



# 上海文化发展系列蓝皮书

THE BLUE BOOK SERIES ON SHANGHAI CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

# 上海文学发展报告 (2017)

上海生活史的文学建构

主编／荣跃明

执行主编／陈占彪

ANNUAL REPORT ON LITERATURE DEVELOPMENT OF SHANGHAI (2017)

上海人民出版社

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# 上海文化发展系列蓝皮书

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## 摘要

不同于全国其他城市，上海这个城市的特殊和重要之处在于它超越了其“地方性”，上海向来被视为观察中国、代表中国的一个“样本”。上海作为文学书写的重要对象，向来就有。然而，对于上海现代化“故事”的文学回应，当代上海不及历史上海。所幸的是，这种情形有所改变。近年来，上海文坛出现了一批作家“书写当代上海”的现象，如金宇澄的《繁花》、吴亮的《朝霞》等。如果说文学是“个人记忆”的产物的话，这批作品由于“明显”与作者本人的个人生活和经历相关，我们称之为“明显的记忆文学”。由于此类作品写的多是“当代”上海普通人的日常生活，因此这类作品除过具有其文学价值而外，还具有其显著的“历史价值”。从这个意义上说，这类作品正以文学的方式建构着上海的当代社会生活史。

“明显的记忆文学”与传统历史写作的区别在于：其一，与“严肃古板”的历史写作相比，“明显的记忆文学”更具亲和性。其二，与“社会生活史”相对薄弱的历史写作相比，“明显的记忆文学”关注的是普通人的日常生活。其三，与偏好“远望”的历史写作相比，“明显的回忆小说”重在“近观”。通过对比，可以清楚文学参与建构社会生活史的特征和价值之所在。

本报告着重聚焦近年来上海出现的“明显的记忆文学”建构上海社会生活史的现象。主体部分由三部分构成：一、作家的书写上海。本报告邀请了一批重要作家，如金宇澄、吴亮、夏商、徐锦江、域外访沪作家等，谈他们的上海写作和上海印象。二、批评家的上海文学。本报告邀请了一批重要的批评家，如张鸿声、杨扬、曾军、程德培、李耳、格非等，从理论上总结“上海经验”、批评作品。三、书写上海的历史资源。2016年值鲁迅诞辰135周年暨逝世80周年纪念，我们邀请鲁迅长孙周令飞、张梦阳、王锡荣等人，讨论鲁迅及其创作与

上海的关系。2016 年值茅盾诞辰 120 周年暨抵沪 100 周年纪念,我们邀请茅盾的内侄女孔海珠、陈思和、陈建华,郑大圣等人,讨论茅盾及其创作与上海的关系。

作为年度报告,本报告也对上海民间诗社、翻译文学、文艺理论、精品佳作有所扫描和分析。

## Abstract

In contrast to other cities within the whole nation, the feature and importance of Shanghai depend on its transcendence over local characteristics. Shanghai has always been regarded as a great sample to represent China and a significant object to observe China. However, the contemporary Shanghai literature circles are somehow inferior to the past for its literary response to the story of Shanghai modernization. Fortunately, it has been improved to a certain degree due to the fact that the writing of contemporary Shanghai such as *Crowds of Flowers* by Jin Yucheng and *Morning Glow* by Wu Liang appearing within the past few years. If literary work is believed as the production of personal memories, it will be obvious that such kinds of works deal more with the writers' personal life experiences which can be called the "obvious memory literature" instead. Since such kinds of works mainly concern the people's ordinary life in Shanghai, it not only bears the literary value but also the notable "historical value". Such kinds of works are constructing the contemporary social life history in the way of literature from this point of view.

The differences between the "obvious memory literature" and the traditional historical writing lie on the following facts. Firstly, compared with the serious and fusty historical writing, the "obvious memory literature" tends to have a more close affinity. Secondly, in contrast with the historical writing which is relatively weak in "social life history", the "obvious memory literature" is concerned with ordinary people's daily life. Thirdly, compared with the overlook-oriented historical writing, the "obvious memory novels" focus on the "close look". Thus, the characteristics and values of the literature's participation in the construction of social life history

can be seen by contrast.

It focuses on the phenomenon of “obvious memory literature” in Shanghai to construct the social life history of Shanghai in recent years. It consists of three parts. One is the writing of Shanghai. A number of important writers such as Jin Yucheng, Wu Liang, Xia Shang, Xu Jinjiang as well as some foreign writers who have travelled to Shanghai, have been invited to discuss about their writings and impressions of Shanghai. The second is Shanghai literature in the eyes of critics. Significant critics such as Zhang Hongsheng, Yang Yang, Zeng Jun, Cheng Depei, Li Er and Ge Fei have been invited to summarize Shanghai experience in theory and to comment on literary works. The last is the historical resources of writing of Shanghai. The year 2016 is the 135th anniversary of the birth of and the 80th anniversary of the death of Lu Xun. Zhou Lingfei, and the eldest grandson of Lu Xun, Zhang Mengyang, Wangxirong have been invited to discuss the relationship among Lu Xun, his works and Shanghai. The year 2016 is also the 120th anniversary of the birth of Mao Dun and the 100th anniversary of his arrival in Shanghai. Kong Haizhu, the niece of Mao Dun, Chen Sihe, Chen Jianhua and Zheng Dasheng have been invited to discuss the relationship Among Mao Dun, his works and Shanghai.

