

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910465065903321
Autore	Boyer Dominic
Titolo	The life informatic [[electronic resource]] : newsmaking in the digital era // Dominic Boyer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2013
ISBN	0-8014-6734-9 1-322-50315-X 0-8014-6735-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : illustrations
Collana	Expertise : cultures and technologies of knowledge
Disciplina	070.4/30285
Soggetti	Electronic news gathering Journalism - Data processing Journalism - Computer network resources Journalism - Technological innovations Online journalism Digital media Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	First paperback edition, 2013.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : news journalism today -- The craft of slotting : screenwork, attentional practices and news value at an international news agency -- Click and spin : time, feedback and expertise at an online news portal -- Countdown : professionalism, publicity and political culture in 24/7 news radio -- The news informatic : five reflections on journalism in the era of digital liberalism -- Epilogue : informatic unconscious : on the evolution of digital reason in anthropology.
Sommario/riassunto	News journalism is in the midst of radical transformation brought about by the spread of digital information and communication technology and the rise of neoliberalism. What does it look like, however, from the inside of a news organization? In The Life Informatic, Dominic Boyer offers the first anthropological ethnography of contemporary office-based news journalism. The result is a fascinating

account of journalists struggling to maintain their expertise and authority, even as they find their principles and skills profoundly challenged by ever more complex and fast-moving streams of information. Boyer conducted his fieldwork inside three news organizations in Germany (a world leader in digital journalism) supplemented by extensive interviews in the United States. His findings challenge popular and scholarly images of journalists as roving truth-seekers, showing instead the extent to which sedentary office-based "screenwork" (such as gathering and processing information online) has come to dominate news journalism. To explain this phenomenon Boyer puts forth the notion of "digital liberalism"-a powerful convergence of technological and ideological forces over the past two decades that has rebalanced electronic mediation from the radial (or broadcast) tendencies of the mid-twentieth century to the lateral (or peer-to-peer) tendencies that dominate in the era of the Internet and social media. Under digital liberalism an entire regime of media, knowledge, and authority has become integrated around liberal principles of individuality and publicity, both unmaking and remaking news institutions of the broadcast era. Finally, Boyer offers some scenarios for how news journalism will develop in the future and discusses how other intellectual professionals, such as ethnographers, have also become more screenworkers than fieldworkers.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910348257003321
Autore	Zanone Damien
Titolo	Écrire son temps : Les mémoires en France de 1815 à 1848 // Damien Zanone
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lyon, : Presses universitaires de Lyon, 2019
ISBN	2-7297-1097-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (416 p.)
Classificazione	18.25
Soggetti	French literature - 19th century - History and criticism Autobiography Self in literature Literature and history Herinneringen Frans Litterature francaise - 19e siecle - Themes, motifs Autobiographie Moi (Psychologie) dans la litterature Litterature et histoire - France - Histoire - 19e siecle
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Comment se dire dans son temps quand l'histoire invente l'individu en même temps qu'elle le malmène ? De Waterloo aux Mémoires d'outre-tombe, la publication de mémoires est un phénomène éditorial qui fait parler à l'époque de « fièvre » ou de « manie ». Parmi ces textes, seul le grand œuvre de Chateaubriand aurait eu la grâce, sanctionnée par une postérité toujours active, de transformer en or littéraire le modèle d'écriture pratiqué dans le tout-venant des mémoires. Les moins mal connus de ces derniers sont les mémoires de Fouché, de la duchesse d'Abrantès, de madame de Genlis et les Mémoires d'une Contemporaine. Le succès de ces textes en leur temps n'a d'égal que l'oubli dans lequel ils sont rapidement tombés, dès la seconde moitié du xixe siècle : victimes du divorce, consommé à ce moment-là, entre

histoire et littérature. Occulté depuis plus d'un siècle, l'énorme corpus de la mémoire historique publiée entre 1815 et 1848 existe comme un continent englouti. Le mettre au jour, c'est non seulement ressusciter une bonne part du discours de l'époque, mais plus encore observer comment ont été amenés à se rencontrer et donc à se réinventer les modèles de l'expression de soi et de l'histoire. La prose des mémoires est comme un laboratoire où, dans les conditions d'existence nouvelles créées par la Révolution, l'écriture de soi, celle de l'histoire et aussi celle du roman se découvrent partie liée.
