

RC = Residual Culture

DC = Dominant Culture

EC = Emergent Culture

E = Exposition

RA = Rising Action

C = Climax

FA = Falling Action

D = Denouement

TABLE CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY AND DIASPORA

No	Character		Narrations and dialogues	RC	DC	EC	Plot					Interpretation
	Major Character	Minor Character					E	RA	C	FA	D	
1	Ralph		On the way to America, Yifeng studied. He reviewed his math, his physics, his English, struggling for long hours with his broken-backed books, and as the boat rocked and pitched he set out	√			√					Yifeng or Ralph wants to study in America, he prepares his English and math very well, he promises he must get doctorate degree in US and make his father

			two main goals for himself. He was going to be first in his class, and he was not going home until he had his doctorate rolled up to hand his father (p.6)									proud of him
2			<p>He also wrote down a list of subsidiary aims.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I will cultivate virtue. (A true scholar being a good scholar; as the saying went, there was no carving rotten wood.) 2. I will bring honor to the family. What else? 3. I will do five minutes of calisthenics daily 4. I will eat only what I like, instead of eating everything 	√			√					Before he comes to America, he makes a list from number 1 up to 10. He will keep his manner, his Chinese values in there. He just wants to eat what he likes, he must study hard, make his family proud of him, does not play with girl, just keep straight to get doctorate degree.

			<p>5. I will on no account keep eating after everyone else has stopped</p> <p>6. I will on no account have anything to do with girls</p> <p>On 7 through 10, he was stuck until he realized that number 6 about the girls was so important to counted for at least four more than itself (p. 6)</p>								
3			<p>He wondered at roller coaster, Ferris wheels. At cafeterias –eating factories, these seemed to him, most advanced and efficient, especially the Automats with their machines lit bright as a stage. The mundane details of life impressed him too- the neatly made milk cartons, the</p>			√	√				<p>When he comes to America, he wonders at roller coaster, it is such a place for doing fun. He is amaze to the way American people in doing fun</p>

			spring-loaded window shades, the electric iceboxes every-where.(p. 8)								
4			“Name?” he repeated, or rather “nem,” which he knew to be wrong. He returned red, thinking of his trouble with long a’s, th’s, l’s, consonants at the ends of words. Was it beneath a scholar to hate the alphabet? Anyway, he did (p. 9)	√			√				He finds a problem in pronouncing words with long a’s, th’s, l’s, consonants at the end of words. Because English and Chinese consonants are very different. So, he gets confuse about this.
5			“Naaame,” she said, writing it down. She’d seen this before, foreign students who could read and write and speak a little, but who just couldn’t get the conversation. N-A-M-E. “Name Y.F. Chang.” (His surname as he pronounced it then sounded like the	√			√				When a Chinaman goes to America or western country, he must have an English name. He gets confuse when someone asks his English name, but he must have at least one for him.

			beginning of angst; it would be years before he was used to hearing Chang rhyme with twang.) “Eng-lish-name, “ said Cammy. E-N-G-L-I-S-H-N-A-M-E. “I Chin-ese,” he said, and was about to explain that Y.F.were his initials when she laughed. (p.10)								
6			He concentrated on getting his own pronunciation right, not wanting to pass on to her his Shanghainese hiss.(p.12)			√	√				He always tries to get perfect in his English pronunciation. He is in America, so he must eliminate his shanghainese slowly and speak English fluently
7			Ralph gave solemn testimony. Mr. Fitt straightened up, glaring.			√	√				First coming in America, his pronunciation is too

			Cammy was all shay shays. "Tell me how to say it again," she said. "I know I don't say it right. I don't do anything right." "No, no, you pronounce very good." " No I don't. You say it again, the right way." Ralph hesitated. "Shay shay." (p.13)									bad, he does not know to pronounce well.
8			Between equations, they marveled that their tests would be scored to the whole point, instead of to five decimal places. Was it fair? Who knew? This was America. They forged on, mostly speaking Mandarin, saving their English for impersonations of certain professors. (p. 14)	√								In America they live, but they still their Chinese, everyday life, they still speak in Chinese, keep their English.
9			The kitchen was where Ralph			√	√					Now, in America he

			<p>spent his free time too, learning to cook. He could make three dishes now – boiled rice, egg rice, and fried eggs. Having thrown several successful shui jiao – making parties, his classmates were organizing a cooperative cooking program, and Ralph was practicing up, to be sure he'd be able to participate. Other developments: he'd discovered supper for a dollar at General Lee's, and also banana splits with extra nuts and marshmallow sauce (the specialty of the luncheonette down the street. (p. 14)</p>									<p>tries to cook American foods, such as banana splits with extra nuts and marshmallow sauce while usually he eats boiled rice, egg rice, and fried eggs. He tries to participate and collaborate with other friends in here.</p>
10			<p>But this was America he was in now, which meant who-knew-what. Research: as his</p>			√	√					<p>He is in America now, He learns English so much than</p>

			classmates grappled on with Finite Element Analysis of Structures, Ralph began watching Americans and, his English having improved, even talking to Americans – who, he was surprised to discover, actually liked to sit back, and scratch their sandy chins, and tell him what they thought a young Chinaman should know.(p. 17)								shanghainese, his English improves well, he can speak English fluently
11			On the way home, Ralph bought a scarf. The next week it was a jar of cold cream. Presents paved roads in China too, this was a type of construction he knew. Pins, belts, booties. A hat, a pot holder, a can opener. She would understand; that was			√	√				The other things of life in America are completed by him. Besides how and what and how and what he speaks, he also concerns to his style. He goes to the store for buying scarf, pins,

			how he felt in the stores. (p. 18)									belts, and booties.
13			He refused to be made an American citizen. He thumbed his nose at the relief act meant to help him, as though to claim his home was China was to make China indeed his home. And wasn't it still? (p. 23)	√			√					He refuses to be dominant one, he still feels that China is his home, not America
14			He banged his ankles on the bed frame, his elbows and wrists against the wall; until, at daybreak, battered and exhausted, he could finally reflect on the whole sobering state of things – appreciating as if from a book how colossal his China was, how fragile his family's house, their garden, their little	√			√					He is the first generation in America, sometimes he misses his family in China, Chinese food and fireworks party in China.

