

## Panorama dos estudos de internet (Fragoso e col, 2011)

livro. Nosso objetivo é apresentar os estudos de internet como um campo em constante mudança (Jones, 1999) surgido a partir de diversas disciplinas (Baym, 2005) a fim de que as discussões

Pessoas de várias disciplinas são atraídas para o estudo da internet por muitas razões. Alguns querem utilizar as tecnologias para conduzir pesquisa tradicional dentro de suas bases disciplinares, outros querem se libertar dos grilhões das práticas disciplinares tradicionais. Alguns querem compreender algo sobre tecnologias particulares, mas possuem pouco treinamento em métodos para estudá-las. Outros sabem muito sobre os métodos da pesquisa sociais mas pouco a respeito do contexto tecnologicamente mediado que eles estão estudando<sup>3</sup>.

## Estudos sobre internet: disciplina ou campo? (Fragoso e col, 2011)

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### Introduction: Internet Research as It Isn't, Is, Could Be, and Should Be

Nancy K. Baym

*Department of Communication Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA*

The call for this special issue posed this question:

One now often hears people talking about the "field" of "Internet research" while its practitioners continue to be housed in departments and schools of library science, business, information science, communications, and others. Something clearly seems to be afoot. But what is it?

The articles included here are a self-reflexive effort by a diverse group of scholars to answer this question. Among the specific queries authors were invited to consider were the extent to which Internet research is an academic "field" or "discipline," what it means to label this field, whether "Internet research" is the right name, and what this field might learn from the histories of other interdisciplinary fields. The essays collected here provide a remarkably consistent portrait of this emerging domain, offering a col-

of over 200 scholars from more than a dozen disciplines in more than 20 countries. These people made their way to this unknown event in a place most had never thought of going because it offered a new opportunity to foreground an identity as an "Internet researcher" rather than that associated with their disciplinary homes. The success of that event, as well as the success of air-1 (which now has approximately 1500 subscribers), our subsequent annual conferences, and AoIR itself, reveal the hunger many researchers examining the Internet have for an opportunity to meet and share ideas with those outside their usual spheres of contact. At the same time, the issues AoIR faces provide a microcosm of the challenges facing those who study the Internet as we try to organize ourselves in ways that honor this central interest while managing diverse sets

## Estudos sobre internet: as fases (Fragoso e col, 2011)

Fases dos Estudos sobre Internet	1ª Fase (Início dos 90)	2ª Fase (Segunda metade dos 90)	3ª Fase (Início dos 00)
Wellmann (2004)	Dicotomia entre utópicos e distópicos; a narrativa da história da comunicação parece ter início com a internet.	Inicia por volta de 1998; coleta e análise de dados: documentação e observação sobre os usuários e suas práticas sociais; internet começa a atingir um público maior e mais diverso do que o da fase anterior; pesquisa de opinião e entrevistas; resultados atingidos: apropriações feitas por diferentes classes sociais, gêneros, faixas etárias etc.	Abordagem teórico-metodológica: enfoque na análise dos dados; reflexões sobre padrões de conexões, personalização e comunicação.
Postill (2010)	<i>Hype</i> acerca do próprio surgimento da internet; polarização real versus virtual; internet como esfera autônoma; interações síncronas versus assíncronas.	Análise do objeto internet já inserida dentro do cotidiano; comparações entre a internet e outras mídias; popularização da internet para vários tipos de usuários; amostragem intencional (escolha de casos extremos).	Enfoque nos usos e apropriações; explicitação metodológica.

### 1ª Fase

The screenshot displays a search results interface with the following elements:

- Search Query:** TITLE:ARS+HYPERTEXT AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1995) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1994) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1993) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1992) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1991) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 1990) AND LIMIT-TO(SUBJECT, "internet")
- Document results: 198** (Showing 1-12 of 198)
- Filters:**
  - Year:** 1995 (125), 1994 (45), 1993 (7), 1992 (9), 1991 (1), 1990 (1) - **1990 is circled in red.**
  - Subject Area:** Social Sciences (97), Computer Science (97), Business, Management and Accounting (7), Engineering (6), Medicine (0) - **Internet (63) is circled in red.**
- Document List:**
  - 1. An intellectual utility for science and technology: The National Research and Education Network (Gould, S.B., 1990)
  - 2. Information communication highways in the 1990s: An analysis of their potential impact on library automation (Klinge, H.M., 1991)
  - 3. Using Ariel, RL's document transmission system to improve document delivery in the United States (Jackson, M.E., 1992)
  - 4. Emerging electronic library services and the idea of location independence (Torner, C., 1992)
  - 5. The building of the Internet: Implications for the future of broadband networks (Hart, J.A., Reed, R.R., Bar, F., 1992)
  - 6. Network-based electronic serials (Bailey Jr., C.W., 1992)
  - 7. Building the open road: The NREN as a test-bed for the National Public Network (Kapor, M., Berman, J., 1992)
  - 8. Implementing TCP/IP communications with HyperCard (Morgan, E.L., 1992)
  - 9. Some determinants of journal holding patterns in academic libraries (McCain, K.W., 1992)
  - 10. NCSU digitized document transmission project: Improving access to agricultural libraries (Catoris, T.M., 1992)
  - 11. VLBI education: Past, present and future (Bouslin, D.W., 1992)
  - 12. Appropriate information: New products and services (Arieli, C., Aronson, B., Bettrich, I., 1993)

