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※建構批判性的跨國文化流動研究:現代性與全球化的理論建構(3/3)※

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計劃名稱:建構批判性的跨(國)文化流動研究:現代性與全球化的理論建構(3/3)

Reclaiming the Lost Past of Asia-Pacific Region In the Age of Globalization (3/3)

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- 1. 翻譯與文學生產:全球化時代的東亞案例 (即將投稿出版)
- 2. The Reception of Modernity in East Asia: Japan in the Encounter between China and the West (修改後即將投稿出版)

一、中文摘要

這是一項三年期研究計劃的最後一年,重點仍延續前兩年的走向,思索如何從東亞地區的角度界定全球化議題,以建構適合東亞地區的全球化理論。在具體作為上,這一年有三項相互串聯的研究工作,初步呈現何為適合東亞地區的全球化理論。

首先為結合翻譯研究與跨國文化流動,撰 寫一篇名為<翻譯與文學生產:全球化時代的 東亞案例>之文章。本論文從翻譯的面向研究 東亞的文學與文化生產,以便在地區內國家 語言與英語接觸交流日增的情況下,探討漢 字在這兩類語言交會並置時扮演何種角色。 這篇文章可能發揮之貢獻,在於確定漢字在 東亞地區介於全球語言英語與國家語言之間 的地位,並從這種獨特位置探尋其有如原文 與譯文接觸點的「生成/變化」潛力。中介地 位之所以具有重要意義,在於其類似翻譯情 境。翻譯在德國文評家班雅明眼中即為兩種 語言並置互補,「黏合瓦罐碎片時,連最細 微之處都必須能夠相配」("The Task of the Translator" 260)。黏合瓦罐碎片的譬喻,貼切 地道出兩塊碎片靠近時可能產生的變化,其 情況宛如原文接觸譯文的剎那,這時原文的 符號組合系統崩解,使得瓦解四散的符號在 進入新組合系統時充滿各種可能性。從這個 角度看待翻譯,其重要性在全球化時代格外 受到重視,這自然與資金、人口、資訊、技 術及影像在國與國之間快速移動有關。原先 固定在一個地域的人員、產品、影像及文物, 隨著全球化的快速流動而碰觸在一起,如何 串聯與結合就成為重要議題。

跨國文化流動觸及的另一個問題,是對傳統與現代性該採取何種態度。對東亞地區而言,殖民論述與現代性環環相扣,都是強權者假普世原則之名將已方的思維模式及價值體系強加在他者身上,而忽視差異之存在。因此,後現代對現代性的批判,隱含著對殖民論述的批判。但後現代理論普遍存在的虛

無論調,對於弱勢者在現代性當道時遭到消音而流失的歷史,卻有無力救濟的窘境。我在一篇題為"How East Asia can Reclaim the Lost History in the Age of Globalization?"的文章裡申論,在全球化時代,跨國快速流動帶來的此時此地文化邏輯,既擺脫傳統及過去的影響,也不必把目光盯在理想的實現,因此較能掌握當下的情境,從現在的角度檢視以往的論述架構,隱藏在歷史底層的聲音,在全新角度觀照下較易浮現。

在思索何為適合東亞地區的全球化理論 時,區域文學自然成為探討對象。在全球化 時代,國家文學面臨前所未有的挑戰,全球 文學則虎視眈眈,隨時伺機取而代之。但在 國家文學與全球文學之間,區域文學有沒有 存在的空間?如果邊界不再能把人員、資 金、產品、技術與訊息限制在國境之內,逃 逸而出的碎塊能否在若干國家凝結為某種區 塊或形塑共同的區域意象,而非一發而為全 球的同質性?德勒兹在《褶曲:萊布尼兹與 巴洛克》書中,從萊布尼兹構思的可以無限 分割之單子發展出褶曲概念,褶曲內無限細 分的碎片仍凝聚不散,超越此範圍則為另一 個褶曲。此一概念可作為探討區域文學的理 論架構。本整合型計劃明年三月在中興大學 外文系舉辦之研究成果發表會中,我計劃發 表的論文,將以 "Toward an Area Literature in East Asia"為題。

關鍵詞:東亞地區、全球化理論、翻譯研究、 跨國文化流動、全球語言、班雅明、 德勒茲、區域文學、單子

Abstract

This report covers mainly the last year's work of a three-year project aiming to construct a globalization theory befitting the perspectives

of East Asia. It contains three interrelated parts which define the major accomplishments of this project.

The first part combines transnational flows with translation studies, producing a paper entitled "Translation and Literary Production: East Asia in the Age of Globalization." This paper studies East Asia's literary/cultural production from the perspective of translation in order to explore the role of Chinese in a cultural landscape where the national languages in this region are brought in juxtaposition with English. The conception of translation as the convergence of two languages brought to match each other finds its origin in Walter Benjamin's "The Task of the Translator": "Fragments of a vessel that are to be glued together must match one another in the smallest details" (260). The significance of this view lies in the potentials of becoming, as "the common limit of two convergent series," (Deleuze, *The Fold* 17). What translation has in provoking transformations can be attributed to "the common limit," which has the function of elevating individual traits "to a vision that carries them off in an indefinite, like a becoming that is too powerful for them" (Deleuze, Essays Critical and Clinical 3). view Chinese as situated in a zone of proximity like this helps reveal singularities of East Asia, which can be treated neither as national, nor as global.

For a region once subjugated to colonial rule or dominated by Western powers, globalization may cause concern over the fate of repressed history since the logic of modernity working behind it threatens to subsume the particular under the universal. In face of globalization as it rages on, East Asia

has to confront squarely the issue of how to reclaim its history lost to colonialism and imperialism. In a paper entitled "How East Asia can Reclaim the Lost History in the Age of Globalization?", I argue that that when a vision achieved in the present points to the possibility of further dividing a historical fragment, a revolutionary chance arises that something canceled may be divulged in a smaller unit that still preserves it.

When contemplating a globalization theory that befits the perspectives of East Asia, area literature may pop up as something we can turn to for further exploration. In the age of globalization, national literature faces unprecedented challenges, allegedly giving way to global literature. Between national literature and global literature, however, is there space for the development of an area literature? If border no longer has the function of confining personnel, capital, products, know-how, and information within the national territory, can an area composed of several nations congeal into some form of aggregate or inspire some sense of identity, instead of fanning out into global homogeneity? In *The Fold: Leibniz and the Baroque*, Gilles Deleuze envisions what he calls a fold as retaining a certain cohesion among parts divided to infinity, an idea developed out of the Leibnizean conception of monad as "infinitely divisible . . . every part into other parts, each one of which has its own proper motion" (*Monadology*, n. 65). The infinitely divisible portions held together by a certain cohesion, in contrast to what falls off beyond this realm, may shed light on what constitutes an area literature. In a paper entitled "Toward an Area Literature in East Asia," to be read in a conference to be held at National Chunghsing

University in March 2007, I make a survey of the literary landscape of East Asia regarding what may constitute an area literature in this region. The literary production in East Asia, as a close scrutiny may reveal, centers around some common traits. Among them are linguistic, cultural, historical, and even economic factors, which, individually or in combination, predispose this region to a literary production that is distinctly East Asia.

Keywords: East Asia, globalization theory, translation theory, transnational cultural flows, global language, Walter Benjamin, Gilles Deleuze, monad, area literature

二、前言

其次是民國89年8月開始執行的國科會「後現代情境與人文學科的再造」專題計劃。這項三年期研究計劃,分別從跨國公司、資訊電腦網路及生物科技等三個領域,探討新情境對人文傳統的衝擊,以及人文學科應該如何再造以資因應。跨國公司及資訊電腦

網路,與全球化關係密切,於是很自然地會考慮從後現代情境探討全球化議題,而且我在研究後現代情境時以班雅明及德勒兹的理論建構研究架構,深感這兩位大師的許多論點對全球化研究深具啟發性,可以增強全球化理論的深度。在台灣師大文學院主辦之全球化與文化研究學術研討會中,個人發表之識文<單子、褶曲與全球化>,以及 Ronald Bogue 教授在主題演講中以德勒兹論點闡述全球化,都可為明證。

另一個關鍵因素,是執行「班雅明翻譯 理論研究 | 子計劃第二年撰寫的文章, <建構 本土翻譯理論的省思與展望>,在探討本土文 化的翻譯特色時,感受到台灣歷經殖民統治 導致歷史流失,而殖民者壓抑本土視野的藉 口不脫現代性邏輯。對弱勢者遭到消音的關 切,加上對後現代情境的研究,深知在資本 跨國流竄、電腦資訊網路全球串聯下,身處 邊緣位置的弱勢者,可能在此龐大的全球體 系喪失認知環境全貌的能力(cognitive mapping),因而失去定位己方與優勢者關係 及在全球架構下認清己方處境的能力。放在 全球化的架構下,淹沒在西方價值體系下的 弱勢聲音,在尋求恢復遭到消音的歷史時, 會遭遇什麼困難?可以從其中獲得什麼啟 示?在全球化理論仍擺脫不掉現代性邏輯之 際,如何另闢蹊徑,建構新的論述,使全球 化架構下的弱勢聲音得到適當看待?

這一連串的經歷及關切,促使我在接受 台灣師大文學院委託辦理研討會時,決定以 全球化與文化研究作為大會主題。籌辦研討 會時,不論是在議題的設定,與國內外學者 的聯繫,或自己撰寫論文,都讓我認識到全 球化與跨國文化的複雜與重要,於是興起申 請整合型計劃的念頭,希望透過細膩的分 工,對問題作系統深入的研究。

三、研究目的

本研究計劃之目的,與前述之背景環環相 扣。具體而言,目的有三。第一、從東亞的

第二、省思在全球化架構下,遭到消音 的東亞地區得以恢復失落歷史的可能性。現 代性、殖民論述、後殖民與後現代等思維交 錯糾纏的全球化體系,一方面造成現代性原 則的高揚,例如由上而下的管制日常生活、 乾淨合宜的生活空間、以個人為主的社會組 織方式、財富集中都會、城鄉差距等,忽略 在地錯綜複雜的歷史,無法簡化的人文景 觀。另一方面則是身處邊緣位置的弱勢者, 在資本跨國流竄、電腦資訊網路全球串聯 下,可能喪失認知環境全貌的能力。在這兩 個面向下探討東亞地區如何恢復失落歷史, 班雅明及德勒兹的理論可為參考的架構。第 三、放在整合型計劃的架構來看,提供其他 子計劃思索跨(國)文化流動研究的理論參 考,同時讓自己鑽研多年的班雅明及德勒兹 理論得以應用在全球化研究上,藉此檢驗理 論的效度並深化其內涵。

四、研究方法

本研究計劃採用的方法,都與單子論 (monadology)密切關聯。源自萊布尼兹的單子 論,在文學與文化研究上具有什麼特殊意義 呢?如果我們仔細觀察最近的文學與文化研 究走向,可以發現一種可稱為「存有論轉向」 (ontological turn)的趨勢,若干文化研究學 者,如 Lawrence Grossberg,甚至視其為重新 架構文化研究的典範。有學者認為,此為德 勒茲與瓜達里(Felix Guatari)從史實諾莎 (Benedict de Spinoza)'monism of multiplicities' 發展出來的論述。不過,「單一裡的多樣」 亦為萊布尼茲單子論的核心論點,而且單子 在 enfolding 與 unfolding 這兩個交互出現的 過程中,呈現的不僅是 transcendence,也是 immanence,十足展現其存有論特色。運用單 子論於研究方法上,其重要意義之一,即為 在國內人文學術界仍充斥解構觀點之際,開 啟新研究論述之可能途徑。

五、結果與討論

六、計畫成果自評

要評述本計劃之成果,必須兼顧兩個面 向:其一為單獨之計劃,另外也要考慮到這 是整合型計劃的子計劃,尤其是本人忝為整 合型計劃的總計劃主持人。 單就計劃本身而言,本計劃至少有兩項 重大貢獻。第一項為結合翻譯研究與跨國 化流動,不僅讓翻譯研究走出翻譯經驗 實作層次,也超越一般稱為文化翻譯之之 範疇,而把翻譯帶向當前研究重心所在之 範疇,而把翻譯帶向當前研究重心所 在之 球化議題,並從中開拓出許多可能的研究視 野。第二項為在全球文學與國家文學之間, 探討建構區域文學之可能性,開啟探討東亞 地區區域文學研究都可發揮深遠影響。 就對國內文學研究都可發揮深遠影響。

