

Research on the Trend of Chinese Contemporary Literature Based on Computer Multi-media Convergence

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Abstract

Since the beginning of the new century, with the deepening of the marketization of China's socialist economy, the improvement of people's education level, the intensification of economic globalization competition and the popularization of multimedia such as film, television and Internet, literary publishing has undergone corresponding changes in order to adapt to the new era. The most obvious change is the emergence of publication planning, change the traditional publishing model, the writer - press edit processing - release - buying and reading, instead of literature, the status and role of prominent and stressed that the literature publishing house published at the start of a certain behavior, before must do market research to determine the topic, and then attract writers or writers to compose, after work, but also to a full range of packaging, including the books of popular element, the current hot, readers interest, etc., All these efforts are to have a good sales volume and occupy a certain market share after the works are launched in the market.

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1. Introduction

Since entering new century, the literature published showing the new development, in the traditional print, electronic, film and television, network and other modern media communication means greatly changing the production mode of literature publication, presentation, circulation process, and the spread of literature published with the help of the media is also convenient, affordable, the advantages of the audience is widely implemented renovation and transformation of traditional literature publishing, especially in the new century gradually mature Internet publishing, but also broke the previous relatively compliance publishing model, has injected new vitality to the field of cultural production.

With the participation of multimedia, literature publishing has started a "clamor of voices". In fact, from the vertical perspective, the essence of the

existence and development of literature is just the communication activities between creators and readers, such as the exchange and appreciation between Yu Boya and Zhong Ziqi, without any substantial third party participation, and publishing and distribution only played a role of "link", which is still the case today. For example, the works created by writers will eventually be delivered to readers. As for how to deliver the works, this process is the biggest change in the field of literature production for thousands of years, from the previous word of mouth, symbol transmission, free reading of manuscripts, trading of books and periodicals, to the modern film and television media and Internet communication. This transmission process, no matter what technology is adopted, whether manual printing or machine printing, or even the current digital communication, as for the relationship

between creators and readers is still being read and read, has not changed. Based on this understanding, on the basis of we may more clearly see the changes of each element in literary production for a long time, the most prominent changes is the evolution of media technology, and the evolvement of media literature published in the collection, sorting, selection, processing, saving and presents the different forms in the process of passing information.

2. Media convergence and the new trend of Chinese contemporary literature

First of all, digital technology integrates content from different media and provides a prerequisite for mass production and integration of media content through orderly and uniform digital processing. Secondly, the demand of information consumers for all-round and integrated information content also promotes the integration of content. The continuous development and popularization of telecommunications industry and Internet industry have a direct impact on information consumers and promote their desire for information consumption. According to statistics, by the end of 2014, China has reached more than 1.3 billion mobile phone users, the number of Internet users of the Internet in 649 million, the penetration rate has reached 47.8%.

The number of mobile Internet users reached 557 million, accounting for 85.8 percent of the total number of Internet users. In addition, The average daily online time of Chinese netizens is about 3.7 hours, which has become an indispensable part of People's Daily life and work. At present, instant messaging is the most frequently used Internet application in China, with 90.6% of netizens using instant messaging. It was followed by search engines and Internet news at 80 percent. Virtual networking, access to advice and entertainment are still the staple of Internet life. In addition, the number of broadband and 4G users is showing an unstoppable trend of development. As the data continue to grow, it is easy to see that the public's demand for information and

reliance on the Internet continue to increase. Finally, the competition between different media further promotes the creation of content. Mass media began to develop from the era of print communication, and then entered the peak of development in the era of electronic communication and network communication. In order to realize "self-help", newspapers, magazines, books, radio, film and television have all entered the digital media field, so the content convergence of media is imperative. It inevitably has great influence on literary content, literary language, literary style, literary attribute and so on.

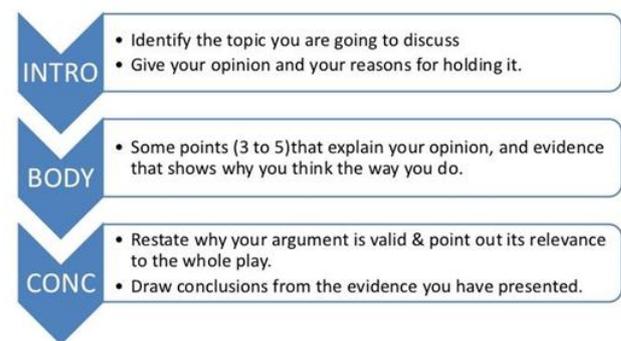


Figure 1. The overall structure of contemporary Chinese literature.

