

A Content Analysis of Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Woman Warrior*

Gender Identity and Networks of Ethnic Chinese in the U.S.

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Research Question: How does a new combination of network approaches examine identities that benefits the field?

Through a content analysis of Maxine Hong Kingston's non-fiction *The Woman Warrior*, I argue that a combination of two network perspectives – structural measures and social-attribute network – supplemented with signed graph approach that includes positive (agreeable) ties/relationships and negative (antagonistic) ties in social network analysis (SNA) provides a holistic angle that connects culture, meanings, and communities with identities. Specifically, the positivity and negativity of ties is not constrained by gender, race/ethnicity, and class. Gender identity (non)verification often has consequences on network turn-over. I use ego-centric network revolving around the narrator and two other female characters in this analysis due to the fact that the narrator tells the story from her perspective. The following figure and table show how homophily does not support positive ties and transitivity of friendliness.

Table 1: Type A2 (LLD)

Triad	Tie 1 (L) Homophily Number	Tie 2 (L) Homophily Number	Tie 3 (D) Homophily Number	Number of Triads
Narrator–Moon Orchid–Brave Orchid	2	3	2	
Narrator–Chinese Suiter–Brave Orchid	2	3	2	
Narrator–Brave Orchid–American Teachers	3	1	1	
Narrator–American Teachers–Chinese Girl	1	0	2	
Narrator–Brave Orchid–Chinese Villagers	3	2	2	
Narrator–Brave Orchid–Paternal Aunt	3	3	3	
Total				6

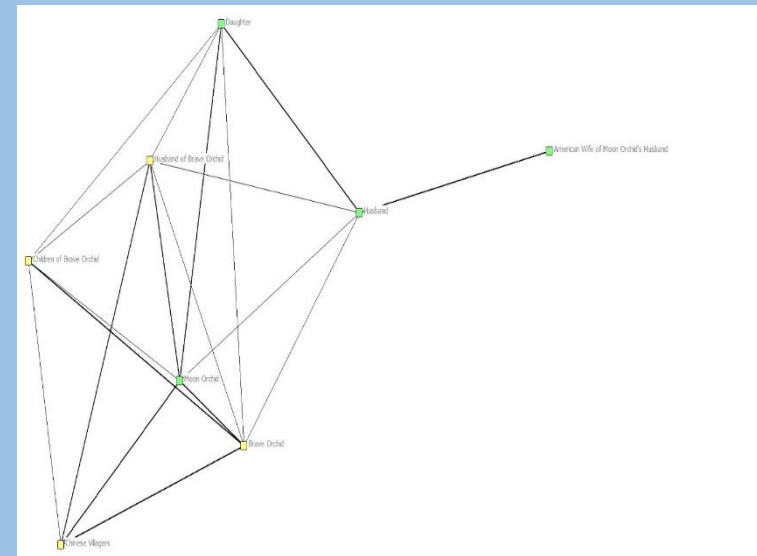


Figure 1 Moon Orchid's Network by Class and Relationship Content (Positive vs Negative)