### 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

全球化時代新興文化與人文知識的新方向--生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯:東亞地區的典範交替研究(第3年)研究成果報告(完整版)

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## 行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫成果報告

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Biotech, transnational flows, and translation studies: A study of paradigm shift in East Asia (3/3)

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#### 報告內容

#### 中文摘要

這是三年期研究計畫的第三年,延續整 個計畫從生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯等三個 面向切入內在性典範交替的「存有論走向」, 本年度的工作重點,是透過單子無窗的概念 統整班雅明與德勒茲的理論體系,深化前兩 年從翻譯理論著手,指向翻譯與全球化時代 跨國文化流動之關係,接著又將翻譯理論推 向 DNA 與蛋白質之間基因碼的轉譯,企圖藉 此將班雅明的純粹語言觀與德勒茲的生物哲 學,帶進生物學與遺傳學制式的陳述裡。把 翻譯理論導向基因碼的轉譯,讓科學論述披 上人文思維的外衣,豐富單一面向的科學論 述。從翻譯研究的角度來看,把翻譯的視角 推進跨國文化流動研究,是一項重大成就, 進一步把翻譯的概念伸進生物科技研究,則 是一項明顯突破,使得翻譯研究的範疇大為 擴增,體系更加完備,並因此而使翻譯概念 可能獲得突破性發展。在方法論上採行單子 無窗的概念,藉此統整班雅明與德勒茲的理 論體系,有助於釐清兩人理論應用在生物科 技、跨國流動及翻譯等方面之細微但關鍵差 異,也因而導入從生物哲學繼續鑚研德勒茲 理論體系的另一項研究計畫。

細加檢視本年度的研究脈絡,可發現深入鑽研班雅明與德勒茲理論體系,以便進一步從翻譯擴展研究視野。銜接 2008 年 4 月 25 日在淡江大學覺生國際會議廳舉辦之德勒茲與跨國文化流動研究學術研討會發表之論文《從班雅明的純粹語言觀談基因碼的轉文《從班雅明的純粹語言觀談基因碼的轉對。我在 2009 年 2~6 月主辦班雅明《拱廊街計畫》研讀會,總共辦了六場十二人次蒐集整理之未完成作品,此一畢生心血結晶以十九世紀巴黎拱廊街為核心主題,旁及當時許多相關的現象,進而延伸擴展到文學、哲學、政治、經濟與科技等領域。這一序列場次的研讀會,奠下 2009 年 6 月 1 日在國立中山大

學哲學所與外文系演講「班雅明與德勒茲比較研究:以兩人的普魯斯特研究為例」的基礎,也與 2009 年 8 月 10~12 日在德國科隆大學舉辦之第二屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會發表的論文密切相關。對班雅明與德勒茲之間理論體系之比較分析,除深化開拓生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯等領域之研究視野外,也藉此檢視自己對班雅明與德勒茲之認識程度。 2009 年 5 月 29 日,在由中華民國比較文學會與淡江大學英文系合辦之第十屆國際比較文學學術研討會中,發表"Translation as Crystallization into a Monad: On a Possible Alternative to Comparative Literature"之英文文章,企圖從單子的觀點探討翻譯研究跨界進入比較文學的可能性。

關鍵詞:生物科技、跨國流動、翻譯研究、 班雅明、德勒兹、基因碼轉譯、單 子無窗、《拱廊街計畫》

#### **Abstract**

This is the last year of a three-year project on the ontological turn spearheaded by biotech, transnational flows, and translation studies. In keeping with the thrust of the project, the work of this year is devoted mainly to a comparative study of Walter Benjamin with Gilles Deleuze within a theoretical framework based on monad in the hope of coming up with a research tool sharpened as understanding of their theories deepens. The attempt at finding a substantially more powerful research tool has been made after two years of research first on translation linked to transnational flows and then on that of genetic code between DNA and proteins. While it is a giant stride forward in translation studies to extend translation to globalization studies, it

is an achievement of even greater significance to catapult translation into the field of biotech. To consolidate the preliminary progress so as to reach deeper and wider, an understanding of the fundamental difference between Benjamin and Deleuze can help grasp its ramifications in the studies of biotech, transnational flows, and translation, leading to a new research project for the next three years on Gilles Deleuze and Biophilosophy.

A closer look at this year's research work may reveal an intense study of Benjamin and Deleuze in an effort to approach translation studies in a broader perspective. Following the line of a paper, "On the Translation of Genetic Code from the View of Walter Benjamin's Pure Language," read at a conference called Deleuze and Transnational Cultural Flows held at Tamkang University in 2008, a study group on Walter Benjamin's Arcades Project was started in February 2009 and ended in June the same year, with twelve best local Benjamin scholars taking turns giving oral reports in six sessions. This incomplete project, taking Benjamin 13 years to collect, has generally been considered the greatest of his works. It studies the glass and steel architecture of arcades in the 19th century Paris, the significance of which extends to the fields of literature, philosophy, politics, economy and technology. The study sessions of Arcades Project laid down the basis of a lecture I gave at National Sun Yat-Sen Univ. on 1 June 2009 and a paper, both entitled "Apprenticeship vs. Awakening: On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about Their Studies of Proust," read at the Second Deleuze Studies International Conference held at Cologne, Germany, 10-12 August 2009. Some of the insights gained from the comparative study here found their use in

an endeavor to link translation studies with comparative literature studies. At the 2009 International Comparative Literature Conference held at Tamkang University on 29 and 30 May 2009, I read a paper entitled "Translation as Crystallization into a Monad: On a Possible Alternative to Comparative Literature."

Keywords: biotech, transnational flows, translation studies, Walter Benjamin, Gilles Deleuze, monad, comparative literature studies

#### 一、前言

1998年7月在西班牙西北方的小城聖地 牙哥(Santiago de Compostella)參加國際人文 理論學院(International School of Theory in the Humanities)為期五週的研習營,曾聆聽著名 的德勒茲學者柏格(Ronald Bogue)針對《千高 台》(One Thousand Plateaus)裡「重疊句」 (refrain)一章所發表的演講,印象深刻,也深 受啟發。研習營聚集許多來自各國的學者, 生活在一起,課堂上相互討論切磋,讀到、 聽到許多與全球化相關的話題,也與許多知 名學者討論全球化議題。國際人文理論學院 關切的中心議題,是全球化及其衍生的文化 議題。個人電腦的普及和網際網路的出現, 創造一個電子地球村,每一個成員都是資訊 網路系統的電子結點(electronic node)。在參 與這個龐大網路系統的各種文化和思維裏, 學院希望可以扮演斡旋者的角色,促使這個 虚擬的地球村成真。這段經驗開啟我從德勒 兹,也從班雅明的論述,有系統思考全球化 議題。

這是我首次聽聞電子結點這個概念,再 度深入思索結點(node)相關問題,是在執行國 科會「現代性與全球化的理論建構」專題計 劃時。全球化時代,人員、資金、資訊、技 術、影像與產品等,頻頻跨越國界流動,與 來自其他地方的人員、影像與產品等接觸。 新的連結一方面創造許多新組合可能,一方面顯現組合可能帶來的問題。柏克萊加州大學人類學系教授王愛華(Aihwa Ong),於 2005年5月28日在台灣師範大學舉行的跨國文化流動研究研討會發表主題演講時,即強調時國性(transnationalism)並非由許多跨國系統結合而成的橫向空間(horizontal space),而是各種異質流動與元素構成的問題空間。所是各種異質流動與元素構成的問題空間。所是各種異質流動與元素構成的問題空間。所是各種異質流動與元素構成的問題空間。所是

全球化流動帶來的連結問題與創造出的 新可能性,讓我想到應從班雅明翻譯理論找 尋探討的方法。1998~2000 年執行國科會「班 雅明翻譯理論研究」專題計劃,對翻譯理論 有不少心得。2003 年撰寫〈切線輕觸圓周: 由單子重探班雅明的翻譯理論〉,對班雅明 引用瓦罐碎片的黏合以說明兩種語言在語言 親屬關係裡如何互補,體會頗深。「黏合瓦 罐碎片時,連最細微之處都必須能夠相配, 雖然彼此不需要相像。同樣地,譯文不求與 原文意義酷似,但必須充滿愛意且細膩地融 合原文之表意模式,讓原文和譯文能被認出 是一種較大語言的碎片,正如碎片是瓦罐的 一部份」(Illuminations 78)。這段文字點出瓦 罐碎片黏合時連最細微處都必須相配,其隱 含的萊布尼兹(Leibniz)單子論(monad)之和諧 (harmony)概念,可用以處理跨國連結可能產 生之變化。重要的是,班雅明理論強調從更 高層次探索問題,切線輕觸圓周之隱喻,即 為自代表變化奧秘之圓周獲得啟迪,也就是 「內在性」(immanence)。會提出一個有關內 在性的專題計劃,除了全球化流動外,生物 科技勃興,直接挑戰人文思維,實為重要因 素。建立在什麼是人概念上的傳統人文知 識,顯然已無法肆應生物科技對倫理議題的 衝擊,應另闢研究蹊徑。

內在性之特殊處,在於其非以人類感官

為源頭,而直指絕對真理的層次。康德稱感官所不及的面向為「物自身」(thing in itself),將其列為無法探索的領域,必須放棄。黑格爾不同於康德之處,在於他把絕對真理視為作現(shine out),一種 actuality。2000~01 年在英國華威大學(University of Warwick)半年短期進修期間,在跟隨著名的班雅明專家Andrew Benjamin 研究期間,也曾與他一起研讀黑格爾美學經典 Hegel's Aesthetics。全球化時代的諸多現象,顯示內在性會是一種適切的研究方法。

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籌辦研討會時,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。

#### 二、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,目的有四。第一、從生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯等三個面向,探討新情境下「內在性」再度當道對東亞可能帶來的影響。作為整合型計劃的子計劃,本研究計劃的子計劃的子計劃的理論所方向探討的理論,同時又能夠其他子計劃的理論研究相互對話,期能積極促成整合型計劃總體目標的實現:探討全球化時代人文知識與文化生產的可能走向,與其新階段開創新局的可能性。

第二、從跨國流動及翻譯等領域,找尋切 入生物科技倫理議題研究的方法與視野。生 物科技倫理議題的研究,目前仍處初步階 段,跨國流動及翻譯研究這類已有相當成果 的領域,可能提供研究參考,以免陷入傳統 人文學科有關「什麼是人」的泥淖裡,因為 這些領域並不以人類感官為知識的源頭。其次、生物科技是一個發展中的領域,對現有文明與價值體系具有旋乾轉坤的潛在可能,可為跨國流動及翻譯學術研究帶來全新的視野,豐富或改變既有的研究走向。以人類基因圖譜定序為例,由英文字母A、C、G、T為代表的四種化合物,也就是鹼基(base),在DNA裡組成複雜的密碼表,經由這些「天書」,這一代的人將首度得以參透何謂活著、何謂人類、何謂知覺及生病這類千古與秘。

就個人而言,多年來有關翻譯理論、人文學門的再造、全球化等研究亟待突破,把這些領域鎔為一爐,並從「內在性」加以整合,可望使個人的學術研究更上一層樓。鑽研多年的班雅明及德勒兹理論,也可以藉此機會檢驗理論的效度並深化其內涵。

#### 三、文獻探討

全球化研究、翻譯研究及生命議題的相關研究,都是當今國內外學界的顯學,非常吸引國際學者的注目。不過,企圖將這些領域熔為一爐,並提出系統的論述,則顯然尚未出現。儘管如此,仔細探究這些領域的研究取向,可看到其中隱含的「內在性」趨勢,有助於本研究計劃找到切入點。

班雅明在〈譯者之天職〉("The Task of the Translator")提到可譯性(translatability),並將其界定為「內在性」。班雅明談到譯者之職責在於「找尋能在譯文中產生原文迴響之特別意圖(the particular intention)」(258),並稱翻譯「不屬語言森林的中心,而是在外面望著林地,對著它叫卻沒進去,瞄準的那個單一地點,是外語作品能在己方語言引起的即響」(258-59)。可譯性隱含之內在性,可從「外語作品能在己方語言引起的回響」及森林之內和之外等概念,窺知其涉及越界與符碼變換,且能跨界展現效應。這種不限一時一地,也不限一個民族、一個國家、一種文化的效應,就是內在性。

在〈巴別塔〉("Des Tours de Babel")一文 裡,德希達(Jacques Derrida)為了突顯解構立 場,從「殘餘」(sur-vival)的角度修改班雅明 建立在內在性基礎上的可譯性,稱翻譯無法 完整傳遞「意義領域」(range of meaning),只 能在增捨之間表達殘餘之意義,對班雅明所 稱只有從原文較低的層次提升到譯文較高的 層次,而沒有譯文譯為譯文的翻譯,大加批 判。在〈班雅明的譯者之天職〉裡,德曼(Paul de Man)也明確否定譯文無法譯為譯文的觀 念。德希達與德曼不僅同意譯文可以一譯再 譯外,也一致質疑起源(origin)的概念,不接 受被班雅明視為一切語言源頭的純粹語言 (pure language)。德希達進而以他在〈人文科 學論述之結構、符號與遊戲〉("Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences")裡有關結構之概念,即結構必然有 中心調控其系統之一致性,「身為中心,其 内容、元素或條件就不再能更換。在中心, 元素禁止互換或變換」(279),而把意義與媒 介吻合之純粹語言解釋成「可轉移但不能翻 譯」(transferable but untranslatable), 認為翻 譯是必要(necessary)但不可能(impossible)。 這些解讀把可譯與否和是否位居中心掛勾, 改變了班雅明視每一種演進語言為其他所有 語言之翻譯的觀點,也抹殺了內在性與可譯 性之間的關聯。

這類解構理論的解讀方式,也見諸國內學界。在中華民國比較文學學會2005年11月26日主辦的東亞比較文學方法論國際學術研討會中,邱貴芬發表論文"The Question of the Other in (Chinese) Cross-Cultural Studies",從可譯性及不可譯性探討翻譯 the alterity of the other,並引用廖朝陽教授發表在 Concentric (July 2005)的文章,邱與廖的解讀都採用德希達視翻譯為 sur-vival 的見解,忽視班雅明把可譯性視為內在性的論點。單德與教授是國內重要的翻譯研究學者,在他出版的系列翻譯研究文章裡,有一些運用薩依德(Edward W.

Said)的再現理論,對譯者求正確的態度所反映的議題作深刻的陳述。單教授偏向翻譯與文化研究,對翻譯理論的層面較少觸及。

日本學者酒井直樹撰寫的 Translation and Subjectivity,探討翻譯在日本文化國族主義形 成過程中所扮演的角色,可說是探討全球化 之下東亞觀點之力作。其研究方法主要依循 康德的 schemata,與班雅明及德勒茲著作中 展現的內在性並無關聯。同樣是日本學者的 Hirano Keiichiro, 在 "Translation and 'True Language""裡,提到全球化之下文學跨越國 界必須仰賴翻譯,並提到班雅明純粹語言的 觀念在翻譯可能發揮的作用,「內在性」在 這篇文章裡有相當的討論。英國華威大學 (University of Warwick)的 Esperanca Bielsa, 在一篇名為"Globalisation and Translation: A Theoretical Approach"的文章裡,深入剖析當 前的全球化理論,並質疑這些理論欠缺對翻 譯議題應有之關注。

奠定全球化研究基礎的華勒斯坦,提出 「現代世界體系」的概念,從他認為在十六 世紀時已出現的「商品連鎖」(commodity chain),闡釋世界經濟如何由早先存在於歐洲 的社會分工與生產連結,逐步擴充到全球各 地。華勒斯坦認為,商品連鎖比國家經濟早 出現,且只有在結合資本主義世界經濟的跨 邦體系(interstate system)建立後才可能存 在,主權國家也是在跨邦體系確立後才出 現,受到這個體系的形塑影響,如國家主權 及司法管轄權需要他國承認,就是跨邦體系 存在的佐證。華勒斯坦的「現代世界體系」 概念,有幾點值得關注之處: (一) 這個體 系一旦確立,其基本結構對含納在內的社會 過程(social process),如國家、無產階級及資 產階級等,就開始深化及擴大其影響; (二) 各個領域之間,相互關聯,無法自成獨立體 系;(三)「現代科學是資本主義的產物, 且一直倚賴著它」(End 140); (四)全球化 是長期發展的結果,宛如從橡實(acorn)到橡 樹,從萌芽到開花結果,非一時迸發的現象。

羅柏森(Roland Robertson)的全球化觀點,介於華勒斯坦的系統論與紀登斯的現代 化理論之間。羅柏森堅持,「全球化不應該 與含糊界定的現代性畫上等號,或視為其直接結果」(8)。他也把全球化視為長期的演變,並將其過程分為五階段,從1400年至1750年的萌芽階段,到最後階段的太空探測及跨越國界的社群意識日益濃厚,對他而言,「全球化這個概念,是指世界壓縮(compression of the world)及天下一家的感覺增強了」(8)。羅柏森認為,華勒斯坦的目光完全放在資本主義世界體系的形成,卻忽略更早的發展及華勒斯坦的世界體系太偏一方,未能正視「從社群過渡到社會」(the Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft problematic)隱含的意義,一味以日益普及的體系形成,來沖淡現代性的概念。

紀登斯(Anthony Giddens)把全球化視為 現代性的結果,企圖由前現代與現代社會之 間的鉅變,也就是從社群(Gemeinschaft)轉化 為社會(Gesellschaft)所呈現的斷裂,來解釋全 球化現象,與華勒斯坦的世界體系論形成強 烈對比。紀登斯認為,現代性具有時間與空 間分離、擺脫情境機制(disembedding mechanism) 及 體 制 性 反 思 (institutional reflexivity)等三項主要特色。對紀登斯而言, 全球化就是普世社會關係的增強,一種因為 時空轉變與擺脫情境而帶來的現象,不論是 跨國企業把世界變成商品、勞工及資本的單 一平台,或資訊電腦網路跨越時空傳送影 像,其背後都依循這個邏輯。然而,當個人 的生涯越來越脫離親族鄰里及居住土地的影 響,而日益成為反思判斷之後的選擇,這種 轉變對人的身分認同會產生何種衝擊呢?

