



## Bridging Tradition and Modernity: A Bibliometric Analysis of T.S. Eliot's Enduring Influence

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### KEYWORDS

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### ABSTRACT:

T.S. Eliot is a prominent philosophical figure in Modernist literature, and has greatly influenced the cultural and literary climate of the 20th century. His major works like *The Waste Land*, *Four Quartets*, and *Murder in the Cathedral* are an exploration of cultural decay, spiritual apathy, and the tension between tradition and modernity. This bibliometric study analyses 1,316 documents on Eliot, published between 1999 and 2023, to assess his enduring scholarly impact. Findings reveal a consistent rise in academic interest, with English-language publications and contributions from the United States and the United Kingdom dominating the field. Books and book chapters emerge as particularly impactful, highlighting the depth of engagement with Eliot's works. His synthesis of Eastern and Western philosophies and his moral and spiritual insights remain highly relevant for addressing contemporary challenges. While the study highlights Eliot's global influence, it also identifies gaps in non-English scholarship and earlier foundational research. Ultimately, Eliot's vision of cultural and spiritual renewal continues to resonate, bridging divides and offering timeless solutions to modern societal fragmentation.

### Introduction:

T. S. Eliot is one of the most fascinating writers of twentieth century. Literary, he is classified as a hardcore modernist writer yet, his writings exhibit an amalgamation of the 'East and West', 'Tradition and Modernity', and 'Past' and 'Contemporary'. These fusions in his writings are a result of his extensive travels and education in varied environments. One of the prodigious qualities of a great writer is his objectivity and impersonality. Ackroyd in his 'T.S. Eliot: A life' lays bare the hidden truths about Eliot's life and refrains from being his biographer as dictated by the Eliot family- a task which was carried on by Lyndall Gordon (Ackroyd; Gordon, Eliot's Early Years; Gordon, T.S. Eliot: An Imperfect Life). Analysing the archetypal and the metropolitan, Robert Crawford comes out with an exceptional review of his achievements especially those that matured in *The Waste Land*, and elucidates Eliot's preoccupation with the "savages" and ultra-mods. (Crawford; Rohilla, "The City of Dreadful Night: A Critique of Capitalism.".) Eliot is a master par-excellence

as far as his poetic web is concerned. His use of words in *J. Alfred Prufrock* reflects his etymological sense at its best wherein he carries the reader and the persona alike through an environment of contradictories. Each line in the poem juxtaposes the first half with the second; and each word juxtaposes the other. Interestingly even within a single word, there are contrarities signifying his philosophical attitude to life that it is a set of binaries. Donoghue has a lot to say about his early poetry concerning *J. Alfred Prufrock* (Donoghue). We notice a gradual development in the mind and personality of Eliot as is evident in 'After Strange Gods'. We notice him moving from the individual to social; and from subjective to objective experiences (T S Eliot, *After Strange Gods: A Primer of Modern Heresy*). It is interesting to note here that Eliot simply does not confine himself to the writing of poetry. He moves beyond this genre and pens one of the most powerful plays of twentieth century. At a time when Darwinian theories were leading to the loss of faith in modern society, he tries to revive religious values through his famous play 'Murder in the Cathedral'. The



play zeroes on the importance of moral, religious, and spiritual values; and highlights their edge over the temporal affairs. It is further interesting to note here that the religious element is not entirely absent in his early poems like *Prufrock* and *Gerontion*. *Prufrock* talks about the role and importance of 'Eternal Footman' and 'Gerontion' looks forward to a cleaner world of paradise. In *Four Quartets*, we notice a culmination of his religious and spiritual powers. It is in this text that he delves deep into the archetypes and traces the common ground for all religions. (T S Eliot, *Collected Poems, 1909-1962*; T S Eliot, *Four Quartets*).

