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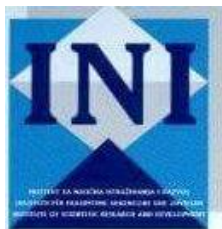


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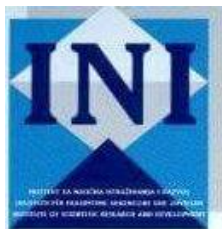
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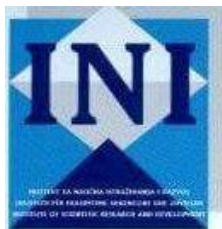
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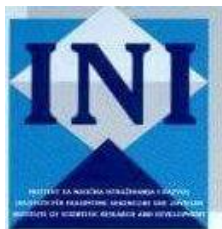


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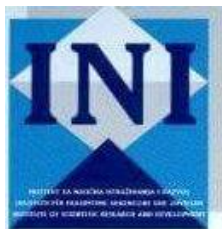
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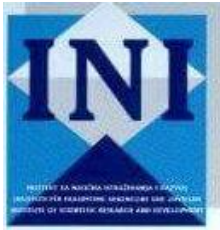
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Studies of the linguistics of the text in the Albanian language

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Abstract

This paper deals with some of the linguistics studies of the text published by Albanian researchers. Theoretically, the paper is based on the treatments of the authors from Kosovo and Albania, who have dealt with studies of the linguistics of the text, generally, with textual studies.

As a whole, this paper presents concepts, hypotheses, works and summaries of studies that have treated the text as a linguistic unit. In this theoretical paper, we have carefully looked at and read several studies on the linguistics of the text, which mainly belong to the last few years. The studies that we have included in the paper are diachronic flow in the field of linguistics. Taking into account linguistic developments over the years, these studies mark results in Albanian textual linguistics.

The work was carried out according to the comparative approach, while the hierarchy of information belongs to the contrast-comparison order. So, the paper confronts the arguments of several researchers and provides an overview of the used literature.

Key words: *communication act, text category, structure, text linguistics, text.*

Introduction

Starting from ancient philology (III-II century BC) and onward, many researchers have dealt with different aspects of text structuring, in particular with the meaning of the expression and the form of the expression. At the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, the linguistics of the text received a faster scope of development, especially in the lead with the researchers: Peter Hartmann, Harold Weinrich, Roland Harweg (H.Mujaj, 2004:17).

The impetus for the birth of this linguistics came from many sides; on the one hand, there were the internal causes themselves, which were directed towards the text, because "there are quite a few semantic-syntactic phenomena that develop in a wider context than a simple statement (phrase). For its explanation, one must go beyond the limits of the phrase" (Sh.Rrokaj, 2001:127). On the other hand, there were also extra-linguistic requirements, first of all from the practical fields, automatic processing of natural languages, translation, which favored the text. Thus arose the request to see not the phrase, but the text as the highest linguistic unit (A.Çeliku, 2005:21).

Text linguistics is a relatively new discipline of linguistics. Although elements of text linguistics go back to ancient rhetoric, from ancient Greece and Rome, through the Middle Ages to the present day, the modern discussion of this discipline belongs to the 20th century. As stated in 1997, Antos/Tietz for 25 years, text linguistics belongs to linguistic subdisciplines. During this time, he took old traditions in a new form and advanced them (eg, gender theory, rhetoric, stylistics, argumentation and narration). Teun van Dijk emphasizes that the linguistics of the text has developed as an interdisciplinary discipline of special sciences, such as: poetics, rhetoric, psychology, pedagogy, theology, history and jurisprudence.

In Albanian philology, some steps forward have been made in the study of modern theories of the science of European and American linguistics. The initiators of this new turn are the researchers: Rexhep Ismajli, Besim Bokshi, Ibrahim Rugova, Sabri Hamiti, Xhevat Lloshi, Thoma Dhima, Shezai Rrokaj, Shefkije Islamaj, Hasan Mujaj, Tefe Topalli, Arbër Çeliku, Klodeta Dibra, Nonda Varfi, Linda Mëniku, Lindita Aliu, Lindita Sejdiu-Rugova, Bardh Rugova (H. Mujaj, 2004:21). Since the linguistics of the text is in the stage of development, although there were textual studies since the 70s, but within the framework of studies of other disciplines. As a separate science, it has been discussed to be called text linguistics or text science.

Some issues that can be raised during this paper are: Do we have genuine textual studies in Albanian linguistics? Are the Albanian linguists influenced by those of the world to deal with textual studies. The paper summarizes the studies of this field of linguistics, which pose many controversial issues for the text and linguistics in general. The paper has as its object of study the text studies of Albanian researchers, published in the Albanian language. The paper is based on some of the studies of the linguistics of the text and is carried out according to the theoretical-comparative approach. The corpus of this paper consists of the studies: "*Plurality of text*" (1980) by Rexhep Ismajli; "Knowledge of the stylistics of the Albanian language" (1988) by Xhevat Lloshi; "*Text language*" (1999) co-authored by Klodeta Dibra and Nonda Varfi; "*The language of the text*" (2004) by Hasan Mujaj; "*Introduction to Linguistics*" (2014) by Rami Memushaj; "*The Language of Newspapers*" (2009) by Bardh Rugova; "*Introduction to the grammar of the Albanian*

language text" (2015) co-authored by Bardh Rugova and Linditë Sejdiu-Rugova, as well as three doctoral theses: *"Text connectors in the Albanian language"* (2013) by Linda Mëniku; *"The similar in the linguistic organization of the text of the internal monologue in prose and poetry"* (2006) by Linditë Tahiri; *"Contrastive textual analysis of dependent clauses determined according to content in different types of text in English and Albanian"* (2008) by Lindita Sejdiu-Rugova. So, the paper includes these studies, which have dealt with the text and the elements in the framework of linguistics. The focus of the entire paper is the comparative approach of these studies, based on commonalities and differences between them.

Literature review

According to B.Rugova (2009:33), the study of units larger than the sentence in the Albanian language started relatively early, not falling far behind the studies that had started in the world. Textual studies started in Kosovo in the early seventies, more precisely with the studies of Rexhep Ismajli *"Sign and idea"* (1974), *"Plurality of text"* (1980) and *"Language of the Assembly of Arbën"* (1985), which had addressed units beyond the sentence, including speaking stance and perspective on verb tenses. Also, at the end of the eighties, other researchers, such as Tafil Kelmendi and Lindita Tahiri, deal with the tenses of verbs, expanding further to the concepts of the sentence. Whereas, in Albania, after the fall of the monist system, at the end of the nineties, university texts and other scientific works from this field of language study were published.

