



LUNDS UNIVERSITET

DIKA21.3 Manovich & nya mediers principer

Teorier – Fortsättning (7,5 hp) VT24

Professor Pelle Snickars

Institutionen för kulturvetenskaper

Avdelningen för ABM & digitala kulturer



manovich

About
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News (publications, projects, exhibitions)

Artificial Aesthetics: A Critical Guide to AI, Media, and Design - book (Fall 2021 - Summer 2022)

Nike, Adidas, or Asics? Evolution of sneakers design in 1999-2022 as seen by a neural net - conference paper (Spring 2022)

How to Predict Future Culture? - class (Fall 2021)

Interfaces for a Global Village - new article (June...)

[Read more →](#)

@manovich

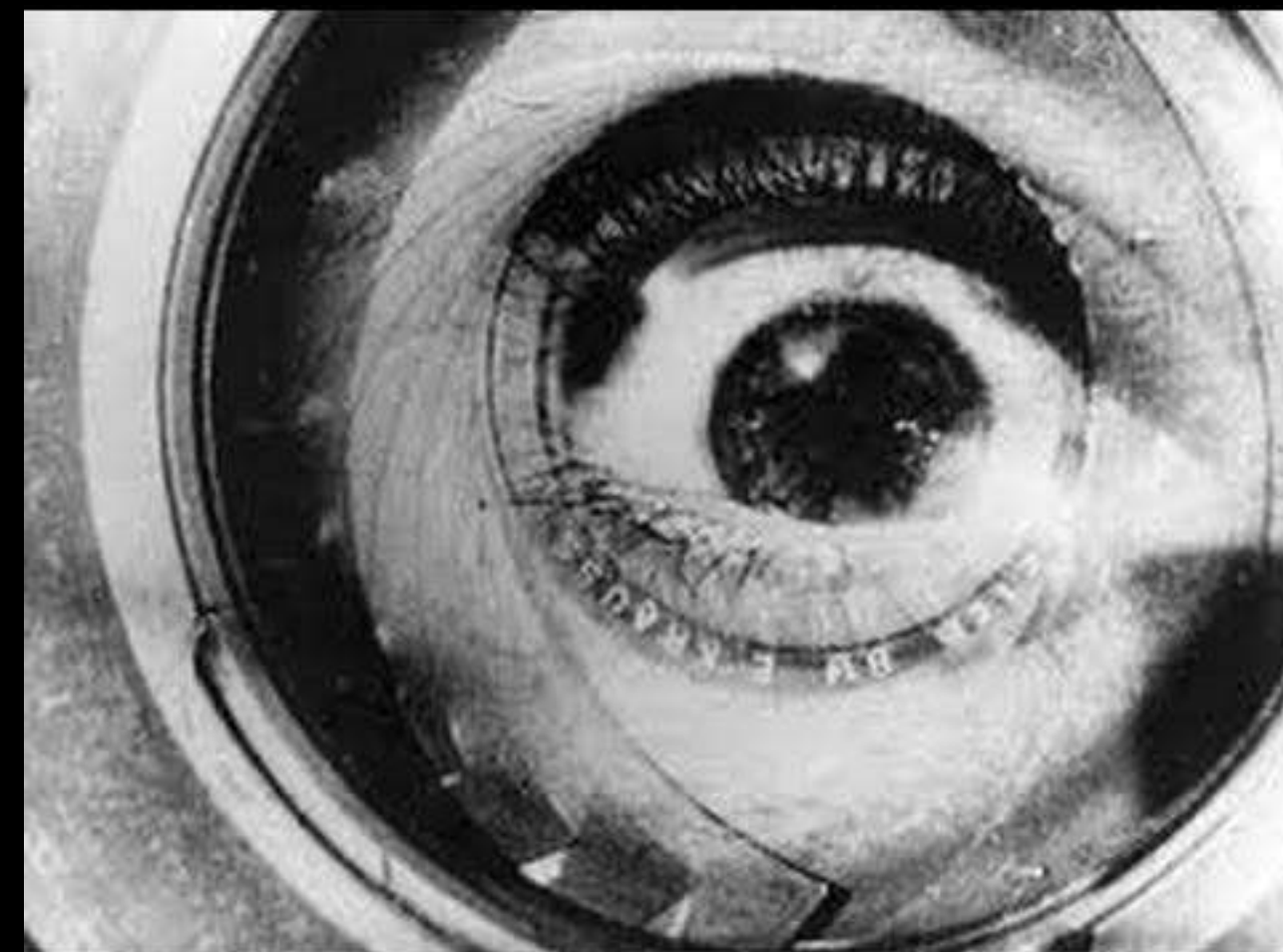
Greetings from Berlin! Here until June 17, and completely free.
<https://t.co/LjKtB7N8r>

"AI and Myths of Creativity" - 4th chapter of our book "Artificial Aesthetics: A Critical Guide to Artificial Intel..." <https://t.co/MEh5DmWv4s>

Exciting to see this new work [#culturalanalytics](#) by - @andreskarjusz - using data methods to think and see art in new... <https://t.co/nae3fbmCmt>

More @manovich on Twitter

Lev Manovich The Language of New Media





Medievetenskapens idétraditioner

Stina Bengtsson, Staffan Ericson
Fredrik Stiernstedt (red.)



