

## Digital humanities in literary studies part 1.

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# **Literary Studies**

The subject of literary studies is the methodical study of texts considered artistic. The method of literary studies is the reading and interpretation of texts.

Literary studies include literary theory and history of thought with elements of moral philosophy and social philosophy, as well as literary criticism.

It refers to semiotics (the science of signs and meaning) and cultural studies.

The paradox is that one of the main goals of literary studies is to determine what is and what is not literature.



# **Digital literary studies**

Literary studies is wrongly regarded as a traditional, non-digital discipline.

This outlook is due to the fact that a computer cannot interpret texts the way a human can.

However, in addition to reading and interpretation, there are fields of literary research where digitality is present and needed.

# **Digital literary studies**

Why does literature research get away with "genetically non-digital"?

- The research community is not fond of the methods digital;
- The computer can't interpret texts the way man;
- The essence of a literary scholar's work is reflection, interpretation rather than repetitive data analysis.



# In what areas of literary studies Is it becoming digital?

- a. digital literature
- b. digital literature sources
- c. digital applications for text and document analysis
- d. digital methods in (semi)automatic translation
- e. digital text editing
- f. automated taxonomies



# In what areas of literary studies Is it becoming digital?

# Digital literature



# Area 1: digital literature

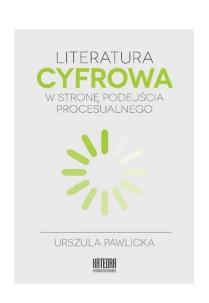
Digital literature includes works that: - are

created online and generally do not have a

version of the printed;

- can be written collectively;
- do not have a unified plot (many plots);
- do not have a linear structure;
- Are more of a process than a work.

This category also includes assisted online self-publishing.





The prototype was blogs.

Sylwia Chutnik, Cwaniary, (2012). The book was published as a blog in episodes.

Then as a literary work.

Was the paper edition needed?

How is it different from the digital

version? The blog has become an



#### audiobook:

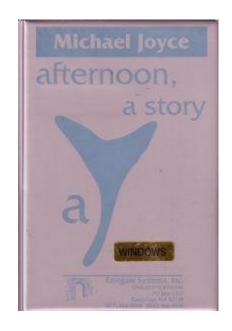
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGrpT6bso2w



First hypertext novel: Michael Joyce, *afternoon, a story* (1987). Paperback edition: Eastgate Systems (1990).

It is characterized by the non-linearity of the plot. The book can be read in different orders, which changes the development of the plot.

HC has developed the traditional concept into a digital environment.



