
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Technology's Impact on International Community in American Literature

Dr. Farhana Tabassum

College of Arts and Sciences, Jeddah University, Saudi Arabia

Corresponding Author: Dr. Farhana Tabassum, **E-mail:** tabu.farhana@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

American literature has always been a mirror to societal relationships, highlighting the impact of different issues on the international community, including the new advancement of Technology. Tracing this representation of society in American literature, this study aimed to assess the representation of Technology and its impact on the international community by exploring key literary texts from each technological evolution. The study employed a thematic analysis approach on 12 seminal literary works selected through purposive sampling with 3 texts from each era from the 1900s to the current digital age. The study findings highlighted the recurring themes from each period representing the impact of Technology on the international society. The most recurring themes included cultural exchange, communication advancement, and social effects on the flow of information. The early literary texts focused on isolation and prejudice, whereas the industrialization-era texts brought mobility and labour exploitation issues in industries. Further, the advancement of mass media influence has brought issues like censorship and information control. In contrast, the modern digital age literature was focused on the virtual worlds, connectivity benefits and drawbacks, highlighting the re-emergence of issues like isolation with rapid cultural exchange and identity crisis. In essence, by analyzing seminal American literary texts, the study has covered the role of Technology from the historical period to the current era, emphasizing international communication. Further, research can focus on the intersection of society, Technology and literature with recent developments. Lastly, the study suggests that policymakers should emphasize the pros and cons of new technological innovations and ensure inclusion, empathy and the well-being of the international community by establishing dynamic and effective cultural exchange programs.

KEYWORDS

Cultural Exchange, Prejudice, Literary representation, mobility, isolation

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1. Introduction

Literature, which depicts social, political, cultural, and historical facets, is essential for societal development. The depth and breadth of life it portrays determine its worth (Ghosh and Ghosh 2018). Joshi (2018) asserts that literary artists, in turn, are influenced by literature and impact society. Literature presents a fresh viewpoint and exemplifies internal coherence and connectivity as an independent field (Joshi 2018). In addition, the progression of Technology, ranging from telegraph lines to the Internet, has had a profound influence on human communication, especially within global groups. In the current century, Technology plays a significant role in shaping the cultural and social dynamics globally, influencing various aspects of society, culture, and communication (Гаркыша 2020). It has catalyzed the idea of globalization, linking individuals around the world regardless of borders, ethnicity or intellect. These changes are also illustrated by literary scholars in their works, from their early telegraphs to the current digital age (Akhter Khan and 2021).

Further, in this context, American literature has always provided novel perspectives explaining the social changes not only in the regional landscape but also in global relations and influence in literary works (Tao 2018). American independent publishers curate

world literature, focusing on modernist genealogies, regional attachments, oeuvres, and translation values. The study of American literature is internationalized, with foreign-born and American-based researchers expanding their research scope (Vermeulen and Hurkens, 2020). In recent years, academics have focused on technological globalization driven by digital Technology, causing inequalities and polarization, prompting scientists to question economic globalization and the need for new global policy paths. Further, American authors have consistently explored the impact of new technologies, focusing on themes of isolation, cultural exchange, prejudice, and global social interaction (Torres 2021).

Furthermore, novels of the early American era, namely Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter", concern themes of isolation and how they address the human desire for connections. It was these ideas that led to the invention of the telegraph and similar early methods of communication (Liu 2022). Of the consequences of the Industrial Revolution in the USA, most notably in Technology, the literature showed a multicultural society that was evolving. Interconnection, the principle of oneness, was central in literature from the 19th century to newer literature, provoking human inclination to be together even though they are physically apart (Trotter 2020). By reflecting on the experiences of Huckleberry Finn in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1884), where Twain analyzes prejudice, cultural exchange originating from the new communication technology and all that comes with broader cross-cultural engagement is revealed (Farrukh 2022).

