

My computational analysis of word embeddings found that in Lu Xun's writings, among my subset words, the five most common words to appear next to the character for "woman" 女 were: (1) "man" 男, (2) "marriage" 嫁, (3) "he/him" 他, (4) "family" 家, and (5) "country" 國. These embeddings occurred significantly more in relation to the character for "woman" than they did in relation to the character for "man," usually two to three times more often. For Luyin's writings, the five most common words to appear next to the character for "woman" 女 are: (1) "man" 男, (2) "he/him" 他, (3) love 愛, (4) "family" 家, and (5) "child" 孩. This analysis shows that in both corpuses, women are regularly being discussed in relation to men. Additionally, word embeddings show that the issue of country appears in connection with "woman" at relatively equal rates between the two corpuses, in Lu Yin's works, this is combined with a greater concern about family (especially mothers/motherhood and children), society, progress, and independence. Thus, we can see that while women are greatly tied to national discourse, in Lu Yin's works, the topic of gender seems more intertwined with issues on both personal and national scales. Since these texts also often embrace the idea of writing modern subjectivity, I also compared the frequencies of these subset words with the word for "me/I," to get an understanding of how these authors relate these issues to the concept of the self. From this lens, we see that in Lu Yin's corpus, issues of love and emotion dominate, closely followed by men, family, women, and society. By contrast, Lu Xun's works focus more on issues of country, family, progress, and the new. The comparison of these two corpuses provides an interesting look into the concern about nation shared by the two authors, paired with vast differences in the way they contextualize the importance of this issue and how it relates to the individual self.