教育部九十九年度 台灣文史藝術國際交流計畫成果報告

计畫期程:99/03/01-99/05/31

指導暨補助單位:教育部顧問室

国立台灣文學館

國立中正大學文學院、中國文學系

加拿大亞伯達大學東亞系

聯合文學出版社

行政院國家科學委員會

主辦單位:國立中正大學台灣文學研究所

計畫主持人: 江寶釵

目錄

壹	、研討會基本資料	4
	一、計畫宗旨	4
	二、計畫期程	5
	三、議程	(
	四、計畫經費	g
	五、參與國家國別、外國與會來賓人數	13
	六、投入人力	14
煮	、研討會執行情形	16
	一、與會人員名錄	
	二、研討會論文摘要(詳會議手冊、論文集請參附件)	
	◎第一場:李昂國際論壇討論提綱	19
	葛浩文 Howard Goldblatt	21
	林麗君	22
	羅德仁 Terence Russell	
	藤井省三	
	◎第二場:李昂文學、台灣文學史與社會	
	張重崗	
	·····································	
	劉乃慈	
	◎第三場:性別、記憶與欲望	
	陳豔姜	
	王鈺婷	
	史峻 Craig Smith	27
	◎第五場:女性記憶/主體的追奪	
	Anna Maria Paoluzzi	29
	陳惠龄	29
	陳國偉	30
	◎第六場:性別、飲食與跨文化書寫	32
	邱子修	32

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書 3

洪珊慧	33
陳彦琳	33
◎第七場:性別、小說/電影/戲劇:文本/記憶的跨界改編	35
Sterk Darryl	35
羅林、江寶釵	35
黄儀冠	36
◎第八場:她的聲音/故事/旅程	38
吳桂枝	38
張以昕	38
参、執行成果之價值與貢獻度	40
肆、附錄	41
伍、附件	46

壹、研討會基本資料

一、計畫宗旨

- 作家李昂,即是上述研究視野下的文壇異數:她的作品具有多面向的觀照,勇 於觸碰敏感話題,使得其小說飽受爭議,爲當代著名的臺灣小說家。本研討會 的議論主題之所以選定李昂,正是希望藉由學界多元並陳、眾聲喧嘩的不同剖 析與觀察,來更爲深入地挖掘李昂創作文本的多重意涵,以裨益當前「李昂研究」的碩果。
- 2. 李昂本名施淑端,鹿港人。她是早熟的小說家,十六歲便以令人側目的〈花季〉進入文壇,此後呈現驚人的創作力,作品豐富而且持久不輟,並與臺灣社會發展、世界文學思潮保持著密切的關係。李昂文本中的鄉土與女性議題成熟於八〇年代,她的筆觸同時落實於臺北都會與鹿港鄉城,終極關懷則是臺灣歷史的反省與建構。跨世紀後的女同、飲食、情欲書寫的聯結,被改編爲電視劇、電影,以及她個人的電視名嘴角色,都顯示李昂做爲一個女性作家與文化評論者的重疊位置,極具研究的深度。綜而言之,從李昂小說文本所蘊藏的哲理性、爭議性、一貫性及獨特性來看,並能同時兼具推崇/爭議、多元/一貫、哲理/情慾於一身的女性作家,放眼臺灣當代作家族群之中,除卻李昂之外,幾乎不作第二人想。凡此等等,均係提供學界馳騁論辯思維的絕佳平台,作家李昂足以獨立作爲研討會主題的正當性,殆無可疑。
- 3. 李昂迄今爲止的十八部小說,其內容題旨所涵蓋的領域,橫跨現代主義、鄉土 印象、情慾書寫、性別政治、國族認同與食色文化等等議題。每一部分都激發 學界的關注和探討,而且難能可貴的是,這樣的探討,近年來非但沒有偃旗息 鼓的跡象,相反地,年代愈久,後繼學者愈可以嶄新的眼界來詮釋李昂的作品。 李昂的創作有著觸面廣、深度夠的特質。在體裁方面,她寫散文、評論,又是 經常在電視螢幕中出現的文化人,影響深遠。李昂最主要的創作文類,自然是 小說,以及小說改編的電影。

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書5

二、計畫期程:99/03/01-99/05/31

指導暨補助單位:教育部顧問室

國立台灣文學館

國立中正大學文學院、中國文學系

加拿大亞伯達大學東亞系

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行政院國家科學委員會

主辦單位:國立中正大學台灣文學研究所

計畫主持人:江寶釵

舉辦日期: 2010年5月21、22日

舉辦地點:國立中正大學行政大樓國際會議廳

三、議程

性別、記憶與跨文化書寫

第四屆經典人物——李昂跨領域國際學術研討會

			2010年5月21日(室内五))
場次	時間	主持人	發表人
報到	08:30-08:50	中正大學	基台灣文學研究所
開幕式 暨李稿捐 贈	08:50-09:20	廖吳林王蔡江炳志鎮國榮寶	館長(國立台灣文學館) 前處長(國科會人文處) 校長(國立中正大學) 教授(加拿大雅博達大學東亞研究系所教授) 館長(國立中正大學圖書館) 主任(國立中正大學中文系) 所長(國立中正大學台灣文學研究所) 主任(國立中正大學台灣文學研究所) 主任(國立中正大學外國語文學系)
專題 演講	09:20-10:30	性別與多	全球化 李 昂:你女生了沒 —— 「立足鄉土,面向世界」的女性書寫之路 廖炳惠:李昂的跨地情愛書寫
第一場	10:30-12:20	李昂國際	Howard Goldblatt:臺灣文學的英譯以及未來——面對中國文學外譯的崛起 林麗君:善變的李昂,不變的李昂——翻譯李昂小說的幾點 觀察 Terence Russell:翻譯的「意」譯與「字」譯——從論述 李昂的英文中譯談起 藤井省三:日本文化界與李昂的對話——以吉本巴娜娜和小 川洋子為主
	12:20-13:10		引休息
	12.10 14.50	李昂文學	旱、台灣文學史與社會

第二場 13·10-14·50

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書7

		陳萬益	張重崗:李昂的問題意識及其在大陸的接受 蔡振念:李昂早期小說試論 劉乃慈:從李昂的文學活動來看八〇年代台灣社會 轉型與女作家的崛起	林鎮山劉開鈴蕭義玲
	14:50-15:10	茶穀		
第三場	15:10-16:50	林鎮山	為分析對象 Craig Smith:李昂的白色恐怖小說——國家、記	范銘如 游勝冠 邱子修
	16:50-17:00	中場	憶與性別在〈戴貞操帶的魔鬼〉與〈彩妝 血祭〉 6休息	
座談會:性別、記憶與文化偏執?——李昂文學的價 第四場 17:00-18:30 藤井省三、陳萬益、劉亮雅、楊翠		定位		

			2010年5月22日(星朝六)。	
場次	時間	主持人	論文發表人及論文	特約討論
女性記憶/主體的追尋		記憶/主體的追尋		
第五場	08:30-10:00	陳昌明	Anna Maria Paoluzzi:身體景觀:論李昂小說中身體地景對於傳統的抗衡陳惠齡:恐懼地景?景觀詩學——論李昂小說中鹿城鄉土的異質書寫陳國偉:陰道裡的眼睛——李昂的女性主體歷史書寫與在地語境	Sterk Darryl 陳俊啓 彭瑞金
	10:00-10:20	休息		
第六場	10:20-12:00	性別	、飲食與跨文化書寫	

		楊小濱	邱子修:從懷舊鄉愁到五味雜陳——李昂飲食小說《鴛鴦春膳》的跨文化評析 洪珊慧:飲食之外——李昂《鴛鴦春膳》的身體 與歷史論述	林淑慧戴華萱
			與歷史編述 陳彥琳:主宰情慾——李昂〈鴛鴦春膳〉中食慾 與性慾交融書寫的另層明示	黄清順
	12:00-12:50	午間休息		
		小說/電	[影/戲劇:文本/性別與欲望的跨界改編	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
			Sterk Darryl: 鬼舞:李昂小說〈頂番婆的鬼〉裡的墾民不義 羅林、江寶釵: 華文口述/報導/小說脈絡下的	Russell
第七場	12:50-14:30	梅家玲	「謀殺親夫」――閱讀李昂〈殺夫〉的文化重層	f i
			黄儀冠:性別、凝視、再現——李昂小說〈殺夫〉、 〈暗夜〉之電影改編與影像詮釋	蔡玫姿
	14:30-14:50	點心	茶紋	
		她的	力擊音/故事/旅程	
第八場	場 14:50-16:00	張重崗	吳桂枝:歷史的虛構性與她的故事(Her story)讀李 昂〈自傳の小説〉與〈漂流之旅〉	李進益
		双里阿	張以昕:生前的悲劇與死後的超越——李昂《看得見的鬼》的女性成長書寫	簡瑛瑛
專題 演講	16:00-17:00	吳密察	張誦聖:女性書寫經典化的嘉年華會	李昂
閉幕	17:00-17:50	廖炳惠、	藤井省三、張誦聖、蔡素娟、吳密察、江寶釵	