			systems for keeping food from spoiling, for presenting his sisters to company in the very best light. Memories filled him – New Years' feasts, fireworks, chestnuts. (p. 24)									
15			As if a friend of Cammy's could risk going to Mr. Fitt with an expired visa! Rumor had it that Mr. Fitt had tipped someone off about Cammy's raises, and that as a result the dean had been forced to take a leave of absence. The chair of the engineering Department was taking his place for now, some said. Others said he was taking it forever. Ralph imagined Mr. Fitt on the phone again. He		√		√					His visa is getting expired, he must renew his visa, if he does not, he will be deported from this country

			imagined the deportation team arriving instantly, with snarling dogs, and ropes. (p. 27)								
17			So it was that Ralph felt not only his future to have failed, but with it his past, the twin engine that might have sustained him. He missed his home, missed having a place that was home. Home! And yet his life there, no; it didn't begin to fill the measure of his hopes for a life. It was no golden time. He might gild it, but in truth it was lacking. (p. 33)	√			√				In this country, he is an immigrant first generation, sometimes he wants to going home, to China for gathering with family.
18			His new job. Being Chinese, he had thought the safest place to work would be in Chinese restaurants	√			√				He tries to be close with the dominant by speaking English fluently. He feels that

			<p>scattered like toys in around the legs of the el on 125th street. Weren't people needed to wash dishes, wait table, make noodles? Ralph had no experience. And as it turned out, his lack of experience didn't matter.</p> <p>"please, may I speak to your boss, "he'd say in Mandarin. "what you say?" the answer would come back; or at least that's what he guessed, not understanding a word of Cantonese. "Whaat?" (p. 34)</p>								<p>he is a barbarian invader, because he thinks that no one wants to have conversation with him, but finally any American girl wants to talk with him.</p>
19			<p>Once or twice he tried asking in English, but it was no use. Talking wrong, he might as well have been a barbarian invader; the town gates were closed. Still he knocked, until</p>	√			√				<p>He tries to be close with the dominant by speaking English fluently. He feels that he is a barbarian invader. No one wants</p>

			finally a tiny girl perched on a stool in the fresh-killed meat store said, “yes?”. In perfect English, this was. Off the stool she barely cleared the countertop, but she knew where her father was, and her father – also American-born, it seemed, a gum chewer-guessed Yeah, he could use someone. Sure. (p. 34)									to have conversation with him.
20			He lay waiting to see what happened anything could happen, this was America. He gave himself to the country, and dreamt. (p. 42)			√	√					He is doing his life in America, he dreams about his life in here. He dreams about what happen in their life then
21			He thought. At the grocery he planned to buy what. Rice, but no place to cook it. Bread. Rice, but no place to			√	√					In America, he finds difficulties to eat rice, so, he changes what he eats to bread and hot

			<p>cook it. From an open door, the smell of hot dogs. Hot dogs! A step. Ketchup. Another step. Relish. Pickle slices. Even the paper boat began to seem appetizing, glistening in his mind with left-over condiment and grease. (p. 44)</p>									dog.
22			<p>Then came the possibility of Ralph's finishing his Ph.D. after all. This was serendipity itself; with the fall of the Nationalists other Chinese students had become as illegitimate as he. "No status" - that was how they stood with the immigration department, suddenly naked as winter trees. What now? They waited. Rumor had it</p>	√			√					<p>Finally he finishes his doctorate degree, but he has no status in America. He is not communist, he just has expired visa.</p>

			that, having kept the technical students here, the Americans were going to have to do something with them – probably send them all back to school. Sign-up sessions. Ralph went along with everyone else. No, he wasn't a communist. Yes, his status was "no status." As for how he got that way, "English not so good, excuse please?" (p. 58)									
23			"Not like that Pete," he said. He's fooling himself." Entertainment: Ralph took to imitating Pete's walk. He'd slump, a finger cleaning his ear, only to have Theresa gamely cry out,(p.			√	√					He has friend, named Pete, he has dominant culture, he does not like the way Pete acts.
24			Ralph roared in approval.			√						He does not like typical

			<p>“Typical, typical Pete!” Ralph even mimicked Boyboy, Pete’s mutt – strutting around, barking showily, calling himself “Ralp-Ralph. (p. 67)</p>									American people, like Pete.
25			<p>And pretty soon, no one knew quite how, “typical Pete” turned “typical American” turned typical American this. Typical American that. “Typical American no-good,” Ralph would say (p. 67)</p>	√								Pete is American man, Ralph does not want to be like a dominant, he does not want to be like Pete. He thinks that American people are not good.
26			<p>Over a neighbor who snapped his key in his door lock (“typical American use-brute-force!”). or what about that other neighbor’s kid, who claimed the opposite of a Democrat to be a pelican?</p>	√								He thinks that typical American is brutal. He claims typical American is like that because he does not want to do what they do.