Studentlitteratur

25 / Lev Manovich: The Language of New Media (2001) 373

Peter Jakobsson

Inledning 373

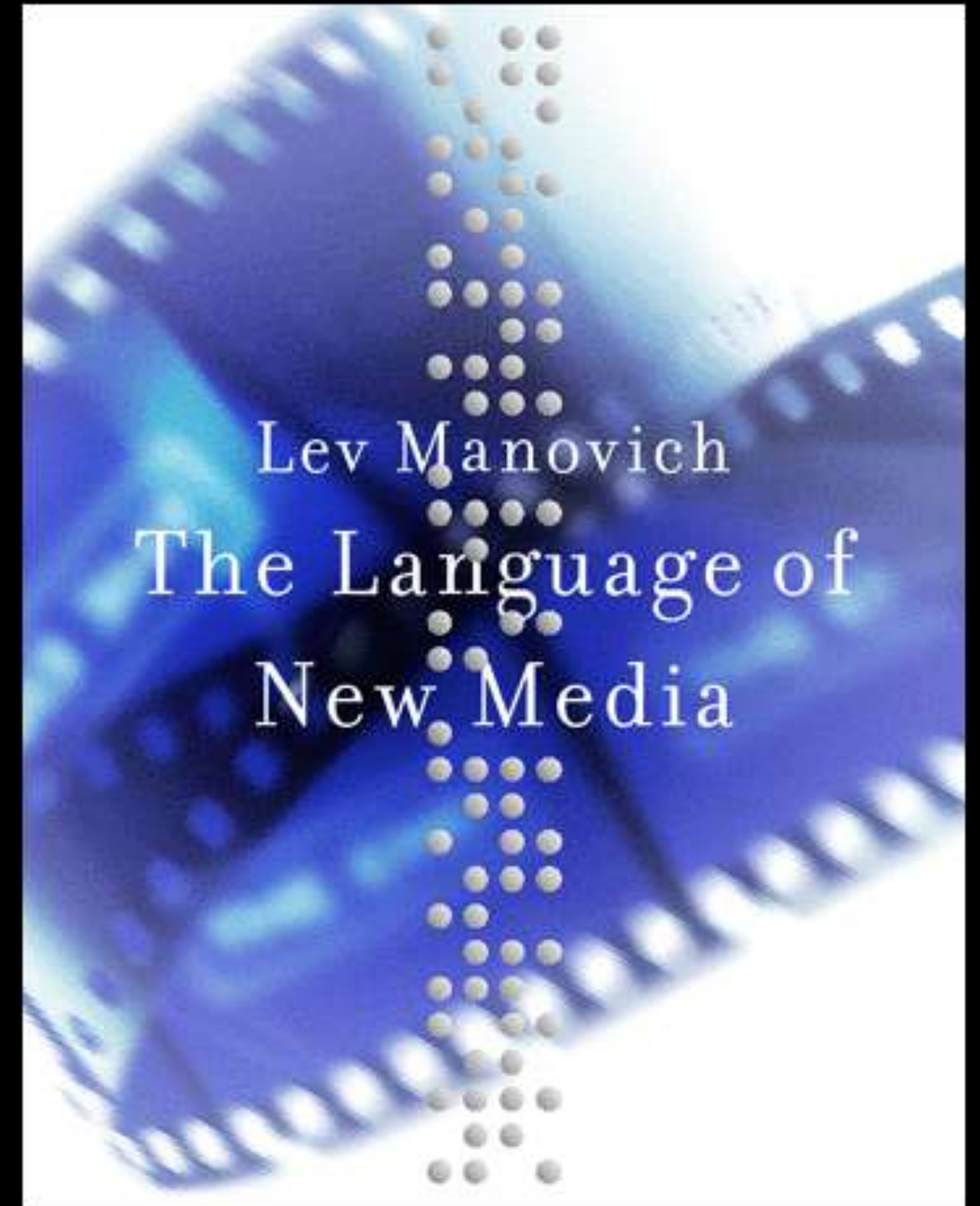
Teoretisk kontextualisering 375

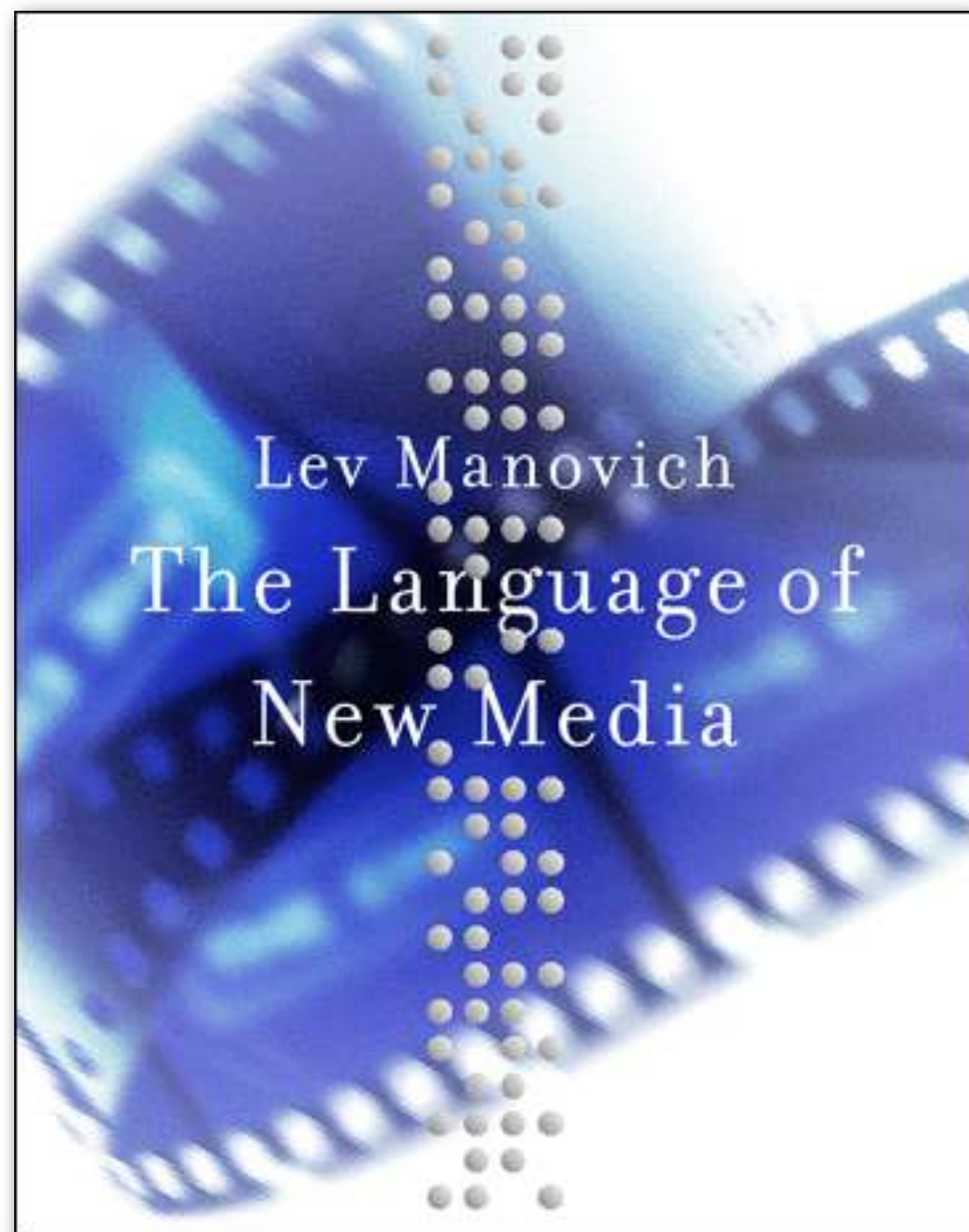
De nya mediernas språk 376

Nya medier – 20 år senare 382

Humanioras medialisering 384

Lev Manovich The Language of New Media





framåt



SOFTWARE TAKES COMMAND

LEV MANOVICH

VOLUME 5

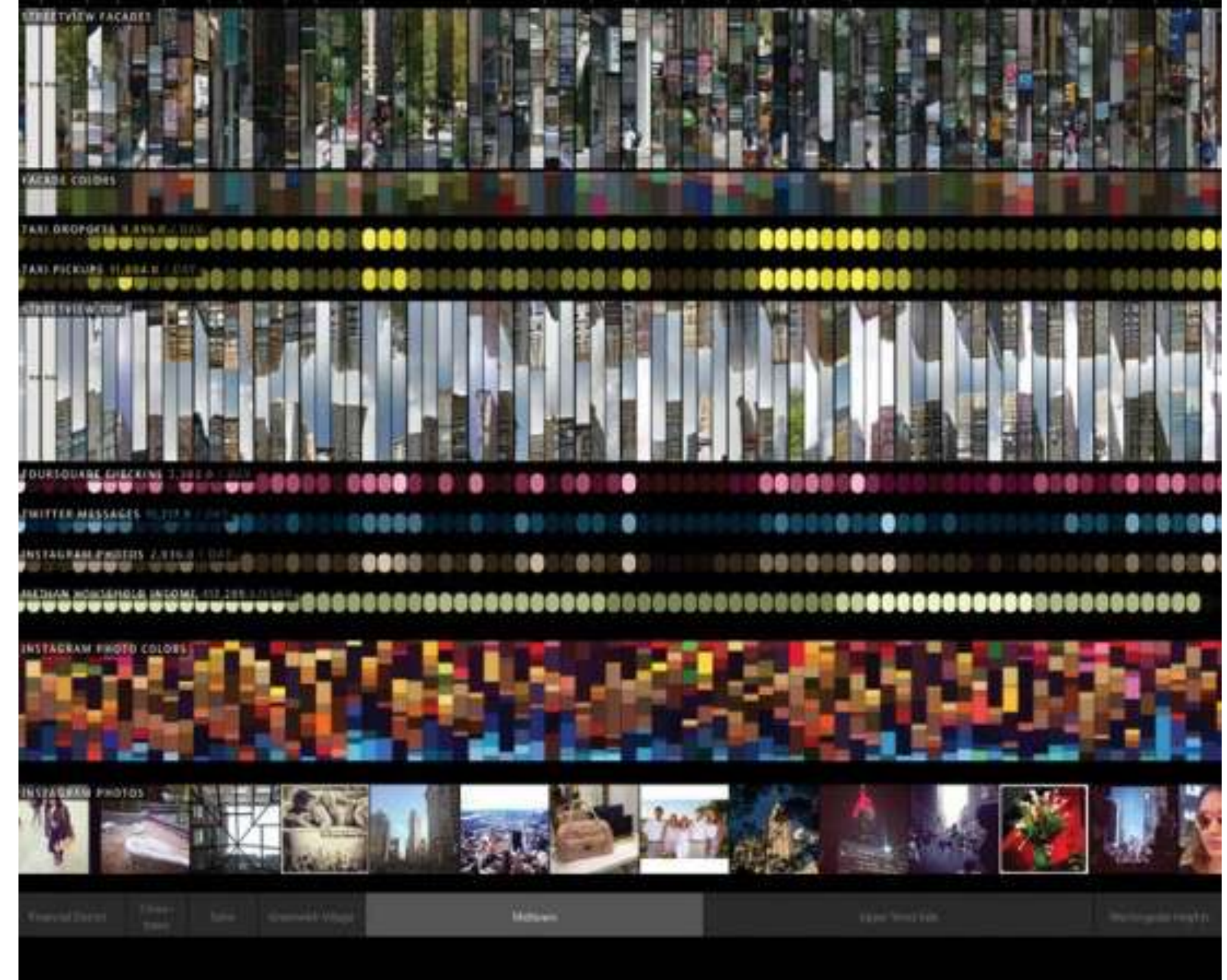
INTERNATIONAL TEXTS IN CRITICAL MEDIA AESTHETICS

FOUNDING EDITOR: FRANCISCO J. RICARDO

B L O O M S B U R Y

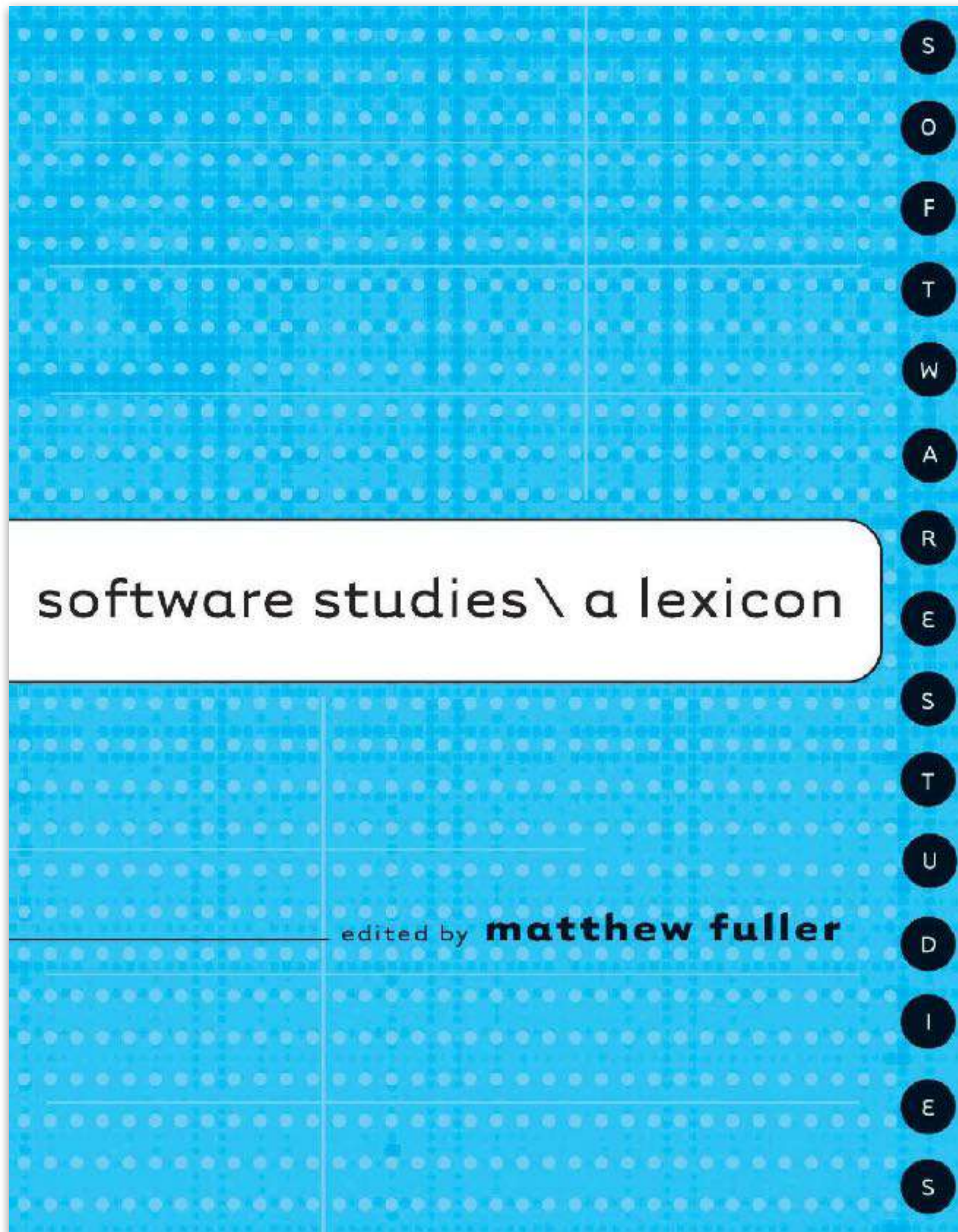
LEV MANOVICH

CULTURAL ANALYTICS

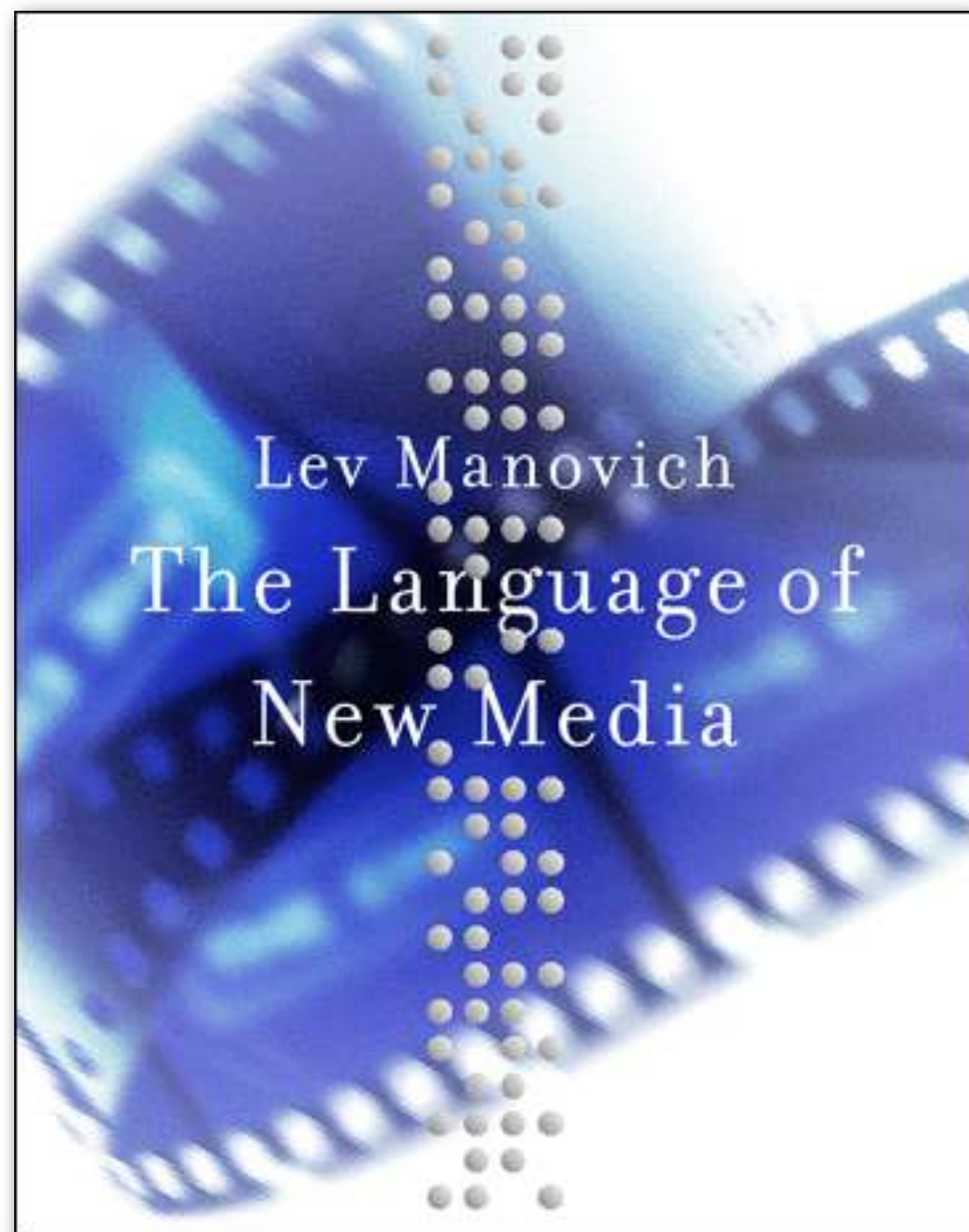




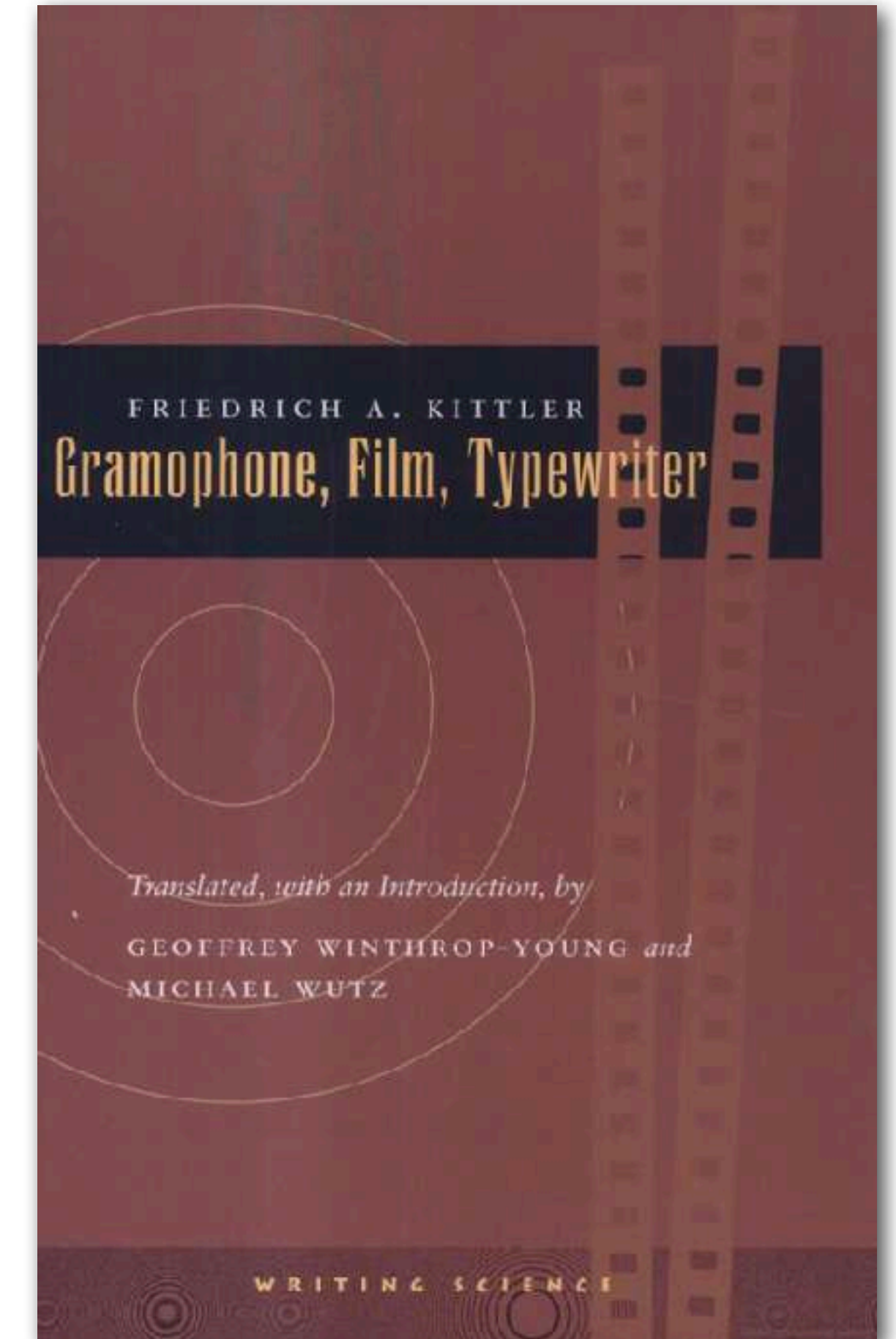
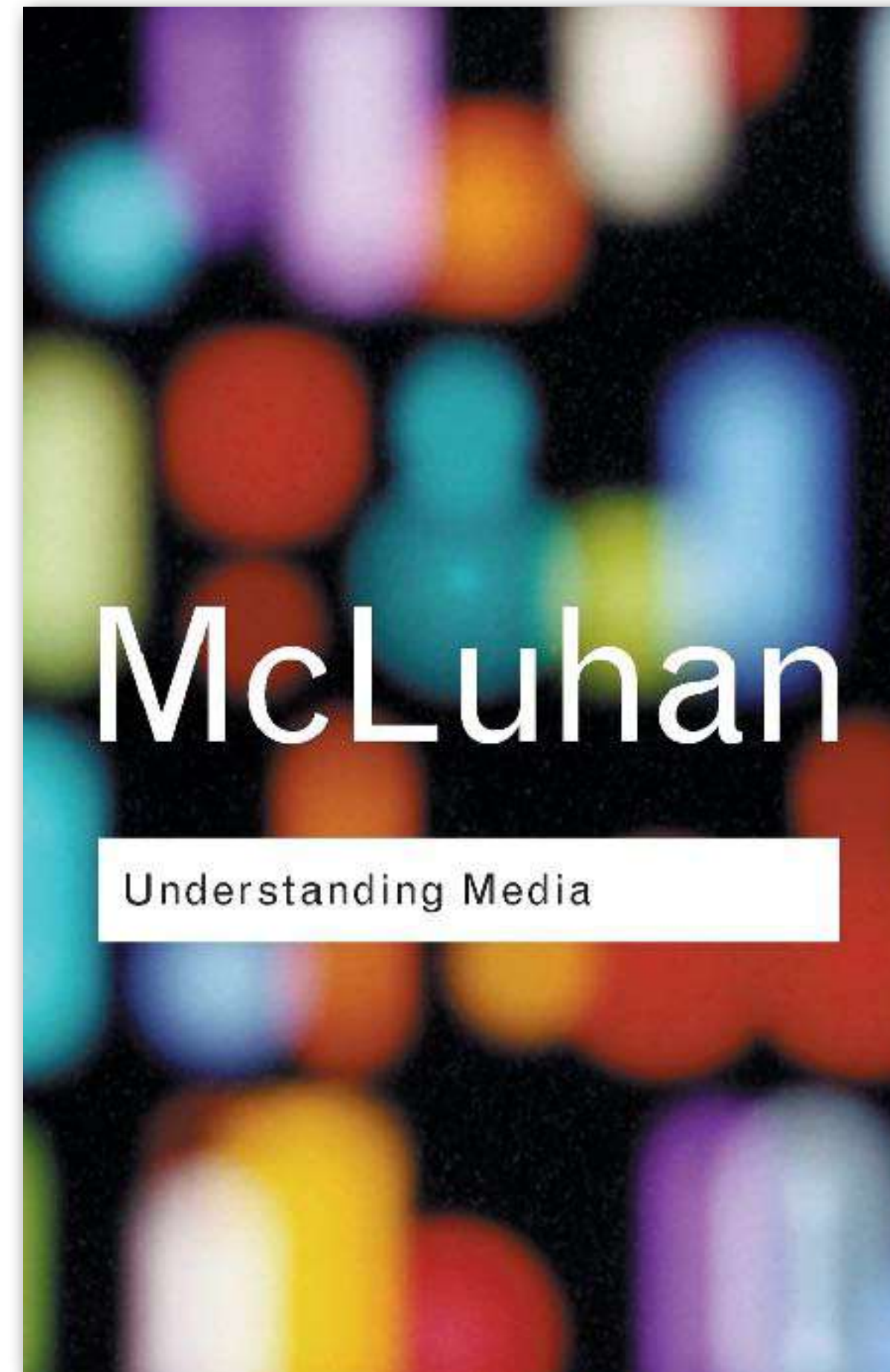
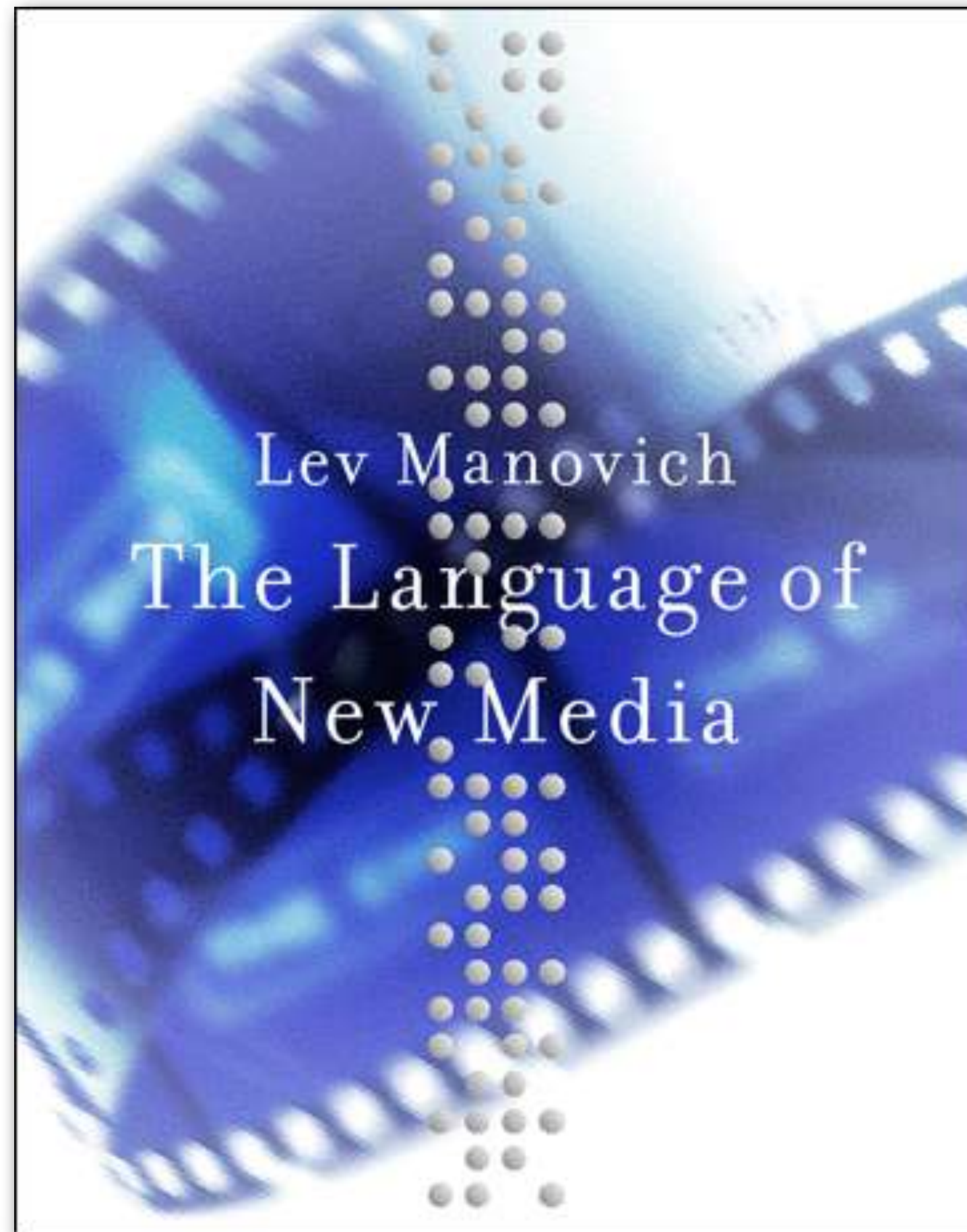
media studies > software studies



"The emphasis on analyzing **software sources and processes** (rather than interfaces) often distinguishes software studies from new media studies, which is usually restricted to discussions of interfaces and observable effects."