不過,若就計劃成果之數量而論,本計劃顯然也有不足之處。在已完成之三篇文章,〈翻譯與文學生產:全球化時代的東亞案例〉、"How East Asia can Reclaim the Lost History in the Age of Globalization?"與"The Reception of Modernity in East Asia: Japan in the Encounter between China and the West",都還未完成刊登出版之程序,僅在學術研討會發表並經過大幅修改或初步增訂。此外,以"Toward an Area Literature in East Asia"為題之文章尚未真正完成,雖然已開始撰寫且已脫離論文大網階段。這是計劃必須加緊執行之處,在寒假期間,我會把進度落後之處補齊,讓這些文章得以正式出版。

就整合型計劃之子計劃而言,本計劃扣 緊整合型計劃設定之整體目標,且與其他子 計劃密切互動。研究團隊的成員,執行之各 項子題,包括省思全球化論述在研究跨(國) 文化流動有何侷限?釐清跨(國)文化流動有何侷限?釐清跨(國)文化流動的 中,資本全球化與殖民歷史之間有何錯誤 雜的關係?闡述東亞地區離散與流動空間的 歷史相關性為何?觀照跨(國)文化流動的 歷史相關性為何?觀照跨(國)文化流動的 暴力及伴隨而來的倫理議題為何?如何闡述 跨(國)文化流動的機制?探討跨(國)文化 流動情境中意義如何生產?本計劃從理論與 方法的重建切入,思考如何在現代性論述盛 行的當代,建構不同的全球史觀。

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翻譯與文學生產: 全球化時代的東亞案例^{*}

邱漢平

摘要

在東亞進入全球化時代之際,英語日益成爲跨越地區與跨越文化的溝通媒介,漢字則成爲這個地區介於全球語言與國家語言之間的文字。本論文從翻譯的面向研究東亞的文學與文化生產,以便在地區內國家語言與英語接觸交流日增的情況下,探討漢字在這兩類語言交會並置時扮演何種角色。翻譯被視爲兩種語言並置互補,此一概念源自班雅明的<譯者之天職>:「黏合瓦罐碎片時,連最細微之處都必須能夠相配」(260)。此一論點的要義在於點出演變之潛在可能處,將其定位在「兩個收斂級數的共同極限」,也是「兩個消失數值的共同極限」(Deleuze, The Fold 17)。翻譯之所以能夠促成變化,細究其緣故,可以歸諸「共同極限」,此一位置具有把個別特質提升到「溶入不確定範疇的視野,經歷一種跨越原有格局的強烈變化」(Deleuze, Essays Critical and Clinical 3)。把中文視爲處於共同極限位置,有助於展現東亞的特質,既非某一國也非全球性的特質。韓裔女作家車學敬的 Dictée,是論文中舉例說明的主要文本。

關鍵字:漢字文化圈,東亞,翻譯,文學生產,國家語言,全球語言,全球化,共同極限, 班雅明,德勒茲,車學敬

Translation and Literary Production: East Asia in the Age of Globalization

Hanping Chiu*

Abstract

Amid the talks of East Asia's rise in the coming decades, the role of Chinese characters in the literary/cultural production in this part of the world should not be obscured by the global use of English. English in its wide currency nowadays finds a near analogy in Chinese, though in a smaller scale, before the advent of modern times. As East Asia enters the age of globalization, English is growing in significance as a cross-cultural and cross-regional medium of communication, with Chinese lying somewhere between the global language and the national languages in this region. This paper studies East Asia's literary/cultural production from the perspective of translation in order to explore the role of Chinese in a cultural landscape where the national

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languages in this region are brought in juxtaposition with English. The conception of translation as the convergence of two languages brought to match each other finds its origin in Walter Benjamin's "The Task of the Translator": "Fragments of a vessel that are to be glued together must match one another in the smallest details" (260). The significance of this view lies in the potentials of becoming, as "the common limit of two convergent series," (Deleuze, *The Fold* 17). What translation has in provoking transformations can be attributed to "the common limit," which has the function of elevating individual traits "to a vision that carries them off in an indefinite, like a becoming that is too powerful for them" (Deleuze, *Essays Critical and Clinical* 3). To view Chinese as situated in a zone of proximity like this helps reveal singularities of East Asia, which can be treated neither as national, nor as global.

Keywords: East Asia, Chinese characters, global English, literary production, the age of globalization, translation, Walter Benjamin, fragments, Gilles Deleuze, becoming

膏

澳洲學者梅干·莫里斯(Meaghan Morris),在爲日裔學者酒井直樹(Naoki Sakai)的《翻譯 與主體:論「日本」與文化國族主義》(Translation and Subjectivity: On "Japan" and Cultural Nationalism)撰寫的前言中指出,創造一個跨越語言、種族、族群、性別與宗教等藩籬的跨國 論述空間,「確實值得追求,因爲經濟與科技變化所釋放的力量正重新形塑現有國家調控社 群的模式」。她期許在此一跨國論述空間裡,「人們可以從不同情境因應帝國主義在所有『文 化』領域留下的眾多不同生活常模」,同時也能應付資本主義的新行銷地理概念,「沒有共 同社群意識的人,也能在此空間裡表達他們的差異」(xi)。莫里斯這段話,具體而微地道出全 球化時代的東亞情境,並肯定創造跨國論述空間的重要性。以東亞含蓋的台灣、日本、韓國、 中國、香港、澳門及菲律賓而言,雖然都屬於黑頭髮黃皮膚的蒙古利亞種,卻又分屬馬來、 日、韓及華人等人種。語言上則有南島語系、日語、韓語、漢語、台語(閩南語)、客語、粵 語、英語及許多不同的方言。台灣、韓國、香港、澳門及菲律賓都曾經受過殖民統治;中國 雖未被納入殖民,但有過長期遭受列強欺凌、被迫割讓土地的經驗;日本是本地區近一百年 來唯一的殖民強權,台灣及韓國曾經是其殖民地,香港及菲律賓遭其佔領過,中國也有過大 片土地淪陷其手。從經濟發展的程度來看,日本是全世界僅次於美國的第二大經濟體;居世 界工廠地位的中國,極可能在十五年內超過美國的經濟規模;韓國是亞洲第四大經濟體,歷 經亞洲金融危機後,近年來積極想成爲東北亞樞紐中心;台灣曾與韓國、香港及新加坡並列 亞洲四小龍,近年來遭到中國強烈的磁吸,資金及人才外流大陸嚴重;香港是東亞金融及營 運中心,自九七回歸中國後,經歷亞洲金融風暴及 SARS 傳染病的重擊,目前面臨上海激烈 爭奪其轉運中心的地位。菲律賓一度是東亞地區最進步的國家之一,卻因貪污腐化淪爲仰賴 勞務輸出。在一個差異如此明顯的地區,要創造合適的跨國論述空間,既讓差異得以保留, 又能找到共通的運作基礎,的確需要大費周章。

細加檢驗東亞地區的種種差異,可以發現主要圍繞在漢語與英語,以及東方舊有傳統與西方現代性(modernity)之間的糾葛。十六世紀地理大發現之後,西方勢力不斷延伸到東方,最早進入東亞地區的是葡萄牙、西班牙及荷蘭,接著是英國與美國。西方人挾其船堅砲利與現代知識,於十六世紀初來到東方,未旋踵澳門即成爲葡萄牙殖民地,西班牙則佔領菲律賓,並一度領有台灣北部(葛瑪蘭到桃園北部,1626-42)。荷蘭人於 1624 年進佔當時仍屬無主之地的台灣,直至 1662 年方撤回他們在巴達維雅(今雅加達)的總部。英國在第一次鴉片戰爭後於 1842 年佔領香港,1860 年強迫清廷割讓九龍半島。美國海軍將領裴里(Matthew Perry)

於 1853 年首度率領軍艦進入日本東京港口,隔年再度來臨時,終迫使當時的德川幕府放棄施行已兩百年的鎖國政策。不久,日本即開始推動明治維新,進行西化。明治維新的成功,使日本得以在甲午戰爭擊敗中國,迫使清廷割讓台灣,朝鮮半島也逐步淪爲其殖民地。西班牙在菲律賓近三百年的殖民統治,於 1898 年由美國接手。滿清末年推動的「中學爲體,西學爲用」,日本的明治維新,乃至東亞地區許多地方淪入西方殖民統治,在在顯示西方現代性凌駕舊有以中國爲核心的傳統。

英語及漢語今昔之間位階的演變,具體反映現代性與東亞舊傳統之間長期的角力。英國在十九世紀全球霸權的地位,美國於二十世紀初期的崛起,如日中天的國勢,加上遍佈海外的殖民地,奠定英語當今全球語言的地位。英語的普遍流傳,與現代之前中文在東亞的盛行頗有相似之處,雖然後者的規模較小。中文文言文使用地區,曾超出中國本部,流傳到東亞許多地方。在日本、韓國及越南有自己的國家語言之前,中文是這些國家通用的語言。酒井在《翻譯與主體:論「日本」與文化國族主義》書中提到,至少到十八世紀,能夠書寫與閱讀中文文言文,在日本若干地區就具有遊走於不同語境的能力。(21)即使在當代,漢字仍是日文及韓文書寫文字的重要成份(韓國人大多知道自己的姓名如何以漢字書寫)。東亞地區的漢字,除台、中、港、澳等國家及地區具備彼此間口頭溝通的功能外,在日韓兩國均僅有書寫形式,無法與其他國家及地區的漢字使用者以口頭互通。儘管如此,書寫形式的漢字仍具有共通語言(common language)的流通功能。在往昔「普通話」未經官方大力推動之前,中國各地方言之歧異,使得書寫漢字在境內的流通功能頗爲近似其在東亞的情境。」在東亞地區進入全球化時代之際,英語日益成爲跨越地區與跨越文化的溝通媒介,漢字則成爲這個地區介於全球語言與國家語言之間的文字,具有一種中介地位。

中介地位之所以具有重要意義,在於其類似翻譯情境。翻譯在德國文評家班雅明(Walter Benjamin)眼中即爲兩種語言並置互補,「黏合瓦罐碎片時,連最細微之處都必須能夠相配」("Task" 260)。黏合瓦罐碎片的譬喻,貼切地道出兩塊碎片靠近時可能產生的變化,其情況宛如原文接觸譯文的刹那,這時原文的符號組合系統崩解,使得瓦解四散的符號在進入新組合系統時充滿各種可能性。另一個對此提出深入解釋的適切譬喻,是德勒茲(Gilles Deleuze)從萊布尼茲(Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, 1646~1716)單子論(monadology)演繹出的褶曲(fold)概念。物質無限切割時會產生一股往兩邊壓縮的力量,因而形成褶曲,其中的碎塊也因此而凝聚在一起不致散開。當兩個褶曲貼近時,也就是各自的消失點(vanishing point)緊鄰之處,這「兩個消失數值的共同極限」(Deleuze, The Fold 17),能把個別特質提升到「溶入不確定範疇的視野,經歷一種跨越原有格局的強烈變化」(Deleuze, Essays Critical and Clinical 3)。這些略嫌晦澀的辭語,點出中介位置具有變化(becoming)的潛力。

用黏合瓦罐碎片來闡釋翻譯情境,正好突顯中介地位另一個重要意義。「黏合瓦罐碎片時,連最細微之處都必須能夠相配」。班雅明之所以刻意標榜最細微之處都能夠相配,自然

¹ 漢字在東亞的共通語言地位,明末耶穌會士曾率先提出此一見解,請參見劉俊餘、王玉川合譯的《利瑪竇全集》第一冊,頁 22-23,或李奭學的《中國晚明與歐洲文學》第一章第二節及第三節。上述資料來自本文一位匿名審查人,謹此致謝。藍賽(Robert Ramsey)研究中國話時,發現從「語言學的角度看,中國人的各種語言其實可作不同的語言觀,就如同法文有別於義大利文一樣」(7)。藍賽進一步表示:「在明清兩代,不論高麗、日本、蒙古、滿州或安南之語,四譯或四夷館員一律稱之爲『方言』」(32)。這段話如果不光從中國的霸權心態看,其實也可用以說明上列語言與漢語之間的密切關聯。李奭學在《中國晚明與歐洲文學》裡指出:「明末耶穌會士不曾在中國各種語言中覓得功能一如拉丁文的『普通話』。他們稱頌官話,但即使是這種語言也非標準;如此一來,所謂通用的語言,耶穌會士反而得求之於中國的『文字』」(22)。