			("Peckin?" said Ralph.) (p. 67)								
27			American want to loosen up now, have a good time," she said. "They're sick of rationing" (p. 68)	√			√				They feel that American people is an enemy who make them feel sick of their existance
28			Did they talk to each other more than ? average? Less? Did they kiss enogh? Fight too much? What mattered? He wished he were in China, where if there turned out to be something wrong with the marriage he could always take a concubine. That a better system, he thought, more sure.(p. 69)	√			√				He wishes he was in China, he wants to have married in the good system, oriental system one.
29			At home, the husband would command, the wife obey. They would find harmony under their pillows the way	√			√				Ralph still adopts Chinese values, he believes that when man and woman has

			that children, New Year's morning, found chestnuts. (p. 69)								married, woman has to obey the husband's rules.
30			Typical American unreliable! They agreed Pete would come back. Or else the owner would come. For the the rent, they agreed. (p. 78)	√			√				He judges that Typical American is unreliable
31			" Ralph politely began with a humberger, plain. "Nothing to drink?" Ralph shook his head no. His humberger arrived. (p. 102)			√		√			He adopts American food to eat, that is hamburger
32			"That's good!" Ralph said; and when Grover ordered a black and white ice cream soda, Ralph shyly did too. And when Grover ordered a fried clam plate and Salisbury steak, just for fun, Ralph ordered a list of side			√		√			Grover is friend and his business partner, he is a dominant, what he acts and eats is typically American. Then come the time when they are together. He orders American

			dishes – onion rings, potato salad, coleslaw. Plus a chocolate milkshake. “what the heck,” said Grover, approvingly. Ralph laughed. They ate whim, taking a bite here, a bite there. When their table was full of plates, they moved to another one, where they ordered desserts – apple pie, cherry pie. Black forest cake. (p. 103)								food, he wants to taste them, but he is shy to taste, because those are not him
33			Nonono,” Ralph protested, thinking, fleetingly, Typical American wasteful. (p. 103)	√				√			He still thinks that American people are wasteful, he tries to be not close with the dominant
34			But when Grover ordered bacon and eggs, Ralph did too. It was a game. French toast. English muffins.			√		√			When Grover and Ralph are together, Ralph tries to eat what Grover eats, he tries to

			<p>German pancakes. “we’re going to have to haul it all hoe,” said grover, “in a doggie bag.”</p> <p>“A doggie bag!” Ralph laughed. Everything had begun to seem funny. “what haven’t we ordered,” wondered Grover. Ralph roared.”Chinese pancakes!” he said. “how come there are no Chinese pancakes!” (p. 103)</p>									<p>imitate the dominant way in eating, but he still refuses to get close with the dominant, then he still orders Chinese pancakes.</p>
35			<p>I got you. “ Ralph nodded.”That’s Chinese way.” “what?” “All the Chinese guys, you know, outside they look like they live some lousy place, but inside, beautiful.” “no kidding” (p. 105)</p>	√				√				<p>Ralph tells to Grover about Chinese way to live. He says to Grover that Chinese way of life is beautiful inside. That’s not kidding</p>

36			My authentic Chinese face got me in the door. South pacific, a local production. You know, 'Happy talk, keep talkin', happy talk.'" Ralph clapped. "That's what you are in this country, if you got no dough, a singing Chinaman." Grover paused. "True or false?" (p. 106)	√				√				His Chinese face, local face makes him to keep talking in this country
37			"Doer type. I got you." "I had the correct attitude. Very important." "positive attitude, right? Use imagination?" "you got it." "I can do all things in Christ who strengthen me," quoted Ralph (p. 107)	√				√				He thinks that attitude is important, we have to do in positive way. He means that we have to have manner
38			"Dinner," said Ralph. "we had dinner, then lunch, then breakfast, in a dinner. He owened it." "Dinner, then			√		√				Now, his dinner, lunch, and breakfast is served with American food, it is like burger and white

			lunch, then breakfast?" "I had a burger, with ketchup and mustard and relish and tomato and onion and French fries. And a black – and-white ice cream soda." (p. 112)									ice cream soda.
39			In Mandarin, change is handily expressed: a quick le at the end of the sentence will do it, as in tamen gaoxing le - now there are happy. Everywhere there are limits, but the thin fattens, the cloudy clears. What's dry dampens. The barren bears. Thankfully! It had already been nine years since Ralph had touched foot in the United States (p. 123)	√				√				He has been 9 years in US, but he still has the limits to get emerge with the dominant.
40			They celebrated Christmas in	√				√				He celebrates

			<p>addition to Chinese New Year's, and were regulars at Radio City Music Hall. Ralph owned a davy Crockett hat. Helen knew most of the words to most of the songs in The Kind and I, and South pacific.(p. 123)</p>									<p>Christmas in Chinese New Year's way. Even he uses American music, but he still do over then in Chinese way, not American way.</p>
41			<p>Was this, finally, the New World? They all noticed that there seemed to be no boundaries anymore. Helen, for instance, had become friends with Janis again, who had happily given birth to a son, Alexander, about Mona's age. No one seemed to mind that Old Chao had not only been granted tenure but was now acting chairman of Ralph's department.(p.</p>			√		√				<p>He more realizes that he now adopts American culture. He thinks that he becomes another "Ralph"</p>

