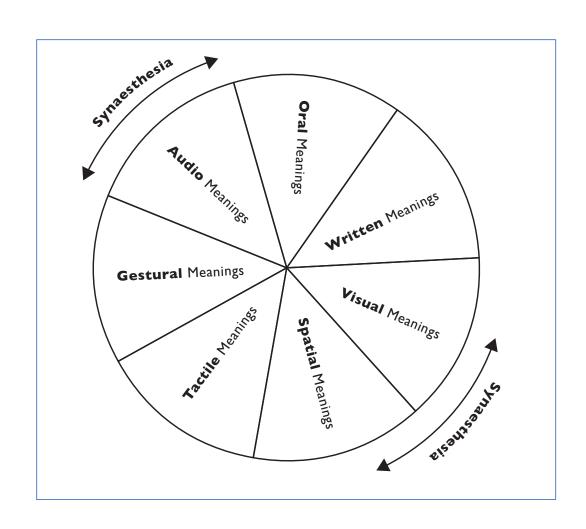
- 1. The Means of Production of Meaning
- 2. The Forms of Classroom Discourse
- 3. The Social Relations of Text and Learning
 - 4. The Texts of the Classroom
- 5. Assessment of Learning and Literacies

The term "Multiliteracies" refers to two major aspects of language use today.

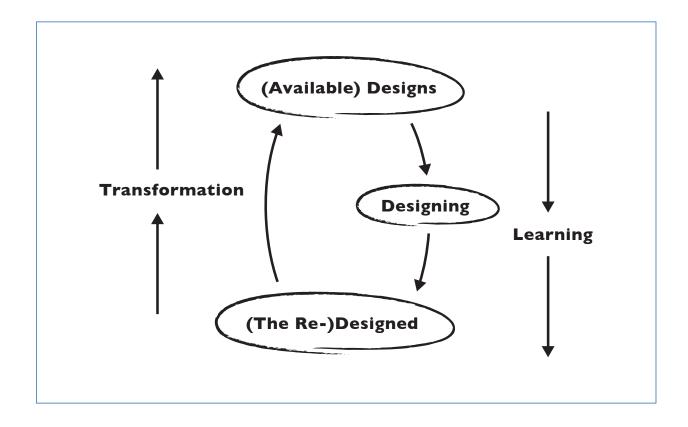
The first is the *variability* of meaning making in different cultural, social or domain-specific contexts.

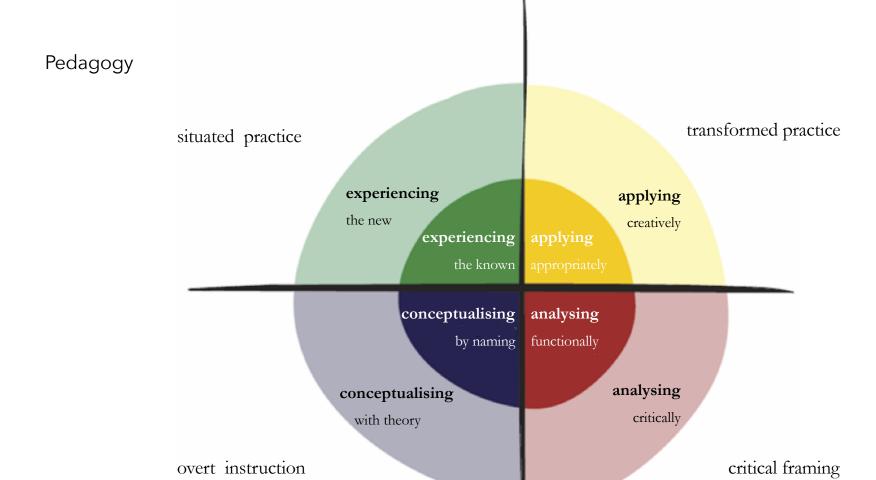
The second is the *multimodality* of meaning making, particularly evident today in digital information and communications media.

