

Course Title	:	Selected Readings in Modern Chinese Literature 中國現代文學作品選讀
Course Code	:	CHI 4327
Year of Study	:	Second to Fourth
No. of Credits/Term	:	3
Teaching Hours	:	2 hours lecture per week 1 hour tutorial per week
Category in Major Programme	:	Elective
Prerequisite	:	Nil

Brief Course Description:

This course studies the development of modern Chinese literature from 1930 to 1949.

Aims:

This course examines selected works of modern Chinese literature after 1930's in terms of its classical links, artistic development and achievement, as well as foreign influences on it.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to achieve the followings:

1. Describe the development and characteristics of modern Chinese literature;
2. Interpret, evaluate and analyze the literary works covered using a variety of critical perspectives.

Indicative Content:

- 1) Literary trends and literary debates in the 30's 三十年代文藝思潮和文藝論爭
- 2) Ba Jin and Lao She 巴金與老舍
- 3) Cao Yu's *Sun Rise* 曹禺的《日出》
- 4) Shen Congwen's *The Border Town* 沈從文的《邊城》
- 5) The modern school and urban literature: Shi Zhicun, Liu Na'ou and Mu Shiying 現代派與都市文學: 施蛰存、劉納鷗、穆時英
- 6) From symbolic poetry to modern poetry: Dai Wangshu, Li Jinfa, Bian Zhilin and Mu Dan 從象徵詩到現代詩: 戴望舒、李金髮、卞之琳、穆旦
- 7) Other novelists in the 30s: Zhang Tianyi, Wu Zuxiang, Xiao Hong and Duanmu Hongliang 三十年代的其他小說家: 張天翼、吳組緝、蕭紅、端木蕻良
- 8) Chinese prose in the 30s : Feng Zikai, Yu Dafu, Lin Yutang and Liang Shiqiu

三十年代的散文: 豐子愷、郁達夫、林語堂、梁實秋

- 9) “Mandarin ducks/butterflies” love stories and Zhang Henshui
鴛鴦蝴蝶派和張恨水
- 10) Eileen Chang’s “Hong Kong Romances” 張愛玲的「香港傳奇」
- 11) Eileen Chang’s “Shanghai Stories” 張愛玲的「上海故事」
- 12) Qian Zhongshu and *The Besieged City* 錢鍾書與《圍城》
- 13) Conclusion: Relations between modern Chinese literature, contemporary Chinese literature, Taiwan literature and Hong Kong literature
總結: 現代文學與當代文學、台灣文學、香港文學之關係

Teaching Method:

2 hours of lecture and 1 hour of tutorial per week. Basic literary concepts and important developments in modern Chinese literature will be introduced in lectures. Students are required to study assigned materials on selected topics, and to present and discuss their views in tutorials.

Measurement of Learning Outcomes:

1. Grading is by continuous assessment (40%, including tutorial performance and written reports) and examination (60%).
2. Examination (60%): Students are required to show their abilities of integration, critical and analytical thinking in answering essay type of questions (LO1, LO2).
3. Tutorial presentation (10%): Students should facilitate fruitful discussions and debates in tutorial groups (LO1).
4. Tutorial reports or essays (30%): Students are expected to incorporate comments and feedbacks of teachers and group-mates for the revision of their written reports. Students need to submit written reports or essays for assessment (LO2).

Assessment:

Examination: 60%

Continuous assessment: 40%

References:

Essential

王瑤：《中國新文學史稿》，上海：新文藝出版社，1953；2卷，上海文藝出版社，1982。

胡適、鄭振鐸、茅盾、鄭伯奇、魯迅、周作人、郁達夫、朱自清等：《中國新文學大系第1-8卷,導言》，趙家璧主編，上海：良友圖書公司，1936。

導修課程所指定選讀的中國現代文學作品

Supplementary

錢理群、溫儒敏、吳福輝著：《中國現代文學三十年》（修訂本），北京大學出版社，1998（普通高等教育“九五”教育部重點教材）。

夏志清著，劉紹銘等譯：《中國現代小說史》，香港：香港中文大學出版社，2015。Translation of C.T. Hsia, *A History of Modern Chinese Fiction*, New Haven : Yale University Press, 1971.

司馬長風：《中國新文學史》，3卷，香港：昭明出版社，1975。

黃修已：《中國現代文學發展史》，香港：中國圖書刊行社，1994。

楊義：《中國現代小說史》，北京：人民文學出版社，1993。

潘旭瀾主編：《新中國文學辭典》，南京：江蘇文藝出版社，1993。

陳平原：《二十世紀中國小說史》第1卷，北京：北京大學出版社，1989。

唐弢主編：《中國現代文學史簡編》，北京：人民文學出版社，1984。

Goldman, M.(ed), *Modern Chinese Literature in the May Fourth Era*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977.

Journals

《現代中文文學學報》(*Journal of Modern Literature in Chinese*), 香港：嶺南大學編輯、出版。

中國現代、當代文學研究（複印報刊資料，北京：中國人民大學圖書館資料室編印）。

《中國現代文學研究叢刊》（季刊），中國現代文學研究會編輯，北京出版社出版。

《文學評論》（雙月刊），北京：中國社會科學學院編輯、出版。

《新文學史料》（季刊），北京：人民文學出版社。

Important Notes:

(1) Students are expected to spend a total of 9 hours (i.e. 3 hours of class contact and 6 hours of personal study) per week to achieve the course learning outcomes.

(2) Students shall be aware of the University regulations about dishonest practice in course work, tests and examinations, and the possible consequences as stipulated in the Regulations Governing University Examinations. In particular, plagiarism, being a kind of dishonest practice, is “the presentation of another person’s work without proper acknowledgement of the source, including exact phrases, or summarised ideas, or even footnotes/citations, whether protected by copyright or not, as the student’s own work”. Students are required to strictly follow university regulations governing academic integrity and honesty.

- (3) Students are required to submit writing assignment(s) using Turnitin.
- (4) To enhance students' understanding of plagiarism, a mini-course "Online Tutorial on Plagiarism Awareness" is available on <https://pla.ln.edu.hk/>.