Milestone 5

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Contents

1 Intro

This is my pdf document for my milestone 5 for GOV 1006..[1] I make use of So, Long, and Zhu (2019), Jarrett (2007), Stepto (2001), Spillers (2003), and Earhart (2015).
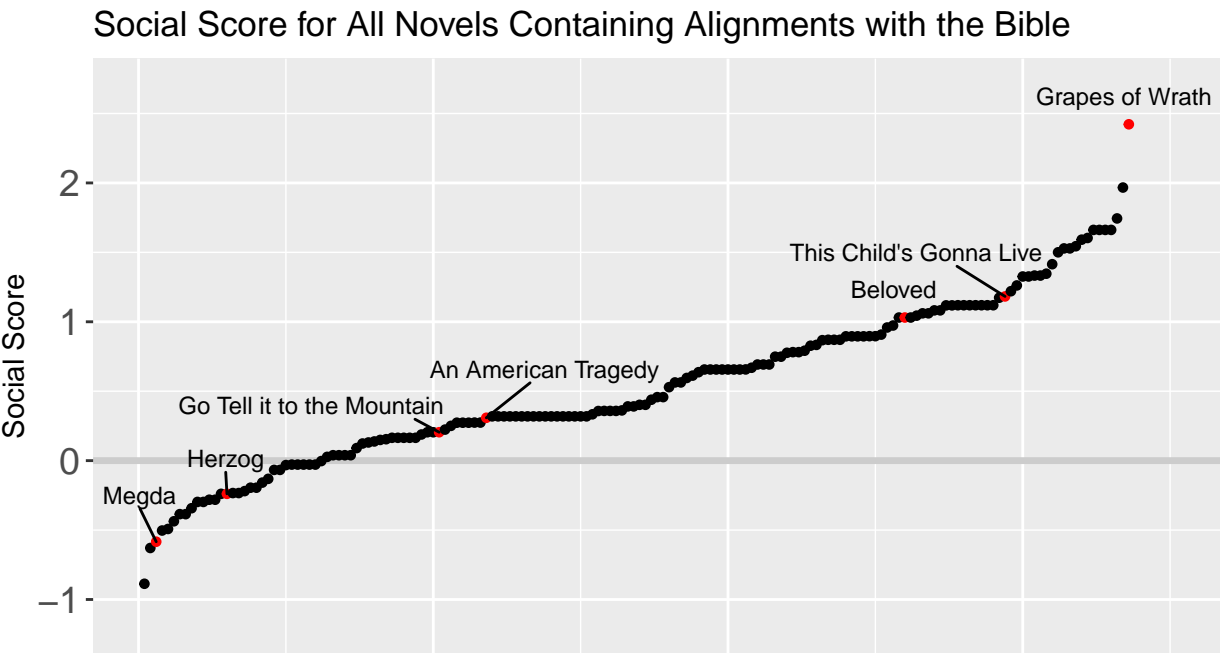
2 Overview of Replication Paper

The authors of the paper "Race, Writing, and Computation: Racial Difference and the US Novel, 1880-2000" seek to implement a computational study of race that explores how computation can present new opportunities for thinking about racial difference and its patterns and regularities at scale. They develop a case study that focuses on race, religion, and the United States novel and build a model that tests if novelists marked as "white" versus "black" produce different narratological effects with respect to the interaction of race and religious authority, in particular, the authority of the Bible. In simpler terms, do writers identified as racially different contextualize the Bible in different ways in their novels? Then, the authors identify a set of general patterns in these effects that they interpret through the model's reliance on concrete categories of racial identity. The ultimate aim of this is to propose a method for deforming this very categorical thinking. The authors' logistic regression model reveals the relationship of race, gender, and biblical citation to the "sociality" of contexts where the Bible is quoted. That is, they model the relationship between the "Bible" and "race" variables to determine what are the odds of a Bible context being "social" increases or decreases based on the race variable, the options being "white" or "black." For the purposes of this paper, moments of sociality, are defined as the presence of two or more characters engaged in dialogue or interaction. The question at hand is how a writer's identity as "white" or "black" significantly changes the likelihood that the scene of their citation of the Bible in their work is "social". The study ultimately finds that when a white writer quotes the Bible, it is less likely that she/he quotes it in a social context compared to when she/he writes about non-Bible related topics. However, when a black writer quotes the Bible, it is more likely that she/he quotes it in a social context.

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[1] All analysis for this paper is available at my Github repository

3   Graphic

Social Score for All Novels Containing Alignments with the Bible

NOTE: Lower scores indicate novels where the Bible is less frequently cited in a 'social' way, as we define the term.
Scores closer to zero indicate novels where the 'social' and 'non–social' contexts are split evenly, as in James Baldwin's
Go Tell it to the Mountain.

Data obtained from 'Race, Writing, and Computation: Racial Difference and the US Novel'
by Richard So, Hoyt Long, and Yuancheng Zhu

4   Appendix

Most Common Categories of Alignments Afte

Categories	Proportion of Total	Examples
Aphorism/Saying	2%	couldn't make head nor tail of it. He wanted
Juridical	5%	truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God
Lyric	12%	sweet the sound, That saved a wretch like me! I once was lost but now am foun
Onomatopoeia	2%	bang bang bang bang bang bang
Quotation	7%	make a drama he needed but one passion and four walls
Religious	13%	Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; Blessed art thou among women a
Self-Citation	4%	Sisters of the Order of Saint Jean de Baptiste de Bienfaisance

References

Earhart, Amy. 2015. *Traces of the Old, Uses of the New*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.

Jarrett, Gene Andrew. 2007. "Addition by Subtraction: Toward a Literary History of Racial Representation."
Legacy.

So, Richard Jean, Hoyt Long, and Yuancheng Zhu. 2019. "Race, Writing, and Computation: Racial

Category of Alignment	Proportion of Total	Example
Religious	11%	Father Which art in Heaven hallowed be thy Name
Lyric	10%	Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound, That saved a wretch
Self-Citation	4%	asked: "Did I snore?" "Terribly," he said, "you sounded like a chain saw
Juridical	4%	find this defendant guilty of murder in the first degree
Quotation	6%	Patrick Henry said 'Give me liberty or give me death'
Aphorism/Saying	2%	to make a long story short
Onomatopoeia	2%	Kitty-kitty-kitty, here kitty-kitty-kitty

Figure 1: Screenshot of Table.

Difference and the Us Novel, 1880-2000." Journal of Cultural Analytics.

Spillers, Hortense. 2003. *Black, White, and in Color: Essays on American Literature and Culture.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Stepto, Robert. 2001. *From Behind the Veil: A Study of Afro-American Narrative.* Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.