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on

"EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE"

NEW DIRECTIONS IN ENGLISH AND LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The potential synergy of language learning and the usage of technology present a number of challenges of new directions in English language teaching-learning. Much of these are due to classroom constraints or to an unawareness of the value and utility that technology may have in language learning. Anyone concerned with second language teaching and learning in the 21st century, needs to grasp the nature of the unique technology-mediated tasks.. In this, both technology-mediated and conservative approaches need to learn from each other.   Development of technology is also applicable in the field of language and literature. New critical directions are necessary to be sought by questioning. NDEL learning has to offer to enrich language learning. It promotes authenticity, learner autonomy, motivation and language improvement. In the present scenario, even the uneducated uses much vocabulary comparing with the earlier decades.

KEYWORDS:

Hermeneutics, Electronic Brains, Paperless Literature

INTRODUCTION

In this 21st century, literature is turned into other directions. Now-a-days technology is used for relaxation than reading of literature. Presenting of literature through technology has become necessary. Electronic brain is dominating the present world. Human brains are mere spectators. People use memory cards and pen drives and without these help our day will be incomplete.   Literature in this modern world refers to foreign language and literature. As a starting point, it can be defined as written texts with artistic value, including the traditional literary genres of poems, fiction and drama. Besides the lot of culturally and literary accepted texts a broader concept of literature is needed to reflect the wider cultural horizon of text-mediation. Thus technology mediated narratives such as diaries, autobiographies and letters are included as well as children's literature and folklore narratives. Literature should also be understood as a social and communicative system.

CULTURE & LITERATURE

Culture & literature is a wide concept allows for a much more powerful description of actions that are being performed in the field of literature, the main four sectors being production, distribution, reception and processing of literary texts and other literary products. It serves as a basis to understand literature as a set of more or less social activities that mostly can be learned and fostered as literary competences. Culture is a wider concept than literature, thus in this context it will be considered in terms of its relationship with literature, i.e. as a combination of literature and culture. So, in the teaching of culture literature plays different roles: it serves either as illustration or a starting point for the study and mediation of cultural phenomena. It is understood as part of a specific foreign civilization, thus by learning about the social, historical, linguistic and other cultural implementations in literary texts specifics of the foreign culture are being mediated. At the same time, there are no epics produced for hundreds of years as people live a busy life.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN SPELLING

Spelling changes in the modern English literature. English users are using message texting words as spelling in serious conversations. There are "wanna","gotta", "ganna" in the usual writings. Modern inventions led the way to create new words in dictionary. Spelling instruction teaches learners how to approximate and eventually use conventional spellings for known vocabulary, generate new spellings for unknown vocabulary, and to recognize and correct misspellings. Students must be taught to access and use different types of linguistic knowledge to develop good spelling skills, including phonological and morphological and semantic information. English knowledge develops gradually throughout the preschool and school-age years and at different rates for different children, which means that spelling instruction must be sensitive to the developmental patterns exhibited by each student. For instance, a student who is completely unaware of roots and affixes probably will not benefit greatly from instruction in applying morphological structures to derive spelling patterns. While learners, see the relevance of learning how to spell to their written communication and are engaged in authentic, purposeful, connected, and motivating spelling activities. They are more likely to become comfortable with spelling new words and proofreading papers in varied contexts.

E-EDUCATION

E-education, e-learning is a form of distance learning that dates 21st century. An Englishman, Isaac Pitman, is credited as an early pioneer. He began teaching shorthand by correspondence in Bath, England in 1840. Students were instructed to copy short passages of the Bible and return them for grading via the new penny post system. In 1873, Anna Ticknor created the - 10 - society to encourage studies at home for the purpose of educational opportunities for women of all classes in the society. There is also an account of an advertisement of a teacher Caleb Phillips, looking for students of new method Shorthand who was seeking for learners for lessons to be sent weekly In the past in e.g. Australia various forms of distance learning were applied as overcoming geographical barriers was a necessity. Even though geographical isolation is still one of the main characteristics of distance learning, that is not the only advantage why many educational institutions decided to introduce different forms of distance education. The means of communication varied/varies/changed from radio through correspondence The correspondence courses were later transformed to e-courses in a form of

e-mail communication. Spreading Internet meant an important step in distance education and web 2.01 changed especially types of interaction radically.

CONCLUSION

English Language & Literature teaching research should support and develop investigation of both quantitative and qualitative research within the area of foreign language teaching. As a result, their profession as language educators the authors of the research works is paying more attention to teacher-driven research to help clarify and explain various phenomena occurring in classrooms. That is why a wide range of topics in the area of language teaching is covered in the current scenario. Works including the research of the early language production, areas of teaching foreign languages to learners with learning difficulties, teaching foreign languages for academic and specific purposes, implications of intercutural communicative competence and intercultural education for teaching foreign languages, and implementing online support and e-books into the process of acquiring foreign languages.

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