相較於紀登斯視全球化為現代性的延伸,哈維(David Harvey)則堅持全球化與現代性的稅底決裂,認為全球化與後現代情境密不可分。哈維從空間障礙的降低或消失,切入脫離情境而重新組合的議題。「隨著空間的阻隔減少後,我們對世界各地的風土人物,敏銳度大為增強。彈性累積(flexible accumulation)的典型做法,是運用範圍廣泛的地理環境,把這些似乎依附情境的要素脫短照新的結構邏輯重新組合」(294)。擺脫環境的機制,也顯現在速度增快後的商品丟」(disposability),「把價值、生活方式、穩以關係,對物體、建築、地方及人的眷戀,以

及為人處事的常規,都可以拋棄」(286)。哈維未如紀登斯般提出反思的概念,而採用詹明信的「精神分裂面向」,來說明身處其中的人如何喪失連結時間框架的能力,現在、過去與未來已如無所不在的影像般雜然並陳,難以辨識。

在探討跨國企業與資訊電腦網路聯手造 成的影響時,莎絲基雅·薩森(Saskia Sassen) 鎖定的議題與上述四位理論家有極大差異。 她從經濟全球化體系下扮演角色的「演員」 (actor)面向,也就是能發揮作用的單元,來測 度新情境下的運作機制。薩森在《全球化及 其不滿》(Globalization and Its Discontents)裡 指出,近年來在面對全球化時,國家經濟作 為統一單元的重要性正在下降,「經濟全球 化的動力把許多地方串聯起來 | (xx),讓它們 的經濟活動不再侷限於國家的範疇內。薩森 在《失控中?全球化時代的主權》(Losing Control? Sovereignty in an Age Globalization)裡,挑選經濟公民身份作為探 討經濟全球化所帶來衝擊之「策略研究地點 與銜接處」(38),以解構屬於個人的公民身 份,一個是從國家裂解出來的全球化城市, 一個是超越個人的經濟公民身份,經濟全球 化的動力在其間發揮的切割與串聯作用,歷 歷在目。重要的是,整體固然可以無限切割, 但碎塊也會組合,而且是以某種連結發揮功 用,單獨的碎塊不是扮演角色的「演員」。 全球化城市是一種組合,經濟公民身份也是 一種組合,組合是動力加諸的結果。

阿帕杜萊(Arjun Appadurai)以「移動意象 (moving images) 與脫離疆域的閱聽者 (deterritorialized viewers)相遇」(4),鋪陳他的 「離散公共領域」(diasporic public sphere)全 球化概念。從薩森視為全球化城市裡的弱勢 工作者,到阿帕杜萊離散公共領域裡脫離疆 域的閱聽人,大批移居國外的人士,從電子 媒體迅速傳遞的遠方訊息與影像,利用其與 日常生活之差異而激發的想像,創造自我形 塑、自我成就的機會,開拓一個有別於經濟 全球化體系下資源與空間分配弱勢者的角 色。離散公共領域標舉大規模移民與電子媒 體為兩大要件,它們影響到現代主體構成要 素的「想像活動」。阿帕杜萊用「群體」稱 呼觀看電子媒體的集體經驗所產生的共同感 覺,這種跨越國界且容易變換組合的群體,

哈特(Michael Hardt)與奈格里(Antonio Negri)在合著的《帝國》(Empire)裡指出,在 民族國家(nation-state)全盛時期,主權鞏固, 治理採由上而下的「凌駕」(transcendence)方 式;全球化時代人員與資金輕易跨越疆界流 動,其運作模式屬於「內在性」(immanence)。 現代主權的運作模式是透過固定邊界的建立 與維繫,國境內一切人員及活動莫不受到「符 碼」(code)的規範,因此「符碼過剩,社會流 動與功能過度符碼化」(325)。相較之下,在 人員及資金跨國流動日益頻繁的全球化時 代,資金「傾向於摧毀傳統的社會界限,擴 充到疆土以外的地區,且總是將新人口納入 其運作程序之內」(326),所以是在內在性的 層面(plane of immanence)運作,並不倚賴超 越的權力中心,符碼的規範能力明顯削弱, 代之而起的是「公理」(axiomatic)。「公理」 的主要特質是「關係先於條件」(327),也就 是規範運作條件的規則並非如「符碼」般早 已確立,而是從關係脈絡中推敲。「關係先 於條件」也就是「關係的外在性」,都喻示 著這種跨界的變化。

在生物科技方面,近幾年出版數量大增, 但從「內在性」角度探討的書籍仍屬極少數。

國內近年來積極投入生物科技研究,國科 會推動的基因體醫學國家型科技計劃,設有 倫理、法律及社會影響學組。在倫理議題上,

國內有多所大學的哲學系投入,中正大學哲 學系曾多次承辦研討會,台大哲學系(孫效 智副教授)及中央大學哲學所都有教授參與 研究。在重要議題設定上,慈濟醫學院講師 陳叔倬在<試管中的原住民>裡,提出原住民 基因研究的倫理問題;張南驥在<生物科技倫 理>中,提出基因圖書館的版權倫理;黃稟乾 教授在「基因、基因,天書猶待尋問取」演 講中,提到天擇和人造的平衡、生命自主和 正義的並進、基因診斷和治療的選擇等;台 大醫學院家庭醫學科的蔡甫昌醫師,在「基 因科技對醫學倫理與教育的衝擊」演講中, 探討如何透過充分的倫理反思與討論,以保 護人性尊嚴及自然生態整體之永久福祉。淡 江未來學研究所陳建甫與陳國華教授在《基 因技術與「科技民主」:複製技術對校園與 醫界社群社會印象之研究》專題報告中從社 會心理學的觀點,探討學界與醫界社群對於 「基因科技」與「複製技術」的基本認知、 價值判斷和採用態度等不同面向意見。王汎 森、戴華合著的《基因科技的人文議題》一 書收集來自各方如醫學、生物、哲學、社會 以及法律領域學者,針對基因科技對於人文 社會可能引發之衝擊等意見。

日裔美籍學者福山(Francis Fukuyama)的 鉅著 Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution,研究生物科技 如何影響人類發展,甚至改變所謂的人類天 性,而進入後人類歷史階段。福山循亞里斯 多德的觀點,認為最終應以人性作為判斷對 錯和公理正義與否的基礎,但生物科技卻可 能在一兩代裡根本改變人性。福山認為,基 因組學(genomics)的知識,未來能讓藥廠根據 某個病人的基因資料,製造可改變其個性的 藥物而沒不良作用,內向者可變得外向,消 極被動者可以成為活潑有朝氣。幹細胞研究 的進步,人身體上任何器官及部位幾乎都可 修補復原,人的壽命可以超過百歲,且少有 以傳統方式繁衍下一代。福山指出的第三種 可能發展,是富人慣以最佳基因組合生育下 一代,這種操弄 DNA 的能力,將產生深遠且 潛在的可怕後果,未來的人類將劇變到我們 無法辨識的地步。John H. Evans 的 Playing God?: Human Genetic Engineering and the Rationalization of Public Bioethical Debate, も 處理基因工程所帶來的倫理議題,討論如何 在科學家與生物倫理學家之間引起激辯,又 如何影響我們所面臨的科技選擇。

有關探討內在性的書籍,有幾本書值得一提。德勒兹(Gilles Deleuze)的 Pure Immanence 及 The Fold, 萊布尼兹(Leibniz)的 The Monadology,都對內在性的意涵有深刻闡釋。

#### 四、研究方法

在研究方法上,以班雅明、德勒茲、哈特(Michael Hardt)、涅格里(Antonio Negri)及萊布尼茲的理論為主,參酌跨國流動、翻譯及生物科技倫理相關的論述,期能在這些領域的研究有突破性的發展。第一年從跨國流動及翻譯等領域,找尋切入生物科技倫理議與研究的方法與視野。跨國流動及翻譯研究的實域,可提供生物科技這題類已有相當成果的領域,可提供生物科技這個發展中的領域,找尋再造跨國流動及翻譯學術研究的全新視野,以豐富或改變既有的歷史,找尋再造跨國文化流動與文化活動上,尤其是跨國文化流動與文化翻譯上。

萊布尼茲在他的《單子論》(Monadology) 裡提到,「單子無窗,任何東西都無法進出。 屬性無法跟其分離,走出本體(substance)之 外。同樣地,本體或屬性也無法從外面進入 單子裡」(§7)。萊布尼茲還表示,單子處於不 斷變動之中,「由於外在因素對其內部屬性 沒有影響,單子的自然變動來自內部原則」 (§11)。萊布尼茲把外在因素界定為時間、空 間及因果關係,而決定本體或屬性之變動的 內部原則為「察覺」(perception)及「慾望」 (appetition)。根據萊布尼茲的說法,單子在任 何時刻的狀態,都由與它的 perceptions 一致 的「多數感覺與關係(a plurality of affections and relations」所界定,(換句話說, perception 將外面的變化呈現在內部的變化裡),而這些 感覺與關係則因 appetitions 的緣故而不斷變 動, appetitions 具有推向新狀態的趨勢。單子 的變動僅來自內部原則,包括時間、空間及 因果關係等外在因素都無法改變其本質。這 種情況難免讓人以為,外在因素完全不起作

用,以致單子的獨特性能在時空的流動中維持不變。事實上,外在因素對單子的重要性絕不能低估,只是外在因素之於單子有如句子裡述語之於主詞,「述語的終極主詞」(an ultimate subject of predication)的原則,使單子得以在不停變動中始終維持獨特性。

在全球化時代,萊布尼茲所提單子無窗的概念,對跨國流動有重要的啟發意義。哈特與奈格里在合著的《帝國》裡,提出全球化時代的運作模式屬於「內在性」,不同於國家主權高張時的「凌駕」(transcendence),新舊模式的更替,導致符碼(code)逐漸為「公理」的主要特質是「關係先於條件」(327),也就是規範運作條件的規則並非如「符碼」般早已確立,而是從關係脈絡中推敲。「關係先於條件」也就是「關係的外在性」,都喻示著這種跨界的變化。

如果從更高的層次探討跨界及其產生的符碼變化,班雅明兩篇討論翻譯的文章極具啟發性。在〈論語言本體與人的語言〉("On Language as such and on the Language of Man")裡,班雅明提到亞當在為動物命名時,注視著上帝帶到他面前的動物,立即用適切的語言說出上帝以「話語」(Word)創造的動物,「在上帝扮演創造者的同樣語言裡,人是認知者」(323)。上帝用「話語」創造的動物,亞當在注視時就進入人類的知識領域。此處提到的接觸與轉換,酷似班雅明在〈譯

者之天職〉裡提到的切線輕觸圓周,而且「僅 觸及一點,憑此接觸,而非這一點」(261)。 如此描述,所指的自然並非內容的轉移,而 是內在性(essence 或 essential)的傳遞。何以非 內容之轉移呢?班雅明談到譯者之職責時, 強調在於「找尋能在譯文中產生原文迴響之 特別意圖(the particular intention)」(258), 並 稱翻譯「不屬語言森林的中心,而是在外面 望著林地,對著它叫卻沒進去,瞄準的那個 單一地點,是外語作品能在己方語言引起的 回響」(258-59)。從這幾個例子來看單子無 窗,裡面(或上層)有如語言森林之內或上帝用 「話語」創造的萬物,我們剛剛提到的「公 理」也屬於此範疇,外面則有如亞當用適切 語言為動物所命的名,或譯者所找到可以在 譯文裡產生原文的迴響,或不同國籍與文化 背景人士找到的相互連結方式。引文中提及 之「特別意圖」,指的是語言裡抽掉語意後 之「表意模式」(way of meaning),不同語言 之間,特別意圖均互不相同。班雅明談到語 言親屬關係時,即針對由所有語言之意圖互 補而浮現之總體,也就是純粹語言。(257)彼 此互相差異之意圖,猶如瓦罐之碎片,但在 互補縫合之剎那,迸現出的是純粹語言,此 乃更高層次的示現。「黏合瓦罐碎片時,連 最細微之處都必須能夠相配,雖然彼此不需 要相像。同樣地,譯文不求與原文意義酷似, 但必須充滿愛意且細膩地融合原文之表意模 式,讓原文和譯文能被認出是一種較大語言 的碎片,正如碎片是瓦罐的一部份」(260)。 不論是切線輕觸圓周,或站在外面望著林 地,或不同意圖互補而綻現之語言親屬關 係,或瓦罐碎片之縫合,都指向凝視當下所 形成之轉變,其情況有如亞當注視著上帝用 「話語」創造的動物。

在德勒茲與瓜達里(Felix Guattari)合著的《反伊底帕斯》(Anti-Oedipus)裡,有如班雅明著作中稱為碎片的「部分物體」(partial object),彼此雖然互不關聯,卻能在轉變後以某種組合出現。德勒茲與瓜達里在談到慾望機器(desiring-machine)時指出,「唯有過了某個分散門檻(threshold of dispersion),想像的身分或一致的結構都不容存在,慾望機器才出現」(322-23)。門檻是關鍵字眼,清楚道出轉變位置之所在,其情況有如翻譯係在林

地外面望著「外語作品能在己方語言引起的 回響」(Benjamin, "The Task" 258-59)。在語 言森林裡,原文與譯文各有不同的表意模 式,但在翻譯的剎那,彼此不相干的兩種語 言,可以在譯文裡產生原文的回響。此一裡 外截然劃分的轉變,如從單子論角度來看, 顯然與單子無窗的特質相關。

#### 五、結果與討論

近五年執行之研究計畫,大致涵蓋「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」與「全球化時代新興文化與 人文知識的新方向--生物科技、跨國流動及 翻譯:東亞地區的典範交替研究」等兩個各 三年的整合型計畫子計畫,我也是「建構批 判性的跨國文化流動研究」及「全球化時代 新興文化與人文知識的新方向」等兩個整合 型計畫的總計劃主持人。前一個多年期計畫 從思考如何建構適合東亞地區的全球化理論 開始,重點放在反思歷史與東亞核心這兩個 框架,結果開拓出三個環環相扣的研究領 域。其一為把漢字界定為居東亞地區國家語 言與全球語言英語之間的中介位置,並從此 一有如原文與譯文碰觸交會之關鍵地點,探 討其如何成為充滿變化與創意之所在,並在 地區文化生產上發揮可能之動力。其次為從 此一具地區特質之要素,探討建構區域文學 之可能性。第三個領域為探討東亞與現代性 的關係,東亞如何遊走在傳統與現代性之間。

後一個計畫從生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯等三個面向,切入「存有論走向」(ontological turn)下的內在性(immanence)典範交替,並以東亞地區作為引証論述的主要參考點。第一年的研究目標,是從跨國流動及翻譯等領域,找尋切入生物科技倫理議題研究計劃,以生物科技帶來的全新視野如何影響跨國文化流動及翻譯研究為關切對象。自東亞角度來說,對大帶來的全新視野如何影響跨國文化流動及翻譯研究為關切對象。自東亞角度來說,四人性衝擊影響的儒家人文傳統,過渡到人生命徹底受到形塑與操控的階段,以人類感

官為知識源頭或美學基礎的觀點也失去效 度。第三年的專題研究計劃,將探討此一演 變如何反應在東亞地區的文化活動上,尤其 是地區性的跨國文化流動與文化翻譯上。

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,這時原文接觸譯文的剎那四散的符號組合系統崩解,使得瓦解四散的符號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、原先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。

在探討建構區域文學之可能性方面,撰寫 一篇名為<建構東亞區域文學芻議>之文章。 就東亞地區而言,在國家文學與全球文學之 間,顯然已出現一些可稱為區域文學的作 品。日本的村上春樹、向田邦子、吉本芭娜 ,南韓的李文烈、黃皙暎,台灣的王文華、 駱以軍,中國的余華,香港的西西,以及其 他不少作家,作品或在東亞地區有極高接受 度,或顯現跨國文化流動的特質。這些作家 有些可能已達國際級的水準,如村上春樹, 但他們的作品都展現東亞地區的某些特殊 性,不能單從國族的架構解讀。本論文運用 單子與褶曲的概念,從一些可稱為東亞區域 文學的作品,觀察這些跨越國界流通的作品 展現何種區域特質,並從這些介於國家文學 與全球文學之間的作品,建構屬於東亞區域 文學的獨特論述。

我在探討東亞與現代性的關係時,也撰寫 一篇英文文章, "The Reception of Modernity in East Asia: Japan in the Encounter between China and the West",比較中國與日本對現代 性採取之態度,並探討日本在中國面對現代 性衝擊時可能之影響。從現代性在西方之發 展來看,傳統遭到極大衝擊,兩者之間的緊 張關係,因為現代性具有把特殊性納入普遍 性之特質,而使問題顯得格外複雜。在探討 東亞與現代性之關係時,如何遊走在傳統與 現代性之間,並避開現代性含納之主奴論述 的奴隸地位,便成為首要的觀察點。挑選魯 迅之《阿 Q 正傳》加以分析,目的即在探討 處於奴隸地位的國家在面臨現代性衝擊時採 取抗拒態度之意義何在,尤其是如排山倒海 自四面八方蜂湧而至之現代性。村上春樹之 短篇故事集《地震之後》,對當代日本社會 呈現之焦慮與不安有深刻描述,可用以探討 日本無條件擁抱現代性的後果。

