**Appendix B**

Outlines the historical significance of context in text production that explored through Table S3, which examines the contributions of six historians and interpretive philosophers, and Table S4, which highlights the work of twelve specialists in architecture, urban planning, and urban design.

**Table S3.** Highlights six key thinkers and their methodological innovations, demonstrating how historical inquiry informs textual analysis and intellectual discourse across disciplines.

| **No.** | **O\*** | **Thinkers** | **Books** | **Significance of Historical Context in Text Production** | **Methodological Contributions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1903 | (Dilthey, 2010) | *Hermeneutics and the study of history* | Demonstrates how cultural contexts shape textual meaning. | Introduced hermeneutics for analyzing historical contexts. |
|  | 1960 | (Gadamer, 1975) | *Truth and Method* | Argues for interpreting texts within their historical traditions. | Developed a hermeneutic methodology. |
|  | 1962 | (Kuhn, 2012) | *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* | Highlights paradigm shifts as reflections of historical contexts. | Advocated paradigm analysis for reevaluating knowledge systems. |
|  | 1966 | (Foucault, 1975) | *The order of things: An archaeology of the human sciences* | Explores how power dynamics shape textual meaning. | Developed archaeological methods for analyzing knowledge systems.. |
|  | 1984 | (Russell, 2009) | *Human knowledge: Its scope and limits* | Emphasizes the dynamic interaction between individual and collective knowledge. | Linked historical uncertainties to textual production. |
|  | 1984 | (Tosh, 2015) | *The pursuit of history* | Challenges objective narratives by exposing biases in historical texts. | Provided comprehensive guidance for critical historiography. |

**\*** Originally published

**Table S4.** Highlights eleven key specialists and their methodological innovations, demonstrating how historical inquiry informs textual analysis and intellectual discourse across disciplines.

| **No** | **O\*** | **Authors** | **Book** | **Historical Context in Text Production** | **Key Contributions to Knowledge Formation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1889 | (Sitte, 1965) | *City planning according to artistic principles* | 19th-century artistic movements | Preserved aesthetic values in urban planning. |
|  | 1889 | (Howard, 2003) | *Garden cities of tomorrow* | The late 19th and early 20th centuries. | Introduced the “Garden City” concept. |
|  | 1909 | (Burnham & Bennett, 1993) | *Plan of Chicago* | Early 20th-century urban challenges | Integrated artistic and functional principles. |
|  | 1941 | (Giedion, 2009) | *Space, time, and architecture* | 20th-century technological change | Linked architecture to societal transformation. |
|  | 1961 | (Jacobs, 1993) | *The death and life of great American cities* | Post-war urban renewal. | |  | | --- | | Championed community-driven urban design. | |
|  | 1961 | (Mumford, 1968) | *The city in history* | Environmental and socio-economic shifts. | Contextualized urban planning historically.   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | 1966 | (Rossi, 1984) | *The architecture of the city* | Urban morphology and cultural memory. | Advanced cities as collective artifacts. |
|  | 1968 | (Tafuri, 1980) | *Theories and history of architecture* | Modernist critiques  . | Highlighted ideological constraints in design. |
|  | 1980 | (Benevolo, 1982) | *The history of the city* | Socio-political changes across epochs. | Provided a historical analysis of urban planning. |
|  | 1991 | (Kostof, 1999) | *The city shaped* | Historical urban patterns. | Enriched urban design theory. |
|  | 2005 | (Shane, 2005) | *Recombinant urbanism* | Modern conceptual modeling. | Integrated historical insights into design. |

**\*** Originally published