是出於單子具有的「和諧」(harmony)特質。正如萊布尼茲所說,單子之間「相互關聯,互有關係,一切物體都會自我調整以適應每一個體,每一個體也都會自我調整以適應所有其他之物體。」²物與物之間相互調整互相適應的和諧特質,充分說明德勒茲與瓜達里(Felix Guattari)在《反伊底帕斯》(Anti-Oedipus)書中何以強調,「機器驅動其他機器,機器被其他機器驅動,一切必要的結合與串聯都存在」(1)。物與物之間存在的和諧關係,建立共通的基礎,其重要性在全球化時代格外受到重視,這自然與資金、人口、資訊、技術及影像在國與國之間快速移動有關。原先固定在一個地域的人員、產品、影像及文物,隨著全球化的快速流動而碰觸在一起,如何串聯與結合就成爲重要議題。因爲合作撰寫《帝國》(Empire)而紅透半邊天的哈特(Michael Hardt)與奈格里(Antonio Negri),在兩人攜手完成的第二本書《群眾:帝國時代的戰爭與民主》(Multitude: War and Democracy in the Age of Empire)裡,提到全球化的兩個面向爲帝國與群眾。前者「在全球各地擴充其層級與分工網絡,透過新的控制機制與不斷衝突,以維持秩序」(xiii)。後者則爲「開放、擴散的網絡,一切差異都能在其中自由且平等地表達,並提供接觸的媒介,使我們得以在共通中工作與生活」(xiv)。「變成共通」(becoming common)使得任何差異都找得到接觸點,並在這個基礎上獲得自由平等的對話。

如果「變成共通」是全球化運作的關鍵機制,和諧也是存在於物與物之間的根本關係,那麼突顯漢字在東亞地區介於全球語言與國家語言之間的中介地位,意義又何在呢?這應該是本論文的核心議題。本文從漢字的中介地位切入東亞地區跨國論述空間的建構,進而闡明漢字所處類似翻譯情境的獨特地位與本地區文學/文化生產的關係,並藉此探討本地區長期殖民歷史與全球化之可能關聯。

漬

從漢字切入全球化情境下的東亞地區,其中介地位可以產生何種效應呢?在電腦網路與跨國公司帶動下,資金、人員、資訊、技術及影像不斷跨界快速移動,往昔以地方(place)作爲架構人際關係、生活經驗與價值信仰的基準,這種傳統已隨著全球化的來臨而起了急遽變化。就漢字文化圈而言,摻雜著地方方言、各國國家語言或英語語法的漢字表達方式,在以往安土重遷的時代,其獨特處可能掩蓋在地域的氛圍內而未被察覺。但在跨界日益頻繁的當代,隨時都有大批因工作、旅遊或其他因素游走各國的人員,再經由電子媒體或網路的快速傳播,各種陌生的漢字語彙已不再侷限於一國一地,轉而四散流通於漢字文化圈內。不同地區的人對彼此使用的漢字語彙,乍見之下會有恍如翻譯的感覺,一種原本信守不逾的符號組合規則遭到衝撞的感覺,一種初識漢字竟然也可如此使用的領悟,對漢字全新的體會或運用也可能因而開始醞釀。德勒茲在《評論與臨床論文集》(Essays Critical and Clinical)裡對「變化/演變」(becoming)的申論,可用以說明這類翻譯情境帶來超越個人視野的微妙改變。「我們之中誕生一個第三者,使我們無法自稱『我』(布朗修的『中性』),唯有此時文學才算開始。當然,文學裡的角色都極有個人特色 但他們所有的個人特色提升他們到一個視野,一個會把他們在不確定中捲走的視野,像一個對他們太過強烈的變化」³。引文不僅生動地闡

 $^{^2}$ 萊布尼茲的《單子論》(*The Monadology*)根據段落編排序號,全書總共分九十段落。文中引用時,不加上頁碼,只列出段落序號。上述引言出現在第 56 段落,以 n. 56 表示。本書收錄在 *Discourse on Metaphysics and the Monadology*。

³ 這段重要引文的譯文略顯拗口,爲了避免誤解,我把英文譯文摘錄如下:"[L]iterature begins only when a third person is born in us that strips us of the power to say 'I' (Blanchot's 'neuter'). Of course, literary characters are perfectly individuated . . . but all their individual traits elevate them to a vision that carries them off in an indefinite, like

述宛如翻譯情境的「變化/演變」可能帶來的全新視野,也明確點出翻譯與文學之間的關係。 這種觀點也見諸康德(Immanuel Kant),在他視為美學創作要件的「範例」(exemplary),指的 即為超越個人範疇而提升到普遍層次。翻譯與文學生產之間的關係,可以從這個角度切入。

漢字文化圈裡各類漢字表達方式,有一些確實會予人近似上述翻譯情境的強烈衝擊。走在港澳地區的街道或踏進店舖,觸目所及的漢語,常有讓人瞠目的用法,如「油炸鬼」(油條)、「手信」(伴手禮)、「不補水」(不補差額)、「使用花酒」(淋浴)、「芬蘭浴」(三溫暖)、「請在這邊落車」(請在這邊下車)、「麵粉公仔」(捏麵人)。中國實施簡體字後,有些用詞、字形同樣會衝擊習用正體漢字的人,如「云吞面」(雲吞麵)、「師范」(師範)、「兰花」(蘭花)、「卫生」(衛生)、「更好的使用」等。對住在台灣的人來說,日語及韓語裡的漢語語彙,如日語裡的「大丈夫」(意爲沒問題)、「出張」(意爲出差)、「台風」(意爲颱風),或韓語裡的「茶母」(意爲女偵探)、「株式會社」(其實源自日語,意爲有限公司),其產生的陌生感不見得大過港澳地區及中國大陸的用語。如果加上外來語的翻譯,漢字文化圈裡各類漢字詞彙,對彼此都使用漢字的人益顯得陌生。長期受到殖民的影響,港澳兩地的地名很明顯地西化,加上使用粵語的關係,對外來語的翻譯常有獨特的語辭出現,如香港的 Mosque Street 譯爲「羅摩廟街」、Robinson Road 譯爲「羅便臣道」、Taxi 稱爲「的士」,澳門的「大三巴」(Sao Paulo之粵語諧音)、「議事亭前地」(前地在此間好像應用得相當普遍)等。中國的外來語翻譯,也不遑多讓,台灣譯爲尼克森的美國已故總統 Richard Nixon,大陸即譯爲尼克松;現任美國總統 George W. Bush,就被譯爲布什。

各地漢字用法某種程度上的差異,除了前面所談可能衝擊原本堅持的符號組合規則,因 而醞釀對漢字全新的體會或運用外,另一個可能影響來自用法雖然陌生卻仍在可參透意義的 範圍內。漢字文化圈內語法用字的差異,從班雅明翻譯理論的角度來看,屬於正確範圍之內, 其情況有如德勒茲褶曲槪念裡碎塊凝聚而未散開。如果碎塊凝聚未散源自物質無限切割時產 生的壓縮力量,那麼一群語法用字有差異的語言維持在正確範圍之內,又是何種作用促成的 呢?班雅明在<譯者之天職> ("The Task of the Translator")裡提到語言效應,稱譯者之職責是 「找尋對所要譯成之語言的效應,而這個效應必須能在譯文中產生原文的迴響」(76)。把語 言效應界定爲「能在譯文中產生原文的迴響」,則各地獨特的漢語語詞顯然就是正確範圍內 的譯文。如此一來,語言效應就是把一群互有差異的漢語語詞框在正確範圍內的力量。不過, 語言效應究竟何所指呢?突顯其存在對我們的研究有何意義?班雅明曾用圓周與直線相切, 說明翻譯過程裡的語言效應,萊布尼兹及德勒兹也引用過此一模式,闡明單子的核心概念, 「單一裡的多樣(a multiplicity in the unity)」(Leibniz, n. 13)。當曲度降臨直線上的褶曲點,4 其 碰觸的力道就是語言效應,班雅明慣以啟迪(illumination)稱之,如以單子概念表達就是單一。 屬於無理數的圓弧曲度,在碰觸時將其隱含的人類無法感知的變化奧秘傳遞給屬於有理數的 切線,隨即戛然而止。當曲度的促動力再度啓動時,代表變化奧秘的「單一」會隨著褶曲點 的情境調控作「多樣」的呈現(manifestation)。在「停頓—流動」裡,停頓是啟迪時刻,在一 閃即逝的瞬間領悟無法言宣的變化奧秘。放在翻譯的情境,瞬間體悟的是超越原文與譯文符 號組合方式之外的語言效應。突顯語言效應的存在,最重要的意義,是認定在一群語法用字 有差異的漢語之上,有一種更真實的存在,從更高層次對漢字文化圈進行調控。

a becoming that is too powerful for them" (3).

⁴ 由於物質可以無限切割,直線實際上並非一條密實的線,而是由一系列褶曲點所形成。德勒茲稱呼點爲褶曲點,因爲即使點也在無限切割下形成褶曲。

以這種方式看待漢字文化圈內語法用字的差異,在文化生產上具有多層作用。我們可以 從區域內時尚(fashion)的風起雲湧,探討漢字文化圈在其間扮演的角色。5 探討時尚,首先不 能忽視其本質上就是一種翻譯。羅蘭·巴特(Roland Barthes)在《時尚體系》(The Fashion System) 裡指出,他在書中「實際處理的既非服飾,亦非語言,而是翻譯」(x)。從翻譯的角度檢視東 亞地區的時尚,漢字文化圈可能發揮的作用,顯然與其背後的語言效應密切關聯,領悟漢字 語法用字差異背後更真實的存在,然後再將此種無法言宣的領悟化爲時尙產品。班雅明在論 時尚時,也持類似的觀點,雖然他是從今古之間的對話討論此議題。「法國大革命自視爲羅 馬的化身,其對古羅馬的召喚方式一如時尚對古代服裝的召喚。時尚對於時局有敏銳的嗅覺, 不論其躍向之處是古代之列的何方;這是老虎縱身躍向過往。縱身跳躍之處,是統治階級發 號施令的競技場」(Benjamin, "Theses" 261)。老虎縱身一跳,暫時脫離「統治階級發號施令的 競技場」,也與人世間的意義隔離,其情況猶如物體在憂鬱注視下(under the gaze of melancholy)⁶ 「生命流失致死,但永遠穩固」(Benjamin, Origin 183),寓言家(allegorist)透過 此一本身已無任何意義的物體,「訴說不同的東西,並循此找到探取隱藏知識之鑰」(184)。 此一與永恆交會並獲得啟迪的時刻,正當生命與意義流失之際。放在圓周曲度降臨直線褶曲 點的模式裡,褶曲點之所以能與曲度碰觸,乃因其能與屬於無理數的曲度相搭配,也就是必 須空掉意義。老虎縱身跳躍可視爲一波波時尚擺脫既有流行模式的方法,先放空現有時尚的 可能影響,方能自變化奧秘獲得啓迪,然後轉爲吸引眾人目光的時尙產品。班雅明有關時尙 的論述,對漢字文化圈而言有兩項重要啓示作用:首先是啟迪與放空意義之間的關聯,其次 是以現在的角度重探歷史可能產生的變化。

先談第一點。放在全球化的架構下,放空意義可能代表時空壓縮(time-space compression)的概念逐漸滲透各個領域,因而使得歷史傳統對整個社群的主導力量漸趨式微,對未來理想的實現也不再懸爲個人行爲的標的,此時此刻成爲目光的焦點,不僅擺脫過去的牽絆,也掃除未來的制約。由於電腦網路的普及與跨國資本主義的降臨,往昔需要數月甚或數年方能達成的任務,現在已可在彈指間一揮而就。瞬間達成成爲一種趨勢後,哈維(David Harvey)所謂的時空壓縮概念逐漸形成,許多深遠的影響因而產生了。由這個角度觀察漢字文化圈的運作情況,我們可以發現一些微妙的變化。南韓按奈住對日本卅五年殖民統治所懷的強烈恨意,同意擴大雙邊交流。7 在高句麗的歷史被中國官方強行納入中方時,南韓官方呼籲民間接受。南韓文化部於 2003 年宣佈,對日本文化產品施行已六十年的輸入限制將放寬,從 2004 年 1 月 1 日起,限制日本音樂、電動玩具及電影進口的規定將取消,對日本電視節目的限制將放寬。長期敵對的台灣與中國,在經濟與文化方面開始密切交流。在這一切的演變與轉換裡,放空意義顯然扮演關鍵角色。跨國流動的格局,使得當事國無法不暫時擱置以國家爲本位的歷史恩怨,改從符合全球化邏輯所強調的此時此地行事。儘管全球化因素促使東亞地區某些國家暫時放棄歷史恩怨,不過仍無法徹底擺脫其影響。日本首相小泉純一郎參拜靖國神社及