In addition, the growth of the media in the Modern Age has led to the observation of new complications, as seen in works like Ray Bradbury's "Fahrenheit 451" and F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" (Leiwakabessy and Ermansyah 2020; Дмитренко 2020). Fitzgerald's writing highlights the deceptive nature of media representation and connection. At the same time, Bradbury's apocalyptic themes increase. The Great Gatsby centres on class and capitalism. At the same time, Fahrenheit 451 emphasizes the dangers of resistance via Technology and its destruction in conjunction with tyranny (Gebreen 2020).

While there have been numerous studies on the impact of Technology on society and different historical periods of technological progress, there is still a significant research gap in understanding how Technology influences the international community and how it is portrayed in literature, particularly with a focus on American literature. The influence of Technology on English literature is apparent via the emergence of innovative literary forms like short tales and the Text-speak dialect. Moreover, Technology has fostered many writing styles, enhanced efficiency, and facilitated simple publication and accessibility (Joshi 2019; Al-Sharqi and Abbasi 2020). The present research examined American literary works from different historical periods to comprehend the influence of Technology in developing globalization. The study analyzed how writers portray the influence of Technology on communication, cultural interchange, and social stratification.

Moreover, the presented study aimed to emphasize the regularity of vocations as well as the more integrated form that modern communications might take because of advancements in Technology. It provides dependable strategies for overcoming obstacles and rising above them. The practical recognition of historical epochs in American literature was used to investigate the link between Technology and a worldly society. It takes advantage of a widespread belief that Technology is having an impact now. The globe may grow smaller and more diverse thanks to Technology, but there is a risk that these connections might weaken already established social ties. In this case, the response may come from government appeals developers, effective communication plans, or, if you are involved in a cultural exchange initiative, using the blogosphere.

2. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative research methodology and employs textual analysis as the primary data collection and analysis tool, focusing on the changing relationship between Technology and global society. It has examined the key scholars' work in American literature from different historical eras and the current age to comprehend the impact of Technology on communication, cultural exchange and international relations. The researcher used purposive sampling, assuring each selected text reflected issues connected with Technology's influence on the international context and considering the dynamic perspective presented in American literature. Close reading techniques assessed each text, focusing on specific extracts, character interactions and narrative elements that reflected the subject.

2.1. Data Collection

The study has selected three key American literary works from each era of technological revolution from the early technology time in the 19th century to the current post-modern and digital age, presented in Table 1, through an in-depth examination and evaluation that aligns with the study objectives. These literary works comprise novels, short tales, and poetry, accessed through academic libraries and printed versions. Further, secondary data sources, including criticism, historical studies and research related to the selected works, were used to provide more context and add depth. Lastly, the researcher has also dissected the key themes, narrative elements and authorial decisions to assess the impact of Technology in the international context.

Table 1 Selected Literary Works

Timeline	Author	Year	Contribution	Title
Early Technology (1800s)				
1850	Nathaniel Hawthorne		Exploration of isolation and communication	The Scarlet Letter
1851	Herman Melville		Exploration of cultural exchange and prejudice	Moby Dick
1899	Jack London		Exploration of isolation and technology's influence on human nature	The Call of the Wild
Industrial Revolution & Early Communication Technologies (Late 1800s-Early 1900s)				
1884	Mark Twain		Exploration of cultural exchange and prejudice	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
1902	Theodore Dreiser		Exploration of social mobility and the impact of new technologies	Sister Carrie
1912	Upton Sinclair		Exploration of industrialization's impact on immigrant communities	The Jungle
Modern Age & Mass Media (Early-Mid 1900s)				
1925	F. Scott Fitzgerald		Exploration of social connection and the illusion of communication	The Great Gatsby
1939	John Steinbeck		Exploration of the Great Depression's and mass media's impact on migrant workers	The Grapes of Wrath
1950	Ray Bradbury		Exploration of censorship and information manipulation through Technology	Fahrenheit 451
Post-Modernity & the Digital Age (Mid 1900s-Present)				
1984	William Gibson		Exploration of virtual reality, AI, and blurring lines of reality and Technology	Neuromancer
1993	Jeffrey Eugenides		Exploration of isolation, communication breakdown, and Technology's influence on teenage culture	The Virgin Suicides
2016	Yaa Gyasi		Exploration of identity, displacement, and communication technology's impact on connection	Homegoing