Diversification and diversification should be two different concepts, diversification refers to from a must start and diverge, reflecting different characteristics. Diversification, on the other hand, refers to the necessity of starting from many centers and presenting many different characteristics by different divergent objects. The diversity of literature shows a literary phenomenon with a hundred flowers blossoming, a hundred schools of thought contending and brilliant. From romanticism, realism, enlightenment and other literary styles coexist in the "May 4th" Movement to cultural havoc. During the "Cultural Revolution", Chinese literature underwent a great transformation from pluralistic to unitary. After the end of 1976, Chinese writers began to create literature, which was called new period literature. It is an important stage in the development of contemporary literature in China. In this stage, literature reflects diversified, popular, nationalized

and modernized styles, and Chinese literature in this period moves from monism to pluralism again. Under certain social, political, economic and cultural background, the diversified pattern of literature can be formed. No cultural concept, school or work can deviate from the country's political, economic and cultural form, which makes literary works become monotonous, kills the vitality of literary creation, and undoubtedly hinders the development of literature. Although the famous scholar Derrida Miller once lamented and asserted that the age of literature would not exist in the age of media development.

3. The trend of computer multi-media convergence in contemporary Chinese literature

In the work *Escape to Canada* by the current scholar Ishmael Reed, various modern literary writers, such as the alternation of time and space, integrate the trend of computer multi-media convergence into its narrative structure, and unify the harmonization and synchronicity of computer multi-media convergence to a certain extent. At present, the overall level of Chinese literary works has been improved. For the Eurocentric theory represented by the African American culture, the integration of computer multi-media convergence trend will be a huge innovation, which is also an opportunity for people to re-understand and think about historical facts, as shown in Figure 2 below:



Figure 2. Representative writers of the development of contemporary Chinese literature.

In contemporary Chinese literature, the idea of computer multi-media integration aesthetics has

always been the subject of many writers' research, and its concept has always been "paying attention to history and race". One of the most important themes in contemporary Chinese literature is the reconstruction of historical memory. Since the 1960s, one of the themes of Chinese literature creation has been the reconstruction of historical memories. From the establishment of cultural identity, the trend of computer multi-media integration has been cultivated, and has been highly accomplished up to now.

To some extent, contemporary Chinese literary writers maintain the impulse of historical narration and classic works, but this impulse also makes their own literary creation fall into deep contradictions. For example, on the one hand, it shows the crisis of ideographic strategy under the new historicism; On the other hand, writers are trying to find and construct new historical narrative possibility and duality. In the current "post-historicization" period, how to solve contradictions and historical memory is an important subject for Chinese literary creators to think about.

The unique thought of Chinese literary creators lies in their relationship with African culture. The key point to be pointed out here is the black religion in America, which is closely related to Voodoo religion. There are many black witchcraft and feudal superstitions in black culture, and an important part of them is the worship of the original ancestors. Contemporary Chinese literary writers often start with a struggle against slavery, writing about the vivid protest against apartheid and discrimination, the confusion over its "dual identity", and the failure of the "return to Africa" plan.

In the process of seeking for spiritual unity, the belief in God and the belief in his original ancestors naturally go together. It is in their literary works that some contemporary writers combine the Ideas of Christianity with the trend of computer multi-media integration to re-write the history of the development of the black nation through this idea.

4. The idea of computer multi-media convergence in contemporary Chinese literature

4.1. Chinese contemporary literature integrates computer development

For those who believe in the convergence of computer media, the past and the present are irrelevant, and the information provided by the past for the present does not represent a situation that can be interwoven on a daily basis. The primal ancestors were worshipped not because they had supernatural powers, but because, as dead men, they had the knowledge and clarity of the past, experiences that real people did not have. Those who believe in the convergence of computer media also worship their ancestors for practical reasons.

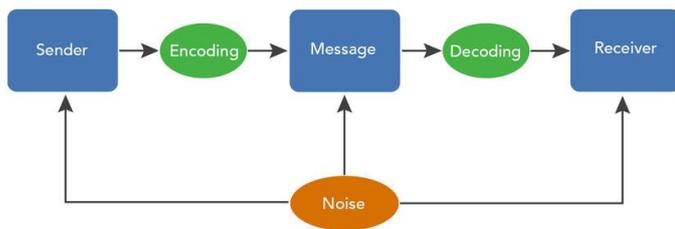


Figure 3. Trends in contemporary literature based on computer media.

