

DIGITAL HUMANISTIC  
ANALYSIS AND REFLECTION

# From Political Center to Cultural Sanctuary

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## RESEARCH DIRECTION

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. S P ↗ ↙ = ↘ L H ↗ O O ↗ O □ ↗ △ : D □ O S  
↗ ↙ O φ ↗ O O ↗ ↙ = ↘ L O O □ □ L □ O  
↖ O □ — φ □ ↗ ↙ O P □ L = ↗ = □ ↗ L  
□ ↗ P = ↗ L (B O = φ = φ φ) □ O ↗ ↙ O  
□ — L ↗ — O ↗ L □ O φ ↗ O O S  
(J = ↗ φ φ φ φ) ST

01

2. U O ↗ ↙ φ F — φ □ ↗ = □ φ S : H □ V □ □  
□ = ↗ = O S L = □ O N ↗ φ φ = φ φ ↗ φ □  
Y ↗ φ φ △ ↗ □ — P L ↗ △  
□ = // / / O O O φ ↗ O □ L O S = φ ↗ ↙ O



## METHODOLOGY & TOOLS

CTEXT.ORG

English 雜誌 百諸家子 中國哲學書電子化計劃

漢代之後 → 漢代 → 儒林外史

《儒林外史》

1. 說楔子敷陳大義 借名流隱括全文  
2. 王孝廉村學識同科 周蒙師薦年登上第  
3. 周學道校士拔真才 胡屠戶行兇鬧捷報  
4. 麮亡齋和尚喫官司 打秋風鄉紳遭橫事  
5. 王秀才議立偏房 嚴監生疾終正寢  
6. 鄉紳發病鬧船家 婦婦含冤控大伯  
7. 范學道視學報師恩 王貞外立朝數友誼  
8. 王觀察窮途逢世好 裏公子故裏遇貧交  
9. 妻子捐金贖夫人 劍守備僕幫打船家  
10. 魯翰林憐才擇婿 廷公孫富室招親  
11. 魏小姐制義難新郎 楊司訓相府贊賢士  
12. 名士大宴鶯脰湖 俠客虛設人頭會  
13. 褴駁夫求賢問業 馬純上仗義疏財  
14. 蓬公孫書送訪良友 馬秀才山洞遇神仙  
15. 舛神仙馬秀才送喪 思父冤母匡重生盡孝  
16. 大柳莊孝子事親 樂清縣縣宰愛士  
17. 匡秀才重遊舊地 趙醫生高蹕詩鑒  
18. 約詩會名士攜匡二 訪朋友書店會潘三  
19. 匡超人幸得良朋 潛自業績遭禍事  
20. 匡超人興長安道 牛布衣客死蕪湖關  
21. 冤字姓字求名 念戚戚老夫臥疾  
22. 認祖孫玉卷聯宗 慈父愛游齊留客  
23. 發陰私詩人被打 歎老景寡婦尋夫  
24. 生浦郎連多事訟 鮑文卿整理蓄生涯  
25. 鮑文卿南京遭舊 倪廷璽安慶招親  
26. 向觀察陞官哭友 鮑廷璽娶父娶妻  
27. 干太太夫妻反目 倪廷璽兄弟相逢

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# PYTHON

```
import nltk
from nltk import ngrams
from collections import Counter # 确保导入Counter（之前代码可能已有，重写）
ltk.download('punkt_tab') # 已下载过可忽略，首次运行需执行

1. 收集所有章节的完整文本
all_text = ""
input_dir = "data" # 确保路径和你原有代码一致
for filename in os.listdir(input_dir):
    if filename.lower().endswith(".txt"):
        file_path = os.path.join(input_dir, filename)
        try:
            with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
                text = f.read()
        except:
            with open(file_path, 'r', encoding='gbk') as f:
                text = f.read()
        all_text += text + " " # 拼接所有文本

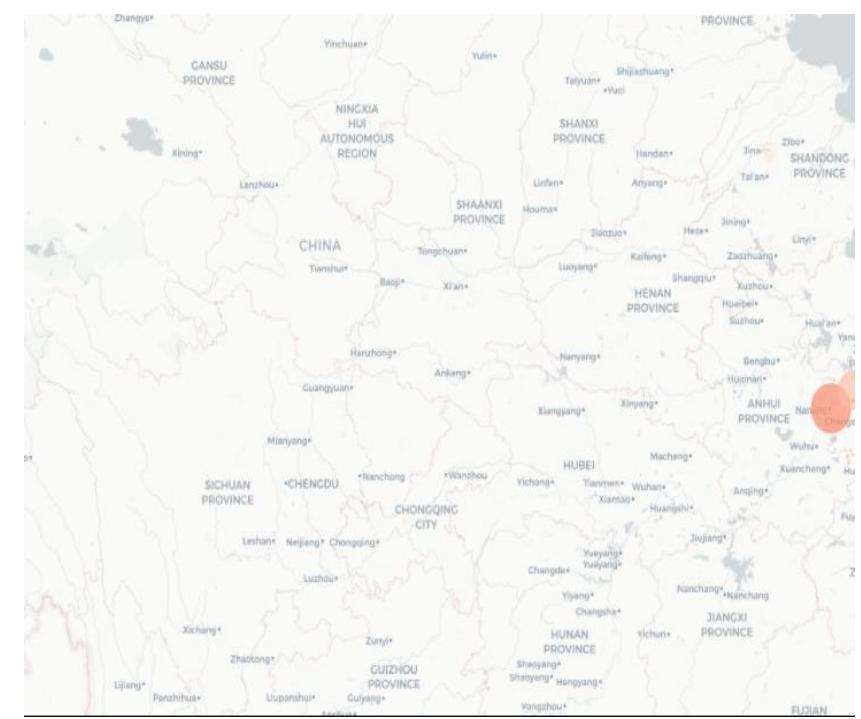
2. 分词并生成2元组N-gram
tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(all_text) # 分词
ngrams = list(ngrams(tokens, 2)) # 2元组搭配

3. 只关注“行者”和“三藏”
target_aliases = {'行者', '三藏'}
```

