MUHAMET HAMITI AND LINDITA TAHIRI'S READING OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AND FRENCH LITERARY STUDIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPACT ON KOSOVO/ALBANIA SCHOLARSHIP

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Abstract

Taking as a starting point the relevance-theoretic types of meaning: conceptual (i.e. representational) vs. procedural (i.e. computational), this paper focuses on Muhamet Hamiti and Lindita Tahiri's reading of Anglo-American and French literary studies in the context of the impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarly research in this domain. This paper is part of a wider interdisciplinary domain of discourse studies, computational linguistics and text linguistics. More specifically, the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* under investigation represents a comparative study of the dominant English and American critical-literary scholarly research and French criticism and theory in the twentieth century that examines their reception in and impact on the Kosovo Albanian literary scholarly research.

The aims of the inspected text are original and specific especially in the domain of comparative studies. In addition to this, Hamiti and Tahiri's text abounds in explicitness and coherence and, consequently, it represents more than useful language material for computational analysis. We have applied Computational Text Analysis (CTA) to our *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* in order to shed light on certain linguistic devices in this discourse type.

Keywords: *Anglo-American and French Literary Studies, Kosovo/Albanian Scholarly Research, Muhamet Hamiti, Lindita Tahiri, Relevance Theory, Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus, Computational Text Analysis (CTA).*

Introduction

The object of this study is Muhamet Hamiti and Lindita Tahiri's reading of Anglo-American and French Literary Studies in the domain of the impact on Kosovo/Albanian Scholarship. Our research intention is based on the assumption that the highly frequent lexical words of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* represent ideas constitutive to the ideology of the authors' views pertaining to the Anglo-American studies and their impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarship. More specifically, the paper looks into the concrete language material by focusing on the implications of two important relevance-theoretic distinctions: the cognitive semantic distinction between conceptual and procedural meaning and the pragmatic distinction between explicatures and implicatures (Sperber & Wilson, 1995).

This paper is part of a wider interdisciplinary domain of discourse studies, computational linguistics and text linguistics. More specifically, the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* under investigation represents a comparative study of the dominant English and American critical-literary scholarly

research and French criticism and theory in the twentieth century that examines their reception in and impact on the Kosovo Albanian literary scholarly research. Since the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* abounds in explicitness and coherence, it represents more than useful and exceptionally representative language material for Computational Text Analysis (CTA). Consequently, we shall apply CTA to the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* in order to shed light on certain linguistic devices in this discourse type.

In order to gain the clearer picture of the eminent exponents of Anglo-American and French literary studies within the Kosovo Albanian Scholarship and the analyzed corpus data a passing remark on Professor Muhamet Hamiti and Professor Lindita Tahiri might be in order so as to briefly describe the authors whose data we utilize in corpus analysis. Muhamet Hamiti is an Associate Professor of English at the University of Prishtina, Kosovo. He teaches English and American literature as well as Literary Theory. His research interests cover English, American and Albanian literature, as well as cultural issues.

He has written extensively on E. M. Forster, Joseph Conrad and James Joyce, and is the author of three books of literary criticism and essays in Albanian: *Aspekte të romanit të E.M. Forsterit* (Aspects of E.M. Forster's Novels), *Proza moderne: Xhozef Konradi dhe Xhejms Xhojsi* (Modern Fiction: Joseph Conrad and James Joyce), *Besimi letrar* (Literary Belief). In addition to this, Professor Hamiti has published numerous scholarly articles in English.

Lindita Tahiri is an Associate Professor teaching both at the Department of English Language and Literature and at the Department of Journalism, Faculty of Philology, University of Prishtina. She focused her Master and PhD studies on the field of stylistics. Her important output comprises: *Monologu, personazhi dhe autori* (Monologue, Character, and the Author), *Rrëfimi impersonal i Kadaresë* (Kadare's Impersonal Narration), *Gjuha dhe ideologjia* (Language and Ideology). She works in the field of critical linguistics, literary criticism and discourse analysis. In addition to that, Professor Tahiri has published numerous scholarly articles in English.

The overview of the paper is the following. The paper introduces the relevance-theoretic framework of conceptual and procedural meanings as the foundation for analyzing Muhamet Hamiti and Lindita Tahiri's work on Anglo-American and French literary studies, emphasizing their impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarship. The context and objectives are the following. The paper establishes the interdisciplinary approach encompassing discourse studies, computational linguistics, and text linguistics. Moreover, it highlights the originality of Hamiti and Tahiri's contributions within comparative studies. Some of the key insights refer to explaining the pertinence of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*, illustrating its potential for computational text analysis (CTA).

Methods

Discourse is here understood as a dynamic notion, and we have adopted the definition from the philosophy of language, according to which, "[l]e discours est action […]" (Guespin, 1976: 5). Since the object of our study are highly frequent lexical words of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* which represent the ideas constitutive to Anglo-American and French literary impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarship, we shall see how the concept *lexical word* is defined. According to the pertinent literature, a *lexical word* is the "[o]ne with lexical meaning as opposed to grammatical meaning: thus, in *this book*, *book* is a lexical word, *this* a grammatical word" (Matthews, 2005: 207).

Some authors point out that the concept of *lexical words* "[…] refers to words which have lexical meaning, i.e. they have semantic content" (Crystal, 1983: 210) while other authors state that "[l]exical words include: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. They are also known as *full words* or *content words*" and point out that "[t]hese words carry high information content and

are syntactically structured by the grammatical words. Lexical words are open class and their number is potentially unlimited" (Milojević, 2000: 97). Additionally, the distinction is drawn between a *content word* and a *function word* (Aitchison, 2001: 64), and some authors draw a distinction between *full words* and *form words* (Palmer, 1977: 37). More specifically, "[a] content word is one whose meaning can be stated […]" whilst "[a] function word is one whose significance lies as much in its grammatical function as its meaning […]" (Aitchison, 2001: 64).

It is argued that *content words* have their own meaning even out of the sentence context (Đorđević, 1996: 11) while *function words* haven't got their own meaning (Đorđević, 1996: 12). Simply put, *content words* "[t]ypically express concepts particular to a given sentence, as opposed to *function words* […] which are used to specify kinds of information, like tense or case, that are expressed in all or most sentences" (Pinker, 1995: 475). Relevant to the question of content word-function word dichotomy the argument of certain authors goes in favour of open class-closed class dichotomy (Trask, 2000: 25, 93). On the one hand, content words may be regarded as the open classes of words comprising nouns, adjectives, full verbs, and adverbs, and on the other hand, function words may be regarded as the closed classes of words comprising modal auxiliary words, conjunctions, prepositions, determiners, numerals and interjections (Aitchison, 2001: 64).

The cited author adds that "[c]ontent words are also known as *lexical words* or *full words*", and "[f]unction words are also known as *grammatical words* and *form words*" (Aitchison, 2001: 64). A similar view is expressed by certain authors who adopt the tripartite distinction equated, on the one hand, as *lexical words = full words = content words* and, and, on the other hand, as *empty words = functional words = functors* (Milojević, 2003: 10). Even though some authors explicitly state that "[t]here is no very precise line of division […]" (Palmer, 1986: 60) they still retain the distinction between "[f]ull words and empty words, or lexical and grammatical words […]" pointing out that "[t]he distinction is a useful one in that the form words belong to a limited 'closed' class that can be listed […] whereas the full words are members of an 'open' set which is unlimited or indefinite in number […]" (Palmer, 1986: 60).

We shall see that conceptual items have been intentionally selected as exponents of our analysis since in this paper they refer to lexical words (i.e. content words), which have been the major topic of many English grammars usually dealing with all parts of speech (see, for example, Alexander (2009), Brooke (1925), Carter & McCarthy (2006), Cattell (1978), Đorđević (1996), Eckersley & Eckersley (1967), Filipović (1998), Graver (1990), Grgić & Brihta (2017), Hlebec (1995), Karlovčan (1991), Mihailović (2016), Murphy (1988), Oliphant (1961), Popović & Mirić (1996), Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), Quirk et al. (1980), Schibsbye (1970), Sinclair (2004), Stannard Allen (1974), Thomson & Martinet (1995), Zandvoort (1975), to name just a few).

The methodology of the cited references seems to be similar in orientation. More specifically, instruction for word classes is typically offered, and then the given word classes are explained by means of a sufficient number of standard examples. These examples usually illustrate the use of the given content words (i.e. conceptual items). In the following lines we shall briefly describe the relevance-theoretic underpinnings.Relevance theory is identified as "[t]heory of pragmatics developed in the 1980s by D. Sperber and D. M. S. Wilson […]" and is considered as "[…] a consolidation of Grice's theory of maxims of conversation, but distinguished from others by a technical concept of 'relevance' […]" (Matthews, 2005: 317).

It seems to us then that the cognitive-inferential account of human communication proposed by relevance theory rests on a single criterion of relevance.[59] It is argued that "[t]he

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[59] For a detailed account of relevance theory, see Sperber & Wilson (1987), Wilson & Sperber (1994), Sperber & Wilson (1995), Wilson (1999), Wilson & Sperber (2002), Wilson & Sperber (2004), Clark (2013).

heart of the pragmatic theory [...] Relevance Theory, is a 'Principle of Relevance' which [...] guarantees that the cost of processing [...] utterance will always be more than offset by the contextual effects gained" (Smith, 1989: 10). Furthermore, "[r]elevance theory may be seen as an attempt to work out in detail one of Grice's central claims: that an essential feature of most human communication, both verbal and non-verbal, is the expression and recognition of intentions" (Wilson & Sperber, 2004: 607).

According to relevance theory (Sperber & Wilson, 1987; Sperber & Wilson, 1995; Wilson & Sperber, 2004), the human cognitive system is geared towards the maximization of relevance, which is regulated by the *Cognitive Principle of Relevance*. Given the fact that every act of ostensive communication conveys a presumption of its own relevance, verbal communication as a form of ostensive behaviour is controlled and directed by the *Communicative Principle of Relevance*. These two principles are said to rest on a single criterion of relevance. Let us now see the two principles.

