THE ROLE OF IT TOOLS IN INSTITUTIONAL PRESERVATION OF LITERATURE

Mefail Tahiri 1* Ejup Rustemi 2

1 University of Tetova, North Macedonia

2 University of Tetova, North Macedonia

* mefailt@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The field of cultural preservation has experienced enormous hope thanks to digital technologies. It has emerged as a remedy for the issues with content accessibility and media breakdown. Theoretically, digital technology allows for flawless replication, universality (any content may be digitalized), homogeneity, and ubiquity (non-competitive access to content) (the life cycle is integrated in an interoperable technical system). But, in practice, one must deal with problems like the emergence of new formats, the logical obsolescence of content, the proliferation of altered copies, and complex and heterogeneous reading contexts. Digital data archiving and preservation seem to be especially important in the realm of electronic literature. The preservation of electronic works of literature raises a serious theoretical and practical issue. A digital literary work is in fact not an item, but it is also typically not a straightforward, momentary event, such as a performance or a digital installation. In actuality, it combines the two: it is both a transmittable item and, more importantly, a process that can only take place in an actualization. This paper will give a summary of these important topics.

Keyboard: literature, languge, technology, digital texts, culture.

INTRODUCTION

Humans usually adopt new technology without properly assessing their benefits and drawbacks, integrating them into their life right away. This is a part of the popular attitude, which seems to be normalizing or naturalizing technology and the changes it brings as inevitable and natural with regard to anything digital. Digitization is the process of turning printed materials—like books, maps, and other paper products—into an electronic, digital counterpart. Digitization has a positive effect on literature because it functions as a wonderful "equalizer," enabling students and researchers to use the internet as a cost-effective, always-accessible data bank.

Magazines, newspapers, and other print media have online and digital editions as well, but these versions are often not merely simple uploads or translations of the offline versions into the online environment. They quickly adopted to new digital technology genres that have interactive components, such as animated text and leap to different textual portions and supplemental textual and non-textual information formats with its own aesthetic, such as music, video, and pictures. Literature plays a significant role in language instruction and imparting lessons that can change a person's life in order to preserve and further the evolution of language beyond the realm of spontaneous speech or fast communications. It serves as an illustration of how language may be utilized to communicate thoughts creatively. Literature also plays a significant part in conveying history's lessons and the ideals of human culture by serving as examples of how to live a life that is compatible with those teachings and values. Beyond consumerism and popular culture, they also contribute to the preservation and advancement of human history and culture.

To assess the true impact of eBook sales globally, statistical data is essential. Consequently, examining sales data for English Literature eBooks, particularly in the English-speaking globe (the USA and UK in particular), will provide trends that can be compared to North Macedonia's consumption of eBooks to determine where things are heading and what can be done to achieve those trends. In addition to the descriptive technique, a historical perspective is required to comprehend how we arrived at this point. This approach is backed by specialized literature on the subject.

ENGLISH AT THE FOREFRONT

With 1.5 to 2 billion speakers, English is the most widespread language in the world. Almost 60 countries have it as their official language, and it is widely spoken in many more. It serves as the standard language for worldwide news media, social media, conferences, research, and, most significantly, the internet. Because of this, it is crucial for anyone seeking for chances to engage in international business or education or make social contacts.

Along with English terms, particularly slang, embodying the language of the youth around the world, a trend to employ English as a promotional tool has evolved in many countries. The first recommends a marketing plan to give consumers a specific impression or emotion.

Many countries have taken steps to stop English and other alien languages from contaminating their native or national dialects. And to what extent? Will the precaution make things more difficult or less difficult? Does speaking English help us reach our objectives more quickly? Is the problem political, social, or cultural? These are the inquiries that the thesis will attempt to respond to.

Since Albanian is one of the most negatively impacted languages in this regard, it is essential to assess how well it blends with English, particularly in social media and everyday conversation. Most importantly, Albanian should not be used in official statements or press conferences when discussing international cooperation, politics, or even domestic issues; instead, English should be used instead.

If we were to use an exploratory approach to examine the use of English in various statements made by Albanian media professionals, politicians, etc.; or a historical approach to show how things have changed over time, with an emphasis on how things have changed since the introduction of the Internet in our region; it is certain that the statistics we gather about the amount of English words used by our region's youth in the media and by state institutions will give a correlational data overview of how English is used in EU nations, of which we hope to be a part.

STORING CULTURE DIGITALLY

Mathematical representations of cultural and heritage items, such as manuscripts, artifacts, rare books, and rare images, are used to store cultural heritage. The majority of contemporary literature is now digital in nature due to the development of digital technology, yet there are still many analog forms. Educating Future Generations about Culture and Heritage Libraries, archives, and museums work together to make sure that people can access the digital versions of the cultural heritage resources they have in their collections online. Archives and museums can digitize their analog assets to create digital versions of them.

Future generations must have long-term access to analog and digital information, which requires the preservation of cultural artifacts. Digital protection and document problems are numerous, despite the necessity of digitalization and the preservation of cultural and heritage treasures. Around the world, there are many digital and presentation projects being worked on by archivists, project managers, curators, librarians, and digital lovers. Yet, it can be challenging for project managers and professionals to keep up with technology advancement and other obstacles.