			126)								
42			<p>“You know why we used to say typical American good-for-nothing?” Theresa said at supper. “That was because we believed we were good for nothing.” “You mean I thought I was good for nothing.” Ralph could laugh about anything these days (p. 126)</p>	√							<p>In their believing, America is not good at all, they mean they do not have good attitude</p>
43			<p>“What’s so America? We had a car, growing up. Don’t you remember?” Ralph argued that in fact this way they could avoid getting too Americanized. “Everywhere we go, we can keep the children inside. Also they wont catch cold.” (p. 128)</p>			√		√			<p>In his marriage life, he gets tenure, he has better life, a car and a house. Even though he realizes that he is Americanized, but he avoids to be Americanized.</p>
44			Ralph furrowed his brow.			√		√			In this part, there is

			When Callie turned three they decided that Mona and Cellie would learn English first, and her Chinese. This was that Janis and Old Chao were planning or doing with Alexander; Janis didn't want him to have an accent for Ralph and Helen, it was a more practical decision. (p. 128)								contradiction between first generation and second generation immigrant. First generation immigrant tends to keep their oriental values, but second generation immigrants are not.
45			What if you get married? Ralph wanted to say, but didn't have the heart. "I'm the father of the family, "he explained instead. "it's my job, the house. Ypu are only - --" (p. 140)	√				√			Based on oriental perspective, father is everything in family, he has rules, he manages his family
46			What had they understood about America? Evenings, they shook their heads at			√		√			In this dialogue, he is confused with his identity, he feels he

			<p>themselves. We didn't realize. We thought we knew. But we didn't know. We thought we lived here. But actually knew nothing. Almost nothing. Completely nothing! (p. 157-158)</p>									<p>becomes closer with American culture, but it is not.</p>
47			<p>They would eat supper; then fortified, go on – really; nothing; nothing really – finding, to their pleasant surprise, that the deeper their former life sank in the black much of ignorance, the higher their present life seemed to spring. So bright it shone, so radiant with truth and discovery! It was as if the land they had been living in had turned out to be no land at all, but a mere offshore</p>			√		√				<p>He thinks he lives in the new world, his previous world is different with his present world. Sometimes he thinks that he hates America, but sometimes he is proud living in America.</p>

			<p>island, a featureless mound of muddy scrub and barnacle-laced rock, barely big enough for a hospital, an engineering school. Whereas this New World – now this was a continent. A paradise, they agreed. An ocean liner compared to a rowboat with leaks. A Cadillac compared to an aisle seat on the bus. Every dream some dreamily true.(p. 158)</p>								
48			<p>And yet he found that in America, in practical, can-do, down-to-earth America, he had much company in this activity – that a lot of people wondered who they were quite seriously, some of them for a living. It was an industry.</p>			√		√			<p>He gets aware that in America anything can do, America is down to earth. Now he knows America is, America is the land that what he wants to be</p>

			This astonished him. (p. 177)								
49		Diaspora	He took the family to a picnic of the society of Chinese Engineers – something he'd always avoided before – and ate tea eggs. He played horseshoes and liked everyone. Everyone! Some people talked of nothing but China; others of nothing but America. Some had houses, some didn't. Some spoke Shanghainese. Ralph listened to them all whether he understood their dialect or not. (p. 179)	√				√			He is doing activities to recover his longing to his home, by doing such activities he seems back to China, gathering with Chinese people and speak Shanghainese
50			The greatness America! He thought. Freedom and justice for all! The light changed. It began to drizzle. Now he noticed how bedraggled			√		√			This shows American values, America freedom and justice. It is difference with oriental values

			some of the men looked up close. Some of the women too, but mostly he noticed the men, how they hunched their shoulders, how they stood their short collars against the fine lines of rain (p. 183)								
51			“And because he has so much money, that guy is not have one wife, like here. That guy is have five, then wives.” “Ten wives!” Mona and Cellie were amazed. “Sure.” Ralph shrugged. “Chinese guys, those rich guys, they have as many wives they like. I’m talking about those guys, really rich.(p. 197)	√					√		In China long time centuries, a man who was rich, he had many wives
52			“and you know what’s the important thing in this country?” The girls shook			√			√		This is the point of living in America. They want to get involved in

			<p>their heads. "Money. In this country, you have money, you can do anything. You have no money, you are nobody. You are Chinaman! Is that simple (p. 199)</p>									<p>American dream. They come to US to get a better life.</p>
53			<p>"Near ink, one gets stained black.' You have completely forgotten how to behave." " Oh really," said Ralph, in a normal voice now. "And how about you? Two boyfriends now, one wasn't enough, huh?" He made smacking noises in the air. "Older sister!" Ralph laughed. "My jiejie with two boyfriends! Kisses everybody! Everybody!" More smacks in the air. The girls looked up. Ralph cradled the fish head</p>			√			√			<p>Ralph is in Chinese thinking tells to his sister that she forgets to oriental values, she does not know how to behave like Chinese woman</p>

