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Demystifying the Study of Chinese Women's Literature: A Bibliometric Analysis based on CiteSpace



- 书名：Studies of women's literature based on digital humanities techniques an interdisciplinary analysis
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高亮划线

Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry

However, compared with that in other fields, sustainability research in women's literature is insufficient. The examination of sustainability in women's literature is not only related to the development of women's literature itself but also promotes society's continuous attention to many issues, such as women's issues, gender issues, marriage and family, and population.

- 💡 Indeed, research in the field of women is still too shallow
- 🕒 2025-11-02 22:41:25

MATERIALS AND METHODS

📌 , which was called A Brief Discussion on the Achievement of Women's Literature in the Heian Dynasty by Chunying Liu in the Journal of Japanese Studies, No. 1, 1998 (Liu 1998a).

🕒 2025-11-02 22:40:07

📌 Combining Table 2 with Figures 5 and 6, we can see that the hotspots of women's literature research are women's literature, women's consciousness, women's writing, feminism, women writers, women's literature research, Chinese women's literature, feminist literary criticism, women's literary criticism, women, and so on.

- 💡 该文献计分析通过CiteSpace (CiteSpace 是一款功能强大的 文献计量学 和 科学知识图谱可视化分析软件。它由美国德雷塞尔大学陈超美教授开发，基于 Java 环境运行。简单来说，你可以把它想象成一个“学术领域的谷歌地图”。它能够将海量的学术文献数据（比如从 Web of Science 或 Scopus 数据库导出的论文）转化为一张张直观的、交互式的“地图”。通过这张地图，研究人员可以快速洞察一个学科领域的全貌、发展脉络和前沿动态。) 揭示了中国女性文学研究的高频关键词网络。这些热点（如“女性意识”、“女性写作”）为话语分析子研究提供了宏观的学术语境。可以参照此研究揭示的学界关注点，更有针对性地设计对清代原始文献（如诗话、序跋）的文本挖掘方案。例如，可以验证这些现代学术话语中的核心概念，在清代男性文人的评价中是否已出现雏形，或其表述方式有何不同，从而连接起历史话语与现代研究。 - 🕒 2025-11-05 17:51:46

DISCUSSION

- 📌 From 2016 to 2023, women's literature research focused on diversified perspectives, covering North American, EastAsian, and Chinese stories, including but not limited to entertainment literature, youth literature, vernacular literature, and delayed literature. Topics such as Adeline Virginia Woolf, May 4th period and Northeastern women writers endure, and discourses such as degendering, narrative ethics and being constructed are further developed.

- 💡 文章指出近年女性文学研究呈现多元化趋势，涵盖地域、媒介和文类。我的数据来源上应具有同样的开阔视。除了传统的诗集、文集，还应将地方志、小说、报刊（如《女子世界》）乃至弹词等边缘化文献纳入数据库，利用数字方法的强大处理能力，整合多源异构数据，方能更全面地“绘制”清代女性文学的全景图，而非仅限于精英诗词。 - 🕒 2025-11-05 17:56:25

📌 For the theoretical construction of women's literary criticism, the earliest scholar who explained the connotation of the concept of women's literature and the necessity of