According to the first (cognitive) principle of relevance, "[h]uman cognitive processes are aimed at processing the most relevant information available in the most relevant way" (Sperber & Wilson, 1995: 260). According to the second (communicative) principle of relevance, "[e]very act of ostensive communication conveys a presumption of its own optimal relevance" (Sperber & Wilson, 1995: 260). In a nutshell, according to the Cognitive Principle of Relevance, the human cognitive system is geared towards the maximization of relevance. Verbal communication is governed by the Communicative Principle of Relevance according to which every act of ostensive communication conveys a presumption of its own optimal relevance. More specifically, guided by the presumption of optimal relevance, interlocutors take on and make use of a specific comprehension strategy.

In other words, these interlocutors follow a path of least effort in considering interpretive hypotheses in their order of accessibility, and subsequently, they stop once an interpretation which satisfies their expectations of relevance has been reached. This 'relevance principle mechanism' is described in the literature as the one which imposes a specific interpretive strategy. According to this *relevance-based comprehension strategy*, warranted by relevance theory, one is expected to "[c]onsider possible cognitive effects in their order of accessibility (i.e. following a path of least effort)" and then one should "[s]top when the expected level of relevance is achieved (or appears) unachievable" (Carston, 2000: 94-95).

In order to fully grasp the communicative principle we ought to mention the presumption of optimal relevance, which implies the following: "[t]he ostensive stimulus is relevant enough for it to be worth the addressee's effort to process it". Additionally, "[t]he ostensive stimulus is the most relevant one compatible with the communicator's abilities and preferences" (Sperber & Wilson, 1995: 270). In other words, use of ostensive stimulus gives birth to a presumption of optimal relevance, which is meant to elucidate what the target addressees of an act of ostensive communication are allowed to anticipate in terms of effort and effect (Wilson & Sperber, 2004: 612).

Within relevance theory, a noteworthy and salient idea has been developed about two types of meaning: conceptual (i.e. representational) and procedural (i.e. computational). In other words, a linguistic form can map onto two cognitive information types: concepts and procedures, respectively. Words with conceptual meaning (e.g. *flower, vehicle, phone*) are constituents of mental representations, whilst words with procedural meaning (e.g. *well, but, so*) instruct us how to manipulate the mental representations. Explicatures and implicatures are ostensively communicated assumptions.

More specifically, a propositional form is explicitly communicated (i.e. it is an *explicature*) when inferentially developed from a logical form[60] encoded by an utterance. In

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[60] See May (1986) for an overview of logical form and concomitant challenges referring to its structure and derivations.

contrast to this, a propositional form is conversationally implicated (i.e. a case of an *implicature*) when this form's derivation relies entirely on pragmatic inference. We have briefly introduced and explained two salient relevance-theoretic distinctions. A cognitive semantic distinction refers to the relation between a linguistic form and its role in interpretation. In other words, a linguistic form might map onto two cognitive information types (concepts and procedures). Lexical items with conceptual representation are essential components of mental representations.

These items would include examples: *napkin, mouse, computer*, etc. Lexical items with procedural meaning tell us how the pragmatic inference process should be constrained. In other words, they tell us how to manipulate these representations. Some examples of lexical items with procedural meaning would include: *well, so, but*, etc. The second distinction is a pragmatic distinction and refers to the ways assumptions are ostensively communicated (explicature/implicature). If a propositional form is inferentially developed from a logical form encoded by an utterance, it will be explicitly communicated (explicatures). Contrary to this, in other cases it might be conversationally implicated (implicatures).

According to the relevance-theoretic approach and framework, linguistically encoded meaning may be either *conceptual* or *procedural*. The repercussion is that words encode concepts, as part of larger conceptual representations. Additionally, words may encode the specific piece of information in terms of instructions to the hearer X about how to process mental representations XY. In connection with utterance levels, there are two main utterance levels according to the relevance-theoretic framework (see Sperber & Wilson, 1995: 182), these levels being *explicature* and *implicature*. An *explicature* is an assumption that is explicitly communicated (Carston, 2002: 134).

In other words, an explicature is an amalgam of the semantic content of the utterance enriched and enhanced with contextually inferred conceptual features. Afterwards, full propositionality may be achieved. On the other hand, an *implicature* is any implicitly communicated assumption. According to the pertinent literature, *implicatures*, "[w]hich are the result of such extralinguistic considerations as communicative appropriateness, have no bearing at all on the truth conditions of the utterance" (Carston, 2002: 128). Briefly, explicatures are usually considered conceptual and truth-conditional whilst implicatures are regarded as procedural and non-truth-conditional.

Whilst analyzing the pertinent data we have adopted the representational-computational view of the mind and the relevance-driven approach to communication implying the conceptual (representational)/ procedural (computational) distinction. Three main distinctions are apposite for the examination of how a lexical item affects an utterance in which it occurs. The first distinction is drawn between two types of linguistically encoded meaning: *conceptual meaning* vs. *procedural meaning*. The second distinction is made depending on whether an item affects the truth-conditionality of its host utterance. In other words, the item in question might be either *truth-conditional* or *non-truth-conditional*. The third distinction pertains to the manner an item constrains the communicative content of its host utterance.

Namely, the item in question may constrain either the *explicatures* or the *implicatures* of the utterance. Consequently, we have adopted the tripartite distinction equated on one hand as conceptual = truth-conditional = explicature and on the other hand as procedural = non-truth-conditional = implicature. Bearing in mind the above given distinctions we have concluded that non-truth-conditional meaning has no role in our corpus in the course of preparing the data for pre-processing.

This part of the paper provided the background for our cognitive-pragmatic observations whilst analyzing the pertinent data. Now we shall see our research perspective through the lenses of computational linguistics and corpus analysis.This subsection belongs to the fields of Corpus Linguistics (CL) understood as "[l]inguistic description based on the extensive

accumulation of actually occurring language data and its analysis by computer" (Widdowson, 1996: 126) and Computational Text Analysis (CTA). In order to analyze our corpus by means of CTA we used KH Coder, which may be regarded as a CTA tool. KH Coder is a piece of software for quantitative content analysis and text mining.

It is also utilized for CL, and more precisely, CTA. KH Coder contains the standard and common tools aimed at CTA, these being frequency lists, alphabetical lists, text concordances and basis numerical parameters. In the pre-processing and processing data we have implemented a two-step approach to quantitative content analysis (see Higuchi, 2016; Higuchi, 2017). The research intention is based on our assumption that highly frequent lexical words in the corpus data represent the salient ideas and discoursal practices typical of reading Anglo-American and French literary studies in the context of their impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarship. Since a corpus ought to be representative of the language segment under research, we have decided that highly frequent lexical words adequately and accurately represent this corpus type. To this purpose, CTA is applied to the data, i.e. the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*.

The observations that we make in this paper are based on the data that have been collected from the written medium. Since this is a case study, we focus on one specific corpus that might be able to be modify computationally for the purpose of our analysis. More precisely, the data collected by the author comprise the following reference: Muhamet Hamiti & Lindita Tahiri (2021). *Anglo-American and French Literary Studies and Their Impact on Kosovo/Albanian Scholarship. Forum for World Literature Studies*, Vol.13 No.3 September 2021, pp. 421–438. The text of this comprehensive study has been selected as an exponent of a communicative occurrence which meets seven standards of textuality (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1983: 3).

In addition to the relevance-oriented analysis, we have added the A.D.E.L. analysis (Marcellesi, 1976: 79–124) as a transformational-generative model to our CTA, so as to offer more refined and more sophisticated model of analysis of the content words in *Hamiti-Tahiti Corpus*. The first section focuses on some properties of the discourse, and the second part focuses on the formal parameters. The scientific paper entitled *Anglo-American and French Literary Studies and Their Impact on Kosovo/Albanian Scholarship* states the following as its focus: "[t]his paper conducts a comparative study of the dominant English and American critical-literary scholarship and French criticism and theory (often simply referred to as Theory, with a capital T) in the twentieth century with a view to examining their reception in – and impact on – the Kosovo Albanian literary scholarship in the last quarter of the century […]" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 421).

The title is quite intriguing and is precisely and accurately accounted for in the text. The authors point out "[…] the seminal role of Kosovar scholars played in this emancipation appraised in terms of literary scholarship and the practice of the teaching of literature" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 421). The study opens with the introduction which sets the scene. More specifically, the authors sketch out the world of Anglo-American and French comparative literature whilst introducing the notions and issues relevant for the study of Kosovo/Albanian scholarship. As the heading of Section 2 ("European and American Literary Scholarship in the Twentieth Century") shows, the paper touches upon a broad range of theoretical issues, and the authors state that "[t]he European-born René Wellek and the American scholar Austin Warren introduced European literary scholarship to America with their seminal Theory of Literature (first published in 1949), instilling an intrinsic approach to the study of literature that was a hallmark of American New Criticism" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 423).

It is also pointed out that "[t]his paper examines the influence of the French theory—but also, tangentially, Anglo-American criticism […] on Albanian literary scholarship in Kosovo, more precisely on such scholars as Ibrahim Rugova and Sabri Hamiti (students of Roland Barthes and Gérard Genette, respectively), as well as on Rexhep Ismajli (a student of André Martinet)" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 423), which represents important and relevant ingredients

of the analyzed discourse practices. The section dealing with the traditional literary scholarship and the rise of Albanian Socialist Realism provides sufficient and adequate treatment of the pertinent data with respect to the numerous theoretical issues raised.

This successful fusion of the assumed broad theoretical perspective and the choice and treatment of the particular phenomena under investigation enormously and generously contributes to the theoretical and methodological coherence of the paper and results in conclusions which are both general and specific. The account in the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* is additionally clarified by the fact that the formulations of the aims and the scope of the investigation abound in consistence and coherence. Consistence and coherence are exhibited in the following excerpts from the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*: "The New Critical thinking was introduced to the Albanian literary environment with the translation of Wellek and Austen's *Theory of literature* in Prishtina in 1982 (*Teoria e letërsisë*).

That very year a selection of essays by T. S. Eliot was translated and published in Albanian (*Ese të zgjedhura*) in Prishtina" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 431); "The European-born René Wellek and the American scholar Austin Warren introduced European literary scholarship to America with their seminal *Theory of Literature* (first published in 1949), instilling an intrinsic approach to the study of literature that was a hallmark of American New Criticism" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 423); "T. S. Eliot shaped the New Critics' thinking, with his somewhat elusive, but seminal, concept of 'tradition'.

