

POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN ALBANIAN PARLIAMENT IN THE BEGINNINGS OF PLURALISM

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Abstract

Using critical discourse analyses this paper aims to understand the discourse produced by main political leaders inside the political area such as parliament. This paper addresses the problem which discourse categories are relevant in a study of parliamentary debates about legislation in general, and about new post- communist political language in particular. Using critical discourse analyses this paper will try to construct categories produced by political actors in parliamentary context, analyzing a corpus of parliamentary debates. Critical discourse analyze has been chosen as method and methodology because it is an approach that studies the ways of social power abuse or dominance resisted by text and talk in political context and social context. Because also Fairclough and Wodak summarize the critical discourse analyze as it ; addresses social problems, power relations are shown by discourse, discourse constitute society and culture, discourse does ideological work, discourse is historical, the link between text and society is mediated, discourse analyses is interpretative and explanatory, discourse is a form of action. The collapse of totalitarian regime in Albania came with a lot of changes. Main problems shown at the time were based on economic reforms but also on legislative reforms. The new economic dogmatism borrowed from western democracies was developed in confrontation with equally socialist economies. The same issue was raised in the reconstruction of legal platform. Because in post communist countries there are a variety of interpretations of what constitute democracy. Therefore this paper examines the steps followed by politic actors to construct the democratization in the country.

Keywords: *political discourse, parliament discourse, left discourse, right discourse, critical discourse analyses.*