杨义著 郭晓鸿 辑图 中国社会外系出版社

# 京派海派综论

(图志本)



- •.京派与海派的文化因缘及审美形态
- 北京上海人生色彩

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(图志本)

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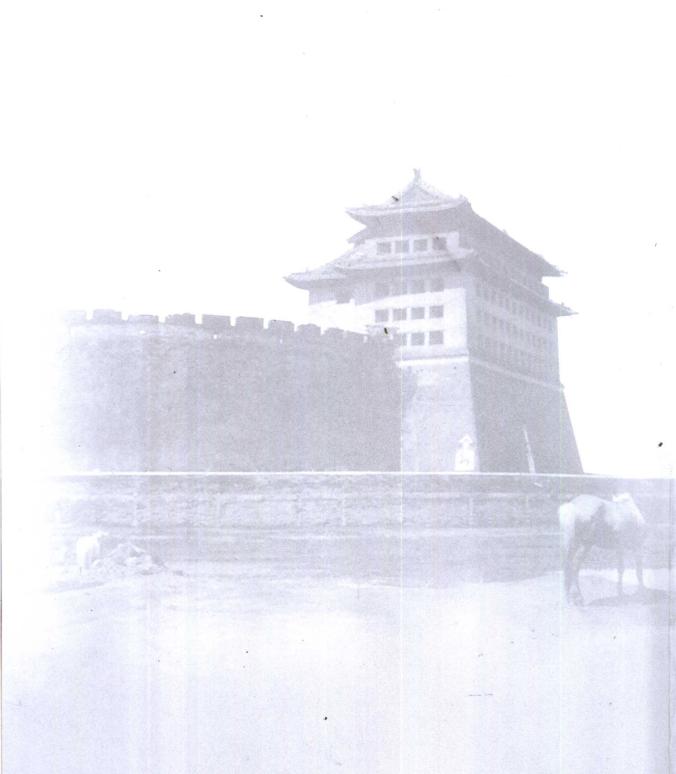
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杨义

## 前 言

中国现代文学史上的京派与海派曾经聚讼纷纭,至今仍不失为文化讨论 的热点。京派与海派的争论之所以会有那么广泛、久远的影响,除了它们是当 时最具规模和特色的文学流派之外,还在于这两个流派体现出了北京、上海两 地典型的地域文化色彩。在京派和海派的争论中,凝聚了中国 20 世纪以来中 与西、南与北、城市与乡村、传统与现代等基本矛盾。它们一个荡漾着古老中 国文化传统的流风遗韵,精致典雅:一个奔腾着现代西方文化的先锋潮流,时 尚新奇。京海之争已经不再是单纯的文学现象,而是中国在现代化、城市化进 程中不同文化间发生的激烈碰撞的缩影。可以说,京派和海派既代表着北京 和上海两个城市不同的文化性格,也体现着中国走向现代化过程中进度不同、 深度不同的文化策略和选择姿态。因此,我们本着"大文学观"的态度,不仅梳 理了在现代文学和文化史上都占有重要地位的京派与海派的历史流脉,描绘 了京派与海派的不同表现形态及内在精神特质,而且进一步论述了地域文化 母体与文学艺术形态的深层关系,把这两个流派放在大的文化背景下,从文化 的角度研究它们的渊源脉络及审美形态,研究京沪两地的文化性格及人生情 态。深入探讨、研究这两个流派,对我们建设好现代中国文化有着重要的现实 意义。

本书分为上下两编,上编是"京派与海派的文化因缘及审美形态",注重从学理上对京派与海派的流派特点及其地域文化背景对他们的影响做出尽可能深入的分析,同时用作家照片、文学作品的封面、插图及与当时文学现象相关的一些图画来为严肃的学理探求增添意趣;下编是"北京上海人生色彩",侧重于用更为直观的图的形式展示北京、上海的地域文化背景。我们选取 20 世纪

### 2 <u>前</u> 言

三四十年代北京、上海两地出版的刊物上刊载的四百余幅漫画,从多个方面呈现京沪两地丰富多彩的文化形态及人生景观,同时以诙谐活泼、开人思路的评点引领读者品味当时北京、上海的城市风情。上下两编既各自独立,又相互呼应,文中有图,图中也有文,我们期望以这种前所未有的学术著作的结构方式和表达方式,多层次、多维度地剖析文化现象,把握历史的脉搏,走进城市文化的最深处,为传统的学术研究提供一种新的角度,使读者对京派海派文学所处的时代背景和地域文化有更为真切的了解。