在「全球化時代新興文化與人文知識的新方向--生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯:東亞地區的典範交替研究」方面, 2007年7月4~6日在英國威爾斯卡地夫大學批判與文化理論中心(Centre for Critical and Cultural Theory, Cardiff University)舉行之"Theory Faith Culture"國際學術研討會發表論文,論文題目為"Pure Language and Stem Cells: Elements of Theology in Language and Science",從班雅明翻譯理論核心之純粹語言概念,探討其與生物科技研究重心所在的幹細胞之可能相互觀照之處。幹細胞與由其演變出來的各類功能細胞之關係,有如班雅明論翻譯時純粹語言之於人類語言,一方是沒有意涵(或沒有功能)

卻直指代表終極真理的上帝(或充滿各種可能性),一方則偏向意義溝通(或功能明確)。在文章裡,我透過翻譯理論檢視 DNA 與蛋白質之間的轉譯,並從其中探索 code 與axiomatic 兩者之微妙關聯。德勒茲在 The Fold 書中曾深入探討 code 與axiomatic 之對比,在 Anti-Oedipus 裡則以 organization 與拉岡之 real inorganization 之差異,討論其間隱含之轉換關係,並藉此解決長期來 vitalism與 mechanism 相關的爭論。DNA 符碼所含之訊息,必須轉換為蛋白質裡長串的氨基酸,才能發揮作用。我在文章中,會把這類討論導向純粹語言與幹細胞之相關議題。

2008年4月25日在淡江大學覺生國際會 議廳舉辦的「德勒茲與跨國文化流動」學術 研討會中,我發表一篇文章,從班雅明純粹 語言觀探討基因碼的轉譯,除將翻譯理論引 進生物科技研究外,也企圖整合班雅明與德 勒茲植基於單子的論點。有關 DNA 與蛋白質 之間基因碼轉譯的機制,生物及遺傳學家雖 然對其過程已有制式說明,但仍缺乏人文學 者視為關鍵的若干概念之陳述,如 DNA 與蛋 白質如何接軌?如何轉換?除化學變化與機 械作用外,還有什麼形而上的層面?與柯力 克(Francis Crick)合作發現 DNA 雙螺旋 (double helix)而於 1962 年獲得諾貝爾醫學獎 的華森(James D. Watson),在《DNA:生命 的奥秘》(DNA: The Secret of Life)書中指出, 「我們如果想發現基因的本質,就必須從分 子的層次了解 DNA 1 (49)。分子既為生物科 技研究的基礎,而當代文化理論對分子議題 著力最深的非德勒兹莫屬,應可從其中找到 串聯人文與此一尖端科技的線索。

談到這篇文章的研究目的,應從德勒茲與瓜達里(Felix Guattari)在《反伊底帕斯》書中提到的分子尚未有任何功能,「每一個結構都瓦解,每一個記憶都消除,每一個有機體都擱置,每一個連結都解開」(324),追溯到功能出現後之結構、有機體與連結。我在挑定此一研究目標時,心中所想的是符碼與公理之轉換。正如哈特與奈格里在《帝國》書中所說的,國家主權當道時,其體制屬於「超

越,性質,衍生出以符碼規範社會流動與功 能,而資金跨國流動所遵循的邏輯則為「內 在性」,符碼為公理所取代,「公理的主要 特徵是關係先於條件」(327)。換句話說,互 無關聯的元素,在相遇之後才衍生出主導彼 此關係之條件。放在生物科技架構下,沒有 任何功能之分子,彼此雖互不關聯,卻能在 轉變後以某種組合出現,發展出有機體或具 特定功能之組織或器官。就 DNA 與蛋白質之 間基因碼翻譯而言,蛋白質無法複製訊息, 而 DNA 雖能複製訊息,卻必須有蛋白質才能 複製。蛋白質是生命的活化分子,不僅製造 催化生化反應的酶(enzyme),也提供身體主 要的結構要素,如皮膚、頭髮和指甲的主要 成分角質素。因此, DNA 係透過蛋白質行使 其對細胞、對發展及對生命的控制魔力。但 儲存在 DNA 的資訊,也就是由 A, T, G, C 等 四個鹼基構成的核苷酸(nucleotide)分子鏈, 如何轉化為由氨基酸鏈構成的蛋白質?蛋白 質又如何催化生化反應?關係先於條件的邏 輯,在此過程中如何運作?這是此項研究最 主要的目的。

2009年8月10~12日在德國科隆大學舉 辦之第二屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會,發 表英文論文"Apprenticeship vs. Awakening: On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about Their Studies of Proust,"從單子引申出來的雨 個角度 Awakening 與 Apprenticeship, 對班雅 明與德勒茲之間理論體系進行比較分析,藉 以深化開拓生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯等領 域之研究視野。2009年5月29日,在由中 華民國比較文學學會與淡江大學英文系合辦 之第十屆國際比較文學學術研討會中,發表 一篇英文文章"Translation as Crystallization into a Monad: On a Possible Alternative to Comparative Literature",企圖從單子的觀點 探討翻譯研究跨界進入比較文學並取而代之 的可能性。文章從 Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak 之書籍 Death of a Discipline 談起,透過與她 就此書進行的對話,探討班雅明翻譯理論在 全球化時代的適用性,並主張翻譯研究較比 較文學適合於研究跨國文化流動。

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#### 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文之實為結合翻譯經驗談之完實,不僅讓翻譯研究走出翻譯之之實。 中國 大學 中國 大學 中國 大學 中國 不是 中期 不是 中国 不是

在醫學上,生物科技被視為解決人類大部 分難題的良方,同時也對我們珍惜的一切事 物構成威脅。生物科技人文議題的研究,目 前仍處初步階段,跨國流動及翻譯研究這類 已有相當成果的領域,可提供可以參考的視 野。其次、生物科技是一個發展中的領域, 對現有文明與價值體系具有旋乾轉坤的潛在 可能,可為跨國流動及翻譯學術研究帶來全 新的視野,豐富或改變既有的研究走向。以 人類基因圖譜定序為例,由英文字母 A、C、 G、T為代表的四種化合物,也就是鹼基 (base),在DNA 裡組成複雜的密碼表,經由 這些「天書」,這一代的人將首度得以參透 何謂活著、何謂人類、何謂知覺及生病這類 千古奥秘。對現有知識的結構與形式,生物 科技也開始展現其影響力。

從翻譯理論著手,指向翻譯與全球化時代 跨國文化流動之關係,接著又將翻譯理論推 向 DNA 與蛋白質之間基因碼的轉譯,企圖藉 此將班雅明的純粹語言觀與德勒茲的生物哲 學,帶進生物學家與遺傳學家制式的陳述 裡。把翻譯理論導向基因碼的轉譯,並將科 學論述披上哲學的外衣,讓人文思維豐富單 一面向的科學論述。從翻譯研究的角度來 看,把翻譯的視角推進跨國文化流動研究, 是一項重大成就,進一步把翻譯的概念伸進 生物科技研究,則可說是一項突破,使得翻 譯研究的範疇大為擴增,體系更加完備,並 因此而使翻譯概念可能獲得突破性發展。另 一項成就,是在方法論上採行單子無窗的概 念,進而藉此統整班雅明與德勒茲的理論體 系。此外,我也霍然發現從生物哲學鑚研德 勒茲理論體系可能帶來的豐碩成果,這將是 我未來努力的方向。

從整合型計劃的子計劃,尤其是從整合型計劃的總計劃主持人而言,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)文化流動中,資

本全球化與殖民歷史之間有何錯綜複雜的關係?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。

在具體作為方面,2008年4月25日在淡 江大學覺生國際會議廳舉辦德勒茲與跨國文 化流動研究學術研討會,除整合型團隊成員 外,也邀請國內研究德勒茲的重量級學者參 與,從德勒茲博大精深之理論吸取跨國文化 流動研究的學術動能。另一方面,鑽研德勒 茲的學者,也可以從跨國文化流動研究獲得 當前重要學術研究的資料。在德勒茲與跨國 文化流動研究學術研討會舉辦之前,我向國 科會人文學研究中心申請「德勒茲與文化研 究的存有論走向研讀會」並獲得支持。研讀 會成員有一部份來自整合型團隊成員,一部 份為本地的德勒茲學者。研讀會一共舉辦五 場十人次,兩場四人次在成大文學院會議室 舉行,三場六人次在淡江大學舉行,學界反 應非常熱烈,幾乎每個場次都座無虛席。這 一連串活動的部份結果,是《中外文學》2008 年 12 月號的專題「德勒茲論藝術」,收錄在 德勒茲與跨國文化流動研究學術研討會發表 的部份文章,由我擔任專題編輯。

不過,若就計劃成果之出版數量而論,本 計劃顯然也有不足之處。在已發表之會議論 文, "Pure Language and Stem Cells: Elements of Theology in Language and Science"、〈從 班雅明的純粹語言觀談基因碼的轉譯〉、 "Sense of Space as Affect: Instanbul in Some Works by Orhan Pamuk", "Translation as Crystallization into a Monad: On a Possible Alternative to Comparative Literature", 以及 "On the Translation of Genetic Code from the View of Walter Benjamin's Pure Language", 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。計畫執 行進度落後,部分原因是這幾年擔任國科會 《人文與社會科學簡訊》總編輯及中華民國 英美文學學會理事長,花費相當多的時間執 行業務,以致耗掉原本用於研究的時間。近 期內可以結束這兩項工作,我會把時間空出 來,加緊執行研究計劃,希望在寒假及下學 期可以把進度落後之處補齊,讓這些文章得 以正式出版。

### 2009 年德國移地研究與研討會心得報告

#### 邱漢平

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2009 年 8 月 8 日離台赴德國,9 日清晨 7 點多抵達法蘭克福國際機場,再轉搭火車前往科隆,準備參加 8 月 10-12 日在科隆大學(University of Cologne)舉行的第二屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會(The Second International Deleuze Studies Conference)。這趟德國之行,除安排在科隆大學的德勒茲研討會發表論文之外,也在海德堡大學(University of Heidelberg)執行四天之移地研究(8 月 13-16 日)。到海德堡短暫停留,一方面固然爲其中世紀城堡與建築風格所吸引,主要還是海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心(The Karl Jaspers Centre for Advanced Transcultural Studies)的濃厚學術氣氛,再加上大學圖書館豐富的文化與哲學類館藏,有關德勒茲的研究在此也頗爲風行。

今年前往科隆參加德勒茲國際學術研討會的台灣學者一共十一人,較去年到英國威爾斯卡地夫大學(Cardiff University, Wales)參加德勒茲研討會的台灣學者只五位,人數足足增加一倍以上,國內學界對德勒茲的研究熱潮正快速攀升。除我們四人組成的小組(panel)之外,中興大學台灣文學研究所副教授李育霖也組成一個四人小組,成員包括淡江大學英文系助理教授涂銘宏、元培技術學院應用外語系助理教授林宛瑄、成大體育與休閒研究所助理教授徐珊惠。此外,成功大學外文系副教授楊哲銘、一位成大陳姓碩士生及一位台大施姓博士生,都個別提論文。我們這個小組由我籌組(organize),成員包括淡江大學英文系助理教授陳佩筠和兩位台師大英語系的博士生,鄭如玉與蔣裕祺,他們兩人是我指導的學生。我們的小組總主題是"Difference as Implicating and Explicating: Apprenticeship, Expression, and Serialization",小組的研究主題如此陳述:

Issues related to affect point to the parallelism between body and mind, reversing the traditional conception of mind as single-handedly determining the activities of the body. With change in the academic trend

comes theory emphasizing *internal* difference, or difference in itself. This panel brings together four papers tackling questions of difference and repetition as implicated within the Deleuzian philosophy. Catherine Ju-Yu Cheng explores the harmonious relationship between the monadic subjects and the series of the world in *Shikasta* by Doris Lessing. Yu-chi Chiang discusses how nonsense relates to language games in his studies of the Two Alices books by Lewis Carroll. Pei-Yun Chen and Hanping Chiu both use Marcel Proust's Á *la Recherche du temps perdu* to illustrate either series as explicating and implicating or apprenticeship as learning to read signs as symptoms in their implicating and explicating processes. In reviewing some of Deleuze's most cited notions such as "series," "folding," "unfolding," "non-sense," "apprenticeship," and "expression," this panel addresses questions of difference and repetition by bringing in perspectives of Walter Benjamin, Baruch Spinoza, and Ludwig Wittgenstein.

四篇文章的主題分別圍繞著"monadic subject," "nonsense related to language games," "series as explicating and implicating," "apprenticeship"等重要概念。有關我的部分,文章的題目訂為"Apprenticeship vs. Awakening: On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about their Studies of Proust",旨在比較德勒茲與班雅明等兩位對單子(monad)有高度倚賴的理論家,在各自對法國小說家普魯斯特(Marcel Proust)的研究中,透露出何種特殊視野,展現在理論框架上又是什麼歧異。我的論文摘要,除陳述兩人在理論及研究興趣之共同點外,也點出 Apprenticeship(見習)與Awakening(醒過來)在各自理論中所佔的重要位置,並希望從此對比中析離一些論述的要點。我的論文摘要之部分原文如下:

This paper compares Deleuze and Benjamin based on their studies of Proust. I will direct my attention particularly to the comparison between apprenticeship and awakening to delve into the nuances of difference in their positions. In his essay "On the image of Proust" and the discontinuous paragraphs about Proust in *The Arcades* 

*Project*, Benjamin argues for the reading of Proust's thirteen-volume masterpiece, Á la Recherche du temps perdu, from the perspective of awakening. "Proust could emerge as an unprecedented phenomenon only in a generation that had lost all bodily and natural aids to remembrance. . . . What follows here is an experiment in the technique of awakening" (*The Arcades Project* K1,1). Involved in the technique of awakening is critique, as opposed to comment, or truth content as opposed to material content. In "Goethe's Elective Affinities," Benjamin notes, "the material content and the truth content, united at the beginning of a work's history, set themselves apart from each other in the course of its duration" (297). From this and what he refers to elsewhere as "the irresistibly growing discrepancy between literature and life" ("On the image of Proust" 202), Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, and superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state. In Proust and Signs, Deleuze says, "Proust's work is based not on the exposition of memory, but on the apprenticeship to signs" (4), apprenticeship in the sense of learning to read signs. "One becomes a carpenter only by becoming sensitive to the signs of wood, a physician by becoming sensitive to the signs of disease" (4). Symptomatology and becoming are the words that come to the mind amid an attempt to re-establish a link between literature and life. Deleuze and Benjamin have some common ideas in their approaches to Proust while harboring nuances of differences. This paper will pinpoint where their differences lie, exploring their possible implications in literary studies.

這段文字明顯標示兩人對待記憶之不同態度,我在論文中仔細探討兩人對此之不同態度,企圖從其中找到觀測彼此理論視野之分歧處。德勒茲在《普魯斯特與符號》(Proust and Signs)中宣稱,「普魯斯特的作品並非植基於對記憶的詮釋,而在於符號的見習」(4),見習是學習解讀符號。「要對木材的符號敏感後才能成爲木匠,對疾病的符號敏感後才成爲醫生」(4)。班雅明在〈普魯斯特的意象〉("The Image of Proust")與《拱廊街計畫》(The Arcades Project)裡一些與普魯斯特相關的段落,都主張從甦醒的角度解讀普魯斯特十三卷的《追憶逝水年華》

(A la Recherche du temps perdu)。「甦醒是一種累進過程,見諸個人的生命裡,也 見諸世代的生命裡。初階處於睡眠狀態,一個世代的年輕經驗與睡夢經驗有許多 共通處,它的歷史輪廓(historical configuration)是夢的輪廓。每個年代都有這樣一 個轉向夢的面向」(The Arcades Project, K 1,1)。班雅明認為,普魯斯特的意象是 文學與生活/生命相隔益遠的產物,普魯斯特所處的世代,失去身體與自然對記 憶的一切協助,隨之而來的是對甦醒技巧的實驗,對過往的一切尚未了然於心, 一切都處於等候從夢境醒過來的狀態。比較德勒茲與班雅明對記憶所持的態度, 可發現前者把眼光放在未來,從對符號的無知到學會解讀符號,而非受限於記憶 裡過往經驗表面傳遞的意義;後者重點放在記憶中的過去,期待從現在(Jetztzeit) 的視野喚醒沉睡的過去。從「流動—停頓」(flow-stop)的角度來看,停頓是啓迪 的時刻,而流動則爲人世間接續的事件。如果從現在凝視過去可帶來啓迪,現在 之前的時刻則處於睡眠狀態。相較之下,把眼光放在未來,期待從無知到學會解 讀,啓迪時刻在於未來,而現在則爲懵懂狀態。從蒙昧到了然於胸,雖然德勒茲 把眼光放在現在開始的未來,而班雅明則爲過去起至現在,但雙方都強調必須經 歷懵懂方能獲得啓油。儘管如此,把目光放在過去或未來,仍然對兩人的論述產 生深遠的影響。

接著我在論文中引用單子概念探究德勒茲與班雅明對記憶的態度,發現兩人其實並無根本的差異。萊布尼茲在《單子論》(The Monadology)裡申論,接續的狀態具有持續性(continuity),「一個單純實體(simple substance)的每個現存狀態都是前一個狀態的自然結果,其方式如此以致於它的現在已孕育著未來」(§22)。在此一構思下,記憶有提供連續性的作用,「有若理性卻與其有別」(§26)。換句話說,有記憶才可能注意到前一個知覺的相似性,進而對與其相關者有期待,這種期待彷如理性。萊布尼茲認為,人將無法達到認知永恆與必要真理的層次,「如果他們一連串的知覺僅由記憶法則所決定」(§28)。記憶衍生並維繫著矛盾原則,基於此原則,「我們將事涉矛盾的斷定爲假,與假相矛盾或對立的則斷定爲真」(§31)。但我們的推理不能僅依據矛盾原則,也要依據充分理由(sufficient reason)。萊布尼茲認為,在絕大多數情況下,充分理由非我們所能知悉。這一點說明爲何單靠記憶還不足以給我們理性,無法讓我們提升到認識自己與上帝的層次。

