The Emergence of Cyber Literature it's a Need for Today's Life

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Research Project

Abstract: *People now live in a cyberspace that has integrated them into contemporary culture. They have obtained their knowledge via the World Wide Web (WWW). The WWW has developed into a vital platform for information dissemination worldwide. Cyberliterature is developing as a result of Web technology. This study discusses how cyberliterature has changed how people read and teach in various universities. It becomes difficult for those who teach literature since they must switch from printed text to digital text known as hypertext. Their approach to analyzing and criticizing literary works has changed as a result of the development of cyberliterature. As a result, teaching literature from text to hypertext difficult for them. Because of the internet's accessibility, cyberliterature can be a means of bringing relaxation, changing preferences, and altering attitudes. This study could be a poll that asks respondents their thoughts on the value and effects of social media literature on readers. The Facebook group poems are the only ones included in this study. The shorter version is favored; the logic is straightforward. The interpretation of reader-writer interaction in cyberliterature is more frequently done through poetry. The method makes use of Facebook's reader-writer personalisation and the literary notion of reader reaction. This article's goals were to reveal what drives audiences to respond to the provided material, why they truly appreciate it, and what advantages it has. The results demonstrated that cyber literature is successful in establishing a different writing style while also enhancing writers' excitement and creativity in order to utilize the digital information.*

Keywords: Cyberspace.

I. INTRODUCTION

Every aspect of people's life in the globe is altered by technology. They develop into members of modern society who communicate and get information online constantly.

The impact is noticeable in homes, workplaces, and educational institutions. The majority of them get their information from the Internet (WWW). It is a place where users can read, write, and access content via internet-connected devices. This WWW is the greatest and most prevalent utilization of hypermedia connected to the linkages linking information units and arranging the information via the relationships among the units, according to Jonassen in his book Computers in the Classroom: Mindtools for Critical Thinking (Jonassen, 1996). Web technology has led to the development of cyber literature.

It is a brand-new literary form developed and distributed using computers (Koskimaa, 2007).

The study of cyberliterature has attracted the attention of researchers, and they employ a variety of names to describe cyberliterature, such as "cybertext" (Aarseth, 1997; Eskelinen, 2012), "literary machine" (Nelson, 1993), "electronic literature" (Hayles, 2002), "digital literary" (Hoover et al., 2014), and "cyberliterature" (Sanz & Romero, 2007). The topic of cyberliterature may then go into more detail on terminological and aesthetic issues.

People now have the chance to read, write, and access literary works thanks to the development of cyber literature and the use of electronic space as a medium. Neuage (1997) notes that there are numerous cyber authors contributing to the current production of cyberliterature.

The site, email, forum, and blogs are used by literary communities to publish and advertise their creative works. They have no restrictions on their writing, and they are allowed to post their works online. It demonstrates that authors' works are kept online and are accessible to users worldwide. There is no requirement to produce expensive publications that could restrict the dissemination of literature (Nanda, 2016).

Fan fiction is one of the new literary works made possible by the existence of cyberliterature (Schulz, 2008). According to Ryan (2013), a computer can serve as both a production tool and a medium for the transmission of fan fiction texts.

Cyber literature may include: I all literary works, including prose and poetry, anthologies of digitalized prose and poetry, online literary journals, and collections of historic works that are accessible on the Internet.

In respect to literary texts with more complicated structures, there are three types of online literary works: (WWW), (ii) non-professional literary writings, and (iii) hypertext literature and cybertext.

The variety of literary works that are accessible online improves existing conceptions of cyberliterature and creates new ideas from a literary perspective, such as cybertext and hypertext.

Acceptance of cyberliterature could be a positive indicator for the literature sector as a whole.

The authors have a wide range of options thanks to the advancement of technology. Without any other restrictions, they are free to distribute their literary works. the spreading of

Some of the authors' information aids in people's understanding of international culture. It represents a development in cyber literature.