			<p>with his two hands, stroking it with his thumbs. "O love, love." He kissed it. "love! O love!"</p> <p>She kisses everyone," Ralph told Mona. "you know who she kissed? "Who?" "She kissed Uncle Henry, and Uncle Grover too."</p> <p>"Like this." Ralph put the fish head to Mona's cheek. "Like a fish." (p. 208)</p>								
54			<p>Thinking ahead to the day they'd be sick of chicken too, Ralph considered adding hamburgers to the menu. Maybe barbecued ribs. Or what about egg rolls? (p. 239)</p>			√				√	<p>He wants to add hamburger to his menu, he starts reconciling to American food</p>
55			<p>In China, one lived in one's family's house. In America,</p>			√				√	<p>Chinese people always live in a home with their</p>

			one could always name whose house one was in; and to live in a house not one's own was to be less than a man. In America, a man had need of a weapon. He ought to have killed Grover Ding, that other intruder. (p. 283)									family. But American people do not do that, they live in apartment.
56			It seemed to him at that moment, as he stood waiting and waiting, trapped in his coat, that a man was as doomed here as he was in China. Kan bu jian. Ting bu jian. He could not always see, could not always hear. He was not what he made up his mind to be. A man was the sum of his limits; freedom only made him see how much so. America was no	√							√	He positions himself to be Chinese man, a man who lives in China, he is not aware that he lives in America now.

			America. Ralph swallowed.(p. 296)									
58		Helen	Hong Kong, Tokyo, San Fransisco. Theresa picked the English name Helen for her delicate friend. Like Helen of Troy, she explained: also it sounded like Hailan, her real name, Sea Blue. They frolicked in a melancholy way, half giddy with freedom and travel, half fearful and lonely and worried, and irritated too, having gotten along in China, but as the simplest of friends. (p. 52)			√	√					Every Chinaman who goes to America, she/ he has to change her name to be English name. It's the first way of oriental people do to be the part of the dominant.
59			To save money, Helen rented a Western-style, white gown with a matching veil. (p. 58)			√	√					She is in America now, she thinks she must have western style, so, she rents white gown

												and matching veil.
60			The way Americans in general like to move around, the Chinese love to hold still; removal is fall and exile. And for Helen, the general was particularly true. The one gnarl of her childhood was the knowledge that, if she did not die of one of her diseases, she would eventually have to marry and go live with in-laws. And then she'd probably wish she had died.(p. 61-62)	√			√					Helen is in America, but she thinks that her values must be hold by living in laws. She does not want to be free like the dominants do.
61			Now, America. For the first few months, she could hardly sit without thinking how she might be wearing out her irreplaceable clothes. How careful she had to be!			√	√					Helen is still in thinking to adapt her cloth style like the dominant style.

			Theresa could traipse all over, (p. 62)									
62		diaspora	She studied the way she walked too, lightly – why should she struggle with English? She wrote her parents during class, every day hoping for an answer that never came. She went to Chinatown three times a week, thinking of it as one more foreign quarter of Shanghai, like the British concession, or the French. She learned to cook, so that she'd have Chinese food to eat. When she could not have Chinese food, she didn't eat (p. 62)	√			√					Helen is in the way to study American life, what and how she lives in here. She must get perfect in English, but she still wants to meet her oriental friends, to eat and cook Chinese food.
63			She did continue to spend			√	√					Helen is being part with

			<p>whole afternoons simply sitting still, staring, as though hoping to be visited by ghosts, or by a truly wasting disease; but she also developed a liking for American magazines, American newspapers. American radio – she kept her Philco in the corner of the living room nearest the bedroom, so she could listen nonstop. She sang along: “The corn is as high as an elephant’s eyyye ...” She did not insist on folding all her clothes, but used the closet too. She began to say “red, white, and blue” instead of “blue, white, and red” and to distinguish “interest” from</p>															<p>the dominant. She tries to be close by reading and listening the kind of American music and newspapers.</p>
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			<p>“interested” from “interesting.”</p> <p>She caught a few colds. And she married Ralph, officially accepting what seemed already true – that she had indeed crossed a violent, black ocean; and that it was time to make herself as at home in her exile as she could. (p. 63)</p>								
64			<p>“No, no like this, “ and add a shuffle, turning out her knees as Helen laughed. They studied the way Pete blew his nose, that they might get it right; they studied his sneeze, his laugh, the self-important way he flipped through his calendar. (p. 67)</p>			√	√				<p>She imitates Pete’s life style, like Pete blows his nose, laughs, sneezes and flips through his calender</p>
65			<p>Wistfully, “typical American just-want-to-be—the-center-</p>	√							<p>She declares about what typical American</p>

			of-things.” They were sure, of course, that they wouldn’t “become wild” here in America, where there was “no one to control them.” Yet they were more sure still as they shook their heads over a clerk who short-changed them (“typical American no-morals!”. (p. 67)								is. She says that typical American just want to be the center of things, there is no control in America, American people don’t have morals.
66			As opposed to the hours and hours she seemed to stand outside of something deeper than mere marriage. Was it natural or unnatural? Helen didn’t know, and tried not to be jealous, but she couldn’t help but notice how Ralph hung on to Theresa’s every word these days, even if what she had to say didn’t	√			√				Helen feels jealous when Ralph is hugging Theresa, she thinks that it is not proper. She says that they are wrong if they say typical America or dominant is not good, unreliable, no morals and etc. They are just a person.

