游移与停驻：马华都市文学的空间图像（1970－2010）

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主要内容：从19世纪末起，大量华人从中国南方来到英殖民地的马来（西）亚，人口的移居构成起马来（西）亚的多元的历史面貌。马来西亚独立以后，这种人口迁移的经验不曾中断，只是搬迁的场域集中于国内各州，尤其是首都吉隆坡更是长期以来的游子城市，搬迁聚合此起彼落。吉隆坡乃是马来西亚的“游子城”，在升格为市之后，都市建设与发展更是吸引了许多其他州属的居民移居吉隆坡。从20世纪60年代末开始，即有作者写下了首都吉隆坡的都市生活面貌。从马华文学以吉隆坡为书写对象的作品来看，“游”是其中强烈的特质，吉隆坡有“游子城”之称，许多“吉隆坡人”原本都是来自其他州属。身处游子城的市民，依恋与厌恶的情感并存，城里人蕴含一种“逃离”和“定居”的矛盾。本文的论述尝试回到“城市最初的特质”——作为临时驿站到固定居住地，或与之相反的境况，试图从中探析人们在城市漂移的所得所失，是一种冲击与重构，也是一种自在与超越。

关键词：吉隆坡 都市文学 空间 游移

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Abstract: Since the end of the 19th century, a large population of Chinese has emigrated from Southern China to Malaya. Such migration built up one of the features of the Malayan history. After independence, such migrations never ceased, but were limited to various states in the country. It was most notable in Kuala Lumpur, which had long been known as “the Town of Roaming Citizens”. It was there where moving and gathering happened in continuity. Once elevated to a city, its reconstruction and development attracted many residents from other states to reside here. Writers recorded the city lifestyles of Kuala Lumpur since the 1960’s. “Roaming” is a strong trait in Kuala Lumpur Chinese literature. As residents of this “City of Roaming Citizens”, many “Kuala Lumpurians” were originally from other states. As a citizen in this city, the mixed emotions of attachment and detestation coexist, implying a contradiction of “leaving” and “settling” within. By going back to the “primordial characteristic of cities”, this article will attempt to analyze the gains and losses of people drifting in cities as impact and reconstruction, as well as freedom and sublimation.