Meanwhile, L.Mëniku (2013:32), in her doctoral thesis, presents a chronology of text linguistics studies. According to L. Mënik, these studies in the Albanian-speaking sense began in the late 90s. As the first publication in this field, he considers the university text *"Language text"*, published in 1999, with two co-authors: Klodeta Dibra and Nonda Varfi. The authors have made a chronological part of the history of the birth of the language; the definition of the concept 'text', the type of text, as well as the study of other linguistic phenomena with in the text, being mentioned in the Albanian language. Then, as a second edition, it presents the text published in 2004, in Pristina by Hasan Mujaj, with the title *"Language of the text"*. This text is separated from the German authors and focused on changing the language of the text with extralinguistic disciplines, which are considered before to see the broad function of language.

Another publication, under the influence of German authors of text linguistics, in 2005 is the publication of Arbër Çeliku *"Textual coherence-introduction to the basic concepts of text linguistics through a comparative approach of Albanian and German"*. With this text, the author has given a presentation of the main directions and approaches of the linguistics of the text, the basic concepts of coherence and cohesion, as well as made an effort to provide a comparative plan of the means of construction of the text in Albanian and German. Another study is from the year 2011, *"Language text"*, by Tefe Topalli, which focuses on the text as a discourse category, the act of communication in language texts and typologies of texts, giving a place to the analysis of narrative and poetic text.

However, in recent years, it should be mentioned that the researcher Bardh Rugova has two publications, within the textual linguistics studies; in 2009 the study *"The language of newspapers"* and the other in 2015, co-authored with Linditë Sejdiu-Rugova *"Introduction to the grammar of the Albanian language text"*. The first study presents the analysis of the language of newspapers, focusing more on the formal and structural side of the text. Also, in this study,

the author has analyzed the journalistic discourse, comparing the language theories of newspapers in developed countries with the results of the Kosovar corpus. While, the other study "*Introduction to text grammar*" presents a descriptive treatment of the grammatical notions of Albanian, but without being limited within the punctuation marks of the sentence. This grammatical study, supported by other preliminary studies, approached with a critical eye and carried out on empirical research data can be taken as a theoretical basis for further studies of the text. A distinguishing feature in this study is the use of the feminine gender in examples and notions, eg, listener, receiver, sender, reader, which we have not encountered in previous studies.

The studies carried out in the field of text linguistics, before and during the 60s, brought new ideas, methods and proposals. Thus, structuralism raised language into a system, while functionalism recognized the functional perspective of the sentence, although without going outside the frame of the phrase. At the beginning of the 60s, the researchers of "Textsyntax" start the analysis from the text, calling it "initial linguistic sign". The originators of "Tagmemika" went beyond the sentence, however the text for them remained the higher unit than the phrase purely from a grammatical point of view.

During the 70s, the linguistics of the text is in a turning point of development; the transphrastic analysis outlined in the 60s had moved on to the design of grammars of textual discourse, grammars that dealt with linguistic phenomena no longer in sentence grammars. While, the textual grammars of Petof and Van Dijk are a typical expression of the efforts of the last years to correct the direction of the transformational grammar from which they took their inspiration. Earlier studies only made room for some modifications, while later studies sought to realize a conception of grammar with independent foundations.

With the beginning of the 80s, the increase of interest in the linguistics of the text lays the demand for a methodological turn of this discipline, because both the structuralist and the generative linguistics could not realize the goals of the linguistics of the text. The latter is not so much interested in describing abstract language systems, as the processes through which language finds concretization. Therefore, the trend of studies in these years is characterized by the 'procedural method', with which attention is paid to the act of communication.

In this way, the opposition oral text/written text has faded since the discovery of the presence of dialogue in the novel and of the narration in the conversation; traces of dialogism in newspaper editorials, interviews written in newspapers and argumentation in everyday conversations.¹

¹Klodeta Dibra, Nonda Varfi. (1999). *Linguistics of the text*. Tirana, p.7-20.

Text grammar

With in the linguistics of the text, as part of its study is the grammar of the text. Traditionally, we have learned grammar by parsing the sentence down to the point. However, grammar goes even further; analysis beyond the sentence, i.e. to the text as a wider linguistic unit.

According to B.Rugova (2015:22), the treatment of the text as a product deals with concepts such as coherence, thematic organization and communication functions. Whereas, the treatment of the text as a process deals with its production, reception and interpretation. So the grammar of the text deals with language as a product; with the possibility and manner of linguistic tools to express broader, interrelated concepts of communication.

According to H.Mujaj (2004:70), the hierarchical constitutive units of the text are: phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, syntagms, sentences, periods. The text is the unity of these units. Therefore, we must follow the construction and decomposition of the text through these sciences: phonology of the text, phonetics of the text, morphology of the text, lexicology of the text, syntax of the text, semantics of the text, stylistics of the text, onomastics and pragmatics of the text.

According to B.Rugova (2015:185), studies of the grammar of the text are studies of grammatical descriptions in general, considering the text as a whole. The classification of adjectives, verb tenses, conjunctions, pronouns and so on is not only determined by their function within the sentence, but in the text as a whole. Likewise, research in text grammar, as well as in the other two fields (text linguistics and text analysis) can be qualitative and quantitative - based on the amount of samples within the corpus. For example, the determination of a text as a text with objective or subjective representation is based on quantitative data, from the total number of pronouns or verbs in the first person, adjectives expressing attitude and so on. This number is usually compared to a control group so that the data can then be interpreted.

It should be noted that the grammar of the text includes five main elements: context (circumstances, speaker's condition, audience, medium), categorization (separation of text types, composition (text design), perspective and varieties (variability).

Grammatical tools in textual linguistics

According to B.Rugova (2015), the tools of Albanian that play a role in text representation are: *deixis*, *persona*, *classification of adjectives and adverbs*, *tense of verbs*, *mode* (evidentiality) and *modality*, *aspect*, *diathesis* and *focus*.

Deixis is about orientation in space and time during the message-carrying interaction. For example, the adverb *yesterday* can be interpreted in relation to the time of the statement, so it is categorized as a temporal deix; *this* and *here* refer to the location close to the speaker, while *there* and *those* far from the speaker. The self is that category of the speaker's point of view that serves to distinguish between the deictic references of the discourse units: *emitter-receiver*-the world being communicated. The category of self is realized through pronouns and verbs.

The traditional grammar of Albanian classifies adjectives in three basic levels: *formal-conjugated* and unconjugated; *semantic-functional*: qualitative-relational and according to semantic taxonomy, in which case the division is in five groups: *color, shape, size, spatial extension, spatial taste, physical properties* or *state of mind, character quality* or *physical quality*. However, the classification of adjectives according to the concepts of the grammar of the text takes into account the notion of the perspective of the text, seeing the representation in objective and subjective texts, division into qualitative and relational adjectives is not enough. So, on this basis, Albanian adjectives can be divided into adjectives that express attitude and those that do not express attitude.