Synesthesia

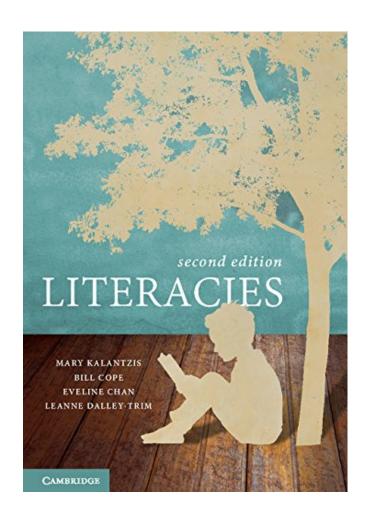


Literate Agents and Their Differences





References





Five Transformations

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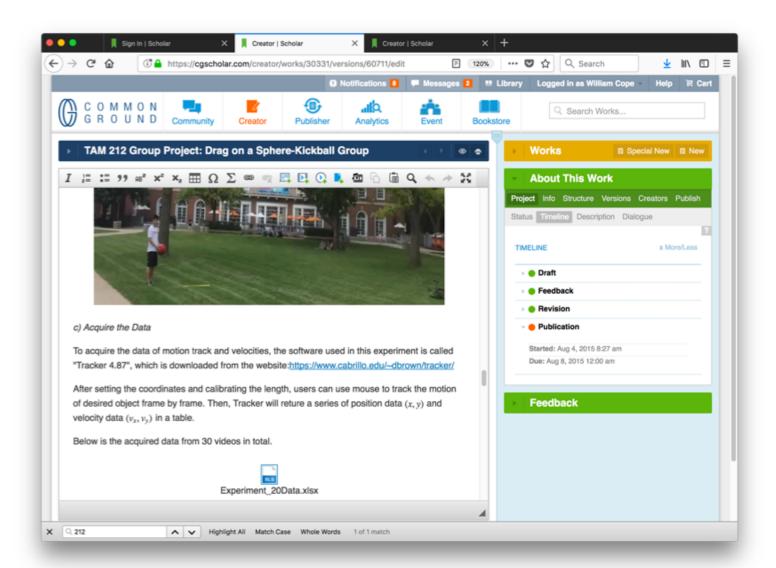
Transformation 1. The Means of Production of Meaning

privileging the alphabet



starting at school...





Transformation 2. The Forms of Classroom Discourse

(Cazden, 2001)



"Hands up!"

Teacher initiates: 'What's the furthest planet from the sun in the Solar System?'

Students respond: (Members of the class shoot up their hands, and one responds, a proxy for all the others:) 'Pluto.'

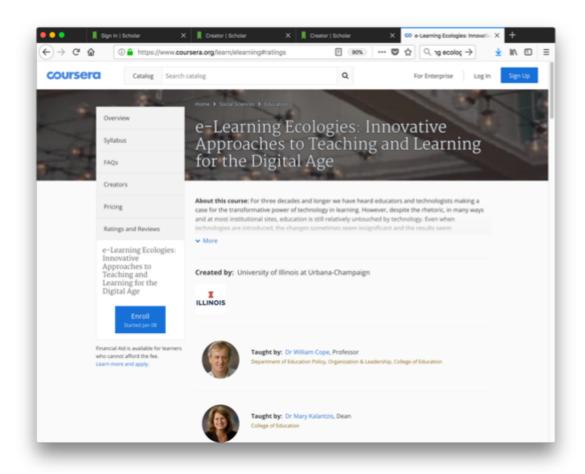
Teacher evaluates: 'Yes, that's correct!' (Or an alternative ending: 'No, that's wrong, does someone else know the answer?')



Classroom Discourse (still ... and utterly transformed)

- 1. Everyone responds
- 2. Lowered barriers to response
- 3. From oral and written
- 4. When everyone responds, learner differences become visible and valuable
- 5. This is highly engaging
- 6. The read/write mix and the participation mix is about right
- 7. We can break out of the four walls of the classroom and the cells of the timetable
- 8. Anyone can be an initiator
- 9. A new transparency, learning analytics and assessment

