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## EMERGING TRENDS IN LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:**-Today internet has created a new version of identity and community .The classical notion of self, of world, of reality has been challenged by post modern theorists. Self identity is a fabrication. It's a play of surfaces. Hence the discourse in literature is dominated by this high degree of fabrication. The radicalization of the discourse has brought new theoretical problems. This overwhelming and large number of concerns underlies and highlights the area of convergence, emergence and divergence of trends in literature and language.

Social development has introduced tremendous changes in social life impacting largely on the nature and study of literary writing including poetry. Consequently, the emphasis in literary writings now marks a shift from representation and reproduction of reality to its construction, reception and the influences that determine its nature. The emergence of electronic media has impacted the readership of literary writings not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of their expectation. Poetry has earned greater acceptance in the form of film songs, albums, advertisements and comic interludes in 24 hrs news channels which means that poetic form is more related to commercial consideration as well as a medium of entertainment.

This paper highlights on the emergence of the modern trends due to westernization in literature, especially in Indian English literature.

**Keywords:**Literature And Language , radicalization , theoretical problems ,westernization in literature.

### INTRODUCTION

English is used widely in India in official, business and academic circles not only to meet the needs of Indians, as India is a developing country of modernization but also because of social, political and linguistic considerations. Multinational economy and competitive capitalism and its cultural hegemony have occasioned westernization of cultural and literary production. Internet has created a new version of identity and community .The classical notion of self, of world, of reality has been challenged by postmodern theorists. Self identity is a fabrication of today, which is a play of surfaces of signs. With this the world language or global language is changing inexorably following closely the global trends. The discourse in literature is being dominated by a high degree of such critical attitudes. The radicalization of the discourse has brought about new theoretical problems. These and a number of other concerns have defined the term 'emergence of trends in English literature and language'

As the world is shrinking, ' nativism ' and ' nationality' are slowly but constantly yielding place to globalization. The culture barrier is breaking down. Edward has drawn our attention to this aspect of human civilization in the concluding paragraph of "CULTURE & IMPERIALISM" in the following words---

" No one today is purely one thing labels like Indians or women or Muslims or Americans are no more than starting-points which if followed into actual experiences for only a moment, are quickly left behind. Imperialism consolidated the mixture of cultures & identity in a global scale". In twenty-first century culture has become mixed- i.e hybrid all over the world. Access to the world wide networking facilities the length of world reduced to thousand times less then it's original one. Internet has made it possible to see events taking place immediately. It is more & more difficult to make today's media- savvy new generations to acquire a taste for reading classic literature, given the powerful influence of movies, the internet & the above mentioned circumstances. Culturally the countries of the world are getting closer & united. This is due to globalization taking place rapidly. We can observe a game show in a local American local channel named 'WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE' is seen in Indian version in an Indian channel, hosted by a famous Hollywood actor. The program is also named Indian- wise "KOUN BANEGA CROREPATI". A number of material, cultural & theoretical developments have introduced tremendous changes in social life and the way of understanding reality. These changes have impacted the nature and

study of literary writings including poetry.

#### **EMERGENCE OF TRENDS IN ENGLISH POETRY—**

Academic poetry in general and Indian English poetry in particular, has always remained limited to a particular section of society. A specific reason for the limited number of people interested in this poetry perhaps lies in the fact that academic poetry in itself is an exclusive art. It is exclusive in the sense that its beauty and worth like that of other art forms is understood and appreciated by the people who are initiated into these forms of art. The shifts informing the understanding of reality also of destabilization of traditionally established and accepted social norms as well as literary canons. Consequently, the emphasis in literary writings now marks a shift from representation and reproduction of reality to its construction, reception and the influences that determine its nature. Poetry has earned greater acceptance and popularity in the form of film songs, advertisements, laughter shows and in the form of comic interludes in 24 hrs news channel. But some how, poetry has been totally aimed at commercial considerations today. Media have purposefully directed to attract the bored audience of to-day's busy society. It hardly describes to concentrate on any social teaching or moral concerns. On the contrary the poetry of ancient ages was actually those forms of verses which come forcefully from the corner of one's heart or mind. So, they were heart touching.

Since language is needed to serve a variety of differing interactional functions, it must consist of an interwoven structural system. Besides routine patterns, the poetic language violates and breaks the general norms of language into being deviated, deviated in the sense that it has been deviated lexically, grammatically, morphologically, or syntactically. Like wise there is graphical deviation, semantic deviation, dialectal deviation and registral deviation, which involve borrowing and mixing language from other non-poetic registers. Modern poets assert their freedom from other constraints of poetical language. So modern poets have already exploited this device with an unprecedented audacity but Jakobson asserts- "The set towards the message as such, focus on the message for its own sake is the poetic function of language"

#### **EMERGENCE OF NEW TRENDS—**

DR. M.L. RAINA in his key note paper "DEAD DUCK REBORN;-- Emerging Trends in Recent Literature" points out that—

"It is very difficult to differentiate between what has recently displaced the old, because in every social formation new forces emerge over long periods of time while old forces remain intact even after the forces have become dominant". Dr Raina claims that it's true the current tendency in west is towards non realistic and anti realistic literature. It is being considered in aesthetic now.