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# STREAMLIT



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# WORKFLOW

R $\angle$ ~\vee~T\circ\downarrow\Rightarrow\rightarrow A\mathbb{L}\equiv\angle\mathbb{S}~M\angle\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P}\equiv\phi/\phi\rightarrow F\circ\circ\mathbb{C}\longrightarrow\mathbb{O}\phi\Box\Box\triangle

C\Box\equiv\phi\Rightarrow\rightarrow GIS~V\equiv\mathbb{S}\equiv\angle\mathbb{L}\equiv\triangle\Rightarrow\angle\Rightarrow\Box\phi\rightarrow C\mathbb{L}\Box\mathbb{S}\mathbb{C}\mathbb{O}

RO\angle\mathbb{D}\equiv\phi/\phi

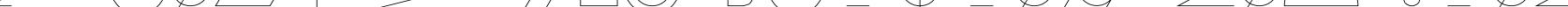
03

```
target_locations = {
    "南京": ["南京", "金陵", "秦淮"],
    "苏州": ["苏州", "姑苏", "吴门"],
    "杭州": ["杭州", "西湖", "武林", "钱塘"],
    "北京": ["北京", "京师", "京", "长安", "都门", "帝京"], # 增加了大量别名
    "扬州": ["扬州", "维扬", "广陵"],
    "济南": ["济南", "山东", "大明湖", "历下"], # 用山东代指济南区域
    "湖州": ["湖州", "吴兴"]
}

# 用来存放结果
summary_data = []
context_data = []
```