Very early on, in the 1920s Eliot was taken up by British young academics, paving the way for his formative influence on and ubiquitous prominence in the English studies in the next several decades." (Hamiti/ Tahiri, 2021: 424); "The American New Criticism did not produce a body of theory as such, but rather a tool-kit of literary criticism, while the critic became a teacher and an explicator of meanings at a time when literary studies were finally established as a distinct and worthwhile discipline in academia", (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 424). The aims of the research are original, and as the authors progress through the text, a reader may easily follow the explication and elaboration of the proclaimed aims.

For example, when the authors deal with the key French literary critics, and put forward that "[t]he key French literary critic was Roland Barthes, whose Structuralist and Post-structuralist analyses overflew the boundaries of the two 'isms', heading towards Cultural Studies, the dominant European and American all-encompassing mode of studies in the late 20th century and early on in the 21st century. With their semiotic and narratological studies, Barthes, Todorov and Gérard Genette dominated the French literary empire together with Jacques Lacan, Michel Foucault, and Jacques Derrida, the last two becoming stars in America of the French Structuralism in literary criticism started in protest against the literary history and biographical criticism that had dominated the French university literary orthodoxy for long.

It sought return to the text, like the American New Criticism, but unlike it, pursued instead an objective methodological model for the study of structures and analogies. Barthes and Genette, as well as Michael Riffaterre, produced a metalanguage […]" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 424–425). The validity of the aims is of the highest quality, particularly in the domain of relevance of the analyzed and explained dichotomies (e.g. *a centripetal drive ≠ a centrifugal drive*). The dichotomy which is supposed to be in the focus of the authors' research is thoroughly explained and meticulously analyzed. Furthermore, it is pointed out that "[o]ne can posit a centripetal drive in New Critical thinking against a centrifugal drive in post-structuralist." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 424–425).

The *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* provides impressive research data thereby providing a wealth of analytic material followed by concrete findings presented in the analyzed text. Moreover, the text makes constructive and detailed comments on previous researches, making explicit reference to those researches. The subtitles are entirely appropriate, where the reader gets the information about the material under investigation. For example, when describing "Traditional

Literary Scholarship and the Rise of Albanian Socialist Realism", it is highlighted that "Albanian literary scholarship as such arose at the end of the 19th century, during the period of *Rilindja* (what Italians would call Risorgimento) literature of the National Revival and consolidated itself as a discipline during the Albanian Independence (1912) period, up to 1944, when Communists took over Albania at the end of WWII, according to a book (a reader) by Ibrahim Rugova and Sabri Hamiti *(Kritika letrare),* which features texts by, and comments on, 16 authors covering the period, from De Rada to Migjeni." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 426).

The study contains a selection of diverse topics illustrating a diversified potential of Hamiti & Tahiri research if approached from a multidisciplinary perspective. For example, the authors investigate the rise of modern Kosovo/Albanian literary studies focusing on the doctrine of Socialist Realism. More precisely, according to Hamiti & Tahiri (2021: 429), "The Republic of Kosovo, an independent country since 2008, was a majority Albanian-inhabited autonomous province in former Yugoslavia in the wake of World War II.

The literary scene in Kosovo developed in a Communist country with more liberal cultural tenets than in the neighbouring Republic of Albania, where the doctrine of Socialist Realism was instituted by the Communist regime and strictly enforced until 1990." Starting with an instance of literary study discourse, the authors go on to discuss the central notions of cultural tenets. The corpus describes three major Kosovar linguists and literary scholars, Rexhep Ismajli (1947), Ibrahim Rugova (1944-2006) and Sabri Hamiti (1950), respectively. The authors' research intention of this part of their study is based on the assertion that scholars Ismajili, Rugova and Hamiti "[...] introduced French literary theory to the Albanian studies, initially in Kosovo, and later, after the fall of Communism, in Albania too" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 430).

The authors of the study discuss the central events, relating them by way of illustration to the described period when they state that "[i]n 1970s, Rexhep Ismajli studied under André Martinet in Paris; he translated into Albanian Martinet's seminal *Éléments de linguistique générale,* alongside Ferdinand de Saussure's *Cours de linguistique générale,* and introduced them in the University curriculum. Ismajli contributed Albanian terminology for new structuralist and semiotic concepts. In writing about literature, he adopted the method of textual analysis. Meanwhile, Ibrahim Rugova studied under the eminent literary theorist Roland Barthes, whereas his younger colleague Sabri Hamiti studied general literature in Zagreb (Croatia)—Zagreb had the most pro-Western school in literary scholarship in Yugoslavia at the time, in the 1970s—and specialized in the theory of literary forms under Gérard Genette at L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris in 1980-81" (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 430).

The argumentation of the authors is convincing and well-supported with genuine examples, making the overall value of their study high. For example, the Literary Circle of Prishtina, or more precisely, the Prishtina School is described in the following manner: "Kosovo Albanian literary scholarship broke decisively, although in a seemingly discreet manner, from the dominant Albanian Socialist Realism dogma—which had its advocates in Kosovo too—in the early 1970s thanks to the rise of a new generation of scholars who studied literature in Prishtina, Zagreb (Croatia), and Paris. For the first time, in as many decades, Albanian literary studies were in touch directly with contemporary literary studies in the West." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 431). Further broadening of this topic remains to be done, but this seems to be a rather solid start.

Next, the account in the analyzed study is additionally illuminated by the fact that "Sabri Hamiti and Ibrahim Rugova published seminal books of literary scholarship that drew amongst others on French and American literary scholarship." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 431). Additionally, the authors dedicate space to pertinent data: "[s]ince 1974, Hamiti has published a dozen or so books of literary studies on Albanian (and general literature), amongst which

Vetëdija letrare (*Literary Awareness*), *Bioletra* (2000) (*Bio-Letters*), a highly idiosyncratic theory of life writing, and *Utopia letrare* (2013) (*Literary Utopia*), making him the leading literary scholar in both Kosovo and Albania at present. Ibrahim Rugova produced a great body of scholarship by the late 1980s, including his seminal monograph study *Kahe dhe premisa të kritikës letrare shqiptare* (1986) (*Directions and Premisses of Albanian Literary Criticism*) and his collection of essays entitled *Refuzimi estetik* (1987) (*Aesthetic Refusal*), before he embarked upon a political career." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 431).

As the authors progress through the text, the reader may find it quite easy to follow the explication and elaboration of the proclaimed aims. Namely, as they point out "[d]uring the 1970s, when French theory was at its peak, several Kosovo Albanian literary scholars were educated in France, under major French practitioners, among whom Roland Barthes and Gerard Genette, and found themselves at the receiving end of new protocols in the field of linguistic and literary studies. This helped them chart new ways in their approach to literature, including their national literature. New formalist methods were used, textual strategies adopted, and the Socialist Realist dogma rejected, in pursuit of a more autonomous, apolitical and non-ideological, engagement with literature." (Hamiti & Tahiri, 2021: 435).

Whilst exploring instances of Anglo-American and French literary studies in a wider context of the impact on Kosovo/Albanian scholarship, the authors focus on a specific moment in literary history, which is both general and specific in its orientation. The focus is then shifted to a "tug of war", to borrow the authors' original phrase, between the Prishtina School and the Tirana School. More precisely, according to Hamiti & Tahiri (2021: 435), "[i]n a tug of war of sorts, the Prishtina School prevailed over the Tirana school of literary scholarship in the second half of the 20th century."

At the same time, this conclusion is an inspiring and stimulating reminder of the most important contribution of Hamiti & Tahiri (2021) in terms of comparative studies of such an immense scope, which argues for an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach indicating plausible directions for further study of Anglo-American and French literary criticism in this specific context. To sum up, the text of the corpus abounds in explicitness and coherence, and is laden with appropriate cohesive devices, the relevance of which is obviously well handled. Now, we shall look at some formal properties of the corpus.

Namely, the total number of tokens in use equals 6809, and the total number of types in use equals 1576. According to KH Coder, there are 193 sentences, 75 paragraphs and H5 = 75. We have concluded that in order to obtain the clear picture of a domain-specific corpus, as is the case with the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*; one ought not to have recourse to extremely large corpora in order to gain the insight into the data. In other words, the criterion of large corpora does not necessarily apply. Therefore, the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* seems to be sufficient enough to account for the phenomena under consideration.

Results

Since computers offer a new distinction and rank to text linguistics and corpus-based studies it is hardly surprising that we have decided to apply Computational Text Analysis (CTA) to our corpus. More specifically, we see the applicability of CTA to the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* at work. In this part, we present the results obtained by applying CTA to the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*. As expected, only conceptual language material emerged as relevant in the course of CTA, as evidenced by the results (see Appendices).

Furthermore, this offers considerable justification for the selection of conceptual encodings solely, i.e. lexical words since they emerged as the main carriers of discourse threads in this discourse type leaving the procedural encodings stranded on the discourse outskirts. In other words, the assumption that the highly frequent lexical words show the discourse environment seems to be fairly reasonable. All the more so, lexical words have relatively stable

meanings. A frequency list shows absolute and relative frequencies of all types in a text corpus. In other words, we have measured the type–token ratio following the algorithm provided in the pertinent literature according to which, "[t]his feature is computed by counting the number of different lexical items" (Biber, 1995: 238).

More precisely, the type–token ration (TTR) is defined in the literature as "[…] the ratio obtained by dividing the types (the total number of different words) occurring in a text or utterance by its tokens (the total number of words)" (Thomas, 2005: 1). Furthermore, it is argued that "[a] high TTR indicates a high degree of lexical variation while a low TTR indicates the opposite" (Thomas, 2005: 1). Based on the data contained in Appendix A, we may calculate a TTR. More precisely, TTR = number of types/number of tokens; TTR = 1576/6809; TTR ≈ 0.231. So, a TTR in our corpus equals 0.231, which is means that for every 100 words in the text, there are about 23 unique words.