www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-7795660468&long=results&sort=pf-fsorc=stat1=intermet&ln=fr=fr&ds=ds&w=95420c0d3p16&C35w=DA-%3a330

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Quick Search  Search

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Journal of Computing in Higher Education  
Volume 4, Issue 1, September 1992, Pages 88-121

### Emerging electronic library services and the idea of location independence

Tomer, C.

Department of Library Science, Library and Information Science Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, 15260, PA, United States

**Abstract**

IN THE LAST DECADE, many academic libraries have installed online public access catalogs (OPACS). Recently, many of them have begun to provide users with dial-up access and access across various networks, including the Internet. As these connections have multiplied, the combination of electronic library services and connections across high-speed telecommunications networks have begun to transform both the use of library resources and the way in which users and librarians perceive the library. This paper focuses on means and issues associated with the development of what Kibbey and Evers have termed "location independence" (Kibbey and Evers, 1989, p. 16), and it suggests how remote access to library resources may prove of special benefit to scholars in the humanities and other areas of scholarship highly reliant on library services. © 1992 Springer.

ISSN: 10421726 Source Type: Journal Original language: English  
DOI: 10.1007/BF02940981 Document Type: Article

Tomer, C.; Department of Library Science, Library and Information Science Building, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, 15260, PA, United States

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This article has been cited 0 times in Scopus.

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Author

More By These Authors

The authors of this article have a total of 3 records in Scopus (Showing 3 most recent)

**Electronic mail for personal computers: Development issues**  
(1994) *Microcomputers for Information Management*

**Trends in electronic mail**  
(1993) *Microcomputers for Information Management*

**A statistical assessment of two measures of citation: The impact factor and the immediacy index**

www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-2584449595&long=results&sort=pf-fsorc=stat1=intermet&ln=fr=fr&ds=ds&w=95420c0d3p16&C35w=DA-%3a330

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Quick Search  Search

Back to results | < Previous 2 of 198 Next >

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Information Technology and Libraries  
Volume 10, Issue 3, 1991, Pages 172-184

### Information communication highways in the 1990s: An analysis of their potential impact on library automation

Kibinge, H.M.

Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, Queens College, City University of New York, Canada

**Abstract**

The information environment of the 1990s is and will continue to be in a dynamic state of flux. Library automation will be markedly affected by major trends, some of which began in the 1970s and 1980s. One of the most significant change agents that will pervade all other trends is the establishment and regular use of high-speed, fiber optic communication highways. Five of the major features of the decade will be: the interchanging roles of computers and telecommunications systems; the increasing importance of information in national economies; the wired campus for local information sharing; the ubiquitous microcomputer with greatly increased computing power; and national and international information communication networks. These features will combine to make much more information available to the information user. Among the technological issues facing librarians will be the fact that library automation systems were not designed for operation in an Internet environment and have thus to be redesigned. Library automation vendors must be prepared to retrofit to continue to be effective in the present decade. Librarians' knowledge of telecommunications must be enhanced so that they are able to communicate with technicians and thus contribute to the design of more viable automated systems. Some of the legal issues will center on copyright and the protection of sensitive personal files on the networks.

ISSN: 07302956 Source Type: Journal Original language: English  
Document Type: Article

**Cited by since 1996**

This article has been cited 2 times in Scopus.

Silve, D.J.  
A bird's eye view of cross-platform web interaction  
(2005) *Journal of Documentation*

Pearson, G.J.  
The reproduction of library materials in 1991  
(1992) *Library Resources and Technical Services*

View details of all 2 citations

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:  
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**Related documents**

Showing the 2 most relevant related documents by all shared references.

