Chapter- 6

Ghosts In the Machine: The Digital Transformation and Creative Legacy of Urban Legends

Sikha C S¹, Appu A A² & Dr Venugopala B N³

¹Assitant Professor, Acharya Institute of Graduate Studies ²Assistant Professor, UIT, University of Kerala ³Assistant Professor, University College of Arts, Tumkur University

Abstract

Urban legends have been used throughout history to convey communal worries, teach life lessons, and reflect cultural values. With the introduction of the internet, many stories have transformed from oral traditions to digital phenomenon, flourishing in the virtual campfires of social media and forums. This research investigates the digital metamorphosis of urban legends, namely how they are created, spread, and reinterpreted in the age of technology. The study examines scenarios such as Slender Man, the Blue Whale Challenge, and the Rake, highlighting the internet's role in the rapid transmission and evolution of these narratives. Digital platforms, with their multimedia capabilities, improve the storytelling experience by blurring the boundaries between fiction and reality. The internet's anonymity and global reach facilitate the propagation of these legends, allowing them to cross cultural boundaries and hybridize. However, the digital age has raised ethical difficulties, as seen by real-world instances related to these misconceptions. This study highlights the continuing power of urban legends, which mirror societal worries and the collective psyche, while also underlining the importance of critical media literacy and content development. Understanding responsible the digital transformation of urban legends provides insight into their cultural relevance and the dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity in storytelling.

Keywords: Urban Legends, Digital Platforms, Narrative Evolution, Slender Man, Blue Whale Challenge, The Rake, Multimedia Storytelling,

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Cultural Exchange, Digital Transformation, Ethical Concerns, Media Literacy.

Introduction

Throughout history, humans have shared urban legends as a way to communicate societal fears, impart life lessons, and express cultural beliefs. As we've entered an era of swift technological progress, these stories which traditionally spread through oral storytelling in intimate settings, have adapted to flourish in the digital world. The internet has become the new campfire, where modern urban legends take root and spread. Urban legends, those enthralling tales that blend horror, humour, and a touch of the supernatural, have had considerable transformation in their dissemination and evolution. The concept of "Ghosts in the Machine" encapsulates this metamorphosis, where digital platforms and technologies serve as the new vehicles for these age-old narratives. This study delves into the fascinating convergence of folklore and technology, exploring how urban legends are created, shared, and reimagined in the digital age.

Urban legends are tales that spread from one person to another, and over time, they've become a vital part of our culture. Whether it's about the ghostly Vanishing Hitchhiker or the sobbing spirit La Llorona, these stories thrill and baffle us to a variety of perplexing emotions and feelings. Even though it's all made up, the Hitchhiker story gets us thinking about our innermost concerns. These stories, with their everchanging details, demonstrate urban legends' lasting global reach. They are timeless scare fests that keep us on our toes about what's out there.

The central theme of these legends has always been an illustration of societal anxieties, moral percepts, and cultural norms. Traditionally, these stories spread through oral tradition, later finding its way into print and broadcast media and into popular culture. However, the advent of the internet has revolutionized this process. Since then, urban legends have been able to travel faster thanks to digital channels, such as modern social media and meme culture, which have replaced outdated email chains and forums and allowed them to quickly gain global traction. The internet is used as the main platform to spread these urban legends. This event influences someone who is not associated with it. Eventually,

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people try to implement them in their lives which is not justified and completely baseless (Nath, 2020). It is affecting the scientific thinking process of people belonging to the 21st century. Because of the internet's viral nature, these tales can spread, be modified, and it can take on new forms at a rate never seen before, creating a dynamic digital folklore which is quick to transform in breakneck speed.

The internet's accessibility and anonymity are two important cornerstones of this digital revolution. Unlike traditional storytelling, where the identity of the narrator often lent credibility to the tale, digital platforms allow for the creation and dissemination of urban legends without the need for a known storyteller. This anonymity can amplify the fear and uncertainty surrounding these tales, as the source becomes obscured, adding to the mystique and allure of the legend. Furthermore, the participatory nature of the internet allows for collective storytelling, where users contribute to and modify the narrative, resulting in a rich tapestry of versions and interpretations.

The digital transformation of urban legends is also characterized by the multimedia capabilities of modern technology. Text, images, videos, and audio recordings can all be used to enhance the storytelling experience. This multimedia approach is best illustrated by the genre of user-generated horror stories called creepy pasta. These tales often include unsettling visuals, eerie sound effects, and interactive elements that captivate the audience in ways that conventional narratives cannot. The use of multimedia not only makes these legends more immersive but also blurs the line between fiction and reality, as realistic images and videos can be convincingly used and placed to support the narrative in any fashion.

Because it lacks adequate reasoning or logic, an urban legend or myth arouses strong emotions like shock, fear, disgust, and humour. However, people continue to shape their own opinions by believing urban legends they come across online or through other social media platforms. For example, some people still today fear the name "Bloody Mary" by looking at the mirror as it is believed that a ghost named Bloody Mary (who is believed to have been killed for being a witch) will appear beside that person. Eventually, they start implementing it in their real lives.