By using facebook and message sending options in networks and internet people are generally using abbreviations such as—LOL( laugh out loud),BTW(by the way),IMHO (in my humble opinion),XCUSE(excuse me),F9(fine)DEN (then),INFM(inform)etc. Likewise collaborative writing is also an emergence of new trends with the help of tools of communications like internet, mobile phones, collaborative writing software.

This is reflecting English literature a lot. Understanding symbolism of new literature medium may seem like scary experience. The first step to understanding is observation, so we should observe what are the main carriers of literature in new millennium. Coupled with these changes the role of electronic media generated and transmitted images have impacted the literary theory and practice. It's mass appeal, commodification of cultural elements in the form of proper images and entertainment values mark its success of popular forms of art also. The emergence of electronic media and its popularity has not only impacted the readership of literature writings in terms of numbers but also in terms of their expectations.

The impact of these factors seems to have introduced the inclusion of certain popular elements in contemporary literature, particularly Indian English novel that marks its greater success as compared to Indian English poetry. For example, the sub- cultures like lesbians, homosexuals and presentation of destabilized form of established norms, multiple perspectives towards history and popular contemporary events has earned some of the novelists, the status of best sellers.

'A home to men is not simply an impersonal structure to live in, but he invariably colors it with his emotions'. Likewise, the English language being a global language has been colored with different geographical emotions and trends. This emergence is creating a new shape of English language which warns us of diminishing taste of true essence of academic English language. Ravindranath Tagore rightly says-

"In our goal for definition we may loop off branches and roots of a tree to turn it into a log, which is easier to roll about from classroom to classroom and therefore, suitable for a text book but because it allows a nakedly clear view of it self, it cannot be said that a log gives a truer view of a tree as a whole".

So, definitely this emergence will create a diversion which leads to a new path, new structure and new shape but as Tagore says the log does not give a truer view of the tree as a whole; in future the use of English language will not give the true essence of academic English literary works. Now satellite connections have bridged both time and space. Culturally we can say that globalization has totally gripped our English study of today. The primary needs of students today of learning English as they think are primarily for instrumental reasons like getting good jobs, working with languages for their future carriers, traveling abroad, reading advance study of literature. But the emergence of new trends in English should also teach students to be aware of culture (sensitization of global culture) as well as to understand their own ethnicity. No doubt language should be interwoven structurally according to the demand of globalization and modernization. But it should be done by proper care of

preparation of both syllabus and courses of study supplied for the students of higher studies.

#### **ROLE OF TEACHERS & LEARNERS:-**

In order to teach literature in English, which is an international language today, we should include not only British and American literature but also South Asian, African and European as well as Russian. But the selection of materials should be tactfully done as the present materials that are issued for teaching English have great difficulty relating to the foreign context. Whereas, Indian students are neither sensitized to foreign culture nor can tactfully use the ethnic cultures. Some present period researchers have provided a theory of SLL, that native culture is as much an interference for SLL as for native language learners. The use of local culture also proves to be more effective in improving the oral skills of learners. Hence, selection of study materials should provide a mixed sample of global writers writing in a variety of subjects. It could include experts--- as global writers like Margaret Mead and Karl Marx and also other specialists on diverse issues. Lecturers and teachers should be more patient in guiding and teaching students. They should not only be creative but also extensive, interactive, and comprehensive. Sometimes teachers have to use other mother languages to explain meaning of unfamiliar words and also introduce new vocabulary during teaching. Teachers should always keep in mind that the presentation given by learners is a simulated conference type. Beside it is also to ensure that students invest more effort in completing their assignments and presenting them in a better way. Sometimes translation also affects a lot and takes a great role here, where our Indian literary tradition is rendering Sanskrit texts into regional languages. But we never can call them translation and we regard them as original writers. As Sujit Mukherjee rightly puts it :- "This can be demonstrated most easily in the career of the MOHABHARAT & RAMAYANA in various languages .The PAMPABHARAT & PANDAVAVIJAYA ,for example ,are complete and self contained literary works irrespective of their sources ,and literary historians tells us that Pampa wrote MOHABHARAT in Kannad or Kashiram Das wrote the same in Bangla". So, during such cases when writers from other languages are writing, then their own trends and ethnicity is emerging into their literary work. Here the role of teacher & learner comes more importantly when they are preparing their own literary work.

#### **CONCLUSION:-**

Culture embraces all that contributes to the survival of man, such as art, craft, drama, dress, music, politics, religion, education and technology. It is observed by living in it and changed by contact with outside cultures and inspirations. If we examine the concept of Indian culture and Indian identity, we can see that though the different regions of India have their different local cultures and regional languages, what unite us is a set of shared beliefs or values regarding standard behavior. Qualities of character, human relation and life style are admired by all Indians, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, or Christians. So to teach English as an interesting and useful language teachers have to take cognizance of relationship between language and culture. Though English is the second language for Indian learners, there is some feeling of alienation still in Indian students, whereas to avoid this feeling from Indian students there are no such facilities in academic study materials which are provided at higher level studies in English. Consequently, we can say that the emergence of new trends effecting English literature and language is increasing the responsibility of the English teachers.

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