



<b>TITLE OF THE COURSE:</b>	Literature and Media
<b>Course code:</b>	AKL3040
<b>Course group:</b>	C
<b>Faculty:</b>	Faculty of Humanities
<b>Study program:</b>	English Philology
<b>Level:</b>	<i>Bachelor's</i>
<b>Semester:</b>	<i>Spring</i>
<b>ECTS credits:</b>	5
<b>Language of instruction</b>	English
<b>Course lecturer/s:</b>	Prof. Dr. Milda Danytė, Kristina Aurylaitė
<b>Short course description:</b>	<p>Students learn about the diversity of the forms and formats of contemporary texts (from the genres of popular fiction to film, video games, electronic and social media literature), their stylistic features as well as the changing roles of the author and the reader. The role of technologies in the development of new forms of literature is underscored, as well as the role of the latter in reflecting and commenting upon the specificities of a contemporary society dominated by media technologies. Students learn about new theories and methods used in analysing such texts. Texts of different formats are compared using narratology and other theories, focusing on how differences in form and format influence the construction of a text, the representation of various motifs, and their perception.</p>
<b>Course content:</b>	<p>Narratological terms for analysing narrative. Time in narrative: order, duration and frequency. The concepts of narrators and focalizers. Difference between national canonical literature and popular literature. How cultural markets develop and change. Genres of popular literature: eg. crime fiction, romance, science fiction, fantasy and thrillers. The analysis of visual narrative: basic terms. Terms used to analyse cinema. The adaptation of a text narrative to film and television. Adapting comics as animated feature films. How social</p>



	<p>themes like violence, race and gender are treated in different narrative media. New developments in print media: from comics to graphic novels. Multimodality in picturebook narratives for children and for adults. Television as a family space: a changing cultural phenomenon. National television as an educational and recreational institution (eg. the BBC). Serial narratives in different media. Cartoon strips (eg. Peanuts). Superhero comic serials like Superman, Batman and Spiderman. TV serial genres like soap opera, crime series and family comedy. Audience relations with TV and cinema serial characters. The computer and multimedia. Hypertexts and interactive narrative. Digital literature from the reader to the user. The internet, sharing, remix culture, appropriating and uncreative literature. Social media and new literary forms: blogs, email narration, fan fiction, Twifferfiction, Instagram poetry. Uncreative literature. Social media literature, collaborative fiction. Video games as narrativer.</p>
<p><b>Grading and evaluating student work in class and/or at the final exam:</b></p>	<p>Midterm exam: 30% of the final grade. Individual work: 20% of the final grade. Final exam: 50% of the final grade.</p>
<p><b>Required reading and additional study material</b></p>	<p><b>Basic material:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Durham, M.G., Kellner, D.M., eds. Media and Cultural Studies: Keyworks, rev. ed. Blackwell, 2006.</li> <li>2. Hayles, K. N. Electronic Literature: New Horizons for the Literary. University of Notre Damme Press, 2008.</li> <li>3. Bolter, J.D., Grusin, R., Remediation: Understanding New Media. MIT Press, 2000.</li> </ol> <p><b>Supplementary material:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staiger, J., Media Reception Studies. New York University Press, 2005.</li> <li>2. Hermans, D., ed. Cambridge Companion to Narrative Cambridge University Press, 2007</li> <li>3. Ryan, M.-L., Avatars of Story. University of Minnesota Press, 2006.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Additional information (if applicable)</b></p>	