Eliot wrote his dissertation on F.H. Bradley. He expanded Bradley's theory of immediate experience, tried to reconcile between the real and imaginary, finite and the infinite, and mental and the physical. Conclusively, he opines that reality can only be found in experiences which are so mad and strange that they will die down and split before one can capture these. In short, reality is something which can only be felt and not expressed (T S Eliot, *Knowledge and Experience in the Philosophy of F. H. Bradley*). Another outstanding work of Eliot is 'On Poetry and Poets'. It is in this work that he opines forms and purposes of poetry. The major essays which explore these themes are: "The Three Voices of Poetry," "Poetry and Drama," and "What Is Minor Poetry?" He has also explored the works of individual poets, including Virgil, Milton, Byron, Goethe, and Yeats (T S Eliot, *On Poetry and Poets*). Selected Essays of T. S. Eliot published in the year 1951 as part of *Sacred Wood* reflect his concern with modern criticism. It is at this point that he zeroes in on objectivity, and talks about the conflict between tradition and individual talent (T S Eliot, *Selected Essays*). In all, the book contains thirty-one essays and talks about the appreciation of individual writers, their skills and use of graceful language in their works. The book has an introduction by Frank Kermode (T S Eliot, *Selected Prose of T. S. Eliot*). In the year 1969, we have the publication of "Poet, dramatist, critic and editor, T. S. Eliot (1888-1965). It may be noted that he was one of the defining figures of twentieth-century poetry. This edition contained all his verse, *Four Quartets*, *The Waste Land*, *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats* and *Murder in the Cathedral* (T S Eliot, *The Complete Poems and Plays of T. S. Eliot*). In *Use of Poetry and Use of Criticism*, Eliot discusses in detail about discerning the divisions of good

and bad poetry. There was a plethora of critics during this period at Harvard, and it was difficult to reach authentic conclusions because of the enigmatic theories and varied theorists including psychoanalytic critic I.A. Richards who was Eliot's contemporary. Eliot in his introductory lecture lays bare the points which constitute good poetry but not necessarily the points which demarcate a good poem from a bad one (T. S. Eliot, *Use of Poetry & The Use of Criticism*).

'Varieties of Metaphysical Poetry' is in fact a collection of lectures which Eliot had delivered at Trinity College and John Hopkins University. Herein, he tries to explore the relationship between feelings, poetry, and philosophy. It may be noted that following the metaphysical movements in the western literary tradition, Eliot perceived a disintegration of the intellect in the domain of poetry and philosophy. (T S Eliot, *The Varieties of Metaphysical Poetry: The Clark Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1926, and the Turnbull Lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, 1933*). *The Waste Land* happens to be Eliot's masterpiece and the greatest work of the twentieth century. It encompasses the entire past, present and future; and the assimilation of the East and the West within its framework. It may further be noted that its original draft was submitted to Ezra Pound who had annotated it by his own hands (T. S. Eliot, *The Waste Land: A Facsimile and Transcript of the Original Drafts, Including the Annotations of Ezra Pound*). As far as culture is concerned, it is interesting to note that Eliot himself was mired in trap. According to him, the term has been wrongfully employed by the critics, journalists, and academic circles alike. He further says that the standards of culture have come down at a lower ebb than those prevalent fifty years ago. Preservation of culture is class specific as it is a certain class which accomplishes this task. Ironically, Culture ceases to exist in a classless society (T. S. Eliot, *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*).

In 'Idea of a Christian Society', Eliot is preoccupied by the thoughts of reconciling a Christian order with the rising capitalism and modern democracy. In the three lectures that he delivered at Corpus Christi College, he tries to direct the religious thought towards political and economic systems (T S Eliot, *The Idea of a Christian Society*). Interestingly in 'Tradition and Individual Talent', Eliot talks about impersonality, and effacing the personality of the poet in his works but it cannot be