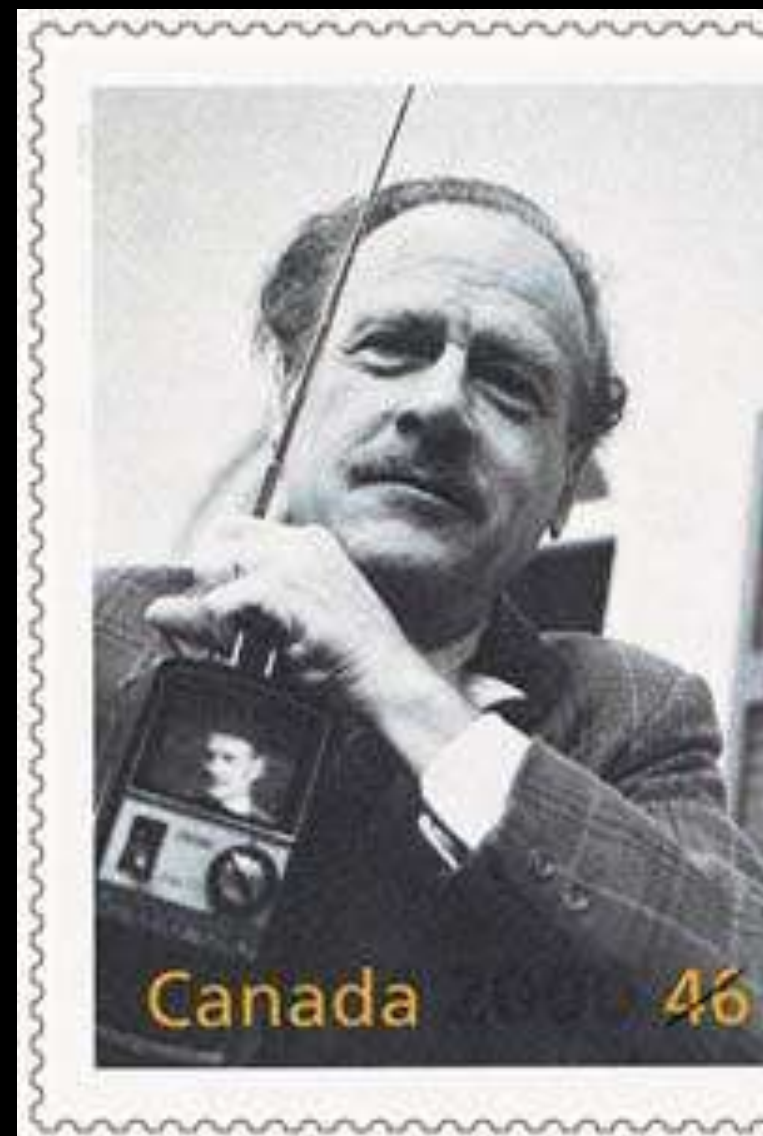
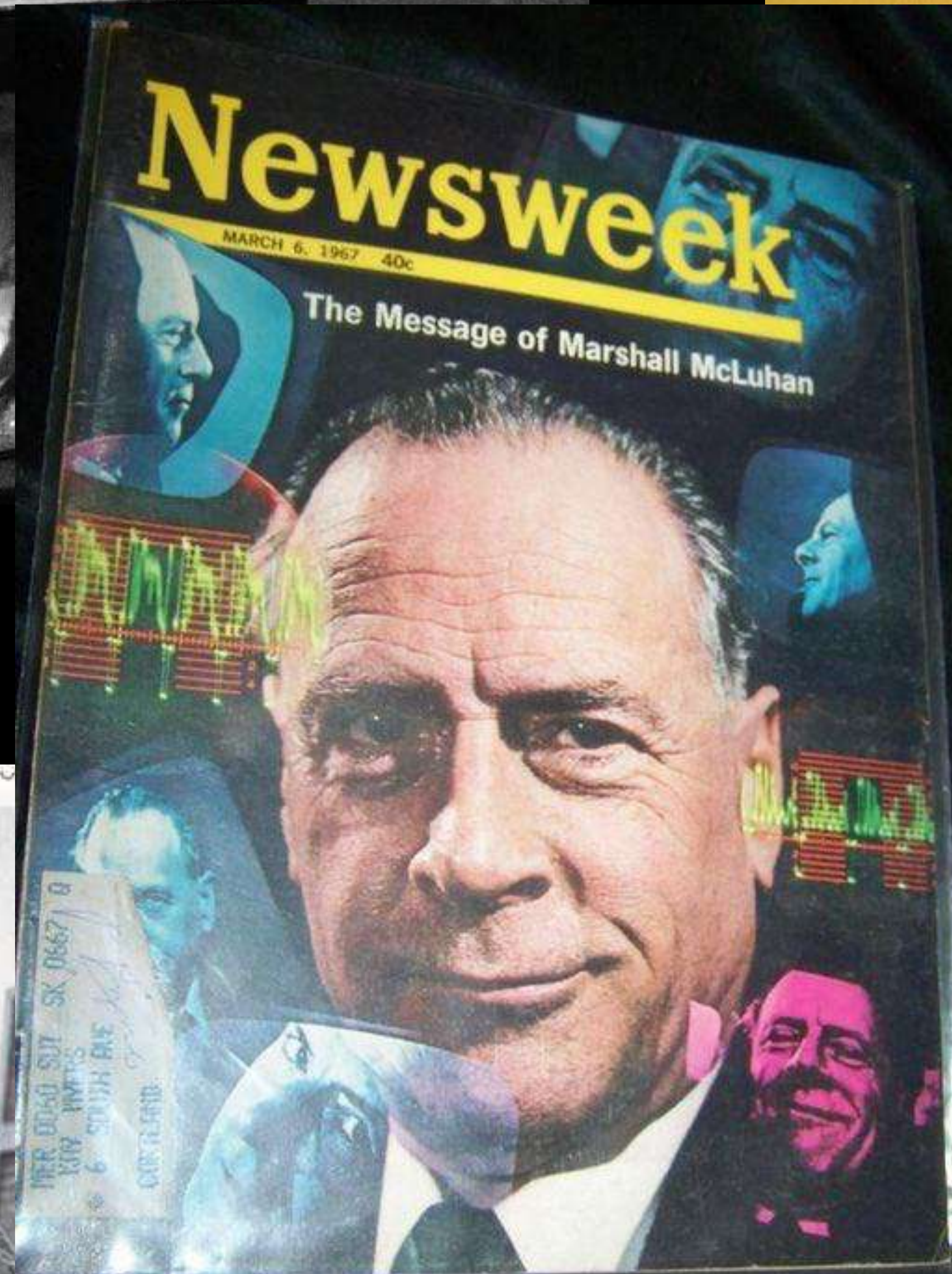


bakåt



Mediet spelar alltid roll – the medium is the message!





SIMON LINDGREN



DIGITAL MEDIA & SOCIETY



While the content of radio, television, or the internet might be a football game or a political debate, the *message* — in McLuhan's terms — of each of these media is not that. The message is instead equal to the social changes that a medium generates. He wrote (McLuhan 1964: 20) that 'the "message" of any medium or technology is the change of scale or pace or pattern that it introduces into human affairs'. He also argued that the content of a medium is always another medium: the content of television might be the medium of a theatrical play, the medium of football, and so on. He wanted to make the point that by just studying the content, we risk becoming entangled in this spiral of media within media within media. It was therefore better, he thought, to instead focus on understanding media in terms of the ways in which they transform the social.

HAS TECHNOLOGY CHANGED US?

The Medium is the Message

Narrated by



Gillian Anderson

McLuhan menade i sin bok, *Understanding Media* (1964) att medier var en sorts "**extensions of man**" – vilket i den svenska översättning då blev till den inte helt lyckade underrubriken "**människans utbyggnader**". Med medier utsträcker människan sin uppfattningsförmåga.

“The personal and social consequences of any medium — that is, of any **extension of ourselves**—result from the new scale that is introduced into our affairs by each extension of ourselves, or by any new technology.”



heta medier _____ svala medier

global _____ village

öga _____ öra

auditativa _____ taktila

medium _____ message

extension _____ amputation

The medium is the message.

In the electric age, we wear all mankind as our skin.

Truth is what we make in our encounter with the world that is making us.

On Spaceship Earth there are no passengers, only crew.

Affluence creates poverty.

Education is civil defense against media fallout.

A moral point of view serves as a substitute for understanding in technological matters.

Language does for intelligence what the wheel does for the feet.

Only puny secrets need protection. Big discoveries are protected by public incredulity.

Whereas convictions depend on speed-ups, justice requires delay.

With telephone and TV it is not so much the message as the sender that is "sent."

Money is the poor man's credit card.

We look at the present through a rear-view mirror. We march backwards into the future.

Invention is the mother of necessities.

People don't actually read newspapers. They step into them every morning like a hot bath.

The road is our major architectural form.

Today each of us lives several hundred years in a decade.

Today the business of business is becoming the constant invention of new business.

The price of eternal vigilance is indifference.

All advertising advertises advertising.

"Camp" is popular because it gives people a sense of reality to see a replay of their lives.

The specialist is one who never makes small mistakes while moving toward the grand fallacy.

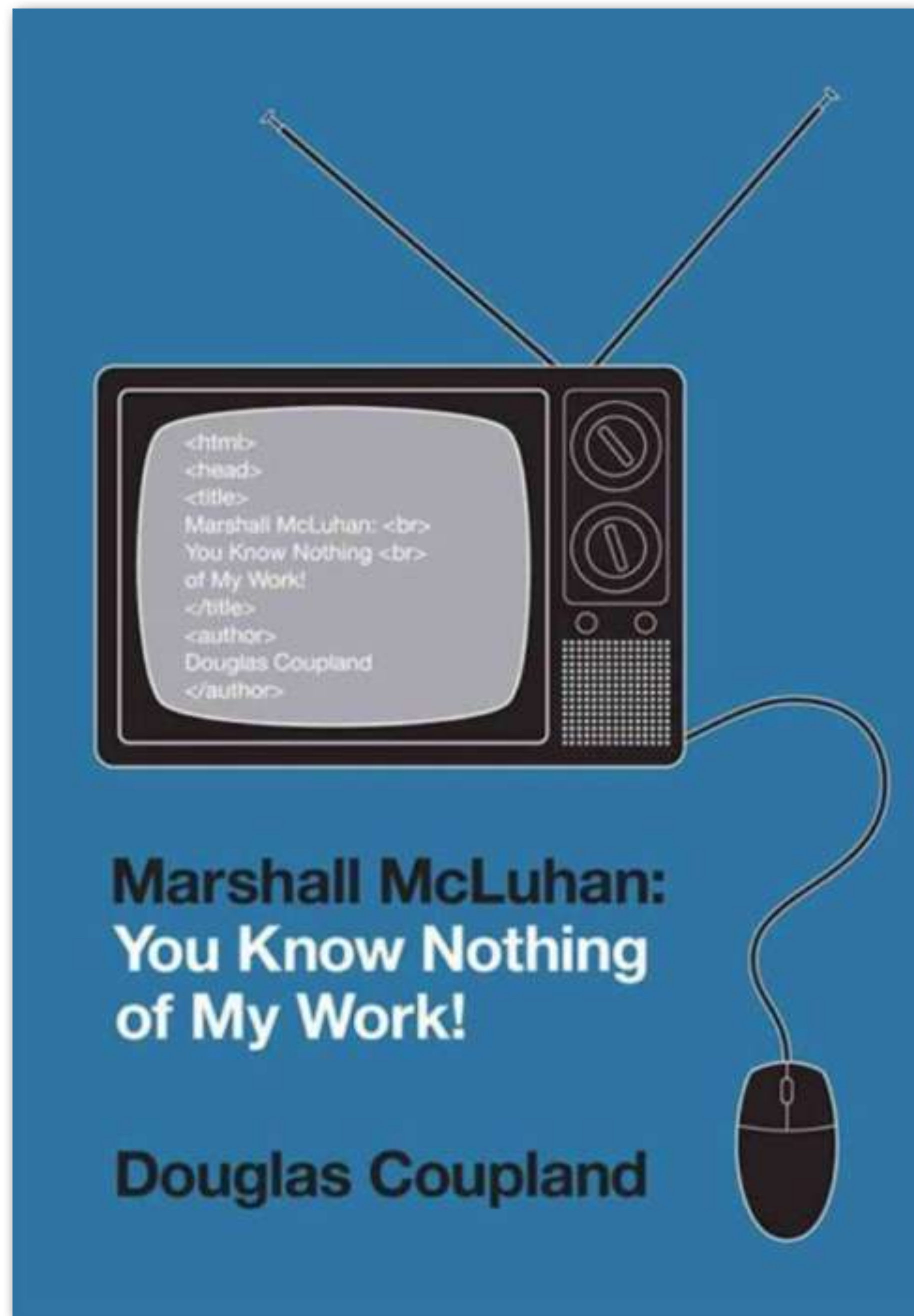
Politics offers yesterday's answers to today's questions.

The missing link created far more interest than all the chains and explanations of being.

In big industry new ideas are invited to rear their heads so they can be clobbered at once.

Food for the mind is like food for the body: the inputs are never the same as the outputs.

En återkommande fråga när det gäller McLuhan handlar om så kallad **teknikdeterminism**, det vill säga frågan huruvida det är **tekniken som driver samhällsutvecklingen** – eller om den snarare är ett redskap som **människan har full kontroll över**.



En återkommande fråga när det gäller McLuhan handlar om så kallad **teknikdeterminism**, det vill säga frågan huruvida det är **tekniken som driver samhällsutvecklingen** – eller om den snarare är ett redskap som **människan har full kontroll över**.





This Is Marshall McLuhan - The Medium Is The Message (1967)

TECHNOLOGICAL DETERMINISM

Technological determinism is the idea that technology shapes social change. It determines our future.

EXPLANATION

Technological determinism believes that advancements in technology are the moments that bring on each new phase in human history.

For instance, the invention of the wheel revolutionized human mobility, allowing humans to travel greater distances and carry greater loads with them. Thus, a technological advancement changed the course of human history for all time.