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⁵ 不可否認的,在全球化潮流下,東亞地區深受全球語言英語的影響。不過,介於全球語言與國家語言之間, 漢字在中介地位之外,自有一種個別的活動範疇。正如萊布尼茲在《單子論》裡所言,物質的每一部份,不僅 「可以無限分割」,而且「每一部分可以細分成其他部分,每一部分都有自己的專屬活動」(n. 65)。

⁶ 班雅明所說的憂鬱注視,指的是完全消除物體本身的意含,或讓人無法以習慣的方式解讀。

⁷ 根據英文的 The Korea Herald 在 2004 年 1 月 6 日報導,日本與南韓在 2003 年 10 月同意談判簽署自由貿易協定,以強化雙方的關係,南韓總統盧武鉉與日本首相小泉純一郎希望在 2005 年年底可以簽署這項條約。屆時飛往東京的韓航班機可使用日本國內線客機起降的羽田機場,而非成田國際機場,日方的航機也可以使用距離漢城市區僅半個小時車程的金浦機場,而非有一個多小時車程的仁川機場。

歷史教科書問題,引起中國及南韓的強烈抗議,中國境內甚至爆發激烈的反日示威風潮;日本與南韓有關竹島/獨島的領土爭議;台灣與中國對統獨的爭議;台灣、中國與日本對釣魚台主權之爭。擱置歷史恩怨固然有利於跨國流動,但暫時遭到壓抑的國族意識,仍不時伺機打斷越界交流的動力。仔細觀察東亞地區近年來的情勢演變,可以發現兩者交互出現的局面,一方面是放空意義以利交流,另一方面卻見國族意識抬頭致形成干擾。這種反應模式顯示其類似時尚趨勢的一面,先放空現有時尚的可能影響,方能自變化奧秘獲得啟迪,再轉爲可吸引眾人目光的時尚產品。不過,在時尚趨勢上,啟迪可轉爲新的時尚產品,而東亞地區暫時放棄國家歷史恩怨以利跨國交流,其成果雖然可轉爲交流層面的擴大,卻無法徹底擺脫其影響。

歷史恩怨如果未能消聲匿跡,全球化時代強調此時此地的文化邏輯,會對其產生何種作 用呢?在<歷史哲學論文>("Theses on the Philosophy of History")一文裡,班雅明從現在的角度 重探歷史,對此問題提出許多深刻的見解。他指出,歷史並非「同質、空洞的時間,而是爲 現在(Jetztzeit)所充滿。因此,對侯布史匹耶(Robespierre)而言,古羅馬是充滿現在時間的過去, 他將其自連綿不絕的歷史撕裂開來 (261)。班雅明一方面從時尚探討以今視昔的效應,稱「時 尚對時事有敏銳的嗅覺,不論是在歷史之林的何處躍動」(261)。班雅明有關時尚的論點,最 大的啓發,在於站在現在面對過去,憑著對當前趨勢的高度敏感,不斷在過去遺跡中檢視、 尋找切入點。於是,往昔視爲理所當然的論述架構,以現在的角度觀之,可能發現更細的切 入點,因而重現隱藏歷史背後的聲音。班雅明運用黑格爾「保存/刪除」(aufheben)論點涉及的 「保存、提升、刪除」等三階段,8宣稱如能切入更小的單位觀察,可望重現隱藏在歷史背 後的真相。這個論點隱含單子無限切割的概念。萊布尼茲在《單子論》裡指出,物質的每一 部份,不僅「可以無限分割」,而且「每一部分可以細分成其他部分,每一部分都有自己的 專屬活動範圍 (n. 65)。班雅明在<歷史哲學論文>裡所言,「從一個時代撕裂下某一個明確 的個人生平,或從生平著作裂解出某一部作品」(263),即清晰反映綜合黑格爾「保存/刪除」 概念與萊布尼茲單子論的思維,在無限分割中,碎塊可能保有未裂解前所無的特質。在全球 化時代,跨國快速流動(flow)帶來的此時此地文化灑輯,既擺脫傳統及過去的影響,也不必把 目光盯在理想的實現,因此較能掌握當下的情境,從現在的角度檢視以往的論述架構,隱藏 在歷史底層的聲音,在全新角度觀照下較易浮現。

檢視東亞的歷史糾葛可以發現,往事並未真正煙消雲散,只是暫時偃兵息鼓,伺機重見天日。東亞的歷史爭議,環繞著地區內各個國家的文化傳統、中國的傳統霸權地位、西方與日本現代性的衝擊、美國在二次世界大戰後確立的全球與區域霸權地位,乃至資本主義全球行銷體系下的經濟剝削。鴉片戰爭前中國在東亞的主導地位,在近代先後遭到西方及日本的挑戰、取代。西方夾著船堅砲利及現代知識前來東方,打著以理性對付不理性的口號,行其殖民拓展勢力之實。這種行徑符合康德爲啓蒙運動所下的定義:「敢於使用理性」("Enlightenment," 85)。康德在《判斷力批判》(Critique of Judgement)裡,提到裁定判斷(determinate judgement),把特例放進普世原則中檢驗(to subsume the particular under the universal),結果特殊性就在普世原則下消失了。裁定判斷即習知的現代性,日本從明治維新

⁸ 有關黑格爾的「保存、提升、刪除」(to preserve, to elevate, to cancel)概念,保存係指事件發生之際真相尚未遭掩蓋,但爲了消除矛盾,所以從更大的單位來檢視,一經提升,原來之衝突就因被掩蓋而遭刪除。如原本是個人層次的衝突,某一個人遭到委曲,掌權者以團體爲重作爲藉口,於是個人的委曲就因論述層次提升到團體而遭到掩蓋。

開始的西化運動,究其實亦屬現代性的延伸。號稱啓蒙思想家的福澤諭吉,其「文明開化」思想不僅主張日本應「脫亞入歐」,而且要跟西洋競相角逐對亞洲鄰國的蠶食鯨吞。朝鮮半島與台灣遭到日本殖民,中國迭受日本侵略,都與西方現代性有密切關聯,受到現代性標舉的以理性掃除野蠻之思維影響。福澤筆下之文明開化,對比的是野蠻不理性。反映在語言政策上的,是以日語作爲族群間的溝通媒介,無視於不同語言的獨特性,對殖民地語言進行無情打壓,在朝鮮半島如此,在台灣也如此。

韓裔女作家車學敬(Theresa Hat Kyung Cha)的自傳體英文小說 Dictée,可用以說明隱藏在歷史底層的聲音如何在全新角度下浮現。Dictée 描寫作者從韓國輾轉流落美國後的尋根歷程,埋藏在韓國文化深層的漢字文化影響,以及盤根錯節的日本殖民統治遺緒,都在情境轉換時迸現。康德的反思判斷(reflective judgement)不以普世法則或固定原則作判斷依據,強調從個案找尋判斷的準則,因此不會受限於固定框架。全球化時代,不斷變換的位置、事件與訊息,讓人無法以一套固定的原則衡量處理所有的事情。針對不同情境找尋適當處理方式,

全球語言英文的語境在與韓文的語境接觸時,作者生疏的韓語能力使其不致受限於韓語的框架,因而可以從不同的論述架構,自歷史糾葛中理出新的頭緒。日本在朝鮮半島殖民對她造成的母語流失,漢字文化圈隱藏的傳統文化霸權與現代性之爭,乃至國族語言、地區共通語言與全球語言之間的糾結,都因車學敬所處的特殊位置而得以清晰呈現。

反思的概念,源自康德(Immanuel Kant)的反思判斷(reflective judgment)。在美學的範疇中,康德提出兩種判斷,除反思判斷外,另一種爲裁定判斷(determinate judgment)。裁定判斷是根據預定的原則作判斷,也就是把特例放進普世的原則中檢驗(to subsume the particular under the universal),而反思判斷則必須經由反思找到判斷的原則,不是根據普世法則或固定的原則作判斷。雷希(Scott Lash)認爲,康德在《判斷力批判》(Critique of Judgement)裡提出的這兩種批判,裁定判斷受到矚目,成爲大家習知的現代性,飽受後現代理論家的攻擊,而反思判斷卻遭到忽略,殊爲可惜,應該發展爲第二現代性。(Another Modernity A Different Rationality 2-4) 貝克(Ulrich Beck)、紀登斯及雷希在合著的《反思現代化》(Reflexive Modernization)裡,也提到類似概念。

參

雖然漢字文化展現豐沛多采的面貌,但隨著英語躍居全球語言,東亞地區因此而受的影響深而且廣,探討東亞地區的翻譯與文學生產,眼光已無法單放在漢字文化上。在東亞,英語曾經是香港與菲律賓等地區的殖民者語言,也是二次世界大戰之後日本國土佔領者的語言,是帶頭打韓戰並在南韓駐軍的大國之語言,也是曾經協防台灣的超級強國使用的語言。不過,現在英語已「從向他者順服的工具轉變爲非常不同的目的,如『科技世界之窗』,或唯一不會被這一部分或那一部分人口拒絕的語言」(Strevens 30)。英語全球化發展的另一個重要趨勢,是「許多活動、運動與主題在世界各地壓倒性地以英語進行。最早的一個例子是國際社會同意飛航管制採用英語,另一個例子則始自聯合國成立,許多提供國際救援與行政的機構使用英語。電信革命開始後,英語成爲廣播與電視、雜誌與報紙等國際媒體的主導語言」(Strevens 30-31)。從這些趨勢演變來看,英語已成爲當前歷史動力所在之語言,也是加入許多行業及活動必要的工具,其情況已非單純異族殖民統治所涉及的語言翻譯問題。對於東亞地區各國國民而言,英語是自己的國家語言及漢語之外不能忽視的語言。

相較於英語的全球語言角色,漢語是東亞地區介於全球語言與國家語言之間的文字,具 有一種中介地位。突顯漢語在這個地區的中介地位,主要意義就在於這是生成/演化之處,也 就是班雅明與德勒兹所說的兩個消失點逼近處正是變化之所在。消失點是單子理論的產物, 乃圓周上一個角度(magnitude)即將轉爲另一個角度之處。德勒茲從單子理論標榜的物質可以 無限切割,提出褶曲概念,用以描述碎塊凝聚而未散開。(Fold 5-6)褶曲概念在全球化時代的 重要性,可從王愛華(Aihwa Ong)與柯力爾(Stephen J. Collier)用作合編書籍書名的「全球聚集」 (global assemblages)看出端倪。全球化現象「具有一種獨特的能力,可以擺脫情境 (deterritorialization)與重納情境(reterritorialization),可以抽離與移動,跨越不同的社會與文化 情境及生活圈 (Ong & Collier 11),因而能把散落世界各地的現象凝結爲全球聚集。選擇從 漢語在東亞的跨界聯結切入不同的社會、文化情境及生活圈,而非直接從資本主義的新行銷 地理概念或「變成共通」的全球化運作機制下手,乃因較諸英語的全球語言角色,漢語的區 域語言地位使其處於單子論所言進一步細分的位置,具有翻轉全球化運作邏輯的潛力。綜合 早先所引的萊布尼茲與班雅明的論點,在全球與國家之間可以有區域的專屬空間,而所處的 細切位置,賦予其顛覆全球化觀點的可能。漢語在東亞地區超越國界的能力,使其具有區域 語言的地位,但較諸全球語言爲小的角色,也使其得以挖掘隱藏於全球化之下的觀點。從語 言關係切入全球化議題,其所發揮的作用,至少可以部分說明,漢語在東亞何以具有資本主 義運作機制所無的功能。