Time, aspect and modality are notions that intertwine with each other and in Albanian it is difficult to make a sharp division between them, even more so when we consider that in Albanian these notions are expressed with endings and other inflectional elements that are similar to them these categories the grammatical attribute. Regarding the issue of the function of verbs within the text, Rexhep Ismajli emphasizes the fact that linguistics has researched, sometimes successfully and sometimes unsuccessfully, paradigmatic reports, leaving aside syntagmatic reports. Analyzing literary texts, he makes a classification of verbs, which emerges from the level beyond the phrase. This classification not only highlights the inconsistency of the philosophical and linguistic concept of time, but especially highlights the multiplicity of morphemes and verbal roots, such as: *time, aspect, manner* and *diathesis* (Ismajli 1980, cited by L.Tahiri 2006:46).

The issue of dividing the tenses of verbs in textual studies is done according to three criteria: *perspective, facilitation* and *speech attitude*. In textual studies, the criterion according to the attitude of the speaker is important, according to which verb tenses are divided into telling and narrative (commentary) tenses. Narrative tenses are: *imperfect, simple perfect, perfect* and *superlative*, while verb tenses are *perfect* and *more than perfect*.

The category of mode or morphological mode is a verbal category, which in many languages of the world expresses a certain modality, such as: *order, desire, (non)factivity* or *(non)reality* and *similar*. In Albanian, *the demonstrative, the subjunctive, the subjunctive* and *the imperative* are *indisputable*, because they are grammaticalized. Whereas, *the conditional* remains controversial, since as a structure it expresses an action of the relative through the subject, and more than the subject has the modal meaning of the non-relative.

The modality in the Albanian language is expressed with modal verbs, as *should, can* and *will*, with lexical verbs in semi-modal function: *let, let, know, dare*, with the moods of the verb: *desire, connection*, with modal adverbs: *maybe, definitely, for sure*, then with modal adjectives: *sure, doubtful, forced*, etc.

Aspect as a grammatical category of the text is closely related to the speaker's stance and to the way the speaker sees or presents the communication situation from the time point of view (with time as the flow of action, not as verb time). It can be taken more as a semantic category. Albanian has grammatical markers of this categorization which are the personal endings of the imperfect and the present indicative: *working* (imperfect) and *I worked* (perfect) as opposed to the ending of the simple perfect: *worked* (aorist). So, similar to the Indo-European languages, Albanian has preserved the three-subject system, as a result of the aspectual difference: *perfective/imperfective* and *durative/non-durative*.

Diathesis is a grammatical category, which affects the structure of the verbal phrase, the structure of the sentence and the text in general. Albanian grammar, in addition to the active/inactive diathesis, also presents other diatheses; personal, past and middle.

Focus is an aspect of perspective that indicates the linguistic choices of changing the angle of view (focalizer) from which the phenomena in the spatio-temporal context are treated. We have a widening and narrowing focus. When we start from specific details towards broader units, both in time and space, we have an expanding focus, and the opposite, we have a narrowing focus, from the broad to specific details.

Metholodogy

Some issues that can be raised during this paper are: Are there genuine textual studies in Albanian linguistics? Are the Albanian linguists influenced by those of the world to deal with textual studies. The paper summarizes the studies of this field of linguistics, which pose many controversial issues for the text and linguistics in general. The work for object of study has the studies of the text of the Albanian researchers, published in the Albanian language. The paper is based on some of the studies of the linguistics of the text and is carried out according to the theoretical-comparative approach.

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Conclusions

Text linguistics has been seen on the one hand as a linguistic sub-discipline within linguistics and on the other as a broader approach which has attempted to address and solve textual problems.

The linguistics of the text has been expanded as an interdisciplinary field of study, in which case the results of studies in other fields have been integrated; such as those of action theory or cognitive sciences, to study the text not simply as a product, but also to understand the process of its production and processing. Also, the studies made in the linguistics of the text have been used and continue to be used in other disciplines such as didactics, in the teaching of foreign languages, in the analysis of media texts.

As mentioned above, text linguistics deals with the various aspects of the structural and functional construction of the text and with the classification of texts. However, for these categories of the linguistics of the text, researchers in this field have brought specific definitions, often different from each other.

In conclusion, we can say that text linguistics investigates the study of language as a product and as a process, going beyond units such as the sentence. Thus, the scope of her research includes the study of language in units larger than the sentence, addressing seven standards of textuality: cohesion, coherence, situationality, intentionality, acceptability, intertextuality and notability, as well as the regulative principles of the text: efficiency, effectiveness and suitability.

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Information as the root cause of existence.

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ABSTRACT

In this interdisciplinary study brought to your attention, a rather bold attempt was made to develop a certain qualitatively improved scientific paradigm that would satisfy all informational, spiritual and material aspects of being. That is, the author quite consciously sets himself an unimaginably, it would seem, difficult task on formalization and unifying most of the existing laws of nature. And, besides, his arguments are supported also with the help of a number of appropriate equations of theoretical physics as far as possible. For instance, it is just from such natural-science point of view that a fairly clear rationale is given here for so tangible quantitative superiority of the inert proton mass present in space now over its nuclear "brethren" - neutrons.

Thereby, this article, with its uncompromising sharpness and readiness for general open controversy, noticeably differs from many other thematically similar studies, which makes it relevant exactly in our days, when it's urgently required to learn, after all, to think in a new way, i.e. creatively and impartial!

Keywords: quantum entanglement, Higher Will, Higher intelligence, informons, resurrection, imperishable relics, law of intermittent similarity, the dilemma of the indestructibility of information.

Introductory section

To date the recognition of universal, a priori inherent in them connection between the objects of the world around us is quite rightly considered almost an accomplished fact. But on what laws do these or those sometimes rather variegated systems function in live and inert nature (including - in modern computer clusters)? Where are the origins of their self-organization activity lurked: whether at the level of still hypothetical quantum-molecular models, finite bio-automata or hugely fashionable now artificial neural networks? Answers to all these questions if perhaps will ever appear then certainly not soon. That is why the bold innovative developments presented below are capable in something, possibly, even to refresh the database of informatics so familiar to many of us.

And moreover, in principle, the pivotal idea developed here, frankly speaking, is quite simple in itself: if, for example, the laws of the universe are one, then all the characteristic differences between any evolving objects should be determined by their outwardly-hidden informative (or, according to author's terminology - "mental") rationale. By the way, these aren't at all empty words, as it might seem at first glance, because his arguments are fully supported with the specific physical & mathematical foundation too.

So as a result, the reader by himself must willy-nilly come to the inevitable conclusion at the end, to wit: only the smallest electron-neutrino ensembles contain everything the most valuable and meaningful for any natural system! At that even no matter, what namely global outlook paradigm we hold here...