Other names: cyber literature, hypertext literature, ergodic literature

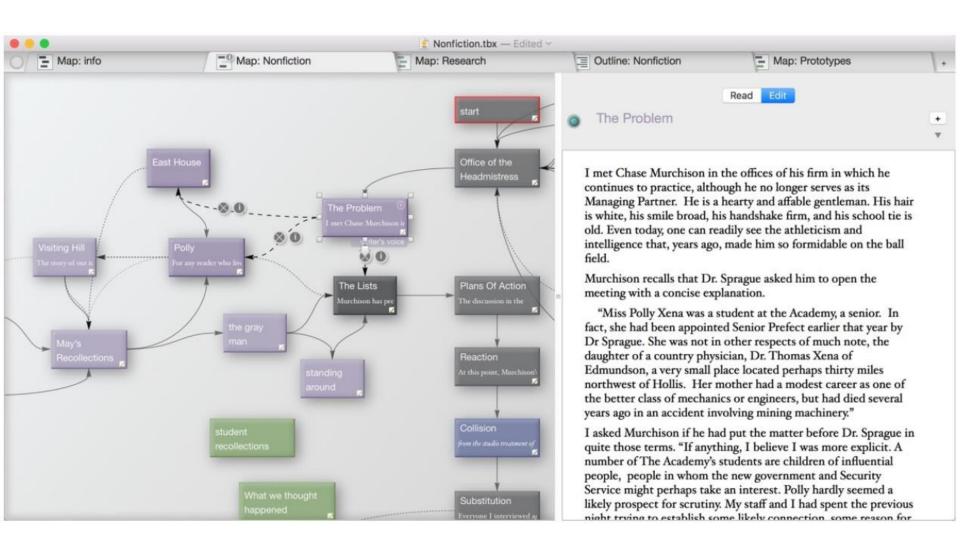


# The first hypertext novel: Michael Joyce, *afternoon, a story* (1987)



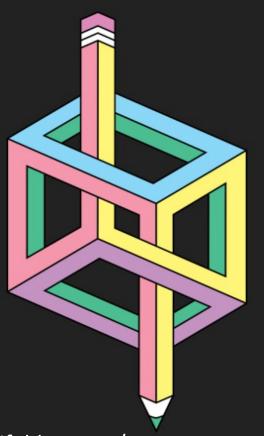


#### Story construction in the Storyspace 3 digital program





There are platforms for creating digital literature (including traditional, linear)



# Manifold Possibilities

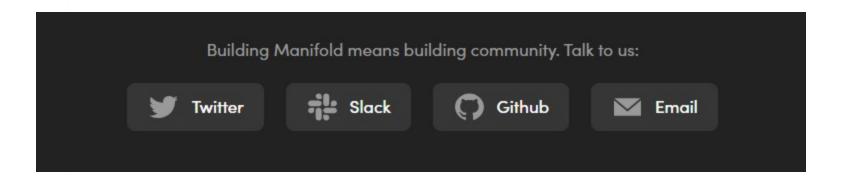
Manifold is the friendly, scalable, sustainable way to add the web to your publishing workflow.



https://manifoldapp.org/

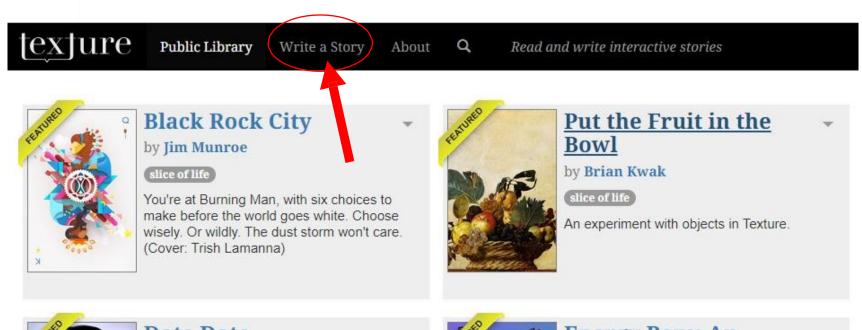


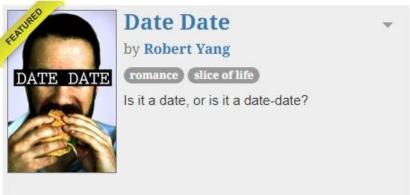
#### Digital literary platforms integrate different media