			<p>particularly interest him. “we’re wrong to say typical American,” for example. That was a new theme with Theresa. Over and over she explained that Pete was just a person, like them, that boyboy was just a dog. “Really” Ralph had no idea what she meant, but he listened as though trying to discover his essential human worth (p. 74)</p>								
67			<p>Of course, it was still important that her hands be too delicate to wield the mop, or the rust-spotted butcher’s cleaver. Once, in an effusion of sympathy, a strange American woman had squeezed Helen’s hand</p>	√			√				<p>Even she says that they are wrong to judge the dominant is not good, but she still says that typical American no-manners</p>

			(typical American no-manners); the American had wondered then at how soft and smooth Helen's skin was. "really?" (p. 76)								
68			She loved the advertisements especially, so gorgeously puzzling. Which part of the picture was the "velvet"? which the portrait neckline"? also she liked the insights into American home life – the revelation that most Americans showered every day, first thing in the morning, for example . (This amazed Helen, who took occasional baths, in the evening.) (p. 77)			√	√				The other thing she learns is she studies the way American people in showering. She also likes the American home style, not Chinese style.
69			I thought we agreed the children are going to be American,' puzzled Helen (p.			√		√			She wants her children are being Americanized because she wants her

			128)									children get a better life
70			Downtown some more, to Chinatown. English-speaking or not, Mona and Cellie knew this much Chinese: da bao were big buns with chicken and egg and juicy chunks of Chinese sausage (unless they had a red dot on them, those were sweet bean paste); cha shao was roast pork. Zongzi were lotus leaf-wrapped bundles of sticky rice – the girls liked the savory ones, which came tied up in pairs. “More! More! Buy more!” they urged Helen. Jiaozi were the pork dumplings they went down the block to eat with jiang you and vinegar, counting. “ I ate	√				√				China town is a place when oriental people can speak in mandarin, shanghainese or the other dialects freely. China town is also place to find out oriental necessities.

			six!" "Ten!" "Eleven!" (p. 132)								
71			"American kids, their mothers teach them nothing," Helen said. "Typical American, what can you say."(p. 135)	√				√			She claims that American mothers do not teach their children to be nice children.
72			A lawn like this was America. It was the great blue American sky, beguiling the grass upward. It was the soil, so fresh, so robust, so much better quality than Chinese soil; Chinese soil having been prevailed upon for too many thousands of years. (p. 159)			√		√			The other thing she is being Americanized, she compares American and Chinese, she is more proud to American in every single thing.
73		diaspora	The next February, they had an extra-elaborate Chinese New Year's dinner, with cunning little dumplings, and balls, and buns, in addition to the usual hot pot with gold-	√				√			Even though they are immigrants, but they still get their right to do the things which relate with oriental values

			chain bean threads. The next spring, Callie learned to read. The next June, Theresa began her specialty training (obstetrics) (p. 164)								
74			Helen invited Old Chao and Janis over to celebrate. "You know what I'm going to buy? She told Ralph. "Champagne!" (p. 169)			√		√			Helen is acting like American people, she celebrates party with champagne. This is so western style
75			In China, people had worried more about being recognized; even here, if Helen were snubbed, she might sigh, "of course, he did not realize who we are." Who we are being so many hard facts held like candies or coins, just up one's sleeve – one's father, one's mother, all the things that might quaintly	√				√			Helen has adopted American values, she acts like American people. She wants to be part of them, and then come finally she gets confused about who she is

			<p>be termed one's station. This was useful information in a terraced society. How should people treat each other? How expect to be treated? In close quarters, relationship count so heavily that to say something has no relationship in Chinese – mei guanxi – is to mean, often as not, it doesn't matter. In spread out America, though, this loose-knit country, where one could do as one pleased, a person had need of a different understanding.(p. 177)</p>								
76			<p>"What does daddy mean, san banfa?" Callie asked finally. "Xiang banfa. Find a way," Helen explained. "That's what</p>	√						√	<p>In daily life, they still speak in mandarin, they also speak it to their children</p>

			Chinese people like to say. We have to find a way.” (p. 245)								
77			“A dog?” said Helen, at home. “Now we really are Americanized.” (p. 251)			√				√	Helen’s family puts dog as their pet. Pet is like their family, they give everything for their pet.
78			Helen said that was exactly how dogs got trained in America, so he signed up for a class. It was good to have to be someplace every once in a while, and though he did not like the way the dogs nuzzled each other – such familiarity! It was obscene – he took intense pleasure in the classes themselves.(p. 253)			√				√	She sends her dog to get trained, to have class for pet. Her family loves her dog so much then she calls it is such familiarity.
79			Helen had understood nothing about love. She had			√				√	After knowing, judging and arguing that she is

			<p>understood nothing about how people could come to mark off her life. For example, she had considered that great divide of her self's time to be coming to America. Before she came to America, after she came to America. But she was mistaken. That was not the divide, at all. (p. 288)</p>									Americanized, then she realizes that she knows nothing about America.
80		Teresha	<p>It was a paradigm of Western influence gone wrong. Her father had insisted on giving the children cow's milk, with the result that Teresha turned out a giantess – five seven! With feet that entered rooms before she did. Her mother, who regarded her own feet with dismay, looked on</p>			√	√					Theresa is aware that western education or western values went wrong. It hegemonizes her family, to act and do like western people.