六、投入人力

包含專題演講人、主持人、發表人、討論人、籌備委員、助理以及工作人員(男:__29__、女:__44__、合計:__73__)。

與會學者名錄

(一) 專題演講人

李 昂 小說家、文化評論人

(二) 主持人(依姓名筆劃排序)

王國羽 中正大學圖書館館長

江寶釵 中正大學台灣文學所所長

吳志揚 中正大學校長

吳密察 成功大學台灣文學系教授

李瑞騰 國立台灣文學館館長

林鎭山 加拿大雅博達大學東亞研究系所教授

楊小濱 中央研究院中國文哲研究所副研究員

范銘如 政治大學台灣文學所教授

袁鶴翔 東吳大學英文系講座教授

張誦聖 美國德州大學奧斯汀校區亞洲研究學系及比較文學研究所教授

梅家玲 台灣大學中文系教授兼台灣文學所所長

陳昌明 成功大學文學院院長

陳萬益 清華大學台灣文學所教授

廖炳惠 國科會人文處前處長

蔡榮婷 中正大學中文系系主任

陳月妙 中正大學外文系教授

(三)發表人(依姓名筆劃排序)

Anna Maria Paoluzzi Centro Edizioni Università di Macerata

Craig Smith 不列顛哥倫比亞大學歷史系博士生

Howard Goldblatt 美國聖母大學講座教授

J. Barton Rollins 中正大學外國文學系教授

Sterk Darryl 雅博達大學東亞系助理教授

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書 14

Terence Russell 加拿大曼尼托巴大學中國語文學系副教授

王鈺婷 清華大學台灣文學所助理教授

江寶釵 中正大學台灣文學所所長

吳桂枝 明新科技大學講師

李 昂 小說家、文化評論人

林鎭山 加拿大雅博達大學東亞研究系所教授

林麗君 美國聖母大學東亞語言文化系副教授

邱子修 中正大學台灣文學研究所助理教授

洪珊慧 南亞技術學院通識教育中心講師

張以昕 新竹教育大學中國語文系碩士生

張重崗 中國社會科學院文學研究所研究人員

張誦聖 美國德州大學奧斯汀校區亞洲研究學系及比較文學研究所教授

陳彥琳 中正大學台灣文學所碩士生

陳國偉 中興大學台灣文學研究所助理教授

陳惠齡 新竹教育大學中國語文學系助理教授

陳萬益 清華大學臺灣文學所教授兼所長

陳艷姜 中山大學外國語文學系副教授

黃儀冠 彰化師範大學國文系助理教授

楊翠中興大學臺灣文學所副教授

廖炳惠 國科會人文處前處長

劉乃慈 成功大學台灣文學系助理教授

劉亮雅 國立台灣大學外國語文學系教授

蔡振念 中山大學中文系教授兼系主任

藤井省三 日本東京大學文學部中國語文學系主任

(四)討論人(依姓名筆劃排序)

Sterk Darryl 雅博達大學東亞系助理教授

Terence Russell 加拿大尼托巴大學中國語文學系副教授

李進益 東華大學民間文學研究所兼任教授

林秀玲 臺灣師範大學外國語文學系

林淑慧 臺灣師範大學臺灣文化及語言文學研究所副教授

林鎭山 加拿大雅博達大學東亞研究系所教授

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書15

邱子修 中正大學台灣文學研究所助理教授

范銘如 政治大學台灣文學所教授

陳俊啓 中正大學中國文學系副教授

彭瑞金 靜宜大學台灣文學系系主任

游勝冠 成功大學臺灣文學系副教授

黃清順 中正大學台灣文學所博士教師

劉開鈴 成功大學外國語文學系教授

蔡玫姿 成功大學中國文學系助理教授

蕭義玲 中正大學中國文學系教授

戴華萱 真理大學台灣文學系助理教授

簡瑛瑛 輔仁大學比較文學研究所教授

(五) 籌備委員

林鎭山、邱子修、楊智景、吳亦昕、李知灝、黃清順、馬玉紅

(六)助理及工作人員

徐上婷、林佳君、郭雨涵、黄詩涵、陳必芩、連珮瑩、梁鈞荃、林宏信、賴雅芬、 洪培修、黃瑜桓、張沛元、陳婉容、陳彥琳、江育錡、張書銘

貳、研討會執行情形

一、與會人員名錄

報名人數:250人 報到人數:227人

林維信	126	李建男
李怡修	127	蔡德欽
林婉嫈	128	陳允元
蘇玫陵	129	凌佩君
陳駿宥	130	黄美玲
簡美秀	131	高陳宏芸
林香誼	132	張瑋竣
廖珮吟	133	
宋美妙	134	賀爲國
王貞懿	135	陳伯謙
陳盈惠	136	
陳彩鳳	137	鍾喜郎
黄文玲	138	張明祥
何友仁	139	蘇亭
廖淑妙	140	王韶君
葉家仁	141	周立中
侯菁琪	142	呂進財
李佩嬬	143	張邦彥
方雅婷	144	莊士玉
涂美儀	145	柯正毅
蔡宇涵	146	廖秀齢
蔡季芳	147	陳馨儀
李麗卿	148	陳文傑
李定忠	149	王瓊枝
曾正男	150	林政誠
陳玉慈	151	邱永昌
林昭青	152	李健男
吳志邦	153	彭文華
李協宗	154	廖桂君
林媛玉	155	陳麗真
鄭玉華	156	楊淑華
陳婉榆	157	吳宜蓉
劉冠宏	158	施清翰
	李林蘇陳簡林廖宋王陳陳黃何廖葉侯李方涂蔡蔡李李曾陳林吳李林鄭陳怡婉玫駿美香珮美貞盈彩文友淑家菁佩雅美宇季麗定正玉昭志協媛玉婉修嫈陵宥秀誼吟妙懿惠鳳玲仁妙仁琪嬬婷儀涵芳卿忠男慈青邦宗玉華榆	李怡修 127 林婉嫈 128 蘇玫陵 129 陳駿宥 130 簡美秀 131 林香誼 132 廖珮吟 133 宋美妙 134 王貞懿 135 陳盈惠 136 陳彩鳳 137 黃文中 138 何友仁 139 廖淑妙 140 葉家仁 141 侯菁琪 142 李佩嬬 143 方雅婷 144 涂美儀 145 蔡宇涵 146 蔡李芳 147 李鷹卿 148 李定忠 149 曾正男 150 陳玉慈 151 林昭青 152 吳志邦 153 李協宗 154 林媛玉 155 鄭玉華 156 陳婉榆 157

034	 王春庭	159	 張國揚
035		160	賴文隆
036		161	郭彧岑
037		162	—————————————————————————————————————
038	沈淑芬	163	
039	李如凰	164	余若卉
040		165	陳奕翔
041	黄文達	166	江怡亭
042	王淑慧	167	
043	周佩蓉	168	李庭桂
044	李佩蓉	169	施彩鳳
045	張婉妤	170	王昭人
046	嚴志玄	171	張炳煌
047	謝明含	172	
048	徐偉峻 	173	林昭如
049	黃瑜桓	174	謝志乾
050	張俐璇	175	張秀武
051	工婧丰	176	許麗荀
052		177	李悅治
053	林碧琴	178	廖姿婷
054	林惠芳	179	陳巧欣
055	張嘉倫	180	張京雲
056	高嘉凰	181	游逸伶
057	張建明	182	葉惠芬
058	陳映瑾	183	劉于慈
059	施佩吟	184	涂沛宗
060	夏愷均	185	徐千邦
061	黃淑瑛	186	黃宏輝
062	紀心怡	187	林秀姬
063	曾美滿	188	楊書瑋
064	許尤娜	189	盧再伶
065	羅朝勝	190	孫佩詩
066	呂婉婷	191	許正輝
067	莊家偉	192	邱懋景
068	洪志成	193	潘姵儒
069	張晏菁	194	林柏宜
070	林宗儒	195	謝豐忠
071	曾淑芬	196	 陳冠如
072	吳雅雯	197	
073	黄千禎	198	 許東來