Urban legends have also become increasingly hybridized and exchanged across cultural boundaries as a result of the internet's worldwide reach. Stories that were once confined to specific regions or cultures now have the potential to be shared and adapted worldwide. A unique fusion of motifs and themes has emerged from this interchange, giving rise to brand-new, hybrid legends that incorporate elements from many ethnic origins. The digital landscape thus serves as a melting pot for folklore, where stories are continuously reshaped and reinvented.

Urban legends have long been ingrained in human culture, serving as a metaphor for the worries, fears, and fascinations of the day. With the advent of the internet and digital media, these legends have undergone a significant transformation. This essay examines the digital and cultural metamorphosis of urban legends, focusing on the cases of Slender Man, the Blue Whale Challenge, and the Rake. These phenomena not only highlight the power of digital storytelling but also reflect broader societal concerns about technology, trust, and the blurring line between reality and fiction.

Main Analysis

Urban legends are narratives, often with a cautionary or macabre twist, that are passed down orally or through informal channels. Traditionally, these stories relied on word-of-mouth, newspapers, and later, radio and television. The digital age, however, has revolutionized how these legends are created, spread, and consumed Urban legends can thrive and spread thanks in large part to the internet. Digital platforms allow for rapid dissemination and mutation of stories, creating a feedback loop where user interactions continually reshape the narrative. Social media, forums, and video-sharing sites like YouTube have become the new campfires around which these modern myths are told.

Advancements in internet accessibility and increased social media use have coincided with generation of new viral urban legends, such as the Slender Man or Slenderman. The character originated in 2009 on an internet forum, where as part of a photoshop challenge participants edited photographs of everyday objects to make them appear paranormal. Eric Knudsen (using the name Victor Surge) added a tall, thin figure wearing a dark suit to two pictures of groups of

children. Text from fictitious witnesses describing abductions and naming the figure accompanied the pictures. Subsequent posts developed the character further and the Slender Man became an internet meme. Stories passed person to person, developed and distorted to the point that the Slender Man divorced from its origins and developed a life of its own. Eventually this resulted in a minor moral readers were associated with violent incidents panic after Advancements in internet accessibility and increased social media use have coincided with generation of new viral urban legends, such as the Slender Man or Slenderman. The character originated in 2009 on an internet forum, where as part of a photoshop challenge participants edited photographs of everyday objects to make them appear paranormal. Eric Knudsen (using the name Victor Surge) added a tall, thin figure wearing a dark suit to two pictures of groups of children. Text from fictitious witnesses describing abductions and naming the figure accompanied the pictures. Subsequent posts developed character further and the Slender Man became an internet meme. Stories passed person to person, developed and distorted to the point that the Slender Man divorced from its origins and developed a life of its own. Eventually this resulted in a minor moral panic after readers were associated with violent incidents

The rise in popularity of the new urban legends like slender Man or slenderman has heavily coincided with the increasing number of people having access to social media and internet. The character originated in 2009 on an internet forum, where as part of a photoshop challenge participants edited photographs of everyday objects to make them appear paranormal. Eric Knudsen (using the name Victor Surge) added a tall, thin figure with tentacle-like appendages, wearing a dark suit to two pictures of groups of children. Text from fictitious witnesses describing abductions and naming the figure accompanied the pictures. (Fig. 1) Subsequent posts developed the character further and the Slender Man became an internet meme. Stories passed person to person, developed and distorted to the point that the Slender Man divorced from its origins and developed a life of its own. Eventually this resulted in a minor moral panic after readers were associated with violent incidents,

which they believed was the result of their direct interlinkage with slenderman.

The collaborative aspect of the Slender Man myth is what gives it its potency. Internet users around the world contributed to the legend by creating stories, images, and videos. The myth was enhanced by this collaborative storytelling, which also made it more difficult to distinguish fact from fiction. Slender Man became a digital folklore phenomenon, with its lore expanding through user-generated content on sites like Creepypasta and YouTube.

However, the legend took a dark turn in 2014 when two 12-yearold girls in Wisconsin stabbed a friend, claiming they did so to appease Slender Man. This tragic event highlighted the potential real-world consequences of digital myths and raised questions about the responsibility of content creators and platforms.



Fig. 1. "The Malevolent Slenderman"

One instance of how urban legends might use digital platforms to promote moral panic and terror is the Blue Whale Challenge. The challenge purportedly involves a series of tasks given to participants by an anonymous curator, culminating in the participant being urged to

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commit suicide. The legend originated in Russia and spread globally through social media and news outlets. The Blue Whale Challenge, in contrast to Slender Man, stems from a fear of the unknown and the risks associated with the internet. The challenge was sometimes sensationalized in reports, and there was scant proof that it was the product of a concerted effort. Still, the myth raised a lot of eyebrows and made people pay closer attention to social networking sites.

The Blue Whale Challenge underscores how urban legends in the digital age can leverage media sensationalism to amplify their impact. It also reveals societal anxieties about the internet's influence on vulnerable populations, particularly teenagers. For a while, there were a number of chores involved, the majority of which involved self-harm, and the last task involved killing them. The influence of technology on the development and maintenance of urban legends in modern culture may be better understood by paying close attention to these changes (Voichici, 2018). The challenge sparked discussions about digital safety and mental health by serving as a symbol of the risks that can be found in the unregulated areas of the internet.