2.2. Data Analysis

The researcher employed the thematic analysis method to analyze the selected literary works and identified recurring themes, key issues, and codes for each, respectively, as shown in Table 02, to gain in-depth insights into the subject. Lochmiller (2021) asserted that thematic analysis is a unique process that involves using structured qualitative data from focus groups to detect trends and generate themes in qualitative texts (Lochmiller 2021). Further, the study has compared the representation of Technology across historical periods and the authorities' perspectives, exploring the dynamics of interaction in the international community and the impact of technological advancements. The analysis also emphasized the identification of the perks and drawbacks of Technology and provided valuable insights into the possible future of the international community in a technology ecosystem.

Table 2 Themes and Codes

Timeline	Author	Title	Theme (Code)	Key Issue
Early Technology (1800s)				
1850	Nathaniel Hawthorne	The Scarlet Letter	Isolation & Communication (IC)	Despite physical separation, Hester Prynne yearns for connection through letters and potential escape.
1851	Herman Melville	Moby Dick	Cultural Exchange & Prejudice (CEP)	Ishmael encounters diverse cultures on his whaling voyage, highlighting curiosity and prejudice.
1899	Jack London	The Call of the Wild	Isolation & Technology's Impact (ITI)	Buck, a domesticated dog, reverts to a wild state due to isolation and harsh treatment, raising questions about Technology's role in shaping human nature.
Industrial Revolution & Early Communication Technologies (Late 1800s-Early 1900s)				
1884	Mark Twain	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Cultural Exchange & Prejudice (CEP)	Huck Finn's journey down the Mississippi exposes him to diverse cultures and challenges his ingrained prejudices.
1902	Theodore Dreiser	Sister Carrie	Social Mobility & Impact of New Technologies (SMNT)	Carrie Meeber migrates to the city seeking opportunity in the age of new technologies, highlighting both potential and exploitation.
1912	Upton Sinclair	The Jungle	Industrialization's Impact on Immigrants (III)	The harsh working conditions and exploitation faced by immigrants in the meatpacking industry expose the negative aspects of industrialization.
Modern Age & Mass Media (Early-Mid 1900s)				
1925	F. Scott Fitzgerald	The Great Gatsby	Social Connection & Illusion of Communication (SCIC)	Gatsby's lavish lifestyle and pursuit of Daisy Buchanan reflect the illusion of connection fostered by wealth and media portrayal in the Jazz Age.
1939	John Steinbeck	The Grapes of Wrath	Great Depression & Mass Media's Impact (GDMM)	The Joad family's struggles during the Great Depression are exacerbated by misleading media portrayals of California, highlighting the potential manipulation of information.
1950	Ray Bradbury	Fahrenheit 451	Censorship & Information Manipulation (CIM)	Technology allows for censorship and manipulation of information in a dystopian future, raising questions about free thought and access to knowledge.
Post-Modernity & the Digital Age (Mid 1900s-Present)				
1984	William Gibson	Neuromancer	Virtual Reality, AI, & Blurring Lines (VRBL)	Case, a cybercowboy, navigates a world with advanced virtual reality and artificial intelligence, highlighting the potential for Technology to blur the lines between real and simulated experiences.

1993	Jeffrey Eugenides	The Virgin Suicides	Isolation, Communication Breakdown, & Technology (ICBT)	The Lisbon sisters' isolation and eventual suicides raise questions about communication breakdown in the age of technology and mass media.
2016	Yaa Gyasi	Homegoing	Identity, Displacement, & Communication Technology (IDCT)	Across generations, Effia and her descendants grapple with displacement and the challenges of maintaining connections across vast distances despite advancements in communication technology.