除因扮演區域語言角色而有顛覆全球化觀點的可能外,漢語對於形塑東亞的區域概念與 網絡,也具有無可取代的地位。王愛華在<華人軸心:分區技術與不規則主權>("The Chinese Axis: Zoning Technologies and Variegated Sovereignty")裡提到,「有關崛起中的全球秩序之討 論,地區形成與地區主義的概念在其中取得主導地位」,而「在東亞找尋類似歐盟(European Union)的地區組織,結果是大失所望地承認,東亞的地區主義或跨國政府之間的合作既薄弱, 也充斥著政治障礙 (69)。王愛華這席話值得關注之處有兩點,首先是肯定全球化時代區域(或 地區)概念或組織之重要性,其次指出東亞欠缺歐盟之類可以有效推動區域整合的機構。不 過,她認爲目光不應完全放在機構上,並以中國在深圳、珠海、浦東等地推動經濟特區與在 香港、澳門設特別行政區為例,說明治理(government)可以在常態中允許例外狀態(state of exception)存在,超越國家行使政治力, ⁹ 透過技術網絡(networks of technologies),讓權力核 心發展出來的策略,得以跟行使空間及人口管控所在之數以千計散置點連結起來。¹⁰ 王愛華 提出的論點,重點在於碰巧可用之技術與程序,「從中以專案方式(in a rather ad hoc way)發明 新的治理方式,有如在實際嘗試裡思考解決某些情境的獨特問題」(Rose 2)。這種全球化時代 的治理觀,講究「此時此地」可用之技術與程序,因此可能穿插多種不同的邏輯,讓原本被 排除在單一理念之外的其他思維得以並置互動。王愛華即以「政治合理性(political rationality)、新自由主義邏輯與分區技術等所形成的特殊聚集(particular assemblage)之間的互 動,探討所謂的大中華軸心如何由此產生」(92)。不過,王愛華偏重大中華軸心之產生,雖 然也以一些篇幅討論南北韓如何以類似方式達成政治與經濟之統合,卻未探討東亞達成區域 連結之方。透過漢語思考形塑東亞的區域概念與網絡,益見其迫切需要。

⁹ 與這些全球化時代治理觀大相逕庭的,是韋伯(Max Weber)提出的現代自由國家模型與紀登思(Anthony Giddens) 有關民族國家(nation-state)的主權觀。韋伯認爲,現代國家的官僚行政體系,對權力的行使有合法的全盤獨占權。 (220) 紀登思則視民族國家的主權行使範圍與國家領土完全一致。(172)

¹⁰ 如果套用專門術語,這正是近年來地理學界盛行的空間尺度政治(scale politics)。

王愛華雖未提出建構完整東亞區域概念之芻議,不過她在處理大中華軸心時所闡示的全 球化治理概念,頗多與漢語在東亞宛如翻譯情境的運作方式吻合之處。如文中所提從碰巧可 用之技術與程序裡找尋解決問題之方法,正好與業餘工匠(bricoleur)的概念相通,德勒茲與瓜 達里在合著的《反伊底帕斯》裡以「不在乎」(indifference)看待業餘工匠,就因爲不在乎,所 以能「繼續以新且不同的形態與輪廓重組碎片」(7)。德勒茲與瓜達里也以業餘工匠的不在 乎態度,說明精神分裂者以「接枝」的方式把「一部機器接上另一部」,完全不考慮其用途, 因而開創嶄新的組合輪廓。德勒茲與瓜達里用流動與中斷(flow and interruption)描述遍存於各 處的機器之連結,刻意強調任務在瞬間完成。由於強調立即性,「生產總是接枝(grafted)在產 品上」。產品/生產(product/producing)可以"and . . . " "and then . . . " 的公式來表達,每一次所 吸收的立即轉化爲主體的一部分,主體(subject 也有主詞之意)隨著述詞(predicate)的每一次增 加而不斷改變,所呈現的現象可用 consumption/consummation (消費/圓房)表示,也就是主體 隨著每一個經驗的完成而孕育、轉變。相對於啓蒙運動時期標榜的統一、理性、有效主體 (unified, rational, and efficacious subject),懷抱著理想(或一套固定的方法),企圖在時間之流裡 逐步學習乃至掌控一系列事物,全球化時代是針對眼前事物找尋處理的方式,而且主體也隨 著處理的過程而遞變。11 此外,王愛華有關不同邏輯並置互動而形成特殊聚集的概念,固然 仍可從上述業餘工匠與不在乎的觀念探討,但如果運用單子論揭櫫的個體間預存「和諧」特 質,更能彰顯全球化資本主義的運作邏輯。物與物之間存在的和諧關係,是建立共通的基礎, 其重要性在全球化時代格外受到矚目,顯然與資金、人口、資訊、技術及影像在國與國之間 快速移動有關。眾多頻頻越界的「碎塊」,如何能在其他情境重新聯結,所涉及的關鍵機制 即爲「變成共通」。

從王愛華論大中華軸心所觸及的全球化治理概念,衍生出許多論點,這些都是探討東亞地區翻譯與文學(文化)生產的重要基礎。就業餘工匠與接枝的概念來講,流行文化(popular culture)會成爲文化場域的主導力量,因爲不拘泥於特定形式或框架的趨勢,正好符合流行文化求新求變的特質。狀似粗俗膚淺的流行文化,在二十世紀後半葉迅速席捲全球,而且隱隱然有凌駕精英文化之勢。就因爲低俗、欠缺美學價值,所以傳統美感觀念的框架打破了。而刺激感官、不用腦力,適足以說明心智與內體二分的架構已被突破。不拘泥於特定形式或框架,因而能夠不斷開拓新的組合可能,流行文化創新的動力,泰半來自既存領域不斷被打破所釋放出來的動力。儘管成品不一定夠得上精緻文化的水準,但豐富多樣的風貌,變化創新的活力,絕對遠超出拘泥於理想狀態的精緻文化。在回顧二十世紀藝文活動的一期專刊裡,《時代》雜誌(TIME)以醒目的標題指出:「在一九六零年代之後,文學、戲劇、古典音樂失去在文化界引領風騷的能耐。當今之世,一切的影響、行爲、活動全都來自流行文化」(Porterfield 28)。名學者史泰納(George Steiner)在其回憶錄《勘誤表:一生歲月細思量》(Errata: An Examined Life)裡,後悔一生沉迷於文史哲經典之作,未能及時注意風起雲湧的流行文化,因而錯失成爲一代宗師的機會。對於熟悉全球化運作邏輯的人來說,這種演變顯然並不令人訝異。

¹¹ 這裡所提的兩種模式,可用康德(Immanuel Kant)在美學範疇中的兩種判斷說明,前者爲裁定判斷(determinate judgment),後者爲反思判斷(reflective judgment)。裁定判斷是根據預定的原則作判斷,把特例放進普世的原則中檢驗(to subsume the particular under the universal),而反思判斷則必須經由反思找到判斷的原則,不是根據普世法則或固定的原則作判斷。雷希(Scott Lash)認爲,康德在《判斷力批判》(Critique of Judgement)裡提出的這兩種批判,裁定判斷受到矚目,成爲大家習知的現代性(modernity),飽受後現代理論家的攻擊,而反思判斷卻遭到忽略,殊爲可惜,應該發展爲第二現代性。(Another Modernity A Different Rationality 2-4) 貝克(Ulrich Beck)、紀登思及電希在合著的《反思現代化》(Reflexive Modernization)裡,也提到類似觀點。

從中國在深圳、珠海、浦東等地設經濟特區與在香港、澳門設特別行政區的治理方式, 王愛華指出大中華軸心逐漸成形所涉及的一些關鍵機制,但她在文章中始終未曾針對東亞的 整體區域概念如何促成發表意見。這正是她與本文不同之處,也說明漢語對於形塑東亞的區 域概念具有無可取代的地位。進一步而言,從王文指出的關鍵機制衍伸出來的文學/文化生 產,其實未脫離全球化時代資本主義的文化邏輯,屬於東亞的觀點並沒有浮現。稍前所提的, 漢語之區域語言地位,使其在面對全球語言時,得以挖掘隱藏於全球化之下的東亞觀點。王 愛華捨漢語這個區域語言而不由,結果只能探討東亞部分區域之形成機制,也無法在處理全 球化議題時展現東亞特色。這一切應該可以說明,漢語在東亞其實具有資本主義無法概括的 面向,也具有串聯東亞地區的能力。

王愛華會忽略漢字文化圈的存在,可能與這個圈內的語言並非彼此均可互通有關。日、 韓及中文之間語音上的差異,令使用者彼此無法在口頭上相互溝通,即使中文裡的各類方言 也常難於互通。因此,漢字文化圈其實僅存在於書寫文字。即使如此,韓文已很少以漢語呈 現,而改用李氏朝鮮第四代的世宗大王於西元 1443 年創制的韓國文字。不過,韓文的源頭出 自漢語,世宗大王創制的韓國文字嚴格來說只是漢語的音譯,韓國重要景點都仍留有漢語題 字及標示。在車學敬的自傳體英文小說 Dictée,有些書頁印上漢字,如「女男」、「父母」、 中醫經絡及太極等字樣或圖表,這些文字或涉及最根本的人倫關係,或長期以來與韓國人醫 療養生概念相關,或作爲南韓國旗的圖徽。因此,書中出現的這些漢字,可說標示著韓國文 化的核心成份。韓文之與漢語及漢字文化圈的關係,顯然並沒有因爲推動韓語而徹底決裂。 日文與漢語之間的關係,遠較韓文密切。漢字與平假名或片假名相間使用,街頭四處可見的 日式漢字用語,濃郁的漢字文化特質躍然其間。12 因此,把日韓兩國納入漢字文化圈,應 該沒什麼爭議之處,儘管這兩種語言與漢語並非口頭可以溝通,而且書寫也存在著相當的歧 里。

以漢字文化圈的概念建構東亞地區的全球化論述,可以提供一個交流溝通的基礎,即使 對菲律賓這種並非使用漢語的國家,也因為地緣及使用英語的關係,而與漢字文化圈產生關 聯。就漢語在東亞處於全球語言與國家語言之間的中介地位而言,第一層意義是漢語乃東亞 地區絕大部分國家語言的共同源頭,而這些語言可能因獨特的民族情感或生活方式而逐漸發 展出特色來,第二層意義是台灣、中國、日本、韓國及其他東亞地區,相繼以西方模式改造 其文化、政治、經濟及軍事等領域,英語在此地區的重要性日增,已成爲當前歷史動力所在 之語言,是加入許多行業及活動必要的工具。菲律賓是東亞英語盛行的地區,雖與漢字文化 較少關聯, 13 但在地緣、歷史關係及當前的全球分工體系上都有緊密的牽連。從上述這些面 向檢視漢語的中介地位,一些隱藏在主流論述之下的聲音,可能就在從一個角度即將轉爲另 一個角度之處顯現出來。

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¹² 日本受到中國文化的影響極深,爲了對此作較爲系統的介紹,特別引用下列一段敘述:「大部分傳統的文化源 自中國。中國式的佛教首先傳入日本,儒教是日本唯一完整的哲學;大部分藝術具有中國型像;日本上流社會 的風雅習俗也富於中國風味。中文是日本的古典語文。但是這些事物經過了幾個世紀,幾已完全同化,往往與 本土思想與習慣互爲結合。到了1850年日本人已把他們視爲是日本所固有」(qtd. in 李永熾 13)。

¹³ 菲律賓境內華僑不少,大都市裡漢字雖非到處觸目可及,但並不罕見。在馬尼拉市區,除中式餐廳的中文招 牌外,傳統中藥店也都以漢字書寫招牌。如果再加上日式餐廳及日本企業的漢字招牌,菲律賓國土上的漢字普 及率其實並不低。

菲律賓是檢視漢語中介地位的一個好例子。這裡曾先後爲西班牙與美國的殖民地,英文、西班牙文與菲律賓語(Tagalog)是其官方語言,前兩種語言是殖民時代的產物,後一種語言則爲官方刻意培植的國家語言。就東亞地區的語言來說,菲律賓屬於英語系國家,可列爲英語全球聚集(global English assemblages)的一環,與漢字文化圈語言差異極大。但就如班雅明所言,「不同且無關聯的」細塊瓷磚,「反而最能讓鑲嵌而成的莫賽克(mosaic)畫像印證形而上力量」(Origin 28-29)。對於絕大部分爲漢字文化的東亞地區而言,菲律賓人是說英語的幫傭,使用的雖是當前強勢的全球語言,地位卻遠非主宰國際走向的白人英語系國家人民可比。這種定位顯然與廿一世紀的全球分工體系有關,菲律賓在這個體系裡屬於勞務輸出地區。在台灣及香港到處可見菲傭的蹤跡,¹⁴日本也於 2005 年開始與菲律賓政府洽談幫傭的輸入。勞務輸出成爲菲律賓與其他東亞地區接觸網絡的主要因素,而英語則爲執行活動的媒介。菲傭所到之處,即爲英語與漢字文化圈某一國家或地區之語言的結點(nodal point),¹⁵漢語位居關鍵的變化位置。在此,漢語中介地位發揮的作用,是拆穿現代性及延伸其邏輯的全球化之獨占性,一種隱藏在全球化資本主義運作方式下的東亞觀點。