第四屆經典人物「李昂」跨領域國際學術研討會成果報告書 18

074 溫筑嵐 199 彭馨平 075 劉敏郎 200 盧乙欣 076 張晏菁 201 葉茂松 077 陳必苓 202 馬嘉瑜 078 林唯莉 203 江嘉玲 079 林沛柔 204 葛如中 080 郭芊櫃 205 張兆鋒 081 陳彥琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎 087 林容朱 212 葉信吉	
076 張晏菁 201 葉茂松 077 陳必苓 202 馬嘉瑜 078 林唯莉 203 江嘉玲 079 林沛柔 204 葛如中 080 郭芊欐 205 張兆鋒 081 陳彥琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黃詩涵 211 沈思穎	
078 林唯莉 203 江嘉玲 079 林沛柔 204 葛如中 080 郭芊欐 205 張兆鋒 081 陳彥琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黃詩涵 211 沈思穎	
078 林唯莉 203 江嘉玲 079 林沛柔 204 葛如中 080 郭芊欐 205 張兆鋒 081 陳彥琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黃詩涵 211 沈思穎	
080 郭芊欐 205 張兆鋒 081 陳彦琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎	
081 陳彥琳 206 申玉霞 082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黃詩涵 211 沈思穎	
082 楊政源 207 鄧兆娟 083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎	
083 卓佳賢 208 莊雅雯 084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎	
084 謝宛芝 209 劉素若 085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黃詩涵 211 沈思穎	
085 張書銘 210 李嘉惠 086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎	
086 黄詩涵 211 沈思穎	
087 林容朱 212 葉信吉	
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088 鄭雪伶 213 蘇國賢	
089 楊宥翔 214 彭正翔	
090 吳香蘭 215 董淑連	
091 許竹汝 216 王姿惠	
092 張季琳 217 黃聖純	
093 曾秀萍 218 江濰帆	
094 黄俊捷 219 羅慧娟	
095 何贊勝 220 林容朱	
096 蕭湘鳳 221 蔡文嘉	
097 陳柚均 222 黄竹如	
098 吳思翰 223 曾瓊珠	
099	
100 洪珮柔 225 黄千禎	
101 葉原銘 226 陳俞蒨	
102 何友仁 227 白君郁	
103 黄淑華 228 陳文治	
104 廖珮吟 229 林益彰	
105 李佩嬬 230 謝毓軒	
106 涂美儀 231 賴思辰	
107 簡美秀 232 賴穎慧	
108 黄文玲 233 李宗霖	
109 羅朝勝 234 王莉雯	
110 廖淑妙 235 黃瀚慧	
111 侯菁琪 236 陳宇鴻	
112 黄秀閑 237 曾怡蓓	
113 陳駿宥 238 王乃萱	

114	宋美妙	239	魏雅淇
115	林香誼	240	楊紫淇
116	高翊展	241	葉立斌
117	汪時宇	242	楊宜學
118	莊嚴	243	馬靖雯
119	陳麗華	244	張瑜庭
120	陳俊元	245	柯聿芳
121	陳鳳嬌	246	洪麗娟
122	凌靜濤	247	蔡芳喬
123	徐曉放	248	嚴以心
124	盧鈴爵	249	江秉憲
125	林永芳	250	吳欣穎

二、研討會論文摘要(詳會議手冊、論文集請多附件)

◎第一場: 李昂國際論壇討論提網

Translation Forum and Interview questions

Li Ang Translations

- 1. When and how did you first come into contact with Li Ang's works and decide to translate them?
- 2. What was the first piece by her that you translated?
- 3. How did you choose which stories to include in The Butcher's Wife and Other Stories?
- 4. Can you discuss your collaboration with Ellen Yeung on *The Butcher's Wife*? What was her role and what was yours?
- 5. What special problems have you encountered in translating her works? Did you employ any special methods in your work on her writing? Can you think of any places in any of her works where you had an especially difficult time balancing accuracy and readability?
- 6. Do you have a favorite among her works that you've translated?
- 7. Which of her as yet untranslated works do you feel should be taken up by yourself, or Sylvia, or someone else?

Literary Translation in General

1. When you began translating literature did you have a particular goal in mind? What was your main purpose?

2. Which Taiwanese or Mainland writers have you especially enjoyed translating? Which have you found to be especially challenging?

What are the main differences between translating Taiwanese works and Mainland works?

3. What general rules do you follow in deciding on English titles?

Have you encountered any situations where deciding on a title was especially problematic? What about the title *The Butcher's Wife?* Do you consider it problematic that that title now gets mixed up with the title of the Demi Moore movie (which came out well after your translation)?

4. Can you discuss your experiences with collaborative translation?

When involved in a collaboration, how does it usually work? How is the project organized? How do you decide who does what?

What do you feel are the main advantages to collaboration as well as the main difficulties? Could you discuss your collaboration on *Notes of a Desolate Man*?

You've discussed on several occasions your practice concerning translations involving dialects or language such as Taiwanese.

Could you summarize your ideas for us? To what extent do you feel something important is "lost in translation" when such dialects or unwritten languages are ignored or glossed over?

Do you have any ideas about what young translators could do about this? Could it work to use something like Black Eng ish, Cockney, or Creole to represent Taiwanese or other non-Mandarin Sinitic languages?

- 6. Can you talk about the problem of the translator leaving out or somehow devaluing specific cultural elements important to the original work? When do you feel that is acceptable or inevitable?
- 7. What have you found to be most important in making Taiwanese or Mainland literature palatable to American or other English-language readers?
- 8. Can you discuss contemporary trends in literary translation? Are there any you especially like or dislike?
- 9. What about getting translations published? How has the market for literary translations changed during your career? What are your views of that market today?

How has the Internet affected it?

How about journals such as *Taiwan Literature English Translation Series* and *The Chinese Pen?* What do you foresee for such publications?

What about recognition and compensation for literary translators? Has it changed in any positive ways?

Are translators receiving anything like the recognition they deserve, especially when their work results in significantly raising a writer's international profile?

10. What has been the effect of information technology, especially computers, on your practice as a

literary translation?

Have there been any downsides to this technological revolution as far as translation is concerned? Computer translation has been making enormous improvement, as we see in the Google Translator. What do you foresee in that arena?

11. What about translation theory? Has any of it been of great use to you? Is there any that you consider particularly impractical of off-base?

What do think about Benjamin's idea of "pure language"?

What about the affects of post-structuralist and post-modernist theory on translation? Can you discuss both positive and negative influences?

- 12. What about other literary translators? Are there any that you particularly admire or have emulated, used perhaps as a role model when you started out?
- 13. How has being a translator affected you as a literary scholar?

What do you feel are the principle differences between working on Chinese-language literature as a scholar compared to as a translator?

How do these two disciplines support each other?

- 14. One of the most difficult problems facing scholars of world literature is that they must in effect compare writers whose original language they do not read on the basis of translations done by many different translators of widely varying abilities. Do you have any thoughts on this problem?
- 15. Looking over your personal bibliographies we see that you've both been astonishingly productive. Do you have any secrets to success that you're willing to divulge?
- 16. Do you have any advice for young people who'd like to work in literary translation? How can they begin and then proceed?
- 17. Are there any Taiwanese or Chinese writers you have not yet translated that you'd like to work on?
- 18. Can you discuss your current projects?

葛浩文 Howard Goldblatt

题目:臺灣文學的英譯以及未來---面對中國文學外譯的崛起

我想就某個角度就我個人的經驗談一下若干翻譯臺灣文學所遭遇的問題,同時,我也想提出我的看法,那就是針對臺灣文學目前面臨中國崛起後大量中國文學外譯的問題,臺灣文學如何持續維持國際能見度的優勢。未來好的譯者會更難以尋覓,託以重任,臺灣本土應如何培養自己的譯者,避免過去幾乎倚賴境外學者的形態。

I would like to talk about myexperiences translating Chinese and Taiwanese literary works, and especially Li Ang's, what I've found most interesting and rewarding as well as difficult, frustrating, etc.,

what I now feel best about, what you might change if possible. I could also discuss how I got into literary translation, particular influences in that direction. My thoughts on the current rise of China and how I feel it may affect Taiwanese culture/literature.