According to the pertinent literature, a high TTR indicates a more diverse vocabulary, whilst a low TTR indicates a less diverse vocabulary (see Biber, 1995; Thomas, 2005). Our TTR indicates a diverse vocabulary in the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*. We have selected the domain-specific words (*Kosovo, Albanian*) and observed their behaviour in the data (see Appendices E and G, respectively). More specifically, these lists generated by KH Coder represent text concordance of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*, i.e. KWIC (Key Word in Context) which shows and explains by way of illustration occurrences of all tokens within their natural context[61] (e.g. The literary scene in *Kosovo* developed in a Communist country with more liberal cultural tenets than in the neighbouring Republic of Albania, where the doctrine of Socialist Realism was instituted by the Communist regime and strictly enforced until 1990.

In turn, it helped nurture a new modernist literature in *Kosovo*.; The most ambitious project for a national literary history in *Albania* has been Historia e letërsisë shqiptare -LRB-History of Albanian Literature -RRB-, a collective enterprise , under the direction of Dhimitër S. Shuteriqi , published in 1983.; It was during those 1970s that a younger group of writers and budding literary scholars -- some of the latter educated in France -- broke ranks with the dominant Socialist literature in *Kosovo* and Realist Socialist literature in *Albania*, and the imposed dogma of Socialist Realism in *Albania*, paving the way for the introduction of new literary methods , the adoption of an intrinsic approach to literature.).

If we look at the word frequency list (see Appendix B), we shall immediately notice that the conceptual items such as *literature, study, scholarship, century, book*, etc. are the most dominant and relevant ones. The second word frequency list, generated by KH Coder, provides even the visual indicators that facilitate browsing through the most relevant terms and concepts and then manually checking them in the corpus. As regards parts of speech (POS) and parts of speech tagging (POS tagging) we have run a KH Coder in order to obtain the POS tagging lists (see Appendices B, C, and D, respectively).

Nevertheless, for the purpose of clarification, we also checked manually POS for all investigated items consulting the pertinent literature (see Trask, 1999: 278–284). In addition to this, we noticed that even though we strictly adhered to the crude division of lexical items (i.e. function/grammatical words vs. content/lexical words) it was not always easy to render the division perfectly discrete. Let us consider the data obtained by KH Coder (see Appendices I—N). A quick look at the data would indicate that function words are not so frequent.

However, even though function words such as prepositions, pronouns, determiners, conjunctions auxiliary verbs, and modal verbs have little or no meaning, it ought not necessarily imply that these linguistic items haven't got some semantic content. Even though these words might relate lexical words to each other, or to use the relevance-theoretic terms, tell us how to manipulate these words, they seem to be less relevant in this type of analysis. In the relevance-

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[61] The given KWIC "Kosovo" is both italicized and underlined so as to emphasize its role in the given corpus chunk.

theoretic framework the search for relevance is a cost-benefit system. It should be also added that although these procedural encodings occupy the top ranks of the frequency lists, it need not necessarily mean that they help us build the picture of the analyzed discourse type. Contrary to grammatical words, lexical words possess stable meanings. In other words, lexical words carry meanings.

When we look at the co-occurrence network of words (see Appendix I), we immediately notice that lexical items occur in certain occurrence clusters (*publish-book*; *Hamiti-Rugova*; *Albanian-Albania-study-scholar*, etc.) which seem to be connected in the corpus excerpts. These may be visually illustrated in a different yet similar manner (see Appendix J). Let us observe an illustrative exponent of cluster analysis pertaining to the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* (see Appendix K). The items are located according to their semantic shades of meaning and textual and semantic overlapping (e.g. *academic- Circle-School-Modern-Literary*; then *Academy-Sciences-Prishtina-University*).

The similar situation may be found in the next excerpt (see Appendix L), in which items such as Roland, Gerard, Barthes, Genette are found in the vicinity of the focus in which their methodologies and/or lives are described. By the same token, cluster analysis of the corpus data (see Appendix M) shows a diversified potential illustrating the connected items (e.g. *Eliot-Richards-cultural-teaching*; *Theory-American-essay-meaning*). Another important ingredient of a CTA-motivated analysis refers to an instance of multi-dimensional scaling (MDS). MDS can illustrate the clusters which need not be necessarily connected in semantic terms, but may refer to text cohesion. In other words, the analyzed items contribute to text cohesion of the analyzed data (see Appendix N).

Correspondence analysis of words (see Appendices O and P) illustrates the levels of dominance and proximity of lexical items under investigation. Thus, we may notice that items 'teach', 'Eliot' and 'Richards' are fairly distant in the given corpus excerpt, which does not necessarily imply that their discourse role is not important. In the course of our analysis we were inclined to "invent" our own coding rules so as to analyze the corpus-based data in the specifically-oriented CTA direction. We have inserted the coding rule set comprised of the items 'Hamiti', 'Tahiri', 'Kosovo', 'Albania', 'French' (see Appendix Q), and then investigated the obtained data. These rules facilitated the tour through the data (for example, we could focus on the sentence "The New Critical thinking was introduced to the Albanian literary environment" in order to analyze the syntactic structure and pragmatic implications (if present)).

Of course, KH Coder provides diverse possibilities of presenting the visual data that might improve our analysis (see Appendices R and S). The presence and occurrence of lexical items might be observed as visually tightly packed clusters that need further elaboration (see Appendix R). However, these clusters may be presented in a more visually-striking manner (see Appendix S). Ultimately, since verbs "show good language" one may focus on verbs solely and then see noun types that are connected with dominant verbs. This may be illustrated by means of an instance of co-occurrence with verbs (see Appendix T). The findings from CTA refer to frequency and TTR. More specifically, a type-token ratio has been reported (TTR ≈ 0.231), indicating vocabulary diversity in the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*. As regards word frequency and concordance, the dominant conceptual items have been highlighted (e.g., "literature," "scholarship," "century") as well as their contextual relevance.

The cluster and network analysis has explored lexical co-occurrence patterns, such as "Hamiti-Rugova" and "publish-book," emphasizing the interconnectedness of key terms. Finally, visual data representations have demonstrated the use of graphs and visual indicators like correspondence and cluster analysis, revealing thematic relationships within the text. In the part that follows, we offer discussions and conclusions.

Discussions and Conclusions

Based on our CTA analysis, it has been detected that lexical words are the dominant carriers, More precisely, conceptual items such as "literature," "scholarship," and "century" have been identified as dominant and central to discourse development, highlighting their relevance in this analytical framework. Patterns and Clusters: The analysis showcases co-occurrence clusters such as "publish-book" and "Hamiti-Rugova," indicating thematic and textual cohesion within the corpus. According to the results of the key word analysis, domain-specific lexical items such as *Kosovo*, *Albanian*, etc. demonstrate their vital role in shaping the discourse of the analyzed corpus.

As can be seen in the appendix, visualization and correspondence analysis have been adequately applied. More specifically, by using tools like KH Coder's visualization features the study highlights textual relationships, revealing clusters and multi-dimensional scaling (e.g., "Barthes-Genette-Todorov"). Taking into account frequency and diversity, our investigation has shown that the type-token ratio (TTR) for the corpus is approximately 0.231, indicating a diversified vocabulary. This diversity underscores the richness of the lexical material in representing the discourse environment. Our qualitative and quantitative analyses have shown that lexical words can be seen as dominant carriers in this discourse type.

More precisely, dominant conceptual items such as "literature," "scholarship," "century," and "study" emerged as key carriers of meaning. These items were central to the analysis, supporting the hypothesis that lexical words represent salient ideas in the corpus. As for word clusters and patterns, using KH Coder, co-occurrence networks revealed clusters such as "Hamiti-Rugova" and "publish-book," illustrating thematic connections. Text concordance provided additional context for domain-specific words like "Kosovo" and "Albanian," highlighting their discourse relevance. Furthermore, according to visualization and correspondence analysis, MDS and correspondence analysis offered visual insights into textual relationships.

For example, lexical clusters like "Barthes-Genette-Todorov" reflected their interconnected roles in the corpus. These tools also facilitated an exploration of textual cohesion and thematic structures. As for the scholarly contributions of the analyzed corpus, they are the following. Professors Muhamet Hamiti and Lindita Tahiri significantly advanced Kosovo/Albanian scholarship by integrating Anglo-American and French literary methodologies. Moreover, their rejection of Socialist Realist dogma marked a transformative shift toward autonomous and apolitical literary analysis. The *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* exemplifies the interdisciplinary potential of their work, bridging traditional literary criticism with computational approaches. The role of Computational Text Analysis (CTA) has shown research potential for analyzing this discourse type.

Furthermore, this study demonstrates the utility of CTA in enhancing classical discourse analysis (de Beaugrande & Dressler, 1983; Brown & Yule, 1984; Coulthard, 1981). In other words, this paper highlights how computational tools lend a dynamic perspective to textual analysis, complementing traditional methods. In addition to this, computational tools provide a dynamic perspective, allowing for a deeper exploration of textual data and its underlying structures, which may seem to be inspiring and motivating for an interdisciplinary undertaking. Future research should focus on expanding the corpus to include additional texts by Professors Hamiti and Tahiri, enhancing statistical representativeness.

Furthermore, developing new computational parameters beyond frequency and concordance analyses could deepen the insights offered by CTA. It seems that the pertinent interdisciplinary approach promises to uncover further nuances in the intersection of computational linguistics and literary criticism. In this paper, we have tried to show how some central relevance-theoretic notions may be applied to the analysis of one specific discourse type by focusing on a group of linguistic items better known as lexical words. In addition to this, we

have tried to offer a selection of topics, which may show a diversified potential of CTA research if approached from a literary criticism perspective.

More precisely, this was a case study in Anglo-American and French literary studies in the domain of Kosovo/Albanian scholarship carried out by means of CTA. Our initial assumption that the highly frequent lexical words of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* represent ideas constitutive to this discourse type has been verified by precise measurement (even though a small part of the analysis was performed manually). To this purpose CTA was applied to the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus*. We analyzed, illustrated, and explained how certain crucial relevance-theoretic notions may be applied to corpus-based CTA by focusing on the conceptual language material, i.e. lexical words.