Wido van Peursen, a biblical scholar, notes that because academics have been so keen to use digitalized manuscripts: "Now that the digital item has been available, who will ever go back to the "actual" manuscript?" 2010 (Paursen).

We must define their "digital materiality" in order to evaluate the utility of digitized manuscripts. Today's digital technologies advance quickly, file formats change frequently, and practically everyone copies cultural artifacts like books, images, sounds, and movies. On a single computer, you can frequently find many examples of the same thing.

In order to play digital media, a tool is also required in addition to the object itself. The idea that we are moving from a print to a digital world is widely accepted. Digital print sources are printed works that have been fully text-encoded digitally so that you can search for, pick, and edit the content (restrictions).

The usage of digital repositories has four general advantages. As there is no longer a need to visit the library, gather, request, photocopy, or save vast records, the usage of digital and digital sources will accelerate. Additionally, it offers accessibility to resources that may be challenging to find otherwise. Since that each manuscript reader is distinct and can only be accessible in one location on Earth, typically a library, thanks to their stringent requirements, the manuscript reader in particular advantages digitally in this regard.

It is viewed as a benefit that it is possible to dive inside the source directly into the required part in addition to these two characteristics of accessing the item level. This is especially true for online resources whose information can be searched in its entirety. Finally, and more ideally than is actually stated, digital repositories can create new opportunities for research by enabling the publication of entirely original research topics, techniques, and findings.

The Dead Sea Scrolls were photographed by the Western Semitic Research Project using high-resolution digital cameras, allowing researchers to examine surface deterioration and hair follicle patterns as well as capture infrared images to better see the writing. Scientists have already reached the level of the atom (Treharne, 2012).

Atomic-level digitization should be viewed as a decrease in the tendency for high quality and ludicrous, brought on by the idea of a digital manuscript with more than life.

According to Spiech, if experts believe that digital manuscripts present a better representation of a physical document, we will surely favor them and largely forget the physical version.

The two aspects of digital manuscripts were the digital data that represented the actual, digital manuscript and the digital environment in which it is offered or kept. When various properties are available, the first is one or more files. a collection of files, a PDF with a picture on each page, or a combination of them, for instance.

A key metric to gauge a library's commitment to comprehending digitization and the worldwide direction of digitization is the size of the digital repository (in relation to the quantity of material manuscripts). In many instances, libraries adopted a "digital quilt" technique, digitizing the entire collection without separating out the manuscripts that were likely to be important and those that were likely to be unimportant.

The portal, or the website that a user initially accesses to find the actual images of a manuscript, is another issue to take into account. It usually has something to do with a library's manuscript catalog (Chevallier, 2013).

A technology called a viewer enables users to explore and view digital manuscripts. Download the document and examine it yourself for a better reading. Online browsing is a convenient technique for fast taste and browsing. Also in this area, progress is anticipated. Today, most users are a little kind, especially when navigating between pages. As long as technology aids us, it makes sense to use it.

The primary details a user needs to refer to a manuscript are the page numbers (or folio numbers) and the manuscript call number.

The most crucial factor in assessing the usefulness and quality of a digital substitute is the image resolution. In terms of technology, we're seeking for the dots/pixels per inch, or DPI or PPI, which indicates how many pixels were used to store a square inch of a material document. Naturally, the higher the better, however it may require proportions too large for private usage.

EMBRACING STRATEGIES

The museological approach entails both the preservation of the contents in their original form and the provision of playable tools. In this approach, not only the information but also the technological setting particular to a particular period and content are maintained. Such a strategy works well for brief material but has trouble maintaining outdated equipment. Yet, it turns out to be helpful to be able to read historical materials like the earliest iterations of Word or to replicate the playing environment of arcade video games, for instance.

When libraries have access to digital storage space, this is occasionally the option they choose for electronic literary works.

The technical format of the contents must be updated throughout migration in order for them to remain compatible with and tailored to the reading tools readily available in the current technological environment. While being the

most straightforward, this strategy is expensive because it must be used for every piece of material. Also, moved contents gain from the most recent advancements in tools and formats.

Emulation: Using this strategy, the contents aren't allowed to change. Instead, modern settings replicate the reading tools of the previous formats. Theoretically highly appealing because the contents are unaltered, this technique is vulnerable because emulation is never perfect or efficient. Also, the ongoing and continuous evolution of reading tools suggests expensive and inefficient technological complexity. There have been attempts to preserve contents for some time now by simulating them on a virtual machine, which must be used in the intended setting. Advocates of this strategy assert that it guarantees archiving while upholding authenticity and integrity. To migrate or reproduce content, it is no longer required to choose what should be saved. The virtual approach has recently made this strategy more popular.

HOW TO PRESERVE?