萊布尼茲有關記憶與充分理由的論點,開啟比較德勒茲與班雅明的研究新 領域。首先,德勒茲有關記憶的論點可能獲得支撐,而班雅明的一些立場則遭到 挑戰。不過,如果進一步仔細檢驗班雅明有關記憶的談話,一些更細緻的層面就 浮現出來。在〈普魯斯特的意象〉裡,他認知到記憶的侷限性,如果記憶僅是實 際經驗的儲存所,並指出「一件實際經歷的事件是有限的,受限於經驗的一個面 向,而一件記憶的事件是無限的,因爲它僅是之前與之後發生的一切事件的一個 線索」(202)。班雅明進一步表示,普魯斯特回憶時並不受限於實際經驗。「對這 位回憶的作者而言,重要的不是他經歷什麼,而是記憶的編織,柏娜洛碧(Penelope) 的追憶工作」,或者,毋寧說,是「柏娜洛碧的遺忘工作」(202)。此處的重點是, 打破萊布尼茲稱爲記憶法則之束縛的可能性,就在於記憶與遺忘之間。這個型態 讓人想起德勒茲式的見習,其中「每個符號有兩半:指定對象,預示不同的東西」 (原文即有此強調,《普魯斯特與符號》27))。如果回憶等同於指定對象的符號, 遺忘則爲預示不同東西的符號。我們現在可以更加肯定的說,明確的意義遠較「包 藏在符號裡」(《普魯斯特與符號》30)沒深度,因為能夠提升我們到認知我們自 己與上帝之層次的,不能僅依賴明確記憶的經驗,更要靠我們不知道或無法知道 的東西。如果從早先「流動—停頓」的角度來看,不論啟迪是放在過去或未來, 記憶都屬於需要突破的束縛,對德勒茲如此,對班雅明也是如此。

不過,因深受單子影響而展現一些共通點,並不意味兩人的理論體系毫無二致。以《普魯斯特與符號》而言,符號分成世界符號(worldly signs)、愛的符號(signs of love)、感官符號(sensual signs)和藝術符號(signs of art)等四類,四種符號由下而上循序排列,而以藝術符號爲與本質(essence)相通的最上乘符號,見習則爲逐步嫺熟於這些符號。在〈普魯斯特的意象〉裡,班雅明並未採行這種論述方式,而是透過有如緩慢甦醒的沉睡意象,以差異與重複的方式,在當下的瞬間把過往的幸福記憶召喚回來,「當過去在露珠般清新的『瞬間』反映出來,一種重生的痛苦驚訝將其再度組合起來」(211)。把需要一輩子才能達到的蒼老,在瞬間達成。由於物質的抽象真理有時非常人所能察覺,班雅明以非常壓縮的人工方式把這類抽象真理呈現出來。

接著我要談一談參加德勒茲研討會的見聞與心得。與各國學者互動交談,

親自參與各場感興趣的論文之發表會,在自己的論文發表中答覆與會學者的詢問,都是研討會的重要活動內容。在三天的研討會裡,知名德勒茲學者的專題演講或論文發表場次甚多,Brian Massumi, Ronald Bogue, Eugene Holland, James Williams, Ian Buchanan 等都有專題演講發表。每天上午或下午有一個時段(約兩小時)安排三組同時進行的 Quasi-plenary,每組有三位知名的德勒茲學者發表論文,這是今年研討會最精采的部份。

這一屆德勒茲研討會的大會主題是「連結德勒茲」(CONNECTdeleuze),發 表主題演講的學者是 Brian Massumi,題目是"The Strange Intruder: Towards a Politics of Pure Feeling"。上一個學期用過 Massumi 的書籍 Parables for the Virtual 當教科書,所以對他的主題演講特別感興趣。Massumi 在演講中提到, C.S. Peirce 1903年一系列有關實用主義哲學(pragmatism)的演講,其論述前提是實用主義哲 學的起點不可以是存有的概念,應該是感覺的概念,因爲實用主義哲學將是「一 種極端寫實主義」(extreme realism),其第一範疇是「立即知覺」(immediate consciousness),可視爲一種「純粹現在」(pure presentness),其自我出現是感覺 (feeling)的關鍵因素。Massumi 指出,在這一系列演講期間迸現的一個概念人物 是「陌生的侵入者」(the strange intruder), Peirce 提出這個角色以戲劇化他的哲 學之基本論點,但他在其他場合也承認,這是他最無法傳達的概念:第一範疇, 也就是立即知覺或純粹現在,無法以認知(cognition)的語彙表達,也無法以第一 人稱陳述經驗的方式涵括,尤其是根本無法解釋爲存在於主體的心裡,不論是哪 一種主體。Peirce 透過他的第二與第三範疇,把他反對內在性(interiority)的指令 擴展到思想、意志(volition)與記號程序(semiotic process)。Peirce 的「極端寫實主 義」,可在這些論點上與 William James 的「激進經驗哲學」(radical empiricism)、 懷海德(Whitehead)的「純粹感覺批判」(critique of pure feeling)和德勒茲的「優越 經驗哲學」(superior empiricism)相互銜接。

8月13-16日,在海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心進行四天移地研究,主要工作有二。首先是使用館藏圖書資料,希望補強執行中的國科會研究計畫「生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯:東亞地區的典範交替研究」,其次是觀察雅斯培跨文化研究中心之學術活動內涵,藉以了解科際整合的一些新趨勢,尤其是全球化時

代跨國文化流動的嶄新潮流。

海德堡大學的館藏圖書資料,德文佔大部分,我的德文閱讀能力近年來雖然進步不少,但許多地方仍須仰賴字典幫忙,無法快速閱讀。因此,我查閱的德文圖書資料,以班雅明相關文獻爲主,先看看一些重要章節,如果無法在幾小時內閱畢,則以影印方式留存資料,以便回國之後再仔細閱讀。如果整本書都有用到,則把書名及出版處所記錄下來,以便日後訂購。到底是在德國,有關班雅明之相關資料相當豐富,蒐集的成果豐碩。這次德國之行,還帶回一套新版的德文班雅明全集,一方面補英文資料之不足,另一方面可以對照英文版閱讀,期能對班雅明有更加深入的了解。班雅明與德勒茲的理論,是我執行「生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯」研究計畫時採行的主要研究方法。

海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心提供設施給資淺研究人員、博士班學生及來訪的學者,讓他們可以在此研究與聚會討論。中心聚集一批教授、資淺研究人員及來訪的學者,創造一個腦力激盪、激發創意的學術環境。年輕研究人員組成長期的科技研究團體,與中心裡的教授之教學計畫整併在一起。此外,中心開設暑期課程,訓練各種研究團隊的成員及國外來的研究生,讓他們熟悉新的研究方法、技巧與理論。中心舉辦年會,讓相關研究團隊成員發表論文,參予討論。我看過中心研究人員所發表的論文,有許多巧妙運用文學、文化與社會科學理論,在全球化情境下,研究主題對亞洲與歐洲兼容並蓄,目標是分析文化流動的變動不對稱(shifting asymmetries in cultural flows)。中心認爲,現代的「全球化」,僅是自史前以來透過交換與遷移所推動的過程之擴大與加速。鑒於這類流動由來已久,中心的群組(Cluster)提供從事早期與當代流動研究的學者密切互動的機會。

#### **Apprenticeship vs. Awakening:**

#### On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about Their Studies of Proust

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#### I. Raise the issue:

The affinity between Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin has drawn incredibly little attention from the academic circle, given the enormity of their common ground, not only in research interests but also in the theoretical veins of their works. Both, for example, have published on Marcel Proust, Franz Kafka, baroque, and film, among others. Theoretically speaking, monad is palpably behind many, if not all, of their publications. On the part of Deleuze, besides *The Fold* in which monad is explored systematically and insightfully, *Anti-Oedipus* and *Proust and Signs* are pervasively informed by the insights derived from it. The significant role of monad is also seen in Benjamin's "The Task of the Translator," "Theses on the Philosophy of History," and *The Origin of German Tragic Drama*, to name just a few. What may distinguish their stand from each other behind the façade of these common factors? What significant ideas may we glean from a comparative study?

Considering the scope and length of the paper, I will focus on their studies of Proust, instead of engaging in a broad-base exploration. To be more specific, I will direct my attention to the comparison between apprenticeship and awakening to delve into the nuances of difference in their positions. In his essay "The Image of Proust" and the discontinuous paragraphs about Proust in *The Arcades Project*, Benjamin argues for the reading of the thirteen-volume masterpiece *A la Recherche du temps perdu* from the perspective of awakening. "Awakening as a graduated process that goes on in the life of the individual as in the life of generations. Sleep its initial stage. A generation's experience of youth has much in common with the experience of dreams. Its historical configuration is a dream configuration. Every epoch has such a side turned toward dreams" (*The Arcades Project*, K 1,1). In "The Image of Proust," Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, an overlap or superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state.

"Proust could emerge as an unprecedented phenomenon only in a generation that had lost all bodily and natural aids to remembrance. . . . What follows here is an

experiment in the technique of awakening" (K 1,1).

Involved in the technique of awakening is critique as opposed to comment, or truth content as opposed to material content. In his "Goethe's Elective Affinities," as Benjamin notes, "the material content and the truth content, united at the beginning of a work's history, set themselves apart from each other in the course of its duration" (297). From this and what he refers to in "The Image of Proust" as "the irresistibly growing discrepancy between literature and life", Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, an overlap or superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state. It is a state Benjamin considers related to memory. "Proust did not describe a life as it actually was, but a life as it was remembered by the one who had lived it" (IP 202). By contrast, Deleuze holds a position considerably different from that. "Proust's work is not oriented to the past and the discoveries of memory," as he affirms in Proust and Signs, "but to the future and the progress of an apprenticeship"<sup>2</sup>. Near the start of the book, Deleuze declares, "Proust's work is based not on the exposition of memory, but on the apprenticeship to signs" (PS 4), apprenticeship in the sense of learning to read signs. "One becomes a carpenter only by becoming sensitive to the signs of wood, a physician by becoming sensitive to the signs of disease" (PS 4), evoking the concept of symptomatology.

The contrast between the past and the future in orientation poses a difference in their perspectives, despite a common dependence on monad. Significant variations in their respective projects develop from it. In apprenticeship Deleuze envisions "an ultimate revelation" (*PS* 26) after a gradual process of learning while Benjamin pins the hope of awakening on "the weaving of memory" or "a remembered event" (IP 202). No matter whether in apprenticeship or awakening, the emergence of a vision is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Walter Benjamin, "The Image of Proust," *Illuminations*, ed. and with an introduction by Hannah Arendt, trans. Harry Zohn. New York: Schocken Books, 1968. 201-15. 202. Hereafter it will appear in the text as IP, followed by the page number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gilles Deleuze, *Proust and Signs*, trans. Richard Howard. Minneapolis: U of Minnesota P, 2000. 26. Hereafter *Proust and Signs* will appear in the text simply as *PS*, followed by page number.

an integral part. In symptomatology, Deleuze values above all else the vision that "dissociates symptoms that were previously grouped together, and links up others that were dissociated" (*Masochism* 15), an ability that comes with learning. Benjamin has a similar emphasis on vision, though it emerges out of a past when "reflected in the dewy fresh 'instant'" (IP 211). In "Theses on the Philosophy of History," Benjamin explicitly attributes the vision to "the constellation which his own era has formed with a definite earlier one" (263), stressing the vision made possible by the illuminating moment to dissect further and thus to dig up what has been buried behind. Memory, to Benjamin, has a significant role in conjuring up vision. But Deleuze considers it only plays a secondary role. In *Proust and Signs*, Deleuze first raises the question: What constitutes the unity of *In Search of the Lost Time*? "It is not recollection, memory, even involuntary memory" (3).

We may turn to G. W. Leibniz's *The Monadology* for clues to delve further into their difference on the past and also on memory, for monad informs their theoretical veins. Leibniz argues for the continuity of succeeding states, affirming that "Every present state of a simple substance is a natural consequence of its preceding state, in such a way that its present is big with its future" (§22). Under this conceptualization, memory is given the status of "furnishing a sort of consecutiveness which imitates reason but is to be distinguished from it" (§26). In other words, memory makes it possible to notice the similarity of a previous perception, leading to an expectation of what has been associated with it. It is an expectation that assumes a semblance of reason. Leibniz holds that men won't attain the knowledge of eternal and necessary truths "in so far as the sequence of their perceptions is determined only by the law of memory" (§28). Memory engenders and upholds the principle of contradiction, "by means of which we decide that to be false which involves contradiction and that to be true which contradicts or is opposed to the false" (§31). But our reasoning is not based only on the principle of contradiction, but also on the principle of sufficient reason, which, according to Leibniz, most frequently cannot be known by us. (§32). This

explains why memory alone is not enough to give us reason and raise us to a knowledge of ourselves and of God. Leibniz also mentions two kinds of truths: those of reasoning and those of facts. The truths of fact are contingent while those of reasoning necessary. "When a truth is necessary, the reason can be found by analysis in resolving it into simpler ideas and into simpler truths until we reach those which are primary" (§33). This idea will be of tremendous help when we come to examine Benjamin more closely.

Leibniz's argument about memory and sufficient reason opens up new terrains in the comparative studies of Deleuze and Benjamin. At first it may give justification to Deleuze over his views about memory while posing some challenge to Benjamin about some of his stand. But a further examination may raise questions about the time orientation of apprenticeship while viewing that of awakening in a more sympathetic light. If we look more closely at Benjamin about his remarks on memory, we will find the more sophisticated dimensions. In "The Image of Proust," he acknowledges the limitation of memory, if it acts merely as a reservoir of what is actually experienced, noting that "an experienced event is finite—at any rate, confined to one sphere of experience; a remembered event is infinite, because it is only a key to everything that happened before it and after it" (202). To Benjamin, Proust is not bound by the actual experience when he recollects: "[T]he important thing for the remembering author is not what he experienced, but the weaving of his memory, the Penelope work of recollection," or rather "a Penelope work of forgetting" (202). The key point here is that the possibility of breaking the bondage of what Leibniz calls the law of memory lies in what is between recollection and forgetting. This pattern recalls the Deleuzian mode of apprenticeship in which "Each sign has two halves: it designates an object, it signifies something different" (emphasis original, PS 27). If recollection corresponds to a sign that designates an object, then forgetting may have the function of the sign that signifies something different. As we can now state with greater certainty, explicit signification is far less profound than "what is enveloped in the sign" (PS 30), which

Deleuze calls "the image of thought," following Proust. For what may raise us to a knowledge of ourselves and of God does not rely only on the explicitly remembered experience, but also on something unknown or unknowable to us. One point worth observing is Benjamin's strategy developing out of the "recollection-forgetting" mode to break the confinement of memory.

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### 2008 年英國移地研究與研討會心得報告

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我於 2008 年 8 月 9 日離台赴英國,10 日清晨抵達倫敦希斯洛機場,隨即搭火車趕往威爾斯首府卡地夫(Cardiff),於午後住進卡地夫大學的宿舍,準備參加11-13 日舉行的第一屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會(The First International Deleuze Studies Conference)。在研討會舉行之前,卡地夫大學於 8 月 4-8 日舉辦德勒茲研習營,邀請國際聞名的德勒茲學者開班授課,報名參加者據說非常踴躍。研習營開的一些課程,對於正研究生物科技與全球化議題的我而言,可說饒富興味。任教於美國路易斯安那州立大學的 John Protevi,開的課程叫 Deleuze and Biology,與我正執行的計畫關聯性很高。可惜來不及報名參加,研習營就已額滿。

這趟英國之行,除安排在卡地夫大學的德勒茲研討會發表論文外,也規劃 劍橋大學與倫敦大學(University College London)之移地研究行程。這些活動有一 項共通點,就是利用德勒茲理論於城市空間或生物科技議題之研究了。在城市空 間方面,德勒茲有關「感受力」(affect)的論點與空間感(sense of space)密切相關。 我在德勒茲研討會發表的論文,即以此作爲研究諾貝爾獎得主土耳其作家帕慕克 (Orhan Pamuk)作品之主要理論基礎。在生物科技議題方面,我的關切點與德勒 茲的「生命哲學」(biophilosophy)息息相關,挑選作移地研究的兩個學術單位, 都在執行生物科技對社會、文化或倫理的影響研究。

先談在卡地夫大學舉行的德勒茲研討會。參加這項大規模學術研討會的台灣學者一共五人,除我們四人組成的團隊(panel)之外,就是成功大學外文系副教授楊哲銘,他與兩位外國學者一組。我們這個團隊由台灣師範大學英語系助理教授陳春燕籌組(organize),除她與我之外,還有兩位台師大英語系的博士生,鄭如玉與蔣裕祺,他們兩人是我指導的學生。我們的總主題爲"Folds of Temporality, Affect of Spatiality: Identity and Difference Revisited",陳春燕教授在介紹團隊的研究主題時,如此陳述:

While the logic of globalization is said to have flattened difference, identity remains a pressing issue in the current world system. This panel brings together four papers tackling questions of identity and difference via Deleuzian philosophy. Catherine Ju-Yu Cheng and Yu-chi Chiang reexamine identity as pure becomings in Doris Lessing's *The Golden Notebook* and David Lean's *Lawrence of Arabia*, respectively. Hanping Chiu reads the spatial exigency of Istanbul as portrayed by Orhan Pamuk, while Chun-yen Chen analyzes the impossibility of identity politics depicted by Taiwan writer Tien-wen Chu. In reviewing some of Deleuze's most cited notions including "becoming," "the fold," and "immanence," this panel proposes to address the theoretical thrust of spatiality and temporality constitutive of these Deleuzian conceptions when applied to the discussion of identity issues.