It seems to us that the purely corpus-based analysis has remained fairly static. In order to offer a more dynamic picture and lend credence to another type it seems necessary to include computational linguistics and CTA. In addition to classical discourse analysis, CTA seems to offer a plausible alternative. In the first part of the paper, we briefly stated our objectives and methodology. Subsequently, we described some key terms and theoretical background. The second part was a concise presentation of Professor Hamiti and Professor Tahiri. In the third part we defined the data, which might be dubbed a case study of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* and CTA. The fourth part lists certain results of the analysis by way of illustration.

We used the graphical data (see Appendices A–T) to illustrate and underscore a pertinent point in a simple and concise manner. Finally, the last part provided some concluding remarks and directions for further investigation. Broadly speaking, this last part of our study comes forward as one of the most exigent and high-priority interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary areas where computational linguistics and corpus analysis might join hands in an effort to clarify and throw light upon that aspect of CTA analysis which has so far remained complex and elusive and yet so challenging. Some challenges might include (but are not limited to): enhancing and improving corpus representativeness (i.e. including a larger number of texts of Professor Hamiti and Professor Tahiri), expanding the standard tools of computational text analysis (CTA) (i.e. including other parameters apart from frequency and alphabetical lists, text concordances and basic numerical parameters). This list is by no means exhaustive and may serve as a basis for further elaboration.

Appendix

Appendix A
General Data on *the Hamiti–Tahiri Corpus*. **Our screenshot from KH Coder software.**

Project   PRe-Processing   Tools   Help

─ Project ─────────────────────
The Target File: Albanian_txt1.txt
Memo:

─ Database Stats ──────────────
Tokens (in use): 6,809 (3,152)

Types (in use): 1,576 (1,315)

Units	Cases
Sentences	193
Paragraphs	75
H5	75

Documents:

Appendix B
Word Frequency List

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Noun		ProperNoun		Foreign		TAG		Adj		Adv		Verb	
2	literature	67	Kosovo	48	letërsisë	4			literary	94	early	3	publish	26
3	study	35	Albania	44	se	2			albanian	51	eventuall	3	write	10
4	scholarshi	33	Albanian	40	shqiptare	2			french	20	largely	3	introduce	9
5	century	22	New	26	të	2			new	19	respective	3	lead	9
6	scholar	22	Socialist	24	47-9	1			american	16	simply	3	produce	6
7	criticism	19	Prishtina	21	des	1			critical	13	highly	2	adopt	5
8	book	18	Criticism	20	encyclopéd	1			seminal	12	later	2	establish	5
9	history	17	Hamiti	20	gjoka	1			communis	10	recently	2	examine	5
10	critic	16	Literary	19	ide	1			modern	9	tangential	2	serve	5
11	theory	14	Realism	16	iii	1			contempo	8	actually	1	serve	5
12	approach	12	Ismajli	12	ligjërimit	1			20th	7	alternativ	1	study	5
13	writer	12	Literature	12	prishtinës	1			russian	7	altogethe	1	teach	5
14	school	11	Eliot	11	pro	1			english	6	arguably	1	translate	5
15	time	11	Rugova	11	realizmit	1			key	6	brutally	1	claim	4
16	decade	10	Sabri	11	shkencave	1			academic	5	certainly	1	redress	4
17	language	10	English	10	shqipe	1			cultural	5	curiously	1	accord	3
18	method	10	Ibrahim	10	teatrit	1			different	5	decisively	1	arise	3
19	1970	8	-RSB-	9	teoria	1			general	5	democrati	1	bear	3
20	dogma	8	Pipa	9	ushtrisë	1			major	5	directly	1	break	3
21	way	8	Rexhep	9	vdekur	1			national	5	disparagir	1	cover	3
22	author	7	University	9	vi	1			distinct	4	earlier	1	dominate	3
23	essay	7	Theory	8					dominant	4	effectivel	1	educate	3
24	half	7	-LSB-	7					ideologica	4	especially	1	entitle	3

Appendix C
Frequency Lists – part 1

#	Word	POS / Conj.	Frequency	
1	literary	Adj	94	
⊞ 2	literature	Noun	67	
3	albanian	Adj	51	
4	Kosovo	ProperNoun	48	
5	Albania	ProperNoun	44	
6	Albanian	ProperNoun	40	
⊞ 7	study	Noun	35	
8	scholarship	Noun	33	
9	New	ProperNoun	26	
⊞ 10	publish	Verb	26	
11	Socialist	ProperNoun	24	
12	century	Noun	22	
⊞ 13	scholar	Noun	22	
14	Prishtina	ProperNoun	21	
15	Criticism	ProperNoun	20	
16	french	Adj	20	
17	Hamiti	ProperNoun	20	
18	criticism	Noun	19	
19	Literary	ProperNoun	19	
20	new	Adj	19	
⊞ 21	book	Noun	18	
22	history	Noun	17	
23	american	Adj	16	
⊞ 24	critic	Noun	16	
25	Realism	ProperNoun	16	
26	theory	Noun	14	
27	critical	Adj	13	
⊞ 28	approach	Noun	12	
29	Ismajli	ProperNoun	12	
30	Literature	ProperNoun	12	
31	seminal	Adj	12	

Appendix D
Frequency Lists – part 2

#	Word	POS / Conj.	Frequency	
1	literary	Adj	94	
⊟ 2	literature	Noun	67	
	literature	NN !	64	
	literatures	NNS	3	
3	albanian	Adj	51	
4	Kosovo	ProperNoun	48	
5	Albania	ProperNoun	44	
6	Albanian	ProperNoun	40	
⊟ 7	study	Noun	35	
	studies	NNS	26	
	study	NN	9	
8	scholarship	Noun	33	
9	New	ProperNoun	26	
⊟ 10	publish	Verb	26	
	published	VBN	24	
	published	VBD	2	
11	Socialist	ProperNoun	24	
12	century	Noun	22	
⊟ 13	scholar	Noun	22	
	scholars	NNS	13	
	scholar	NN	9	
14	Prishtina	ProperNoun	21	
15	Criticism	ProperNoun	20	
16	french	Adj	20	
17	Hamiti	ProperNoun	20	
18	criticism	Noun	19	
19	Literary	ProperNoun	19	
20	new	Adj	19	
⊞ 21	book	Noun	18	
22	history	Noun	17	

Appendix E
A KWIC Concordance for the lexical item "Kosovo"

	Kosovo	
e twentieth century with a view to examining their reception in - and impact on - the	Kosovo	Albanian literary scholarship in the last quarter of the century , at a time when Socialist F
athema there for half a century . The emergence of a modern literary scholarship in	Kosovo	, with ramifications eventually for the Albanian studies in general in both Kosovo and Alba
in Kosovo , with ramifications eventually for the Albanian studies in general in both	Kosovo	and Albania , the two Albanian-speaking countries , shall be examined , and the seminal
of Socialist Realism in Albania , which affected also literature and literary studies in	Kosovo	too , to be redressed . ◇ Keywords American New Criticism ; French Theory ; Socialist
essed . ◇ Keywords American New Criticism ; French Theory ; Socialist Realism ;	Kosovo	; Albania ◇ Authors Muhamet Hamiti is Associate Professor of English at the University
s Muhamet Hamiti is Associate Professor of English at the University of Prishtina ,	Kosovo	. He teaches English and American literature as well as Literary Theory . His research in
time in a bid to foreground the emergence of a new Albanian literary scholarship in	Kosovo	that will prompt changes in literary studies in Albania , after the fall of Communism in the
glo-American criticism and Russian formalism -- on Albanian literary scholarship in	Kosovo	, more precisely on such scholars as Ibrahim Rugova and Sabri Hamiti -LRB- students of
holars of the first half of the century were Krist Maloki -LRB- 1900-1972 -RRB- from	Kosovo	, working in Austria -RRB- , Ernest Koliqi -LRB- 1903-1975 -RRB- and Eqrem Çabej -LRB
ed the afore ¬ mentioned book in 1991 , developments in the literary scholarship in	Kosovo	from the two previous decades , which are the subject of this paper , are not treated at al
re not treated at all in Pipa 's book . In his Foreword , Pipa claims the Albanians in	Kosovo	-LRB- in former Yugoslavia -RRB- had `` produced ... some remarkable books " in the firs
anguage reform of Stalinist Albania " -LRB- sic -RRB- -- based on the Tosk dialect ;	Kosovo	's literature , he claims , previously written in the Gheg dialect , which he favoured , `` dec
of literature for high schools published in 1955 . The 1983 History -LRB- reprinted in	Kosovo	in 1989 too -RRB- , covering the Albanian Literature up to WWII , ostensibly academic ,
His History of Albanian Literature does a better job in this regard , though . ◇ The	Kosovo	Albanian literary scholarship in the last quarter of the 20th century will substantially redre
strate . ◇ The Rise of Modern Kosovo/Albanian Literary Studies ◇ The Republic of	Kosovo	, an independent country since 2008 , was a majority Albanian-inhabited autonomous pro
us province in former Yugoslavia in the wake of World War II . The literary scene in	Kosovo	developed in a Communist country with more liberal cultural tenets than in the neighbouri
re launched in Prishtina in 1960 , at the time as a University of Belgrade campus in	Kosovo	. ◇ Literary critic and historian Rexhep Qosja -LRB- 1936 -RRB- , a renowned scholar of
ocialist practice in his fiction . Meanwhile , Aliu played a crucial role in publishing in	Kosovo	contemporary literature from Albania . Both Qosja and Aliu are senior members of the Ac
Sciences and Arts . ◇ Relations between academic and literary establishments in	Kosovo	and Albania were almost non-existent for a couple of decades or so , before contacts we
e established during the 1970s and broke down after the 1981 political upheavals in	Kosovo	, when Yugoslav authorities cracked down on peaceful protests of majority ◇ Albanians
down on peaceful protests of majority ◇ Albanians for a full , republican status , for	Kosovo	. ◇ It was during those 1970s that a younger group of writers and budding literary schola
the latter educated in France -- broke ranks with the dominant Socialist literature in	Kosovo	and Realist Socialist literature in Albania , and the imposed dogma of Socialist Realism i
lism , entitled `` Vox clamantis in deserto , " published in the cultural section of the	Kosovo	Albanian daily newspaper `` Rilindja " on 2 October 1971 -- to the consternation of the old
ed in Albania in 1973 -LRB- Gjoka 47-9 -RRB- . He is celebrated as a great writer in	Kosovo	and Albania , although less read and understood in the latter . His Oh is written in the Gh
and understood in the latter . His Oh is written in the Gheg dialect , predominant in	Kosovo	and northern Albania . ◇ Three major Kosovar linguists and literary scholars , Rexhep Is
ern and largely contemporary scholarship , too - to the Albanian studies , initially in	Kosovo	, and later , after the fall of Communism , in Albania too . In 1970s , Rexhep Ismajli studi
are -LRB- 1989 -RRB- . ◇ The Literary Circle of Prishtina / the Prishtina School ◇	Kosovo	Albanian literary scholarship broke decisively , although in a seemingly discreet manner
from the dominant Albanian Socialist Realism dogma -- which had its advocates in	Kosovo	too -- in the early 1970s thanks to the rise of a new generation of scholars who studied lit
-RRB- -LRB- Literary Utopia -RRB- , making him the leading literary scholar in both	Kosovo	and Albania at present . Ibrahim Rugova produced a great body of scholarship by the late

Appendix F
The lexical item "Kosovo" in the Corpus Excerpt.