			<p>Teresha's with horror. And the girl's gait! In the convent school, she'd not only acquired this English name, Teresha, she'd also taken up baseball – with her father's permission – so that now she strolled when she walked, sometimes with her hands in her pockets.(p. 47)</p>								
81			<p>Finally, the news came that Teresha was engaged, to a Shanghai banker's son. There was only one hitch – her fiancé had asked to see her. "Since when do boys come look?" fretted their mother. Their father dropped his observation like a bomb. "Modern type." (p. 48)</p>	√			√				<p>Even Theresa likes modern type, adopts western values, but she chooses a shanghainese man to be her boyfriend</p>
82			<p>She struggled to submit to</p>			√	√				<p>She adores to modern</p>

			them, only to be seduced. A modern type. Not the type to go along with parents' designs.(p. 49)									type man
83			Theresa (who would eat anything, even cheese and salad) of course thought her silly. "In shanghai you ate foreign food," Theresa said (da cai, she called it – big vegetables). "why shouldn't you eat it here?" (p. 63)			√	√					Theresa is easily assimilated to western style. What she is doing and eating is like western people.
84			"Well, now, let me have some look-see, " growled Theresa. "Typical Pete!" (p. 67)			√						She judges that if you want to see western people, they are like Pete
85			"typical American don't-know-how-to-get-along"; (p. 67)	√			√					Typical America does not know to regret the others
86			"A kind of bird, ' explained Theresa; then he laughed	√			√					She characterizes American people like

			too. “Typical American just-dumb!”) They discovered stories everywhere. A boy who stole his father’s only pair of pants. A mother who kept her daughter on e leash. An animal trainer who, in a fit of anger, bit his wife’s ear off. (p. 67)									they do not want to listen the others
87			What different kinds of intelligence there were in the world! Who was to say which mattered most? One couldn’t say, couldn’t begin to say, although this much was certain – what mattered in China was not necessarily what mattered here. (p. 81)			√	√					
89			It was true that she still inquired of people if they’d eaten yet, odd as it sounded;			√		√				She learns English deeper and she wants to change her Chinese

			Ralph invented his grammar on the fly; even Theresa struggled to put her Chinese thoughts into English. But now she had English thoughts too – that was true also. They all did. There were things they did not know how to say in Chinese. The language of outside the house had speed well inside – Cadillac, Pyrex, subway, Coney Island, Ringling Brother and Barnum & Bailey Circus.(p. 123)								thought to be American thought.
90			“Well...” Theresa tactfully nibbled a slice of stir-fried hot dog. “Anyway, now that you are assistant professor, life has a different look to it, right?” (p. 126)			√		√			She is Americanized, now she can eat hot dog, not rice anymore. Her adoption is gone well

91			These were the same reasons Ralph advocated buying a car. "Seems like someone's becoming one-hundred-percent Americanized," Theresa kodded. (p. 135)			√		√				Her brother has succeeded in America, he can do anything with his money.
92			In China, a person's character was believed written in her face; a prospective bride's picture was studied under good light. Turned this way and that. (p. 141)	√				√				We can guest Chinese characters based on their face
93			She had always been nice about her morals; she grew nicer still. How dangerous place, this country! A wilderness of freedom. She shuddered, kept scrupulously to path. Once she had	√				√				She feels uncomfortable living in America, America is the land of freedom, so everybody must hold his/her moral.

			allowed other residents to wink at her, and had sometimes even winked back. Now she stiffened and turned away.(p. 142)								
94			Theresa fussed with a dish. "Well, you know," she said. "Typical American no-consideration-for-other-people." (p. 170)	√				√			Typical American does not care with the other people
95			"And do you know what he does now?" "what?" "He brings beer." "Beer?" "Beer! They drink it with dinner. Sometimes my brother even lets the children have a sip." (p. 205)			√			√		Now she is familiar with beer, for dinner, party and many more. Beer is a symbol of liberty and freedom.
96		Diaspora	The next morning, Theresa found a special breakfast laid out on the kitchen table. All Chinese food – a bowl of	√					√		They serve Chinese food in the home. It is used to remember their homeland.

			sweet, hot soybean milk, and two long, twisting oil sticks to dip in it; also two onion cakes. A dream meal. Sitting down, she touched everything before she ate, shaking her head; she felt like crying. She took a long, greedy draw of the scallion smell. Where had Helen gotten hold of it all? She'd bought you had to go to Chinatown. (p. 205)									
97			In China, families lived in compounds; a splintering in the family was called dividing the kitchen , and often meant that, literally. A brick wall would be put up – a labor. (p. 226-227))	√					√			Chinese have extended family, they live together with harmony in a home
98			She was in many ways			√				√		She emphasizes that

			Americanized, but in this respect she was Chinese still – when family marched, she fell in step. And wasn't this what she'd longed for? Reunification, that Chinese ideal, she could not eat an orange without reciting to herself, as she did at New Year's, quan jia tuan yuan – the whole family together. (p. 265)								she still holds Chinese values, even she is doing in many ways Americanized. She still respects to oriental values
99			In China, there were concubines – not what she wanted to be at all, but which proved human nature capable of different sorts of marriage (p. 279)	√						√	Usually rich man will have many wives who are called concubine
100		Old Chao	Perhaps he should approach one of the children, Ralph thought. They seemed less	√			√				Old Chao said that Ralph has been intimidated by the

			intimidating, particularly the youngest, a plain girl with bed-springs of bright orange hair. But though he followed her home a few times, he never said anything, thinking he could be arrested for that, and then he would be deported (p. 39)								woman, the dominant one, it relates to his expired visa, and he will be deported from America.
102			“well, maybe not a beggar,” put in Helen, comfortingly. “That’s right! How could you land up a beggar? Don’t listed to him!” Janis gestured with unusual vivacity. “He thinks this is China! As if there are beggars here,” said Old Chao. (p. 92)		√		√				Helen and Old Chao compare China and America. They think there is not beggar in America, but they were in China, they would find beggars in China. But they are false because there are beggar too in America
103			“I just do what people tell me, and don’t ask so many		√			√			Old Chao tells that we are Chinaman, so