3. Results

3.1. Early Technology (1800's)

3.1.1. Isolation & Communication (IC) (*The Scarlet Letter* – 1850).

Hawthorne's narrative in "The Scarlet Letter" explores the concept of seclusion through Hester Prynne, who is separated from her moral standards due to public scrutiny. Hester tries to overcome this and establishes strong connections through letters, highlighting the importance of communication amidst geographical separation. The story criticizes 19th-century communication technology, as Hester's frustrations stem from her inability to effectively communicate her voice, a sentiment similar to Melville's characters. The story highlights the potential for existential loneliness when extreme condemnation is applied (Woods 2021). Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* examined the impact of communication technologies, particularly the Internet, on social loneliness and equality. Social separation causes alarm and panic, disrupting societal continuity and potentially leading to higher morbidity rates and mortality in older people. The letter explores three spaces: universal, ethical meaning, and artistic form (Mei 2019; Calati et al. 2019). It suggests that long-distance communication may not be enough to promote meaningful relations and that social networks may be the source of new isolation in an increasingly agglomerated world. The letter highlights the need to balance communication and artistic expression (Zeigler-Hill and Shackelford 2020).

3.1.2. Cultural Exchange & Prejudice (CEP) (*Moby Dick* – 1851)

The maritime voyage in *Moby Dick* by Melville developed a complex and seminal cultural study in the pre-globalization era. Ishmael's tribal connections with tribes like Queequeg, and that is who Ishmael, contribute to the curiosity and racism (Schwarcz 2012). Despite the feeling of togetherness, all this ultimately divides into racial and ethnic conflicts. This expression, to a large extent, is a reflection of 19th-century life or what happened at the time of the encounters with different peoples (Davidson et al. 2018). As one of Melville's central topics, the character actively portrays his affiliation with diversity despite discrimination. Moreover, the novel illustrates the difficulties of trans-cultural communication, pointing to language barriers as one of the progressive reasons and increasing prejudice.

"Moby Dick" narrator, Ishmael, observes diverse cultures while on a voyage, revealing his curiosity and prejudice (Morgan 2022). The age of digital media allows for global communication, but it raises questions about whether Technology can enhance intercultural understanding or if prejudice intensifies in a divided online world (Dooly and Darvin 2022). The international mobility and decoloniality in Ritoque City reveal *Moby Dick*'s interest in interacting with diverse discourses, highlighting the importance of using truth, knowledge, and power to construct or destroy discourse.

3.1.3. Isolation & Technology's Impact – ITI (*The Call of the Wild* - 1899)

In the novel "The Call of the Wild", authored by Jack London, he aptly argues that Technology brought in an era of human degradation in the 20th century. Buck – an ordinary, "tame" dog – turns savage, and this testifies to the infernal working conditions and the quest for power and profit coupled with the brutalizing of both humans and animals (London 2020). The book symbolizes the relationship between industrialization and oppression, with Buck representing the working class's identity (Kempadoo 2018). Further, the role of Technology in London's writing acknowledges its gains but highlights potential negative effects like disrupting natural balance and decaying human moral aspects.

"The Call of the Wild" by London demonstrated the impact of Technology on humanity, focusing on the potential for automation to alter human behaviour. The story explored the challenge of maintaining social interaction and skills while embracing the digital era. Researchers suggest that post-human technologies may be beneficial or detrimental, depending on ethics, economic conditions, marketing realities, and user adoption (Guerreiro et al. 2022; Corrêa and De Oliveira 2020).

3.2. Industrial Revolution & Early Communication Technologies (Late 1800s-Early 1900s)

3.2.1. Cultural Exchange and Prejudice (CEP) – (*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* – 1884)

The novel by Twain, *Huckleberry Finn*, in fact, talks about the journey along the Mississippi River, which elaborates on the complicated process of intercultural interactions, during the time of quick American changes. Huck's initial prejudice against Jim, a runaway slave, could be washed away when they experience some events together and develop a feeling of friendship, and neither of them would want to give up. The story portrays a prejudicial society and promotes individual growth and maturity through cultural immersion. Though it sheds light on the deep-rooted bigotry and the limited progression of society in the Industrial Revolution paradigm, it also unravels the transformation of the human spirit (Kaye 1999).