Document

<h5> ---cell--- </h5>

In 1971 -- an ` annus mirabilis ' for Albanian letters -LRB- M. Hamiti 243 -RRB- -- a literary manifesto was launched against Socialist Realism , entitled `` Vox clamantis in deserto , " published in the cultural section of the Kosovo Albanian daily newspaper `` Rilindja " on 2 October 1971 -- to the consternation of the old guard of writers , and the political-literary establishment in Albania . The leading author of the `` Vox " was Anton Pashku -LRB- 1937-1995 -RRB- , author of several collections of short stories and a novel , Oh -LSB- the title in Albanian , just like in English , is an interjection -RSB- , published earlier that year , which is now considered a modern classic of Albanian literature . -LRB- Young writers and scholars , including Ali Podrimja , Mensur Raifi , Rexhep Ismajli , and Eqrem Basha , were amongst the signatories . -RRB- Anton Pashku was banned from being published in Albania in 1973 -LRB- Gjoka 47-9 -RRB- . He is celebrated as a great writer in Kosovo and Albania , although less read and understood in the latter . His Oh is written in the Gheg dialect , predominant in Kosovo and northern Albania .

* Search Result: 24 / 48, No. 49

h1 = 0, h2 = 0, h3 = 0, h4 = 0, h5 = 49

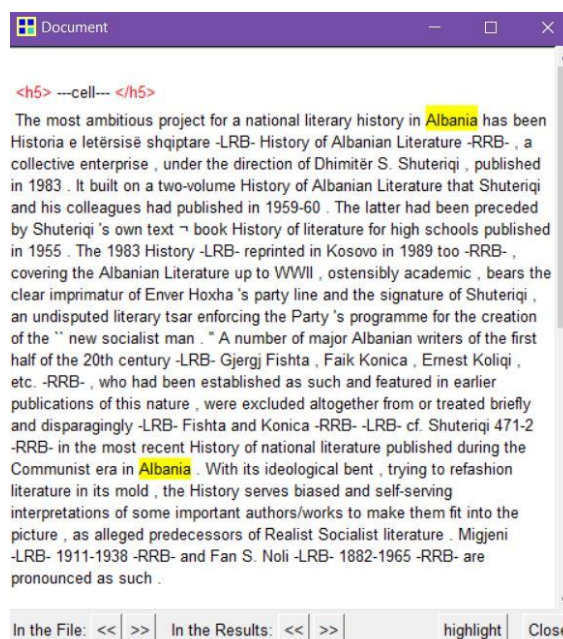In the File: << >>   In the Results: << >>   highlight   Close

Appendix G
A KWIC Concordance for the lexical item "Albania"

when Socialist Realism was reigning in Communist dictator Enver Hoxha 's	Albania	. Modern Western literary scholarship was anathema there for half a century . Th
nifications eventually for the Albanian studies in general in both Kosovo and	Albania	, the two Albanian-speaking countries , shall be examined , and the seminal role
onal literary history , gravely deformed by the dogma of Socialist Realism in	Albania	, which affected also literature and literary studies in Kosovo too , to be redresse
rds American New Criticism ; French Theory ; Socialist Realism ; Kosovo ;	Albania	◇ Authors Muhamet Hamiti is Associate Professor of English at the University
literary scholarship in Kosovo that will prompt changes in literary studies in	Albania	, after the fall of Communism in the early 1990s . ◇ This paper examines the in
dence -LRB- 1912 -RRB- period , up to 1944 , when Communists took over	Albania	at the end of WWII , according to a book -LRB- a reader -RRB- by Ibrahim Rugo
icism as such is Faik Konica -LRB- 1875-1943 -RRB- , editor of the journal	Albania	-LRB- Brussels , 1899-1902 -RRB- -LRB- Mann 99 -RRB- , who was also a gifte
qiptarë -LRB- Albanian Writers -RRB- in two volumes , published in Tirana ,	Albania	, in 1941 , under the auspices of Ernest Koliqi , who was Albanian Minister of E
97 -RRB- , an avowed opponent of the Communist literary establishment in	Albania	and its dogma . ◇ Faik Konica parted ways with the traditional Albanian Reviva
seminal study on Romanticism in Eastern and South-eastern Europe and in	Albania	, written in 1945 , published in 1994 . After the war , he committed himself to lin
, he committed himself to linguistic studies , less politicized in Communist	Albania	than literary studies . ◇ Arshi Pipa , meanwhile , the most vocal critic of the Co
This tradition was upended when Enver Hoxha 's partisans seized power in	Albania	at the end of WWII . A literary graveyard was planted in which Albanian Socialis
B- , who was imprisoned by the regime for a number of years before he fled	Albania	and moved to the United States , where he became an academic , critical of Ho
a tableau of the rise and a rigorous implementation of Socialist Realism in	Albania	in the first part of his book -LRB- 3-123 -RRB- featuring also the most renowned
Academy of Sciences in 1978 . ◇ `` With the communists seizing power in	Albania	towards the end of World War II , a literature modelled after socialist realism as
y criticism was `` duty-bound to abide by the tenets of realist socialism '' in	Albania	, Pipa points out , asserting that `` literary criticism in Albania continues to lag b
socialism '' in Albania , Pipa points out , asserting that `` literary criticism in	Albania	continues to lag behind all other literary genres '' -LRB- 112 -RRB- . Although he
the Standard Language -- `` the Stalin-inspired language reform of Stalinist	Albania	'' -LRB- sic -RRB- -- based on the Tosk dialect ; Kosovo 's literature , he claims
ull and void . ◇ The most ambitious project for a national literary history in	Albania	has been Historia e letërsisë shqiptare -LRB- History of Albanian Literature -RRE
t recent History of national literature published during the Communist era in	Albania	. With its ideological bent , trying to refashion literature in its mold , the History
of these cultures at the junctures and disjunctures of the 20th century , the	Albania	situation gets a marginal treatment ; the Kosovan plight is all but missing . Robe
uarter of the 20th century will substantially redress the damage Communist	Albania	had done to the Albanian literature and the studies of literature in general , as th
ountry with more liberal cultural tenets than in the neighbouring Republic of	Albania	, where the doctrine of Socialist Realism was instituted by the Communist regin
iu played a crucial role in publishing in Kosovo contemporary literature from	Albania	. Both Qosja and Aliu are senior members of the Academy of Sciences and Arts
◇ Relations between academic and literary establishments in Kosovo and	Albania	were almost non-existent for a couple of decades or so , before contacts were e
he dominant Socialist literature in Kosovo and Realist Socialist literature in	Albania	, and the imposed dogma of Socialist Realism in Albania , paving the way for the
cialist literature in Albania , and the imposed dogma of Socialist Realism in	Albania	, paving the way for the introduction of new literary methods , the adoption of an
mation of the old guard of writers , and the political-literary establishment in	Albania	. The leading author of the `` Vox '' was Anton Pashku -LRB- 1937-1995 -RRB- ,
the signatories . -RRB- Anton Pashku was banned from being published in	Albania	in 1973 -LRB- Gjoka 47-9 -RRB- . He is celebrated as a great writer in Kosovo a
-LRB- Gjoka 47-9 -RRB- . He is celebrated as a great writer in Kosovo and	Albania	, although less read and understood in the latter . His Oh is written in the Gheg
His Oh is written in the Gheg dialect , predominant in Kosovo and northern	Albania	. ◇ Three major Kosovar linguists and literary scholars , Rexhep Ismajli -LRB- 1
ian studies , initially in Kosovo , and later , after the fall of Communism , in	Albania	too . In 1970s , Rexhep Ismaili studied under André Martinet in Paris ; he transla

Appendix H
The lexical item "Albania" in the Corpus Excerpt.

Document — □ ×

`<h5>` ---cell--- `</h5>`

The most ambitious project for a national literary history in Albania has been Historia e letërsisë shqiptare -LRB- History of Albanian Literature -RRB- , a collective enterprise , under the direction of Dhimitër S. Shuteriqi , published in 1983 . It built on a two-volume History of Albanian Literature that Shuteriqi and his colleagues had published in 1959-60 . The latter had been preceded by Shuteriqi 's own text ¬ book History of literature for high schools published in 1955 . The 1983 History -LRB- reprinted in Kosovo in 1989 too -RRB- , covering the Albanian Literature up to WWII , ostensibly academic , bears the clear imprimatur of Enver Hoxha 's party line and the signature of Shuteriqi , an undisputed literary tsar enforcing the Party 's programme for the creation of the `` new socialist man . '' A number of major Albanian writers of the first half of the 20th century -LRB- Gjergj Fishta , Faik Konica , Ernest Koliqi , etc. -RRB- , who had been established as such and featured in earlier publications of this nature , were excluded altogether from or treated briefly and disparagingly -LRB- Fishta and Konica -RRB- -LRB- cf. Shuteriqi 471-2 -RRB- in the most recent History of national literature published during the Communist era in Albania . With its ideological bent , trying to refashion literature in its mold , the History serves biased and self-serving interpretations of some important authors/works to make them fit into the picture , as alleged predecessors of Realist Socialist literature . Migjeni -LRB- 1911-1938 -RRB- and Fan S. Noli -LRB- 1882-1965 -RRB- are pronounced as such .