constructing a critical theory was Liu (Liu 1998b), who proposed that the idea of female humanism should be taken as the theoretical base, value goal and theoretical prospect of women's literary criticism. On this basis, Wang (Wang 1998), Zheng, and Chen (Zheng and Chen 1999) interpreted the research horizons of women's literature, especially Yi Zheng and Juan Chen, who interpreted the two considerable trends of women's literary creation that have emerged in modern Chinese literature with reference to the development of Western feminism. In the new century, Wang (Wang 2000) expounded on the current situation and direction of contemporary Japanese women's literature from the perspective of Japanese women's literature. Qiao (Qiao 2001) provided a more in-depth explanation of the connotation of women's literature. In addition, many scholars have proposed new topics for the study of women's literature in the new century, incorporating perspectives such as gender studies, spatial studies, and ancient Chinese women's literature and American women's literature into the scope of research. For example, Qiao (Qiao 2008) examined the literary creations of ancient Chinese women in the last century from a gender perspective and explored the cultural connotation of gender in ancient Chinese literature; Dong (Dong 2009) comprehensively reflected on the current situation of gender studies in China from a gender perspective. In addition, Qiao and Hong (Qiao and Hong 2008) explored the concept of space in Chinese women's literary criticism, identifying the relationship between the concepts of space and time in women's literary criticism and the related content of women's spatial production. Xu (Xu 2006) and Jin (Jin 2009), on the other hand, explored the sociopolitical and literary significance of American feminist literature from different perspectives. Liu (Liu 2015) and Li and Qin (Li and Qin 2015) provided new interpretations of the theoretical construction of Chinese women's literature and the development of women's literary studies. Hu (Hu 2013) and Li Ji and Zeng (Ji and Zeng 2015) put forward new thoughts and insights on women's literature research in the following two aspects: Black American feminism and American ecofeminism. Xiao (Xiao 2010), from the perspective of women's history, argued that the development of modern Japanese women's literature is a process of breakout and construction. Qiu and Luo (Qiu and Luo 2018) explained the influence of Marxist feminist theory on the theory of women's literature with Chinese characteristics. Liu (Liu 2021) took the concept of subjectivity as the center, sorted out the influence of poststructural theory on Western feminism and the complex relationship between the two theories, and then turned to the study of gender culture in China since the 1980s to explore the development of the concept and research paradigm of women's subjectivity in the field of Chinese women and gender studies.

- Wang (Wang 1998)、Zheng和Chen (Zheng and Chen 1999) 对女性文学的研究视域进行了解读，尤其是郑毅和陈娟，她们参照西方女性主义的发展来解读中国现代文学中出现的两股相当大的女性文学创作潮流。进入新世纪，Wang (Wang 2000) 从日本女性文学的角度阐述了当代日本女性文学的现状和方向。乔 (Qiao, 2001) 对女性文学的内涵进行了较为深入的阐释。此外，许多学者对新世纪女性文学研究提出了新的课题，将性别研究、空间研究、中国古代女性文学和美国女性文学等视角纳入研究范围。如乔 (Qiao, 2008) 从性别

视角考察了上个世纪中国古代女性的文学创作，探索了中国古代文学中性别的文化内涵；Dong (Dong 2009) 从性别视角全面反思了中国性别研究的现状。此外，乔和洪 (Qiao and Hong, 2008) 对中国女性文学批评中的空间概念进行了探讨，明确了女性文学批评中的空间和时间概念与女性空间生产的相关内容之间的关系。而Xu (Xu 2006) 和Jin (Jin 2009) 则从不同的角度探讨了美国女性主义文学的社会政治和文学意义。Liu (Liu 2015) 和Li and Qin (Li and Qin 2015) 为中国女性文学的理论建构和女性文学研究的发展提供了新的阐释。Hu (Hu 2013)、Li Ji和Zeng (Ji and Zeng 2015) 分别从美国黑人女性主义和美国生态女性主义两个方面对女性文学研究提出了新的思考和见解。Xiao (Xiao 2010) 从女性史的角度出发，认为日本现代女性文学的发展是一个突围与建构的过程。邱和罗 (Qiu and Luo, 2018) 阐述了马克思主义女性主义理论对中国特色女性文学理论的影响。Liu (Liu 2021) 以主体性概念为中心，梳理了后结构理论对西方女性主义的影响以及两者之间的复杂关系，然后转向中国1980年代以来的性别文化研究，探索中国女性与性别研究领域中女性主体性概念和研究范式的发展。 - ⏰ 2025-11-02 22:40:53

📌 For example, Luo (Luo 2000) examined Li Qingzhao's words and their position in the history of women's literature from the perspective of women's literature.