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## 上编

## 京派与海派的文化 因缘和审美形态

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## 论文提要

本文为作者治《中国现代小说史》以来十余年间把京派和海派作为典型的文化现象进行研究的一个总汇,它从文化的角度分析京派与海派的渊源脉络及审美形态,以比较方法交替展示了中国现代文学史上极具典型意义的"双城记"。它主要采取的学术视角融合着文化人类学(包括地域文化学)、比较文化学和生命诗学,体现着一种"大文学观"。

从文学史上说,京派与海派属于五四文学革命后文体建设的流派。这两种不同形态的文学派别,有其北京文化和上海文化的深刻文化渊源。南、北方,沿海与内地在中西文化撞击时采取的不同姿态、方式和速度,以及由此所提供的人文地理学和地域文化学的信息,深刻地影响了京、海派的文学形态,成为了两者的文化母体。由此,京派与海派作家给我们带来的是两个判然有别的精神世界。在京派作家笔下,我们领悟到大陆性原始人生的和谐;在上海现代派作家笔下,我们感受到沿海性异化人生的裂变。前者如竹篁清溪,翠色可餐;后者如霓虹灯广告牌,斑驳眩目。

京、海派之名源于京剧,正如宫廷的京剧到了上海就沾上洋场气一样,京、海派文学也是其不同文化风气的结果。京、海派的差异,乃是学院派与先锋派文学的差异。前者雍容、恬静,后者冲动、亢奋。京派在北平延续了语丝派遗风,并与新月派合流;海派则承袭了前期创造社向内心掘进的取向,并且以其右翼作家叶灵凤为桥梁,把原来附属于浪漫抒情流派的现代主义因素,拓展成为一个相对独立的现代主义流派。上海文化的洋化程度较深,海派作家的选择明显地带有先锋性,他们横向地集中展示了三个与外国文学的接触点;从刘呐鸥之于日本新感觉派,戴望舒之于法国象征派,施蛰

### 4 上编 京派与海派的文化因缘和审美形态

存之于弗洛依德,我们能够感受到他们追随于世界新潮的亢奋心态。京派作 家从陶潜到晚唐李商隐,再到晚明公安派的身上,建立沉潜温润的文学史精 神系统,同时又以开放的眼光扫视着古希腊神话,英国的莎士比亚、哈代、 曼斯菲尔德,俄国的屠格涅夫和契诃夫,他们追求的是文学的内在质量,既 具平民性,又具有贵族性。于此,周作人重史,朱光潜重论,共同构成京派 精神世界和文学思维的纵横二轴。京派和上海现代派作家分别写到农村中的 "农村",都市中的"都市",而且是以决然不同的文化心态和审美取向去进 行描写的。他们各自以乡村或洋场的人心人事作曲,京派作家截取乡村的翠 竹制成笛子, 手指也许还带点竹木草泥的味儿, 便斯斯文文地吹送出优雅淡 远的田园牧歌来。上海现代派则拿过夜总会上的吉他,手指已经套上金属假 甲,便手舞足蹈地弹奏出都市狂想曲。京、海派诸家的理论,则是对于这两 个流派极好的解说。京派与海派内部也存在文化趣味和审美选择的差异,存 在着个性互殊的诸多层面,存在着正宗与变调,而且在历时性上可以区分出 发生、发展和衍化的不同阶段。京派与海派的零落或变迁,也是时代推移, 文化环境变化的结果。京、海派比较研究的当代价值,在于它们可以当作两 种文化方式,与左翼文学主潮一道,共构现代中国良性的文化生态环境,形 成一种充满活力的现代文学创新体系。

### **Abstract**

The book is a result of over ten-year constant effort. The author has been concentrated on the study of Jing School (京派) and Hai School (海派) as typical cultural phenomena after he finished composing History of Chinese Modern Novels. The book adopts the perspective of cultural analysis to examine the origin, development and aesthetic forms of Jing School and Hai School. It also employs comparative method, showing a typical "tale of two cities" in the history of Chinese modern literature. Therefore, as to academic method, the book combines that of cultural anthropology, comparative study and life poetics, which embodies "a perspective of grand literature".

In literary history, Jing School and Hai School were two literary schools making great contribution to the style innovation after May 4th literary revolution, which respectively had profound affinities with the cultures of Beijing and Shanghai. The difference between the two cities is also revealed as discrepancy between north and south, inland and coastland. When encountering the collision between Western and Chinese culture, they will take different attitudes, forms and speeds of reaction, thereby showing a totally disparate picture of anthro-geology and culture topography. All these factors had exerted great influence on the configuration process of Jin School and Hai School and became their cultural matrix. Therefore, the authors of the two schools created two distinct spiritual world for us: in Jing School's works, we touch upon a simple and harmonious inland life; while in Hai School, what we feel is a sort of coastal life full of conflicts and alienation. The former seems like green bamboo and clear brooks whereas the latter more like flickering and glaring neon lights on the billboards.