Koyama, A., Tama, K., Noguchi, S.  
A loss adaptive bandwidth allocation method for high-speed LANs  
(1998) *Electronics and Communications in Japan, Part I: Communications* (English translation of Denri Tsushin Gakkaishi Ronbunshu)

Shaw, S.-T., Hsu, C.-S.  
Thermally induced microbending losses in double-coated optical fibers during temperature cycling  
(2000) *Journal of Applied Physics*

View all related documents based on all shared references

2ª Fase

The screenshot shows a search results page with a search bar at the top containing a complex query. Below the search bar, there are several filter sections: 'Refine results' with 'Limit to' and 'Exclude' buttons, 'Year' with a list of years (2000-1996) and counts, 'Subject Area' with categories like Social Sciences, Computer Science, Medicine, etc., and 'Document Type' and 'Source Title' dropdowns. A 'Keyword' section is also present with a list of terms like 'Internet', 'Article', 'Human', etc. On the right side, there is a table of search results with columns for Document title, Author(s), Date, Source title, and Cited by. The first few results are: 'The internet and OHS - Part 2: Networking the global OHS community', 'Visualizing the internet: putting the user in the driver's seat', 'HomeNet: a field trial of residential internet services', 'The internet - A first year course option for an engineering common programme', 'Geographic information on the internet: an explorer's guide', 'The relative roles of knowledge and innovativeness in determining librarians' attitudes toward and use of the internet: A structural equation modeling approach', 'Paperless Grants via the Internet', 'Technology, community, and technical communication on the internet: The Lotus Workplace and Openpilot controversies', 'GLONASS integrity monitoring by INTERNET', 'Rush is on', and 'Inhabited digital spaces'.

The screenshot shows a document detail page on Scopus. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Hub', 'ScienceDirect', 'Scopus', and 'Applications'. Below that, there is a search bar and a 'Quick Search' section. The main content area displays the document title 'Visualizing the internet: putting the user in the driver's seat' by Mounford, Jay. It includes an abstract, indexed keywords, and engineering controlled and uncontrolled terms. On the right side, there are two sidebars: 'Cited by since 1996' showing that the article has been cited 0 times in Scopus, and 'Related documents' with a search bar for author or keywords. At the bottom right, there is an 'Add apps | Help' button.

This screenshot shows a Scopus article page. The article title is "The relative roles of knowledge and innovativeness in determining librarians' attitudes toward and use of the Internet: A structural equation modeling approach" by Frey, K. S., Finlay, T. S. The abstract discusses a study of 101 librarians and the use of LISREL 8 for structural equation modeling. The article is cited by 18 other sources, with the most recent being a 2010 article by Raman, M. and Singh, D. The page also includes a search bar, navigation links, and a sidebar with citation information.

3<sup>a</sup> Fase

This screenshot shows a Scopus search results page. The search query is "TITLE=4804(H) (INTERNET) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2008) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2005) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2004) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2003) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2002) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBAREA, "SOC"))". The results show 8,680 document results. The left sidebar contains various filters such as Year, Author Name, Subject Area, Document Type, Source Title, Keyword, and Affiliation. The main content area displays a list of search results with columns for Document title, Author(s), Date, Source title, and Cited by. The first result is "Address events, the Internet, and health: Issues of access and content" by Grottel, D.L.G., Rickett, V.I., published in 2001 in the Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

This screenshot shows a Scopus article page. The article title is "The Internet: Where does Florida stand?" by E.J. Malock. The journal is "Florida Geographer", issue 22, 2001, pages 102-120. The abstract discusses the impact of technology on economic development and the "Internet" economy in Florida. The page includes a search bar, navigation links, and a sidebar with "Cited since 1996" and "Related documents" sections.

This is a duplicate of the screenshot above, showing the same Scopus article page for "The Internet: Where does Florida stand?" by E.J. Malock. The content, including the abstract and sidebar information, is identical to the first image.

The screenshot shows a Scopus search result page. The article title is "Quantifying Web-site visits using Web statistics: An extended cybermetrics study" by Jais, S., and Chatterjee, S. The abstract discusses the purpose of the research, which is to evaluate the accessibility and lineament of a Web site through statistical analysis of site log files. It mentions the use of linear trend line approach for future usage prediction and examines geographic distribution of users, usage patterns, peak usage times, and volume of visitors. The article is cited 11 times in Scopus, with two most recent citations listed: Shi, L., and Zhou, Q. (2011) Proceedings - 2011 7th International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Security, CIS 2011; and Lin, S.-C., and Hsing, M.-C. (2007) Journal of Educational Media and Library Science.