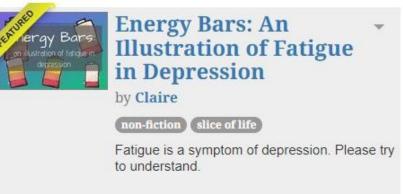




#### Publishing platforms enable the creation of literature

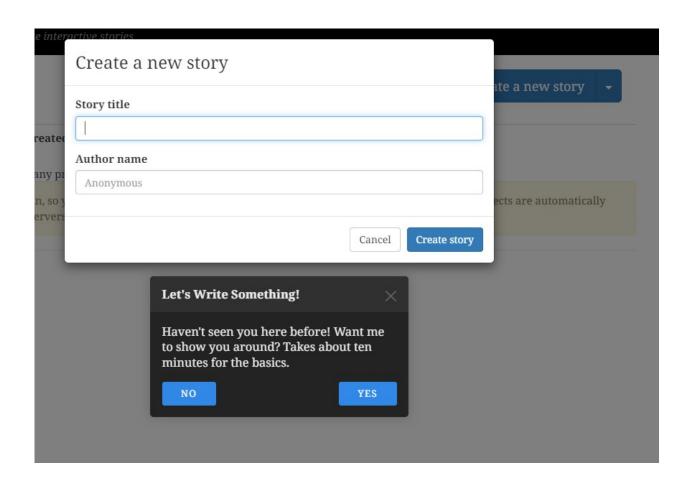






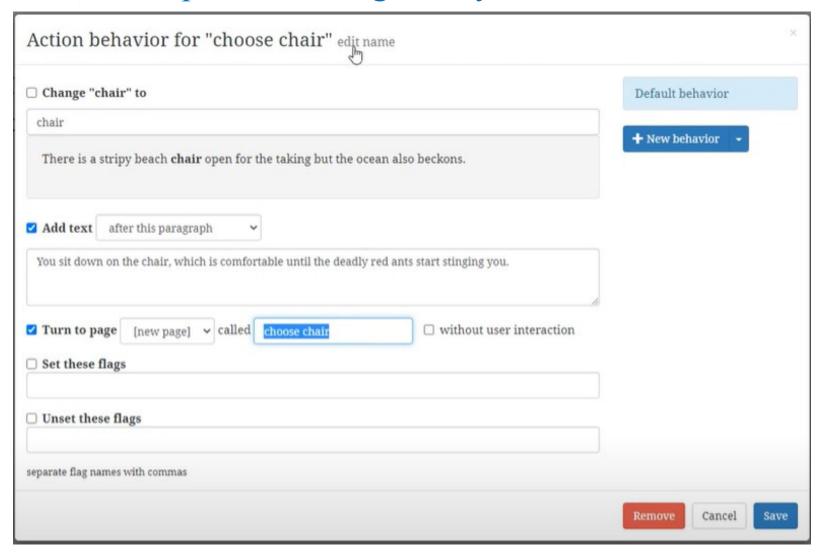


#### Publishing platforms enable the creation of literature





#### An example of building a storyline in Texture





# In what areas of literary studies Is it becoming digital?

# Digital literature sources

### **Digital literature sources**

Digital sources contain materials of two types: replicas of printed works and primarily digital texts.

- digital libraries;
- repositories;
- archives;
- blogs and other "living" resources.

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#### Polona Digital Library



#### Aplikacja mobilna mPolona już dostępna

Zachęcamy do pobierania aplikacji mobilnej mPolona, stworzonej na urządzenia z systemami Android i iOS.







Polona.pl to prawie 4 miliony publikacji

dostępnych on-line oraz przez cyfrową wypożyczalnię Academica w 4 tysiącach bibliotek w całej Polsce



#### Polona Digital Library



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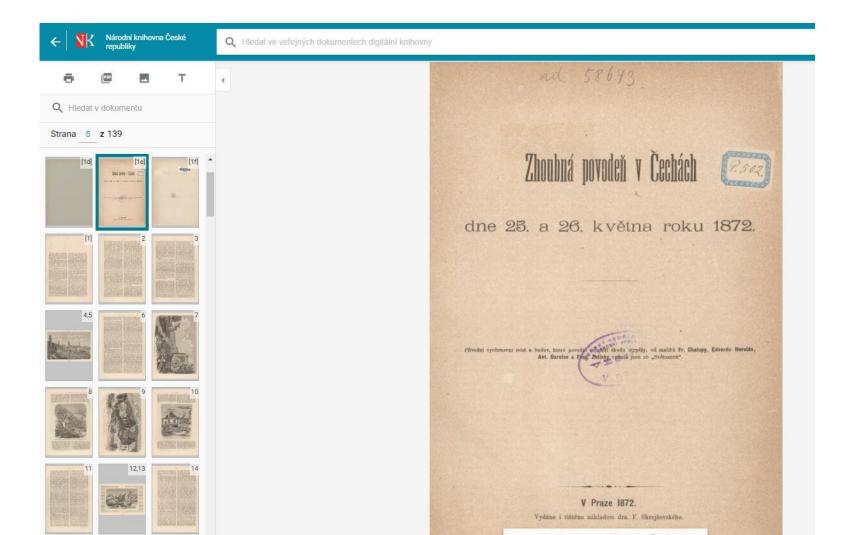
#### Czech National Digital Library