Huckleberry Finn's "mystery" of slavery and race, despite its appealing nature, will play a significant role in disputing the "American exceptionalism myth" by showing the identity puzzles and the boundaries fluidity in the American frontier. The novel was written to give a detailed look at race and to focus more on the worth of travel rather than observing new places. The river symbolizes cultural diversity and connects different towns to different lifestyles. In today's socially networked society, Technology and media enable cultural exchange, but online echo chambers and fake news can fuel conflicts. Mitigation is needed to address these issues and promote cultural exchange (ALBAYRAK 2019).

3.2.2. Social Mobility and Impact of New Technologies (SMIT) – (*Sister Carrie*, 1902)

"*Sister Carrie*" of Dreiser tells the story of Carrie Meeber, a girl from rural Illinois who leaves her home for the bigger city of Chicago; their Capital and Technology spark a revolution. The book stresses new national American ethics originating from the urban way of life, describing workers' subjugation to the level of these social groups, including women like Carrie (Remus 2019). The latest Technology creates jobs but simultaneously brings many difficulties, such as hard work conditions and stagnating career paths (Lent 2018).

The author completely researched Carrie Meeber's way from Chicago riffraff to wealth with the help of Technology and skill cultivation, compared to the current society where equal access to them highly depends on social class. The ultimate purpose of the described concept is to empower individuals and reduce social inequality. The accusation that capitalism can fulfil equality and riches for everyone, and also the look at how the city's urban environment, in all its Technology, can change the social dynamic and the economic prospects (Wang 2018).

3.2.3. Impact of Industrialization on Immigrants (III) – (*The Jungle*, 1912)

Jurgis Rudkus, a Lithuanian labourer, depicts the harsh realities of the meatpacking industry in America for the immigrant workers, as Sinclair exposes in his "*The Jungle*", aside from the definition of the past. This medium can express emotions, convey information, or give a voice to voiceless individuals and events (Banerjee, 2023). Through the novel, the author exposes the societal consequences of the acceleration of industrialization, which leads to psychological complications of fragile humanity and a depraved outlook towards immigrants who face social injustice (Beneš 2021). Sinclair's role as a muckraker is scrutinized while his work becomes the centrepiece of a discussion, this being social injustices and the alarming working conditions that were on the rise and the developments of labour unions that championed the rights of immigrants. Technology may well facilitate the growth of collaboration. However, the situation in the meatpacking industry concerning the abuse of immigrants illustrates the need for labour rights to be regulated at the international level (Birke and Bluhm, 2020).

3.3. Modern Age and Mass Media, 1900's.

3.3.1. Social Connection and Illusion of Communication (SCIC) – (*The Great Gatsby*, 1925)

Fitzgerald uses "*The Great Gatsby*" to illustrate the faith loss and depression that were prevalent in the Jazz Age through the person of Jay Gatsby, who was seeking Daisy Buchanan. Gatsby's wealthy and extravagant life and his commendable parties are just pretexts for his solitude and superficial ones based on material wealth (Liu 2020). It is through this novel that F. Scott Fitzgerald criticizes the media's romantic portrayals of Daisy and the American Dream, reminding us that more important is the authentic connection that can be established beyond the thin layer that usually conceals such truths. The text critiques the media's portrayal of celebrity culture, highlighting Gatsby as an example of superficiality. Gatsby aims to exploit social mobility, achieving decadence and prevalence in a society dominated by external commodities (Wu and Shen 2023). The book defined the Superiority, ambition, thinking and character cleavage that the great Jazz Age had due to technological confusion and the integration of class or numbers with space. It is implied by his words that it is necessary to be mindful of the world of virtual connections existing around us.

3.3.2. Great Depression and Mass Media Impact (GDMM) – (*The Grapes of Wrath*, 1939)

The book *The Grapes of Wrath* by Steinbeck is about the difficulties that the Joad's family went through during their days in the 1930s. The stories demystify how thoughtless representations of working life and passage to California in the media fed their misunderstanding (Shrivastwa 2022). In it, she shows how the media misguides the public's opinion and takes advantage of people's weaknesses in their own way. Media further helped to electrify the plight of migrant workers and their huge effect on the land exodus caused by the Dust Bowler from the afflicted soil. The Great Depression is when Steinbeck pinpointed the deception

of the propaganda and the oversimplification in the mass media using the trope he mastered (Gonçalves 2021). The media managing scheme Steinbeck espouses is still very pertinent in this time of fake news and social media filter bubbles, with media literacy and focused information consumption being the key determining elements (Lazer et al. 2018).