denied that the past never ceases to exist. It is seen and felt everywhere. It is an important document from the criticism point view, but Eliot's conflicting views at this stage cannot be denied. Grappling as he was with diverse Harvard theories, contraries in his thoughts cannot be rule out (T. S. Eliot, Tradition and the Individual Talent). In the composition of 'Four Quartets', Gardener traces the origin and development of a poetic mind through the remnants of poetic fragments. Interestingly, these fragments written over several years culminate into one of the most famous poetic works. It is in Four Quartets that Eliot can be seen touching the crescendos of spirituality. Four Quartets turns out to be the pinnacle of Eliot's spiritual journey (Gardner). Eliot's Early Years by Gordon provides an insight into the making of a poet. The work whole heartedly deals with Eliot's own personality, the way he was influenced, and the way his early poetry shaped itself (Gordon, Eliot's Early Years). Lydall Gordon, Eliot's biographer in her famous work, T.S. Eliot: An Imperfect Life explores Eliot's tough upbringing interlaced with a strict disciplinarian code of conduct. It may be noted that as children, Eliot and other children of the family were not allowed to eat perfect peaches from their garden at home. The basic logic behind it was the respect for nature. It is still a fact that we prefer perfect and good-looking fruits over the imperfect ones. However, Eliot's family respected nature and wanted its children to eat imperfect fruits thus honouring and respecting nature. Gordon further explores Eliot's relationships with women, and how he treated them. These concerns for women and nature open new research areas for feminists and environmentalists (Gordon, T.S. Eliot: An Imperfect Life). Hargrove in her T.S. Eliot's Parisian explores the ways in which Eliot got disillusioned with the philosophic environment that prevailed in America, and preferred College de France to the American universities. It may be noted that Eliot's one of the most famous poems 'The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock' echoes with his experiences in Paris (Hargrove). Manju Jain's T.S. Eliot and American Philosophy traces the conflicting worlds of religion and morality, pragmatism and idealism; and the hollowness of American philosophy juxtaposed with rich European culture as it prevailed in intellectual circles of Paris especially College de Francaise (Jain; Rohilla, "T.S. Eliot: Delineating the French Influences."). Schuchard's Eliot's Dark Angel: Intersections of Life and Art explores the dichotomy in Eliot's thoughts and

behaviour, his precepts and actual deeds, and his idealism and pragmatism. It remains one of the dark chapters in Eliot's life that he never treated Vivien the way he ought to have done it. Schuchard explores the subject further, and reveals the other side of Vivien's personality. Few readers know she has had an affair with Bertrand Russel. It is on these lines that he tries to save Eliot from the accusations of being a fascist, antisemitic and misogynist (Schuchard).

As far as his early poems are concerned, we find that he had sold fifty of these to John Quinn. This transaction was made before the publication of 'The Waste land'. His Waste land marks the culmination of his genius as it is in this poem that talks about the synthesis of the East and West. It is only through this synthesis that human beings of the twentieth century could ameliorate their sufferings. Waste Land talks about true humane qualities like 'Datta, Damyata, and Dayadvam' meaning that we can truly accomplish something meaningful through 'Giving, Sympathising, and self-Control (Thomas Stearns Eliot, Inventions of the March Hare: Poems, 1909-1917)., Though he never visited the cradle of ancient civilisation i.e. India yet, its impact on his writings cannot be ignored. The legacy of classical writers from Greece, licentiousness of the Romans, enigmatic nature of Harvard School of Philosophy, individual alienation in the modern society owing to an industrial climate, impact of capitalism on innocent masses- their psychic state resulting in neurotic nervous wrecks, war, and its after effects, and assimilation of divergent schools of morality, ethic, theology, and religion are all trodden in his writings. Synthesis of the East and the West is the culmination of his philosophy, and this indeed is the need of the hour to put an end to the suffering of humanity, and ameliorate its ennui and boredom.

While dealing with the questions of 'reality', 'Eliot expands Bradley's theory of immediate experience, and believes that the separation between the real and the unreal, the finite and the infinite, the mental and the physical as being one of a degree. Hence he defines the self as incomplete in relation to the immediate experience- a construction of the mind, and not a complete entity in itself.