不過,中介地位並非一成不變,相對於漢語在東亞介於全球語言與國家語言之間的中介地位,菲律賓的傳統語言也可視爲漢語與台灣語言之中介。在地緣、血緣及其他歷史關係上,菲律賓其實與台灣相當密切。菲律賓緊鄰台灣,台灣的南島語族與菲律賓人血緣密切,台灣北部(葛瑪蘭到桃園北部)在1626-42年曾經與菲律賓同屬西班牙殖民地。從台灣的角度來說,在有關漢人移民開墾或海洋文化的爭論中,菲律賓代表海洋面向重要的一環,雙方極可能自史前時代以來即有往來。16因此,把菲律賓納入東亞地區的跨國論述之列,其意義並不僅限於扮演銜接全球語言的角色,其實也突顯一種有別於漢字文化的面向,一種相較於日韓似顯遙遠又感接近的文化。對台灣而言,菲律賓之所以如此奇特,是因爲它召喚著漢民族移墾之前的南島語系原住民風貌。順著這個角度細加觀察,漢民族移墾台灣,其實等同於以漢字文化取代南島語系文化。清朝統治台灣時,禁止原住民使用荷蘭人爲他們創造的新港語言。荷蘭人及西班牙人領台期間,分別以羅馬拼音創造原住民語言,供學習聖經及基督教義之用,並未強迫本地人士學習荷蘭語或西班牙語。在日本及國民政府相繼治理期間,語言政策都採行高壓策略,強行以己方語言加諸被統治者身上。如果說菲律賓的南島面向較諸日韓的漢文化傳統顯得生疏遙遠,其理由顯然與台灣的原住文化與海洋面向遭到壓抑有關。從這個角度來看漢字文化圈的形成,背後其實隱藏甚多對弱勢語言文化的壓迫甚至摧毀。透過一種類

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¹⁴ 筆者於 2005 年 5 月赴香港訪問,週日下午在中環一帶發現,遠處一望無盡的迴廊及人行步道,擠滿黑壓壓的人群。近前一看,全都是菲律賓女性,她們坐在舖上報紙或其他覆蓋物的地面,或吃著盒餐、或與同胞閒聊、或成群打牌。在異國從事家務幫手的工作,這是排解寂寞忘掉煩憂的方法,當然也暫時掩蓋母國在國際分工所處的弱勢地位。

¹⁵ 這種論點較可議之處,是把全球語言英語的範圍侷限在白人英語系國家及其前殖民地的人民身上,沒有把其他國家通曉英語的人列入考慮。

¹⁶ 歷史學者曹永和指出:「以長期的規模來眺望台灣歷史時,不僅是以漢民族的開發台灣,或台灣漢人社會的形成過程等中國史範疇來看而已 ... 毋寧應從國際政治社會形成之前,或是更原始、無文字之時代以來的東亞各地域間,人們互相交通往來的歷史推移中所產生的東亞交通圈、交易圈這類的角度來掌握,似乎反而更有助於理解台灣的歷史」(2-3)。

¹⁷ 荷蘭人曾以新港社(今台南縣新市鄉)的語言爲共同語言,用羅馬拼音創造一套新港語言,供所有原住民學習。黃宣範曾讚美說:「荷蘭人並不強行『荷蘭化』台灣的原住民(當時荷人不超過伍仟,而原住民估計在四萬人以上)。他們的原住民教育推動得比後來的清朝還積極得多。荷人雖然剝奪了原住民的經濟自主權,到底還保存了原住民語言,使原住民在文化上還有一點自尊」(72)。西班牙人則以凱達格蘭語言爲依據,用羅馬拼音創造出一套語言,做爲傳教士傳教之用。

似放空現有思維的方式,隱藏在漢民族移墾台灣及漢字文化之下的南島語及海洋面向得以浮現。而放空現有思維之所在,就在於從一個角度即將轉爲另一個角度之處。

中介位置其實就是放空思維,不屬於任何一方因此得以超越框架,發掘隱藏在歷史背後的聲音。中介位置也是變化之所在,是文學/文化生產應該努力以赴的目標,因爲唯有如此才能把個別特質提升到「溶入不確定範疇的視野,經歷一種跨越原有格局的強烈變化」(Deleuze, Essays Critical and Clinical 3)。這種特質也是翻譯應該達成的目標:原文接觸譯文的刹那,原來組合符號的系統崩解,且尚未進入新的語言系統,因而充滿各種可能。探討漢語在東亞所處中介位置可能發揮的作用,不能忽略的是其開啟嶄新視野的潛力,一種因超越國家語言及全球語言的框架而可能帶來的強烈變化。

英語獨領全球風騷的特殊地位,使得漢字文化圈裡不少人士必須接觸、學習乃至精通這種全球語言。此外,因爲逃離戰亂或追求較佳的工作機會及生活環境而遷移國外,尤其是英美及其他英語系國家,人數較前增加很多,使用英語的人口因而大增。全球化時代便捷的運輸系統、遍佈各地的電腦網路及發達的電子媒體,使得搬離故國並非即如斷了線的風筝永遠斷絕關係,屬於漢字文化的面向仍可能繼續維持,在英語與母國國家語言之間發揮作用。韓裔作家車學敬的自傳體英文小說 Dictée,記載作者幼年時因遭逢韓戰而舉家數度遷徙,終於在1964年定居美國加州,脫離母語環境,成年後返鄉探親,面對母語有如外國語言一般。書中也以相當多的篇幅,描述作者母親霍炯順在日本殖民時期失去母語環境的境遇。霍炯順爲出生於中國東北的第一代韓裔移民,學校畢業後在日本殖民當局安排下,於一所窮鄉僻壤小學教日語,同樣失去母語的環境。正如本文早先所提,書中出現不少漢字,且多涉及韓國文化的核心成份。這樣的一本書,相當適合用來探究漢字在上列情況下的中介位置。

車學敬的 Dictée 有關失去母語的議題,正好突顯東亞各國的國家語言源自漢語的史實。 酒井直樹在《翻譯與主體:論「日本」與文化國族主義》第一章解讀 Dictée 時首先指出:「英 語的全球使用功能,常被批評爲壓抑其他語言及獨佔全球訊息。無疑地,全球使用英語不能 與英美的帝國主義歷史切割,日本在大約一百年期間曾企圖以自己的方式大力複製這個版 本,也無法與普及的跨國資本主義切割,其影響在世界各地日益明顯」(19)。車學敬及母親 霍炯順失去母語的例子,固然可放進英美及日本的帝國主義行徑檢視,甚至放進跨國資本主 義的架構。不過,酒井並不贊成帝國主義是在特殊主義(particularism)的基礎上運作,因爲此 一觀點把國家語言及國家文化完全視爲一體。放在東亞的情境,國家語言的形成是相當晚近 的事。正如酒井在書中所言,至少到十八世紀,能夠書寫與閱讀中文文言文,在日本若干地 區就具有遊走於不同語境的能力。(21)中文文言文可說是日韓等國國家語言逐步形成前的地 區通用語言,且深刻影響這些國家語言的形成,而這些都僅限於書寫系統,必須透過學校教 育方能習得。對於日韓等國人民來說,國家語言因而不同於母語,後者所具有的無可取代特 質, 18 使得母語使用者並不需要學習語法,其他非母語的語言就非得透過語法的掌握方能習 得。因此,對於失去母語的車學敬,每一種語言都是外國語。在 Dictée 裡,各種語言的並置, 英、法文、拉丁文、漢語等語言,彷如失去一種如母語般具有最高統合能力的人,讓語言如 同「引言」(quotation)般出現在書中。

小說一開始就是一小段法文,緊接著是一小段英文譯文。放在第一頁的兩段法、英文對

¹⁸ 酒井借用柏拉圖(Plato)所用的語彙"khora"(意為母親或奶媽),說明母語先於一切的「述詞界定」(predicative determination),因此母語並非「主詞」(或主體,subject 含有主詞及主體兩個意涵) (Sakai 21),母語也因此具有其他習得語言所無的性質。

譯,刻意強調書寫的視覺效果。於是,段落起頭以"Open paragraph"表示,第一句"It was the first day"結束時寫著"period",第二句爲"She had come from a far",接著是"period"。整段都以這種方式呈現,作者從遙遠的國度返回故鄉的第一天,就以突顯視覺面向的書寫來表達。法、英文對譯的排列格式,襯托出兩種語言之間組合符號方式的差異,由此帶出客居國度與故國之語言落差。緊接著對書寫文字的刻意強調之後,是三頁有關失去母語者如何摹彷鄉音的描述,初學的艱難在其中展露無遺,更加難受的是失去母語所帶來的悲悽傷痛,內心隱隱抽痛。

漢字的中介位置,就展現在精通英文的作者與韓文接觸下出現的漢字,而這些漢字也具有轉換視野的作用。Dictée 標題頁(title page)之前有一頁韓文,這也是書中唯一出現韓文之處,緊接著即爲英文敘述。中間雖然夾雜著英、法翻譯練習,不過緊接著英文關鍵語意之後出現的漢字,予人漢字位於於韓、英文中介位置之感。第一次出現漢字,是在類似作者母親霍炯順墓碑所載的生卒年月日之後,"She is born of one mother and one father"(25),接著的兩頁分別寫著「女男」等兩個漢字,似乎與 mother 及 father 兩個英文字相對應。在作者失去母語,苦學鄉音無成,轉而從書寫文字認識韓國國家語言,「女男」兩字可說是英文與韓文逼近時进現的視野,一方面揭露漢字係韓文的源頭,一方面從對霍炯順生身父母之明確指涉轉而推向具普遍性意涵的「女男」。德勒兹在《評論與臨床論文集》裡指出,人類文明習於把「不確定事物(the indefinite)視爲屬個別人物(personal)或擁有之物(possessive)的面具:『一個小孩正挨打』迅速轉換成『我的父親打我』。但文學正好走相反的路,且其存在的唯一條件,是在明顯人物底下發現非個人的力量(impersonal power)」(3)。居英文與韓文中介位置的漢字,在 Dictée 裡所發揮的正是這種作用。當描述霍炯順自任教的地方返回父母居所死亡,接下來的兩頁分別是漢字「父母」,同樣具有把明確指涉轉爲普遍意涵的作用。

書裡的中文除發揮改變視野的效用外,同時也指向漢字文化圈共同的文化傳統。在敘述作者返鄉之旅時,談到一連串有關身體各部分器官如何疲累,緊接著即爲漢醫界常見的兩幅人體脈絡圖,一幅爲「正人明堂圖」,一幅爲「伏人明堂圖」,分別列出人體正、反面的脈絡分布,旁邊寫著密密麻麻的漢字。在滿口英語的車學敬踏上故國土地時,因無法說韓語致韓裔身分遭到質疑,這兩幅常見的漢醫人體脈絡圖可能發揮的作用,除有助於跳脫車學敬的疲累身體這個特定框架而指向普遍的人體外,也撥開車學敬說英語的外在形象,直指其內在屬於漢字文化醫療觀的身體形骸。在檢視漢字文化圈賴以凝聚不散的根由時,漢醫人體脈絡圖應在關鍵要素之列。這本英文小說出現的最後一批漢字,是一長串的「太極、兩儀、三才、四象、五行、六合、七星、八卦、九子連環、重圍」,之前則爲作者彷如造訪靈媒的鏡頭,企圖從片段記憶裡找回過往,甚至「溯及時間之前的時間。溯及第一個死亡。從所有的死亡案例。推到一個死亡。一個且僅存的案例。從其中產生了天使報喜(annunciation)。二度來臨(second coming)」(150)。作者找尋文字表達,找到的就是影響韓國人思維甚深的這一行漢字,南韓國旗上的八卦及太極圖樣即爲明証。這一系列的語彙,也代表漢字文化圈傳統的宇宙觀及時間觀。作者懷抱著基督教天使報喜觀點,企圖從記憶片段裡找回過往的一切,結果迸現出來的竟是「太極、兩儀、八卦」等漢字文化熟悉的觀念,漢字的中介地位確實非常明顯。

從車學敬的 Dictée,我們看到漢醫人體脈絡圖及太極八卦等漢字、跨國旅行長途跋涉的疲累、基督教救世主二度來臨、日本殖民統治對母語的打壓、英語的全球使用、漢字對日韓兩國國家語言的形塑。這一切不僅涉及漢字文化傳統霸權與現代性之爭,國族語言、地區共通語言與全球語言之間的糾結也捲入其中,殖民、後殖民乃至全球化彼此間的辯証關係都在其中隱然呈現。從建構東亞跨國論述空間的角度來說,漢字具有本地區共通語言的地位(菲律

