

From Political Center to Cultural Sanctuary

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RESEARCH DIRECTION

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.SⓅ∠↗↗=∠Ⓛ H=○○∠◎◻↗➤: D◻○Ⓢ
↗↗↗○ ∅∠◎◎∠↗↗=⊥○ ◎○⊥◻Ⓛ⊥○
∠◎◻—∅∩ ↗↗↗○ Ⓟ◻Ⓛ=↗↗=◻∠Ⓛ
◻∠Ⓟ=↗↗∠Ⓛ (B○=⊕=∅/∅) ◻◎ ↗↗↗○
◻—Ⓛ ↗↗—◎∠Ⓛ ◻○∅↗↗○◎Ⓢ
(J=∠∅/∅∠∅)Ⓢ

01

2.Ⓢ◎⊥∠∅ F—∅◻↗↗=◻∅Ⓢ: H◻✓ ∩◻
◻=↗↗=○Ⓢ Ⓛ=∩○ N∠∅⊕=∅/∅ ∠∅∩
Y∠∅/∅◻— ⓅⓁ∠➤
∩=////○○○∅↗↗ ◎◻Ⓛ○Ⓢ =∅ ↗↗↗○



METHODOLOGY & TOOLS

CTEXT.ORG



2

PYTHON

```
import nltk
from nltk import ngrams
from collections import Counter # 确保导入Counter（之前代码可能已有，重复导入会报错）
nltk.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
bigrams = list(ngrams(tokens, 2)) # 2元组搭配

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



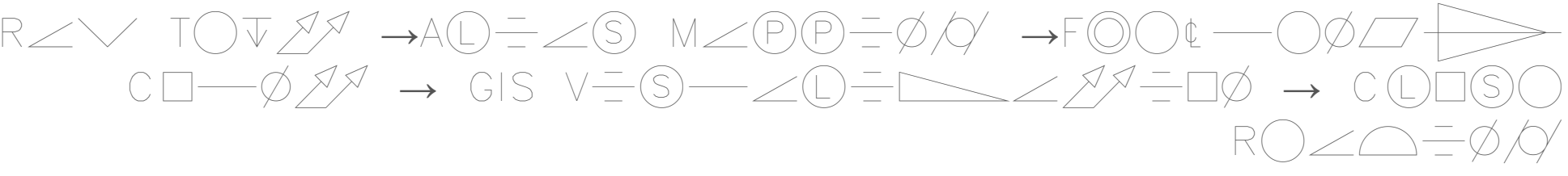
3

STREAMLIT



02

WORKFLOW



Data Processing Challenge