I. Wise order and Reason both reign near us everywhere!

What is information? Throughout the last century, this seemingly lowbrow question has stubbornly haunted many learned minds that as a result led to the emergence of diverse and sometimes exotic views on its nature, laws and properties. Though contingently, all these theories can still be divided in two principal subgroups. At that the first (more early) includes those definitions, where information was considered as a kind of applied hypostasis of everyday human life. Such standpoint was particularly shared by Norbert Wiener (1983), meaning in that case "a name for the content of what is exchanged with the outer world as we adjust to it". However, now the vast majority of researchers have eventually come (following - nota bene! - the Italian philosopher L. Floridi (1999),, with whom the author, by the way, is related to lasting partnership) to the output that information is a quite objective category inherent in any material body, not only animate. And that's exactly another, more advanced stage of the progressive semantic development of this concept. Though all similar inferences are based on the understanding of information as a measure of orderliness. For its part, the latter is created by the telic activity of a person, a robot, or - at an elementary level - some really existing "informons". At that all informons must a priori have a short-term memory, which they learned (in the course of own evolution) to translate into a long-term. But, a true, already with the help of other, more massive and instrumentally observed particles. Thus, any information - even human or computer (presented here as if summarizedly) - is "nurtured" and brought by informons.

As for the ill-fated but so many-sided chaos, on that issue the scientific community has been sharply divided at all. If, on the one hand, the majority of "techies" (linking to the first and the second law of thermodynamics) consider it a real factor, then already their antipodes-humanities are clearly inclined to classify it like a purely residual phenomenon which just indicates absence of order. Proposing an obvious analogy, in particular, with a scrawny disheveled Death who can exist except that in someone's morbid imagination or in the frightening

grandmother's pictures from our distant childhood. However, be that as it may, any purposeful human actions for sure - at least either by an iota, at least or by bit - reduce Universe's entropy. I.e. in practice, each man-made change creates a certain countable information product (even if it's as imperceptibly small as Planck quantum of time), distancing us from the notorious doomsday. But still in more detail we'll talk about that in final sections of this article.

According to the generally accepted version, everything in the world began from singular clot of proto-energy (*prāṇa*) which had zero information. Nowadays the residual energy is clearly in obedience to the Supreme Will (although other subordinate relations are quite possible between them too). At the same time, all alone it is apparently not capable of creating new information, but yet there is a high probability that knows how to absorb ready-made one (with the aim of ensuing conversion to energy).

And on the whole, you can, by and large, imagine two base dynamic schemes of universe:

- a) a sort of swing "from energy (Will) $\rightleftharpoons$ to information (Reason) and back";
- b) continuous experiments or even improvisations of Will itself (by the by, the old theosophical teaching about the previously existed 5 discarnate races also fits into here);

As for the Supreme Reason, it (in contrast to the articulate canons of the Christian trinity) does not have any definitions like "Information-the-Mother"* (which, in principle, should be identical to Universe's noosphere), "Order-the-Son" or "the Holy Negentropy". And even the existence of a number of rapid-fire mnemonists (Yuri Gorny, Andriy Slyusarchuk, Shakuntala Devi) as well as phenomenal clairvoyants (Michel de Nostredame, Edgar Cayce, Vangelia Gushterova) is not, alas, any weighty and convincing argument in sense of their involvement in such a constellation of "orderly sons". For the alternative version (concerning the usage of hidden brain resources) appears more preferred here. Although, along with this, the quite obvious fact that it is precisely the negentropy scattered everywhere (or rather - its elementary carriers) plays a decisive role in planetary and technological progress, is now perceived, in essence, as an indisputable truth.

In any non-artificial (i.e. created by nature itself) objects, the information – as, say, rudimentary short-term memory – is capable of circulating for a certain period of time inside closed organic rings. And even more so, if such rings pack (as, for example, in the structure of polynucleotides) one under the other into a three-dimensional perfectly coordinated chain, then apparently, this provides us serious grounds to assume that they have some elements of the psyche. Let alone the simplest semiconductor triodes handling the exterior (i.e. clearly brought from above) genetic code on a given algorithm.

Since both information and self-organization are directly related to orderliness, therefore, these are links of all the same Universe's process. The single difference here (and even then - rather, at the level of common terminology) is that informons were born immediately after the Big Bang, while real self-organization can be talked about only, perhaps, starting from the appearance of new auxiliary attributes connected with long-term memory.

That's why the notorious scientific thesis that "the Universe is streamlining in a qualitative (ie, more significant and important) plan but being disordered in a quantitative (it means heat entropy)" should, apparently, be extended towards all classical laws of thermodynamics (and particularly the second). Although the same applies to synergetics either – contrary to Ilya Prigogine's (1986) opinion (supposedly separate fluctuations arise against the overall increase in entropy, but only in some limited space).

That is, most likely, disordering goes along the energy vector, and ordering does the informational one. However this dependence is not linear in nature, for a developed intelligence creates new algorithmic products lot easier and faster - without high energy costs (as compared to that was at the dawn of becoming the Universe). And this means the dilemma "what exactly the current algorithms are generated by: self-organization or intelligence" doesn't already make much sense, because any contemporary intelligence is, in turn, a demonstrative result of self-organization. Practically all the laws of physics, chemistry and biology that exist nowadays (and especially the first of mentioned) are consequence of the action of self-organizing processes, for all of them, somehow or other, are associated with motion.

II. Having extrapolated Einstein & Wiener.

And in general, hardly anyone will now dare to deny that information is, in substance, the basis of our life. But is it possible at the same time to expand its universe's role, having presented as a kind of root cause of being? That is, in other words, can the cosmos be globally computable?

Indeed, it is no coincidence even in the VI century BC the Pythagoreans created a philosophical & esoteric school that declared visual ghostliness of the surrounding world (in contrast to numbers with a myriad of their most diverse combinations, which are just accessible to our knowledge). Similar conjectures, like human existence is supposedly the purest illusion, were expressed after Pythagoras by the founder of the first ancient Greek academy, Plato either, who eventually came to conclusion that only ideas are truly material, and everything else is just their unsteady shadows. In addition, the postulate about the illusory nature of familiar us Space is one of the key ones in a range of Eastern religious doctrines based on the concept of Maya. Maya is a shaky mirage of routine human being against the backdrop of the true reality of the Eternal Absolute (i.e. Brahman in Hinduism or, respectively, Nirvana in Buddhism). In modern times, this complex (but very fertile for discussions) topic was creatively developed and improved by G.-E. Leibniz in his famous thesis summarium "Monadology".

However, if we still return to our days, then by and large, a lot of superficially very similar, but a quite independent theories have already been developed, which nevertheless seem to confirm the digital version of the world order. These are, in particular, the hypothesis of computer simulation by the Swede N. Bostrom (2003), the idea of the Universe as a single continuous hologram by the Dutchman G. 't Hooft, as well as the original interpretation of physical laws in relation to the model of cellular automata by the modern British programmer S. Wolfram. And although none of them had yet been properly supported empirically, the recent decision of the Nobel Committee to award this year's prize to three physicists for outstanding achievements in the field of quantum entanglement has rightfully become a kind of apotheosis of such research. That is, to put it simply, we are talking about quantum informatics, the first stones in the foundation of which almost at the very turn of the millennium were laid by the Italian Gennaro Auletta and our illustrious compatriot V.A. Sadovnichy.