His early poems like Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, and Gerontion etc. highlight the plight of not only the modern man but of the present humanity as well. His delineation



of the character of Prufrock, is one of the finest examples of the contemporary psyche wherein he talks about the split-self; one which he is, and the other which he is not. This is evident in the character of leading statesmen in the contemporary scenario wherein they talk about peace but are yet, focused on wars-based economies, fulfilling thus, the designs of capitalist forces (Rohilla, "The Dialectics of Enigma in Gerontion"). Present war in the Arab world, Africa and Eastern Europe is one of the finest examples of this dichotomy in human nature. Again, on the one hand, we talk about the issues of gender inequality while on the other we continue to exploit them. This has very well been summarized in his 'Gerontion' wherein the woman keeps the kitchen; augmented to this is the fact that he talks about ecology and environment which is delineated in the form of yellow fog and the woman's ill-health (Rohilla, "T.S. Eliot: The Renaissance Man of 20th Century; Doppelgänger (The Ghostly Shadow) in J. Alfred Prufrock"). Similarly, ethics and morality which is the stringent need of the hour has been stressed upon by him in his Nobel Prize winning poem 'The Waste Land'. The present world has indeed become a hostile world which neither has a conducive pattern for human existence nor a favourable condition to live in. It has been turned into a Waste Land. However, what noteworthy is, is the fact that he not only lays bare the destruction of ecological system, and destruction of the moral fabric but he even comes out with a solution in the form of 'Datta, Damyata, and Davadyam'. He shows that human race can still exist in cohesion if it follows the said doctrine of give, sympathize and control. If he is opining a solution to the fragmented psyche, split-self, polluted environment, and neurosis inflicting the present civilisation, he is not bereft of spiritual salvation. The spiritual journey is not just confined to his famous poem, 'The Journey of Maggie' but is also penned in detail in his 'Four Quartets' wherein he finds no differences in major religions of the world. It may be noted that here that all major disturbances in today's world are steeped into religious extremism. Towing a constructive line across religious spectrum, Eliot opens a new path for the salvation of otherwise spiritually bereft contemporary humanity.

## Methodology:

### Database:

In January 2024, a literature search on "T.S. Eliot" was conducted in the Scopus database for a bibliometric analysis. The search was restricted to the subject area of arts and humanities, excluding errata. The analysis included literature published between 1999 and 2023. The search query was developed and refined through several trials using different scenarios to ensure maximum accuracy. The following search string was used:

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( TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "ts eliot" OR "t. s. eliot" OR "eliot t. s." OR "eliot ts" ) ) AND PUBYEAR > 1998 AND PUBYEAR < 2024 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "ARTS" ) ) AND ( EXCLUDE ( DOCTYPE , "er" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( PUBSTAGE , "final" ) )
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The scientometric data was retrieved from Scopus in a comma-separated file (CSV) on January 12th, 2024, including full details of citation information; bibliographical information; abstracts and keywords; and references.

### Preprocessing and Scientometric analysis:

A comprehensive search on T.S. Eliot from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1999, to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023, initially yielded 1337 documents. During the screening process, 3 documents were removed due to missing author details, and 18 were eliminated as duplicates. To ensure the accuracy of the search results, the top 100 most-cited publications were carefully reviewed for relevance. This involved examining titles, abstracts, and sometimes entire articles to confirm there were no false positives. As a result, 1316 documents were retained for further analysis. For data visualization and scientometric calculations, we used Microsoft Excel with Microsoft 365 and VOSviewer® software version 1.6.20. VOSviewer (van Eck and Waltman).

## Results and discussions

### Overview of Publication Status

In the present study, 1316 documents on T.S. Eliot were finally included in the bibliometric analysis (Fig. 1). Table 1 outlines the distribution of total publications and citations across various document types on T.S. Eliot. Articles are the most common type, with 497 publications and 477 citations. Book chapters follow,



with 362 publications and a higher citation count of 622, indicating a significant impact. Books, despite having fewer publications (209), dominate in citations with a total of 4122, suggesting that they are highly influential. Reviews have 202 publications and 410 citations, showing their importance in the academic field. Notes (19 publications, 4 citations), editorials (15 publications, 11 citations), and conference papers (5 publications, 42 citations) reflect moderate scholarly contributions. Letters (4 publications, no citations) and short surveys (3 publications, 2 citations) have minimal representation and impact. Overall, books and book chapters, while fewer in number, tend to have a higher citation impact compared to other document types.

