

Impact of Recent Literary Trends in Higher Education

Swati Eknath Kamble Department of English Kamala College, Kolhapur

Abstract:

The purpose of this research paper is to examine and demonstrate how current trends have altered the literary landscape. Digital media, blogging, e-books, and other social networking platforms are all important components of modern English literature. Because of his easy and fast access to the internet via computers and mobile devices, the man is irritable, nervous, and information-hungry. Nobody has the time to pause, read, and unwind. In this era of electronics, books, newspapers, and periodicals have become less important. Linear, confined, solitary reading is being replaced by cybernetic reading. It is revolutionizing the literary reading process. Additionally, digital media seems to be crucial for enhancing academic analysis and accessibility to English literature. Books can be reviewed, and people can use social media to talk about a variety of topics. The availability of literary works in the form of e-books and audio versions of novels and stories has made studies that would have previously required a lot of time and effort easier. Additionally, academics can obtain research publications and reviews on a variety of blogs. Nonetheless, some intellectuals believe that social media in particular is impeding the advancement of literature and the arts. There are other drawbacks to contemporary technology, including a decline in the caliber of literary works.

Key Words: English language, fiction, digital media etc.

Introduction:

Since literature has existed, it has undergone countless modifications. It has thrived abundantly over the ages. Within the cybernetics era, literature has evolved into an artistic medium. In order to meet the requirements of a younger population, it is being redefined. Literature now serves as a sort of equalizer between the affluent and the poor thanks to modern techniques. Poetry and urban quotes have found a new home thanks to SMS. It is now possible to tell stories in 140 characters or fewer. Understandably, the world appears to be getting smaller. Long, intricate writing patterns have been sidelined by flash fiction and micro fiction. In the past, individuals would spend hours researching and reading material for their papers and responses in libraries. But now, all you have to do is Google it!

Literature has always been a vital part of global history, it is a productive skill that reflects on the norms of society, ethos of culture, values, beliefs and traditions (Albrecht, 1954). It reflects on the norms of society, ethos of culture, values, beliefs and traditions (Albrecht, 1954). It is not just perceived as an accessory, it is the “fundamental sine qua non” of complete living (Bennett, 1961) that has undergone numerous transformations throughout history to contemporary times. Through literature, we can examine reality and see it as an artistic creation that opens doors to fresh viewpoints and ideas. It has served as a means of communicating with people all around the world in a language that is widely accepted in society. Literature makes it possible to document, preserve, and impart knowledge for use by future generations. It might appear in the form of studies, diaries, poetry, prose, fiction, and nonfiction books and novels. As a result, it is a manifestation of fantastic ideas, realities, and feelings that can motivate both the present and the next generation. Writing is a means of communication between authors and readers, and many skilled authors use delicate, deliberate wording that is appealing to their readers. English language has become the local language most important in specialized areas including education and technology (Blanco, Marcher, & Fernandez-Manjon, 2011). English literature is a globally popular communication method, making it crucial for readers to remain open

to interpretation and understand different perspectives, as some may contradict each other.

Objective - Examining current literary trends and how their outlooks have influenced the direction of English literature is the study's goal.

Many classic works of literature are now available online and serve as the foundation for contemporary writing. The internet is taking the place of traditional reading habits that are linear, solitary, and closed, which is changing how literature is written, interpreted, and consumed. There is a vast amount of information available, some of it in the form of well-balanced books, while other material is biased and connected to mass or virtual media. While authors and histories were given a lot of attention in the past, well-known literary academics are now integrating and studying non-textual cultural items in the same manner that they would have studied literature. This is renowned textuality (Moretti, 2000) which is characterized through the way in which objects are read, identified and perceived. It can be categorized through fictionality, rhetoricity and historicity. A cultural object can be considered an artefact if it is made textually, such as by being constructed, molded, woven, or shaped. Literary fiction, on the other hand, is not bound by natural laws, even though it can be seen as adhering to artifice standards. This is mostly because it makes assertions about truth that cannot be verified. Historicity is determined by artifacts that are from a specific era and have been conditioned throughout time, whereas rhetorically assumes that language has a probable aim or impact. Their historical background is essential to their meaning, allowing readers to express interest and establish a connection. Advances in technology and globalization have brought about a shift in the ways that literature is interpreted and communicated. The majority of how modern scholars study literature now takes place on digital platforms that are accessible from any location via a digital device. It is quick, easy, affordable, and widely available. It makes it simple to obtain