As for the computer-simulated theory, which is popular nowadays, it first appeared in the transactions of the modern Ukrainian naturalist (who is already working, a true, in China) prof. Yury Teslia, not in frigid-rocky Scandinavia. For even more than a quarter of a century ago, he published a detailed cybernetic monograph, in which expressed a very far-sighted guess about the primacy of information impact processes (in other words, that nature is a giant computer, where the trajectory of each Cosmic object depends on the information coming to it).

And besides, based on the unshakable apriorian message that precisely motion is the universal form of the existence of matter, Y.N. Teslia deduced (2010) the following equation which correlates the speed of any body with its mental content:

$$\vec{V} = (2 \cdot p - 1) \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{d}{i} \cdot \vec{c}$$

where $\vec{c}$ is the speed of light in vacuum; $\vec{V}$ – a drift velocity of the object; p – probability of displacement of a given object by one quantum of space for one quantum of time; d – quantitative predetermination of such a movement; i – complex awareness of the object about the potential dynamic capabilities (for each specific case).

Going back to the core idea, which appears in the section subtitle, I'd like to note that this equation can be extrapolated (and most important - very successfully) to the Einstein's theory of special relativity in the modern scientific space of Norbert Wiener. Due to the fact it is directly based on the informational and probabilistic interpretation of mechanical movement.

For example, having creatively extended the well-known postulates of A. Einstein to such concepts as discreteness or "diginesis" (from the English "digit" and the old Greek "κίνησις"), with the help of a digital model of mechanical movement, it is not difficult to come just to well-known formulas of the special theory of relativity. Whence it follows this algorithm may well even underlie all Nature's interaction. And thus, the whole world around us is information-digital too.

At that given thesis deserving particular attention has already received the first indirect confirmation - say, in the analysis of the statistical laws of natural human speech (and the very principles of its age development). Which, in turn, may indicate both the unshakable universe's one-management and the fact information is present absolutely everywhere, thereby determining the current characteristics of each material object.

In addition, if we contingently assume that the mechanical motion is realized in accordance with the proposed digital model, then from here it's possible to come, along the way, to the following valuable for us output. At first a hypothetical "preparatory" quasi-matter has been created, in whose memory there was none: either a program for responding to neighboring entities, or any information. But in the process of development, it gradually learned still something and now satisfies most important qualitative criterions. Moreover, the change in the speed of interactions (as well as the various physical constants related to it) is a direct result of the permanent improvement of such quasi-matter. After all, it's the information stored in digital memory (and also adequately tuned program working with it) that determines one or another answer, which is usually interpreted in scientific literature as a consequence of a priori natural laws. And besides, the totality of similar "right responses" has been reflected in the final choice of physical constants too.

That is, after a thorough examination, according to the conclusions of Yuri Nikolaevich (2022), there are certain things in nature that we perceive under the guise of spatio-temporal dependence, universal gravitation, electromagnetism, weak and strong nuclear interactions. However, in essence, all these visible (though often deceptive) effects are quite logical result of the normal reaction of matter to other extraneous bodies. Figuratively speaking, in fact, there is no mythical gravity, but instead of it - continuous worldwide informing!

Therefore, I would like to cite another curious and bold quote from his most recent published works (April, 2022): "The motion of any natural body is determined by their information content, i.e. ability developed over 13.8 billion years to correctly respond to the existence of other neighbors. Especially considering that in such a long period of time a sufficient cluster of reflexes** useful for them has already appeared".

Thus, resuming all these hypotheses, today we can single out the following most probable formats of the world order.

1. Standard, obeying the generally accepted physical laws of Einstein, i.e. it is based on the usual "analogue" matter.

2. The Tesla's model already known to us.

3. The alternative Bostrom's version (2003), in which the surrounding world is a computer simulation, while its emergence and development is just a software and information product of some unknown external creator.

In the first model, everything is exactly as it is usually interpreted by physicists: there is a section of the Universe with a certain space-time continuum that we actually observe. Absolutely everything moves and contacts each other within it, and mass serves as the most convenient measure of mutual correlations among various concepts and quantities. But nevertheless, many unresolved problems still remain, primarily related to the presence of "scissors" between quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity, and also, by the way, to an adequate interpretation of dark energy.

Contrary, in the second model, the world is especially digital. And although the laws of motion and interaction, at first glance, are almost the same as in the analogue version, however here just in the foundation of being isn't a dull inert mass, but "Her Majesty" information!

And, finally, in the third case considered above, physical reality as such is absent altogether. As for the world we see, it is the result of the activity of some super-powerful computer. At that its clock frequency should be commensurate with the Planck time, and its memory - practically unlimited. In appearance, seemed, the purest groundless fantasy. But, fortunately, quite recently astrophysicists suggested one original «saving exit»: it turns out that matter, devoid of own observer, has (compared to ordinary, i.e. observed from the outside) a much smaller number of dynamic parameters. And therefore, it in theory will scarcely slow down the work of such an all-encompassing mega-computer.

However, perhaps the most intriguing and fruitful here could be the natural conceptual combination of the second and third models. Well, and what if our being really is just a kind of computer game***, where all the fundamental laws and principles of interactions correlate, in addition, with the aforecited Tesla's algorithm?!

III. About the universality of axioms and notions - on the example of the basic equation of physics.

As it known, order and ordering are two different philosophical categories: the first is determined by a finite set of structural components in the post-singular phase; while the second is characterized by the existence of some tiny "super-hard-workers" which are constantly involved in the building a percentage of the order everywhere around them. At that the main functional advantage of such micro-agents is their memory. However, since we are still talking here about common elementary particles, then of course, they are very far from possessing truly constructive skills. By and large, some initial creation glimpses (let alone planning) could arise exceptionally after their rallying in a limited volume. And even then - only under the influence of an extraneous factor, because they will be unlikely able to organize themselves into such a system.

At that regard, the trendy now but very controversial "law of indestructibility of karmic information", apparently, would be more correct to formulate as follows: a complete intellectual product (made both by human community and the catchall cosmic supra-mental as well as scattered informons) cannot be, unfortunately, auto-saved. Meanwhile, how long successful fleeting notion-images or even priceless author's finds may keep in memory of the creators of such a product - that's really enough difficult issue solved every time in own way.

As for one more property of information that is no less relevant - virtually unlimited copyability - in theory, it should be determined by the corresponding characteristics of its elementary carriers; namely, either self-doubling, or contactless transmission of some internal parameters. Therein lays the main difference between such mobile and harmonious micro-particles from the "Holy Spirit", which (even if, for example, we'll identify it with a certain gauge field) is based on absolutely inert and weightless but, on the other hand, the eternal and truly all-pervading "volintons". In addition, it isn't excluded that the energy presented to us from above (exactly the same as the Universal Time) can't be broken down into the smallest discrete components at all, since is de-facto an attribute, not a subject of progressive evolutionary development (or, if you like, interplay between any types of matter).