#### 6 上编 京派与海派的文化因缘和审美形态

The names of Jing School and Hai School are derived from Peking Opera. As the court opera immediately was infested with foreign aura after arriving in Shanghai, Jing School and Hai School were mainly the results of different cultural atmosphere. Their difference is also represented as that between academism and avant-garde. The former is graceful and peaceful while the latter passionate and agitated. Jing School inherited the literary style of Yusi Group (语丝派), and converged with Crescent Group (新 月派); however, Hai School followed the early stage style of Innovation Group(创造 社), advocating a style of inwardness. At the same time, in virtue of right-wing writer Ye Lingfeng, it expanded the modern elements originally derived from romanticism to a relatively independent school of modernism. Since Shanghai's culture was infested with foreign flavors, the choices of the authors in Hai School were usually characterized by avant-gardism formed under the influence of foreign literature. For example, we are able to discover Japanese Neo-Perceptionism in Liu Na'ou, French Modernism in Dai Wangshu, and Freud's theory in Shi Zhecun, and detect their excitement to follow the world trends. The writers of Jing School set up their own literary system by tracing back to ancient poets (Tao Qian and Li Shangyin) or schools (e. g., Gong An School in late Ming Dynasty, 公安派). In the meanwhile, they were open to Western literature, absorbing nourishment from Greek myth, from English writers such as Shakespeare, Thomas Hardy, Mansfield, and from Russian writers including Turgnev and Chekov. What they pursue is the inner quality of literature, which combines popularity with nobility. Two important writers, Zhou Zuoren, who emphasized literary history, and Zhu Guangqian, who attached much importance to literary theory, went hand in hand to form the hosizontal and vertical axis of Jing School's literary thought and spiritual world.

From completely different cultural attitudes and aesthetic orientations, authors of the two schools respectively presented a picture of countryside and a picture of city for us. Based on what happens in the rural areas or cities, they composed tunes in different ways: if the writers of Jing School made a flute from bamboo, producing simple and elegant pastoral songs; then writers of Hai School took a guitar from nightclub, bringing out a city rhapsody. The theories from the two schools are the best annotation for us to understand them.

Of course, even in the same school, there are distinctions in terms of cultural interests, aesthetic choices, and individuality of writers. We also have to face problems of telling orthodox from modified tone, and of distinguishing different phases of occurrence, development and evolvement. The decline and vicissitude of the two schools is not only a natural result of the lapse of time, but also connected with the change of cultural environment. The significance of a comparative study of Jing School and Hai School in contemporary age, consists in the following strategy: the two schools which can be regarded as two cultural forms, together with main trends of left-wing literature, enable us to form a well-ordered cultural environment and a lively, creative modern literary system.

## 引 言

### 一 个案研究与现象还原

我是把文学流派的出现,当作一种文化现象来对待的。具体的学术操作程序,是由现象入手,而后以文化分宗。也就是说,首先不是预设一个天马行空的理论框架,再去寻找一些资料来对号入座;而是首先做个案研究,一本一本地细读原版书刊,从具体的作家作品开始,还原出文学现象的原汁原味。在尽可能齐全地搜集原始资料的基础上,一点一滴地清理每部作品的文化意义、审美趣味和历史取向,清理每个作家的社会态度、文化基因和精神脉络,然后展开尽可能开阔的世界文化视野,比较作品与作品的差异,考察作家与作家的因缘,再置之于中外古今各种文化交融、碰撞、转型的纵横坐标体系中,寻找具体作家作品的流派归属,对之做出多少可以说是了然于心的文学史定位。现象还原和文化定位,是我对文学流派进行研究的两个基本点,我认为,这样做出来的学问是一种"实学"。

基于这种认识,我对京派和海派的初期研究,始于 1981 年。那时我开始了中国现代小说史研究的系统工程,除了已有所钻研的鲁迅、周作人、胡适以及叶圣陶、王统照、许地山等文学研究会作家之外,我比较系统地阅读了废名和凌叔华。我之所以花了很大功夫,从《明清进士题名碑录》、《清代职官年表》和清光绪本的《番禺县续志》中,考辨出凌叔华的父亲福彭为清光绪二十一年乙未科第二甲第三名进士,曾任顺天府尹,于宣统元年改授直隶布政使,以及她的曾祖、祖父的身世行状,目的无非是想从家族因缘和文化语境上,加深理解凌叔华的作品何以能深婉地写出"高门巨族的精魂",