

女性家族史：九十年代港台主體性書寫形態
Writing Female Family History:
Literary Strategies of Subjectivity Construction in 1990s Hong Kong and Taiwan
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二十世紀九十年代的港、台文壇，在客觀環境改變驅動的世紀末轉型之下，為應對政權交替、主權狀態變更席捲而來的強烈的主體焦慮與暗流湧動的後殖社會權力角鬥，以文學作為社會之鏡、從而在被動的「命途失落」中爭奪歷史詮釋主動權的嘗試愈發豐盛。在此一階段，女性家族史的寫作，以作為建構失落的主體性、召喚本土意識的文學載體出現，在港、台文壇皆以後殖民時代的身份認同再想像為導向、呈現多元書寫的文學形態。是次報告分析港、台九十年代具代表性的女性家族史書寫：歷史「個體化」、文化混雜性的呈現、陰性書寫、歷史書寫元特質等普遍特色，從而對女性家族史書寫中的歷史、文化、階級、性別等元素做更為細緻的分析，以期較為深刻全面地勾勒當代港台女作家在本土的邊緣化危機下實現「自我」身份認同建構的敘事策略，並同時對部分後殖民理論進行適用性的反思。

Throughout the literary establishments of Hong Kong and Taiwan in the 1990s, works striving for the interpretative initiative of native history have developed into a large quantity. This is due to the intense subjectivity anxiety caused by regime alternation and power games during the end of the 20th century in the two postcolonial societies. At this stage, female family history writing, guided by identity re-imagination in the postcolonial era, emerged as a significant vehicle for reconstructing the “lost subjectivity” and exhibited pluralistic writing strategies. This talk analyzes the general characteristics of female family history writing in 1990s Hong Kong and Taiwan—individualization and privatization of history, cultural hybridity, feminine writing, and meta-standpoint in historical writing—in representative works. Through a detailed analysis on elements such as history, culture, class and gender embedded in female family history writing of 1990s Hong Kong and Taiwan, the talk offers a more comprehensive understanding of the narrative strategies employed by HK and Taiwan female authors in achieving self-identity construction. It also reflects on the applicability of postcolonial theories in the contexts of Hong Kong and Taiwan.

ALL ARE WELCOME !