

歷史的書寫與閱讀中的真實—以南京大屠殺之討論文獻為例

Writes Reader's Mind: A Discussion on Literature of Nanjing Massacre, 1937

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在人類生活中，事務的意義一直是社會學研究的議題。文字是一個充滿意義的社會學產物，人類的生活與文字息息相關，描述更是一個與他人互動的行為。有時文字描述更能吸引他人的感受。以社會學思考，同理心不只是個人的心理狀態，更是個人生活在社會中才會有的反應。

筆者要做的是從歷史著作出發，以南京大屠殺的相關著作為探討對象，從中了解歷史的書寫是一個區分歷史與歷史事件的敘事，並探討歷史事件的時間軸，即為事件時間。並進依不討論敘事的基礎：在場者。最後，作者將以觀察所得現象，從社會學的觀點進行反思。

Man acts not only individual but also as a social existence. Thus C. H. Cooley means "Society is in the mind." But now is possible for us to understand this world. Some sociologists think sign is the only answer. This thesis takes this perspective and tries to point out the role of narrative is regarded also communication.

The object of thesis is the Chinese historical event, the Nanjing Massacre, 1937. In the beginning two different ways of historical writing about this event should be discussed.

The reflection can be then leaded to the ground of narrative, namely narrator such as eyewitness and survivors. The identities of narrators can cause resonance among audience.