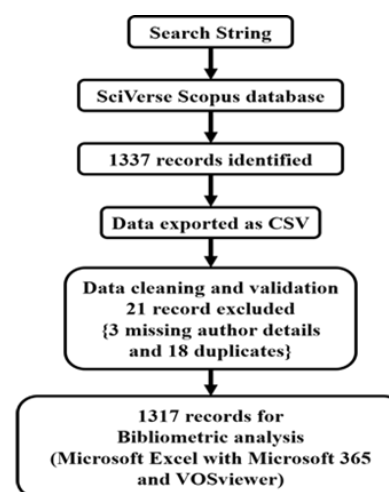


Fig. 1: Flow chart of the method used

**Table 1: distribution of total publications and citations across various document types on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999-2023).**

S.N.	Document Type	TP	% TP	TC	CPP
1	Article	497	37.77	477	0.96
2	Book chapter	362	27.51	622	1.72
3	Book	209	15.88	4122	19.72
4	Review	202	15.35	410	2.03
5	Note	19	1.44	4	0.21
6	Editorial	15	1.14	11	0.73
7	Conference paper	5	0.38	42	8.40
8	Letter	4	0.30	0	0.00
9	Short survey	3	0.23	2	0.67

TP: Total Publications; TC: Total Citations; CPP: Citations per Publication

**Table 2: Number of publications and their corresponding citations across various languages on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999-2023).**

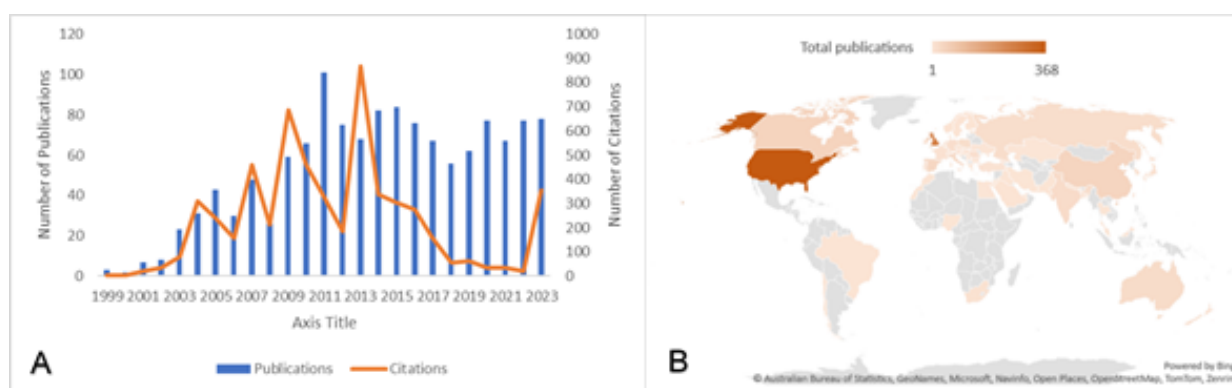
Ranking	Language of Document	Original	TP	%TP	TC	CPP
1	English		1194	90.73	5661	4.74
2	Chinese		28	2.13	2	0.07
3	Spanish		19	1.44	8	0.42
4	Russian		19	1.44	1	0.05
5	Italian		12	0.91	0	0.00
6	German		10	0.76	4	0.40
7	Polish		7	0.53	0	0.00
8	French		7	0.53	7	1.00
9	Portuguese		4	0.30	0	0.00
10	Slovenian		2	0.15	0	0.00

TP: Total Publications; TC: Total Citations; CPP: Citations per Publication



Table 2 provided the number of publications and their corresponding citations across various languages on T.S. Eliot. English leads by a significant margin with 1194 publications and 5661 citations, indicating a dominant presence in scholarly communication. Chinese follows with 28 publications but only 2 citations, highlighting a low citation impact. Spanish has 19 publications with 8 citations, and Russian has 19 publications with a single

citation. Several other languages, including Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Slovenian, have few publications and no citations. French, with 7 publications and 7 citations, German, with 10 publications and 4 citations, show modest scholarly activity and impact. This data underscores the predominance of English in academic discourse and the relatively lower citation impact of non-English publications.