簡介中清楚指出,四篇文章的主題圍繞著"becoming," "fold," "immanence" 等重要概念,再從空間與時間兩軸線切入議題的核心。有關我的部分,陳教授點出,這篇文章解讀帕慕克筆下伊斯坦堡予人的空間感。短短數語可能無法充分說明文章的內容,卻也點出一個大方向。

我把文章的題目訂為 "Sense of Space as Affect: Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's My Name Is Red"。從德勒茲的觀點,「任何生命的實質面,都是無限性的有限表達」(Any actual appearance of life is a finite expression of the infinite.)。我從這個角度探討人身爲無限性的產物所呈現的有限性,亦即「開展」(unfold),與此關聯且相互爲用的則爲包起來的動作,也就是「褶曲」(fold),含納生命/生活而感知其意義,空間感即由此產生。論文從「開展」與「褶曲」等兩個交互出現的動作開始,進而觸及「感知」(affect)與此兩者的關連。「感知」含主動的影響效應(to affect)與被動的受影響(to be affected)等兩種,萊布尼茲(Leibniz)與史賓諾莎(Spinoza)對此都有深刻闡釋,德勒茲在引述兩人的觀點時,也朝著「開展」與「褶曲」等跟單子相關聯的方向串聯。

萊布尼茲在《單子論》(The Monadology)裡提到,自然改變是逐漸的,必然

會出現某些已改變而某些仍未改變的現象,因此「單純實體」(simple substance) 會存在眾多情境與關係,情境轉移所涉及的單一或單純實體裡的多樣(multiplicity in the unity, or in the simple substance),也就是所謂的「感受」(perception) (n. 13 & 14)。「根據內部原則而把感受從某一個改變或轉爲另一個,這種動作可稱爲『慾望』(Appetition)。慾望並非必然總能夠達到它追求的完全『感受』,卻總可達到一部份而有新的『感受』」(n. 15)。萊布尼茲在書中還表示,可以達到的「感受」之比率,必然與其單子之特殊性(singularity)完全吻合。在《哲學裡的表現主義:論史賓諾莎》(Expressionism in Philosophy: Spinoza)裡,德勒茲對「感受」與本質之關連性也有清楚之論述。

德勒茲引述史賓諾莎的話說,「實體表現自我,屬性是表現,而本質是被表現」(Substance expresses itself, attributes are expressions, and essence is expressed.)(27)。在闡釋「表現」(expression)存在於何種情況時,德勒茲說:「表現(expression)為實體(substance)所固有,只要實體是絕對地無限性(absolutely infinite);表現爲屬性(attribute)所固有,只要屬性爲無限性;表現爲本質(essence)所固有,只要本質是無限性」(28)。在探討實體、屬性與本質等無限性的層面之後,德勒茲接著討論史賓諾莎有關有限性(finite)層面的論述,在這些篇幅裡最能看出本質與外延部份之關係。「無限多的外延部份確立一種關係,某一樣態(a given mode)隨之產生:只要這種關係維持不變,此樣態就會繼續存在」(208)。外延部份可以各種不同的內容和各種不同級別的關係組合起來,每一種級別的關係和每一種組合內容都符合某一次數的乘方(degree of power)。換句話說,某一樣態的本質,也就是某一次數的乘方,永遠以某種關係及其級別自我表達,但要等無限多的外延部份實際受到影響而確立某種關係後,某一樣態才會进現出來,這是樣態與實體、屬性及本質等之根本差異。從樣態的本質,我們可以看到外延部份以符合此本質之關係組合起來,兩者之間存在著「開展」與「褶曲」的關連性。

我在向德勒茲研討會提出的論文摘要,以"Sense of Space as Affect: Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's *My Name Is Red*" 為題,企圖從「感知」的面向解讀帕慕克筆下伊斯坦堡予人的空間感。我的論文摘要原文如下:

Any actual appearance of life, according to Gilles Deleuze, is a finite

expression of the infinite. The idea of the unfold gears up with that of the fold. As finite man comes to recognize the ways in which he is enfolded by life, a sense of space, time, language, and life comes into being. Based on the Deleuzian idea stated above, this paper studies the sense of space conveyed in *My Name Is Red*, a novel set in Istanbul, and the nonfictional *Istanbul*, both by the Turkish Nobel prize-winning writer Orhan Pamuk. Istanbul, as a city straddling Asia and Europe, is marked, on the one hand, by a sense of melancholy arising out of repeated rejection by its European neighbors as it seeks to join them as part of Europe. Religious differences clearly have a role in it. On the other hand, its locale as a contact zone between East and West gives it the status of a nodal point. Moving across the urban space of Istanbul, finite man is that border where local determination understands itself as localized.

放在早先所提的理論架構裡,帕慕克筆下的人物走在伊斯坦堡市區,感受其城市空間與文化傳統,由於其感官經驗受到土耳其歷史與文化傳統之形塑,因此而形成的樣態本質,也就是某一次數的乘方,決定如何感受城市空間,因爲外延部份的組合方式必須符合某一次數的乘方。另一方面,主導外延部份組合方式的關係一經改變,外延部份的組合成分也隨著改變。在《我的名字是紅》裡,堅持維持土耳其繪畫傳統的畫家,謀殺主張引進西方寫實主義新畫法的畫家,兩派畫家的纏鬥,具體呈現感知所發揮的作用及其變動過程。西方寫實主義新畫派強調透視法,強調將眼睛所見的景物在畫中如實呈現。土耳其繪畫傳統,則標榜畫必須如真主阿拉眼中的世界一般,無需突顯人所見景物之樣貌。這是兩種對感官的不同態度,也顯示土耳其與西方世界之間複雜的關係。

接著我要談一談參加德勒茲研討會的見聞與心得。與各國學者互動交談, 親自參與各場感興趣的論文之發表會,在自己的論文發表中答覆與會學者的詢問,都是研討會的重要活動內容。曾經應我的邀請到台灣訪問,並在我爲台灣師範大學文學院規劃的學術研討會發表主題演講的美國喬治亞大學比較文學系教授博格(Ronald Bogue),也在第一屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會裡擔任開場的主 題演講者,講題爲"Speranza, the Wandering Island"。博格在演講中解讀德勒茲的著作《荒島與其他文本 1953-1974》(Desert Islands and Other Texts 1953-1974),重點放在僅 6 頁長的〈荒島〉,闡釋大陸型島嶼(continental islands)與海洋型島嶼(oceanic islands)等兩種島嶼之間的種種關聯。博格在演講中提到魯賓森(Robinson Crusoe)漂流荒島 Speranza,這是希望之島,卻也是女人被忘卻的地方(Speranza represents women in limbo),沒有他者的世界,助手 Friday 並非他者。博格也提到,魯賓森從沉船裡搬出自資本主義世界運過來的種子,在荒島上種植,是重複資本主義的模式。這種論點與德勒茲在文章結尾處的重要宣示相互關聯:"The idea of a second origin gives the deserted island its whole meaning, the survival of a sacred place in a world that is slow to re-begin. In the ideal of beginning anew there is something that precedes the beginning itself, that takes it up to deepen it and delay it in the passage of time. The desert island is the material of this something immemorial, this something most profound" (14).這段話具體呈現「重複」(repetition)的重要意涵,在重複中深奧不可解的層面藉機展現出來。博格在結束演講時,提到從 Friday角度寫小說的可能性,稱「寓言是神話的結束」(An allegory is the death of myth.)

在三天的研討會裡,知名德勒茲學者的專題演講或論文發表場次甚多,Ian Buchanan, Eugene Holland, James Williams, Steven Shapiro, Gary Genosko, Keith Robinson, John Protevi 等都有專題演講發表。除每天上午與下午各一場 plenary panel,每場都有三位國際知名學者發表專題演講外,其他時段同時間都有七場 parallel panels 舉行,每一個 panel 各有三或四篇論文發表。場次既多,就常需要做一些取捨,有時某一場次有一篇非常感興趣的文章,另一場次又有感興趣的文章,就只好聽完一場之後轉換到另一場,樓上樓下跑來跑去。趕場雖然辛苦,收穫卻很豐碩,從不同學者的研究心得中學到不少新事物。不過,後續的追蹤探索應該更爲重要。

Gary Genosko 在"Epilepsy and Affect"的專題演講中,從瓜達里(Felix Guattari)的角度探討 affect,宣稱 Guattari separates affect from emotional anchor,並認為 Affect sticks to subjectivity。Keith Robinson 在"Deleuze and Process"的專題演講中,一開始就宣稱過程(process)指的是懷海德(Alfred North Whitehead)的 the

nature of process,接著轉到形而上學與德勒茲對形而上學的肯定。Keith Robinson認爲,德勒茲形而上學的性質是思考的創造性,懷海德的形而上是形而上的創造性,而事件(event)是唯一的創造性形而上學,實證哲學(empiricism)是從存在到事件(from being to event),也就是創造概念(creation of concept),新事物的情境被發現了。Robinson認爲,德勒茲的實證哲學源自懷海德。在談到過程時,他宣稱過程本身並無思考,只能從存有的層面探討過程,"For process to achieve immanence, process must be shown processing."在"Time as Process in Deleuze and Whitehead"的演講裡,James Williams 指出,懷海德從洛克(John Locke)處學到,「不間斷消失」(perpetual perishing)是「變化」(becoming)的關鍵部份,真正的持續,也就是事件的持續,是成長與衰退都一樣。Williams 還說,在這種思維下,新奇不是墨守過去,未來總是避開過去,以新方式重新組合。

三天研討會的總主題是「一個或數個德勒茲」(One or several Deleuzes),強調德勒茲的多面向。翻開大會手冊,琳琅滿目的文章,的確呈現多種風貌的德勒茲。「德勒茲與倫理」、「德勒茲與電影」、「德勒茲與神學」、「德勒茲與哲學」、「德勒茲與文學」、「德勒茲與藝術」、「德勒茲與 社會」、「德勒茲與精神分析」,其中「德勒茲與文學」的場次有三場,而「德勒茲與電影」則有五個場次。如果從人物的連結來看,除上一段有關專題演講內容介紹多次提到的懷海德外,還有「德勒茲與史賓諾莎」、「德勒茲與萊布尼茲」、「德勒茲與柏格森」、「德勒茲與瓜達里」等。有關德勒茲與自然科學的連結,則有「德勒茲與科學」、「德勒茲與數學」、「德勒茲與機器人」、「德勒茲與建築」、「德勒茲與共態」等。在其他主題上,德勒茲與時間、空間等常見的議題,在研討會中有多篇文章觸及。戰爭、暴力、殘忍等議題,少數文學、微政治(micropolicites)、差異與重複等也都有文章探討。實穿整個研討會,一再被提及的字眼,則是 affect, intensity, fold, monad, immanence, ontology, transcendence, empiricism, becoming, virtuality, war machine, difference and repetition等,勾勒出德勒茲形而上實證哲學 (transcendental empiricism)與內涵存有論(ontology of immanence)的風貌。

8月14日離開卡地夫轉往倫敦,實際停留約兩天,於8月17日清晨啓程赴 劍橋,然後於20日晚間返回倫敦,原定8月22日傍晚搭機經香港回台灣,卻因 碰上颱風侵襲香港,國泰航空公司拒絕經香港再轉機的旅客登機,被迫回到倫敦多待兩天。國泰航空公司要求我在8月24日上午9點報到,準備搭12:20分的班機,卻因飛機故障,直到傍晚7:20班機才起飛,到香港再轉機回台灣已經是8月25日下午6點多。

在倫敦停留期間,主要在倫敦大學(University College London)作研究。倫敦 大學位於 Euston 地鐵站與大英博物館之間,當初選擇到該校人類學系,完全是 因該系的研究重點之一爲生物科技與倫理議題。不過,由於事先沒有聯絡好,又 巧逢八月份非上課期間,教授大都出國或到外地作研究,到了之後並沒有遇見想 見的研究人員。因此,停留倫敦期間,主要是上倫敦大學圖書館、大英圖書館讀 書找資料,或上書店看書買書。三、四天在圖書館看書,能閱讀的數量到底有限, 我想到的解決辦法,是登錄倫敦大學圖書館館藏的相關書籍或期刊之資料,準備 回台灣後上本地圖書館找尋這些書籍或期刊文章,如果找不到再設法向 Amazon 網路書店訂購。設定這項目標後,翻閱書籍就不求讀完想讀的部份,只是查看哪 些資料可能有用,然後記下書名及作者名字,或期刊名稱、卷號、文章篇名及起 迄頁碼。在劍橋大學停留期間,不論是在人類學系圖書館或在大學圖書館,我也 都採行此一方式,目的就是多帶回一些相關書籍或期刊文章之資料,回台灣之後 再設法取得這些圖書或文章。有人可能質疑這種作法的必要性,指出可透過網路 搜尋引擎(search engine)找到資料。其實,親臨國外的研究圖書館,看它們有什 非網路搜尋所可比擬。

我在劍橋大學一共停留四天三夜,從 8 月 17 日上午至 20 日傍晚,成果相當豐碩,達到預期的目標。當初規劃到劍橋大學社會人類學系(Department of Social Anthropology)來,是因爲該系正領導執行一個跨校與跨國的生物科技研究計畫,"International Science and Bioethics Collaborations: critical approaches to new knowledge relations"。這項爲期三年自 2007 年 9 月開始執行的大規模研究計畫,獲得英國經濟與社會研究學會(Economic and Social Research Council, ESRC)的資助,由劍橋大學社會人類學系教授 Monica Konrad,德倫大學(Durham University)人類學系教授 Bob Simpson,與薩塞克斯大學(University of Sussex)人類學系教授

Margaret Sleeboom-Faulkner 共同執行,並與日本、南韓與中國等東亞國家及印度 與泰國等南亞與東南亞國家合作。此項研究計畫的目標,在處理生物醫學與生物 倫理涉及的知識移轉及能力建構,並探討國際合作連帶而來的社會、經濟與文化 議題。我在行前曾寫信給劍橋大學社會人類學系教授 Monica Konrad,希望在訪 問劍橋期間可以晤面討論此一計畫,卻沒得到回覆。

在劍橋大學社會人類學系裡,生物科技對社會與文化的影響被列爲重點項 目,因此系圖書館裡有關生物科技的藏書非常豐富。到劍橋大學後,獲准使用人 類學系圖書館,進去後發現豐富的館藏,如獲至寶,頭兩天一直在館裡看書做筆 記,同時也蒐集相關研究資料。第二天下午,想起應該與帶領生物科技研究團隊 的 Monica Konrad 連絡,於是詢問系圖書館管理員,她告訴我如何到校園另一處 找到社會人類學系系館。第三天上午,我摸索找到該系系館,雖然沒見到 Monica Konrad,但也與該研究團隊成員 Birgit R. Buergi 碰面,深入討論該研究計畫的內 容與目標。據她告訴我,日本、南韓與中國等東亞國家的醫學相當進步,因此合 作的項目主要爲幹細胞(stem cells)的研究,與印度和泰國等國家的合作,主要在 探討有別於傳統人類學的研究方式,放棄西方人類學家以往到原始部落居留、觀 察、紀錄的舊途徑,改用雙方交流合作(collaboration)的新方法。她也嘗試了解我 的背景與研究興趣,我告訴她我正執行一項有關生物科技與人文知識及新興文化 的關連性之研究計畫,這項計劃獲得我國國科會的資助。當她得知我在英文系任 教時,問我爲何會對生物科技與人文知識及新興文化有興趣,我說是受到德勒茲 生物哲學(biophilosophy)的影響。我也詢問她,爲何沒有邀請台灣參與劍橋大學 社會人類學系主導的這項研究計畫?她答以台灣幅員比較小,所以沒有考慮到。 臨告別前,彼此也談到未來合作的可能性。

在劍橋大學訪問期間,我也造訪該校總圖書館。把從台灣帶來的淡江大學 英文系系主任證明信遞過去,館員給我一張臨時證,憑這一張就能進入圖書館使 用圖書。我很珍惜這個機會,盡量使用圖書館。不過,每天下午六點就閉館,與 美國大學圖書館 24 小時開放,差距未免太大。

## **Sense of Space as Affect:**

#### Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's My Name Is Red

### Hanping Chiu

#### Tamkang University, Taiwan

In My Name Is Red, (1998, English 2001), by the Nobel prize-winning Orhan Pamuk, the urban space of the sixteenth-century Istanbul attracts attention not only because the Turkish writer has a book entitled Istanbul (2003, English 2004) to his credit, but also because its street scenes are integral to the development of the major themes. Istanbul, a city straddling Asia and Europe, is marked, on the one hand, by a sense of melancholy arising out of repeated rejection by its European neighbors as it seeks to join them as part of Europe. "The beauty of a landscape resides in its melancholy," so proclaims the epigraph of *Istanbul* as if to drive home the underlying theme of the city. On the other hand, its locale as a contact zone between East and West gives it the status of a nodal point where new ideas or conflicts brew. In My Name Is Red, this finds an expression in the struggle not on the field of battle, but in the world of Art. The Ottomans were the inheritors of a centuries-old tradition of oriental miniatures, where figures, animals, trees and clouds were not meant to resemble any physical object, but were rather meant to show the essence of the object, in the way God sees it. In conflict with and threatening this tradition were the styles of the Franks and the Venetian portraiture, in which perspective was introduced and people were painted as they were actually seen by the naked eyes, not as perceived by the mind. In the novel, the "Sultan wanted to demonstrate that in the thousandth year of the Muslim calendar He and His state could make uses of the styles of the Franks as well as the Franks themselves." As illustrating in a new way was viewed

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Orhan Pamuk, *My Name Is Red*, trans. from the Turkish by Erdag M. Göknar, New York: Vintage Books (2002) 32. Further references to this source appear in the text.

by some people as signifying a new way of seeing, hence an act of sacrilege to Allah, two painters involved in the Sultan's project were murdered consecutively. As the corpse of Elegant Effendi, the first painter killed, put it as the narrator of Chapter 1 of the novel, "My death conceals an appalling conspiracy against our religion, our traditions and the way we see the world" (5). To Black the painter involved in the detection of the serial crimes, all of these were inextricably tied up with the features of Istanbul.