In a cyberspace, both paper and digital versions of literary works are read and enjoyed. Additionally, the advancement of web technology has given individuals new options.

method reading literature that doesn't follow a traditional linear structure but rather one focused on navigation. Hypertext, which has the electronic connection of the text, is a different type of reading that is made possible by the internet's navigational linearity. One of the experiences that readers gain from reading hypertext literature to learn more is clicking on revealing the new screen. As a result, the development of cyberliterature using hypertext as a medium promotes access to literature as a form of expression.

II. CYBER LITERACY AS ONE OF THE MAIN DISCIPLINE NECESSARY IN MODERN TIME

The project serves as an example of the contemporary necessity for cyberliteracy as a discipline considered in both secondary schools and institutions of higher education. Because users may not be aware of the risks from cyberattacks, their privacy may be violated, allowing for the theft or deletion of personal data.

This essay examines and considers the issue of cyber literacy in light of the recent increase in attack increased. Examples of significant cyberattacks that have happened as a result of inadequate cyber literacy are taken into consideration. Additionally, the following cyber-attacks are briefly described: Drive-by downloads, homograph attacks, and phishing emails.

These cyber-attacks are the most frequent events that take place today.

The results of the research have led to remedies for the cyber literacy issue. Additionally, the use of EU countries is taken into consideration and compared to two periods of cyberattacks in 2018 and 2019, which are Germany, the UK, Ireland, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

There has undoubtedly been a revolution in information, communication, and computation technology recently, but the advancement of technology is still ongoing and far from over (Konsbruck, 2001). This incident is comparable to the revolution that occurred around the middle of the 18th century (Madhushree et al., 2019). Consequently, the abrupt transition affects not only technological side, but also have an impact on our day-to-day activities, employment, educational institutions, society, etc.

Large-scale opportunities are made possible by technological advancement, but same opportunities could also lead to the opposite of the first statement when used by inexperienced users. The 21st century belongs to a generation that can fairly be referred to as the generation of information technology, or simply the generation of the Internet. Along with the advancement of information technology came the incorporation of the Internet into daily life (Mentsiev et al., 2019). Additionally, as a result of the growth of the Internet, numerous opportunities have arisen for con artists of all stripes to prey on people's ignorance or, more precisely, illiteracy.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The influence of information, communication, and computing technology is growing every day and affecting every aspect of our lives, both with overt benefits and subtle disadvantages.

As a result, it is crucial to properly research the subject, and teaching it in educational institutions will benefit it.

3.1 Research Question

The paper will discuss the significance of introducing a cyber literacy discipline in educational institutions. ignorance of Internet users, online temptations, and the effects on personal and professional environments. The most prevalent online threats, their impact, and the harm they do to users.

The purpose of the study is to illustrate the value of information and how population cyber literacy can be further improved by establishing a discipline in educational settings.

IV. CYBER LITERATURE : A READER – WRITER INTERACTIVITY ; LITERATURE REVIEW ;

Since the advent of the internet, which offers ease and changes habits and worldviews, the phrase "cyber literature" has gained popularity. This study is based on a poll of respondents' views on the existence of cyberliterature on social media, as well as the advantages and effects it has on readers. This study is just focused on the Facebook group's poems. The basic explanation is that it favors the short form. Poetry is a better choice for the research of reader-writer interaction in cyberliterature. With a focus on the reader-writer interaction on Facebook, the method is reader response literary theory. This study sought to understand why readers respond to the uploaded content, why they adore it, and what benefits it offers.

The findings demonstrated that cyber literature is an effective way to establish a new literary genre and to inspire authors to use the internet.

Reading that has aspects of enjoyment, education, and knowledge is called literature. It is the imaginative work of an author presented in lovely words. The sensibility of its readers is stimulated by literature. It displays several facets of life and even continuously analyzes life, or it might even be a reflection of life. Since there are people on this planet, literature has developed. Literature has always been a part of human life, even before people learned how to write. Literature is a component of culture. Literature evolves as a cultural product in step with the evolution of human life.

Throughout human history, literary media have undergone several developments. One of them is the emergence of the internet as a medium for the dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of science, which is then used as a medium for the promotion of literary works. Cyber literature refers to a variety of works that are consumed through online media.

This genre's ability to enable "reader-writer involvement" is one of its defining characteristics. Writing traditional literary works is not simple.