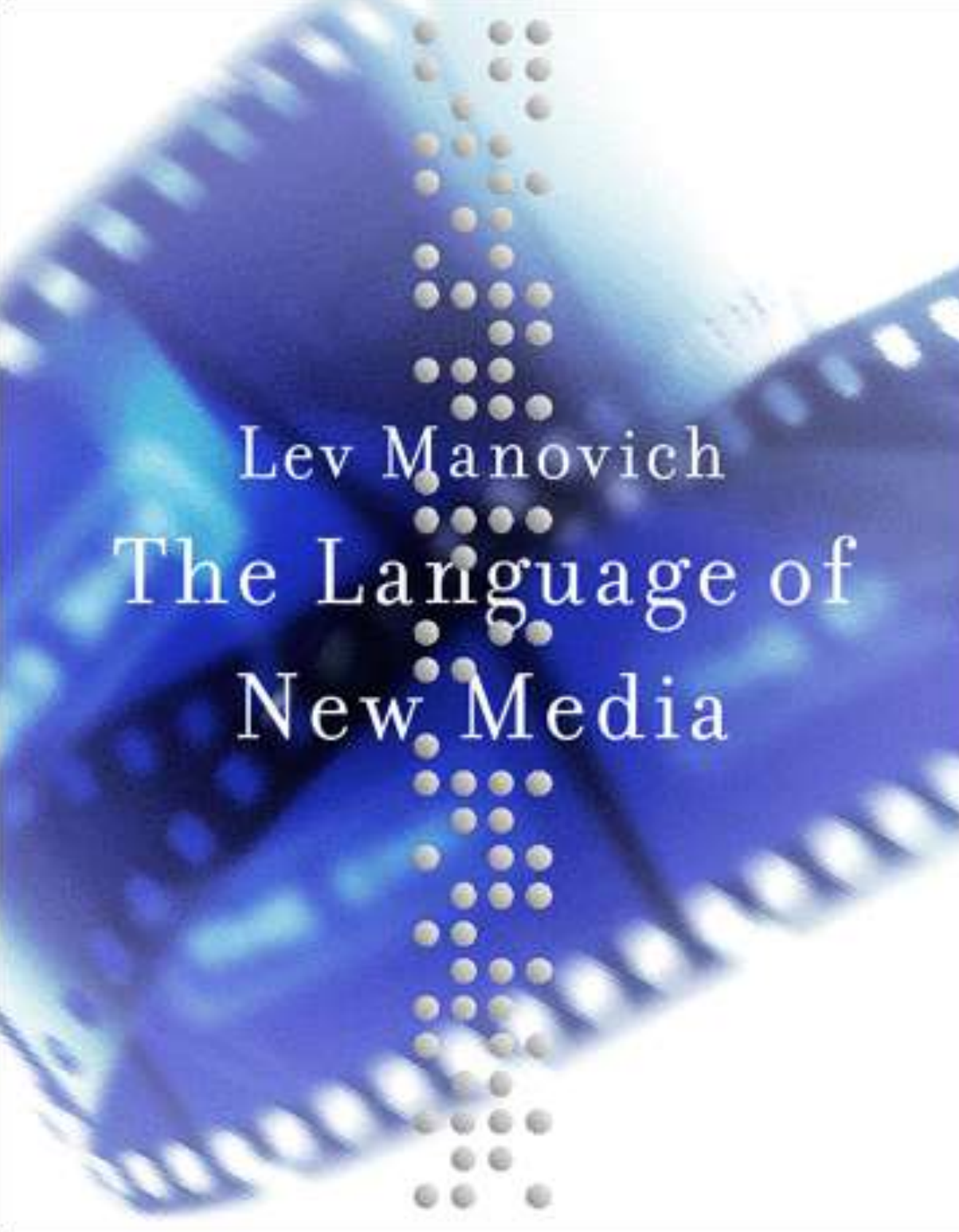
EXAMPLES

1. The invention of language,
2. The discovery of various metals (bronze, iron, copper, etc),
3. The introduction of double-entry bookkeeping, and
4. The invention of the steam engine.
5. The internet
6. Emergence of general AI

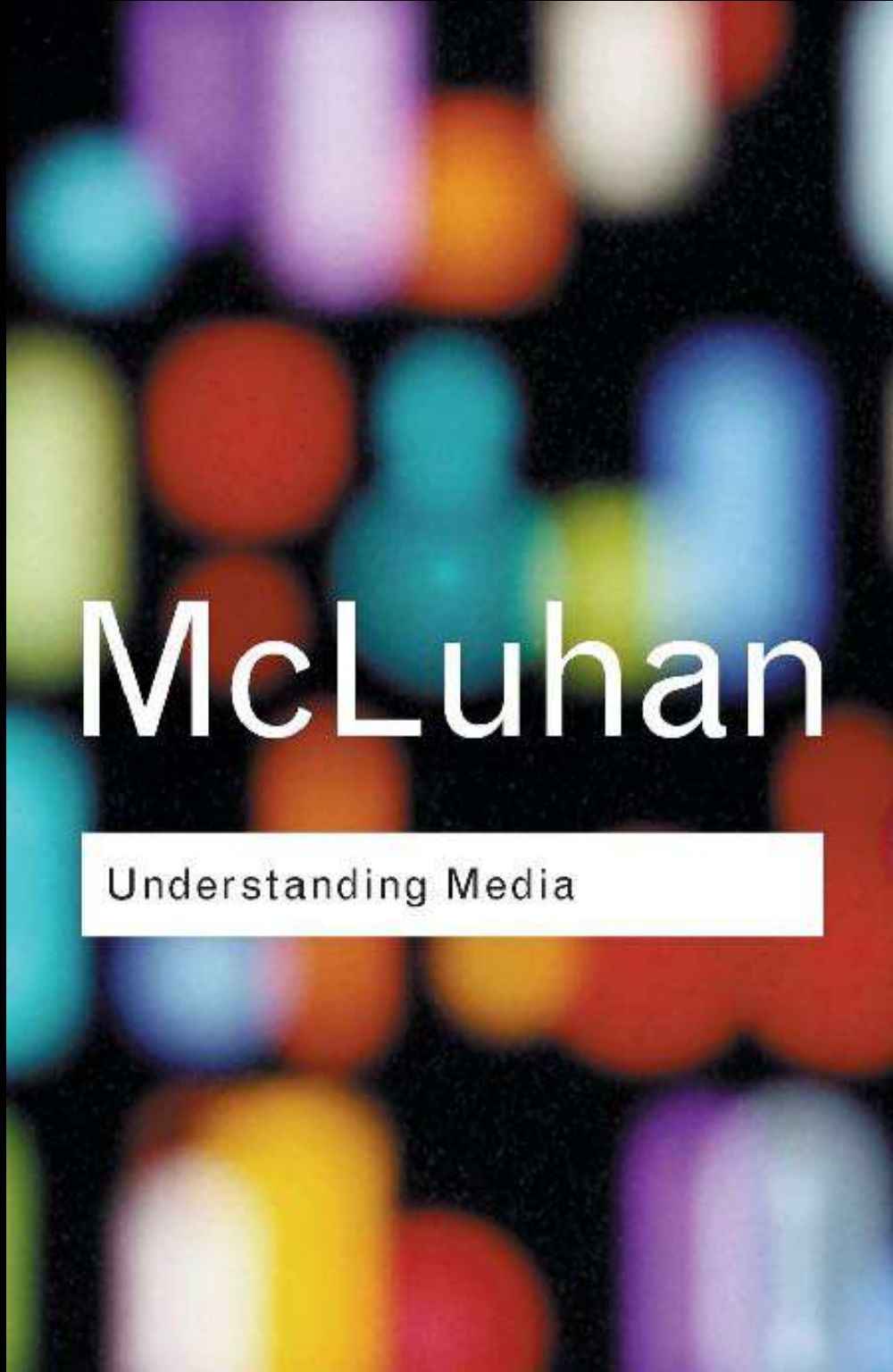
Diskutera 2 & 2



Är det tekniken som driver samhällsutveckling & digital kultur – eller har vi människor kontroll över den?



Lev Manovich
The Language of
New Media



McLuhan

Understanding Media

Mediers format



Mannen med filmkameran (1929) – mediet visar upp sig

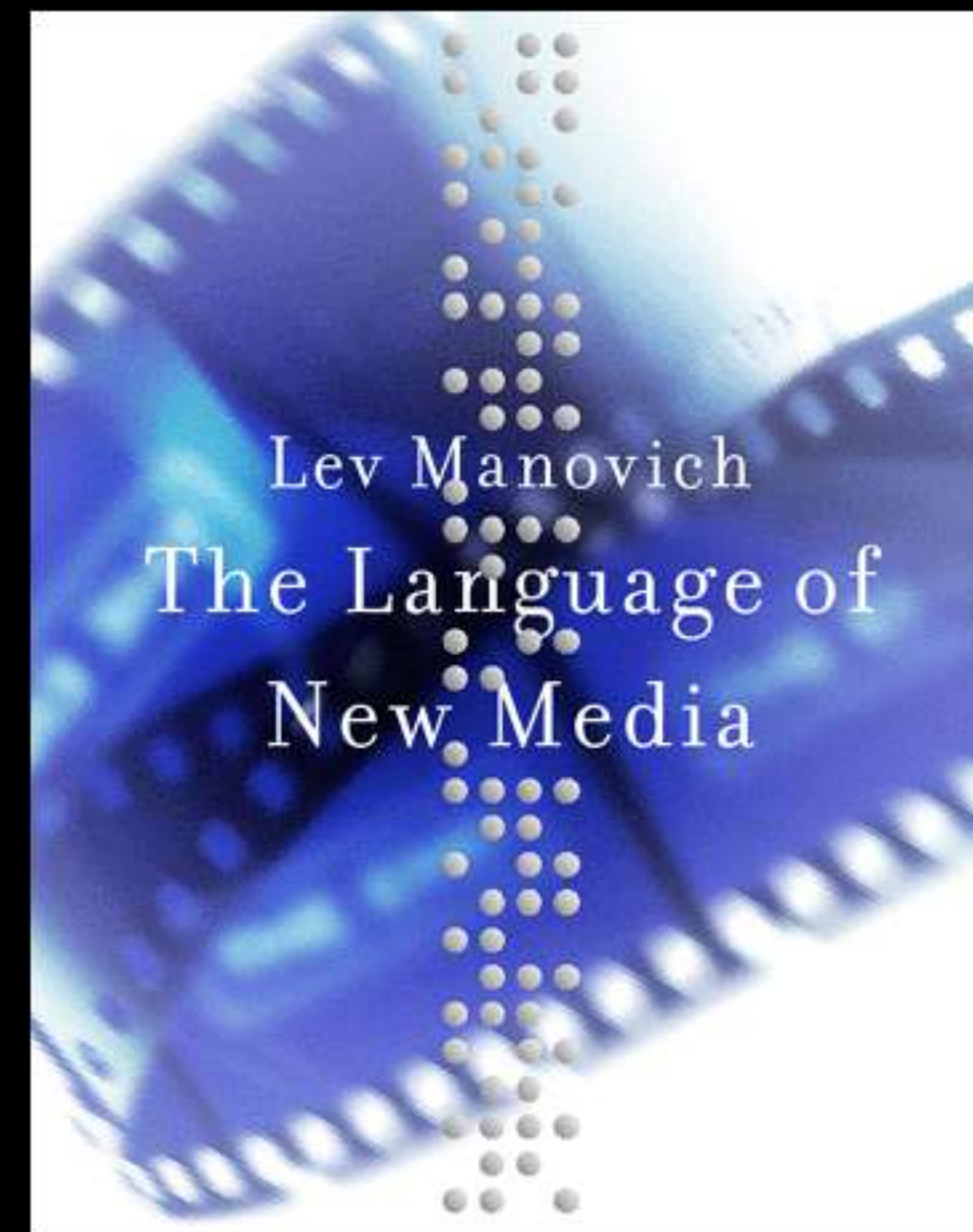




Nya mediers principer år 2001 – det vill säga vad vi idag skulle kalla för **digitala mediers principer**.

Nya mediers principer:

1. Numerical representation (matematiska & numeriska).
2. Modularity – modulära medieobjekt.
3. Automation – automatisering & programmerbarhet.
4. Variability – variabilitet (i olika kopior).
5. Transcoding – transkodning (i olika format).



1. Numerical representation (matematiska & numeriska).

1. Numerical representation (matematiska & numeriska).

Från text till binära tal:

01100110 01101001 01110110 01100101
00100000 01110000 01110010 01101001
01101110 01100011 01101001 01110000
01101100 01100101 01110011 00100000
01101111 01100110 00100000 01101110
01100101 01110111 00100000 01101101
01100101 01100100 01101001 01100001

Text to Binary Converter

Enter [ASCII/Unicode](#) text string and press the *Convert* button (e.g enter "Example" to get "01000101 01111000 01100001 01101101 01110000 01101100 01100101"):

From

To

Text

Binary

Open File

Paste text or drop text file

five principles of new media

Character encoding (optional)

ASCII/UTF-8

Output delimiter string (optional)

Space

Convert

Reset

Swap

01100110 01101001 01110110 01100101 00100000 01110000
01110010 01101001 01101110 01100011 01101001 01110000
01101100 01100101 01110011 00100000 01101111 01100110
00100000 01101110 01100101 01110111 00100000 01101101
01100101 01100100 01101001 01100001

Text to Binary Converter

Enter [ASCII/Unicode](#) text string and press the *Convert* button (e.g enter "Example" to get "01000101 01111000 01100001 01101101 01110000 01101100 01100101"):

From

Text

To

Binary

Open File



Paste text or drop text file

five principles of new media

Character encoding (optional)

ASCII/UTF-8

Output delimiter string (optional)

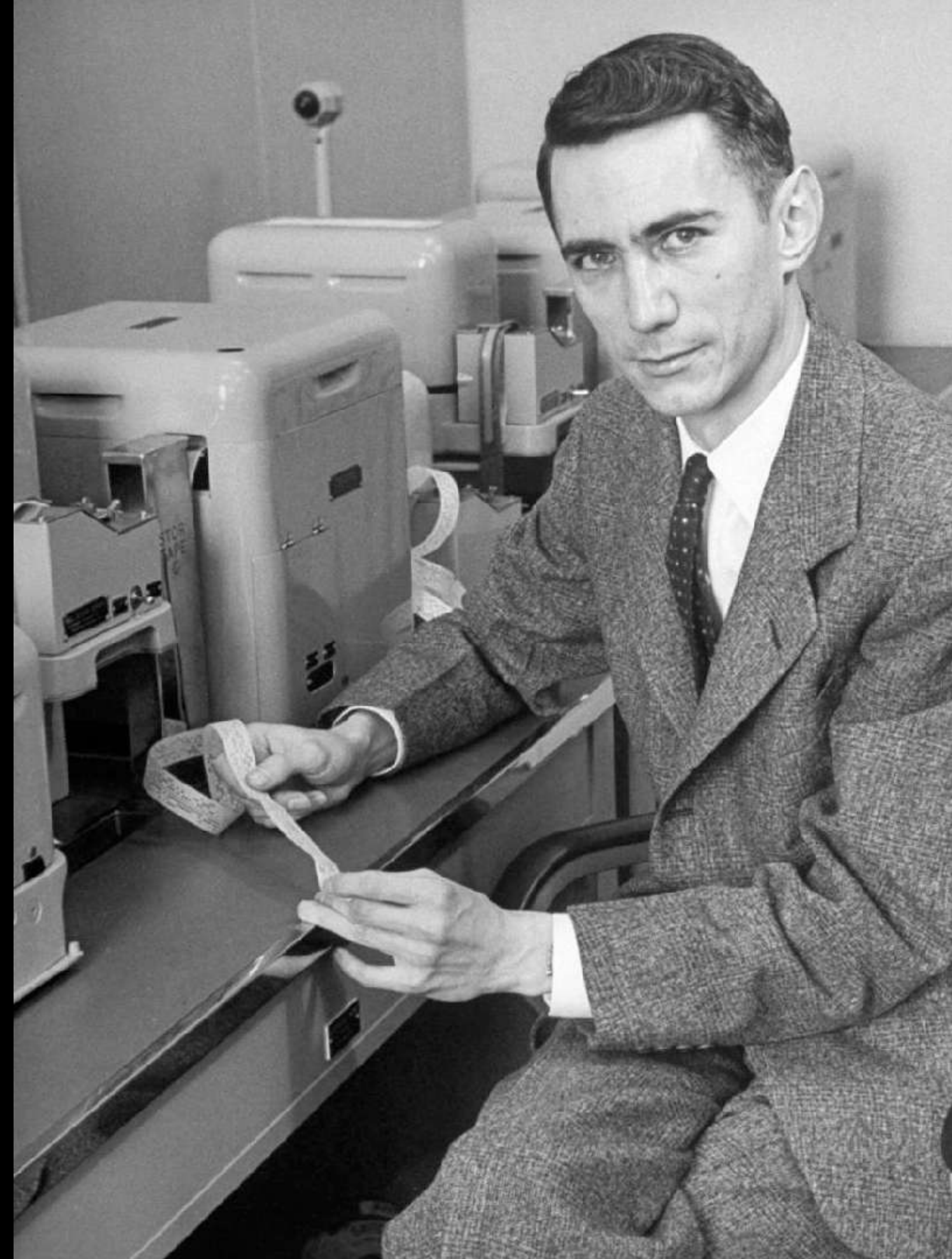
Space

Convert

Reset

Swap

```
01100110 01101001 01110110 01100101 00100000 01110000
01110010 01101001 01101110 01100011 01101001 01110000
01101100 01100101 01110011 00100000 01101111 01100110
00100000 01101110 01100101 01110111 00100000 01101101
01100101 01100100 01101001 01100001
```