References



e-Learning Ecologies

Principles for New Learning and Assessment

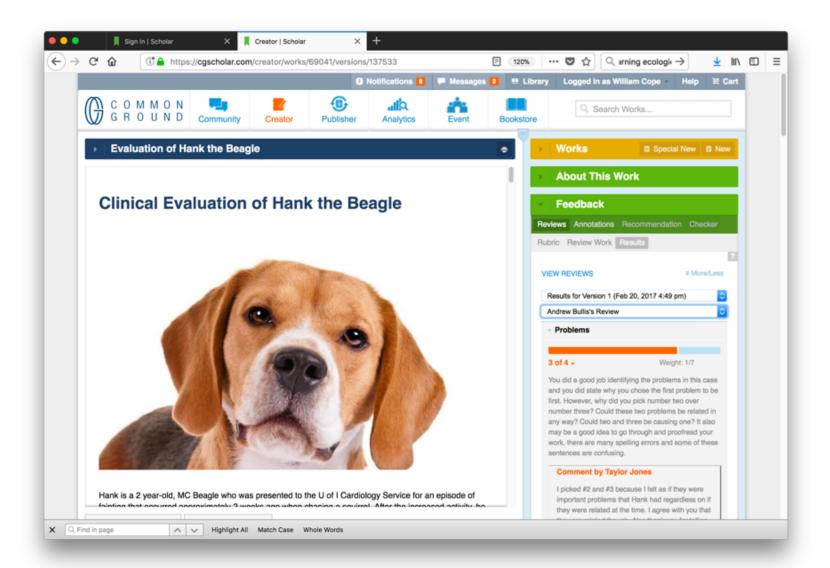


Edited by Bill Cope and Mary Kalantzis



Transformation 3. The Social Relations of Text and Learning





COGNITION METACOGNITION

Learning Activity: a focus on representation Self-regulation of Learning: project objectives, phase outline; of specific content knowledge ongoing dialogue around processes

<u>Disciplinary Practice</u>: thinking about a <u>Disciplinary Thinking</u>: a focus on the general conditions of specific topic, its facts and arguments insightful work in this discipline; epistemological reflection

Empirical Work: outlining specific content, Theoretical Work: thinking based on the general theoretical applying disciplinary reasoning to that precepts of the discipline; a play/dialogue between the content particular (thinking about specific details of knowledge), and the general (thinking about conceptual concepts and frameworks that tie this knowledge together).

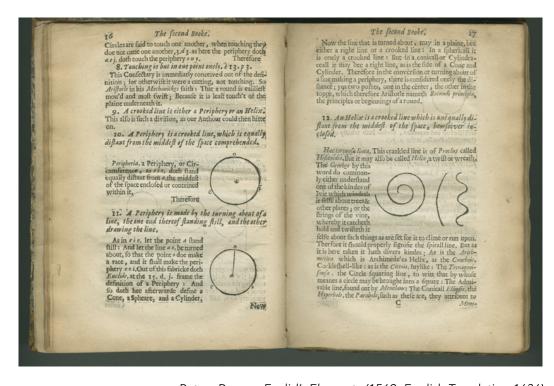
contribution to jointly created works)

<u>Individual Intelligence</u>: the activity of <u>Collaborative Intelligence</u>: structured feedback; productive representing knowledge (including diversity in learning from varied perspectives

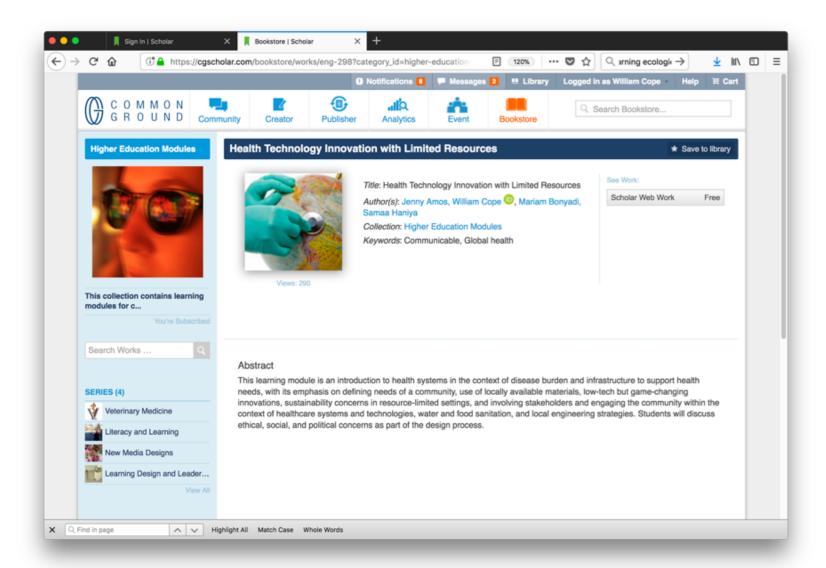
<u>Learning</u>: the knowledge representation <u>Assessment</u>: formative assessments by peers, teachers and made by the student self; retrospective data analytics



Transformation 4. The Texts of the Classroom



Petrus Ramus, Euclid's Elements (1569, English Translation 1636)



