

青春的創傷與修復

—— 論陳蕙貞《漂浪的小羊》與文心《泥路》的戰爭記憶與成長敘事

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摘要

陳蕙貞《漂浪的小羊》（1946）與文心《泥路》（1968）同於二戰時空扣合青少年的成長與啟蒙議題，卻各自組構殖民母國日本、殖民地台灣的戰時景象與家族記述。其敘事者與故事背景形成鮮明對比，且折射出作者傳記文本、經驗記憶與社會認同間的動態關係。以世代視野觀之，陳蕙貞與文心同為日治時代昭和期台灣日本語世代作家，以戰爭度過其青春期的關鍵階段，具有相似的生命經驗。而其《漂浪的小羊》與《泥路》同以兒少視角的感受思維、敘事策略和語言句式，重新詮釋和表現戰爭生活，進而刻劃戰時壓抑又亟欲建構主體的社會圖象與時代記憶。研究步驟上，本文先由二作所述之殖民國與被殖民地的兒少戰時疏散生活論起，梳理人物心理的成長變化與戰爭日常敘事；再者，討論《漂浪的小羊》和《泥路》以女性為敘事中心的家族書寫，勾勒戰時離散敘事的我群形塑與移動情境。透過兩人戰爭書寫的敘事視域，一則由兒少的特殊角度呈示被殖民者台人的戰時離散景況，一則顯現終戰後台人對戰爭記憶的歷史詮釋與文化心理。

關鍵詞：戰爭記憶、成長敘事、陳蕙貞、文心、疏散、創傷

Trauma and Repair during Adolescence:

On War Memories and Growth Writing in Chen Hui-Chen's *The Wandering Lamb* and Wen Shin's *The Mud Road*

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Abstract

Chen Hui-Chen's *The Wandering Lamb* and Wen Shin's *The Mud Road* were both set during the era of World War II and depict the themes of adolescent growth and enlightenment. One of them depicts war scenes and family narratives in the colonizer state of Japan, and the other one, in the colonized space of Taiwan. The narrators and the backgrounds of these stories form contrasts and reflect the dynamic relationship between the authors' biographical texts, experiences and memories, and the formation of social identity. From the generational perspective, both Chen and Wen shared similar life experiences. They were both Taiwanese authors in the Showa period who belonged to the generation that spoke Japanese, and they both spent their adolescence against the backdrop of World War II. Their works *The Wandering Lamb* and *The Mud Road* both narrate from the perspective of adolescents to interpret life during the war using their thoughts and feelings, their linguistic syntax, and their narrative strategies. Subsequently, both works depict the social imagery and generational memories during the war that were oppressed yet desired to be represented. This study first discusses adolescent life amid evacuation during the war in the colonizing and colonized countries depicted in the two works to detail the physiological and psychological changes and growth in the characters as well as daily life during the war. Next, this

study discusses family writing centered on women's narratives in both works to depict the formation and migration of the in-group in the diaspora narrative. Through the narrative perspectives of the two writers' texts about war, the unique perspective of adolescents is used to portray the colonized Taiwanese as a diasporic group during the war, as post-war Taiwanese people's interpretation of history and their cultural mentality toward wartime memories are embodied within their writings.

Keywords: War Memories, Growth Writing, Chen Hui-Chen, Wen Shin, Evacuation, Trauma