As an annual report, it also presents a brief scan as well as the analyses over the folk poetry society, translated literature, literature and art theory and great works of the year.

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The year 2017 was a year of the rooster, which is a symbol of the Chinese zodiac calendar. In Chinese culture, the rooster is often associated with the sun, light, and purity. It is also seen as a symbol of wisdom, courage, and determination. The rooster is known for its early morning crowing, which serves as a reminder to wake up and start the day. In literature, the rooster has been used as a metaphor for various themes, such as the cycle of life, the passage of time, and the importance of being alert and aware.

In 2017, there were many great works of literature published in China, reflecting the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the country. One notable work is "People All Carry Their Hometown and Rush around" by Jia Pingwa, a well-known Chinese writer. The book is a collection of short stories that explore the theme of migration and the impact it has on individuals and society. Another significant work is "Imagination of Tang Lan Style to the Most Extent" by Qian Gurong, which is a collection of essays and reviews that examine the literary style of Tang Lan, a prominent figure in Chinese literature.

One of the most buzzed-about books in 2017 was "‘Big Story’ of Wang Anyi" by Zhang Xinying. This book is a critical analysis of Wang Anyi's novel "Big Story", which is a powerful and thought-provoking work that explores themes of power, corruption, and social inequality. Another book that received attention was "History and Philosophy of the Post-80s Generation" by Lai Yingyan, which is a historical and philosophical study of the generation born after 1980, examining their values, beliefs, and contributions to society.

Overall, 2017 was a year of great literary achievement in China, with many excellent works that continue to inspire and challenge readers. The rooster, as a symbol of the year, serves as a reminder to stay alert and engaged with the world around us, and to continue to explore and appreciate the richness of our literary heritage.

## 总报告：上海生活史的文学建构

**摘要** 上海,可以说是中国现代化的先行者和一个成功样本。开放包容、洋为中用、不失自我的现代化,是上海成为中国现代化的样本意义之所在。现代化在上海,是看得见、摸得着、用得上的生活现实,这体现为它的城市化。市民是城市的主体,上海“市民生活”,具有一种“散文化”的审美倾向。对上海现代化“故事”的文学回应,当代上海不及历史上海。所幸的是,这种情形有所改变。近年来,上海文坛出现了一批作家“书写当代上海”的现象,如金宇澄的《繁花》、吴亮的《朝霞》等。如果说文学是“个人记忆”的产物的话,这批作品由于“明显”与作者本人的个人生活和经历相关,我们称之为“明显的记忆文学”。由于此类作品写得多是“当代”上海普通人的日常生活,因此这类作品除过具有其文学价值而外,还具有其显著的“历史价值”。从这个意义上说,这类作品正以文学的方式建构着上海的当代社会生活史。

**关键词** 上海现代化;城市化;市民生活;“明显的记忆文学”;上海当代社会生活史

## 上篇

# 现代性样本、城市化和市民生活

朱鸿召①

上海,作为一个城市,是中国现代化的先行者,是中国现代性的一个成功样本。中国,作为人类四大文明古国中唯一没有历史中断的国家,不同时期有不同的精彩、不同的故事。近现代历史以来最精彩的中国故事,在上海,是为中国现代化。<sup>②</sup>

现代化,是对工业革命以来人类社会发展迄今的历史时段的命名,其基本特征是工业化、城市化、全球化。中国的现代化进程,是在西方国家已经现代化而后挟持着船坚炮利的硬实力和游戏规则的软实力的胁迫下,被迫进入现代世界格局。几代优秀的中国人,在惊讶中反省,在追趕中学习,在改革开放中开拓创新,忍辱负重,自强不息,实现了让中国人民站起来、富起来的阶段性目标,追求着让中国强起来、中国人贵起来的梦想目标。文学,作为一种生命形态的审美对象化,刻骨铭心地眷恋着这座城市的音容笑貌,传说着市民生活的家长里短,塑造着上海日新月异的精气神。

## 现代性, 上海作为中国的样本

一个人的精神性格来自遗传和经历,一座城市的精神品格也是如此。

1840 年鸦片战争失败后,中国被迫接受丧权辱国的《南京条约》,开放广州、福州、厦门、宁波、上海五个通商口岸。1843 年 11 月上海正式开埠,对外开

① 朱鸿召,1965 年出生,文学博士,现任中共上海市委讲师团副团长兼办公室主任。

② 近代的,现代的,对应同一个英语单词 modern。按照阶级斗争的历史观念,1840 年鸦片战争至 1919 年五四运动之前,为中国近代历史;1919 年五四运动至 1949 年新中国成立,为中国现代历史。本文所称中国近现代历史,或中国现代历史,是指 1840 年以来的中国社会历史。