In the File: << >> In the Results: << >> highlight Close

Appendix I
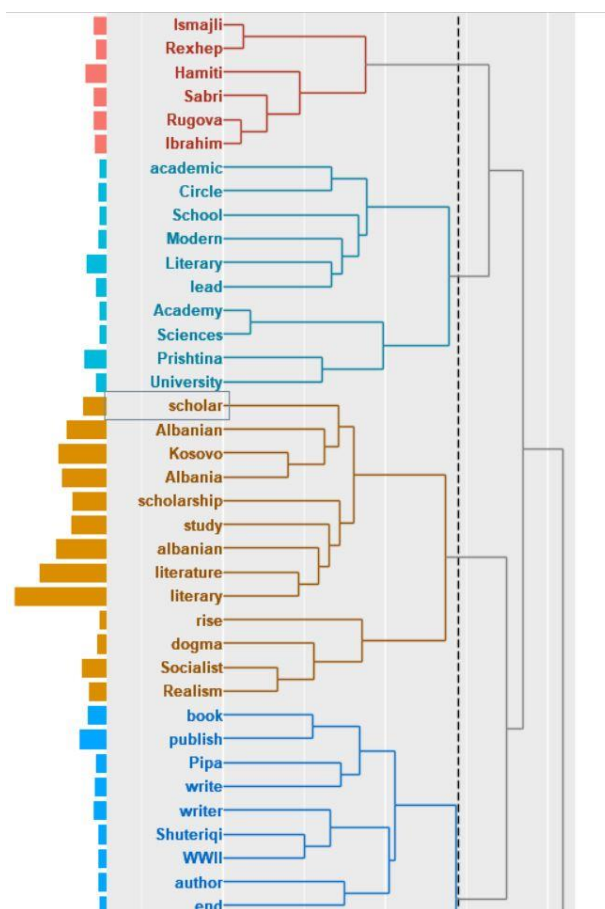**Co-Occurrence Network of Words**
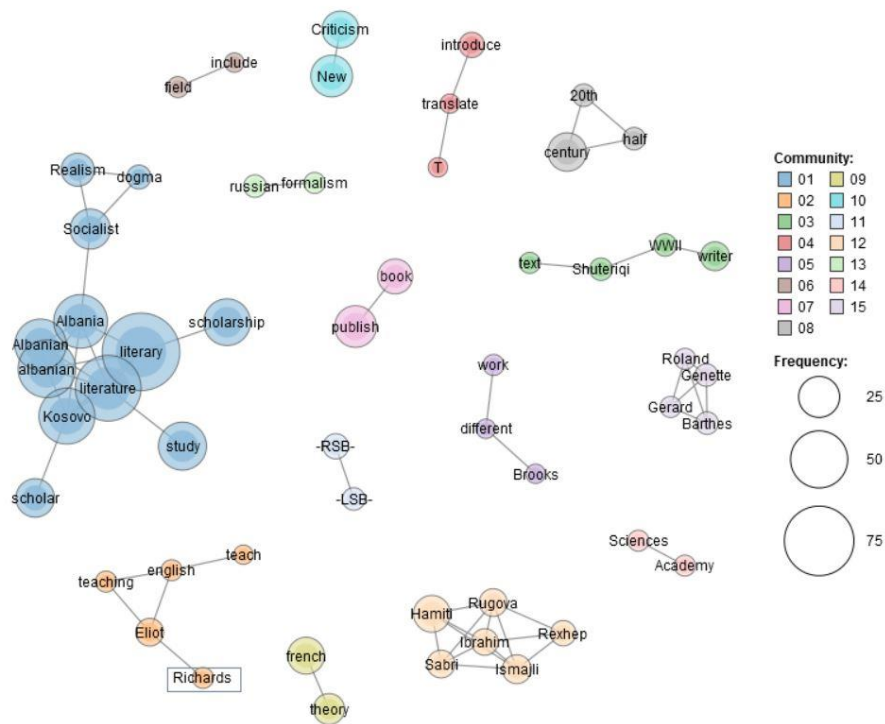
Appendix J
Co-Occurrence Network of Words 2
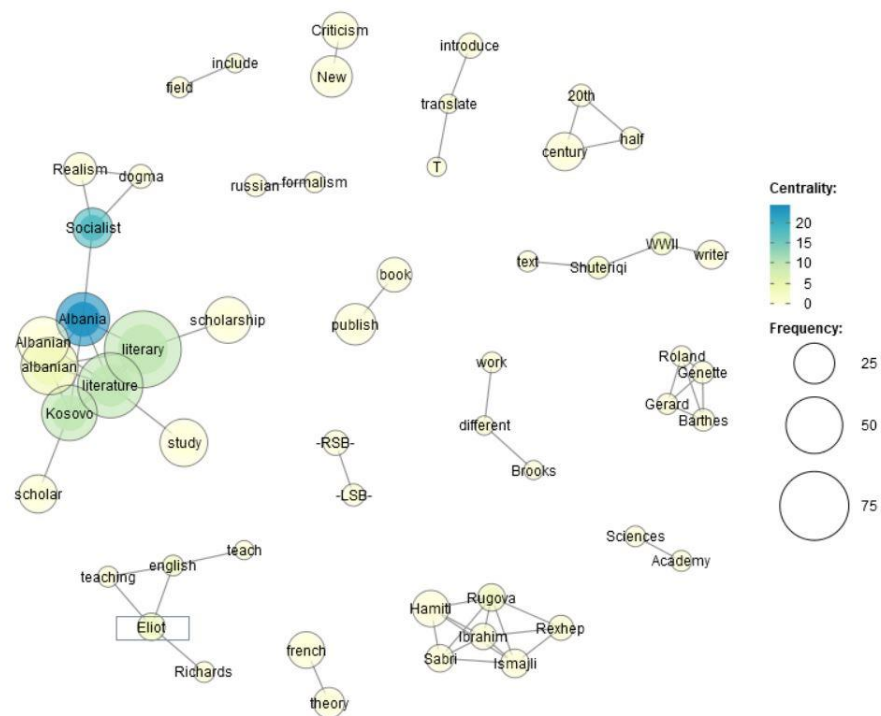
Appendix K
An illustrative exponent of Cluster Analysis of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* (part 1)
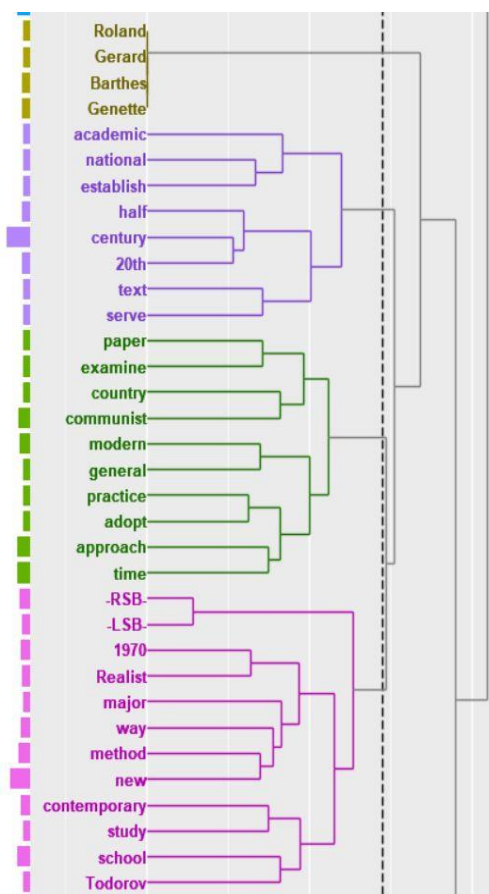