**Fig. 2: (a) Yearly publications and total citations on T. S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023); (b) Geographical distribution of retrieved documents. Areas with grey color in the map represent regions with no data available or no research output on T. S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023)**

#### Annual growth of publications and citation analysis:

In the present study, during the last 25 years 1316 documents were published with 5690 total citations and 4.3 average citations. Fig. 2.A represents the annual distribution of publications and their corresponding citations on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023). The number of publications shows a general upward trend over the years, with notable increases in certain periods. For example, there were only 3 publications in 1999 with 4 citations, but this number steadily grew to 84 publications by 2015, which received 303 citations. The year 2009 stands out with 59 publications and a peak in citations at 685, while 2013 had 68 publications and an even higher citation count of 869. The citation impact varies considerably, with some years like 2004 (31 publications, 309 citations) and 2007 (48 publications, 460 citations) showing high impact relative to the number of publications. Recent years have seen a large number of publications but relatively fewer citations, such as in 2020 (77 publications, 36 citations) and 2022 (77 publications, 22 citations). However, 2023 shows a resurgence in citation impact with 78

publications garnering 356 citations. This data suggests an overall growth in scholarly activity over the years, with varying degrees of impact measured by citations.

#### Active Countries

Sixty-nine countries contributed to research on T.S. Eliot (1999-2023). Fig. 2.B provides an overview of the total number of publications originating from various countries. Table 3 presents data on the top 10 countries with the highest number of publications related to T.S. Eliot, offering insights into both the quantity of research and the influence of that research as measured by citations. The United States leads with 368 publications (27.96% of the total), followed closely by the United Kingdom with 276 publications (20.97%). Together, these two countries account for nearly half (48.93%) of all research on T.S. Eliot, highlighting their dominant role in the field. The US and UK also lead in total citations, with 1,764 and 1,761 citations respectively. This suggests that not only do these countries produce the most research, but their work is also the most impactful and widely recognized in academic circles. With 45



publications (3.42%) and 176 citations, Canada emerges as a significant secondary contributor.

**Table 3: Top 10 countries with the highest number of publications on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023).**

Rank	Countries	TP	%TP	TC
1	United States	368	27.96	1764
2	United Kingdom	276	20.97	1761
3	Canada	45	3.42	176
4	China	42	3.19	8
5	Spain	35	2.66	10
6	Italy	28	2.13	4
7	Australia	26	1.98	78
8	India	24	1.82	8
9	Russian Federation	20	1.52	4
10	Poland	18	1.37	4

TP: Total Publications; TC: Total Citations

Although the number of publications is much lower than in the US and UK, the citation count is relatively high, indicating that Canadian research is well-regarded. The data highlights the concentration of T.S. Eliot scholarship in English-speaking countries (US, UK, Canada, Australia). This is not surprising given T.S. Eliot's significance in Anglo-American literary traditions. The presence of countries like China, Spain, and Italy indicates a broader, albeit smaller, global interest in Eliot's work. These countries contribute to the diversity of perspectives in Eliot studies but currently have less influence, as reflected in their citation counts. The data suggests a need for broader global collaboration to enhance the impact of research on T.S. Eliot, especially from countries with lower citation counts.

**Table 4: Top ten Institutes/Organisations with the highest number of publications on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023).**

Rank	Institutes/Organisations	TP	TC
1 <sup>st</sup>	University of Oxford, United Kingdom	25	126
2 <sup>nd</sup>	University of Durham, United Kingdom	21	51

3 <sup>rd</sup>	University of York, United Kingdom	13	76
4 <sup>th</sup>	University of Cambridge, United Kingdom	11	95
5 <sup>th</sup>	University of Toronto, Canada	11	34
6 <sup>th</sup>	Boston University, United States	10	58
7 <sup>th</sup>	Indiana University, Bloomington, United States	9	99
8 <sup>th</sup>	Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada	9	69
9 <sup>th</sup>	Yale University, United States	9	36
10 <sup>th</sup>	University of Virginia, United States	9	20