林麗君

題目:善雙的李昂,不變的李昂---翻譯李昂小說的幾點觀察

本文擬自一個翻譯者的角度觀察李昂——做爲一位女性小說作者,當她多變的小說被譯爲 英文時,其於臺灣文學所代表的意義卻是不變的。有趣的是,英文做爲一個最國際化的語言, 它卻不是李昂文學外譯最多的語言。反而是法國,李昂被翻譯了不只一本著作。這會不會與李 昂文學的題材與書寫方式非常地前衛,在某些女性議的挑出方面,更符合法國文學的品味呢? 做爲一個翻譯論壇,本人相關的論述尚在發展之中。

羅德仁 Terence Russell

題目:翻譯的「意」譯與「字」譯-從論述李昂的英文中譯談起

本文將討論若干對李昂的論述英文譯成中文的字或意譯的同異。一般而言,這樣的討論有它的困難。例如像這樣的一個句子「李昂嘗試再創立和中國文化同名的《紅樓夢》失落的園子」,「Li Ang attempts to re-create the lost garden of Honglou meng that has become synonymous with Chinese culture, but fails.」這個 "synonymous with" 在這裡是很難做詮釋的。同名是不對的.。譯者這樣譯顯得不夠嚴謹,原作者的真正意思應該是:"that has become identified with..."or "that often symbolizes..."因而,比較接近意譯應該是「李昂嘗試再創立代表中國文化的《紅樓夢》失落的園子」。以此爲範例,我擬與本論壇的學者分享翻譯中的信達雅的自我爭議。

藤井省三

题目:日本文化界典李昂的對話——以吉本巴娜娜和小川洋子為主

以〈殺夫〉一書飲譽文壇的李昂,擅長以敏銳的眼光觀照女性情慾自主,並進而深入探討兩性關係的失衡現象,該書的出版,不僅奠定了李昂在臺灣文學界的地位,並成爲臺灣小說中最多外文譯本的作品,而相關譯作亦引起不同角度的話題討論,激盪出不同層次的省思火花。李昂〈殺夫〉一作,有何值得省思的空間?有何令人津津樂道的話題?又有何深層的文學底蘊?而李昂〈殺夫〉的出版,對日本文壇又產生何等影響,凡此種種,均是本文關注的焦點,本論文一方面檢視了日譯本〈殺夫〉與日本文壇的互動關係,另一方面則對日本文壇所可能受到〈殺夫〉的影響提出觀察,藉此話題的探討,期待對臺、日文學互動的模式,能有新的視野。

◎第二場:李昂文學、台灣文學史與社會

張重崗

題目:李昂的問題意識及其在大陸的接受

繼白先勇、聶華苓、楊青矗等臺灣和海外作家之後,李昂於1980年代中期開始進入大陸公眾的視野。當時大陸思想文化界的焦點集中在文革反思、人的重新發現和主體性討論等一系列問題上,與之相關,文藝界發展出了先鋒寫作、文化尋根和性別敍事等不同的取向。在這種歷史背景下,李昂的引入大致上應和了大陸文藝界對於現代意識、鄉土情結和女性關懷等方面的探求。這與施淑所分析的李昂在臺灣現代主義浪潮、鄉土文學論戰、女性主義運動等不同階段中的處境有表面上的可類比之處。與臺灣不同的是,大陸對上述種種問題的思考幾乎是同時發生的,因而對李昂的解釋,不免忽略作者在不同階段寫作時的困境,尤其不能體察她與臺灣批評界之間的緊張和角力。而李昂正是在這種困擾、緊張和角力中,通過個人化的感性書寫拆解各種外在的觀念,以文學敍事與臺灣的歷史、現在建立了內在的聯繫。在李昂關於現代/鄉土、女性/人性、情欲/政治的喁喁獨語中,流露出的是對現代性境遇的悖謬感受和悖論思考。這一普遍性的困境意識,反過來促使我們在更廣闊的視野中,思考臺灣和大陸的時代症候,重新面對關於生命和歷史的基本問題。

As the Cultural Revolution came to an end, some Taiwanese and overseas writers such as Bai Xianyong and Nie Hualing were introduced to readers of the mainland of China, soon Li Ang was recommended in the middle 1980s. In that period, the intellectuals of the mainland of China were focusing on a series of problems, e.g. reflection of the Cultural Revolution and discussion of humanity. Meanwhile, the writers paid more attention to modernism, cultural root and gender. Under this historical background, appearance of Li Ang acted in cooperation with the intellectual atmosphere of the mainland. On the one hand, it looked like anything of Taiwan. But different from the process of evolution in Taiwan, the above-mentioned problems came up almost simultaneously in the mainland of China, so the mainland scholars' interpretations on Li Ang were hard to avoid neglect of the dilemma of the writer and the intensity between the writer and the critics in Taiwan. On the other hand, Li Ang's consciousness of predicament, which was connected with universal condition of modernity, propelled us to think over the symptom of Taiwan and the mainland, and the fundamental problem of life and history.

蔡振念

題目:李昂早期小說試論

李昂早期小說的主題大都是文學中屢見不鮮的自我與外界的衝突、懷疑、焦灼、恐懼、被 支配等,這個時期李昂所關心的是現代主義有關個人存在、現實和歷史的非理性等,貫串其小 說中的常是人物與某種無法界定而又無所不在的力量的衝突,或人物存在的困境,論者或以爲 此一時期的李昂過於服膺現代主義,因此被陷於苦悶的象牙塔。本論文主旨在指出李昂早期小說除了應用現代主義的手法之外,也在主題上處理了當時社會的許多議題,李昂從寫作伊始,就是社會議題取向的小說家。

Ang's concerns are the existence of human beings and the irrationality of reality and history. It is therefore not unusual that in her novels the characters are often confronted by an indefinable and universal power or trapped by the dilemma of human existence. Some scholars argue that Li Ang was indulging herself in modernism and stuck herself in the ivory tower in this period. This paper try to point out that Li Ang not only uses the technique of modernism but also brings up many social issues in her early novels. It concludes that Li Ang is an issue-oriented author from the beginning of her career.

劉乃慈

題目:從李昂的文學活動來看八〇年代台灣社會轉型與女作家的崛起

台灣文學創作到了八〇年代漸次進入某種自由和多元的文化生態,其中,女作家的大量崛起以及女性文學的蓬勃發展堪稱這個階段的重要現象之一。比起研究八〇年代女作家作品裡的女性意識或者女性創作的各種美學主題,對於女作家的大量崛起與台灣社會外在條件的互動關係的討論,明顯缺乏。通常可以看到的是採取籠統的方法將之歸於社會風氣的開放、教育的普及、婦女競爭力的提升等等原因。對台灣八〇年代女性文學興起的外部條件分析,相對簡化。例如,作爲專業作家,這個階段的女性創作者她們一開始是爲何而寫作?她們的寫作是如何與當時新興的都會傳播媒體互動?她們的職業自我形象是什麼?她們寫什麼?怎麼寫?她們的作品是怎樣被接受的?批評對她們有何影響?性別意識的強化以及婦女地位的提升是如何影響八〇年代女性創作者的身份?對從事寫作的婦女來說,作家這一職業本身又是如何改變她們的?

因此,本研究希望透過李昂這位在台灣當代文壇具有相當代表性以及重要性的女性創作者 爲例,檢視八〇年代台灣社會正值經歷劇烈轉型的階段,伴隨西方前衛文化思潮的刺激與台灣 內部的社會環境、文化條件,對女性創作者以及女性文學發展的影響爲何?彼此間呈現怎麼樣 的互動?從作家身份到作品主題與美學表現,李昂的文學活動是我們研究台灣女性文學文本生 成與外在生產條件的重要對象。

Li Ang's Wandering Travels is a retracing of the flight of Hsieh Hsueh-hong (Xie Xuehong). Through travel writing Li hopes to reconstruct this woman's history, which, through a multiplicity of meaning, displays a metaphor of the 'drifting of life' through the 'shifting of the body' in this 'travel-escape' simile. By journeying to the places that Hsieh visited, Li continually creates connections between the ideological history and the personal history of the self. In doing so, she contrasts the fight for power of men both past and present with the love of women who have struggled in both past and present. Hsieh Hsue-hong loved the revolution, but she was betrayed by men, and thus sacrificed herself. Li Ang considers women throwing themselves into the fire, writing history by their

bodies, and submitting their emotions to idealistic principles. Are their lives after all just used and discarded by men, country and the struggle for power? Do such wandering woman achieve independence as they pursue their idealistic principles that dooms them to this lonely liberation. Writing Hsieh Hsueh-hong as metaphor, Li is writing the true history of today's dirty politics and using travel writing to get closer to Hsieh's experience. However, mourning Hsieh in fact opened up Li's own wounds... giving rise to a plethora of meaning, as well as an ambiguity of feminine writing underlying the text.

◎第三場:性別、記憶與欲望

陳豔姜

題目:李昂小說中的流言

流言在李昂的小說中佔重要地位。其重要性不只是一個子題而已,在某些作品中更成爲形式上的結構框架。例如《殺夫》以鄰里坊間關於林市殺夫的流言開頭,小說的最後一章也以眾人閒談林市的命運宛如其母總結。仔細研究,李昂作品中多數流言與性有關。在〈鹿城故事〉中,流言輾轉從一婦人與其女婿通姦的猜測傳向另一婦女爲娼的過往,而〈北港香爐人人插〉中,主角林麗姿的形象更抹上了諸多對於她情場性事的想像及傳言。

性與流言的結合可謂「天作之合」。李昂小說中關於性的流言圍繞在女性的情欲上,其背後經常隱藏著年長婦女的惡意中傷與自以爲是的譴責。最突出的例子是〈殺夫〉中阿罔官的嫉妒與虛僞。批評家指出小說本身也像流言一樣流傳且越界,正如1997年〈北港香爐人人插〉出版時所引起的「醜聞」一般。作家勞倫斯曾說過:「小說一如流言,最終變得惡毒,而如流言一樣,往往自以爲是而更爲邪惡。」雖然李昂許多作品中女性主義的立場顯著,但也曾被評論家如王德威質疑其立場有矛盾之處,仍有不少論者肯定其〈戴貞操帶的魔鬼系列〉是少數企圖以女性角度顛覆「台灣」這個超級論述的作品之一。而此一顛覆的力量部份來自於她以流言爲主的敘述技巧。

Gossip plays a crucial role in Li Ang's fiction. In some of her stories gossip serves not just as a motif but, more formally, as a structural frame. For example, The Butcher's Wife begins with the townsfolk's gossip of Lin Shih's murder of her husband as the mysterious revenge by her mother's ghost. The novella also ends with the women's gossip of the evil fate of Lin's mother uncannily repeated by the daughter. Upon further reflection, most of the gossips in Li Ang's fiction are related to sex. In the series of Lu Town Stories, the winds of townsfolk's gossips travel from one woman's adultery with her son-in-law to another woman's past as a prostitute. In the story "Everyone Puts Their Incense Sticks in the Pei-Kang Incense Burner,"the portrait of Lin Li-ze is painted with all the gossips about her sexual "conquest."