# Data Processing Challenge

## Problem:

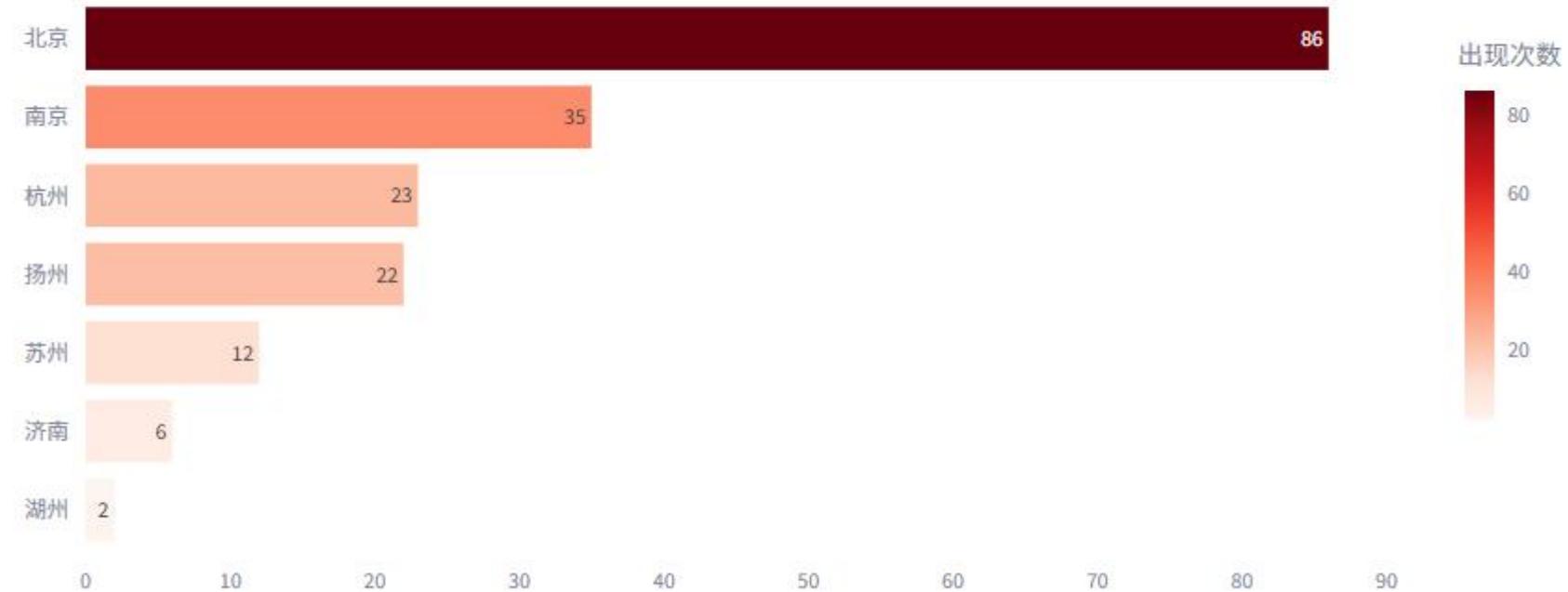


# Discovery:

## Solution:

The diagram consists of several rows of symbols and lines. The top row contains circles with letters (M, P, L, O, M, O, P, S, M, P, P) and various geometric shapes (triangles, squares, circles, half-circles, arrows). Lines connect some of these symbols, particularly between M, P, L, and S. The bottom row shows similar symbols and shapes, with lines connecting them in a more complex pattern, often forming triangles or quadrilaterals.

各地点出现频次对比



### Observation:

The frequency chart shows a decisive dominance of Southern cities.

### Data Point:

**Nanjing** and **Yangzhou** appear significantly more often than **Beijing**.

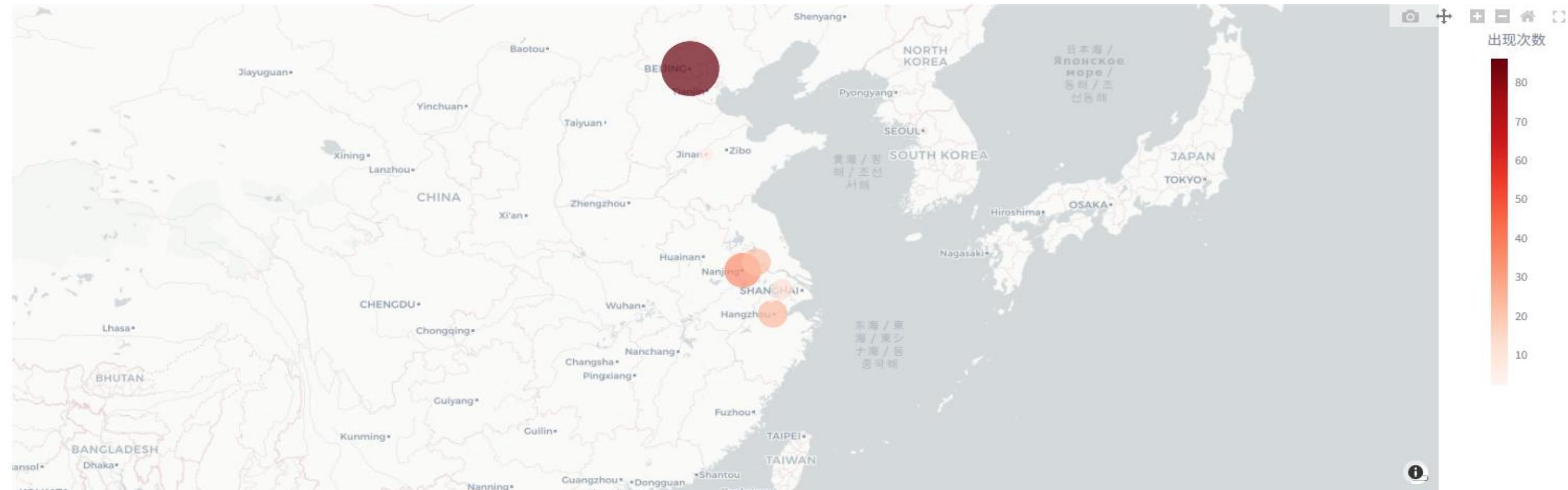
### Interpretation:

The novel moves away from the center of political power (North) to the centers of culture and commerce (South).

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# Quantitative Findings





# GIS Visualization (Spatial Analysis)

- **Visualization:** An interactive heatmap generated by Plotly/Streamlit.
- **Analysis:** The map visualizes the character's mobility. The "Hot Zone" is clearly concentrated in the Yangtze River Delta (Jiangnan), reflecting the vibrant scholar culture in this region.