• 💬 Literature - ⏰ 2025-11-02 22:42:27

📌 Liu (Liu 2019) took women's newspapers as a carrier to enter the space of gender discourse in literature, returned to the historical scene of the interaction between gender and literary transformation, explored the inheritance and new changes of women's writing tradition in a specific historical period, explored the female speech subjectivity "embodied in women's writing in newspapers such as Women's World, Women's Times and Chinese Women's World in the late Qing and early Republican period, and explained the literary historical significance of gender discourse in literary transformation.

• 💬 此处提及的研究范例，展示了利用女性报刊进行性别话语和女性主体性研究的可行性。这为我提供了直接的方法论借鉴。在我的项目中，可以专门针对《女子世界》、《中国女报》等晚清女性刊物进行数字化的文本采集与分析，追踪特定词汇（如“权利”、“自由”、“革命”）的出现和传播，量化评估这些新兴媒体在塑造女性“发声主体性”和传播新思想方面的具体作用。 - ⏰ 2025-11-02 22:43:07

读书笔记

Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry

划线评论

📌 However, compared with that in other fields, sustainability research in women's literature is insufficient. The examination of sustainability in women's literature is not only related to the development of women's literature itself but also promotes society's continuous attention

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

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DISCUSSION

划线评论

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的全景图，而非仅限于精英诗词。

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- 2025-11-02 22:41:00

划线评论

📌 For example, Luo (Luo 2000) examined Li Qingzhao's words and their position in the history of women's literature from the perspective of women's literature.

- Literature

- 2025-11-02 22:42:36

划线评论

📌 Liu (Liu 2019) took women's newspapers as a carrier to enter the space of gender discourse in literature, returned to the historical scene of the interaction between gender and literary transformation, explored the inheritance and new changes of women's writing tradition in a specific historical period, explored the female speech subjectivity "embodied in women's writing in newspapers such as Women's World, Women's Times and Chinese Women's World in the late Qing and early Republican period, and explained the literary historical significance of gender discourse in literary transformation.

- 此处提及的研究范例，展示了利用女性报刊进行性别话语和女性主体性研究的可行性。这为我提供了直接的方法论借鉴。在我的项目中，可以专门针对《女子世界》、《中国女报》等晚清女性刊物进行数字化的文本采集与分析，追踪特定词汇（如“权利”、“自由”、“革命”）的出现和传播，量化评估这些新兴媒体在塑造女性“发声主体性”和传播新思想方面的具体作用。

- 2025-11-05 18:11:3

划线评论

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- 🌸 Liu (Liu 2019) 以女性报纸为载体，进入文学中的性别话语空间，回归到性别与文学转型互动的历史场景，探索特定历史时期女性写作传统的传承与新变化，探索清末民初《妇女世界》、《妇女时代》、《中国妇女世界》等报纸中女性写作所体现的“女性话语主体性”。并阐释了性别话语在文学转型中的文学史意义。

- ⏰ 2025-11-02 22:43:13

本书评论

这篇题为《Demystifying the Study of Chinese Women's Literature: A Bibliometric Analysis based on CiteSpace》的论文，运用文献计量学方法，通过对CNKI数据库中1985年至2023年间关于中国女性文学研究的4222篇期刊论文（其中CSSCI来源期刊1023篇）进行量化分析，系统梳理了近40年来该领域的研究趋势、热点与结构。该研究为数字人文项目《数字视野下的清代女性文学创作群体与研究》提供了重要的学术语境、方法论参照与研究热点图谱。

本论文通过文献计量与可视化分析，清晰勾勒出中国女性文学研究近40年的发展脉络、热点演变与研究结构。这些内容为您的研究项目提供了宏观学术语境、现代研究话语参照、以及数字人文方法的实证案例。尤其在高频词分析、热点演进、研究盲点等方面，具有直接借鉴价值。

- 参照其关键词分析方法，构建清代女性文学的“主题词云”；
- 对比现代“女性意识”话语与清代“闺秀”、“才德”话语的异同；
- 利用其揭示的“研究集中化”现象，进一步从数字视角解释清代女性文学为何在规模庞大的情况下仍被“边缘化”。