Cybertext (Eskelinen, 2012), digital literary (Hoover, et al. 2014), digital media (Ryan, 2013), digital literature (Sanz, 2007), and electronic literature are just a few of the many words that have been used to describe cyberliterature thus far (Hayles, 2001). The digital arts, video games, and other forms connected to networks and programming share many similarities with electronic literature.

The term "cyber literature" will be used in this article to refer to written literary pieces that are distributed (uploaded) and viewed on computer screens. Because the creation of computer networks and the erratic nature of the inscription of digital information allow for the growth, internal and external modification, and creation of new fictitious worlds (Ryan, 2013). The word "cyber literature" is preferred above others because it refers to both of the genres that make up this large category of texts: literary tradition and literary on computers. In some circumstances, there are direct connections between the study of cybertext and the study of cyberliterature.

Because of the effects of technology advancement, cyberliterature was created. The new after five centuries of the book's dominance is relocating to the "margins of literate culture" (Bolter, 1991). According to him, print no longer describes "knowledge arrangement and display" or even the essence of knowledge. Single-voiced and unified print texts will continue to be replaced by electronic texts that are altered by readers as writers. Like other technologies, the computer defines a specific "physical and visual" field. With its writing area, writing becomes flowing rather than fixed.

If newspapers and magazines served as the medium for earlier literary forms, then electronic space serves as the medium for contemporary literary forms like cyberculture (internet). In contrast to literary newspapers or magazines, writers find it easier to present their work to readers in cyberliterature because there is no rigid literature selection. It is impressive that anyone may become a poet or a critic of literature. As a result, it is possible that the electronic medium will overtake and replace the prior one as a way of expressing one's expression. All of that is a result of technology's

quick progress. The work's quality is assessed by the reader. A good work, however, will undoubtedly always have its own readers—especially devoted ones.

Since the turn of the century, or around the 1990s, there has been a rise in cyberliterature. Nevertheless, different people respect and value the development of cyberliterature in the literary community. even have time to consider benefits and drawbacks from several angles. On the one hand, it is welcomed favourably, but it is also occasionally seen badly. It was received adversely since it is thought that cyberliterature does not retain quality and folds on its own haphazardly. It is frequently viewed as an unregulated literary publication. Instead, it is embraced because it allows readers from a wider range of backgrounds to acquire books conveniently and swiftly.

Additionally, the availability of cyberliterature via the internet offers writers who work in the field of literature the chance to contribute, both in the form of works and thoughts, reactions to the growth of literary works. Here is where there is reader-writer interaction.

The Hans Robert Jauss theory of receptions includes the reader-writer interaction (1982). When Hans Robert Jauss wrote a paper titled "Literary Theory as a Challenge to Literary Theory" in Germany, it helped popularize the theory (1970). The acceptance of a text by the reader is the subject of attention (reader response theory). Although it wasn't exactly what Jauss intended, at least this approach will integrate two crucial elements in the reader-writer interaction: immersion and self-reflection.

In actuality, the advancement of technology will inevitably have a significant impact on a country's social and cultural features, not to mention its literature. Technology progress will undoubtedly have both beneficial and negative effects, depending on how it is used. Therefore, it is likewise opposed to the dissemination of literature by technological means. However, we don't need to be too concerned about the existence of cyberliterature around us.

It is important to not undervalue the existence of cyberliterature in electronic media. Cyberliterature is supposedly still acceptable because it will eventually be included in the history of literature. It is anticipated that electronic media would, at the very least in the near future, open up a lot of new opportunities for the authors. It is important to see these symptoms as a breakthrough.

The growth of technology, particularly the internet, can be seen as a significant revolution in its impact on daily life. Life gets simpler. The realm of literature is one of the benefits. Information is now disseminated through digital media at an unparalleled rate. Life becomes more global as a result of such quick and infinite deployment.

Technology has an impact on culture, which also becomes complex and compound. It would be simple to develop a nation's culture at the same time as technology.

At least with the internet, it is possible to influence and aid in the improvement of literature. One example shows that, by itself, the internet undoubtedly creates a new arena for writers to publish and market their works.

