

GLOSSARY

MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY (MIL)

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
Algorithm	A set of rules or processes used by computers to solve problems or make decisions, often used in media platforms to filter and prioritize content	UNESCO. (2018). Artificial Intelligence and Information Accessibility.
Critical Thinking	"The intellectual process of actively analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating information to reach an informed conclusion or judgment."	UNESCO. (2017). Media and Information Literacy: Reinforcing Human Rights, Countering Radicalization and Extremism.
Confirmation Bias	The tendency to search for, interpret, and remember information in a way that confirms one's preexisting beliefs	UNESCO. (2017). Media and Information Literacy: Reinforcing Human Rights, Countering Radicalization and Extremism.
Censorship	The suppression or prohibition of speech, communication, or media content that is considered objectionable by authorities	UNESCO. (2018). World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development.
Digital Footprint	The trail of data left behind by users of digital devices and online services, including personal information and online activity.	UNESCO. (2017). Media and Information Literacy in the Digital Age.
Digital Literacy	The ability to use digital tools and technologies to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information, and to understand the implications of digital environments on privacy, security, and citizenship.	UNESCO. (2018). Rethinking Media and Information Literacy for the Digital Age.
Digital Divide	The gap between individuals or regions with different levels of access to digital technologies and the internet.	UNESCO. 2018. Closing the digital divide: It's about more than access.
Disinformation	Deliberately false or misleading information spread with the intention to deceive.	UNESCO. (2018). Journalism, 'Fake News' and Disinformation: A Handbook for Journalism Education and Training
Echo Chamber	An environment in which a person encounters only information or opinions that reflect and reinforce their own, often due to algorithmic filtering.	UNESCO. (2018). Media and Information Literacy in Critical Times: Re-imagining Ways of Learning in Information Environments.

Fake News	Fabricated news stories created with the intent to mislead or manipulate readers.	UNESCO. (2018). Journalism, 'Fake News' and Disinformation: A Handbook for Journalism Education and Training
Filter Bubble	A phenomenon where algorithms selectively present information to users based on their past behavior, isolating them from diverse perspectives.	Pariser, E. (2011). The Filter Bubble: What the Internet Is Hiding from You.
Hate Speech	Any communication that belittles or discriminates against individuals or groups based on attributes such as race, religion, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.	UNESCO. (2015). Countering Online Hate Speech.
Information Literacy	The ability to recognize when information is needed and to locate, evaluate, and use the needed information effectively	UNESCO. (2013). Global Media and Information Literacy Assessment Framework: Country Readiness and Competencies.
Media Literacy	The ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and create media in various forms	UNESCO. (2011). Media and Information Literacy Curriculum for Teachers.
Media Literate	Someone who can access, analyze, evaluate, and create media in various forms. Specifically, media literacy involves the ability to critically engage with media content, understand the role of media in society, and make informed decisions as both consumers and producers of media.	UNESCO. (2011). Media and Information Literacy Curriculum for Teachers. Paris:
Metaliteracy	An overarching framework that integrates various literacy types, including media literacy, information literacy, digital literacy, and visual literacy, among others. Metaliteracy emphasizes the importance of individuals becoming self-reflective and empowered learners who can critically evaluate information, create content, and share knowledge responsibly in a digital age.	UNESCO. (2017). Media and Information Literacy: Reinforcing Human Rights, Countering Radicalization and Extremism. Paris

<p>Misinformation</p>	<p>False or inaccurate information that is spread without malicious intent.</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2018). Journalism, 'Fake News' and Disinformation: A Handbook for Journalism Education and Training.</p>
<p>Media Ownership</p>	<p>The control of media outlets by individuals, corporations, or governments, which can influence the diversity of perspectives in the media</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2013). Media and Information Literacy Policy and Strategy Guidelines.</p>
<p>Media Bias</p>	<p>The perceived or real bias in news reporting or media content that reflects the interests of media owners, advertisers, or other influences</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2011). Media and Information Literacy Curriculum for Teachers.</p>
<p>Media Convergence</p>	<p>The merging of traditional media with digital communication technologies, results in the integration of media content across multiple platforms.</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2015). Media Convergence and Social Media: Policy and Regulation.</p>
<p>Propaganda</p>	<p>Biased or misleading information is used to promote a particular political cause or point of view.</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2017). Media and Information Literacy: Reinforcing Human Rights, Countering Radicalization and Extremism.</p>
<p>Stereotype</p>	<p>A widely held but oversimplified and generalized belief about a particular group of people, often perpetuated by media</p>	<p>UNESCO. (2014). Global Media and Information Literacy Assessment Framework.</p>
<p>Transliteracy</p>	<p>Ability to read, write, and interact across a range of platforms, tools, and media. It encompasses various forms of literacy, such as digital literacy, information literacy, and traditional literacy allowing individuals to effectively engage in a digital and information-rich society.</p>	<p>Thomas, S., et al. (2007). "Transliteracy: Crossing Divides." First Monday, 12(12). Ipri, T. (2010). "Introducing Transliteracy: What Does It Mean to Academic Libraries?" College & Research Libraries News, 71(10), 532-567</p>