The alliance between gossip and sex is "a marriage made in heaven." Gossip about sex in Li Ang's fiction evolves around women's sexuality, behind which lies vicious intention and self-righteous condemnation mostly from elderly women. The most striking example is the jealousy and hypocrisy of Ah Wang, Lin Shih's widow-neighbor, in The Butcher's Wife. Incidentally fiction sometimes circulates and transgresses like gossip, as in the case of the public scandal following the publication of "Pei-Kang Incense Burner" in 1997. As D. H. Lawrence once wrote, "the novel, like gossip, becomes at last vicious, and like gossip, all the more vicious because it is always on the side of the angels." Though Li Ang's feminist position noted in many of her works has been questioned by critics like David D.W. Wang, her collection of the four stories in The Devil with a Chastity Belt is still

considered one of the most ambitious literary works to subvert the grand-narrative of "Taiwan" from a feminist perspective. And the subversive power is partly carried through the writing strategy of gossip in her story-telling.

王鈺婷

題目:身體敘事與慾望主體——以李昂《迷園》為分析對象

身體研究在西方文化理論中變得越來越重要,在當代大眾文化與消費文化語境中,身體意象與身體的消費價值成爲值得關注的新文化現象。而後殖民女性主義者 Gayatri Spivak,雖贊成法國女性主義者對身體之重視,卻反對法國女性主義者不顧身體之差異和多元,認爲法國女性主義者將女性身體視爲差異與賦權之所在,強調第一世界之女性性愉悅的身體,卻忽略第三世界女性身體是被階級、種族烙印之身體,在此可以看到身體的議題在當代具有深刻的社會文化因素,身體也具有複雜的社會經濟與文化因素。李昂的小說中對情慾題材的書寫往往爲人所關注,在政治論述與情慾論述大行其道的解嚴後臺灣文學場域中,李昂更是最受矚目的作家之一。在《迷園》這部被視爲文字與意識型態的迷宮中,評論者往往從男女殖民與後殖民之關係,來探討重建歷史之主題,並探究本書的歷史與政治論述,然而在此將從身體研究出發,以此來掌握《迷園》一書複雜性。顯然,《迷園》中李昂對身體的刻畫帶有雙重特徵,何以強調朱影紅獻身精神的同時,又強調解放身體?而林西庚的「男性特質」(masculine traits)竟與「性無能」並存?在此將一窺這其中的弔詭性與曖昧性,並從身體敘事來呈現《迷園》中關注身體的政治性與顛覆性。

Body's study is more and more important in western culture theory. In context of modern popular and consumer culture, body image and body's consuming value become a new culture phenomenon worthy of attention. Although Gayatri Spivak agrees with the French feminists about how they appreciate body, she thinks they ignore the diversity and multicultural-ness of female body. While the French feminists emphasize women's right to enjoy sex and to be equal to men, they miss the point that in the Third World female body is forged by social rank and race. The female body then becomes an issue that reflects social, economic, and cultural problems. The erotic writings in Li Ang's novels are always the most attractive. After Taiwan is liberated from rigid Martial laws, in the field of Taiwanese literature, which is full of political and erotic discourses, Li Ang is one of the most important writers. In Li Ang's "The Maze Garden", a novel viewed as a maze of words and consciousness, critics always approach the novel with the awareness of history-reconstruction; in accordance with the relation between sexual politics and post colonialism, as well as its historical and political discourses. This study, however, starts from the body's study to understand the complexity of "The Maze Garden", and pays close attention to the political and disruptive aspects of the body.

史峻 Craig Smith

題目:李昂的白色恐怖小說---國家、記憶與性別在〈戴貞操帶的魔鬼〉與〈彩妝血祭〉

從80年代起228事件在新聞媒體、文學與電影一直重複。從此這個事件的象徵意思與原來的暴動和大屠殺的關係越來越模糊。由於這個表述的重複,228事件成爲台灣認同的創傷,存在於台灣人的意識。藝術家所表述的個人創傷建構象徵與 myth 的228事件,同時把事件的所有權給予不同的受害者。在分析這個創傷的建構中,這篇文章從鄭清文、陳映真與李昂的短篇小說,顯示這個創傷的嚴重性被運用在檢視台灣邊緣人群的壓迫。可以窺見在戒嚴後漸漸自由化的台灣,所指出的邊緣人群不斷地改變。故,台灣社會的問題反映在所謂228文學。

Beginning in the 1980s the 228 Incident was frequently returned to in media, literature and film. Since then the significance of the symbolic representation of the incident has drifted from the initial 1947 uprising and subsequent massacre. Due to its frequent repetition and continual rewriting, it has attached itself to Taiwanese identity as a trauma residing in everyone's consciousness. Representations of personal trauma limned by artists construct a symbolic and mythologized 228 Incident in the imagination as they battle to attribute ownership of the event to different victim groups. In order to analyse this construction, I consider short stories by Taiwanese authors, Tzeng Ching-wen, Ch'en Ying-chen and Li Ang, showing how the gravity of the trauma related to Taiwan's 228 Incident has been utilized to consider the repression of marginalized groups in Taiwan. I find that, as Taiwan has opened up over the last few decades, the marginalized group that this symbol has focused upon has changed considerably as issues in Taiwanese society are reflected in '228 Literature.'

◎第五場:女性記憶/主體的追尋

Anna Maria Paoluzzi

題目:身體景觀:論李昂小說中身體地景對於傳統的抗衡

本篇論文,試著將李昂小說的身體視爲一種生理上的主題,闡釋其人性上的意義。

主要的討論重點在於李昂小說中女性身份認同意識的成長,與角色面對社會常規時的種種 衝折。筆者將在本文中試著描繪兩者之間的緊密關係。

Exploring raise and developing of female identity and the subsequent conflict against familiar and social restrictions is one of the most discussed and researched aspects of Li Ang's fiction. In this paper, it will be attempted to sketch the close relationship between fictional characters 'physicality and the topographic settings of the action, with a closer attention of the correspondence between female bodies and open landscapes. This process of self-identification or osmotic interaction is framed in a broad background of conflicts, both between the central and one or more other characters (as in *Sha fu* and *Garden of Riddles*) or as an internal struggle of the woman protagonist with her real inner self and the conventional- stereotyped images of femininity she has to deal with (as in *Curvaceous Dolls* and *An Invisible Ghost*). The present analysis will be carried on through a diachronic perspective, with specific references to the post-May 19th gender narrative (mainly to Zhang Ailing and Ding Ling's fictional works), without neglecting the literary and historical context of the post -1949 Taiwan. It will also show how Li Ang's fictional world goes beyond the conventionally acknowledged labels of "Modernism" and "Nativism" by giving specific Taiwanese geographical settings a psychological nuances conveying both individuality (i.e. referred to the physical chronotope of a fictional character) and universality (i.e. framing an effective representation of its ideal readership' imaginative world).

陳惠齡

題目:恐懼地景?景觀詩學-----論李昂小說中處城鄉土的異質書寫

從昔時到今日,作家所書寫的「鄉土場」,頗多植入地緣性格、民間信仰、生活記憶與文化層累,而建構出魅幻魍魎、怪力亂神的異質鄉土色彩。諸如以鬼敘事敷衍死亡與鬼域;挪借民俗儀典,表呈古風湮遠的神秘經驗和鄉俗特色;或是描寫傳奇軼聞,見證人文地理風貌和歷史變遷等。

擅寫兩性交鋒與政治辯證的李昂,從早期借託故鄉鹿港爲地景的〈鹿城故事〉系列,演繹鄉土風情,到近期創生盤據台灣國域的女性群鬼列傳的〈看得見的鬼〉,種種融神魔、情慾、世情與諷喻爲一爐的神秘陰森鄉土書寫,不僅使原爲映照台灣史頁的鹿港地景風物,成爲一種可見性的社會現實裝置,更形構出作者觀看鄉土世界的一種方式。

在人文主義地理學者的觀點中,認爲人是世界最大的變數,所以「地理感」的種類繁多,

其中尤以「愛」和「怕」的表現最烈。在李昂的異質鄉土書寫中,總是浮露出「恐懼的地景」,這是李昂藉「景觀詩學」以演化爲批判性或具有某種危機啓示的美學策略?或是在「戀土情結」之後的「逃避心理」呢?此即本論文的問題意識與關懷所在。

From the past to the present, most writings about the "field of regionalism" written by the writers are integrated with geographical characteristics, folk beliefs, life memories, and cultural history to construct the fantastic, eccentric, superstitious, and heterogeneous regionalism, such as the presentation of death and the field of ghosts with the narratives of ghosts, the exhibition of rural customs and features with folk ceremonies, the description of legends and anecdotes to witness the transformation of cultural and geographical appearances and history.