Important information and to share thoughts, which facilitates the analysis of books. However, because of the rapid speed of modern life, new literary trends have emerged, including short, difficult, and imaginative works that allow authors to express their creativity. Writers now have a new avenue to explore with the "6-word novel." "After she died, he came alive" by Rebecca James and "One gun, two shots, three dead" by Marcy are examples of a six-word novel. This is a novel, difficult, and imaginative style of writing. Writing a novel that is only six words long needs creativity, yet writing a long, narrative, and descriptive novel may be simple. A century ago, nobody would have imagined penning a novel in just six words. There's little doubt that Mr. Dickens is turning in his grave. Six-word novels pique the reader's interest and provoke reflection. The reader's interpretation is also left to the meaning. It calls for a great deal of imagination and inventiveness. We are moving ever closer to the concept of the "Death of the Author", that Roland Barthes had propounded. The text now has more and more "gaps" that makes it more and more "readerly" than "writerly". The aforementioned forms are not only fresh trends and ways to enhance art, but also ways to re-alter it. Literature is an art of writing. It differs from the conventional in that it takes on a variety of urgent, spontaneous forms. It has become incredibly well-known. In moderation and tiny doses, it satisfies your curiosity and provides you with the pleasure of knowing. It undoubtedly produces novel and distinctive literary genres. The widespread desire for these forms has led to their acceptance. For someone who lived even a few decades ago, these new and recent developments are unthinkable. The practices of blogging, tweeting, microblogging, and crafting 6-word novels are all influencing the way that people read and write literature.

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Though some literary purists claim that these new tendencies are diminishing the classics and literary traditions, it is undeniably entertaining and interesting. Internet lingo bothers literary purists because, in their opinion, it encourages language abuse and superficiality. In the modern world, grammar is gone and has practically completely vanished. Vocabulary and spelling have lost their significance because to SMS languages. Vowel-missing spellings are becoming increasingly well-known. Literature has a limited lifespan in this fast-paced world. Many people no longer desire to study grammar rules, poetry, or even book specifics. Classics are becoming dated and monotonous for some reason.

Finally, hypertext may endure as an artistic medium in cybernetic culture by providing the reader with the delights of virtual immediacy, spontaneity, a vast network of texts across media, and interactivity. Since literature is an artistic medium, it may be explored in great detail, giving its ideas greater significance. If so, the topic is becoming less fascinating and significant in and of itself. Literature can be revitalized with the help of hypertext versions. For example, the poem and the painting in D.G. Rosetti's "The Blessed Damozel" are juxtaposed in the hypertext form. By using zoom in and zoom out, the reader or student can see the pertinent portions of the picture and improve their understanding of the poetry. How often have we literature majors heard the term "boring" associated with our field of study? Reading will be the pivotal event in the life of a writer. The most intricate and unpredictable mechanism that humanity has ever built is starting to be disassembled and reassembled: language.

This has resulted in debates amongst researchers implying that the varieties of English standards are affected through the development of internet based English learning (Kern, 2006). However, it can also be argued that English online is a linguistic revolution, and has given rise to a new form of literature and internet linguistics (Crystal, 2011). The rise of electronic books (E- books) has been proven to encourage reading literature and improve reading and writing skills despite location (Schiff, 2003). This is due to the fact that they may be evaluated using any digital device, such as tablets and smartphones. Readers can analyze historical literature on a single device instead of gathering multiple physical books to peruse. Literature now portrays a very different social and technological world since the modern lifestyle and environment differ greatly from that of the past. It has been proven that the influence of social media is a contributing factor towards this change in writing styles within literature, some authors believing it has a positive impact (Lamy & Zourou, 2013). However, results have also shown that social media is replacing traditional reading cultures with new literature, that is inhibiting art and culture development (Morris & Philippa, 2015). Numerous social media sites accept literature in the form of stories that are accessible to a wide readership. This may lead to discrepancies between material published in traditional forms and that which can be found on social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter. The literature that is available today is expressed in many different forms, including art and books, and is typically thought of as being read by

serious, voracious readers. The creation of new ideas and a forum for writers to share their perspectives on a range of subjects, including political issues, social issues, religious beliefs, and health, such as the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, are made possible by history. Additionally, visual representations such as movies, newspapers, magazines, and journals can be used to convey them. No matter what age we live in, where we live, or when we read, literature will always be available. English literature is loved and read around the world; fortunately, the current era makes it possible for people to access this literature wherever in the world.

Conclusion:

This study has concluded that the use of digital platforms has changed literature. The cultural shifts that have occurred recently have had a big impact on literature. The present COVID-19 epidemic has led to a shift in the amount of material available through technology platforms due to social distancing techniques. The technical platforms that have an impact on modern literature, such as social media, blogging, videos, mobile apps, and e-books, are the source of the present literary trends. Though both positive and bad consequences have been considered, there is currently insufficient data to demonstrate that social media trends have had a complete impact on literature. Thankfully, contemporary literature still provides opportunities for literary stimulation. Current Trends in Modern Day Literature: International Journal of Arts, Humanities & Social Science, Volume 01, Issue 04, September 26, 2020 Parin Somani understanding and self-improvement between dissimilar people. Through learning about other people's cultures, histories, languages, and lifestyles, we can end social injustices, give voice to the voiceless, and improve the world.

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