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Lacalle, Juan Manuel y Vilar, Mariano. Una lectura distante de la investigación actual en letras en Argentina. En G. del Rio Riande, G. Calarco, G. Striker y R. de León (Eds.), *Humanidades Digitales: Construcciones locales en contextos globales. Actas del I Congreso Internacional de la Asociación Argentina de Humanidades Digitales - AAHD, Buenos Aires, 2016*

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The main objective of the authors is to delivery an instrument which would be able to show the interests of the research in Literature at some scholarly papers published in journals linked to Argentine universities during the period 2014-2015. Firstly, by diving into the concept of *distance reading* as presented by Moretti (2015), and, secondly, by offering a map of those published papers related to the selected fields with data mining. At the end, what the authors seek is to generate a dialogue in the local scientific community, and to end the mutual ignorance that is in between the researchers.

To accomplish that, Lacalle y Vilar restricted the reference framework to 13 journals published between 2014-2015 and attending to two characteristics: (1) the corpus should not incorporate journals coming from subdisciplines (such as national literatures), and (2) to include only the generic scholarly papers, which was accomplished by excluding some other sections of the journals (dossiers, reviews, etc.). The result was a corpus of 198 papers, 3.431 pages and 1.559.239 words.

Once the corpus was ready, they proceed to analyze it year by year: 2014 first, and then 2015. But, as the result was not relevant, they came into the account that conducting a joint analysis would produce better findings.

Afterwards, the 2014-2015 corpus was analyzed through Voyant Tools, with some restrictions: the cloud should not overpass 85 words, for aesthetic reasons (as they say); the stop-words listed around 900 words to be excluded for being considered irrelevant.

The first cloud obtained with the Cirrus tool showed that the most frequent words be-



long to the elementary vocabulary of the analysis of literary texts. Nevertheless, it was also possible to detect some other general orientation: the strong presence of notions indicating the relation between literature and its surrounding world. What stands out from this analysis process is the novel genre: from 1.500 to 1.800 repetitions on the first level analysis of the corpus. We should consider that the study was sustained in different holistic-level, or steps, which we will describe.

After comparing the quantity of the different genres (poetry, novel, short stories, etc.), Lacalle y Vilar examined the word *body* (in Spanish: *cuerpo*) and tried to realize the meanings associated to it. In one side, they applied the Context tool to the corpus to make visible those words attached to *body*, and then they generated a word cloud again.

In the third place, the research intended to track the Argentine authors named in the corpus: Borges is named twice as many times as the rest of the writers. When the same analysis is applied to the literary criticism, Walter Benjamin is the one leading the list (above Giorgio Agamben).

From here, the authors went further in their research exploring how many times the word-groups *author/writer masculine vs. feminine* (better expressed in Spanish: *autor/escritor vs. autora/escritora*). The results were, on the one hand, that masculine authors were the most named in the corpus; but, on the other hand, than is all other the way down when it comes to consider the notions *masculine* and *feminine*.

Finally, this scholarly work delves into some words related to the most widely used theoretical frameworks in recent decades.

As a conclusion, the authors point out several findings. First, the tendency to give privilege to the notion axis literature-reality, or literature-life, over the literature-analysis, or literary-analysis. Second, the Argentine novel, written by a masculine gender author, occupies a central place in the scholarly works. Third, the tendency to treat corporeity as a concrete matter. Fourth, the preference to incorporate other theoretical fields rather than the literary itself, coming, for example, from the biopolitics. Fifth, that there is not an hegemonic relationship between the Argentine theory and its own literary criticism.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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Sinclair, S. y Rockwell, G. (2016). *Voyant Tools*. <https://voyant-tools.org/>