Li Ang, a writer skilled in writing gender war and political debates, demonstrated and expressed regionalism in the series of "The Ghost Town of Lukang" by using the landscapes of her hometown Lukang in her early days. In recent years, she has written "Visible Ghosts," the legends about many female ghosts across Taiwan. Such mysterious local writings integrated with Gods, demons, passion, desire, human nature, and sarcasm not only make the original landscapes and customs of Lukang in the history of Taiwan become a visible device of social reality but also construct a way to observe the local world from her perspective.

From the perspective of humanistic geographers, people are the main variable in the world. Therefore, "the sense of geography" can be divided into many categories. Among them, the emotional expression of "love" and "fear" are the most significant. Li Ang's heterogeneous writings of regionalism always reveal the "landscape of fear." Is it a variant of "landscape poetics" by Li Ang for sarcasm or an aesthetic strategy of certain kind of crisis inspiration? Or is it the "psychological escape" accompanied with "obsession with hometown"? The questions above are the concern and focus of the study.

陳國偉

题目:陰道裡的眼睛——李昂的女性主體歷史書寫與在地語境

一直以來,歷史(history)被視爲是男性意識的產物,並且充斥著理體中心主義(陽具中心主義)的思維,所以形成了女性無法涉足的禁區,然而曾幾何時,當代台灣女性小說家的歷史書寫,將男性作家以時間爲本位的歷史關懷汰換重置,並展現出多重的感官/空間的書寫主體,那有如法國女性主義者伊麗嘉萊(Luce Irigaray)所謂的內視鏡(speculum)觀照,透過女性慾望流動與歷史的交涉,顛覆所謂的大歷史敘事,成爲歷史的主要內容。

在當代的歷史書寫風潮中,李昂往往透過小說中女體與在地空間、國體的結合,以女性的情慾、感官作爲觀照的法則,將陰道的凹透鏡中觀看出來的歷史情境,建構屬於女性的台灣歷史。從早期對於空間架構的國族史關注,到透過女性情欲主體建構反對運動的政治史,而在近作中,更極致地演化敘事的繁複性,置換女體與鬼體,虛化歷史的時間性,而將台灣血肉橫飛

的悲劇歷史,納入女/鬼體的陰道之中,透過女/鬼體的歷史胎化,純淨化爲本土的光榮歷史。 因此本論文旨在探討李昂這樣一個女性主體歷史書寫蛻化與純化的過程,並思考她如何透過這樣的方式,改寫台灣歷史敘事的男性範式,建立臺灣當代小說中歷史書寫的新敘事典範。

History seems to be a product of male consciousness ever since before, it also be filled with thought of logocentricism to make itself a forbidden zone, then female cant involve in. However, However, the condition changed; contemporary female novelists replace the subject of history writing as time-based by male writer to the showing of multi-sense/space writing. As the method 'speculum' by Luce Irigaray, female writers overthrow grand historical narrating by the negotiation between history and female desire: then create new paradigm of history.

Through female lust or sense, Lee Uan construct Taiwan's female history by the combination of female body, local space and nation, in her novel. From the focus of spatial national history to the construction of dissident movement by female lust, she continue evaluating her narrating to ultimate complexity. In recent work, she weaken the timeness of history and collect Taiwan's tragedy history into vagina of female/ghost, and pure local history to a glory through the body of female/ghost. Therefore, this paper would like to analyze how Lee Uan establish new narrating paradigm by the way to replace the male narrating paradigm.

◎第六場:性別、飲食與跨文化書寫

邱子修

題目:從懷舊鄉愁到五味雜陳——李昂飲食小說《鴛鴦春膳》的跨文化評析

自古中國儒家有言:「食色,性也。」有關飲食和性的華文書寫,如志怪、傳奇、小說、散文等都普受大眾的歡迎,即印證如是的觀察。但卻常因不同時代主流文化的意識形態使然,而呈現消長的現象。在台灣的飲食文學也反映如是耐人尋味的文化更迭景觀。廖炳惠(2004)就曾以四個階段爬梳中外飲食文學觀的轉變,並聚焦於台灣後現代的發展。鄭淑娟(2007)也從1949到2007年相關書籍的出版,分成「播種期」、「萌芽期」、「成長期」,發展到「繁華盛放期」。蘇鵲翹(2007)在其碩論中也主張戰後的飲食書寫不但繼承、開創島內社會的轉型,也吸納、回應了西方文藝理論的衝擊。在琳琅滿目的飲食文學中,李昂的〈鴛鴦春膳〉以起承轉合四部,每部各以兩道菜名,牽引出全球視野下,從生動地敘述台灣飲食的變遷並聯結飲食與性的文學想像,間接反映出本土之於全球化的互動與再現。本文即意在從西克蘇「陰性書寫」的理論及相關論述,來探討該小說中潛藏交織全球視野、扭轉族裔認同、文化思維的多重「跨文化」意涵。

Some ancient Chinese Confucian used to say, "Food and sex are human nature." Various Chinese writings, such as grotesques, legends, novels, and prose which have been popularly circulated among the public reflect such observation. Yet, due to different main stream cultural mentalities over the time, the phenomena that the popularity waxes and wanes are visible. Binghui Liao (2004) has divided the development of the literature about food from the Western and Chinese texts into four periods, focusing on elaborating the postmodern period on the island. Indeed, the literature about food in Taiwan reflects similarly transformed cultural landscapes. According to Shujuan Zheng, there are four stages in terms of distinguable themes from the related publication from 1949 to 2007. Similarly Queqiao Su (2007) in his MA thesis contends that the literature after the war not only continued the tradition while transforming the society on the island, but also transplanted and modified Western literary theories. Among the various literatures about food, Li Ang's Lovers' Erotic Menus which is composed of four parts and each part is further divided with four menus as the topics in a narrative form indirectly reveals the interaction and representation between localization and globalize. From a global perspective, this article is an attempt to explore possible "transcultural implications" in the novel which tackles the complex issues of ethnic identity, cultural mentalities, in light of Cixous's l'ecriture Feminine.

洪珊慧

題目:飲食之外——李昂〈鴛鴦春膳〉的身體與歷史論述

李昂於二〇〇七年出版的長篇小說《鴛鴦春膳》,將飲食與個人擅長的政治、性別及權力議題結合,企圖拓展台灣飲食文學書寫的格局。「吃」其實是一件多面向的情事,人們飲食之間,一面掠奪別人/他者的生命,一方面亦發展出一套講究的飲食文化與優雅的餐桌禮儀。《鴛鴦春膳》中,「飲食」、「食物」的符碼,包含了國族、政治、性別與權力,也隱含了「食」與情慾的關係。本文嘗試以身體、政治、國族與歷史記憶等視角來探析李昂的飲食小說,試圖挖掘飲食之外,李昂這一系列飲食小說的身體與歷史論述。

Li Ang's Yuan-Yang-Chun-Shan, published in 2007, covers the relationships between food, sex, and political powers with an intention to broaden the scopes of food writings in Taiwan Literatures. People kill other species as food and ironically people eat what they killed standing on ceremonies. This fact makes "eating" itself become interesting and displaying many-faceted meanings. In Yuan-Yang-Chun-Shan, "eating" and "food" are not only the matters on tables and in dining rooms but also the important symbols connoting nations, politics, sex, and powers as well as signifying the relationships between "food" and desires. Hence, this article attempts to investigate the interesting symbols in Li Ang's food writings by means of discovering the meanings of bodies and historical memories hidden in the food writings..