**Tabela 2: Abordagens teóricas sobre a internet enquanto objeto de estudo. Fonte: Ardevol et al. (2008).**

Abordagem Teórica	Internet como Cultura	Internet como Artefato Cultural	Internet como Mídia
Conceitos	Ciberespaço, vida virtual, cibercultura, descorporificação, desterritorialização.	Online/Offline, incorporada à vida cotidiana, localidade.	Convergência de mídia, vida cotidiana, novas mídias, cultura digital.
Objeto/Campo	Com base no texto: Chats, BBS, IRC, Usenet, News-groups, MUDs.	Com base na web: Páginas pessoais, websites, mundos virtuais.	Redes sociais, objetos multimídia: Conteúdo gerado por consumidor, Web 2.0.
Metodologia Qualitativa Etnografia	Comunidades Virtuais, Comunicação Mediada por Computador, Identidade Online, Estudos feitos exclusivamente em tela.	Laços sociais, representação de identidade, "estudos além da tela", apropriação da tecnologia, etnografia virtual.	Etnografia multimídia, etnografia conectiva, etnografia das redes.

**Tabela 3:** Algumas ferramentas digitais e métodos já utilizados em suas análises

Objetos	Alguns métodos apresentados na literatura
Blogs Fotologs Videologs Moblogs Microblogs	Análise de conteúdo Análise de discurso Etnografia + ARS <sup>21</sup> Entrevistas Estudo de caso Observação participante Método Biográfico Estatísticas
Páginas Pessoais Websites	Análise de Hyperlinks Etnografia Estudo de Caso Análise de webesfera Webometria
Portais	Estudo de caso – Método GJOL <sup>22</sup> Etnografia Entrevistas em profundidade Análise documental

### Estudos na Fase 1

**Origem** e desenvolvimento da Internet além dos EUA, uma história possível? (possível análise sobre a evolução (ou não evolução) da internet na Europa ocidental, URSS/ bloco comunista (e da Rússia pós 1991), China, Oceania...)



### Estudos na Fase 2

Comportamento e preferências dos **usuários** na web.  
Perfis de usuários.

estudar **usuários**, ou seja, usos, sites mais usados, comportamentos, quem mais usa o quê?

O que as instituições de ensino superior públicas do Rio de Janeiro estão **acessando** na internet?

- Acesso à internet por determinados **públicos** (como produtores rurais e suas famílias, por exemplo);
- Possíveis impactos do uso de ferramentas do tipo "2.0" no processo de produção de conhecimento científico;
- Análise de acesso a sites institucionais;
- Análise da relação entre sites dentro de uma mesma instituição ou entre instituições.

### Estudos na Fase 3

tenho interesse em analisar a **visibilidade** os sites dos laboratórios de conservação e restauração de documentos em suporte papel existente no Brasil.

**Preservação**, a longo prazo, de **estrutura e conteúdo dos sites** governamentais."

Os sites de instituições/órgãos governamentais são uma das formas como estas instituições/órgãos se apresentam ao público/cidadão/cliente (?) e refletem a relação entre eles (como o governo vê o cidadão, como quer ser visto por ele e como de fato se apresenta).

Se os sites são produto de uma função de comunicação social, poderíamos considerá-los documentos digitais? E, se assim for, como preservá-los permanentemente nas instituições arquivísticas? Como lidar não só com a obsolescência tecnológica (softwares e hardwares) mas, principalmente, a preservação dos links para outros sites?

**Repositórios** Institucionais das instituições de ensino e pesquisa no Brasil se enquadram na **teoria de Broder**, sobre a **estrutura** da web

**Sistema de busca** é tão ineficiente e normalmente não se acha rapidamente o que se procura.

pesquisar sobre **web obscura** ou, fora dela, ver o que acontece se comparar uma série de autores, por exemplo, em bases que não são indexadas em buscadores com aquelas que são. eu sempre me perguntei os mais visíveis em uma também seriam os mais em outras.

claro que falando em buscadores, sempre tive uma curiosidade sobre **como e pra que os pesquisadores utilizam**, mas não sei se isso tem a ver com métrica. (esta ultima é fase 2)

### Internet como fonte de pesquisa e não tema ou campo

Como o meu nome "Elinielle" eu pensava ser único, eu já investiguei várias vezes quantas "Elinielle" tem no mundo. Ia no Google, e eu consegui descobrir uma russa. Mas, o Facebook me deu mais algumas opções de vertentes com o meu nome (seja a mesma grafia e/ou pronúncia). Aliás, uma capixaba "Elinielly" que me achou um dia desses no Face e ainda me mandou um convite para aceitá-la na nessa rede social..

Eu gostaria de saber o que estão fazendo os alunos de pós-graduação formados pelo IBqM, e mais precisamente os do PEGeD.