When Black was first shown on the book as a narrator, immediately after the corpse of Elegant Effendi, he was summoned back to Istanbul by his maternal uncle Enishte Effendi to help him complete the painting project commissioned by the Sultan. Twelve years ago he fell helplessly in love with his young cousin, Shekure, the beautiful daughter of Enishte Effendi and, for failing to win her hand, he decided to exile himself in faraway countries in the East. When he came back to Istanbul, the long time absence indeed had an effect on his sense of space:

When you love a city and have explored it frequently on foot, your body, not to mention your soul, gets to know the street so well after a number of years that in a fit of melancholy, perhaps stirred by a light snow falling ever so slightly, you'll discover your legs carrying of their own accord toward one of your favorite promontories. (9)

This scene might readily evoke the involuntary memory which Walter Benjamin so brilliantly formulated from the episode of tasting madeleine with tea in Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*. A light snow falling ever so slightly might provide the kind of stimulus madeleine with tea had on Proust. Benjamin used this to testify to the mode of perception prevalent in the premodern age when boredom or ennui was characteristic of their lifestyle. In contrast to the involuntary memory is the voluntary memory in which memory is freely retrievable without any dependence on tangible stimulus and this mode of perception is predominant in the modern age when shock experience pervades everyday life. But Benjamin didn't go far enough

to explore how one stimulus could turn sensations into a different alignment to form a new feeling. In Gilles Deleuze's reconceptualization of Spinoza's theory of affect, a finite mode comprises "the essence as a degree of power" (Expressionism 217) which expresses itself in a certain capacity to be affected, with affections exercising it at each moment. Inseparable from the capacity to be affected is the relation between the extensive parts that characterizes a finite mode. A mode ceases to exist when it can no longer maintain that relation; it ceases to exist when "it is rendered completely incapable of being affected in some ways" (Expressionism 218). From the existence of a mode, Deleuze moves on to the function of a body, declaring "What a body can do corresponds to the nature and limits of its capacity to be affected" (Expressionism 218), but in a very great number of ways. While a body exists, "this capacity is exercised in varying ways, but is always necessarily exercised under the action of external modes" (Expressionism 218). The conceptual framework provided by affect has some advantages in addressing the issue of stimulus, particularly that of the sense of space. Based on the Deleuzian concepts of affect, this paper studies the sense of space conveyed in My Name Is Red, trying to show how a finite expression of the infinite can be varied in the creation of new concepts and how, as the finite man comes to recognize the ways in which he is enfolded, spatiality can be an opening of sense, as the potential to create new problems.

Moving across the urban space of Istanbul after returning to his native place for the first time in twelve years, Black found himself at the border where memories of the city were confronted by the scenes as if observed by a *flaneur* walking through the streets of an unfamiliar Arab city. "When I first returned, I thought there was only death; later, I would also encounter love. Love, however, was a distant and forgotten thing, like my memories of having lived in the city" (6). By the twelfth year when he returned to his city at the age of 36, he was painfully aware that his beloved's face had long since escaped him. From the state of nearly complete forgetting, Black set out on long walks through the streets, noticing as he roamed along the changes on the

urban space. There were also perceptible changes in social, cultural, religious, and political spheres, waiting to flare up into a big-scale conflict with the tradition. The pickle seller Black came across passionately informed him of what the cleric from Erzurum said about the counterfeit coins, which flooded the markets and bazaars just like many other nationals filling the streets, dragging the Ottomans toward an absolute degradation. Black was also told that the scoundrels and rebels were gathering in coffeehouses, that destitute men of dubious character, opium-addicted madmen and followers of the outlawed Kalenderi dervish sect, would spend nights committing immoral acts. What the traditionally-minded pickle seller and the Moslem cleric saw as a threat to their lifestyle was met with resistance when their message reached a person with a vague memory and a detached view like Black. When the melodious sound of lute compelled him to follow, he found a way out of the conversation with the pickle seller, thus escaping a local determination. Stirred up by a light snow falling ever so sorrowfully, Black found his legs carrying him automatically toward one of his favorite places. As he watched the snow falling into the Golden Horn from a spot beside the Suleymaniye Mosque, seeing the color of an approaching ship's sails matching the leaden and foggy hue of the surface of the Golden Horn, hearing the calls of hawkers and the cries of children playing in mosque courtyards, he knew he wouldn't be able to live anywhere but in this city. He had the sensation that his beloved's face, which had escaped him for years, might suddenly appear to him. He began to walk down the hill and melded into the crowds. He went to the coffeehouses and found a different story from the pickle seller said about it.

This episode is significant in a number of ways. First of all, street scenes are integral to the development of the major themes.

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# 2009 年德國移地研究與研討會心得報告

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2009 年 8 月 8 日離台赴德國,9 日清晨 7 點多抵達法蘭克福國際機場,再轉搭火車前往科隆,準備參加 8 月 10-12 日在科隆大學(University of Cologne)舉行的第二屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會(The Second International Deleuze Studies Conference)。這趟德國之行,除安排在科隆大學的德勒茲研討會發表論文之外,也在海德堡大學(University of Heidelberg)執行四天之移地研究(8 月 13-16 日)。到海德堡短暫停留,一方面固然爲其中世紀城堡與建築風格所吸引,主要還是海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心(The Karl Jaspers Centre for Advanced Transcultural Studies)的濃厚學術氣氛,再加上大學圖書館豐富的文化與哲學類館藏,有關德勒茲的研究在此也頗爲風行。

今年前往科隆參加德勒茲國際學術研討會的台灣學者一共十一人,較去年到英國威爾斯卡地夫大學(Cardiff University, Wales)參加德勒茲研討會的台灣學者只五位,人數足足增加一倍以上,國內學界對德勒茲的研究熱潮正快速攀升。除我們四人組成的小組(panel)之外,中興大學台灣文學研究所副教授李育霖也組成一個四人小組,成員包括淡江大學英文系助理教授涂銘宏、元培技術學院應用外語系助理教授林宛瑄、成大體育與休閒研究所助理教授徐珊惠。此外,成功大學外文系副教授楊哲銘、一位成大陳姓碩士生及一位台大施姓博士生,都個別提論文。我們這個小組由我籌組(organize),成員包括淡江大學英文系助理教授陳佩筠和兩位台師大英語系的博士生,鄭如玉與蔣裕祺,他們兩人是我指導的學生。我們的小組總主題是"Difference as Implicating and Explicating: Apprenticeship, Expression, and Serialization",小組的研究主題如此陳述:

Issues related to affect point to the parallelism between body and mind, reversing the traditional conception of mind as single-handedly determining the activities of the body. With change in the academic trend

comes theory emphasizing *internal* difference, or difference in itself. This panel brings together four papers tackling questions of difference and repetition as implicated within the Deleuzian philosophy. Catherine Ju-Yu Cheng explores the harmonious relationship between the monadic subjects and the series of the world in *Shikasta* by Doris Lessing. Yu-chi Chiang discusses how nonsense relates to language games in his studies of the Two Alices books by Lewis Carroll. Pei-Yun Chen and Hanping Chiu both use Marcel Proust's Á *la Recherche du temps perdu* to illustrate either series as explicating and implicating or apprenticeship as learning to read signs as symptoms in their implicating and explicating processes. In reviewing some of Deleuze's most cited notions such as "series," "folding," "unfolding," "non-sense," "apprenticeship," and "expression," this panel addresses questions of difference and repetition by bringing in perspectives of Walter Benjamin, Baruch Spinoza, and Ludwig Wittgenstein.

四篇文章的主題分別圍繞著"monadic subject," "nonsense related to language games," "series as explicating and implicating," "apprenticeship"等重要概念。有關我的部分,文章的題目訂為"Apprenticeship vs. Awakening: On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about their Studies of Proust",旨在比較德勒茲與班雅明等兩位對單子(monad)有高度倚賴的理論家,在各自對法國小說家普魯斯特(Marcel Proust)的研究中,透露出何種特殊視野,展現在理論框架上又是什麼歧異。我的論文摘要,除陳述兩人在理論及研究興趣之共同點外,也點出 Apprenticeship(見習)與Awakening(醒過來)在各自理論中所佔的重要位置,並希望從此對比中析離一些論述的要點。我的論文摘要之部分原文如下:

This paper compares Deleuze and Benjamin based on their studies of Proust. I will direct my attention particularly to the comparison between apprenticeship and awakening to delve into the nuances of difference in their positions. In his essay "On the image of Proust" and the discontinuous paragraphs about Proust in *The Arcades* 

*Project*, Benjamin argues for the reading of Proust's thirteen-volume masterpiece, Á la Recherche du temps perdu, from the perspective of awakening. "Proust could emerge as an unprecedented phenomenon only in a generation that had lost all bodily and natural aids to remembrance. . . . What follows here is an experiment in the technique of awakening" (*The Arcades Project* K1,1). Involved in the technique of awakening is critique, as opposed to comment, or truth content as opposed to material content. In "Goethe's Elective Affinities," Benjamin notes, "the material content and the truth content, united at the beginning of a work's history, set themselves apart from each other in the course of its duration" (297). From this and what he refers to elsewhere as "the irresistibly growing discrepancy between literature and life" ("On the image of Proust" 202), Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, and superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state. In Proust and Signs, Deleuze says, "Proust's work is based not on the exposition of memory, but on the apprenticeship to signs" (4), apprenticeship in the sense of learning to read signs. "One becomes a carpenter only by becoming sensitive to the signs of wood, a physician by becoming sensitive to the signs of disease" (4). Symptomatology and becoming are the words that come to the mind amid an attempt to re-establish a link between literature and life. Deleuze and Benjamin have some common ideas in their approaches to Proust while harboring nuances of differences. This paper will pinpoint where their differences lie, exploring their possible implications in literary studies.

這段文字明顯標示兩人對待記憶之不同態度,我在論文中仔細探討兩人對此之不同態度,企圖從其中找到觀測彼此理論視野之分歧處。德勒茲在《普魯斯特與符號》(Proust and Signs)中宣稱,「普魯斯特的作品並非植基於對記憶的詮釋,而在於符號的見習」(4),見習是學習解讀符號。「要對木材的符號敏感後才能成爲木匠,對疾病的符號敏感後才成爲醫生」(4)。班雅明在〈普魯斯特的意象〉("The Image of Proust")與《拱廊街計畫》(The Arcades Project)裡一些與普魯斯特相關的段落,都主張從甦醒的角度解讀普魯斯特十三卷的《追憶逝水年華》

(A la Recherche du temps perdu)。「甦醒是一種累進過程,見諸個人的生命裡,也 見諸世代的生命裡。初階處於睡眠狀態,一個世代的年輕經驗與睡夢經驗有許多 共通處,它的歷史輪廓(historical configuration)是夢的輪廓。每個年代都有這樣一 個轉向夢的面向」(The Arcades Project, K 1,1)。班雅明認為,普魯斯特的意象是 文學與生活/生命相隔益遠的產物,普魯斯特所處的世代,失去身體與自然對記 憶的一切協助,隨之而來的是對甦醒技巧的實驗,對過往的一切尚未了然於心, 一切都處於等候從夢境醒過來的狀態。比較德勒茲與班雅明對記憶所持的態度, 可發現前者把眼光放在未來,從對符號的無知到學會解讀符號,而非受限於記憶 裡過往經驗表面傳遞的意義;後者重點放在記憶中的過去,期待從現在(Jetztzeit) 的視野喚醒沉睡的過去。從「流動—停頓」(flow-stop)的角度來看,停頓是啓迪 的時刻,而流動則爲人世間接續的事件。如果從現在凝視過去可帶來啓迪,現在 之前的時刻則處於睡眠狀態。相較之下,把眼光放在未來,期待從無知到學會解 讀,啓迪時刻在於未來,而現在則爲懵懂狀態。從蒙昧到了然於胸,雖然德勒茲 把眼光放在現在開始的未來,而班雅明則爲過去起至現在,但雙方都強調必須經 歷懵懂方能獲得啓油。儘管如此,把目光放在過去或未來,仍然對兩人的論述產 生深遠的影響。

接著我在論文中引用單子概念探究德勒茲與班雅明對記憶的態度,發現兩人其實並無根本的差異。萊布尼茲在《單子論》(The Monadology)裡申論,接續的狀態具有持續性(continuity),「一個單純實體(simple substance)的每個現存狀態都是前一個狀態的自然結果,其方式如此以致於它的現在已孕育著未來」(§22)。在此一構思下,記憶有提供連續性的作用,「有若理性卻與其有別」(§26)。換句話說,有記憶才可能注意到前一個知覺的相似性,進而對與其相關者有期待,這種期待彷如理性。萊布尼茲認為,人將無法達到認知永恆與必要真理的層次,「如果他們一連串的知覺僅由記憶法則所決定」(§28)。記憶衍生並維繫著矛盾原則,基於此原則,「我們將事涉矛盾的斷定爲假,與假相矛盾或對立的則斷定爲真」(§31)。但我們的推理不能僅依據矛盾原則,也要依據充分理由(sufficient reason)。萊布尼茲認為,在絕大多數情況下,充分理由非我們所能知悉。這一點說明爲何單靠記憶還不足以給我們理性,無法讓我們提升到認識自己與上帝的層次。

萊布尼茲有關記憶與充分理由的論點,開啟比較德勒茲與班雅明的研究新 領域。首先,德勒茲有關記憶的論點可能獲得支撐,而班雅明的一些立場則遭到 挑戰。不過,如果進一步仔細檢驗班雅明有關記憶的談話,一些更細緻的層面就 浮現出來。在〈普魯斯特的意象〉裡,他認知到記憶的侷限性,如果記憶僅是實 際經驗的儲存所,並指出「一件實際經歷的事件是有限的,受限於經驗的一個面 向,而一件記憶的事件是無限的,因爲它僅是之前與之後發生的一切事件的一個 線索」(202)。班雅明進一步表示,普魯斯特回憶時並不受限於實際經驗。「對這 位回憶的作者而言,重要的不是他經歷什麼,而是記憶的編織,柏娜洛碧(Penelope) 的追憶工作」,或者,毋寧說,是「柏娜洛碧的遺忘工作」(202)。此處的重點是, 打破萊布尼茲稱爲記憶法則之束縛的可能性,就在於記憶與遺忘之間。這個型態 讓人想起德勒茲式的見習,其中「每個符號有兩半:指定對象,預示不同的東西」 (原文即有此強調,《普魯斯特與符號》27))。如果回憶等同於指定對象的符號, 遺忘則爲預示不同東西的符號。我們現在可以更加肯定的說,明確的意義遠較「包 藏在符號裡」(《普魯斯特與符號》30)沒深度,因為能夠提升我們到認知我們自 己與上帝之層次的,不能僅依賴明確記憶的經驗,更要靠我們不知道或無法知道 的東西。如果從早先「流動—停頓」的角度來看,不論啟迪是放在過去或未來, 記憶都屬於需要突破的束縛,對德勒茲如此,對班雅明也是如此。

不過,因深受單子影響而展現一些共通點,並不意味兩人的理論體系毫無二致。以《普魯斯特與符號》而言,符號分成世界符號(worldly signs)、愛的符號(signs of love)、感官符號(sensual signs)和藝術符號(signs of art)等四類,四種符號由下而上循序排列,而以藝術符號爲與本質(essence)相通的最上乘符號,見習則爲逐步嫺熟於這些符號。在〈普魯斯特的意象〉裡,班雅明並未採行這種論述方式,而是透過有如緩慢甦醒的沉睡意象,以差異與重複的方式,在當下的瞬間把過往的幸福記憶召喚回來,「當過去在露珠般清新的『瞬間』反映出來,一種重生的痛苦驚訝將其再度組合起來」(211)。把需要一輩子才能達到的蒼老,在瞬間達成。由於物質的抽象真理有時非常人所能察覺,班雅明以非常壓縮的人工方式把這類抽象真理呈現出來。

接著我要談一談參加德勒茲研討會的見聞與心得。與各國學者互動交談,

親自參與各場感興趣的論文之發表會,在自己的論文發表中答覆與會學者的詢問,都是研討會的重要活動內容。在三天的研討會裡,知名德勒茲學者的專題演講或論文發表場次甚多,Brian Massumi, Ronald Bogue, Eugene Holland, James Williams, Ian Buchanan 等都有專題演講發表。每天上午或下午有一個時段(約兩小時)安排三組同時進行的 Quasi-plenary,每組有三位知名的德勒茲學者發表論文,這是今年研討會最精采的部份。

這一屆德勒茲研討會的大會主題是「連結德勒茲」(CONNECTdeleuze),發 表主題演講的學者是 Brian Massumi,題目是"The Strange Intruder: Towards a Politics of Pure Feeling"。上一個學期用過 Massumi 的書籍 Parables for the Virtual 當教科書,所以對他的主題演講特別感興趣。Massumi 在演講中提到, C.S. Peirce 1903年一系列有關實用主義哲學(pragmatism)的演講,其論述前提是實用主義哲 學的起點不可以是存有的概念,應該是感覺的概念,因爲實用主義哲學將是「一 種極端寫實主義」(extreme realism),其第一範疇是「立即知覺」(immediate consciousness),可視爲一種「純粹現在」(pure presentness),其自我出現是感覺 (feeling)的關鍵因素。Massumi 指出,在這一系列演講期間迸現的一個概念人物 是「陌生的侵入者」(the strange intruder), Peirce 提出這個角色以戲劇化他的哲 學之基本論點,但他在其他場合也承認,這是他最無法傳達的概念:第一範疇, 也就是立即知覺或純粹現在,無法以認知(cognition)的語彙表達,也無法以第一 人稱陳述經驗的方式涵括,尤其是根本無法解釋爲存在於主體的心裡,不論是哪 一種主體。Peirce 透過他的第二與第三範疇,把他反對內在性(interiority)的指令 擴展到思想、意志(volition)與記號程序(semiotic process)。Peirce 的「極端寫實主 義」,可在這些論點上與 William James 的「激進經驗哲學」(radical empiricism)、 懷海德(Whitehead)的「純粹感覺批判」(critique of pure feeling)和德勒茲的「優越 經驗哲學」(superior empiricism)相互銜接。