By the by, seemingly polarity of interests of Reason and Will is actually sometimes felt except that, perhaps, in the socio-historical plane. While in all the rest, they go near, as if complementing each other; and moreover at the supremacy (for now, at least) of Reason. In this way, here it would be admissible (and even then - on Universe's scale) their principled opposing only in terms of time parameters: from the energy of saturated but structureless chaos - to an extremely structured but cold-lifeless Cosmos. And just at this finish segment, due to the critical shortage of natural resources, the energy-dependent transition to the hegemony of robots seems a quite real.

Since information and energy have a common starting point in their lineage, it means that some self-explanatory parallels aren't excluded between them. So, for example, by analogy with the classical Einstein's formula:

$$E = mc^2$$

(connecting rest mass with energy), it is possible, apparently, to make a similar equation for the needs of synergetics either. However, in this case, it should undoubtedly be considered that with the same weight a 6-ton pile of manure, an African elephant and the academic staff of a design institute will have completely different informational significatives (let alone citation indices). Moreover, even the aforementioned elephant itself can be either dead or alive; and the

institute could locate as in civilized Europe as amid the wild Papuan jungles (with the corresponding IQ of its employees). That is why here we should primarily operate with a hidden (i.e. dark matter) instead of the usual mass, given simultaneously that of five theosophical sheaths at least 90% of the information is concentrated exactly on the level of a mental and also within field carcass (or so-called “spirit”).

And yet, in spite of the apparent problematic nature, it's possible, in theory, to count such almost elusive visually substance. For this, it's quite enough just to deduct the “lion's share” of the nucleons from the total weight of a person. Although, by the way, there is another fallback method consisting in long-term (two- or even three-day) thorough observation of dying people, from which, in principle, the subtle posthumous entities of interest to us should separate one by one.

Further, instead of light-speed we put, needless to say, the velocity of hypothetical informons propagation in a vacuum.

And, finally, the turn came to the most, perhaps, difficult part of the task associated with inconspicuous but crucial in its role a superscript character. Indeed, despite the fact the level of organization of matter, it seems, should be present here, however, in what exactly form (coefficient, degree, natural logarithm or even factorial) - that's, alas, still unclear. Besides, the question remains open whether to take into account the intersystem levels (atom - molecule - nucleotide - gene - cell - family - nation) as self-substantiated or to be limited to only five basic, spiritualized ones.

Thereby, the provisional formula of the immanent (synonyms: inward, apriorian) information intrinsic to a certain physical body could roughly look like this:

$$I_{(p)} = (M_{(d)}K)^L$$

(where L - a positive integer which in practice, i.e. excluding the infinite fractal divisibility in the spirit of Anaxagoras, can be in no wise greater than 15; so in this context the superior “L” has nothing to do with the logarithm: it's just an abbreviation for the word “level”).

And concerning the long-term human memory, as the main repository of all acquired and newly created information, then foremost it is obviously important to find out, on what numeral system (robotized binary or more familiar for us decimal one) such a memory is recorded in the deep brain structures. By the way, in the first case, the sum of active mnemo-bits would probably be much easier to calculate – for example, by the total amount of significant dual “jumpers” in there protein molecules. But, true, given the fact that not all intra-peptide hookups can fulfill this role. In particular, center carbon stroma (together with carboxyl group directly attached to it) should be recognized as creatively inert organic foundations, while amino-pyramid and branched side radical are just the very carriers of memory that are of interest to us.

The power of thinking is determined almost similarly; but with the obligatory consideration, furthermore, the multi-tiering of “substantia grisea”, due to what the cumulative number of possible relay switches as a result exponentially increases. At that it's both within the hemispheric modules themselves, and between individual links of the neo- and paleocortex.

Nevertheless, it should still be emphasized that converting information into energy is objectively estimated (well, at the current stage of technical-engineering readiness, at least) as a completely illusory, arch-fantastic venture for modern mankind. And even their unified starting point is unlikely to somehow help here: after all, though by ontological pedigree they are indeed “sisters” but, alas, in no way twins. So the external similarity of the certain laws of development does not mean anything yet!..

IV. About the shining soul, anastasis and imperishable relics of the righteous.

Weird artifacts on snapshots taken in pitch darkness (but with manual exposure), Raudiv's voices, “phonic modulations” by Lamoreau brothers as well as various heavenly and especially UFO-signs indicate either that interpreting by us information - as holistic pan-universe phenomenon - can be not quite correct, or we perceive it, and hence are aware through our subtle sheaths, i.e. warpedly. At the same time, the most prominent role in explaining such paradoxes belongs, perhaps, to modern American scientists J. Allen Hynek and Jacques Vallee (1975) who advanced own alternative hypothesis of extra-dimensional intelligence (abbr. - EDI) to the global academic community. In particular, thanks to their restlessness and ebullient exploratory enthusiasm, somewhere at the end of the last century, it became possible to put into overall use many demanded today by researchers the terms like sensory filter, info-subjectivism, parallel worlds. Although, as it thereafter turned out, even the very father of cybernetics Norbert Wiener had latent doubts about precise determinity of information, implying by it - in contrast to the rustic and artless cryptographer Shannon (1963) - enough vague data that any actively perceiving subject is able to interpret in his way.

But with that, despite the seeming speculativeness of this concept, it certainly must still have a specific material justification (at least in the form of some so far elusive quasi-particles or a gauge field); forasmuch otherwise one can sink to empty sophistry and agnosticism. So, to this end let's now refer to the law of over-couple similarity (Ashursky, 2021) and recall that the direct hierarchical ancestor of any multi-cellular organism is a free thermal neutron, alas, fairly limited in terms of its vital activity - as, unfortunately, the current “master of nature” Homo sapiens himself. It lives on average 880.1 ± 1.1 seconds, after that breaks down, as a rule, into three shards which are completely inequivalent. But since at times other exclusive cases can be observed here, it's better to visually represent all this as a triad of paired formulas. Paired - because next to each trivial quantum-mechanical equation, its macro-analogy projected, so to speak, on our reality will be together indicated too.

$$a) \beta^1 (n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e)$$

$$LC \rightarrow s/d + s^v + s^m$$

Here is ordinary, i.e. quite ubiquitous type of death, in which a former living creature decomposes into a corpse (subject for dissection), a vegetative lepton covering and a residual mental sheath.

$$\delta) \beta^2 (n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e + \gamma)$$

$$LC \rightarrow s/d + s^v + s^m + s/s$$

And this is just more unusual variant - with the extra emission, besides, of weightless shining substance. Wherein, apparently, only some the most advanced gurus, prophets and wonderworkers are able to get out of life in this way.

$$\text{в)} \beta^3 (n \rightarrow {}^1\text{H} + \bar{\nu}_e)$$

$$LC \rightarrow hr + s^m$$

And that is already the rarest, truly unique natural phenomenon, which results in the emergence of incorruptible holy relics - when the body still retains certain of its vegetative functions, although the person himself is irrevocably dead.

Instead of a final summary.

So, now is the time to draw a resumptive line, that is, to answer the question as clearly and easily as possible, what inferences useful for academic science could follow from here.