Appendix K
An illustrative exponent of Cluster Analysis of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* (part 1)
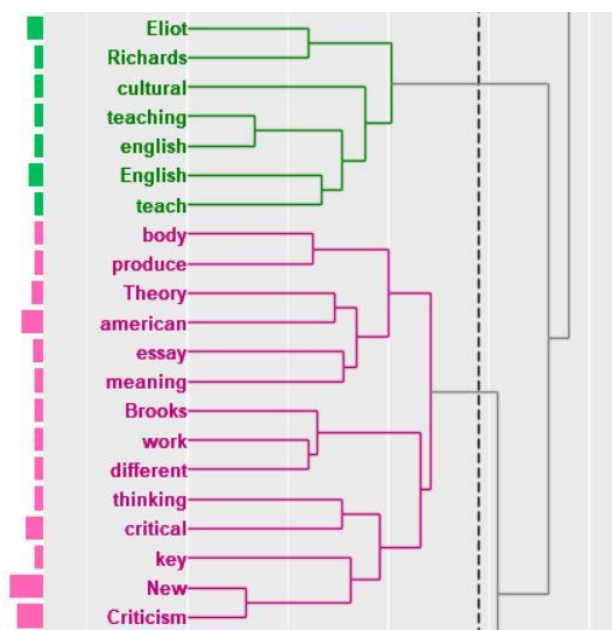
Appendix L
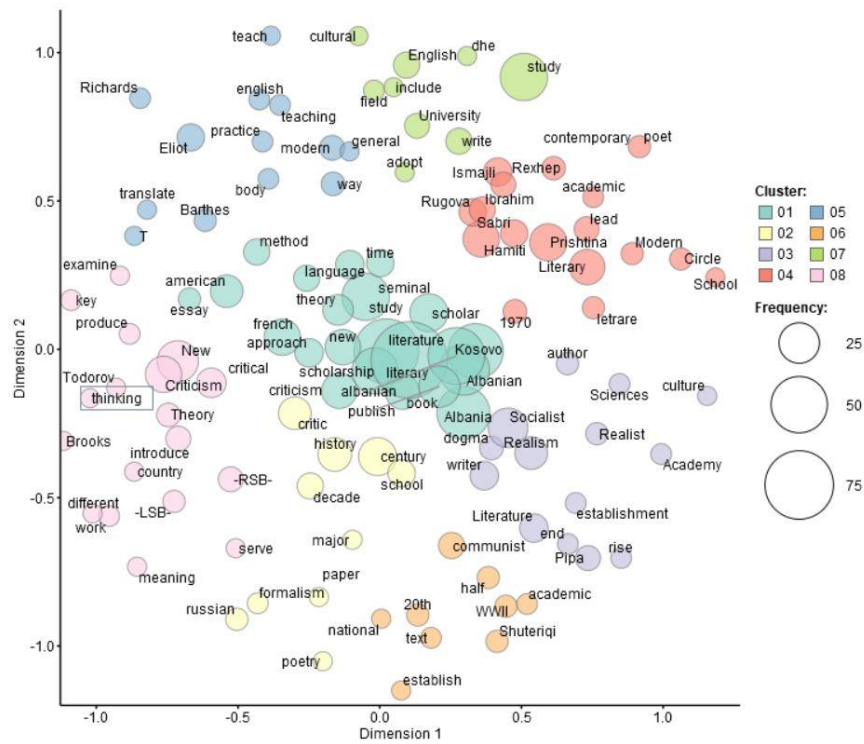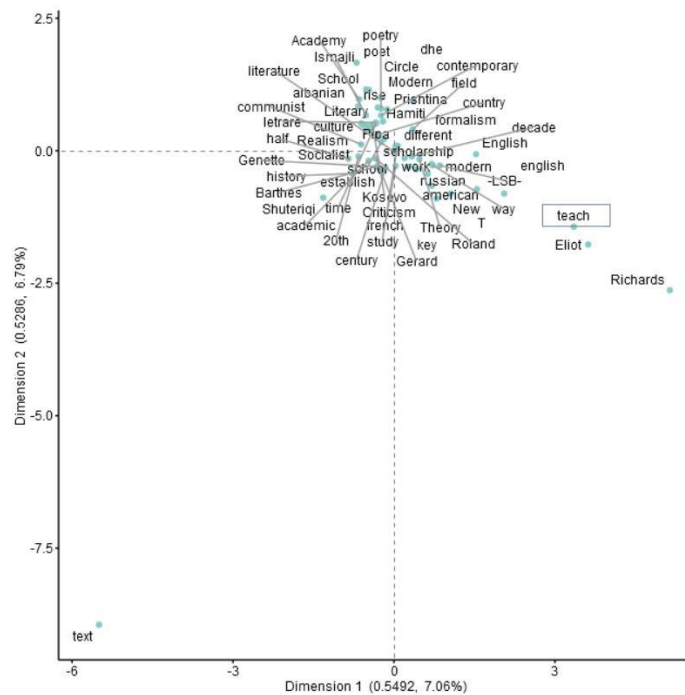**An illustrative exponent of Cluster Analysis of the *Hamiti-Tahiri Corpus* (part 2)**

Appendix M
Cluster analysis of the corpus data

Appendix N
An instance of Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS)

Appendix O
An instance of Correspondence Analysis of Words (excerpt 1)

Appendix P
An instance of Correspondence Analysis of Words (excerpt 2)

Appendix Q
Some examples of implementing Coding Rules

Document

<h5> ---cell--- </h5>

Literary criticism was `` duty-bound to abide by the tenets of realist socialism " in Albania , Pipa points out , asserting that `` literary criticism in Albania continues to lag behind all other literary genres " -LRB- 112 -RRB- . Although he published the afore ¬ mentioned book in 1991 , developments in the literary scholarship in Kosovo from the two previous decades , which are the subject of this paper , are not treated at all in Pipa 's book . In his Foreword , Pipa claims the Albanians in Kosovo -LRB- in former Yugoslavia -RRB- had `` produced ... some remarkable books " in the first two decades after WWII , damning Kosovars for having accepted eventually the Standard Language -- `` the Stalin-inspired language reform of Stalinist Albania " -LRB- sic -RRB- -- based on the Tosk dialect ; Kosovo 's literature , he claims , previously written in the Gheg dialect , which he favoured , `` declined ... after two -LSB- ensuing -RSB- decades of futile experimentation " of Kosovars writing literature in the newly instituted literary medium -LRB- vi -RRB- . Strangely enough , Pipa declared literature produced by Kosovars afterwards effectively null and void .

* Codes added to this document (in the current coding rule file):
  *Kosovo
  *Albania

In the File: << >>   In the Results: << >>   highlight   Close
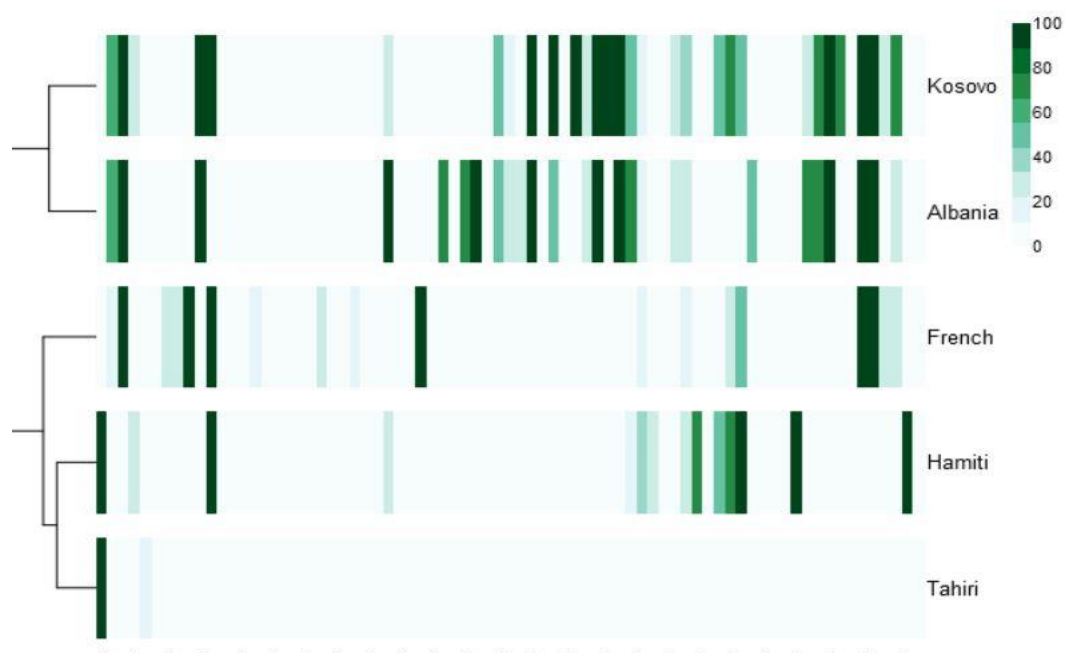
Appendix R
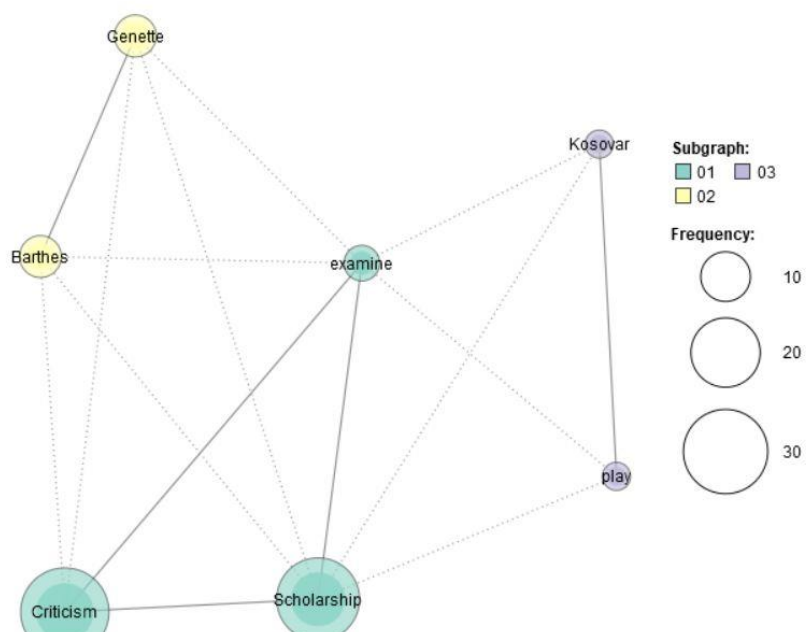## The presence and occurrence of lexical items
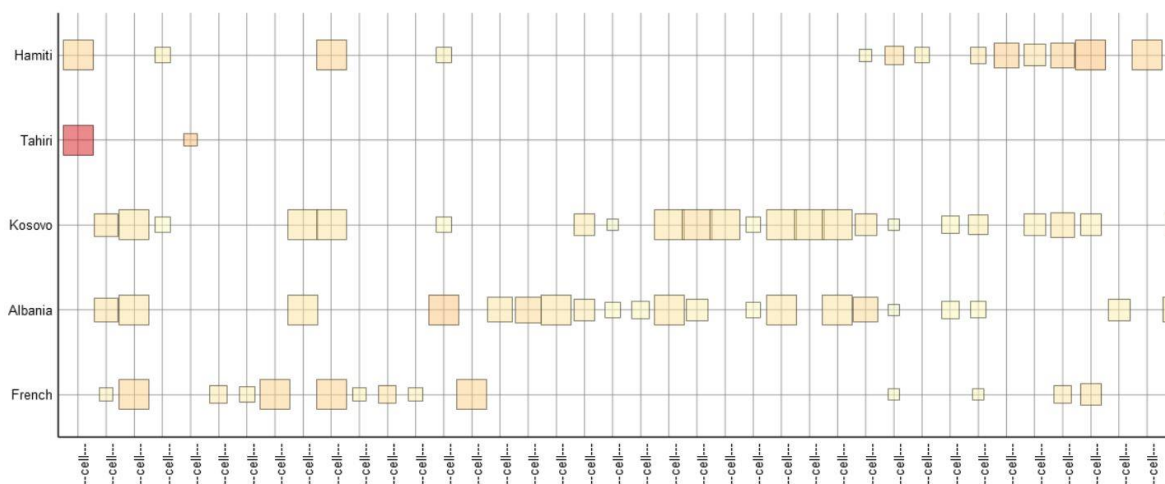
Appendix S
Combining co-occurrences and incidence

Appendix T
An instance of Co-Occurrence with Verbs

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