

歷史小說與在地化認同

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——「國姓爺」故事系譜中的西川滿〈赤崁記〉

張文薰

台灣大學台灣文學所助理教授

摘要

1937年以後台灣文學中出現大量以歷史題材創作的小說，其中「國姓爺」鄭成功史事更為台灣人與日本人作家競相書寫的對象。「國姓爺」故事本來在日本、台灣、中國與西歐等地就存在著不同的傳述方式與途徑，出生於日本的鄭成功絕非專屬於台灣的歷史人物。本論文將先從「國姓爺」形象在日本近世文學中出現至1940年代戰爭期為止，論述從十八世紀到二十世紀初期，「國姓爺」故事書寫熱潮的時代中，其故事創造過程之社會、思想史的意義。其次則視西川滿〈赤崁記〉為眾多日本、中國前行「國姓爺」文本系譜，以及與佐藤春夫〈女誠扇綺譚〉「互文」的結果，並論述其中敘事策略所顯現的，戰爭期間在台內地人的在地認同與書寫欲望的關係。

關鍵詞：國姓爺、鄭成功、歷史小說、內地人文學、西川滿、《台灣外記》

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Historical Novels and Localizational Identity:

Nishikawa Mitsuru's "Sekikanki" in the Stories of "Koxinga"

Chang Wen-Hsun

Assistant Professor

Graduate Institute of Taiwan literature

National Taiwan University

Abstract

A number of novels feature on history bloomed in Taiwan Literature after 1937, and the story of "Koxinga" was popular among both Taiwanese and Japanese novelists. The stories of "Koxinga" have been spread in different ways throughout Japan, Taiwan, China, and even West Europe. Through born in Japan, "Koxinga" Cheng Ch'eng-kung is a historical character, whom not only belongs to Taiwan. In this paper, I will discuss the social and philosophical meaning of "Koxinga"'s storyforming prosses, from eighteenth century to early twentieth century, the period when the image of "Koxinga" appeared in early modern Japanese literature to the interwar 1940s . Secondly, by regarding Nishikawa Mitsuru's "Sekikanki" as one part of the genealogy of "Koxinga" in Japan and China, and also as a intertextualized result with Sato Haruo's "Jokaisenkitan", I will discuss the connection between local identity and writing desire of Japanese people who were in Taiwan in interwar time through their narrative strategies.

Keywords: Koxinga, Tei Seikou, Cheng Ch'eng-Kung, Historical Novel,
Nishikawa Mitsuru