3.3.3 *Censorship and Information Manipulation (CIM) – (Fahrenheit 451, 1951)*

Fahrenheit 451, Bradbury's dystopian novella, is a story that deals with two main themes: independent thinking and the free flow of information. The novel is a canary that warns about the risks of information suppression and deliberate disinformation, and you can also read about how Technology influences our vision and sets the norms (Benford, Westfahl, and Hendrix 2018). It is a matter of fact that in the modern dystopian fiction genre, the themes of censorship, the interference of the government information system in data broadcasting, and the great authoritative roles of literature seem to cast their shadow. In his story, his depiction of a totalitarian society raises censorship as the major issue, especially online censorship and government manipulation of information (Desouza et al. 2020). This statement shows the importance of safeguarding Internet freedom, including the freedom of knowledge access in the modern world, where every country is interdependent.

3.4. *Post Modernity and Digital Age Era – Late 19100 to Present*

3.4.1. *Virtual Reality, AI and Blurring Line (VRBL) – (Neuromancer, 1984)*

"Neuromancer" is a cyberpunk novel written by Gibson, which shows an epoch in which virtual reality and intelligence are controlled by machines. The lead character, CaseCase, takes the readers through a world in which general and synthetic existence is impossible to control. This book ventures into people's effects emotionally and as a society of the various applications, and hence, the issue of our identities in a virtual world is put in question. It matches up the present concerns with the huge progression we have with digital Technology and the ability of VR to feel like the moment you are in and AI to transform how we perceive the tangible world. The book is discussed in terms of the cyberpunk genre, which is recognized as the ability to present ethical and socio-political issues in virtual reality environments. Gibson's prophecies about VR technology and artificial intelligence suggest a future where virtual conditions can enhance life without relying on reality, promoting empathy and potential replacements.

3.4.2. *Isolation, Communication Breakdown and Technology (ICBT) - The Virgin's Suicide (1993)*

Eugenides's story "The Virgin Suicides" depicted the Lisbon sisters' intense social separation within a suburban American land, drawing attention to the risks linked to technologies that provoke communication failures. Despite the evolution of Technology that gives people a false direction, the narrator mainly relies on human interactions, which are real, hence keeping individuals closer as they enjoy physical associations with one another. It deals with themes like teenagers, aloneness and their relation with society as well as discusses the influence of Technology on youth mental health. The study is about the connection between social media utilization and emotional responses like deprivation and desolation. I think Eugenides drew attention to the problem of loneliness and virtual communication despite the internet models real human relationships and the digital gap that prevents total global communication.

3.4.3. *Identity, Displacement and Communication Technology (IDCT) – (Homegoing, 2016)*

The novel "Homegoing Essence" by Gyasi, under the umbrella of Effie Group, strokes the narrative of Effie and her offspring throughout five generations, unearthing the adventures of displacement and the constant need for a basis of belonging. The contrast of the narrative depicted the unusual interconnection between the place of origin and one's own identity, which shows the influence of history on present life. In this regard, it thoroughly examined the role of the media in migration and the depth of connections of emigrant associations, families, and other such places. That is the topic of my presentation. The paper reveals the ways in which the Internet can compromise keeping individuals in contact with their family and cultural diversity, on the other hand. The apparent barriers to the global linkage generated by technology processes include the digital divide, information inequality, and many others.

4. Discussion:

The present study has examined how Technology and its impact have been presented in America through a detailed examination of different literary texts from the earliest technology era in the 1800s to the current digital age. As Salehan et al. (2018) emphasized, technological innovation promotes the convergence of cultures, individualism and low power distance, making global communication possible through social media channels and various apps which go hand in hand with the frequency of talking with friends and relatives from all over the world that becomes possible in real-time. Further, analyzing key literary texts from various periods, both from the 19th century to the contemporary digital age, helps the filmmaker successfully show the historical trace line of the primary motifs. The study used purposive sampling to collect texts that discussed the key technological impacts on the exchange of cultures, global relations, and interpersonal communication.