These have a unique aspect in The development of Chinese culture. Writer Martin Reginald has pointed out that in the development trend of computer multi-media convergence, harmonicity and "synchrony" are essential characteristics. The authors of computer multi-media convergence have been able to develop among the majority of authors, on the one hand, because of their high level of literary creation; on the other hand, the harmonicity of the trend in computer multi-media convergence also enables different religions and environments to be harmonized, and the overall development can be carried out according to different religions.

4.2. The ritual narrative structure of computer multi-media fusion in contemporary Chinese literature

At present, many Chinese literary works are similar to the structure of computer multi-media fusion, and the trend is also very rich. These works are often

opened with the names of the original black ancestors sung in order to control and modify the current computer multi-media convergence. And the work will end in the present period. For example, the writer Raven started the writing of a novel from a poem he created, and used different fonts in this part to show the difference from other parts. Ravin has a clear understanding of the history of literature and slavery, and so does his exposition. After the poetry part, the novel begins to use the all-knowing narrator to narrate the plot, and at the end, it meditates from the perspective of the first person. It also sings the names of the original ancestors to let them gradually enter the novel. In raven's works, the transformation from the first-person meditation to the third person reflects the trend of computer multi-media convergence.

5. The development trend of contemporary literature featuring computer multi-media convergence

5.1. Reproduction of modern Chinese in modern linguistic texts

The emergence and development of the representation of modern Chinese in modern linguistic texts is not a simple study of literature, but a study of linguistics in a special sense. As far as the essential characteristics of the text are concerned, modern linguistic texts are a kind of linguistic research for modern Chinese. Although linguistics is not regarded as a research science in any general sense, in essence, the development of linguistic texts has influenced the empirical sciences. It is also the progress of positive science to reflect philosophically on linguistic texts as works similar to literary texts. The opposite is true. Modern linguistic texts make philosophical reflections on literary texts and other works of thought. It involves interpretation as well as deconstruction, and scholars should discard traditional stereotypes and further analyze scientific research and other artistic research accurately. If one thinks that the former is merely an exaggeration of the development of modern linguistic texts, the idea needs to be proved by linguistics itself.

In China's long-term development, linguistics has been regarded as the "in-depth study of linguistic texts". Scholars throughout the ages have also explored the logic and thought analysis of linguistic texts in depth. But the problem is that linguistics is not just a research language. Linguistics is bound to classify and summarize the language created by the new research, and circle endlessly until it cannot achieve itself. This is also why linguists from ancient to modern times have their own unique cognition of the infinite possibility of speech, so it is impossible to interpret the said content into the object of speech in the process of speaking without circular argument, and thus cannot know the conclusion of these linguistics and the practical role of modern Chinese in them.

5.2. *The role of modern Chinese in modern linguistic texts*

Although ancient literati are not short of talents who specialize in both technical and elementary schools, few scholars seriously study modern Chinese linguistics outside their main fields of study. However, contemporary Chinese writers, literary critics and historians have put forward many opinions on the common sense and some practices of Chinese linguistics.

Such a phenomenon is not surprising in the more typical development of modern scientism. In the words of Zhu Xiaonong, the main representative of the methodology of contemporary Chinese language subject, linguistics, as a science, has a relatively opposite scientific method compared with the traditional Sinology method. The former focuses more on the application of "hypothesis - deductive method". Therefore, scholars in ancient times often conducted in-depth studies on primary schools. At present, many scholars in China should also pay attention to the linguistic study of modern Chinese and the study of Chinese linguistic texts.

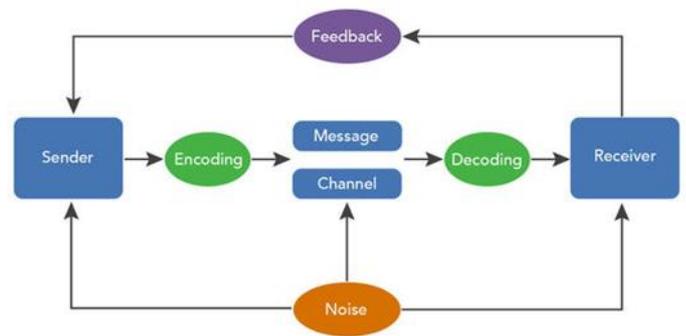


Figure 4. The development of computer media convergence in contemporary literature.