			<p>questions.” Old Chao said this pointedly; but then as if remembering himself, continued in a more amiable tone. “Maybe that’s the trick. You know, American people, they always ask this, ask that. Not me.” When people tell you to hop to it, you hop, hop, hop.” “That’s right. That’s Chinese way. Polite.” Something in Griver’s tone seemed to have set Old Chao back on edge. (p. 99)</p>								<p>don’t ask too much, we are oriental one, so we have to be polite. Because if you ask many questions, it means that you are the dominant, because dominant people always ask anything</p>
104			<p>He stroked her hand with his thumb. Back and forth. “A rotten egg, my brother called me, to my face. “Chinese people don’t do such things,’ he said.” “did you tell them the truth?” “I tried.” She</p>	√				√			<p>Old Chao says that Chinese people will not do such bad things, they are polite and have good attitude</p>

			regarded her feet. "Anyway. What others think makes no difference to me one way or another. 'True gold does not fear fire,' right? (p. 172)								
105	Janish		Janis was so easy to talk to, having so much to say herself; any awkwardness she smoothed over with account of all kinds of Chinese-student affair. Picnics, dances. She invited Helen and Ralph to everything. "you should go out more see more friends," she said. "don't lock yourself up in the house." (p.84)			√	√				Helen is being part of American people, she says to Helen that Helen must go out, communicate with others, don't just stay at home.
106			"Well, I should say he's completely American," said Janis. "you mean...." "Well," said Janis. "He loves Chinese		√		√				Janis tells that even she is Americanized, she still likes Chinese food

			food.” (p. 85)								
107			Was Theresa ready to look? Too polite to object, Helen found herself listening. In China, friends were always arranging things for each other; Janis’s reaction felt familiar, a form of goodwill Helen knew how to accept. A friend of Henry’s, Janis said. A Ph.D. “But, well, he was born here,” she finished. (p.		√		√				Janis says that friends in Chinese are polite, familiar, and easy to talk to with others.
108			“English,” said Janis. “This is America. His family has been here for so many generations, I don’t think he even knows who province he is from. And what does it matter anymore? He’s rich You should see the shirts he wears! All nice and starched.		√		√				Janis is Chinese woman, but she has been living for many years in America. Her family has been here for many generations.

			His shoes shines like mirrors. And he has a maid, this one. Think on it – no housework!” (p. 86)								
109			“Impossible, “ she said. “Chinese people don’t do such things.” “Then Old Chao isn’t Chinese anymore.” “you’re sure?” I saw them. “what did she look like?” “Chinese.” (p. 168)								Chinese people will be nice in everywhere they live
110	Grover		They had dinner, then lunch then breakfast. “My treat,” Grover kept saying. “It’s on me. Grover reached across the table and removed the top half its bun. “Nobody,” he said, “eats a burger naked.” He piled on top ketchup, mustard, relish, a tomato slice from his own		√			√			These are the way the American live and eat. Those are very different with oriental people.

			cheeseburger super deluxe, a few rings of onion, five French fries. (p. 103)								
111			<p>“Your Hometown is where?”</p> <p>“Hometown!” Grover laughed, instantly recovered. “you’ve been here how long? And still asking about people’s hometown.” He shook his head. I’ll let you in on a secret. In this country, the question to ask is: “ so what do you do for a living.” “So what you do for a living”. “so what do you do for a living.”</p> <p>“so what you do for a living.”</p> <p>(p. 105)</p>		√			√			<p>American people will scare if there is one who asks about hometown, because this is America, so don’t say about hometown. American people wont to ask people about where people from.</p>
112			<p>“Millionaire! Self-made man!”</p> <p>“In America, anything is</p>		√			√			<p>Grover says that there isn’t possible in</p>

			possible.” “Just from one day, happen to get talking!” (p. 106)								America, just do and see your life in here, anything will be possible
113			This is America, I can marry who I want.” He laughed. “you did not think” – he mimicked an America girl – “I’ll choose. I’ll pick.” “stop” “you were a nice Chinese girl.” “stop” “It was the right thing to do.” (p. 223)		√				√		Grover is rich but he has no family, he lives alone. He can choose everyone to be his wife, even though a nice Chinese girl
114	Pinkus		I’m sorry. “ Pinkus sounded tired. But one thing I need to explain to you. Some men have to watch out for their reputations. You understand me? “No, “ said Ralph. “ Even in their own countries, some men are not at home.” (p. 28)		√		√				Reputation is the big deal in America, so be a man he must keep his dignity and reputation

115			<p>“Listen,” he said finally, slower now. “I don’t like to tell lies and, excuse me, neither do I like to hear them. Let me tell you something. The best way to handle your problem is the honest way. I know, in China, everything’s through the back door. You think I don’t know? I have ears, I listen, I know. But China is China, this is America, and you see?” He waved his hand at his windows, his desk, his shelves of books. “Through the front door. Listen to me. You want to get somewhere, don’t sneak around. And don’t ask other people to sneak around for you.” He looked thoughtful. “I don’t</p>		√		√					<p>Pinkus compares China and America, he says that In China everything is through the back door, it means that oriental people is afraid to see the fact</p>
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			mean I don't want to help." (p. 37)									
116			"Do you hear me? This is America you're in now. If you want to sneak around, you should go back to China. Here in America, what we have is morals, right and wrong. We don't speak around. (p. 40)		√		√					Pinkus as the dominant one argues that American people have morals, just see the fact