

# **Researching Popular Culture and Literature**

## **First Session**

Monday 10.03, 11-13 CET

### **What is Popular literature ?**

Defining popular literature can be problematic due to its fluid and dynamic nature, often characterized by its accessibility and appeal to a wide audience. Similarly, popular culture lacks a definitive boundary, encompassing a vast array of practices, beliefs, and objects that hold significance for the masses. Despite these challenges, it remains crucial to develop methods for analyzing these concepts, as they play a pivotal role in shaping societal norms, values, and identities.

### **An overview of the various schools of Pop culture theories**

Scholars have approached the study of popular culture from various theoretical perspectives. The Frankfurt School, for instance, has been influential in critiquing mass culture and its role in perpetuating capitalist ideologies through mass media. Mass Media Theory examines the effects of media on public perception and behavior, often highlighting the power dynamics inherent in media production and consumption. Critical Theory provides a lens through which to analyze the socio-political implications of popular culture, questioning whose interests are served by cultural products.

Cultural Studies, a more contemporary approach, explores the everyday practices and meanings produced by popular culture, acknowledging the agency of audiences in interpreting and repurposing cultural texts. These diverse schools offer a multifaceted understanding of popular culture, each contributing unique insights into how culture is created, disseminated, and consumed.

## **Bibliography**

### **The Frankfurt School:**

Adorno, Theodor W., and Max Horkheimer. *Dialectic of Enlightenment*. New York: Herder and Herder, 1972.

Marcuse, Herbert. *One-Dimensional Man: Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1964.

Benjamin, Walter. *Illuminations: Essays and Reflections*. New York: Schocken Books, 1968.

### **Mass Media Theory:**

McLuhan, Marshall. *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964.

Gerbner, George, et al. "The Mainstreaming of America: Violence Profile No. 11." *Journal of Communication*, vol. 30, no. 3, 1980, pp. 10-29.

Katz, Elihu, and Paul F. Lazarsfeld. *Personal Influence: The Part Played by People in the Flow of Mass Communications*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press, 1955.

## **Critical Theory:**

Habermas, Jürgen. *The Theory of Communicative Action*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1984.

Gramsci, Antonio. *Selections from the Prison Notebooks*. New York: International Publishers, 1971.

Jameson, Fredric. *Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1991.

## **Cultural Studies:**

Hall, Stuart, et al. *Culture, Media, Language: Working Papers in Cultural Studies, 1972-79*. London: Routledge, 1980.

Grossberg, Lawrence, et al. *Cultural Studies*. New York: Routledge, 1992.

Williams, Raymond. *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976.

## **The notion of "folksonomy"**

Folksonomy, also known as "social tagging" or "collaborative tagging", is a system in which users freely generate and apply keywords to classify and organize online content.

This approach democratizes the categorization process, allowing a wide range of perspectives to contribute to the structure of information. The emergence of folksonomy has profoundly influenced how information is shared and discovered on the web, particularly on social media platforms and digital libraries.

# Selective Bibliography on Folksonomy

- Mathes, A. (2004). Folksonomies - Cooperative Classification and Communication Through Shared Metadata. Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.
- Vander Wal, T. (2007). Folksonomy: A Game of High-Tech (and High-Stakes) Tag. UXmatters. [URL]
- Golder, S. A., & Huberman, B. A. (2006). The Structure of Collaborative Tagging Systems. *Journal of Information Science*, 32(2), 198-208.
- Smith, G., & Quigley, E. (2011). Tagging: People-Powered Metadata for the Social Web. New Riders.
- Mika, P. (2007). Ontologies Are Us: A Unified Model of Social Networks and Semantics. *Journal of Web Semantics*, 5(1), 5-15.