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皇民文學中的政治想像

Political Imagination Appeared in Taiwan Novels during Japan's Colonization

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中文摘要

本論文以當代文學研究引起較多關注且評價分歧的四篇皇民文學作品為研究範圍，分別是於 1937 年龍瑛宗〈植有木瓜樹的小鎮〉、1941 年陳火泉的〈道〉及 1943 年先後發表的周金波〈志願兵〉與王昶雄〈奔流〉。於研究之思考角度上，本論文強調認同背後所呈現的意義，「認同」之意義是扣緊「認同」之形構所牽涉的兩個環節，一是自我的反省、解釋與「敘述」；其次是，個人之「認同」的形構必然涉及人際與社群的關係。同時以歷史脈絡之主導為思考前提，強調環境對於個體之決定性影響。尤其著重自我意識與形成自我意識的權力運作相互辯證，反省特定歷史或政治時空對主體的影響與運作。皇民文學的創作與評論經過日本與國民黨政權的變遷，不同的民族立場、建構過程以及論述建構的目的，使皇民文學的作家作品必須面對不同的質疑與爭議，對於作品本身所實際顯現的內涵與意識型態反而有所忽略。

關鍵字：皇民文學；民族；認同；意識型態；殖民；詮釋

Abstract

The paper is written to study the intellectual spirits appeared in Taiwan Novels written during Japan's Colonization, 1937-1945. For self-identity that usually formed by some political ideology such as nationalism, there would be various interpretations to Taiwan Colonization novels in different regimes and nationalism. Consider the novel writers' education and ideology from Japan's promotion, this study would exhibit the visionary of political identity and review the intellectual pursuit and depressions from these novels printed during Japan's Colonization, 1937-1945.

Key words：Taiwan colonization literature; Self-identity; Ideology; Nationalism