Well, to begin with the fact the sole carriers (and perhaps even the original creators) of information can, obviously, be except that amazingly ever-present, energetic and tireless hard workers-leptons. And besides this output is quite defined, specific, peremptory and is not, as they say, subject to appeal. For, no matter what global paradigm we here hold, but both in the expanded (so called Tesla's) formulation, and in the traditional one, only the smallest electron-neutrino ensembles contain everything truly valuable and meaningful for any natural system.

Secondly, the resurrection of the dead (be it in a new-created or even former, seemed already outlived itself body - which is sometimes found out during the exhumation), it turns out, practically exists indeed. In modern nuclear physics, a similar process (the opposite - I note - in relation to all three of the above options) is, properly speaking, well studied too and named, by the by, scientifically as K- or L-capture. This is described more detail in the latest fundamental edition of the director of the metropolitan "Institute of artificial intelligence" acad. Anatoly Shevchenko "The path to Truth" (2004).

But with that, as if along the way, many other purely corpuscular "inconsistencies" immediately also surface here. For example, at least following. As indicated in any university tutorial on cosmology, right there after the Big Bang, in a kind limited space an almost equal amount of currently known elementary particles (including protons, neutrons, antiprotons, electrons, positrons, etc.) were formed. However, due to direct contact of matter with antimatter, the lion's share of them has mutually annihilated, thereby giving a push to the ubiquitous relic radiation. And further (in the same textbook), literally a few pages later, we read: the total number of neutrons in the Universe now is about 15% of the corresponding one of protons. Wait, but how is this, pardon, possible: after all, they (being neutral per definitionem) did not react with anyone - which means that everything, by and large, should be exactly the opposite!..

So turns out, only authorial theory of spiroemanogenesis (Ashursky, 1994) can offer a sufficiently intelligible consistent justification here: for, in essence, most of protons' inert mass is simply an elementary rubbish dump (or, if you like, an accumulation of corpses) left over from the former neutron vital activity. Because in the femto-world, alas, there aren't own bacteria or fungi that would be able to decompose carrion.

Nevertheless, as with any innovative concept, unfortunately, not without certain dark spots here. And the most obvious of them is somehow connected with an adequate interpretation of the very mysterious and truly elusive "volintons". So it remains for the time having to reassure myself that given philosophical issue is clearly just beyond the bounds of informatics. However, on the other hand, this also means that it will necessarily need to pay more close attention in our future publications!..

** Although, at the same time, in the computer-simulation concept considered below, it is clearly and unambiguously stated that this kind of "Information-the-Mother" must certainly be present in our world!*

*** Here it's implied that reflexes present an integral response of this particular object to information came from the outside.*

**** By the way, in this case, bits and bytes, so well known to IT-specialists, per default will already move to the rank of the main source of interaction of all its supposedly material objects.*

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An overall look at children's literature

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ABSTRACT:

The history of *Children's Literature*, we can say with certainty that it is fairly new. It is with regret that we admit that not enough has been done for Albanian children's literature and this fact is a concern. Definitions of this literature are countless and yet again, researchers are accustomed to the idea that a precise definition of it is quite difficult. It is defined as, 'made for children', because it is accepted by children or adults, they offer it to the youngest readers. The criteria for the classification of *Children's Literature* are among the most numerous and diverse, and it has often been the subject of debates among researchers. Regarded as literature that is based on two systems simultaneously, more specifically: the literary and the pedagogical, most theorists strongly rely on the socialization values that this art should have, as well as on the cultural and educational values which they attribute to this genre of literature. Children's and young people's literature includes works with stories and extraordinary events, mythical and fantastic, legendary, as well as fantastic and scientific. Indeed, its purpose is the child recipient, but it does not exclude the adult reader. However, its classification is often guided by many and different criteria, often the subject of discussions. The corpus of its study is quite extensive and should be studied under the lens of free criticism.

Keywords: Literature, children, study, character, tale, fable, author, criticism.

1. Introduction

The history of *Children's Literature*, we can honestly say that it is new, even though the well-known researcher Astrit Bishqemi, with the zeal of an elite researcher, has listed about 830 names. Its periodization is a challenge for researchers, especially after the fall of the dictatorship. Much has been done and there is still much to be done about it, and a serious institutional support for this literature would stimulate both its creativity and the studies about it. Although art has no homeland and time, a number of works written in the period of the dictatorship, when read by us today, appear to have no relationship whatsoever with art. However, its classification is guided by numerous and different criteria, often becoming the subject of discussions. The corpus of its study is quite extensive and should be studied under the lens of free criticism.

1.1 Albanian authors and their contribution

We can regretfully say that not enough has been done for Albanian children's literature and this fact is a concern. Among the iconic authors of this literature in poetry and prose, we can mention: A. Mamaqi, A. Bishqemi, B. Dedja, G. Bushaka, I. Nelaj, O. Grillo, T. Gjokutaj, Rr, Dedaj, R. Kukaj, I. Kadare, M. Krasniqi, Y. Elshani, Z. Halili. Definitions about this

literature are countless and again researchers are accustomed to the idea that a precise definition of it is quite difficult. It is classified for children, because it is accepted by children, or adults offer it to the little ones. The criteria for the classification of *Children's Literature* are among the most numerous and diverse, and it has often been the subject of debates among researchers. Regarded as literature that is based on two systems parallelly: the literary and the pedagogical, most theorists strongly rely on the socialization values that this art should have, as well as on the cultural and educational values that they attribute to this genre of literature.

Children's and young people's literature includes works with stories and mystical events, mythical and fantastic, legendary, as well as fantastic and scientific. Indeed, its target is the child recipient, but it does not exclude the adult reader, who may be a parent, teacher, researcher, or educator. Like adult literature, children's literature is divided into genres judged by content, length of work or writing techniques.

The first author in Albanian literature who wrote for this literature category is Naim Frashëri. Some of his works in this genre would be: *Vjersha për mësonjëtoret e para* (*Poetry for the first grades*), Drita, Bucharest, 1886; *E këndimit çunavet këndonjëtoreja* (*Reader for Boys*), first part dhe *E këndimit çunavet këndonjëtoreja* second part, published in the same year, by the company "Drita". The most prominent fables, highly influenced by the father of fables Aesop, such as: *The Raven and the Fox*, *The Wolf and the Lamb*, *The Bird and the Boy*, have a strong moralizing and didactic content. Similar would be two poems by Naum Veqilharxhi published in *Alfabetarin e gjuhës shqipe* (*The Albanian alphabet*) in 1844, *Abetar shqip* (*Albanian alphabet guide textbook*) of Konstandin Kristoforidhi, the poem "Dy dhitë" (*The Two Goats*) (1866), as well as some translations of religious nature translated by him. Children's literature for the first Albanian schools would then go on to be built on didactic creations, fables, adaptations, translations and proses of patriotism and knowledge. Although its first steps are slow, authors like Sami Frashëri, Thimi Mitko, Zef Jubani and others would make serious efforts to create an authentic literature.