陳彥琳

題目:主宰情愁--李昂《鴛鴦春膳》中食慾與性慾交融書寫的另層明示

本論文就李昂《鴛鴦春膳》勾勒食慾及性慾的文學想像空間,推及論述政治認同、權力支配、台灣的前途命運。《鴛鴦春膳》共有四章,起承兩章寫怎樣吃「果子貍、穿山甲」(二二八事件)、「咖哩飯」(日本殖民)、「牛肉麵」(白色恐怖)、「珍珠奶茶」(台灣解嚴開放),轉章中「春膳」(台灣與中國的關係)是最華麗高潮的一章,春膳食材的層層包裹即隱喻台灣與中國層層疊疊的複雜關係。國與國對等、元首與元首間的餐敘禮儀,表現在「國宴」(寫中華民國與聯合國的關係)中,而宴席菜單上竟發現「中華民國」、「Republic of China」實爲不存在的主權,究竟台灣是不是一個國家?合章品嘗西洋美食「Menu Degustation」(民主化後的台灣與世界的關係)及回歸「素齋」(無國界)作爲小說結尾。李昂書寫飲食、情慾、性愛的不單純性,毋寧是她藉由極致華麗的山珍海味,進入慾望本體的戰勝遊戲,背後暗地指涉台灣與中國的權力變化,台灣與強權的零合關係,在於保持曖昧模糊的「追求期」、「台灣獨立」應被解讀成與世界共存關係下所展演的「主體性獨立」。李昂深諳人性的多變,也了解性愛的偉大與反撲,渴望與必需,人類要政治然後又極盡控制政治本體,所以李昂的書寫絕不掉入「政治忠誠」與「政治激情」的陷阱。

The thesis will expound the imagine from eating and sex in the text "The food rising obscenities" by Lee Ong. And she talks about identify politics, power domination, and the future with predestination in Taiwan. There are four chapters in the "The food rising obscenities". The beginning

chapter is writing how to cooking the "Aguma larvata taivana" and the "Malayan pangolin" (implied 228 Incident), and the "Curry rice" (implied colonization of Japan). The middle refer to the "beef noodles" (implied 1950's white terror) and the "Boba milk tea" (after curfew). The story reached a climax in the chapter entremets that is talk about a kind of food rising obscenities and having a strong sexuality. Maybe, that is a metaphor with Taiwan and China, so difficult to understand the complex relationship. And then, Taiwan is a national state or not, because "Republic of China" (R.O.C) dropped out UN in 1960's. So world going on contend and attempt delusion. "A state banquet" on the menu is so absurd of irony. The end "Menu Degustation" meaning of Taiwan after democratization in 1987, and only the paramountcy of Taiwan into "a meatless diet" (without demarcation or globalization) in the world. Lee Ong put on the power game and competition in the interesting novel, witch Taiwan keep independent situation by subjectivity. She catches on humanity, that hard to handle with abundant variation. And she realize what is the sex, power, and politics distribution. Showing the great wisdom beyond the political faith and fervor, and she never mix up.

◎第七場:性別、小說/電影/戲劇:文本/記憶的跨界改編

Sterk Darryl

題目: 鬼舞--李昂小說〈頂番婆的鬼〉裡的墾民不義

李昂的著名長篇小說《迷園》的某些情節和人物細節演變爲短篇小說〈頂番婆的鬼〉(二零零四年小說集《看得見的鬼》的一篇)。〈頂番婆的鬼〉追蹤一個混血青樓女 子之人生和來生。事實上,《迷》〈鬼〉兩種著作都突顯土地奪取和原住民族的議 題,尤其後者,是一篇陳情台灣原住民受過歷史不義之作。本文評估李昂對此的處 理方式:在我看這篇鬼故事虎頭蛇尾,解放了女鬼的鬼舞結局是謬仿。這篇裡的鬼 和鬼舞讓人聯想到其他後墾社會,因此意味著一個比較文學的論點:蕃鬼往往在後 墾社會作祟。

Li Ang developed details of plot and character in her well-known novel Miyuan 迷園 (Beguiling Garden) into the story "Dingfanpo de gui" 頂番婆 的鬼 (The Ghost of Dingfanpo), one of the ghost stories in her 2004 collection Kan de jian de gui 看得見的鬼 (Visible Ghosts). This story traces the life and afterlife of a mestiza prostitute, a woman of mixed parentage, like the progenitrix of the family in Miyuan. In fact, in both works themes of land appropriation and aboriginality are emphasized, especially in the latter, which is a treatment of the historical injustice suffered by Taiwan's aborigines. In this paper I evaluate Li Ang's treatment of this injustice. I will argue that the story fails to face the contemporary consequences of this injustice, that the ghost dance that sets the mestiza free is a travesty. That the ghost and the ghost dance in this story recall ghosts and ghost dances in other post-settler societies suggests a comparative thesis: that post-settler societies tend to be haunted by aboriginal ghosts.

羅林、江寶釵

题目:華文口述/報導/小說脈絡下的「謀殺親夫」---閱讀季昂《殺夫》的文化重層

本文擬討論殺夫在八〇年代出現於臺灣時,在臺灣引起的騷動。這篇緣著一篇報紙報導而寫作的小說,引起對小說人物林市弒夫的不同反應。有一方認爲林市弒夫情有可原,因爲她的丈夫把她逼到精神崩潰的邊緣。但也有一方認爲,女性弒夫其罪甚於男子殺妻,不可原逭。這篇小說與英美文學小說如《簡愛》、《包法利夫人》、《覺醒》、《欲望街車》等相比較,指出其類似的與相異的情節。藉著女性的瘋狂與弒夫,本文將展開中西敘事的比較,進而深入闡述中國文化脈絡下女性的際遇與想像。

When Li Ang's Sha Fu (literally "Kill Husband" but modified to "The Butcher's Wife" in Howard Glodblatt's 1995 English translation) first appeared in Taiwan in 1983, it was widely attacked as immoral and socially disruptive. Based on newspaper accounts of the trial and execution of a woman convicted of murdering her husband, this novella ignited a firestorm of controversy between those

who suggested that the central character, Lin Shi, should not be held accountable for stabbing her husband to death because he had driven her insane with merciless abuse and those who maintained that murder cannot be condoned for any reason, especially a wife's killing of her husband which they saw as a far more heinous crime than a husband's killing of his wife. In some respects, particularly its focus on patriarchal oppression in a traditional culture and the central character's resulting descent into insanity, this work may seem similar to classics of Western literature dealing with female madness--Jane Eyre, Madame Bovary, The Awakening, "The Yellow Wallpaper," A Streetcar Named Desire, etc. The cultural context of the narrative and its original composition in Chinese, however, present non-Chinese readers with formidable challenges in literary as well as cultural understanding. Lin Shi's absolute social isolation as a teenage bride sold by her dead father's family to a much older husband who consolidates his right to rape by starving her, the inability of sympathetic neighbors to do anything to help even in the face of extreme abuse, and the community's later insistence on the impossibility of a wife's murdering her husband for any reason other than having become involved in an illicit sexual relationship with another man are only a few of the cultural idiosyncracies the non-Chinese reader must negotiate. The murder scene itself, the intensity of violence attained by a woman known to be uncommonly meek and submissive, brings the novella into sharp relief against most Western narratives of the genre and suggests the need for careful cultural-literary exegesis. Western readers unfamiliar with Chinese language and culture may find it helpful, if not in fact necessary, to consider that although Li Ang acknowledges writing The Butcher's Wife under the influence of "feminism," which may be understood in context to mean primarily Western feminism, her awareness of and response to gender issues has clearly been affected by Chinese/Taiwanese gender relations and women's movements, which differ significantly from those of the West. Careful non-Chinese readers will also find studying The Butcher's Wife to be a cross-cultural challenge requiring an awareness of what we might term "first-culture interference." This awareness can help them avoid the "othering" such a shocking tale inevitably produces as readers from cultures alien to that of the work at hand unconsciously react according to the values and prejudices of their own in order to find personal and social solace in the conviction that "it could never happen here." Readers able to accept this challenge and develop such an awareness will surely find The Butcher's Wife to be an important addition to world literature on gender relations and female madness leading to murder.

黄儀冠

題目:性別、凝視、再現——李昂小説〈殺夫〉、〈暗夜〉之電影改編與影像詮釋

李昂自十六歲開始以〈花季〉現身文壇以來,一向以性作爲小說突出的主軸,一九八三年的《殺夫》自出版以來更備受爭議,其中關於性與飢餓,性與權力,展演出相當具戲劇性的情節發展。李昂透過「性」語言,展露性別政治裏男女權力爭奪與消長的競爭關係,性的論述在李昂的小說饒富寓意,成爲象徵載體的文化符碼。李昂的小說在八〇年代曾受到台灣新電影導

演的青睞,《殺夫》由曾壯祥導演、《暗夜》則由但漢章導演分別拍攝成電影,《殺夫》環繞著鄉土敘事語彙與女性身體受父權經濟壓迫的悲劇,而《暗夜》則演繹現代都會資本主義下,女性性意識與權力、經濟之間的關係,無論是在鄉土女性或者都會現代女性在李昂的筆下都在試圖翻轉女性被動的身體,希冀逃逸於性別政治的收編。李昂的女性書寫在八〇年代台灣新電影男性導演的影像中,被如何詮釋,如何解碼(decoding)又如何演繹其性別政治?透過蘿拉莫薇(Laura Mulvey)對於凝視快感的分析,觀看者透過凝視的行為,使得觀看主體得到一種掌控被注視的客體的快感,而這個主體往往是男性的觀點。因此在男性凝視(male gaze)下的女性往往成為父權所建構的形象。重新省視《殺夫》、《暗夜》兩部電影,對於在影片中的女性形象是男性凝視下的他者,或者突破此種物化的女性形象,而得以建構另一種台灣女性的形象?而李昂小說中的「性」議題,在電影中又是如何被闡釋?女體的展演在影像中如何被凝視/回望?八〇年代台灣新電影導演是否翻轉主體/客體,看/被看的性別政治,以呼應李昂小說中的「性」語言與女性書寫,此爲本論文欲爬梳並試圖探索的課題。