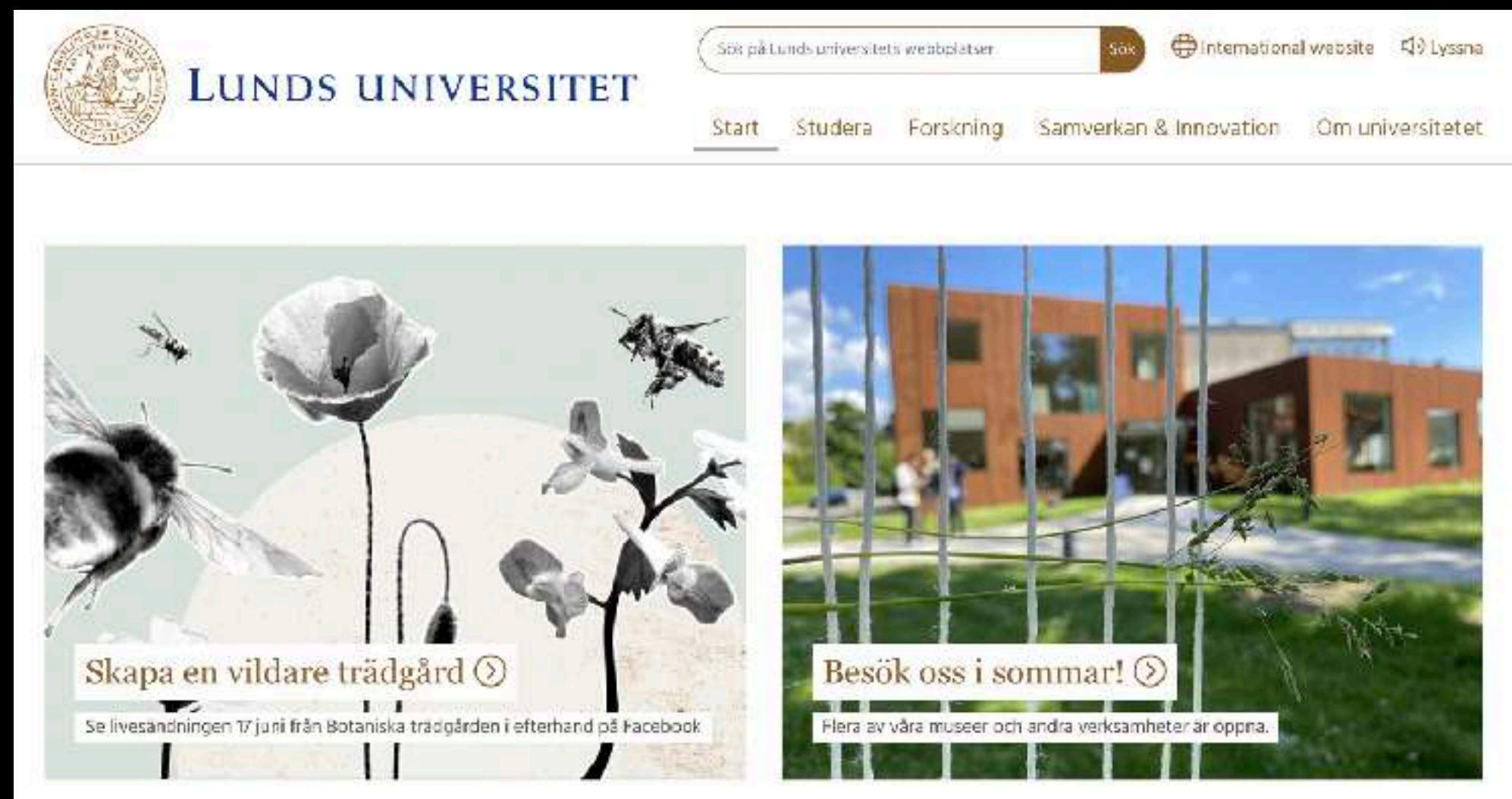
Maskinkod (även kallat maskinspråk, binärkod eller native code) är det "språk" en processor direkt förstår och klarar att exekvera. Varje processortyp har sin särskilda maskinkod som är ett uttryck för dess instruktions-uppsättning.

Ett datorprogram i något programspråk (den s.k. källkoden) kan antingen direkt tolkas och utföras via en interpretator eller översättas med en kompilator till maskinkod som i sin tur direkt kan köras, något som normalt ger bättre prestanda.

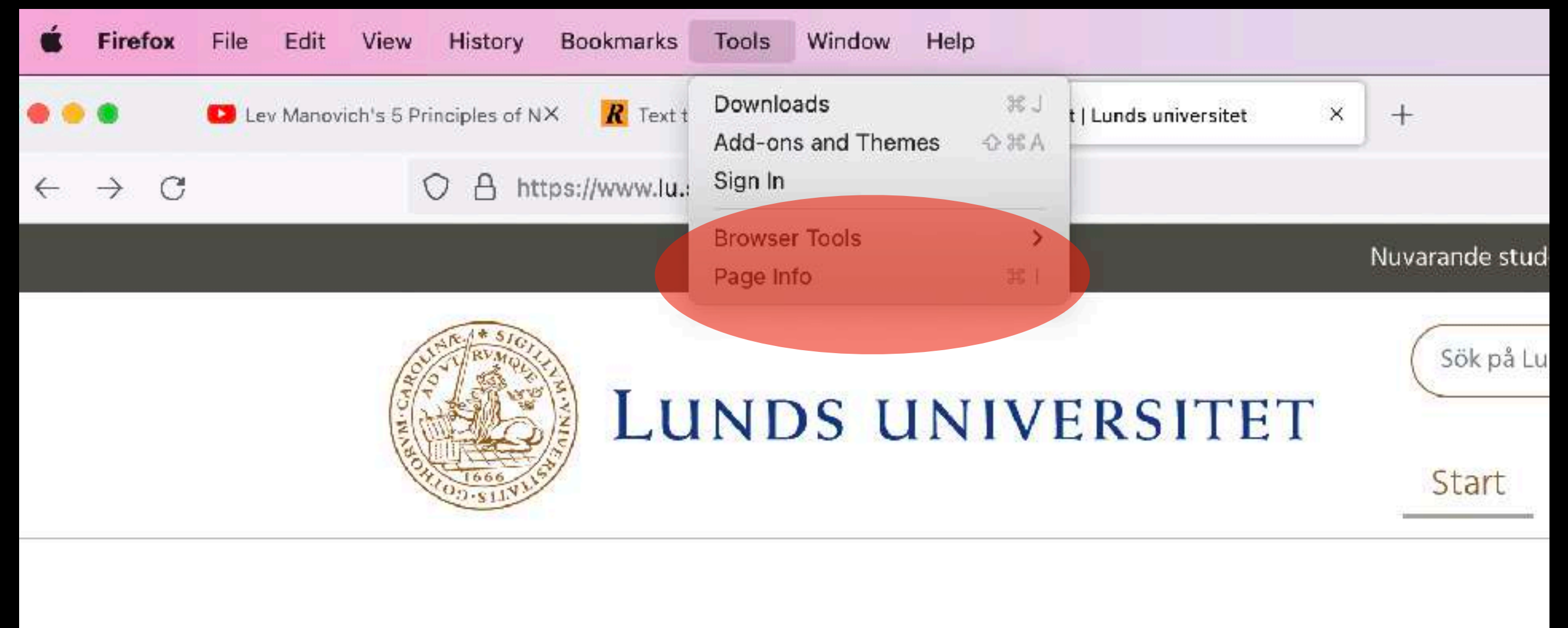
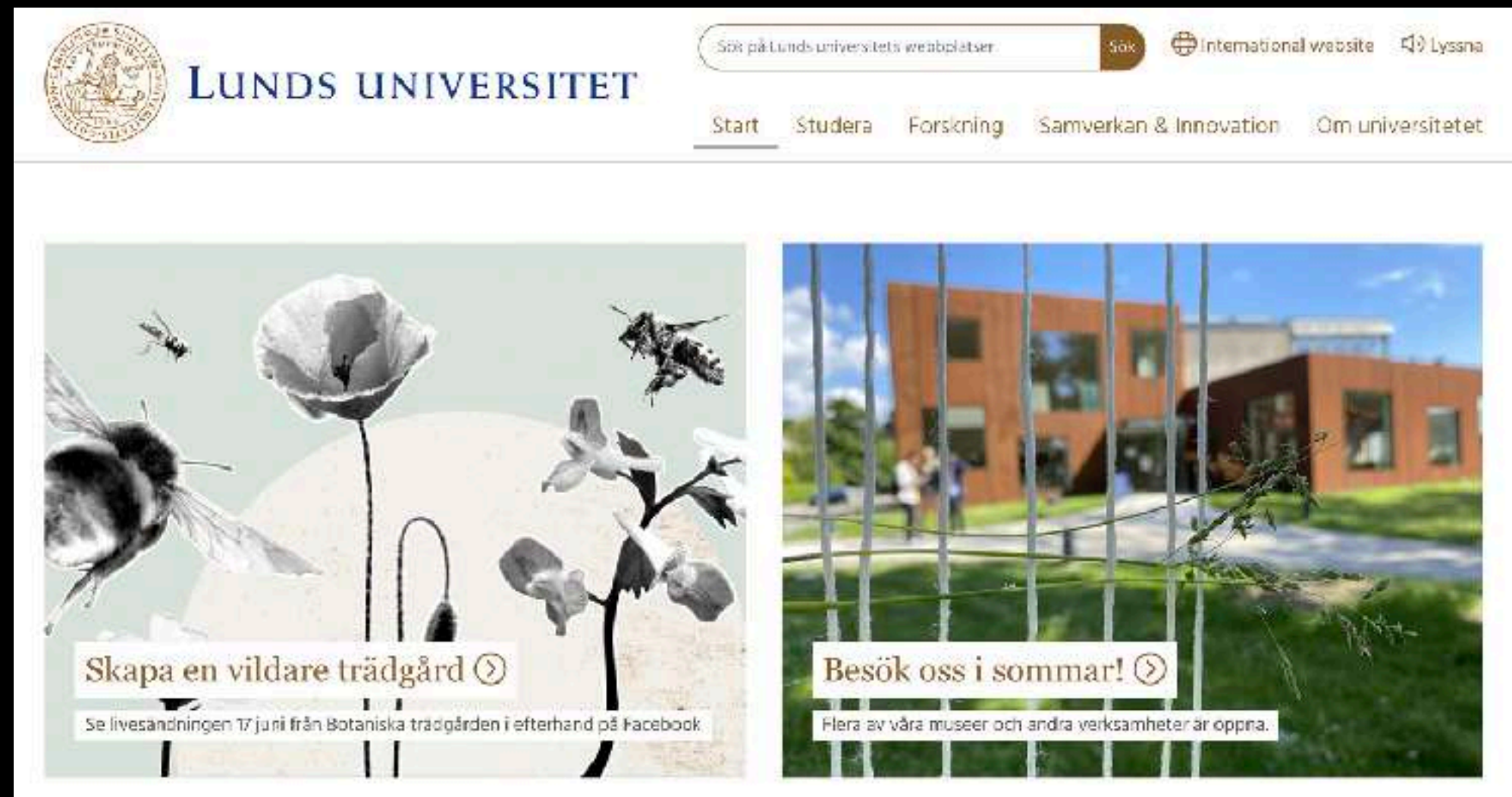
2. Modularity – modulära medieobjekt.

Digitala medier består av olika delar – en sorts moduler – som kan kombineras i oändlighet. Men som likväl behåller sin specificitet.

> använd era datorer – och gå till lu.se



> använd era datorer – och gå till lu.se



FirefoxFileEditViewHistoryBookmarksToolsWindowHelp

Page Info — https://www.lu.se/GeneralMediaPermissionsSecurity

Address	Type
https://www.lu.se/themes/custom/lu_theme/favicon.ico	Icon
https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/Lunds_universitet_L_CMYK_7_0.svg	Image
https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/styles/lu_imagebox_desktop/public/2022-06/Pollinerare-03%5B1%5D.jpg?itok=hkOKZBtG	Background
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https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/styles/lu_infobox_desktop/public/for_en_battre_varld_0_0.jpg?h=8474d0c1&itok=HIN-Mgdo	Image
https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/styles/lu_infobox_desktop/public/2020-12/erik-r800px.jpg?h=c9f93661&itok=6TBwBiKc	Image
https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/styles/lu_article_small_desktop/public/2022-05/kastanjLU_fotoCharlotteCarlbergBarg_2465.jpg?h=05586b66&itok=f5r1fYnp	Image

Location:https://www.lu.se/sites/www.lu.se/files/styles/lu_imagebox_desktop/public/2022-06/Pollinerare-03%5B1%5D.jpg?itok=hkOKZBtG

Type:JPEG Image

Size:585.3 KB (599,346 bytes)

