## 中國現當代文學研究

## "革命史"的寫法:從《紅日》到《晚霞消失的時候》

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摘要:在"革命史"寫作的意義上,從《紅日》到《晚霞消失的時候》既有外在的史料承接性,也有內在的精神連貫性。前者作為五十年代戰爭文學的代表作,全景展示"革命歷史小說"的主體特徵;後者作為新時期文學發生期的爭議性文本,側面揭示不同於此前的另一種革命歷史形態。相對於前者的勝利者立場的史述,後者的失敗者立場更加強化了史述的真實性。其中關於"革命史"的不同寫法,既是對前者"革命歷史主義"的超越,也為後續"新歷史主義"的發生提供了過渡,顯示出某種可能的文學史線索。

關鍵詞: 《紅日》; 《晚霞消失的時候》; "革命史"寫作

Abstract: In the sense of "Revolutionary History" writing, from *Red Sun* to *When the Afterglow Fades*, there is not only an external connection in historical materials but also an internal consistency in spirit. The former, as a representative work of Chinese War Literature in the 1950s, comprehensively showcases the main characteristics of "Revolutionary Historical Novels"; the latter, as a controversial text during the nascent period of the "New Era Literature", reveals from the side a different form of "Revolutionary History" from the previous ones. Compared with the former's historical narrative from the perspective of the victor, the latter's narrative from the perspective of the loser further enhances the authenticity of the historical narrative. The different approaches to writing "Revolutionary History" in these two works not only transcend the "Revolutionary Historicism" but also provide a transition for the subsequent emergence of "New Historicism", revealing a possible literary historical thread.

Keywords: Red Sun; When the Afterglow Fades; "Revolutionary History" writing

文學史家程光煒在《為什麼要研究七十年代小說》中指出,"小說也是一種 史料"<sup>1</sup>。他進一步以禮平的中篇小說《晚霞消失的時候》<sup>2</sup>為例,通過遭受"紅衛

<sup>1</sup>程光煒:《為什麼要研究七十年代小說》,《文藝爭鳴》2011年第12期。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 原載《十月》1981 年第 1 期,收入中國作家協會創研部選編"新時期爭鳴作品叢書"之同名本《晚霞消失的時候》,長春:時代文藝出版社,1994 年版。以下簡稱《晚霞》。