

# DECONSTRUCTION OF TRADITIONAL LITERATURE BY DIGITAL LIBRARY

E. M. Yelovaya<sup>1)</sup>, Xi Wang<sup>2)</sup>

*<sup>1)</sup>Belarusian State University,  
elovaya@bsu.by,*

*<sup>2)</sup>Belarusian State University,  
1835400348@qq.com*

With the support of big data technology, literary communication has burst out new vitality. The development of digital library is changing the communication mode of traditional literature, and affecting people's reading habits and reading methods at the same time. From the perspective of deconstruction in literary criticism, this paper analyzes the development trend of contemporary literary communication through the development status of digital library.

**Key words:** deconstruction; literary criticism; network literature; big data; digital library.

Reading is defined by UNESCO as one of the important survival and lifelong learning skills of mankind. Reading is the basis of students' study of various subjects, and the reading ability and level of teenagers are related to their academic level and even career development space in the future university. In the past, the traditional offline library was the main way for people to obtain book resources. However, due to the uneven distribution of educational resources, there is often a serious uneven distribution of library resources in urban and rural areas. This will lead to the imbalance of local education. With the development of science and technology, digital library came into being. The emergence of digital library makes up for the lack of offline library subject to time and space, and solves the current situation of imbalance of educational resources to the greatest extent. Library is an important position for teenagers to expand extracurricular reading and learn extracurricular knowledge. At present, traditional libraries are gradually transforming to digital libraries. Many libraries have established digital reading rooms, which can be regarded as the prototype of the transformation to digital libraries. The electronic library has broken the operation mode of fixed place and industrial assembly line of the traditional library, the information resources have changed from printing entities to electronic resources, and the information acquisition mode of readers has changed from «purchase» to «download». Electronic library makes the presentation form of reading content

more multimedia, which can greatly stimulate teenagers' interest in reading, make them love reading and improve their digital reading experience.

With the development of big data technology, the development and construction of digital library has entered a new milestone. In the era of big data, people are constantly exploring the integration point of big data and digital library. Foreign scholars have done a lot of research in concept, technology and application. Huwe of the University of California, Berkeley Library pointed out in the article «building a digital library»: big data and the library are made in heaven. The research projects of librarians on users are especially suitable for big data. We hope to strengthen the collection of user behavior information in the digital library [1, p. 18]. Renaud of the University of California Irvine, Britton of the Massachusetts Institute of technology and others use big data technology to deeply mine the behavior of users using the University Digital Library, and help the school to conduct correlation analysis on students' reading behavior and related information [2, p. 359]. In terms of technology, Borgman of UCLA and others use embedded technology to embed sensors in the digital library system to collect relevant data, provide data for researchers to carry out research, and add new functions to the digital library. Many other scholars have begun to pay attention to the collection, processing and correlation of technical information in big data in digital library [3, p. 270]. This makes the digital library better integrated into the Internet and make better use of big data.

Based on the increasing improvement of digital library with the support of big data technology, it can provide more high-quality reading resources and learning resources. This is mainly due to two advantages in the reform and progress of digital library. First, the digital library has gradually changed from library centered to reader centered. Readers are no longer the «tourists» of the library, but can have their own exclusive library with only a computer or a mobile phone. In addition, the classification of reading resources in traditional libraries is not detailed enough, so different groups often choose to read books blindly. With its powerful retrieval and classification functions, digital library can effectively sort and classify reading resources, which is convenient for different people to find according to their needs. Second, digital library has the function of personalized recommendation. The information of electronic library is screened by managers, which can effectively strengthen the authenticity of digital content and avoid the impact of bad information on teenagers. Moreover, the electronic library can strengthen the influence of high-quality publications in teenagers' reading and play a good guiding role in national education through the setting of columns such as «good book recommendation».

The transmission of traditional literary works depends on paper communication. Offline libraries have developed people's habit of paper reading. The times

are changing, in the information age, people need richer knowledge reserves. Under this background, paper reading cannot meet people's needs to obtain literary resources and information. The rise of digital library has gradually changed people's reading habits, making digital reading popular and daily, matching with the information age. This is the deconstruction of traditional literary works communication mode by digital library in the era of big data.

### References

1. *Huwe T. K.* Building digital libraries: big data and the library: a natural fit // *Computers in Libraries*. 2014. № 34 (2). P. 17–18. DOI: 10.1109/SKG.2017.00032.
2. *Renaud J., Britton S., Wang D., et al.* Mining library and university data to understand library use patterns // *The Electronic Library*. 2015. № 33 (3). P. 355–372. DOI: 10.1108/EL-07-2013-0136.
3. *Borgman C. L., Wallis J. C., Mayernik M. S., et al.* Drowning in data: digital library architecture to support scientific use of embedded sensor networks // *JCDL '07: Proceedings of the 7th ACM/IEEE. CS Joint Conference on Digital Libraries*. 2007. P. 269–277. DOI: 10.1145/1255175.1255228.