Even though these writers lived and were educated in different countries of the world, with their enlightenment ideas and their pedagogy, they laid the foundations of *Children's Literature*. They intertwined texts of physics, geography and biology with didactic poems. The fable has always been tempting for the authors of *Letërsisë Shqipe për Fëmijë* (*Albanian Literature for Children*). As short works with a deep moralizing didactic content, in prose and poetry, this work had its own indisputable importance. As an adaptor of over 100 fables by Aesop and other authors, Antonio Santori made his efforts but unfortunately, they remained only in manuscript. In 1886, Naim Frashëri in his work *Vjersha për mësonjëtoret e para* published La Fontaine's fables, adapting them for children, such as: "*Duhet të rronç i vërtetë/ pa të lësh emër përjetë/ me të liq mos u përzejë*"¹ (You have to live fairly/ without staining your name forever/ do not mingle with bad people). Ndre Mjeda also, following the example of Naim, would bring a more elaborate form of the fable, such as: "*Mos thuj rrena kurr, o fmi/ E gjithmonë, t'i kesh mëni*."² (Never tell lies, child/ And always, despise them.) Papa Kristo Negovani would also adapt about 45 fables, which he would publish in *Vjershëshkresëtorja*, in 1899. Andon Zako Çajupi, in the well-known work *Baba Tomorri* (1902), would also

publish 6 fables of La Fontaine. 18 years later, he would take another 112 fables from La Fontaine and will publish them in the work *Përralla të zgjedhura* (Selected Fairy Tales), adapting and embellishing them. Nonda Bulka would then successfully cultivate this genre, as well as Ferit Lamaj.

2. The ratio between tale and reality in children's literature

Astrit Bishqemi, one of the most popular writers and researchers in literature for children and young people, says that: "...*qilimi fluturues nuk është zëvendësuar aspak me aeroplan*"³ (the flying carpet has not been replaced by an airplane at all), assigning the main role to the tale notion. Or in the scientific tale "*Maçoku me celular*" (The Cat with the Cellphone), 2004, with a remarkable mastery, he combines tale with science, keeping pace with the rhythm of time. In the same way, Bedri Dedja in his science fiction novels, does not diminish the function of the fairy tale, but uses it as a founding material and complements it with other data.

In the literature written for children there are many authors who use the tale element as a raw essential material. From it they borrowed the characters, the fantasy, the structure, the flora and the fauna, beautifully interweaving tale with realism. The visualization is provided through a language realized with dialogue, which enables the animal or bird characters to give the child a special experience while reading. Therefore, through this depiction, the children develop their thinking and reflecting abilities (relationships between good and devil, truth and deception, betrayal and lies).

Fox, wolf, lamb, turtle, eagle, frog become part of the fauna of these creations. The world where the fabulous characters live and act is personified as a whole. Many of the creations of M. Krasniqi, R. Kukaj, Z. Halil, have folk literature as their source. They come naturally, interwoven as a symbiosis of oral and written. Personifications, proverbs, charming anecdotes and subtle folk humor characterize their creations.

3. A short briefing on history of Children's Literature in the world

The first creations of this literature are fables created by a slave from Phrygia named Aesop. According to Myzafer Xhaxhiu: "*Many researchers think that the cycle of fables related to the traditional name of Aesop do not belong to a single author: they are the fruit of a long elaboration of popular thought and wisdom. Aesop may be one of the most skilled narrators of fables, who may have elaborated and enriched them with the element of his own creativity.*"⁴ (translated from Albanian, see reference) The Roman fabulist, Phaedrus, made Greek fables known by processing it, leaving the baton to: "...*La Fontaine, Lessing and they then leave it to Krylov, Çajup and others*"⁵ (translated from Albanian). Some of Aesop's fables were published in 1484 in the form of a woodcut by the Englishman W. Caxton.

La Fontaine, who knew and studied the previous fabulists, introduced into his fables the political spirit of the period of the monarchy of Louis XIV. He dealt with their processing and the same language was used by our renaissance people to reflect the historical reality of their time. Although they were stories of adult literature, the Robin Hood stories dating from

year 1450 of the fifteenth century and some of the stories titled “*The Death of Arthur*” by T. Malori, had two roles, circulating as literature for children and adults. This tradition was also followed by our researchers.

In Russia, the creator of the fable is considered to be Ivan Krylov, who published more than 10 works in children's literature. The fairy tales known as *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Cinderella* or *Sleeping Beauty*, which over time come in different versions, published and reprinted in the first original version, were published in the children's book of the French writer Charles Perrault titled “*The Tales of Mother Goose*” in the year 1697. In the Middle Ages, the texts of this literature were served in Latin. They mainly had moralizing and religious content.

In its beginnings, this literature had a didactic character and with the publications of the Englishman Newbery during the years 1713-1767, it developed an entertaining notion. Mary Cooper published in 1744, a pocket book with a very interesting inscription, which she dedicated to little ladies and gentlemen, for their nannies to sing it to them until they grew up and could read it themselves. This edition was also followed by a guide with 163 rules of etiquette. The 18th century will also mark the publication of magazines for children, which will give impetus to the development of this literature.

The novel *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe was published in 1719. The hero's efforts to survive, the exotic descriptions of the island, make it quite interesting even for the reader of our days. The creations of the Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen are also considered real treasures. The characters of his stories are mythological beings such as fairies or animals, which transmit meaningful messages and ideas. It is even said that the fame of his stories’ is compared to Shakespearean heroes, such as Hamlet or King Lear. The fairy tales *The Ugly Duckling*, *The Little Match Girl*, *The Little Mermaid*, *The Emperor's New Clothes* saw the light of publication in millions of copies and were translated into over 150 languages.

Quite popular at the beginning of the 19th century, became the Grimm brothers, who became the first collectors in Europe. They collected and wrote the fairy tales, traveling all over Germany, with the aim of preserving German folk literature. The fairy tales collected by them, such as *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Snow White* and many others, also saw the light of publication in over 160 languages, having a great impact on European literature as well as on the world literature for children.

Another work filled with fantasy that is read by readers of any age is the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, published in 1865. In 1880, Johanna Spyri published the work *Heidi*, which through Heidi's adventures and descriptions of alpine life in Switzerland, captured the hearts of young and adult readers.

Carlo Collodi would publish in 1892 the first novel in Italian children's literature titled *Pinocchio*, a character as comic as it is moralizing. From the same period is Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*, a collection of stories that tell the young reader how people live

among animals in the jungle. Another masterpiece of world literature for children, would be Astrid Lindgren's work, *Pippi Longstocking*, published in more than 100 languages worldwide. The heroine and protagonist of this work promotes self-confidence and positive thinking. Another novel, also part of the children's literary world is *Harry Potter* by J. K. Rowling. As the most popular and widely read novel in the world, it is read with great interest even by adult readers. In addition to forms of magic, the child's imagination is also fed by myths, fantasy interwoven with science stories and many other forms of expression.

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