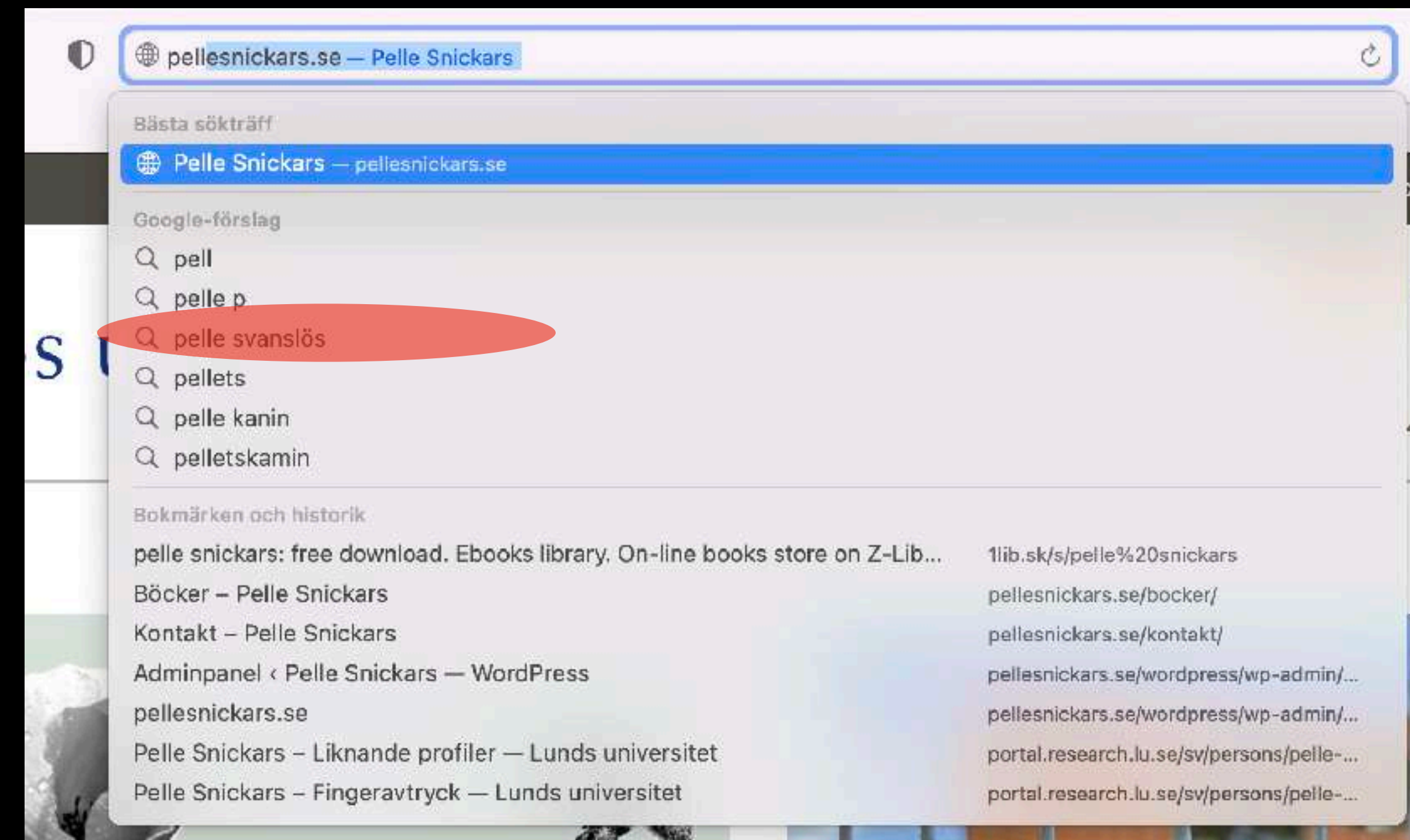
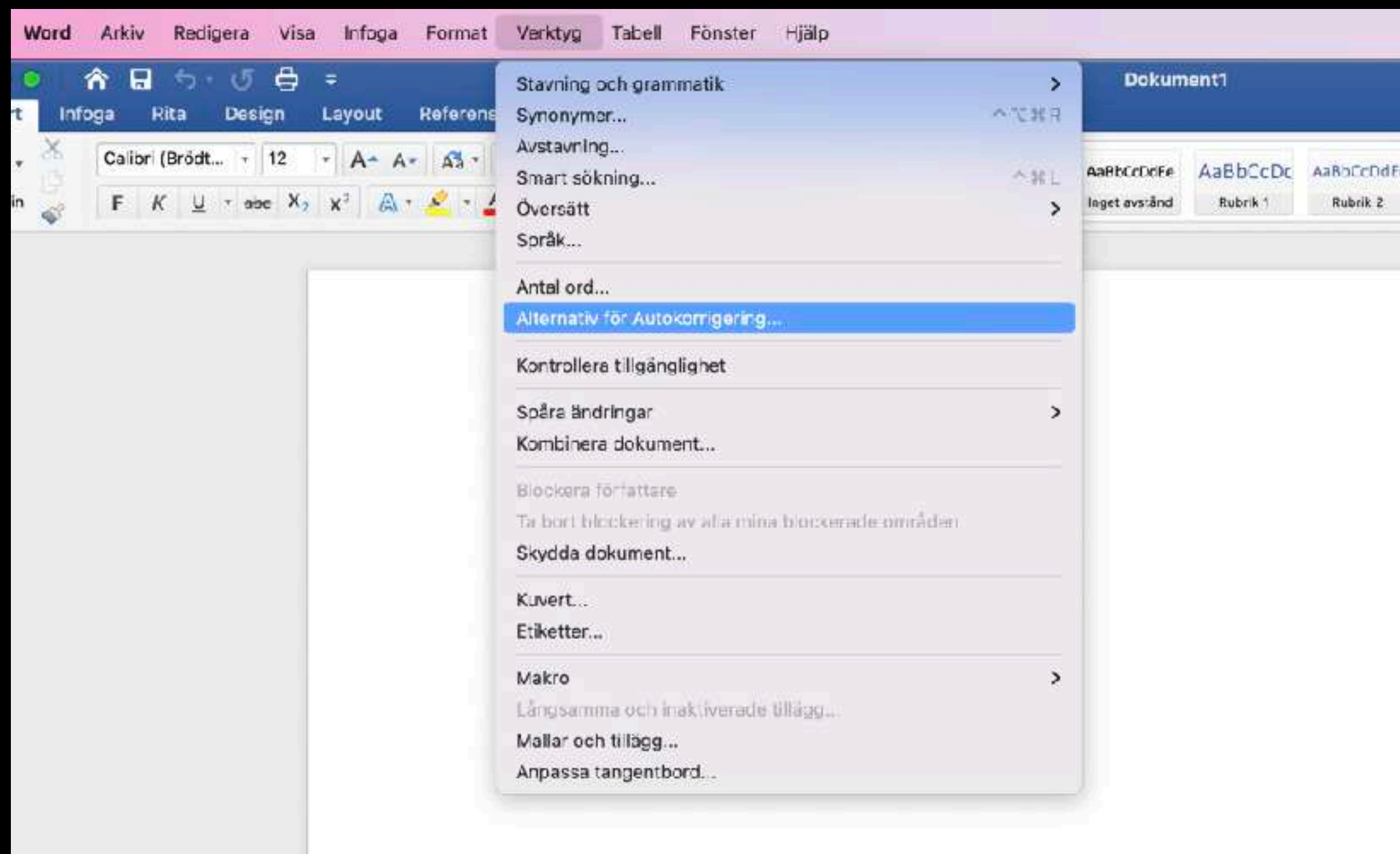
Dimensions:1,200px × 675px

Select AllSave As...

3. Automation – automatisering & programmerbarhet.

3. Automation – automatisering & programmerbarhet.

Digitala medieobjekt kan enkelt kopieras och flerfaldigas – eller per automatik kontrolleras / föreslå ...





filters & layers

4. Variability – variabilitet (i olika kopior).

4. Variability – variabilitet (i olika kopior).

Digitala medieobjekt existerar i en rad olika varianter på datorn samtidigt ...

Digitala kulturer

Digitala kulturer är ett nyinrättat forskningsämne vid Lunds universitet. Ämnet omfattar studier av kulturens och samhällets digitala utveckling i vid bemärkelse. Forskningen är både samtida och historiskt inriktad – med kopplingar till ett flertal andra forskningsmiljöer på Lunds universitet: mediestudier, biblioteks- och informationsvetenskap, etnologi, visuella och intermediala studier. Forskningsmiljön inom digitala kulturer är mångfacetterad och under uppbyggnad med en nytitillträdd professor i ämnet. Fokus ligger både på digitaliseringens samhällskonsekvenser liksom dess påverkan på kulturella, sociala, estetiska och historiska omvandlingsprocesser. Ibland heter det att allt som kan digitaliseras – kommer att digitaliseras. Men vilka konsekvenser får en sådan teknikdriven förändringsprocess? I vid bemärkelse handlar forskningsämnet digitala kulturer därför om att analysera och förstå det digitala samhällets utveckling (med en lång förhistoria) samt dess nuvarande och framtida konsekvenser. Ämnets forskare ägnar sig åt biohacking, uppkopplade hem och digitala husdrömmar, liksom spelstudier och digital mediehistoria. Digitala kulturer är ett nyinrättat forskningsämne vid Lunds universitet. Ämnet omfattar studier av kulturens och samhällets digitala utveckling i vid bemärkelse. Forskningen är inriktad mot både samtiden och historien och har kopplingar till flera andra forskningsmiljöer vid Lunds universitet: mediestudier, biblioteks- och informationsvetenskap, etnologi, visuella och intermediala studier. Forskningsmiljön inom digitala kulturer är mångfacetterad och under uppbyggnad med en nytitillträdd professor i ämnet. Fokus ligger både på digitaliseringens samhällskonsekvenser och på dess påverkan på kulturella, sociala, estetiska och historiska omvandlingsprocesser. Ibland heter det att allt som kan digitaliseras kommer att digitaliseras. Men vilka konsekvenser får en sådan teknikdriven förändringsprocess? I vid bemärkelse handlar forskningsämnet digitala kulturer om att analysera och förstå det digitala samhällets utveckling (med en lång förhistoria) samt dess nuvarande och framtida konsekvenser. Ämnets forskare ägnar sig åt biohacking, uppkopplade hem och digitala husdrömmar, spelstudier, digital mediehistoria och mycket annat. Några av ämnets forskningsprojekt befinner sig i skärningspunkten mellan digital humaniora och mediestudier – i samarbete med Humanistlaboratoriet och plattformen DigitalHistory@Lund – andra ägnar sig åt digital teknik, social hållbarhet och mänskliga rättigheter. **Ytterligare andra ...** Forskningsämnet använder sig därtill av en metodmässigt bred palett, från arkivstudier och intervju- och enkätstudier till digitala metoder och studier av dataflöden, utförda i samarbete med utvecklare där applikationer och mjukvara anpassas

Versionshistorik

Alla versioner

MAJ

▶

30 maj kl. 13:25

Aktuell version

● mikael askander

▶

23 maj kl. 15:22

● Pelle Snickars

22 maj kl. 15:19

● Pelle Snickars

▶

21 maj kl. 15:42

● Pelle Snickars

▶

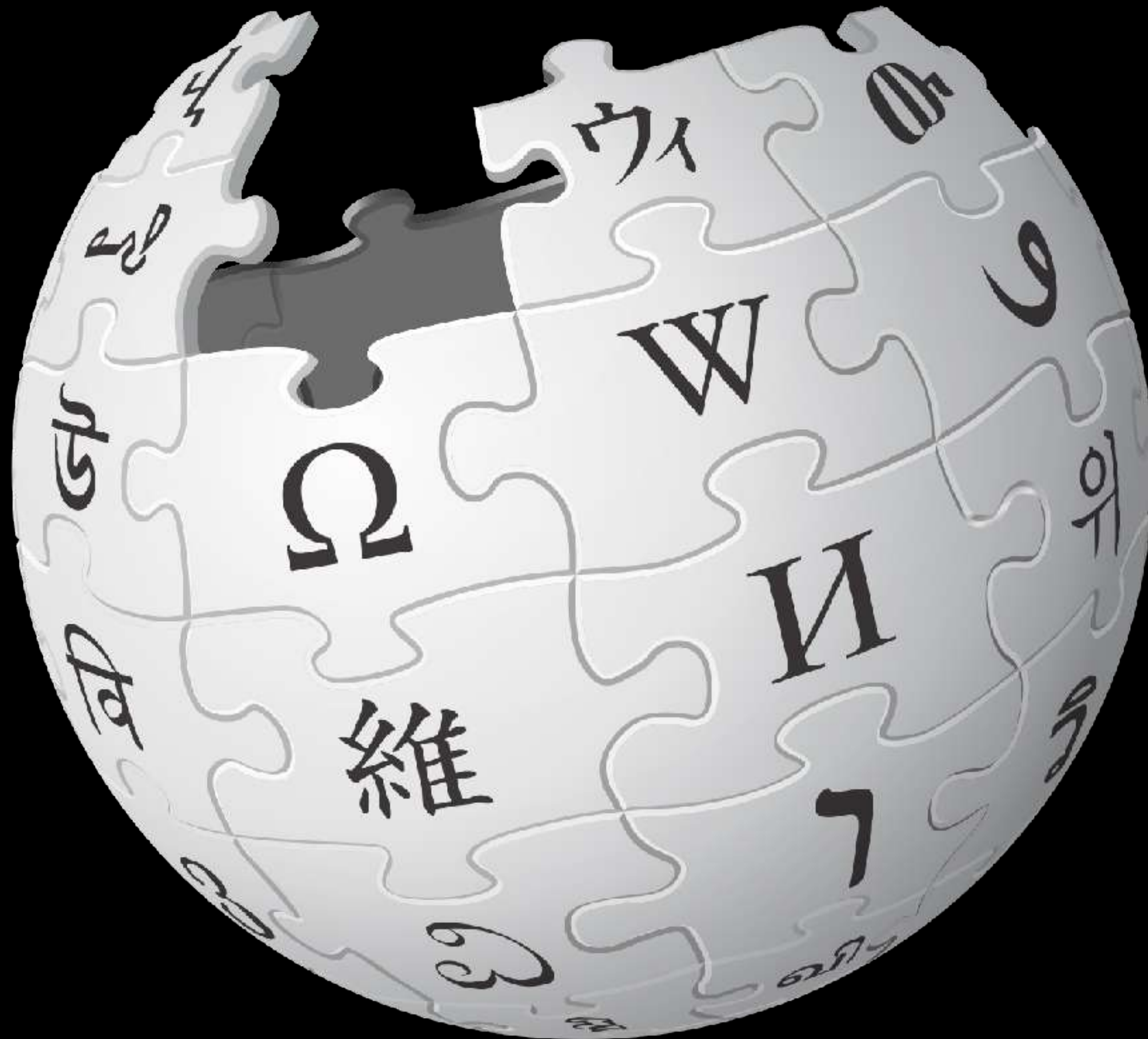
20 maj kl. 10:46

● Pelle Snickars

20 maj kl. 09:47

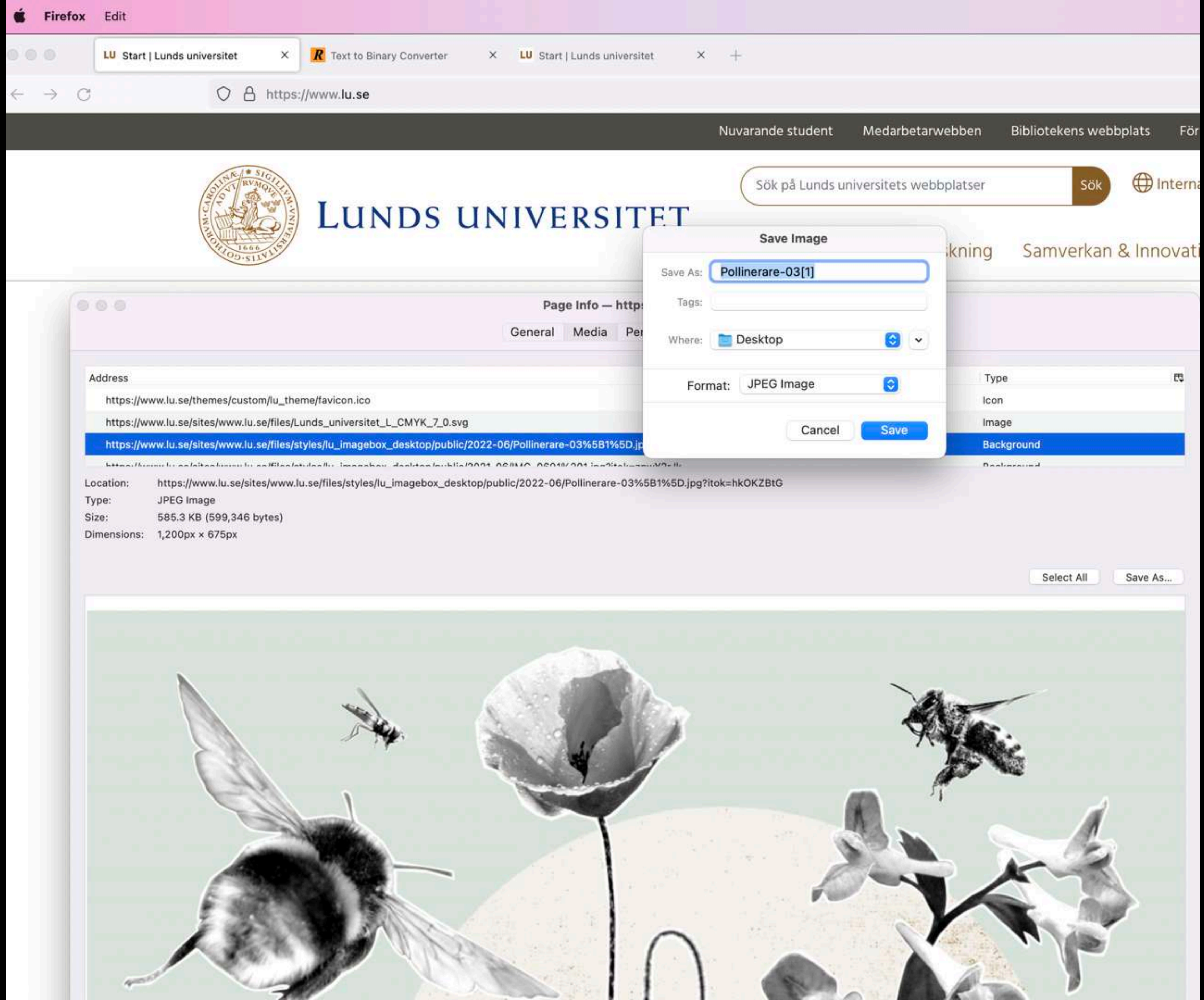
● Pelle Snickars

versionshistorik

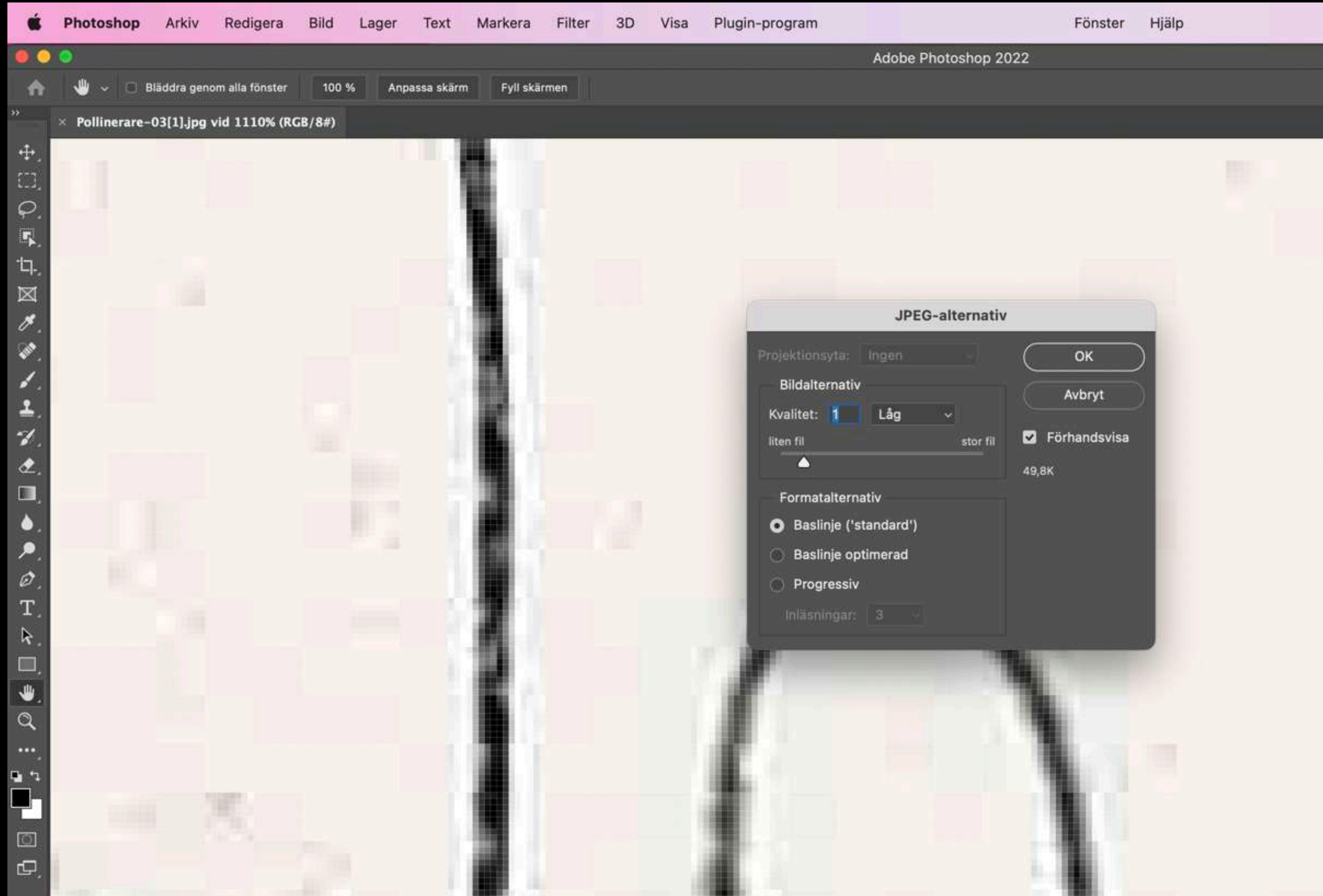


5. Transcoding – transkodning (i olika format).

Digitala medieobjekt kan enkelt kodas om till andra format – ibland med förändrad medie-specificitet.