8月13-16日,在海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心進行四天移地研究,主要工作有二。首先是使用館藏圖書資料,希望補強執行中的國科會研究計畫「生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯:東亞地區的典範交替研究」,其次是觀察雅斯培跨文化研究中心之學術活動內涵,藉以了解科際整合的一些新趨勢,尤其是全球化時

代跨國文化流動的嶄新潮流。

海德堡大學的館藏圖書資料,德文佔大部分,我的德文閱讀能力近年來雖然進步不少,但許多地方仍須仰賴字典幫忙,無法快速閱讀。因此,我查閱的德文圖書資料,以班雅明相關文獻爲主,先看看一些重要章節,如果無法在幾小時內閱畢,則以影印方式留存資料,以便回國之後再仔細閱讀。如果整本書都有用到,則把書名及出版處所記錄下來,以便日後訂購。到底是在德國,有關班雅明之相關資料相當豐富,蒐集的成果豐碩。這次德國之行,還帶回一套新版的德文班雅明全集,一方面補英文資料之不足,另一方面可以對照英文版閱讀,期能對班雅明有更加深入的了解。班雅明與德勒茲的理論,是我執行「生物科技、跨國流動及翻譯」研究計畫時採行的主要研究方法。

海德堡大學雅斯培跨文化研究中心提供設施給資淺研究人員、博士班學生及來訪的學者,讓他們可以在此研究與聚會討論。中心聚集一批教授、資淺研究人員及來訪的學者,創造一個腦力激盪、激發創意的學術環境。年輕研究人員組成長期的科技研究團體,與中心裡的教授之教學計畫整併在一起。此外,中心開設暑期課程,訓練各種研究團隊的成員及國外來的研究生,讓他們熟悉新的研究方法、技巧與理論。中心舉辦年會,讓相關研究團隊成員發表論文,參予討論。我看過中心研究人員所發表的論文,有許多巧妙運用文學、文化與社會科學理論,在全球化情境下,研究主題對亞洲與歐洲兼容並蓄,目標是分析文化流動的變動不對稱(shifting asymmetries in cultural flows)。中心認爲,現代的「全球化」,僅是自史前以來透過交換與遷移所推動的過程之擴大與加速。鑒於這類流動由來已久,中心的群組(Cluster)提供從事早期與當代流動研究的學者密切互動的機會。

## **Apprenticeship vs. Awakening:**

# On Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin about Their Studies of Proust

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## I. Raise the issue:

The affinity between Gilles Deleuze and Walter Benjamin has drawn incredibly little attention from the academic circle, given the enormity of their common ground, not only in research interests but also in the theoretical veins of their works. Both, for example, have published on Marcel Proust, Franz Kafka, baroque, and film, among others. Theoretically speaking, monad is palpably behind many, if not all, of their publications. On the part of Deleuze, besides *The Fold* in which monad is explored systematically and insightfully, *Anti-Oedipus* and *Proust and Signs* are pervasively informed by the insights derived from it. The significant role of monad is also seen in Benjamin's "The Task of the Translator," "Theses on the Philosophy of History," and *The Origin of German Tragic Drama*, to name just a few. What may distinguish their stand from each other behind the façade of these common factors? What significant ideas may we glean from a comparative study?

Considering the scope and length of the paper, I will focus on their studies of Proust, instead of engaging in a broad-base exploration. To be more specific, I will direct my attention to the comparison between apprenticeship and awakening to delve into the nuances of difference in their positions. In his essay "The Image of Proust" and the discontinuous paragraphs about Proust in *The Arcades Project*, Benjamin argues for the reading of the thirteen-volume masterpiece *A la Recherche du temps perdu* from the perspective of awakening. "Awakening as a graduated process that goes on in the life of the individual as in the life of generations. Sleep its initial stage. A generation's experience of youth has much in common with the experience of dreams. Its historical configuration is a dream configuration. Every epoch has such a side turned toward dreams" (*The Arcades Project*, K 1,1). In "The Image of Proust," Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, an overlap or superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state.

"Proust could emerge as an unprecedented phenomenon only in a generation that had lost all bodily and natural aids to remembrance. . . . What follows here is an

experiment in the technique of awakening" (K 1,1).

Involved in the technique of awakening is critique as opposed to comment, or truth content as opposed to material content. In his "Goethe's Elective Affinities," as Benjamin notes, "the material content and the truth content, united at the beginning of a work's history, set themselves apart from each other in the course of its duration" (297). From this and what he refers to in "The Image of Proust" as "the irresistibly growing discrepancy between literature and life", Benjamin develops such ideas as "a not-yet-conscious knowledge of what has been," a phantasmagoria, an overlap or superposition, all of them in a state of waiting to wake up from the dreamy state. It is a state Benjamin considers related to memory. "Proust did not describe a life as it actually was, but a life as it was remembered by the one who had lived it" (IP 202). By contrast, Deleuze holds a position considerably different from that. "Proust's work is not oriented to the past and the discoveries of memory," as he affirms in Proust and Signs, "but to the future and the progress of an apprenticeship"<sup>2</sup>. Near the start of the book, Deleuze declares, "Proust's work is based not on the exposition of memory, but on the apprenticeship to signs" (PS 4), apprenticeship in the sense of learning to read signs. "One becomes a carpenter only by becoming sensitive to the signs of wood, a physician by becoming sensitive to the signs of disease" (PS 4), evoking the concept of symptomatology.

The contrast between the past and the future in orientation poses a difference in their perspectives, despite a common dependence on monad. Significant variations in their respective projects develop from it. In apprenticeship Deleuze envisions "an ultimate revelation" (*PS* 26) after a gradual process of learning while Benjamin pins the hope of awakening on "the weaving of memory" or "a remembered event" (IP 202). No matter whether in apprenticeship or awakening, the emergence of a vision is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Walter Benjamin, "The Image of Proust," *Illuminations*, ed. and with an introduction by Hannah Arendt, trans. Harry Zohn. New York: Schocken Books, 1968. 201-15. 202. Hereafter it will appear in the text as IP, followed by the page number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gilles Deleuze, *Proust and Signs*, trans. Richard Howard. Minneapolis: U of Minnesota P, 2000. 26. Hereafter *Proust and Signs* will appear in the text simply as *PS*, followed by page number.

an integral part. In symptomatology, Deleuze values above all else the vision that "dissociates symptoms that were previously grouped together, and links up others that were dissociated" (*Masochism* 15), an ability that comes with learning. Benjamin has a similar emphasis on vision, though it emerges out of a past when "reflected in the dewy fresh 'instant'" (IP 211). In "Theses on the Philosophy of History," Benjamin explicitly attributes the vision to "the constellation which his own era has formed with a definite earlier one" (263), stressing the vision made possible by the illuminating moment to dissect further and thus to dig up what has been buried behind. Memory, to Benjamin, has a significant role in conjuring up vision. But Deleuze considers it only plays a secondary role. In *Proust and Signs*, Deleuze first raises the question: What constitutes the unity of *In Search of the Lost Time*? "It is not recollection, memory, even involuntary memory" (3).

We may turn to G. W. Leibniz's *The Monadology* for clues to delve further into their difference on the past and also on memory, for monad informs their theoretical veins. Leibniz argues for the continuity of succeeding states, affirming that "Every present state of a simple substance is a natural consequence of its preceding state, in such a way that its present is big with its future" (§22). Under this conceptualization, memory is given the status of "furnishing a sort of consecutiveness which imitates reason but is to be distinguished from it" (§26). In other words, memory makes it possible to notice the similarity of a previous perception, leading to an expectation of what has been associated with it. It is an expectation that assumes a semblance of reason. Leibniz holds that men won't attain the knowledge of eternal and necessary truths "in so far as the sequence of their perceptions is determined only by the law of memory" (§28). Memory engenders and upholds the principle of contradiction, "by means of which we decide that to be false which involves contradiction and that to be true which contradicts or is opposed to the false" (§31). But our reasoning is not based only on the principle of contradiction, but also on the principle of sufficient reason, which, according to Leibniz, most frequently cannot be known by us. (§32). This

explains why memory alone is not enough to give us reason and raise us to a knowledge of ourselves and of God. Leibniz also mentions two kinds of truths: those of reasoning and those of facts. The truths of fact are contingent while those of reasoning necessary. "When a truth is necessary, the reason can be found by analysis in resolving it into simpler ideas and into simpler truths until we reach those which are primary" (§33). This idea will be of tremendous help when we come to examine Benjamin more closely.

Leibniz's argument about memory and sufficient reason opens up new terrains in the comparative studies of Deleuze and Benjamin. At first it may give justification to Deleuze over his views about memory while posing some challenge to Benjamin about some of his stand. But a further examination may raise questions about the time orientation of apprenticeship while viewing that of awakening in a more sympathetic light. If we look more closely at Benjamin about his remarks on memory, we will find the more sophisticated dimensions. In "The Image of Proust," he acknowledges the limitation of memory, if it acts merely as a reservoir of what is actually experienced, noting that "an experienced event is finite—at any rate, confined to one sphere of experience; a remembered event is infinite, because it is only a key to everything that happened before it and after it" (202). To Benjamin, Proust is not bound by the actual experience when he recollects: "[T]he important thing for the remembering author is not what he experienced, but the weaving of his memory, the Penelope work of recollection," or rather "a Penelope work of forgetting" (202). The key point here is that the possibility of breaking the bondage of what Leibniz calls the law of memory lies in what is between recollection and forgetting. This pattern recalls the Deleuzian mode of apprenticeship in which "Each sign has two halves: it designates an object, it signifies something different" (emphasis original, PS 27). If recollection corresponds to a sign that designates an object, then forgetting may have the function of the sign that signifies something different. As we can now state with greater certainty, explicit signification is far less profound than "what is enveloped in the sign" (PS 30), which

Deleuze calls "the image of thought," following Proust. For what may raise us to a knowledge of ourselves and of God does not rely only on the explicitly remembered experience, but also on something unknown or unknowable to us. One point worth observing is Benjamin's strategy developing out of the "recollection-forgetting" mode to break the confinement of memory.

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# 2008 年英國移地研究與研討會心得報告

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我於 2008 年 8 月 9 日離台赴英國,10 日清晨抵達倫敦希斯洛機場,隨即搭火車趕往威爾斯首府卡地夫(Cardiff),於午後住進卡地夫大學的宿舍,準備參加11-13 日舉行的第一屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會(The First International Deleuze Studies Conference)。在研討會舉行之前,卡地夫大學於 8 月 4-8 日舉辦德勒茲研習營,邀請國際聞名的德勒茲學者開班授課,報名參加者據說非常踴躍。研習營開的一些課程,對於正研究生物科技與全球化議題的我而言,可說饒富興味。任教於美國路易斯安那州立大學的 John Protevi,開的課程叫 Deleuze and Biology,與我正執行的計畫關聯性很高。可惜來不及報名參加,研習營就已額滿。

這趟英國之行,除安排在卡地夫大學的德勒茲研討會發表論文外,也規劃 劍橋大學與倫敦大學(University College London)之移地研究行程。這些活動有一 項共通點,就是利用德勒茲理論於城市空間或生物科技議題之研究了。在城市空 間方面,德勒茲有關「感受力」(affect)的論點與空間感(sense of space)密切相關。 我在德勒茲研討會發表的論文,即以此作爲研究諾貝爾獎得主土耳其作家帕慕克 (Orhan Pamuk)作品之主要理論基礎。在生物科技議題方面,我的關切點與德勒 茲的「生命哲學」(biophilosophy)息息相關,挑選作移地研究的兩個學術單位, 都在執行生物科技對社會、文化或倫理的影響研究。

先談在卡地夫大學舉行的德勒茲研討會。參加這項大規模學術研討會的台灣學者一共五人,除我們四人組成的團隊(panel)之外,就是成功大學外文系副教授楊哲銘,他與兩位外國學者一組。我們這個團隊由台灣師範大學英語系助理教授陳春燕籌組(organize),除她與我之外,還有兩位台師大英語系的博士生,鄭如玉與蔣裕祺,他們兩人是我指導的學生。我們的總主題爲"Folds of Temporality, Affect of Spatiality: Identity and Difference Revisited",陳春燕教授在介紹團隊的研究主題時,如此陳述:

While the logic of globalization is said to have flattened difference, identity remains a pressing issue in the current world system. This panel brings together four papers tackling questions of identity and difference via Deleuzian philosophy. Catherine Ju-Yu Cheng and Yu-chi Chiang reexamine identity as pure becomings in Doris Lessing's *The Golden Notebook* and David Lean's *Lawrence of Arabia*, respectively. Hanping Chiu reads the spatial exigency of Istanbul as portrayed by Orhan Pamuk, while Chun-yen Chen analyzes the impossibility of identity politics depicted by Taiwan writer Tien-wen Chu. In reviewing some of Deleuze's most cited notions including "becoming," "the fold," and "immanence," this panel proposes to address the theoretical thrust of spatiality and temporality constitutive of these Deleuzian conceptions when applied to the discussion of identity issues.

簡介中清楚指出,四篇文章的主題圍繞著"becoming," "fold," "immanence" 等重要概念,再從空間與時間兩軸線切入議題的核心。有關我的部分,陳教授點出,這篇文章解讀帕慕克筆下伊斯坦堡予人的空間感。短短數語可能無法充分說明文章的內容,卻也點出一個大方向。

我把文章的題目訂為 "Sense of Space as Affect: Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's My Name Is Red"。從德勒茲的觀點,「任何生命的實質面,都是無限性的有限表達」(Any actual appearance of life is a finite expression of the infinite.)。我從這個角度探討人身爲無限性的產物所呈現的有限性,亦即「開展」(unfold),與此關聯且相互爲用的則爲包起來的動作,也就是「褶曲」(fold),含納生命/生活而感知其意義,空間感即由此產生。論文從「開展」與「褶曲」等兩個交互出現的動作開始,進而觸及「感知」(affect)與此兩者的關連。「感知」含主動的影響效應(to affect)與被動的受影響(to be affected)等兩種,萊布尼茲(Leibniz)與史賓諾莎(Spinoza)對此都有深刻闡釋,德勒茲在引述兩人的觀點時,也朝著「開展」與「褶曲」等跟單子相關聯的方向串聯。

萊布尼茲在《單子論》(The Monadology)裡提到,自然改變是逐漸的,必然

會出現某些已改變而某些仍未改變的現象,因此「單純實體」(simple substance) 會存在眾多情境與關係,情境轉移所涉及的單一或單純實體裡的多樣(multiplicity in the unity, or in the simple substance),也就是所謂的「感受」(perception) (n. 13 & 14)。「根據內部原則而把感受從某一個改變或轉爲另一個,這種動作可稱爲『慾望』(Appetition)。慾望並非必然總能夠達到它追求的完全『感受』,卻總可達到一部份而有新的『感受』」(n. 15)。萊布尼茲在書中還表示,可以達到的「感受」之比率,必然與其單子之特殊性(singularity)完全吻合。在《哲學裡的表現主義:論史賓諾莎》(Expressionism in Philosophy: Spinoza)裡,德勒茲對「感受」與本質之關連性也有清楚之論述。

德勒茲引述史賓諾莎的話說,「實體表現自我,屬性是表現,而本質是被表現」(Substance expresses itself, attributes are expressions, and essence is expressed.)(27)。在闡釋「表現」(expression)存在於何種情況時,德勒茲說:「表現(expression)為實體(substance)所固有,只要實體是絕對地無限性(absolutely infinite);表現爲屬性(attribute)所固有,只要屬性爲無限性;表現爲本質(essence)所固有,只要本質是無限性」(28)。在探討實體、屬性與本質等無限性的層面之後,德勒茲接著討論史賓諾莎有關有限性(finite)層面的論述,在這些篇幅裡最能看出本質與外延部份之關係。「無限多的外延部份確立一種關係,某一樣態(a given mode)隨之產生:只要這種關係維持不變,此樣態就會繼續存在」(208)。外延部份可以各種不同的內容和各種不同級別的關係組合起來,每一種級別的關係和每一種組合內容都符合某一次數的乘方(degree of power)。換句話說,某一樣態的本質,也就是某一次數的乘方,永遠以某種關係及其級別自我表達,但要等無限多的外延部份實際受到影響而確立某種關係後,某一樣態才會迸現出來,這是樣態與實體、屬性及本質等之根本差異。從樣態的本質,我們可以看到外延部份以符合此本質之關係組合起來,兩者之間存在著「開展」與「褶曲」的關連性。

我在向德勒茲研討會提出的論文摘要,以"Sense of Space as Affect: Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's *My Name Is Red*" 為題,企圖從「感知」的面向解讀帕慕克筆下伊斯坦堡予人的空間感。我的論文摘要原文如下:

Any actual appearance of life, according to Gilles Deleuze, is a finite

expression of the infinite. The idea of the unfold gears up with that of the fold. As finite man comes to recognize the ways in which he is enfolded by life, a sense of space, time, language, and life comes into being. Based on the Deleuzian idea stated above, this paper studies the sense of space conveyed in *My Name Is Red*, a novel set in Istanbul, and the nonfictional *Istanbul*, both by the Turkish Nobel prize-winning writer Orhan Pamuk. Istanbul, as a city straddling Asia and Europe, is marked, on the one hand, by a sense of melancholy arising out of repeated rejection by its European neighbors as it seeks to join them as part of Europe. Religious differences clearly have a role in it. On the other hand, its locale as a contact zone between East and West gives it the status of a nodal point. Moving across the urban space of Istanbul, finite man is that border where local determination understands itself as localized.