◎第八場:她的聲音/故事/旅程

吳桂枝

題目:歷史的虛構性與她的故事(Her story)讀率昂《自傳の小說》與《漂流之旅》

透過書寫《自傳の小說》(2000)與《漂流之旅》(2000),李昂實際挑戰了男性主筆的歷史。 男性主筆者進行的事前準備她一一做到:蒐集史料、田野調查、探訪傳主行經之地……,費時十年,距離遠至俄羅斯,但寫出來的「她的故事」卻是鬼影幢幢,私語不斷,情慾橫流的。這兩部小說的有趣在於李昂以書寫連結了女性自我及其他女性與飄移,或說漫遊,甚至是離散的命運。小說因此以出走台灣的謝雪紅爲中心人物。以離散理論(the diaspora studies)爲方法,筆者在李昂的眾多小說中,選擇從《自傳の小說》與《漂流之旅》展開初步研究。關於謝雪紅目前僅有男性的書寫:陳芳明的《謝雪紅評傳》(1991)與謝雪紅口述,愛人同志楊克煌筆錄的《我的半生記》(1998)。那麼我們要問的是:以書寫女性情慾與政治小說聞名的李昂會怎麼寫謝雪紅?謝雪紅與李昂如何有關連?評論家所謂的歷史(History),包不包含女人?甚至女人與女人之間的故事?筆者認爲這是李昂透過書寫碰觸政治與歷史議題最關鍵的問題。

By finishing Fictional Biography and The Trip in Exile (2000), Li Ang practically challenges the histories written by men. She made all necessary preparations before writing: collecting historical data, going on field trips, travelling to places where historical figures have been...The time span was over 10 years and the longest distance was far enough to Russia. However, her stories are not at all "historical" but filled with ghost-like shadows and private whispers. The most interesting part of these two novels is by linking a woman's self with other women through fiction-writing, Li Ang has discovered the mutual destiny for women's travelling, wondering and even diasporic exiles. Methodologically, the chosen novels will be examined in terms of the diaspora studies. I intend to bring about these questions: why did Li Ang write on the controversial woman (Xie Xue-hong) in history? What's the relation between the woman writer and the heroine? Are women and stories between women (her stories) included in many critics' so called "History?" I think this is the most critical issue involved in Li Ang's writing.

張以昕

題目:生前的悲劇與死後的超越——李昂《看得見的鬼》的女性成長書寫

李昂〈看得見的鬼〉以鹿港城爲背景,書寫一系列的「鬼國」寓言。作爲傳記式的鬼魅書寫,從生前榮辱、遇害而亡、驚覺成鬼的種種經歷而觀,「死亡」不是成長的終結,而是啓蒙的開始。〈看得見的鬼〉的女鬼們,在生前的冤屈順利索討之後,該如何度過已然喪失時間意義的漫漫長歲,即是女鬼們所面臨的重要課題。

女鬼們總有她們獨特的「成長」議題:「頂番婆的鬼」學習在死後逐漸撫平屈辱與受創的身

心;「不見天的鬼」的才媛生前嚴守女教,卻在死後才得以無所顧忌的從書中獲得性啓蒙;「會旅行的鬼」因行動受限而無法渡海尋仇,幸得地理師幫助,不但順利報仇,並且習得自由行走的本事。生前無法達成的學習進度,皆在死後才能夠逐步完成,成長與學習助得她們超越悲劇,尋索生命真諦。

本文擬就《看得見的鬼》當中的女鬼/女性成長歷程爲論述核心,結合「成長小說」相關理論,探討女鬼的成長歷程、生存困境、心理變化以及旅途見聞,直到最後終於獲得成長。藉由展演與詮釋女鬼的心路歷程,揭示李昂《看得見的鬼》的女性成長小說特徵,並且探究「鬼魅敘事」中成長書寫的概念與意義。

The town, Lukang, is the background of Li-Ang's Visible Ghosts, which is afable with a series of ghost stories. As a biographical form of ghost writing, it portrays the experiences of the honor and insults in living, the encounter of murder, and then the shocking awakening of becoming a ghost. Death is not the ending of spiritual growth, but the beginning of enlightenment. After taking revenge, the female ghosts in Visible Ghosts have to face the grave problem of how to spend the long hours in which time has become meaningless to them.

The female ghosts always had their unique lessons for "growth". The Ghost in Ding Fang Po learned to gradually soothe the humiliated and inflicted soul after death.

In *The Ghost in The Street with a Roof*, Tasi-yuan strictly observed discipline while she was alive, but she gained the enlightenment of sex from books freely after her death. The Traveling Ghost was unable to cross the sea to take revenge at first, but fortunately, with the help of a geomantic master, she successfully took her revenge and learned how to move about freely. After death, they could accomplish what they couldn't reach while they were still alive. Inner growth and learning helped them to surmount tragedies and explore the true essence of life.

This thesis focuses on the process of spiritual growth of the female ghosts in *Visible Ghosts*, combined with related theories of Bildungsroman, and explores the course of inner growth of the female ghosts, the predicament of existence, psychological variations, and their experiences in traveling, ending up with their maturity in the long run. By means of illustrating and interpreting the course of internal struggle, the thesis unfolds the traits of Bildungsroman in Li-Ang's *Visible Ghosts*, and explores the concepts and meanings of female Bildungsroman in ghost writing.

參、執行成果之價值與貢獻度

本次由中正大學台灣文學研究所出面整合,中文系、文學院以及台文館、國科會等共同辦理經典人物的系列國際學術研討會,以女性作家李昂爲主題人物,參與李昂的作品在台灣文學史典範化的重要歷程,匯聚來自歐洲、美國、加拿大、日本、中國大陸各國的知名學者,包括英語翻譯界的天 王葛浩文 教授、日語譯者藤 井省三 教授、加州大學聖地牙哥分校川流基金會講座教授廖炳惠等,一共數十位,舉辦國際學術研討會,爲女性文學在台灣十多年來發展有成的軌迹,做一個有力的見證,吸引了國內各學者及研究生共襄盛舉,數量達兩百餘人;而本所師生更是全數參會,尤見各界對於此會的關注。

廖炳惠教授的論文業已獲中正大學中文學術年刊(THCI)審查通過,即將刊登。

本次研討會除了以女性掛帥爲特色外,與加拿大雅博達大學東亞系的合作,也形成了另一個臺灣本土書寫,國際耕耘發光的典例。而特別具指標性意義的是,中正大學吳志揚校長將代表學校接受李昂手稿的捐贈典禮,並由國內重要學者共同見證典禮。中正大學圖書館在王國羽館長的努力之下,五月初才剛成立臺灣女性作家專區,李瑞騰館長恰好是我們的諮詢委員,而李昂就是我們第一位進駐手稿捐贈區的作家。

此外,在研討會前,本所與聯合文學合辦了「在地鹿港、世界李昂」特輯(聯合文學第二十六卷第七期,164-136頁),此期成爲當月網路銷售冠軍。而研討會後製論文集(包含發表者論文修改、排版)預計於明年初出版,而爲了此研討會所撰寫的專書論文「mother and woman」,也將收錄於論文集中。

在會議過程中,計畫主持人江寶釵所長與外文系羅林教授,深度訪問葛浩文與林麗娟教授,就台灣文學的外譯進行討論。亦與李昂女士作了深度專訪,更將張誦聖等教授帶領至台南古蹟府城體驗深度文化之旅,使國內外學者深刻感受在地的文化力量,和地方書寫上的意識連結。

在每一天的會議裡,李昂安排美食,使與會者終身難忘。日本方面則吸引了六位李昂的粉絲,自費來台參加會議。於會議尾聲,由台文所張沛元同學代表台文所贈戒予李昂女士,代表新舊世代對文學永不懈的追求,在掀起的高潮中圓滿落幕。

本次研討會過程不僅深具學術意義,且充滿創意。對於所有的參與者而言都是難忘的女性文學嘉年華。

肆、附錄:

一、李昂文學研討會專屬網站:

http://140.123.48.16/deptitl/Li/index.html



第四届短典人物

「李昂」跨領城國際學術研討會

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三、照片精華

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陸、附件:

- (1) 研習手冊
- (2) 研討會成果報告電子檔與活動照片光碟