Photoshop som exempel ...



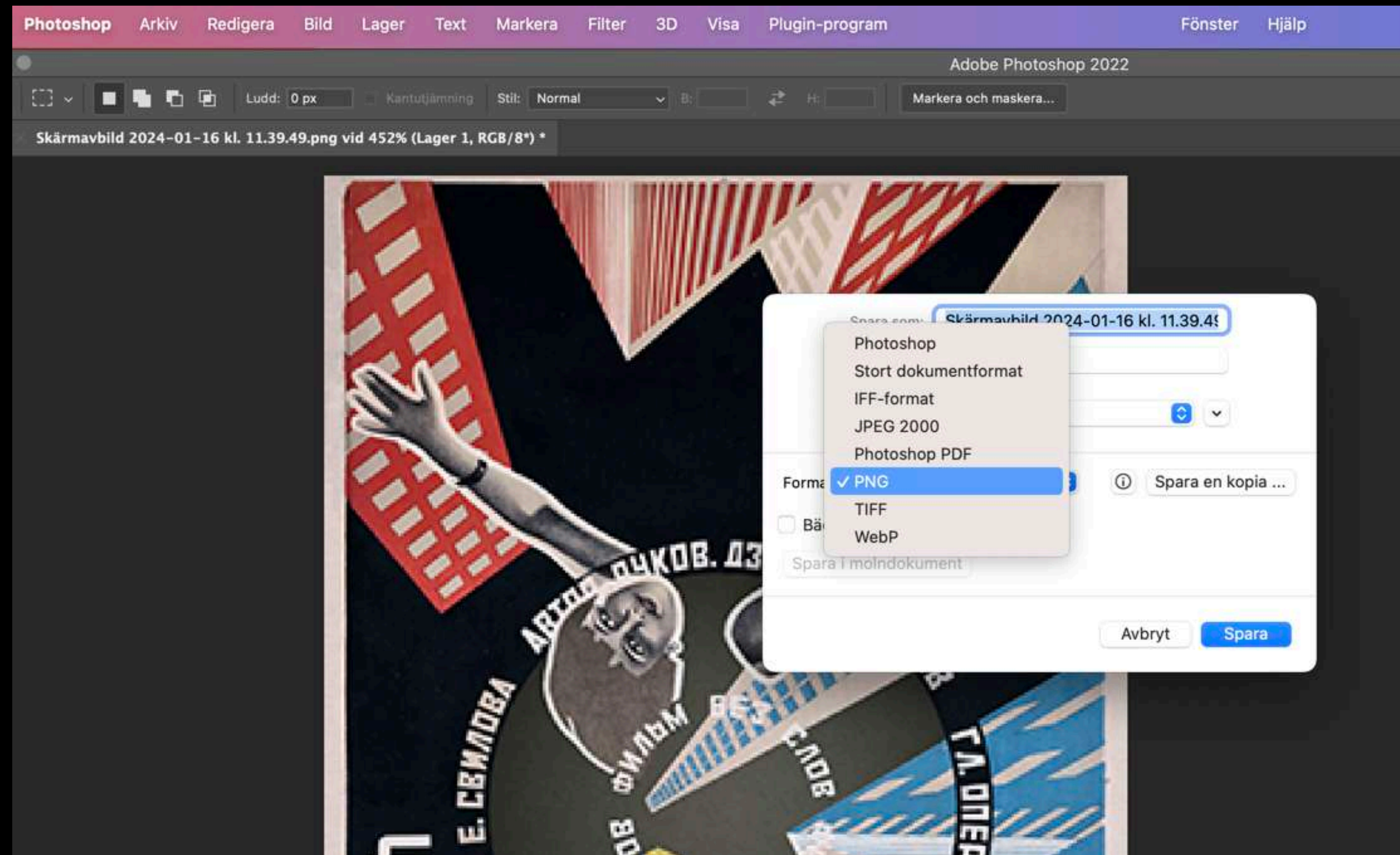
De principer för nya medier som Manovich ställer upp ska inte förstås som absoluta – men de uppmärksammar hur digitala medier är annorlunda jämfört med analoga medier.

**Inte minst har digitala medier inneburit en
ny typ av relation mellan exempelvis bild,
representation och verklighet ...**



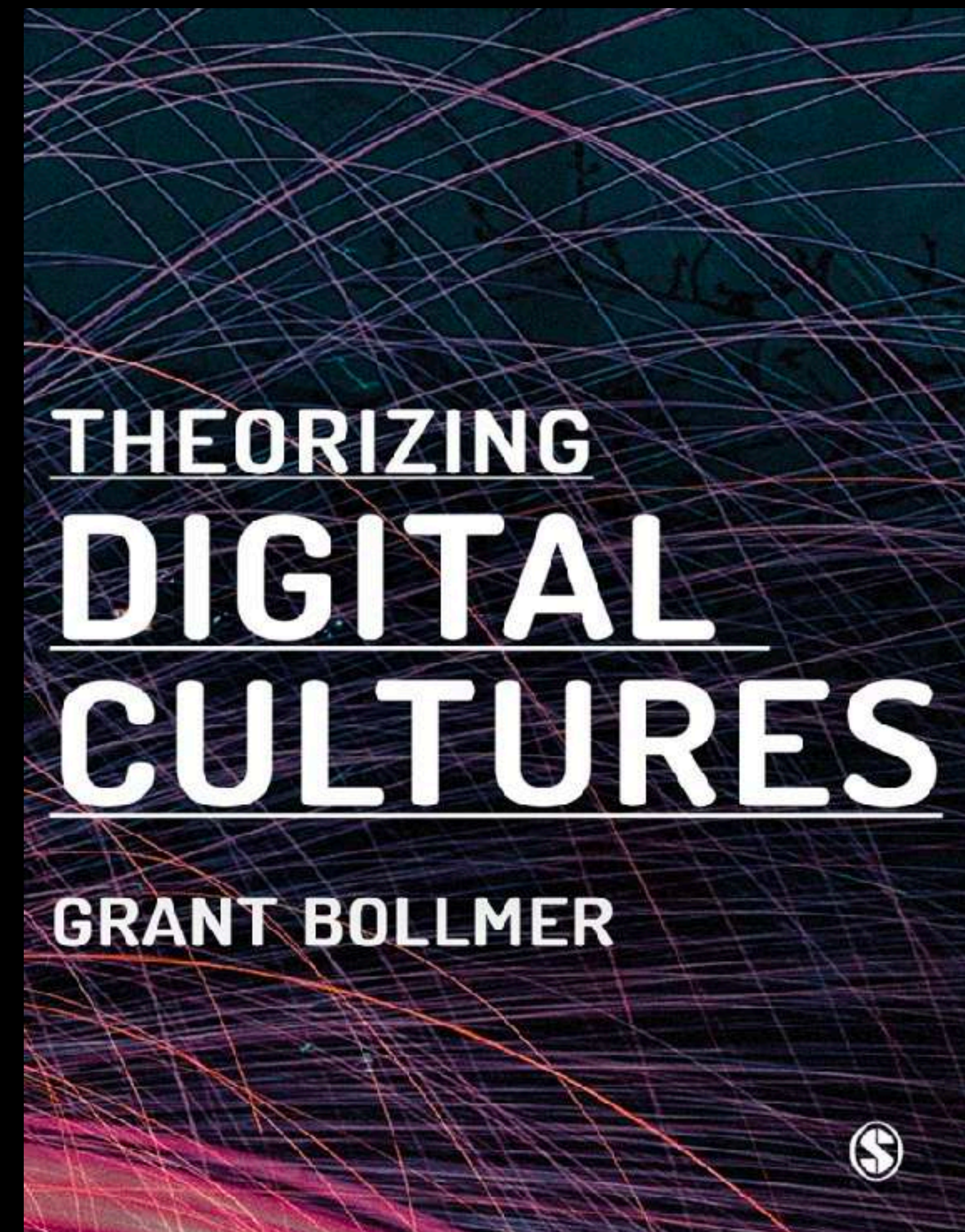
Ceci n'est pas une pipe.

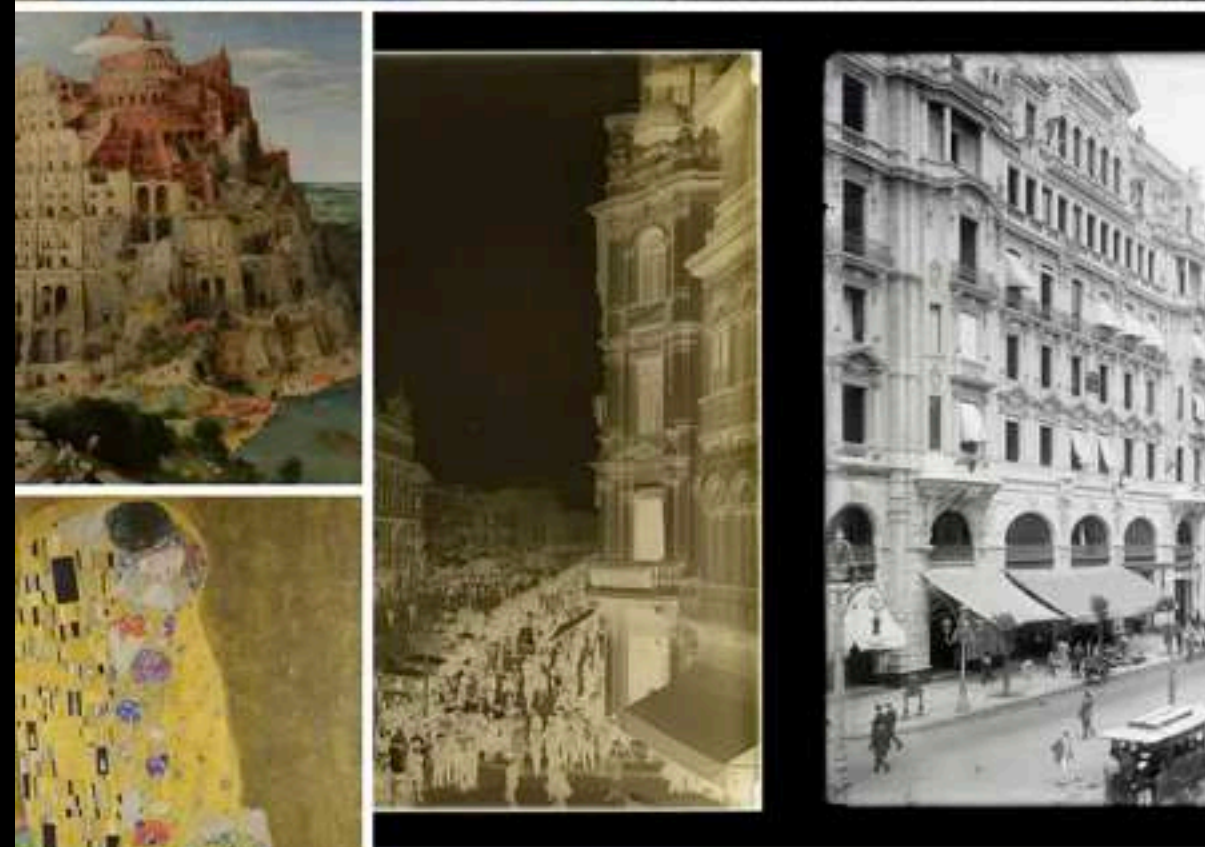
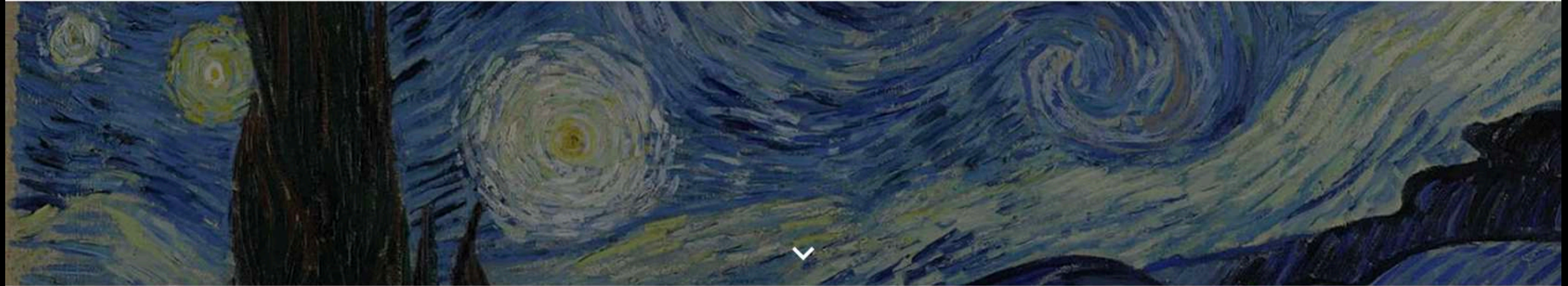
vad är en digital bild?



En rad olika bildformat: jpg för webb, tif för tryck ...

While an analogue photograph is the result of light hitting a film negative, which is then printed on photo paper, along with any number of other instances of contact and touch, a digital photograph is fundamentally mathematical.

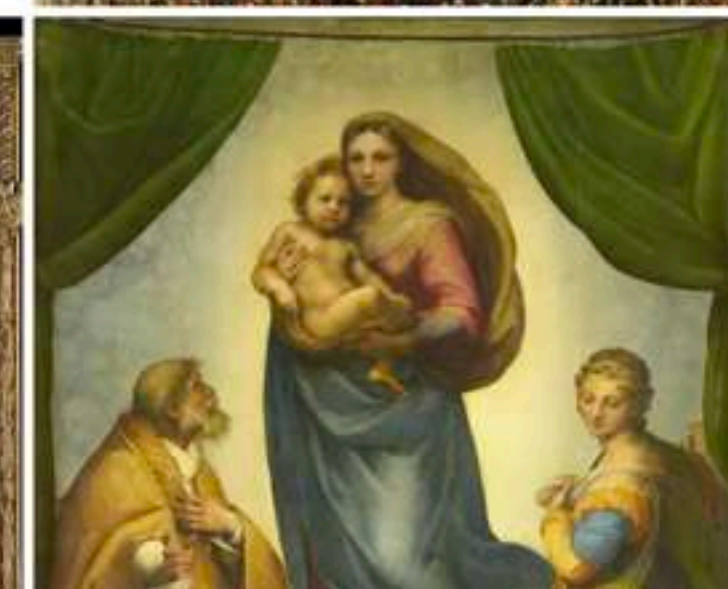




1 859 items

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[View all](#)





lossy compression



minskad
resolution

mindre
pixlar





Super Resolution Images Using Generative Models

Image Resolution

In the concept of image processing, the meaning of resolution indicates how much information in the image is used to evaluate the quality of the image. Resolution is classified into multiple categories like Spectral Resolution, Radiometric Resolution, Spatial Resolution, and Temporal Resolution. The spatial resolution is used to improve the quality of images. It indicates the number of pixels that are used to construct the image. The smaller the pixel, the higher the resolution.