放在早先所提的理論架構裡,帕慕克筆下的人物走在伊斯坦堡市區,感受其城市空間與文化傳統,由於其感官經驗受到土耳其歷史與文化傳統之形塑,因此而形成的樣態本質,也就是某一次數的乘方,決定如何感受城市空間,因爲外延部份的組合方式必須符合某一次數的乘方。另一方面,主導外延部份組合方式的關係一經改變,外延部份的組合成分也隨著改變。在《我的名字是紅》裡,堅持維持土耳其繪畫傳統的畫家,謀殺主張引進西方寫實主義新畫法的畫家,兩派畫家的纏鬥,具體呈現感知所發揮的作用及其變動過程。西方寫實主義新畫派強調透視法,強調將眼睛所見的景物在畫中如實呈現。土耳其繪畫傳統,則標榜畫必須如真主阿拉眼中的世界一般,無需突顯人所見景物之樣貌。這是兩種對感官的不同態度,也顯示土耳其與西方世界之間複雜的關係。

接著我要談一談參加德勒茲研討會的見聞與心得。與各國學者互動交談, 親自參與各場感興趣的論文之發表會,在自己的論文發表中答覆與會學者的詢問,都是研討會的重要活動內容。曾經應我的邀請到台灣訪問,並在我爲台灣師範大學文學院規劃的學術研討會發表主題演講的美國喬治亞大學比較文學系教授博格(Ronald Bogue),也在第一屆德勒茲研究國際學術研討會裡擔任開場的主 題演講者,講題爲"Speranza, the Wandering Island"。博格在演講中解讀德勒茲的著作《荒島與其他文本 1953-1974》(Desert Islands and Other Texts 1953-1974),重點放在僅 6 頁長的〈荒島〉,闡釋大陸型島嶼(continental islands)與海洋型島嶼(oceanic islands)等兩種島嶼之間的種種關聯。博格在演講中提到魯賓森(Robinson Crusoe)漂流荒島 Speranza,這是希望之島,卻也是女人被忘卻的地方(Speranza represents women in limbo),沒有他者的世界,助手 Friday 並非他者。博格也提到,魯賓森從沉船裡搬出自資本主義世界運過來的種子,在荒島上種植,是重複資本主義的模式。這種論點與德勒茲在文章結尾處的重要宣示相互關聯:"The idea of a second origin gives the deserted island its whole meaning, the survival of a sacred place in a world that is slow to re-begin. In the ideal of beginning anew there is something that precedes the beginning itself, that takes it up to deepen it and delay it in the passage of time. The desert island is the material of this something immemorial, this something most profound" (14).這段話具體呈現「重複」(repetition)的重要意涵,在重複中深奧不可解的層面藉機展現出來。博格在結束演講時,提到從 Friday角度寫小說的可能性,稱「寓言是神話的結束」(An allegory is the death of myth.)

在三天的研討會裡,知名德勒茲學者的專題演講或論文發表場次甚多,Ian Buchanan, Eugene Holland, James Williams, Steven Shapiro, Gary Genosko, Keith Robinson, John Protevi 等都有專題演講發表。除每天上午與下午各一場 plenary panel,每場都有三位國際知名學者發表專題演講外,其他時段同時間都有七場 parallel panels 舉行,每一個 panel 各有三或四篇論文發表。場次既多,就常需要做一些取捨,有時某一場次有一篇非常感興趣的文章,另一場次又有感興趣的文章,就只好聽完一場之後轉換到另一場,樓上樓下跑來跑去。趕場雖然辛苦,收穫卻很豐碩,從不同學者的研究心得中學到不少新事物。不過,後續的追蹤探索應該更爲重要。

Gary Genosko 在"Epilepsy and Affect"的專題演講中,從瓜達里(Felix Guattari)的角度探討 affect,宣稱 Guattari separates affect from emotional anchor,並認爲 Affect sticks to subjectivity。Keith Robinson 在"Deleuze and Process"的專題演講中,一開始就宣稱過程(process)指的是懷海德(Alfred North Whitehead)的 the

nature of process,接著轉到形而上學與德勒茲對形而上學的肯定。Keith Robinson認爲,德勒茲形而上學的性質是思考的創造性,懷海德的形而上是形而上的創造性,而事件(event)是唯一的創造性形而上學,實證哲學(empiricism)是從存在到事件(from being to event),也就是創造概念(creation of concept),新事物的情境被發現了。Robinson認爲,德勒茲的實證哲學源自懷海德。在談到過程時,他宣稱過程本身並無思考,只能從存有的層面探討過程,"For process to achieve immanence, process must be shown processing."在 "Time as Process in Deleuze and Whitehead"的演講裡,James Williams 指出,懷海德從洛克(John Locke)處學到,「不間斷消失」(perpetual perishing)是「變化」(becoming)的關鍵部份,真正的持續,也就是事件的持續,是成長與衰退都一樣。Williams 還說,在這種思維下,新奇不是墨守過去,未來總是避開過去,以新方式重新組合。

三天研討會的總主題是「一個或數個德勒茲」(One or several Deleuzes),強調德勒茲的多面向。翻開大會手冊,琳琅滿目的文章,的確呈現多種風貌的德勒茲。「德勒茲與倫理」、「德勒茲與電影」、「德勒茲與神學」、「德勒茲與哲學」、「德勒茲與文學」、「德勒茲與藝術」、「德勒茲與 社會」、「德勒茲與精神分析」,其中「德勒茲與文學」的場次有三場,而「德勒茲與電影」則有五個場次。如果從人物的連結來看,除上一段有關專題演講內容介紹多次提到的懷海德外,還有「德勒茲與史賓諾莎」、「德勒茲與萊布尼茲」、「德勒茲與柏格森」、「德勒茲與瓜達里」等。有關德勒茲與自然科學的連結,則有「德勒茲與科學」、「德勒茲與數學」、「德勒茲與機器人」、「德勒茲與建築」、「德勒茲與共態」等。在其他主題上,德勒茲與時間、空間等常見的議題,在研討會中有多篇文章觸及。戰爭、暴力、殘忍等議題,少數文學、微政治(micropolicites)、差異與重複等也都有文章探討。實穿整個研討會,一再被提及的字眼,則是 affect, intensity, fold, monad, immanence, ontology, transcendence, empiricism, becoming, virtuality, war machine, difference and repetition等,勾勒出德勒茲形而上實證哲學 (transcendental empiricism)與內涵存有論(ontology of immanence)的風貌。

8月14日離開卡地夫轉往倫敦,實際停留約兩天,於8月17日清晨啓程赴 劍橋,然後於20日晚間返回倫敦,原定8月22日傍晚搭機經香港回台灣,卻因 碰上颱風侵襲香港,國泰航空公司拒絕經香港再轉機的旅客登機,被迫回到倫敦多待兩天。國泰航空公司要求我在8月24日上午9點報到,準備搭12:20分的班機,卻因飛機故障,直到傍晚7:20班機才起飛,到香港再轉機回台灣已經是8月25日下午6點多。

在倫敦停留期間,主要在倫敦大學(University College London)作研究。倫敦 大學位於 Euston 地鐵站與大英博物館之間,當初選擇到該校人類學系,完全是 因該系的研究重點之一爲生物科技與倫理議題。不過,由於事先沒有聯絡好,又 巧逢八月份非上課期間,教授大都出國或到外地作研究,到了之後並沒有遇見想 見的研究人員。因此,停留倫敦期間,主要是上倫敦大學圖書館、大英圖書館讀 書找資料,或上書店看書買書。三、四天在圖書館看書,能閱讀的數量到底有限, 我想到的解決辦法,是登錄倫敦大學圖書館館藏的相關書籍或期刊之資料,準備 回台灣後上本地圖書館找尋這些書籍或期刊文章,如果找不到再設法向 Amazon 網路書店訂購。設定這項目標後,翻閱書籍就不求讀完想讀的部份,只是查看哪 些資料可能有用,然後記下書名及作者名字,或期刊名稱、卷號、文章篇名及起 迄頁碼。在劍橋大學停留期間,不論是在人類學系圖書館或在大學圖書館,我也 都採行此一方式,目的就是多帶回一些相關書籍或期刊文章之資料,回台灣之後 再設法取得這些圖書或文章。有人可能質疑這種作法的必要性,指出可透過網路 搜尋引擎(search engine)找到資料。其實,親臨國外的研究圖書館,看它們有什 非網路搜尋所可比擬。

我在劍橋大學一共停留四天三夜,從 8 月 17 日上午至 20 日傍晚,成果相當豐碩,達到預期的目標。當初規劃到劍橋大學社會人類學系(Department of Social Anthropology)來,是因爲該系正領導執行一個跨校與跨國的生物科技研究計畫,"International Science and Bioethics Collaborations: critical approaches to new knowledge relations"。這項爲期三年自 2007 年 9 月開始執行的大規模研究計畫,獲得英國經濟與社會研究學會(Economic and Social Research Council, ESRC)的資助,由劍橋大學社會人類學系教授 Monica Konrad,德倫大學(Durham University)人類學系教授 Bob Simpson,與薩塞克斯大學(University of Sussex)人類學系教授

Margaret Sleeboom-Faulkner 共同執行,並與日本、南韓與中國等東亞國家及印度 與泰國等南亞與東南亞國家合作。此項研究計畫的目標,在處理生物醫學與生物 倫理涉及的知識移轉及能力建構,並探討國際合作連帶而來的社會、經濟與文化 議題。我在行前曾寫信給劍橋大學社會人類學系教授 Monica Konrad,希望在訪 問劍橋期間可以晤面討論此一計畫,卻沒得到回覆。

在劍橋大學社會人類學系裡,生物科技對社會與文化的影響被列爲重點項 目,因此系圖書館裡有關生物科技的藏書非常豐富。到劍橋大學後,獲准使用人 類學系圖書館,進去後發現豐富的館藏,如獲至寶,頭兩天一直在館裡看書做筆 記,同時也蒐集相關研究資料。第二天下午,想起應該與帶領生物科技研究團隊 的 Monica Konrad 連絡,於是詢問系圖書館管理員,她告訴我如何到校園另一處 找到社會人類學系系館。第三天上午,我摸索找到該系系館,雖然沒見到 Monica Konrad,但也與該研究團隊成員 Birgit R. Buergi 碰面,深入討論該研究計畫的內 容與目標。據她告訴我,日本、南韓與中國等東亞國家的醫學相當進步,因此合 作的項目主要爲幹細胞(stem cells)的研究,與印度和泰國等國家的合作,主要在 探討有別於傳統人類學的研究方式,放棄西方人類學家以往到原始部落居留、觀 察、紀錄的舊途徑,改用雙方交流合作(collaboration)的新方法。她也嘗試了解我 的背景與研究興趣,我告訴她我正執行一項有關生物科技與人文知識及新興文化 的關連性之研究計畫,這項計劃獲得我國國科會的資助。當她得知我在英文系任 教時,問我爲何會對生物科技與人文知識及新興文化有興趣,我說是受到德勒茲 生物哲學(biophilosophy)的影響。我也詢問她,爲何沒有邀請台灣參與劍橋大學 社會人類學系主導的這項研究計畫?她答以台灣幅員比較小,所以沒有考慮到。 臨告別前,彼此也談到未來合作的可能性。

在劍橋大學訪問期間,我也造訪該校總圖書館。把從台灣帶來的淡江大學 英文系系主任證明信遞過去,館員給我一張臨時證,憑這一張就能進入圖書館使 用圖書。我很珍惜這個機會,盡量使用圖書館。不過,每天下午六點就閉館,與 美國大學圖書館 24 小時開放,差距未免太大。

## **Sense of Space as Affect:**

#### Istanbul in Orhan Pamuk's My Name Is Red

### Hanping Chiu

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In My Name Is Red, (1998, English 2001), by the Nobel prize-winning Orhan Pamuk, the urban space of the sixteenth-century Istanbul attracts attention not only because the Turkish writer has a book entitled Istanbul (2003, English 2004) to his credit, but also because its street scenes are integral to the development of the major themes. Istanbul, a city straddling Asia and Europe, is marked, on the one hand, by a sense of melancholy arising out of repeated rejection by its European neighbors as it seeks to join them as part of Europe. "The beauty of a landscape resides in its melancholy," so proclaims the epigraph of *Istanbul* as if to drive home the underlying theme of the city. On the other hand, its locale as a contact zone between East and West gives it the status of a nodal point where new ideas or conflicts brew. In My Name Is Red, this finds an expression in the struggle not on the field of battle, but in the world of Art. The Ottomans were the inheritors of a centuries-old tradition of oriental miniatures, where figures, animals, trees and clouds were not meant to resemble any physical object, but were rather meant to show the essence of the object, in the way God sees it. In conflict with and threatening this tradition were the styles of the Franks and the Venetian portraiture, in which perspective was introduced and people were painted as they were actually seen by the naked eyes, not as perceived by the mind. In the novel, the "Sultan wanted to demonstrate that in the thousandth year of the Muslim calendar He and His state could make uses of the styles of the Franks as well as the Franks themselves." As illustrating in a new way was viewed

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Orhan Pamuk, *My Name Is Red*, trans. from the Turkish by Erdag M. Göknar, New York: Vintage Books (2002) 32. Further references to this source appear in the text.

by some people as signifying a new way of seeing, hence an act of sacrilege to Allah, two painters involved in the Sultan's project were murdered consecutively. As the corpse of Elegant Effendi, the first painter killed, put it as the narrator of Chapter 1 of the novel, "My death conceals an appalling conspiracy against our religion, our traditions and the way we see the world" (5). To Black the painter involved in the detection of the serial crimes, all of these were inextricably tied up with the features of Istanbul.

When Black was first shown on the book as a narrator, immediately after the corpse of Elegant Effendi, he was summoned back to Istanbul by his maternal uncle Enishte Effendi to help him complete the painting project commissioned by the Sultan. Twelve years ago he fell helplessly in love with his young cousin, Shekure, the beautiful daughter of Enishte Effendi and, for failing to win her hand, he decided to exile himself in faraway countries in the East. When he came back to Istanbul, the long time absence indeed had an effect on his sense of space:

When you love a city and have explored it frequently on foot, your body, not to mention your soul, gets to know the street so well after a number of years that in a fit of melancholy, perhaps stirred by a light snow falling ever so slightly, you'll discover your legs carrying of their own accord toward one of your favorite promontories. (9)

This scene might readily evoke the involuntary memory which Walter Benjamin so brilliantly formulated from the episode of tasting madeleine with tea in Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*. A light snow falling ever so slightly might provide the kind of stimulus madeleine with tea had on Proust. Benjamin used this to testify to the mode of perception prevalent in the premodern age when boredom or ennui was characteristic of their lifestyle. In contrast to the involuntary memory is the voluntary memory in which memory is freely retrievable without any dependence on tangible stimulus and this mode of perception is predominant in the modern age when shock experience pervades everyday life. But Benjamin didn't go far enough

to explore how one stimulus could turn sensations into a different alignment to form a new feeling. In Gilles Deleuze's reconceptualization of Spinoza's theory of affect, a finite mode comprises "the essence as a degree of power" (Expressionism 217) which expresses itself in a certain capacity to be affected, with affections exercising it at each moment. Inseparable from the capacity to be affected is the relation between the extensive parts that characterizes a finite mode. A mode ceases to exist when it can no longer maintain that relation; it ceases to exist when "it is rendered completely incapable of being affected in some ways" (Expressionism 218). From the existence of a mode, Deleuze moves on to the function of a body, declaring "What a body can do corresponds to the nature and limits of its capacity to be affected" (Expressionism 218), but in a very great number of ways. While a body exists, "this capacity is exercised in varying ways, but is always necessarily exercised under the action of external modes" (Expressionism 218). The conceptual framework provided by affect has some advantages in addressing the issue of stimulus, particularly that of the sense of space. Based on the Deleuzian concepts of affect, this paper studies the sense of space conveyed in My Name Is Red, trying to show how a finite expression of the infinite can be varied in the creation of new concepts and how, as the finite man comes to recognize the ways in which he is enfolded, spatiality can be an opening of sense, as the potential to create new problems.

Moving across the urban space of Istanbul after returning to his native place for the first time in twelve years, Black found himself at the border where memories of the city were confronted by the scenes as if observed by a *flaneur* walking through the streets of an unfamiliar Arab city. "When I first returned, I thought there was only death; later, I would also encounter love. Love, however, was a distant and forgotten thing, like my memories of having lived in the city" (6). By the twelfth year when he returned to his city at the age of 36, he was painfully aware that his beloved's face had long since escaped him. From the state of nearly complete forgetting, Black set out on long walks through the streets, noticing as he roamed along the changes on the

urban space. There were also perceptible changes in social, cultural, religious, and political spheres, waiting to flare up into a big-scale conflict with the tradition. The pickle seller Black came across passionately informed him of what the cleric from Erzurum said about the counterfeit coins, which flooded the markets and bazaars just like many other nationals filling the streets, dragging the Ottomans toward an absolute degradation. Black was also told that the scoundrels and rebels were gathering in coffeehouses, that destitute men of dubious character, opium-addicted madmen and followers of the outlawed Kalenderi dervish sect, would spend nights committing immoral acts. What the traditionally-minded pickle seller and the Moslem cleric saw as a threat to their lifestyle was met with resistance when their message reached a person with a vague memory and a detached view like Black. When the melodious sound of lute compelled him to follow, he found a way out of the conversation with the pickle seller, thus escaping a local determination. Stirred up by a light snow falling ever so sorrowfully, Black found his legs carrying him automatically toward one of his favorite places. As he watched the snow falling into the Golden Horn from a spot beside the Suleymaniye Mosque, seeing the color of an approaching ship's sails matching the leaden and foggy hue of the surface of the Golden Horn, hearing the calls of hawkers and the cries of children playing in mosque courtyards, he knew he wouldn't be able to live anywhere but in this city. He had the sensation that his beloved's face, which had escaped him for years, might suddenly appear to him. He began to walk down the hill and melded into the crowds. He went to the coffeehouses and found a different story from the pickle seller said about it.

This episode is significant in a number of ways. First of all, street scenes are integral to the development of the major themes.

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