……老爷现住在承恩寺。差人说，请少爷在家里，邓老爷自己上门来请。”杜少卿道：“既如此说，我不走前门家去了。你快叫一只船，我从河房栏杆上上去。”当下小厮在下浮桥雇了一只凉篷，杜少卿忙取一件旧衣服，一顶旧帽子，穿戴起来，拿手帕包了头，睡在床上，叫小厮：“你向那差人说，我得了暴病，请邓老爷不用来，我病好了，慢慢来谢邓老爷。”小厮打发差人去了。娘子笑道：“朝廷大典，你为甚么妆病不去？”杜少卿道：“你好呆！放著南京这样好顽的所在，留著我在家，春天秋天，同你出去看花吃酒，好不快活。为甚么要送我到京里去？假使连你也带往京里，京里又冷，你那一阵风吹得冻死了，也不好。还是不去的妥当。”小厮进来说：“邓老爷来了，坐在河房里，定要会少爷。”杜少卿叫两个小厮搀扶著，做个十分有病的模样，路也走不全，出来拜谢知县；拜在地下，就知县慌忙扶了起来，坐下就道：“朝廷大典，李大人专要借光，不想先生病得狼狈至此。不知几时可以勉强就道？”杜少卿道：“治晚不幸大病，生死难保，这事断不能了。总求老父台代我恳辞。”袖子呈上文书与知县。知县看这般光景，不好久坐，说道：“弟且别了先生，恐怕劳神。这事，弟也只得备文书详覆上去，看大人意思何如。”杜少卿道：“极蒙台爱，恕治晚不能躬送了。”知县作别上轿了，说：“杜生委系患病，不能就道。”申详了李大人。恰好李大人也调了福建巡抚，这事就……

# Case Study 1

# Nanjing

(The Cultural Ideal)

## Theme:

The City of "Ritual and Music" (礼乐).

## Evidence:

Textual analysis reveals activities such as the "Grand Assembly at Mochou Lake" (莫愁湖大会).

## Insight:

Nanjing serves as the spiritual home for scholars, representing high culture and intellectual freedom away from officialdom.

[28.txt]: .....奶奶不曾听见怎的，你怎么又做这件事？”季苇萧指著对联与他看道：“你不见‘才子佳人信有之’？我们风流人物，只要才子佳人会合，一房两房，何足为奇！”鲍廷玺道：“这也罢了。你这些费用是那里来的？”季苇萧道：“我一到扬州，荀年伯就送了我一百二十两银子，又把我在瓜洲管关税。只怕还要在这里过几年，所以又娶一个亲。姑老爷，你几时回南京去？”鲍廷玺道：“姑爷，不瞒你说，我在苏州去投奔一个亲戚投不著，来到这里，而今并没有盘缠回南京。”季苇萧道：“这个容易。我如今送几钱银子与姑老爷做盘费，还要托姑老爷带一个书子到南京去。”<sup>6</sup> Jump to dictionary 季苇萧扬... : 正说著，只见那辛先生、金先生，和一个道士，又有一个人，一齐来吵房。季苇萧让了进去，新房里吵了一会，出来坐下。辛先生指著这两位向季苇萧道：“这位道友尊姓来，号霞士，也是我们扬州诗人。这位是芜湖郭铁笔先生，镌的图书最妙。今日也趁著喜事来奉访。”季苇萧问了二位的下处，说道：“即日来答拜。”辛先生和金先生道：“这位令亲鲍老爹，前日听说尊府是南京的，却几时回南京去？”季苇萧道：“也就在这一两日间。”那两位先生道：“这等，我们不能同行了。我们同在这个俗地方，人不知道敬重，将来也要到南京去。”说了一会话，四人作别去了。鲍廷玺问道：“姑爷，你带书子到南京与那一位朋友？”季苇萧道：“他也是我们安庆人，也姓季，叫作季恬逸，和我同姓不宗。前.....

# Case Study 2

# Yangzhou

(The Secular World)

**Theme:**  
The City of "Commerce and Pragmatism".

**Evidence:**  
Context extraction highlights salt merchants, matrilocal marriages (入赘), and social networking.

**Insight:**  
Yangzhou represents the intersection of literary skill and commercial money. It is more secular and grounded compared to Nanjing.

# CONCLUSION

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## Revisiting Research Questions:

Beijing is the "Mental Center" (Most mentioned, feared, respected).

Jiangnan is the "Physical Center" (Where life actually happens).

## Reflection on Tools:

GenAI & Python: Essential for solving the "Alias Problem" (Beijing vs. Jingshi). Without this, the analysis would have been factually wrong.

Streamlit Map: Provided a "Distant Reading" view that highlights the geographic span of the scholars' network.

## Final Thought:

Digital tools help us see the structure (Frequency/Map), while Close Reading helps us understand the sentiment (Why they prefer Nanjing over Beijing).



THANK YOU FOR  
LISTENING!