1. Pixels

Images are like matrices, they contain a lot of values, and each value indicates to specific pixel. Pixels are the smallest unit of an image which consists of three bands Red, Green, and Blue (RGB). Each band has a value between $[0, 255]$. Zero means the pixel is off, and 255 represents the pixel is fully present.

2. Low Resolution

As shown in Figure 1, A low-resolution image means that the pixel density of the image is small thereby giving fewer details.

3. High Resolution

As shown in Figure 1, A high-resolution image means that the pixel density of the image is high leading to more details.

4. Super Resolution

SR is reconstructing an HR image from a single LR image.

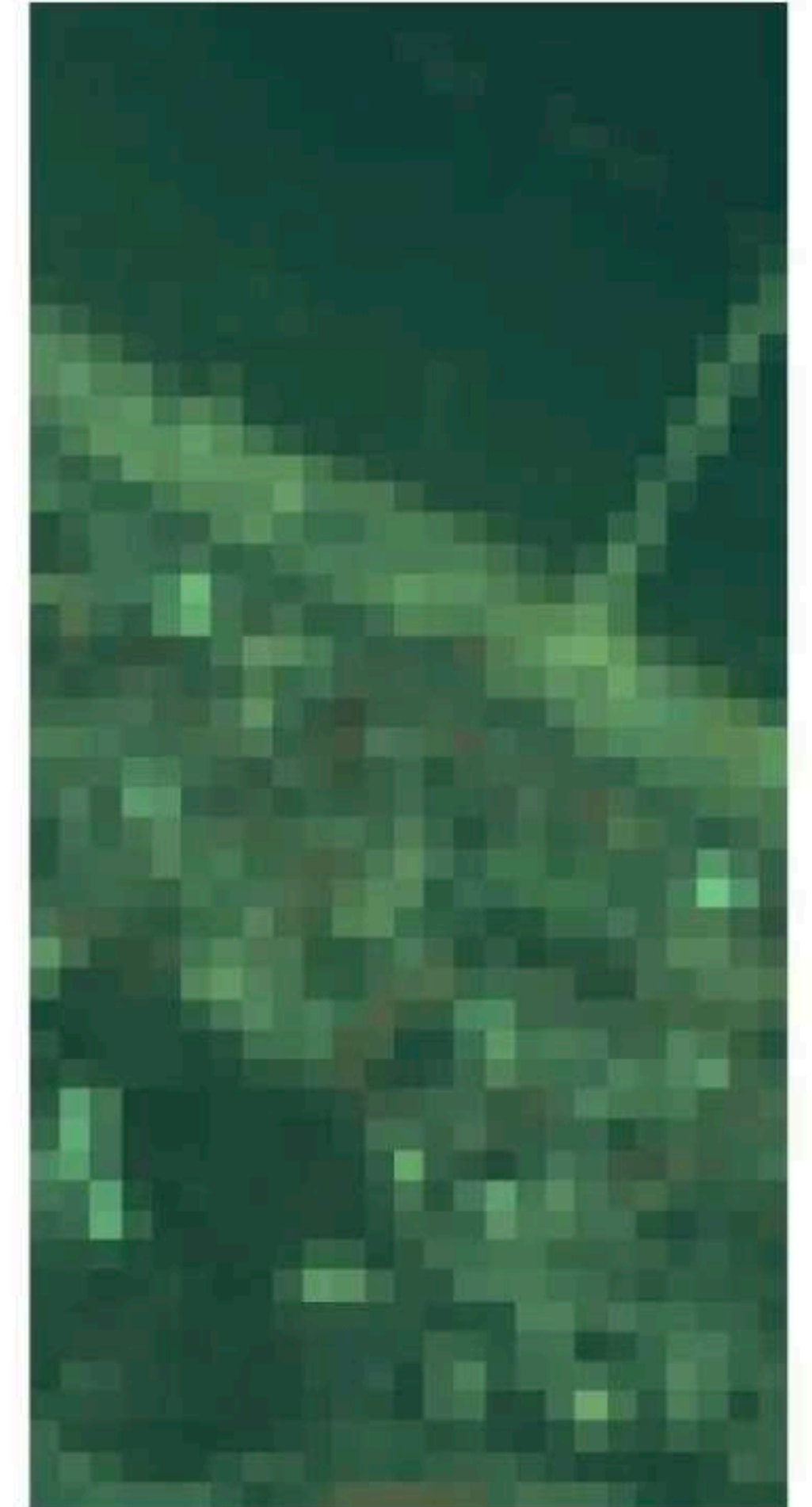


Figure 1 High Resolution Image Vs. Low Resolution Image

Vox

202

In Defense of the Poor Image

Hito Steyerl

Issue #10

November 2009

The poor image is a copy in motion. Its quality is bad, its resolution substandard. As it accelerates, it deteriorates. It is a ghost of an image, a preview, a thumbnail, an errant idea, an itinerant image distributed for free, squeezed through slow digital connections, compressed, reproduced, ripped, remixed, as well as copied and pasted into other channels of distribution.

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Hito Steyerl

German, born 1966

Works ↓

Exhibitions ↓

Publications ↓

Associated art terms
include Documentary film,
Performance, and Video.

Watch an interview with Hito Steyerl at
the post website ↗

Read an interview with Hito Steyerl at the

**“Art is rather powerless...on the
level of what it shows. It is more
powerful on the level of how it shows.”**
Hito Steyerl

Artist, theoretician, and educator Hito Steyerl has wondered, “Are people hidden by too many images? . . . Do they become images?” To make sense of global, digital, networked life, Steyerl integrates communications media into cinematic installations, blending documentary film techniques, speculative fiction, and first-person narrative. “There is a very valid reason for artworks about ‘real’ events to be more interesting than generic news reports,” she has said. For her, that reason is an artist’s ability to closely observe the world as it is, and at the same time assert how “things could be different.”¹

övervakning & resolution



Hito Steyerl

How Not to Be Seen: A Fucking Didactic Educational .MOV File
2013



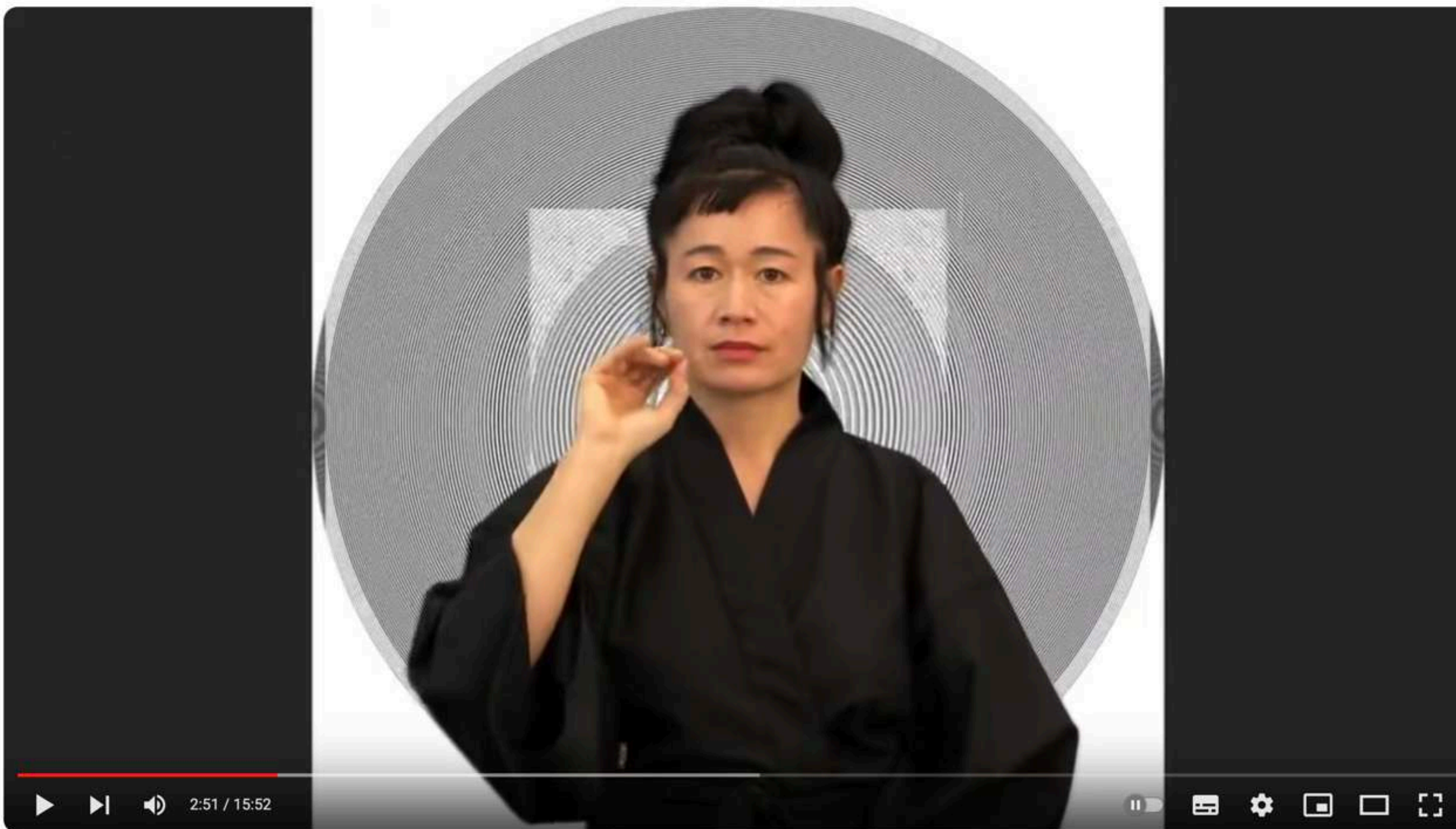
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How Not To Be Seen: A Fucking Didactic Educational .MOV File



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YouTube^{SE}

how not to be seen



H.M. GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC SERVICE FILMS

Nº 42 HOW NOT TO BE SEEN



0:02 / 3:24



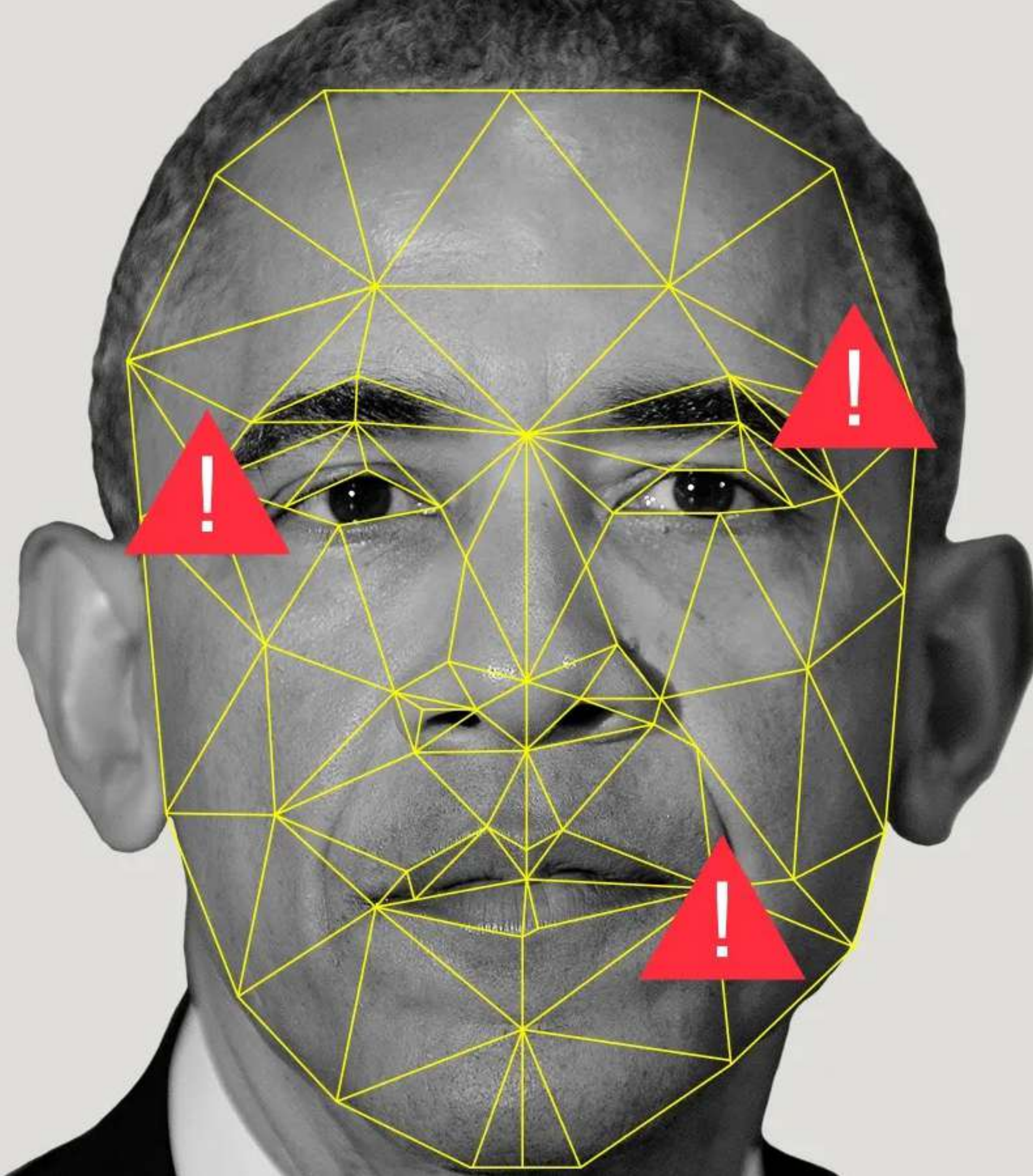
Monty Python: How Not To Be Seen



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKAKgrZZ_ww

manipulation & kontroll

deep fake



automatisk pixelanalys

REGLER OCH POLICYER

Upphovsrätt



Översikt

[Upphovsrättsliga undantag](#)

[Göra anspråk](#)

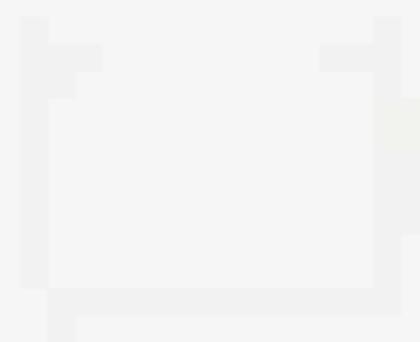
[Genomdriva upphovsrätt](#)

Upphovsrättens första regel

Kreatörer får bara ladda upp videor som de själva har skapat eller har tillstånd att använda. Utan de tillstånd som krävs får de inte lägga upp videor de inte har skapat själva. De får inte heller använda innehåll i sina videor som någon annan äger upphovsrätten till, till exempel musikspår, delar av upphovsrättsskyddade program eller videor som skapats av andra användare.



YouTube
Content ID





25/1 textseminarium A1 & B1:

Camilla Hermansson, "Donna Haraway: Ett cyborgmanifest", *Medievetenskapers idétraditioner* (red.) Stina Bengtsson, Staffan Ericson & Fredrik Stiernstedt (Lund: Studentlitteratur, 2020).

Donna Haraway, "A manifesto for cyborgs", *The Haraway reader* (London: Routledge, 2004).



Rebecca Longtin

346 subscribers

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ABOUT



Description

I am a philosophy professor who teaches phenomenology, existentialism, feminist philosophy, aesthetics, philosophy of technology, and the history of ideas. This channel features some of the lectures I have recorded for my students. Philosophy provides critical reflection on important matters in life—for example, examining what makes life meaningful, how to be a good person, what responsibilities we have to others, and how our social, political, and material world shapes human possibilities. The goal of this channel is to make philosophy accessible outside of the college classroom.

Stats

Joined Jul 22, 2013

27,068 views



Donna Haraway, "A Cyborg Mani X

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiF9SBrzWoU

rebecca longtin

"A Cyborg Manifesto"
Donna Haraway
(1985)

PHILOSOPHY AND TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSOR LONGTIN

0:02 / 24:49

The video player interface shows a browser window with the YouTube URL. The video title is "A Cyborg Manifesto" by Donna Haraway (1985), presented by Professor Longtin. The video is currently at 0:02 of a 24:49 duration. The video content features a woman's face with a digital, starry overlay and a network diagram.

– tack!

