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Studies of women's literature based on digital humanities techniques an interdisciplinary analysis



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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
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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).

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DISCUSSION

📌 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

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📌 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.

- 🌸 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 22:43:07

读书笔记

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划线评论

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