The phrase "preservation" is an umbrella under which most librarians and archivists cluster all of the policies and alternatives for action, including conservation treatments. To compile and arrange records of human activity in locations where they may be preserved and used has long been the duty of libraries, archivists, and the clerks and scribes who came before them. But the ethic of preservation as planned and deliberate effort to raise the possibility that records of our lives, our thoughts, and our achievements may endure is a very modern phenomena. When the value of the evidence outweighs the expense of retaining it, when the evidence has a physical form, and when the roles of the evidence makers, evidence keepers, and evidence consumers are mutually reinforcing, traditional preservation as "responsible custody" is successful.

Three distinct but not mutually exclusive preservation applications of digital technologies may be distinguished, each of which is determined in part by the potential uses that a given product may have for its end consumers (Bachimont, 2007).

The most frequent way that digital technologies are employed in archives and libraries is to provide digital copies of adequate quality so that users can quickly consult them instead of just casually viewing the original sources. The original papers can be protected by limiting access to them, which satisfies the preservation objectives. Examples include photograph image reference files, clippings, or vertical files that enable the identification of certain things necessitating more in-depth analysis. The collection's or a book's original order is "frozen," much like how microfilm arranges images in a linear array. The technology's utility for preservation is now so compelling that libraries and archives are experimenting with new hardware and software features.

It is possible to create a digital system that accurately captures the information in the original sources, allowing users to take advantage of the majority, if not all, of the documents' research and educational potential. This concept applies to high-resolution systems that aim for thorough and complete content and seek "full information capture" based on emerging standards and best practices. Systems with this mediocre level of quality open up new vistas for study and application and have the potential to fundamentally alter the service goals of people who develop the products.

Digital imaging promises to create a product that can be used for reasons that are not conceivable with the original sources in a relatively small number of applications. Imaging that takes use of specific photographic intermediates, imaging that uses unique illumination to reveal features hidden by wear and tear and environmental deterioration, or imaging with such high resolution that the study of artifactual characteristics is feasible all fall under this category.

The media on which information is kept is the primary focus in traditional preservation practices. By stabilizing their structures and reducing the impact of internal and external forces on deterioration, paper, film, and magnetic tape can live longer. Specifications for appropriate environmental controls, care and handling instructions, and disaster recovery protocols were developed as a result of the emphasis on external variables. Alkaline paper standards, archival grade microfilm, mass deacidification, and more durable magnetic media are examples of advancements made in efforts to control or alleviate the internal factors of deterioration. Yet, now that archivists and librarians have identified the problems related to the longevity of media, the idea of longevity itself is losing significance as a conceptual framework for preservation.

CONCLUSION

A commitment to maintaining the physical integrity of a digital image file in the digital age has less to do with the medium on which the data are stored and more to do with the information that is lost when a file is created initially, then mathematically compressed, or when it is sent over a network. Structural indexes and data descriptions that are traditionally published alongside an item as tables of contents, prepared as separate finding aids, or prepared as bibliographic records must be inextricably linked and preserved along with the digital image files themselves in order to maintain intellectual integrity. In order to prevent malicious or inadvertent file modification, authentication processes like audit trails are also necessary for maintaining intellectual integrity (Bootz, 2006). The digital world ultimately shifts traditional preservation principles from ensuring the physical integrity of the thing to defining the development of the object whose intellectual integrity is its fundamental attribute.

By validating access processes and recording subsequent modifications to a specific digital record, librarians and archivists can maintain the integrity of digital image files. Within established and recognized database standards, we can also build and manage structural indexes and bibliographic connections. We can also have an impact on the creation of standards for the interchange of metadata, including the tools and methods that will make it possible to share structured, recorded, and standardized data about databases and data files across systems, platforms, and national and international boundaries. Nonetheless, it is misguided to believe that librarians and archivists are anything other than spectators to the quick advancement of network protocols, bandwidth, or data protection methods.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bachimont, B. (2007). *Ingénierie des connaissances et des contenus : le numérique entre ontologies et documents*. — Hermès, Paris.

Bootz, P. (2006). *Les Basiques : La littérature numérique*, Leonardo Olats(collection les basiques), http://www.olats.org/livresetudes/basiques/litteraturenumerique/basiquesLN.php

Cf. Chevallier, P., L. Rioust, and L. Bouvier-Ajam, (2013). *Consultation of Manuscripts Online: A Qualitative Study of Three Potential User Categories*. Digital Medievalist

Engberg, M. (2005). *Stepping Into the River - Experiencing John Cayley's RiverIsland*, http://www.brown.edu/Research/dichtung-digital/2005/2/Engberg/index.htm

Peursen, W. van. (2010). *Text Comparison and Digital Creativity: An Introduction*. pp. 1–30 in Text Comparison and Digital Creativity, edited by W. van Peursen, E.D. Thoutenhoofd, and A. van der Weel. Leiden: Brill, p. 10.

Treharne, E. (2012). *Books Under the Microscope*. UT News: The University of Texas at Austin; "Fleshing out the Text: The Transcendent Manuscript in the Digital Age." pp. 465–478 in Postmedieval: A Journal of Medieval Cultural Studies 4, no. 4 (2013), p. 471.