As shown in Figure 4, Chinese modern linguistic texts are extensive and profound, covering literature, education, religion, military, science and other fields from the perspective of cultural development content. From the perspective of academic analysis, there are schools of thought contend, and Confucian, Mohist and Taoist. Such a large system and structure also provides a far-reaching research topic for the academic construction of the field of linguistic texts, which can be deeply analyzed by discussing a certain aspect of linguistic texts. Modern Chinese has a strong vitality, but also because of the "affinity" of modern Chinese in People's Daily life in the long term spread; Its macroscopic philosophical thought and dialectics can provide the cultural resources in the dynamic development. The development of modern Chinese pays more attention to the individual's contribution to the whole and lays more emphasis on the construction of spiritual life, which is also the field that needs to be improved in the development of contemporary Chinese modern linguistic texts.

5.3. *Development of modern Chinese in modern linguistic texts*

In his book *An Introduction to Traditional Chinese Culture*, Chinese scholar Zhang Dainian has made a profound interpretation of the essence and educational concepts of modern linguistic texts. At the same time from our country's historical geography environment, the national culture development foundation and the social politics form and so on has carried on the profound analysis. This

work has a very profound reference value for the detailed analysis of modern Chinese from connotation interpretation to development significance and influence; And like a scholar Chen Jiangfeng in an introduction to Chinese culture for our traditional excellent culture of the whole structure, the development, inherit system and develop ways to carry out the analysis, combined with the characteristics of the contemporary society and the development of modern linguistics to case analysis, this also for the contemporary China in modern linguistics, text construction and development of modern Chinese, provides the reference for the macroscopic analysis and research of our country's modern linguistics, text, although cannot do ing the development of the modern Chinese, but also in later generations and thinking of access provides an indelible contribution.

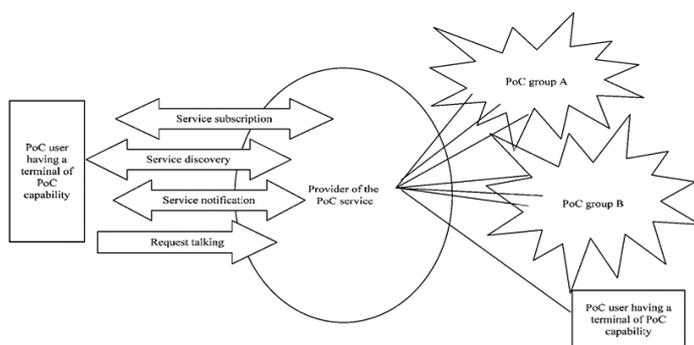


Figure 5.The literary explosion of computer multimedia convergence.

In fact, as mentioned above, scientific things are "physical facts".Scholar Zhu Xiaonong put forward the idea that "almost all disciplines are artificial research" is also adapted to the development of contemporary Chinese to a certain extent. Therefore, the development of scientific facts should be carried out in a "normative" world view. Whether or not the hypothesis is true requires some level of discussion. For modern linguistic texts, modern Chinese is a study of linguistics. In essence, the development of linguistic texts is closely related to the development

of empirical science. If the philosophical reflection of linguistic texts is the same as that of literary texts, it is also the overall progress of positive science, then it can be repeatedly developed and utilized in the continuous process of "deduction".

6. Conclusion

In contemporary Chinese literature, the idea of computer multi-media integration aesthetics has always been the subject of many writers' research, and its concept has always been "paying attention to history and race".One of the most important themes in contemporary Chinese literature is the reconstruction of historical memory.In fact, contemporary Chinese literary writers, to a certain extent, maintain the impulse of historical narration and the shaping of classic works, but this impulse also causes their own literary creation to be deeply conflicted;And the author also found in scholars ishmael reed for question and correction in the process of history, gradually into the computer multi media integration trend, and the idea transformation to western culture, especially American culture as the center of eurocentric had certain subversion, and force the current Chinese literature new thinking for the history and reality, this is a continuous and fracture of the cognition and reflection, also is the traditional long-term accumulation of the products, has an important influence on the historical development of literary creation.

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