TP: Total Publications; TC: Total Citations

**Table 5: Top 10 organizations ranked by the highest number of citations per Publication on T.S. Eliot for the last 25 years (1999 to 2023).**

Rank	Organizations	TP	TC	CPP
1 <sup>st</sup>	All Souls' College, Oxford, United Kingdom	2	696	348
2 <sup>nd</sup>	University of Lancaster, United Kingdom	1	109	109
3 <sup>rd</sup>	University of Cambridge, Murray Edwards College, United Kingdom	1	76	76
4 <sup>th</sup>	University of Liverpool, United Kingdom	2	132	66



5 <sup>th</sup>	Villanova University, United States	5	166	33.2
6 <sup>th</sup>	East-West University, Brandeis University, United States	1	32	32
7 <sup>th</sup>	Washington University, St. Louis, United States	8	225	28.1
8 <sup>th</sup>	West Chester University, United States	1	27	27
9 <sup>th</sup>	Drew University, United States	2	45	22.5
10 <sup>th</sup>	University of Auckland, New Zealand	3	65	21.7

TP: Total Publications; TC: Total Citations; CPP: Citations per Publication

#### Active Organisations:

Researchers from 648 different institutions/organisations participated in the retrieved documents. Table 4 presents the top ten institutions with the highest number of publications on T.S. Eliot, along with their total number of publications and total citations. Leading the list is the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom with 25 publications. The University of Durham, also in the UK, follows with 21 publications. The University of York has 13 publications, while both the University of Cambridge and the University of Toronto have 11 publications each. This list highlights a strong presence of UK universities among the top contributors, alongside notable institutions from Canada and the United States.

The table 5 ranks the top 10 organizations by the highest number of citations per publication, offering insights into their research impact on a per-publication basis. The citations per publication metric highlights institutions with smaller outputs but significant influence. All Souls' College, Oxford is a clear outlier with an exceptionally high average citation rate of 348, indicating that its research is highly regarded and widely cited. Institutions like University of Lancaster and University of Cambridge also display strong impacts, despite

publishing fewer papers. Meanwhile, organizations like Washington University, St. Louis, with 8 publications and an average of 28.1 citations per paper, balance quantity with quality, showing consistent scholarly influence. The table underscores the idea that institutions with fewer publications can still have a significant impact through high-quality research.

#### Author Keywords, Hotspots, and Future Conduits:

A co-occurrence analysis of all the keywords related to T.S. Eliot was conducted using VOSviewer software. Setting a threshold of at least 5 occurrences per keyword, 47 keywords out of a total of 2192 met this criterion. After re-labelling synonymous words and phrases, the final list was refined to 42 keywords out of 2187. The keyword co-occurrence network graph was obtained using LinLog/modularity normalisation method. Each node in the network represents a keyword, wherein the size of the node indicates the occurrence of the keyword (i.e., the number of times that the keyword occurs); the link between the nodes represents the co-occurrence between keywords; the thickness of the link signals the occurrence of co-occurrences between keywords. Thus, the bigger the node, the greater the occurrence of the keyword, and the thicker the link between nodes, the greater the occurrence of the co-occurrences between keywords. Keywords formed four clusters, each representing a thematic or conceptual focus within literary studies (Fig. 3). Cluster 1 (Red) is heavily centered on modernism and its key contributors, including T.S. Eliot, W.B. Yeats, and Ezra Pound, as well as broader concepts like poetics, tradition, criticism, and symbolism. Cluster 2 (Green) is more focused on specific works and figures associated with modernist literature, such as *The Waste Land*, Virginia Woolf, and James Joyce, along with themes like intertextuality, allusion, and exile. Cluster 3 (Blue) shifts towards more abstract and psychological themes like memory, form, ethics, and psychoanalysis, while Cluster 4 covers broad cultural and literary themes such as myth, religion, culture, canon, and aesthetics.





## CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

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