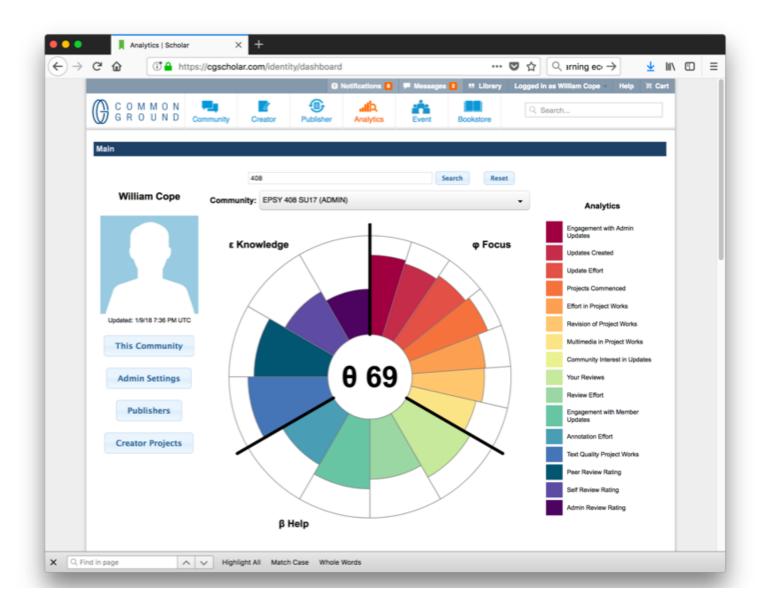
Learners as Knowledge Producers

Changing the Balance of Agency

Productive Diversity

Transformation 5. Assessment of Learning and Literacies





Embedded Learning Analytics:

- to end the strange textual and social practices of assessment?
 - to end the distinction between instruction and assessment?

Reference



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Big Data Comes to School: Implications for Learning, Assessment, and Research

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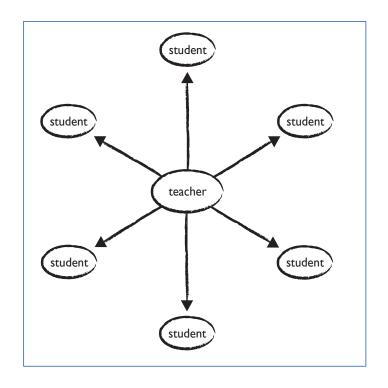
Mary Kalantzis

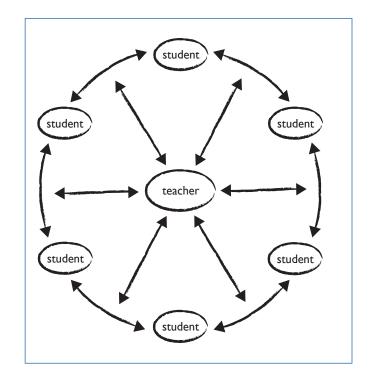
University of Illinois

The prospect of "big data" at once evokes optimistic views of an information-rich future and concerns about surveillance that adversely impacts our personal and private lives. This overview article explores the implications of big data in education, focusing by way of example on data generated by student writing. We have chosen writing because it presents particular complexities, highlighting the range of processes for collecting and interpreting evidence of learning in the era of computer-mediated instruction and assessment as well as the challenges. Writing is significant not only because it is central to the core subject area of literacy; it is also an ideal medium for the representation of deep disciplinary knowledge across a number of subject areas. After defining what big data entails in education, we map emerging sources of evidence of learning that separately and together have the potential to generate unprecedented amounts of data: machine assessments, structured data embedded in learning, and unstructured data collected incidental to learning activity. Our case is that these emerging sources



... and in a wider perspective:





Didactic/Mimetic Pedagogy

Reflexive/Ergative Pedagogy

Didactic/Mimetic Reflexive/Ergative

Teacher-centered Learner as agent, participant

Learner as knowledge consumer Learner as knowledge producer

Knowledge transmission and Knowledge as discoverable, navigation, critical

replication discernment

Long term memory Devices as "cognitive prostheses"—social memory and

immediate calculation

Knowledge as fact, correctly executable theorem, definition Knowledge as judgment, argumentation, reasoning

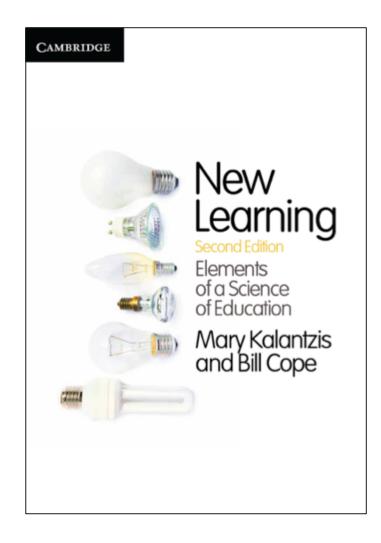
Cognitive focus Focus on knowledge representations, "works" (ergative)

Individual minds Social, dialogical minds

assessment)

Long cycle feedback, retrospective Short cycle feedback, prospective and constructive (reflexivity, recursive feedback, formative assessment)

Reference



Scholar: New Learning

Facebook: New Learning

Twitter: neolearning