賓除外),雖然僅限於書面而非口頭溝通的功能(台、中、港、澳等國家及地區兩者兼具),卻是區域內共同文化傳統的核心,具有凝聚碎塊在一起而不致散開的功能。這種文化核心的特質,隱隱然使其成爲地區內時尙趨勢的牽動者,韓劇《大長今》、電影《醜聞》等流行於東亞的文化產品,即暗合漢字文化的脈絡。漢字也顯現在跨國文化論述裡,全球語言英語與地區內國家語言的對話,漢字常展現其中介位置,並從中揭發隱藏在內的現代性、殖民、後殖民與全球化之關係。

本文從漢字的中介地位切入東亞地區跨國論述空間的建構,進而闡明漢字所處類似翻譯情境的獨特地位與本地區文學/文化生產的關係,並藉此探討本地區長期殖民歷史與全球化之可能關聯。

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The Reception of Modernity in East Asia: Japan in the Encounter between China and the West

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I. Introduction:

Modernity figured prominently in the encounter between China and the West in modern times. The eagerness with which the West pried open the market of the ancient empire, the Opium War (1839-1841) being a case in point, was in keeping with the logic of modernity, that is, to subsume the particular under the universal. The stated goal of the project of modernity formulated in the 18th century by the philosophers of the Enlightenment was "to develop objective science, universal morality and law, and autonomous art according to their inner logic" (Habermas 9). Hence, the trade war was touted as an endeavor to help spread out reason in a land where it was choked out, either by tradition or otherwise. Underneath the façade of universality, however, was an attempt at solving the problem arising out of modernization. David Harvey, elaborating on a passage from Hegel's *The Philosophy of Right*, explicated that "the inner contradictions of bourgeois society, registered as an over-accumulation of wealth at one pole and the creation of a rabble of paupers at the other, drive it to seek solutions through external trade and colonial/imperial practices" (125). Before 1840, China was completely closed, isolated from the rest of the world, except for the limited foreign trade in the city of Canton. Britain, among the Western countries eager to penetrate the huge Chinese market, used the opium incident to wage the Opium War. The Treaty of Nanjing, signed after China's defeat, opened Chinese ports and markets to Western merchants, and created concessions in many of its major cities. As a result, China became a semi-feudal semi-colonial state.

Japan was also forced to open itself to international trade but, unlike China, it soon grew into a Western-style regional strong power. In 1853, Matthew Perry, in command of an American naval squadron, intimidated Japan into an agreement to open its ports to foreign trade. After Meiji Reformation in 1868, a feudal society dominated by shoguns developed into a modern nation-state rallying behind Emperor Meiji. The Westernization Campaign launched with Meiji Reformation was in reality an extension of modernity. Japan came to adopt such modernity tenet that justifies the use of reason against unreason. The thought of *bunmei kaika*, or "civilization and enlightenment," as promoted in the Meiji era by the well-known writer and social reformer Yukichi Fukuzawa (福澤諭吉), gave rise to the belief that "Chinese weakness and backwardness called out to the civilizing force of a more modernized Japan" (Calichman viii). Fukuzawa even urged Japan to extricate itself from Asia so as to become part of Europe.

While exploring the encounter between China and the West, we cannot afford to ignore the significant role Japan played in it. With a deep and enduring Chinese legacy before embracing modernity, Japan invaded China in 1895 and later on in early twentieth century under the banner of the "Glorious Circle of Greater East Asia," duplicating Western modernity in imposing its own reason. Japan's modernization drive may owe its success to the absence of resistance to the master/slave model implicated with modernity while China's relative failure the result of its resistance. This may provide a perspective from which to explore not only the structural differences between Chinese and Japanese modernity, but the encounter between China and the West in its intricate repercussions. Another reason to bring up the Japanese factor in the study of

¹⁹ In a chapter entitled "What Is Modernity? (The Case of Japan and China)" from *What Is Modernity?* Writings of Takeuchi Yoshimi, Takeuchi Yoshimi notes that "Oriental modernity is the result of European coercion, or is something derived from that result" (53).

China's response to modernity proceeds from the fact that Japan's remarkable success attracted droves of Chinese intellectuals to embrace it, even shaping their arguments about what China should do with its tradition. In China's response to the Western modernity, Japan clearly had a role.

In this paper I will read *The Biography of Ah Q* by Lu Xun and Haruki Murakami's After the Quake. Lu Xun (1881-1936), the anointed Father of Modern Chinese Literature, was deeply fascinated with the modernization drive of Japan while studying there at the Sendai Medical School. His seven years' stay in Japan (1902-1909) had gone a long way to firm up his resolve that Chinese tradition should be forsaken for the sake of progress. His recommendation was "to never read Chinese books, to emulate Western modernity through Japan, and to seek a universal culture of progress and evolution so that the Chinese people would become 'global humans,' not just Chinese" (Shih 84). In what might seem an unconditional acceptance of Western modernity from Lu Xun, however, Takeuchi Yoshimi saw a sort of resistance that "is either scarce or absent in Japan" (64). Based on the master/slave model, Yoshimi interpreted despair found in Lu Xun as a sign of resistance: "He endures the pain of being 'awakened' (to the reality of being a slave) while struggling against the blackness (of the prison)" (72). By contrast, Japan was characterized as "[i]gnorant of his own status as slave" and "remain[ing] trapped within the fantasy that he is not a slave" (72-73), while attempting to emancipate the backward nations. Fredric Jameson's reading of Lu Xun, specifically his The Biography of Ah Q, went one step further in pointing out its aiming for "collective regeneration" (146) from a desperate state. In choosing to read *The Biography of Ah Q*, I intend to explore not only what it means for a nation in a slave status to put up a resistance when confronted by an overwhelming force such as Western modernity, but also the role of Japan in the Encounter between China and the West. Haruki Murakami's After the Quake (2002), a book about the general unease and uncertainty faced by contemporary Japan, may be seen as exemplifying consequences of Japan's absence of resistance in face of a master/slave grid.

II. Western Modernity and the Master/Slave Model:

Modernity is a complicated concept. In Five Faces of Modernity, Matei Calinescu mentions five types of modernity: modernism, avant-garde, decadence, kitsch, and postmodernism. Historically, it was "during the Middle Ages that the word *modernus*, an adjective and noun, was coined from the adverb modo (meaning 'recently, just now')" (Calinescu 13). In The Postmodern Explained, Jean-Francois Lyotard notes, "Modernity is not an epoch but a mode (the word's Latin origin) within thought, speech, and sensibility" (24). Lyotard links the rise of modernity to a trope called parataxis. "Erich Auerbach saw its emergence in the writing of Augustine's Confessions: the destruction of the syntactical architecture of classical discourse and the adoption of a paratactic arrangement of short sentences linked by the most elementary of conjunctions: the and" (24). An essential meaning of this is the eclipse of tradition and the supremacy of the future, that is, seeking to realize an Idea in the future. 20 The finality under which occurrences are organized is clearly there, which is in keeping with the project of modernity. In the same vein, the determinate judgement, as formulated by Immanuel Kant in his Critique of Judgement, subsumes the particular under the universal, seeking to judge everything with a fixed set of rules. This is precisely what is generally known as modernity.

Involved in this mode of modernity is a master/slave model, with the West occupying a position of truth while the rest of the world placed in submission. The model of master and slave, first formulated by Hegel in *Phenomenology of Spirit*, envisions servitude as having "the lord for its essential reality" and thus "the truth for it"

²⁰ The long sentences linked by 'and,' a mode also found by Auerbach in texts by Rabelais, Montaigne, and Descartes, can be read as seeking to master a series of events with the passage of time.

being "the independent consciousness that is for itself" (Hegel 117). As a result of the translocal, universalistic notion of truth, "servitude is not yet aware that this truth is implicit in it" (Hegel 117). These statements bring into the open the master's arrogation of truth to himself and the slave's ignorance of their possible embodiment of truth. Behind the formation of these perspectives, according to Hegel, is a life-and-death struggle. The individual willing to stake his life becomes the master. "And it is only through staking one's life that freedom is won; only thus is it proved that for self-consciousness, its essential being is . . . not the immediate form in which it appears . . . but rather . . . that it is only pure being-for-self" (114). The individual who has not risked his life, by contrast, becomes the slave, for "he has not attained to the truth of this recognition as an independent self-consciousness" (114). In presenting these views, Hegel obviously holds that truth is bound up with the will to fight and even to die.

Hegel's master/slave model has a lot to teach when we examine the encounter between China and the West, with Japan's mediating role in it. Fredric Jameson brings up this model in his study of the third world and the West in "World Literature in an Age of Multinational Capitalism." He views their relationship as that of master and slave, arguing that "all Third World texts are necessarily . . . allegorical" (141), as slave desires to change the position of submission. Japanese scholar Takeuchi Yoshimi uses Hegel's master/slave model in his study of Japanese and Chinese attitudes toward modernity. "In its turn toward modernity, Japan bore a decisive inferiority complex vis-à-vis Europe. It then furiously began to chase after Europe. Japan's becoming Europe, as European as possible, was conceived of as the path of its emergence" (72). In other words, Japan sought to emerge from slavery by becoming the master. Yoshimi dismissed this as resulting from Japan's neglect to accommodate characters to the place. When in Europe a concept becomes discordant with reality, accord is sought by overcoming that contradiction. But in Japan, as Yoshimi pointed out, when "a concept becomes discordant with reality, one abandons former principles and begins searching for others" (65). In Japan's turn toward modernity, there was a constant search for the new and the constant attempt to become the new.

China's case is clearly different. Shu-mei Shih addresses the issue of modernity in China from the conflict between modernity as a Western property and Chinese tradition. In The Lure of the Modern, Shih observes,

> Long dominated by the May Fourth perspective on modernity as a rupture of Chinese history and discontinuity from Chinese tradition—that is, modernity as a Western property obliging the Chinese both to emulate it belatedly and to reject tradition wholeheartedly—evaluations of anti-May Fourth positions have facilely dismissed them all as 'conservatism.' (152)

The Eurocentric universal, however, was challenged by such Chinese scholars as Liang Qichao and Liang Shuming, among many others. In his *Impressions of Travels in* Europe (Ouyou xinying lu, 1920), Liang Qichao (1873-1929) viewed negatively Darwinian evolutionism and Nietzschean individualism, exposing Western culture's assumption of universality to be false. He re-examined Chinese culture, treating it no longer as inferior to Western culture but rather as "another particular entity as legitimate as the latter" (Shih 162).²¹

III. Read Lu Xun's The Biography of Ah Q within the Master/Slave Grid:

²¹ In *The Lure of the Modern*, Shu-mei Shih has a deep and convincing assessment of Liang Qichao's stand on the Chinese and Western cultures. "Liang differentiated himself from both the nativists and the Occidentalists—those who asserted that China has always had everything the West has had, and those who considered everything Western to be superior to everything from China—and instead affirmed the need to borrow from the West to bring Chinese culture into full play" (162). Liang's perspective also differed from "the Western postmodernist rejection of modernity as the oppressive agent of humanity" (164), though he sought to revise the excesses of modernity.

In his "World Literature in an Age of Multinational Capitalism," Fredric Jameson sees in the anecdotes about Ah Q "the allegory of a certain set of Chinese attitudes and modes of behavior" and "Ah Q is thus, allegorically, China itself" (147). Jameson seizes upon the form of *The Biography of Ah Q*, "a much lengthier series of anecdotes about a hapless coolie" and a text "never evolv[ing] into the novel form" (147), to establish it as an allegory. For, as he puts it, "the allegorical spirit is profoundly discontinuous, a matter of breaks and heterogeneities, of the multiple polysemia of the dream rather than the homogeneous representation of the symbol" (146). Besides the form, the content catches Jameson's attention as well. "Ah Q's resiliency springs from an unusual but . . . culturally very normal and familiar technique for overcoming humiliation" (147). The example Jameson cites conveys vividly a person in utter despair finding a cause of consolation in an extreme case of self-belittlement:

Admit that you are not even human, they insist, that you are nothing but an animal, I'm an insect! There, does that satisfy you? In less than ten seconds, however, Ah Q would walk away also satisfied that he had won, thinking that he was after all "number one in self-belittlement," and that after removing the "self-belittlement" what remained was still the glory of remaining "number one." (Lu Xun 15)²²

To Jameson, this mode of behavior is not merely individual, but rather national in its allegorical implication. He links it to that of Manchu Dynasty in its final throes, still with a "serene contempt for foreign devils who had nothing but modern science, gunboats, armies, technology and power to their credit" (147). This reading, certainly a very insightful one, reveals a lot about China's ambivalent attitude toward modernity. In a weak position, China was humiliated by foreigners, very much as Ah Q was persecuted by the local bullies for fun. But Ah Q could himself turn a bully when in face of someone weaker than him. As Jameson notes, "Ah Q is thus, allegorically, China itself" (147). To read *The Biography of Ah Q* as a national allegory certainly can stand. But, as Shu-mei Shih argues in her *The Lure of the Modern*,

[Lu Xun's] particular use of modernist form remains instrumental, which is why his work could so easily be taken up by Fredric Jameson as a perfect example of Third World national allegory. Jameson needed a Third World representative, and literary historians of China readily provided him with Lu Xun. This need for a representative reduces the Chinese literary field to an externally imposed coherence that violently disregards multiple and contradictory developments within the field. (74)

Shih's concern reveals where the crux of modernity lies. In subsuming the particular under the universal, "an externally imposed coherence" would reduce the multiplicity of a civilization to a single dimension, thus obscuring a large part of what is unique to it. In reading Ah Q's way of overcoming humiliations as reflecting the declining Manchu Dynasty's serene contempt of the Western powers, Jameson clearly values "modern science, gunboats, armies, technology and power" (147), all of them products of modernity, above what was representative of Chinese tradition. Jameson, a foremost American Marxist theorist, might have sympathy with a powerless coolie like Ah Q. But his status as a Western intellectual could blind him to what is uniquely Chinese, hence tending to see things from a universal perspective. That stand can be corroborated by the implication that China followed the rule of jungle, being persecuted by the stronger while ceaselessly bullying "the weaker and more inferior members of the hierarchy" (148). According to Shih, Lu Xun's "particular use of modernist form remains instrumental" (74), which may explain why Jameson could use his work so readily. That instrumental trait also displays a Japanese strain of modernity.