Moreover, the study employed thematic analysis to examine the key literary themes in the literary text from each era, using the analytic approach based on thematic analysis, which allowed for the finding of similar topics in the selected pieces. The isolation and communication in literature developed from 1800s classics like "The Scarlet Letter" and modern productions like "The Virgin

Suicides" are demonstrated. These works show how physically distant people can encounter the challenges of social isolation, Technology's influence on social isolation, and the endurance of prejudices. Technology is a tool; it can be used to beat social isolation among the old and bring social inclusion to them; this is why it improves psychological and physical well-being. The findings of Baker et al. (2018) and Calati et al. (2019) add the argument that elderly people can be provided with the same care without penetrating their personal space using smart homes equipped with devices capable of detecting downtown loneliness symptoms.

Additionally, the study dissected key themes from the novels, "The Call of the Wild," "Sister Carrie," and "The Jungle" that entail how technology benefits or harms people in terms of their human nature, social mobility, and immigration acceptance. These literary works highlighted the media's portrayal of communication, with both "The Great Gatsby" and "The Gleaners and I", stressing possible inaccurate images of the Jazz Age and the media's potential for manipulating public opinion. As underlined by Cocia (2019) and crossed with the likes of Joa & Magsamen (2021), nations develop Technology to gain socioeconomic power and leadership. In contrast, positive social norms, it would seem, encourage analogues and digital immigrants alike to use tablets. However, expected challenges, in general, remain problems despite increased knowledge.

The major theme which is very common here is that societies of the period either utilized or sometimes experienced problems with mixing cultures. Further, Moby Dick and Huckleberry Finn illustrate how characters feel about learning from different cultures by revisiting the exploration of ships and rivers age, but they also reveal cultural biases. Expanding this argument to the current age, Klymenko (2020) argues that ICTs can significantly construct a family and continually influence the dynamics and the impacts on routines, relations, norms, relationships, work, intimacy and privacy. This concept was developed later by Barakji et al. (2018), and transnational and cultural factors contribute to the diversification of ICT, but they do not aid in relation building or variation (Klymenko, 2020; Barakji et al. 2018).

Moreover, Technology is inadequately discussed in Carrie and The Jungle texts, which allows the literary progression to define technological disruptions. However, current topics such as globalization, automation and the gig economy are highly debatable. Hence, discussions could be accompanied by classic examples from previous periods. For instance, Gaspar and Bartolomei (2022) and Zheng & Yang (2020) argued that switching workers working physical jobs to placing them in web-based platforms came with automation and emerging Technology that helped in job decomposition and horizontal and vertical division of the labour process. Meanwhile, relating themes through distant and recent historical periods is a successful attempt, but involving more recent studies can reinforce the understanding of continuing matters and changes in views.

Finally, among others, the major implication of this study is the fact that the world needs to continually ensure responsible use of the communication technologies that promote inclusion, global expansion, and economic opportunities all over the world while at the same time minimizing risks or harm that may emerge to a person, group or community, or violate the rights of humans. Through interdisciplinary research, development is at the confluence of literature, Technology, and social issues, and this can guarantee that the world benefits from progress that unity and improves quality of life.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the current study has examined the evolution of Technology and its influence on the global society and media in American literature using a thematic analysis approach. The thematic analysis enabled the identification of key issues in international community discussion, including intercultural exchange, telecommunication technology, and societal consequences. The selected literary text has provided valuable insights into what technological advancements can and have brought. Further, it has also highlighted negative aspects of Technology, which encompass what it can isolate us from and manipulate information for us. We will also see how Technology can erode the distinction between reality and a simulated experience. It suggests a morally responsible use of new dimensions to enhance global opportunities, intercultural understanding, and inclusivity. However, this application may have some adverse effects.

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