https://kramerius5.nkp.cz/

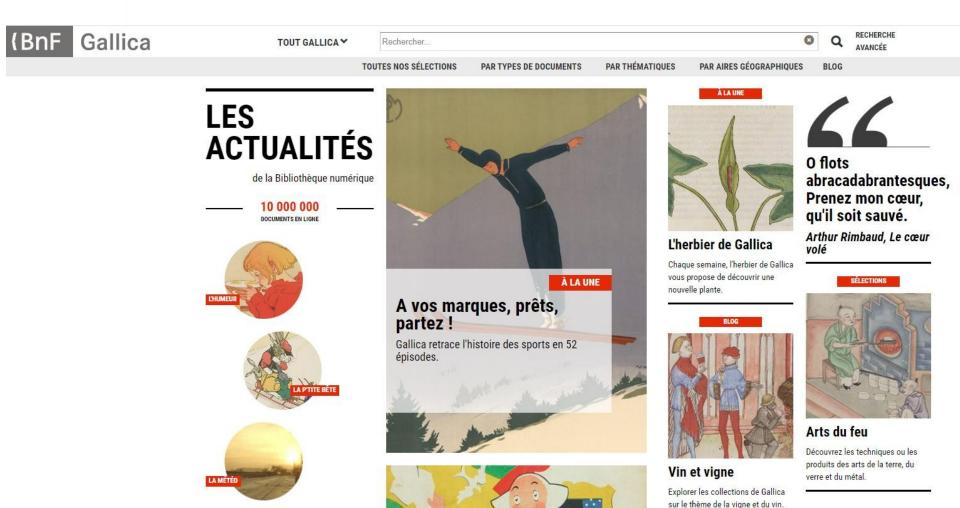


#### Czech National Digital Library - search example



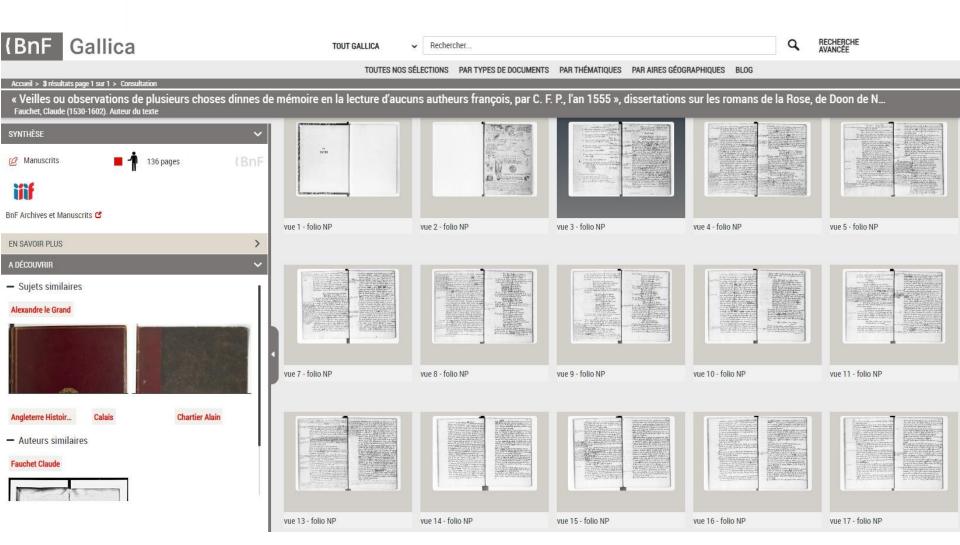


#### French National Digital Library Gallica





## Gallica - an example of an online work



## **Digital literature sources**

Digital libraries: contain digital replicas of ancient (often unique) and contemporary works, and are multimedia (offer textual, graphic, musical documents, etc.).

Repositories: tend to collect contemporary texts, are domain, profiled.

Archives: do not collect literature, but documents.

Blogs and other "living" resources: are live-created literature and writing.