The mediating role Japan played in the encounter between China and the West thus finds an apt example in Lu Xun's work. Instrumentality may work in the direction of

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²² The English translation appears on p. 147 of Jameson's essay.

seeking ceaselessly for the greatest efficiency. In the case of Japan, this format takes the form of having concept conform to reality. Hence, whatever concept has been found outdated is cast away as garbage. One of the consequences of this is the loss of adaptability. In the words of the Japanese scholar Takeuchi Yoshimi, "They can no longer adapt to reality, and so we must get new ones" (66). It became a constant search for something even newer to replace what was once new. Lu Xun embraced Japan as a model and mediator of Western culture, because its "shallowly rooted traditions made it easy to adopt Western ways and thus become fit for survival" (Shih 84). In face of China's long and unwieldy tradition, he obviously followed Japan in attempting to forsake it so that Western ways might be planted in its stead.²³ This instrumental objective, however, found itself working differently in *The Biography of Ah O.*

The Biography of Ah Q, most strikingly, gives a picture of utter despair. No way out is found. No change is possible. Even a revolution brings no real alteration. In response to a curse, "The God-damned Ah Q shall die without issue," from a young nun sexually harassed by him, Ah Q starts to think of reproducing himself and thus makes sexual advances to Maid Wu, a young widow working for the rich Chao family. This episode ends up not only breaking a dream of having offspring, but also making life at home town more unbearable. The final stroke that drives him away from the village comes from the depletion of odd-jobs for him as work opportunities are snatched away by Little D, a poor, slim, and exhausted lad. The maddening discontent at the loss of odd-jobs opportunities to a person Ah Q deems inferior to himself brings about a dogfight between the two. The fighting scene, reflected on the big white painted wall of the rich Qien family, shows vividly the futility of their struggle, just as their shadows never register on the wall. Attempts at joining the revolution are rejected, shattering any hope of changing the status quo. In the end, Ah Q is mistakenly arrested in a robbery case he never participates in, blindly misled to confess and to die eventually as a punishment. Ah Q lives a totally hopeless life, devoid of any way out.

Read from the Master/Slave model, the story of Ah Q marks itself out as a long series of episodes about living blindly and cowardly without gaining any recognition of the self. The rupture in narration corresponds to failure on the part of the poor coolie to develop a coherent thinking pattern. The dogfight scenes with Bearded Wang (21-23) and Little D (37-41) can be read as a slave drifting aimlessly along without really coming to recognize his own worth. The sexual harassment scenes (25-31) are blind acts of animalistic response and social transgression. The dismissive "You're rebelling . . ., you" (31) greeting him on the sexual advances scene suggests a hierarchy in power relationship further reinforced after he runs away for life under the threat of a big bamboo rod. The status of submission is perpetuated by a combination of cowardice and lack of self-awareness on the part of Ah Q. Cowardice stands in the way of coming to the awareness that truth is implicit in a coolie like Ah Q himself, instead of allowing the lord to set himself up as embodying "its essential reality" (Hegel 117). There is an episode in which the rich Chao dismisses and beats Ah Q into silence when the poor coolie claims to have the same surname. "How could you have Chao for surname? You are not qualified to be a Chao" (9). Afterward, the family name of Ah Q has never been mentioned again. Another example of allowing the lord to arrogate truth to himself is found in the scene of joining revolution. After blindly accepting the idea of revolution, Ah Q feels impelled to secure the consent of someone already in that campaign to jump on the bandwagon. But he is again turned down. Until the very end, Ah Q never comes to understand that truth could be with him.

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²³ Lu Xun and his brother Zhouren Zhou encountered a catastrophic failure in the publication of their translations done based on the ancient meaning of the Chinese language. After that they turned to literal translation in the hope that the vision of foreign cultures might be better introduced into the Chinese language, thereby breathing new life into the decaying Chinese culture. This episode gives a larger picture of Lu Xun's various attempts to turn around the Chinese culture.

The picture of utter despair suggests an ongoing search in extreme darkness, remaining in ceaseless submission. This gives rise to allegory. "When man is drawn towards the symbol, allegory emerges from the depths of being to intercept the intention, and to triumph over it" (Benjamin 183). Here allegory assumes the form of shattering rays of hope. When Lu Xun and his brother Zhouren Zhou turned to literal translation, they argued, "the incorporation of unfamiliar syntactical structures into Chinese might cause some annoyance at first but, once getting used to, those structures could become part of our own repertoire" (魯迅 4:197, 199). This argument recalls Benjamin's idea of allegory. When an object is stripped of life, the allegorist speaks through it "of something different and for him it becomes a key to the realm of hidden knowledge" (184). In its utter despair, *The Biography of Ah Q* dangles the hope of reversing the master/slave model. That's what it differs from the Japanese way.

IV. Japan in the Age of Globalization:

As East Asia enters the age of globalization, the logic of modernity as subsuming the particular under the universal, which Kant called determinate judgment, may no longer apply. In determinate judgment, one judges under fixed rules. The prevalence of this rationality dictates that the non- Western countries adopt the rules set by the Western countries in making judgment, thereby giving rise to a variety of problems. In the age of globalization, with the free movement of capital and personnel across the surface of the globe as well as the simultaneity of the worldwide spread of products and information, a new landscape emerges in which fixed rules can no longer be adequate for making judgment. Unlike postmodernists who proposed that modernity should be cast away, Anthony Giddens, Scott Lash, and Ulrich Beck, among others, argued that reflective judgment, formulated as well by Kant, should take the place of determinate judgment. Reflective judgment, or the second modernity as called by Lash and others, does not judge on fixed rules. Instead, rules should be discovered on a case by case basis. "In reflective judgment, even when we find the rule, the particular cannot be subsumed under the universal. Indeed, the rule at issue is not a universal. The rule is instead another particular" (Lash 3).

If "the rule at issue is not a universal," what would Japan react? As illustrated earlier, in response to modernity, Japan followed a path different from China. Japan's absence of resistance in face of a master/slave model led naturally to the acceptance of things Western as universal. With all rules relegated to the status of particulars, how to cope with the void of universal rules is indeed a matter of some urgency. In what follows I'll read Haruki Murakami's *After the Quake* as an example to explore consequences of Japan's absence of resistance in face of modernity.

In the six short stories of *After the Quake*, the catastrophic 1995 Kobe earthquake invariably informs the consciousness of the protagonists at the critical moments of their lives. The devastation and misery caused by the quake have never been directly represented. Instead, the larger effect it has on the country as a whole and those peripherally affected is only hinted at from one important moment to another. Never approached head-on as an independent entity, the big quake seems to assume an

ontological status, allowing its truth to shine out only as semblance. For illuminations to occur, an individual needs to have his or her existing thinking pattern suspended. Only under this condition can the individual be momentarily freed of the sway of the current perspectives and, at the rare moment, detects what lies hidden behind the prevailing rationality.

As Keisuke in the story entitled "Landscape with Flatiron" says, "The trouble is, I don't have a damn thing to do with anything fifty thousand years ago—or fifty thousand years from now, either. Nothing. Zip. What's important is now. Who knows when the world is gonna end? Who can think about the future? The only thing that matters is whether I can get my stomach full right now and get it right now" (26). As tradition offers no guidance and the future sets no goal, now is the moment that one has to face exclusively. The general unease and uncertainty faced by contemporary Japan, together with the individual awareness of the ambiguous identity, may be read as consequent upon the here and now logic of globalization. In After the Quake, the characters include lost souls, odd encounters, darkness, unlikely and inexplicable creatures and occurrences, some unfulfilled love, and disappearances. Characters often meet late at night or in isolation. There are few crowds, and people have few friends. Particularly striking is the trust found in the novel, with strangers forming unlikely bonds. In the age of globalization, owing to incessant change of environment, individual identity is put in a continual process of becoming. A result of this is lost or confused identity, about people not knowing or not sure of who they are, or about a "crisis of identity." The book demonstrates the uncertainty, confusion, neglect, and transition of identity. After the quake, they begin to recognize their crisis of life, pondering on the foremost question: "what do we exist for?"

In "ufo in kushiro," the earthquake comes to Komura as something that jolts him out of a state of complacency. What appears to him as a sexually fulfilling life with his wife broke off soon after the big quake in Kobe. His wife left him after five days of total absorption with television images of the earthquake, with a note saying that he has nothing inside him to give her. In his despair, he receives an offer of a free trip to Kushiro, Hokkaido, from a colleague, under the condition that he delivers a small package by hand to his sister living there. He was met at the airport of Kushiro by the colleague's sister and a lady called Shimao. Shimao told him a story about a hairstylist living in Kushiro, whose wife saw a huge UFO landing in a field in the middle of the night. A week later, she left home. "The whole week before she left, all she'd do was tell people about the UFO. You couldn't get her to stop. She'd go on and on about how big and beautiful it was" (15). The unusual state she was in is exactly like the self-absorption of Komura's wife, building a stone wall of silence around her. Here the UFO is associated with the earthquake in rendering the worldly views ineffective. The freezing of a mind obsessed with the affairs of the world brings illuminations. The euphoric mood in Japan over the strong economy and the overflowing wealth is thus cast into doubt. What has been hidden behind the façade of economic prosperity, and the logic of modernity as well, is given a rare glimpse of. "The economy was healthy, real-estate prices were rising, and Japan was overflowing with money. People's wallets were bursting with ten-thousand-yen bills, and everyone was dying to spend them" (4). The staggering price they have to pay for it is brought to some of the characters as a revelation of truth.

Shimao, for instance, has a father who left home with his wife's younger sister when she was seven. She knows the uncertainty of contemporary lives in Japan. In her account of the wife disappearing with the UFO, she demonstrates how uncertain the institution of marriage can be and, at the same time, hints at the repressive nature of Japanese marriage. The state of uncertainty is vividly expressed in the episode of Shimao taking turns with her boy friend, during a hiking in the mountain, "shaking the bell with one hand and having sex" (20), to ward off a possible attack of the bear. Even in a state as precarious as this, she sees a possibility to indulge herself. Alone with Komura in the hotel room, she talks him into failed attempts at sex: "You need to lighten up and learn to enjoy life a little more. I mean, think about it: tomorrow there could be an earthquake; you could be kidnapped by aliens; you could be eaten by a bear. Nobody knows what's going to happen" (20). Shimao demonstrates a vision gained from insights into the past. Thus, she tells Komura that "there may be some cases when it's better to have nothing inside" (21). When Komura starts to think about what's inside the box he brought up there, she tells him that it contains the something that was inside him. "You didn't know that when you carried it here and gave it to Keiko with your own hands. Now, you'll never get it back" (22). Shimao represents the type of person that can see through the prevailing logic and rationality to delve into what lies hidden behind. As was mentioned earlier, the here and now logic of globalization works both ways. At one side is the type of people with a "crisis of identity," not knowing who they are. At the other end is the group of people who, with the hurdles to the discovery of new possibilities cleared up, are better able to detect what lies behind.

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