```
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 = []
```

Problem:

$\text{I} \emptyset \equiv \nearrow \nwarrow \equiv \angle \textcircled{\text{L}} \quad \angle \textcircled{\text{L}} / \not\parallel \square \odot \equiv \nearrow \nwarrow \textcircled{\text{M}} \textcircled{\text{S}} \quad \odot \odot \nearrow \nwarrow - \odot \not\parallel \odot \frown \quad " \text{Z} \odot \odot \square "$
 $// \odot \odot \text{t} - \odot \not\parallel \diamond - \triangleright \quad // \square \odot \quad \text{B} \odot \equiv \oplus \equiv \not\parallel \not\parallel \quad \angle \not\parallel \frown \quad \text{J} \equiv \not\parallel \angle \not\parallel.$

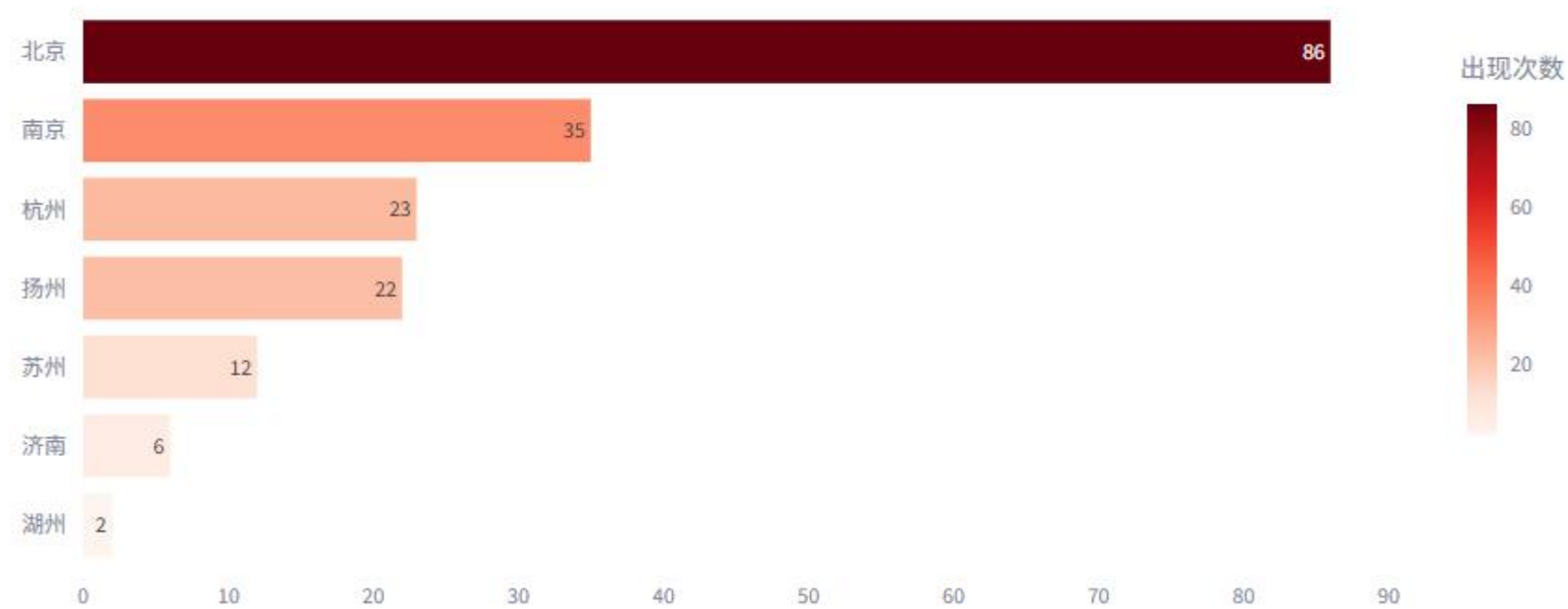
Discovery:

$C \sqsubset L \sqsubset S \sqsubset O \quad \odot \odot \angle \bigcirc \equiv \emptyset \not\equiv \quad \odot \odot \sqcup \odot \angle \odot \bigcirc \nearrow \equiv S \nearrow \square \odot \equiv \square \angle \odot \quad \angle \odot \equiv \angle (S \odot S)$
 $(\odot \not\equiv \cdot, B \odot \equiv \oplus \equiv \emptyset \not\equiv) = \text{''} J \equiv \emptyset \not\equiv (S \nearrow \equiv / C \angle (P \equiv \nearrow \angle \odot) \text{''}, J \equiv \emptyset \angle \emptyset =$
 $\text{''} S \nearrow \angle \emptyset \bigcirc \square \emptyset \not\equiv \text{''})$.

Solution:

[illegible]

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**.

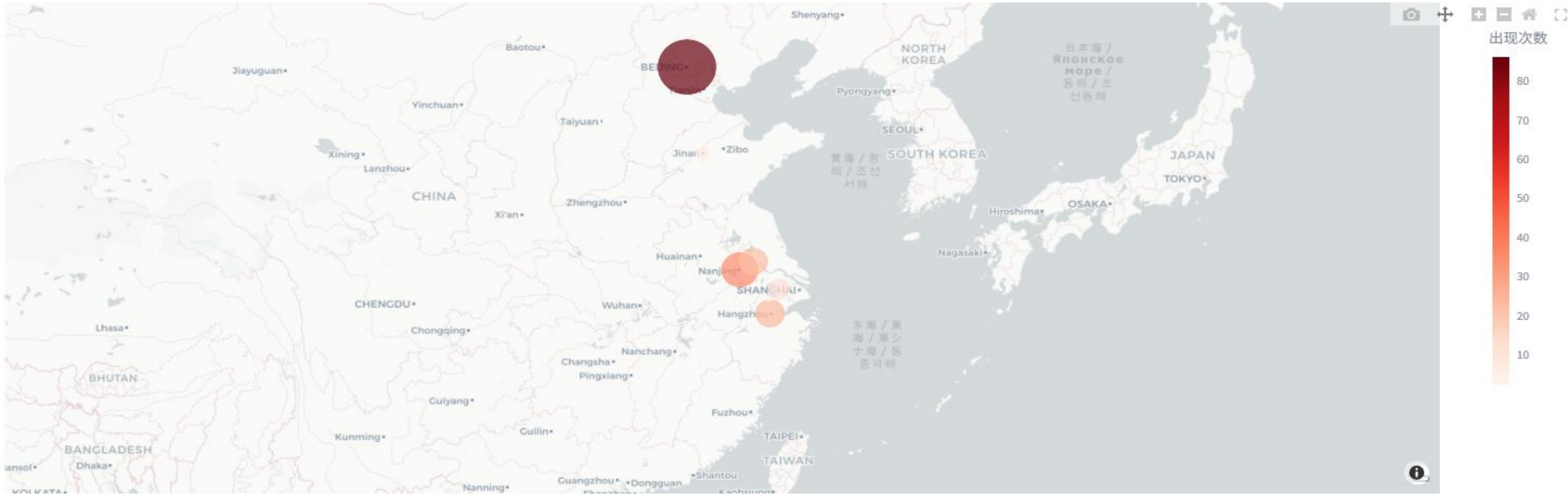
Interpretation:

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

04

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：“朝廷官，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。”袖中呈子来递与知县。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。”知县作别上轿而行，送了文书，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，苟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。”6 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, matrilineal 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

08

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!