Another digital urban legend that highlights the collaborative and dynamic nature of online mythology is the Rake. The Rake is described as a humanoid creature with a gaunt, emaciated appearance and large, black eyes. In 2005, it made its online debut mostly through a string of creepypasta tales and forum threads. What sets the Rake apart is its ambiguous origin and mutable narrative. Unlike Slender Man, which has a clear point of creation, the Rake's origin is more diffuse, with various contributors adding to its lore over time. This ambiguity enhances the creature's mystique and leaves room for a multitude of interpretations (Fig. 2).

The Rake's legend highlights how digital urban legends thrive on community engagement. Users contribute their own sightings, stories, and theories, creating a rich tapestry of interwoven narratives. In addition to preserving the legend, this shared storytelling strengthens the bonds of community among those involved in its development and propagation. Urban legends also serve as mirrors to society, revealing underlying tensions and preoccupations. For example, the tale of the Slender Man plays on anxieties about the safety of children and the

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unknown's potential for harm. The Blue Whale Challenge takes advantage of worries about the susceptibility of adolescents to negative influences they may encounter online. With its hideous features, the Rake personifies our innate apprehensions about the dark and the potential dangers it may hold. These legends provide a framework for understanding and articulating these anxieties, often offering implicit warnings about the consequences of certain behaviours or situations.



Fig. 2. "Sketch of The Rake."

The cultural legacy of urban legends is further cemented by their role in fostering a sense of community and shared experience. They serve as a medium for communication that goes beyond personal experiences to forge a shared story that appeals to a variety of social groups. This communal aspect is particularly evident in the way urban legends are shared and modified online Digital platforms facilitate collaborative storytelling, enabling users to add and interpret their own stories, maintaining the dynamic and ever-evolving nature of the legends.

Moreover, urban legends often highlight the tension between modernity and tradition. They juxtapose contemporary settings with

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timeless fears, suggesting that despite technological advancements, certain primal fears remain constant. This tension is evident in how these legends are consumed and believed; while some approach them with scepticism, others embrace them as modern myths, finding in them a connection to more profound, often subconscious, truths about human nature.

Essentially, the cultural significance of urban legends stems from their capacity to both endure and change. They carry on the long-standing custom of storytelling while also reflecting contemporary social challenges. By examining urban legends, we gain insight into the collective psyche, understanding the fears, values, and social dynamics that shape our world. As digital technology continues to evolve, so too will urban legends, perpetuating their cultural significance and ensuring their place in the fabric of human narrative. Urban legends, with their ongoing existence, serve as a reminder of the universal, cautionary, and captivating power of stories that cut over time and technological barriers.

Conclusion

The internet allows for rapid dissemination of stories to a global audience. Urban legends have the ability to proliferate rapidly and extensively through social media platforms, reaching millions of users in a short span of time. The anonymity afforded by the internet allows users to create and share stories without revealing their identities. This anonymity can encourage creativity and collaboration but it can also make it more difficult to track down the sources of legends or hold people responsible for offensive material.

Digital platforms support various forms of media, including text, images, videos, and interactive content. Urban legends are enhanced by this multimedia approach, which also makes them more captivating and immersive. Videos, in particular, can create a sense of realism that text alone cannot achieve. Online forums, social media, and other digital platforms facilitate collaboration and interaction among users. This interactivity allows urban legends to evolve organically, with each participant contributing to the story's development. The internet serves as a vast archive of stories, making it easy to access and revisit old

legends. This archiving function guarantees the longevity and evolution of urban legends, even in the face of the emergence of new ones.

Digital urban legends reflect and shape contemporary societal concerns. They often tap into deep-seated fears about technology, surveillance, and the unknown. For example, the Slender Man legend can be seen as a commentary on the anonymity and ubiquity of the internet, while the Blue Whale Challenge highlights anxieties about online safety and mental health.

These legends also illustrate the power of collective storytelling in the digital age. Through their involvement in the production and sharing of urban legends, users integrate into a broader community. This feeling of community can be consoling, especially in a time when technology advancements are upending established social institutions.

However, the digital transformation or metamorphosis of urban legends also raises ethical and practical concerns. The rapid spread of misinformation and the potential for real-world harm, as seen in the case of Slender Man, underscore the need for critical media literacy and responsible content creation. Platforms and creators have to walk a tightrope between encouraging innovation and protecting users' safety and wellbeing.

The digital transformation of urban legends is a testament to the enduring power of storytelling in the age of technology. To sum up, the digitalization of urban legends underscores the stories' lasting significance throughout technological advancements. As "Ghosts in the Machine," these legends continue to captivate and terrify. They have adapted to new media and changed with the times, and they will surely continue to represent the shifting hopes, fears, and worries of our digital age. Navigating the complicated online ecosystem and its effects on culture and community requires an understanding of and critical engagement with these legends.

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