However, it is undeniable that cyberliterature, such as that seen on Facebook, is seen as an item with two distinct sides, including perks in addition to drawbacks. Indirectly, the presence of seasoned writers on Facebook will benefit the aspiring author. They will offer certain benefits through the posts, comments, and inter-wall contact. Beginner writers will learn the essential components of good writing. Senior writers will receive free promotion for their works as well as immediate feedback in the form of comments from other readers or fellow writers on Facebook.

One benefit of Facebook's cyberliterature is that it allows for reader-author interaction, which is nearly impossible with traditional writings. The reader response without any interactive elements is most likely to occur in the traditional work (printed edition). The reader of responses is significant enough to understand literary works from the reader's perspective, while it's possible that the author is unaware of the response's outcome. In contrast to reader-writer interaction, reader-author interaction will take place through written communication.

At least four different methodologies were used in this study to examine readers' reactions to cyberliterary works.

The strategy consists of flattery, compliments, criticism, and critical comment. Since the research's participants are literature students, one component to be tracked is how much each participant reacts to online literary works utilizing the previously indicated four reader response strategies.

The two subgenres of literary works are prose and poetry. Prose genres include novels, plays, and short stories, while poetry genres include poems, verse, lyric poetry, proverbs, jokes, minstrel shows, and Malay pantun. Poetry is a literary work created by a poet for the purpose of expressing a range of emotions via the use of diverse devices including metaphors, similes, personification, and onomatopoeia. These techniques are typically employed to separate poetry

from prose. Prose is generally thought of as creative work that lacks metrical structure. Poems frequently rely heavily on imagery and word association to quickly communicate feelings (Wellek & Warren, 1956).

In cyberliterature, the author and the readers have a virtual relationship in which they never physically interact. Only the internet and social media are used for their meeting. Typically, they are included in groups, like those on Facebook. Then, use Facebook's wall to post poetry and other literary works. Of course, not every member is a poet. However, they are individuals who are studying or are interested in literature. For anyone interested in learning about and studying literature, particularly those who are department of literature students, the Facebook group is incredibly beneficial from an educational perspective.

V. METHOD OF COLLECTION OF DATA

In particular, students who enjoy reading literary works posted on blogs, Facebook, and other websites online were noted in this study. Because there is a comment there for the reader. There will be interaction between the author and the reader through their comment, as well as possibly between other readers. You may read their remarks on Facebook. The material for this study was elicited from the individuals through questionnaires and interviews. The research's target audience is Hasanuddin University's ongoing English Literature Department students for the 2016 academic year.

VI. CONCLUSION

There is no avoiding the emergence of cyberliterature. It was created by making use of the resources offered by cyberspace. The adaptable nature of digital media, which act as the vehicle of information diffusion, enhances this predicament. Facebook is one of the social media. The usage of such social media is dual-sided; on the one hand, it can be used for good, and on the other, it can be used for bad (cyberbully for instance). It depends on who uses it on which side.

The computer age is a medium for cyberliterature. Many authors are interested in the technology since it will let them use their inspiration and creativity in new ways (internet wall). Both printed publications and online publications have parallels and distinctions in some situations. However, the existence of media technology has so far altered global perspectives and barriers. The internet era has at least changed people's perceptions and attitudes about how important it is to preserve literary works. The ease of literary documentation is made possible by the internet. Similar to books or other works of literature, it can be used as a source of documents so that both the author and the reader can review what has been written.

According to the study, Facebook might be a limitless arena for cyberliterature. Poet authors have taken use of this chance to present their works. Literary students can then enjoy cyberliterature on Facebook through an interactive writer-reader relationship. The theory focuses on how readers react to literary texts.

VI. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it can be claimed that despite all the efforts made by information technology businesses to guarantee the population's information security, the issue of cyber literacy does not go away, and the necessity to raise it is becoming more and more urgent every day.

Information technology is used in practically every aspect of modern life. If even a basic toaster can be targeted under such circumstances, the damage done by hackers is very significant. However, any damage can be reduced with adequate cyber literacy.

The discipline of cyber literacy is now essential in today's educational settings.

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