



The urban consciousness of the mainland in xixi's works

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Abstract. As one of the representative writers of Hong Kong cities, Xixi has created a series of urban novels with innovative ways. There are many studies on the urban consciousness of Hong Kong in his works, but this paper takes the mainland urban consciousness involved in the Xixi works as the main research object, mainly linking the autobiographical novel *Bird Of Passage*, and analyzing the urban consciousness in his works.

Keywords: Xixi city consciousness continent

1 Foreword

Most of the research on Xixi revolves around five aspects: fairy tale realism, narrative science, local fable, graphic relationship, and female perspective. Among them, the papers reviewed from the perspective of urban writing are the most popular. Throughout the creative experience of Xixi, the city series of novels is mainly divided into three long novels: *My City*, *The Beautiful Mansion*, and *The Flying Felt*, and the short works are mainly centered on the "Fitu Town".

Based on the current research status, when studying the urban consciousness of Xixi works, there are relatively few connections with several autobiographical novels. This paper mainly selects the autobiographical work *Bird Of Passage* for analysis, in order to further explore the formation of urban consciousness in Xixi and its specific content in his works. Through the analysis of autobiographical works, can better realize the growth of the west and creative historical background, "bird of passage" involves a lot of description about the mainland, for further study of the city consciousness, and for the formation of the city consciousness, and the connotation of the city consciousness.

Xixi's autobiographical novel migratory *Bird*, published in 1991, is mainly from the perspective of Lin Su Su, which tells the story of a family who experienced many times in a special historical period. From the perspective of a child, the memory and account of the continent of that period are developed. In Xixi's pen, you can feel people's love for their home and their desire for peace.

2 The mainland city awareness

2.1 Overall urban awareness

In the *Migratory Bird*, the word "hometown" runs through it from beginning to end. Although people have left their hometown, they will still speak their hometown dialect at home and miss their hometown in their own way. And will be as far as possible to retain the past living habits in the hometown, living environment. Pixel members often go to Xinghualou, and will buy moon cakes on the Mid-Autumn Festival. "Nostalgia may carry within it a yearning for home, but it is a home faraway in time rather than space."^[1] Although the family always keep tossing and turning, but the mother most misses the hometown or the river at the door, "mother said, on the apricot blossom floor, as if back to the hometown."^[2] Susu has left his hometown since he can remember, so he can only imagine his hometown from his mother's description. And even though she had no impression of her hometown, she still knew it was her roots.

"urban space can be clearly seen to be ideological, given how its lived experience conceals some aspects of the city's social structure and exaggerates others."^[3] The book does not directly describe the intensity of the war, but shows the coming of the war through the change of people's lives. After Yanyan was born, when the aunt came to Susu home, that aunt side did not follow the person who ignited her before, it can be seen that because of various reasons, the life of the aunt's home has also been greatly affected. In addition, although the aunt's family is different from her family and the uncle's family, the same is that the aunt's family is trying to live even in the troubled times. As the war spread, it was hard to find places that were not affected. Su Su a dad in addition to a job, others also began to find some simple work to subsidize home: dried tangerine peel, cigarettes, "around the table, you do this work, and is doing day and night, I always feel very interesting, the result and always feel very tired, because do to do not finish."^[2] Even so, the family kept doing it. It reflects the severity of the whole environment, but also explains the harsh living conditions of people at that time. "If you wrap it up and send it back to the store, you will have a little money for a day's work."^[2] With it, families may not be able to afford the soaring prices. Even some of the necessities of life have appeared "short weight" phenomenon: "said is rice, in fact, half is sand, and half is broken rice."^[2] As for corn kernels, eyebrow beans, there are more in rice, everyone get them, because corn and eyebrow beans are edible."^[2] Whether it is a vendor mixed with other things, or a buyer who does not care, as long as they can eat. Have shown the hardships of people's living environment at that time, and in the face of the war at any time to the tension "in the evening, we have to pull the cloth curtain dense, a little light is not transparent to the outside."^[2] But even so, people still try to live very hard.

2.2 The development of urban consciousness

2.2.1. There is the hometown of the river at the gate

The definition of "hometown" mentioned in *Bird Of Passage*, people's general impression of "hometown" is: " in the river, there is a mountain in front of the river, surrounded by fields, there are small bridge over the river, trees by the river, willows hanging on the water; the other side of the mountain orchard, fruit trees grow full of fruit."^[2] Su, who grew up in the city, has no impression of " hometown ". In her eyes, " hometown "is" there is a road in front of the door, there are trams and buses in the middle of the road, and hits the French plane trees beside the road."^[2] From her mother's words, she heard of her hometown: " There is a river flowing in front of the house is very good, it is a rural place, and everyone speaks the country dialect."^[2] The people there are very friendly and often get together to help each other."^[2] But they could not go back, for" the room was gone, and there was nothing in it."^[2]

With the arrival of the war, the Su family left their home. Susu has little impression of her hometown. She mainly describes it through her mother's memories, and then imagthat it is probably calm, leisurely and harmonious neighborhood, "The blank of memory and the mother's narration constitute a vague impression of ' I 'of the old house in the countryside. This ambiguity is also a ambiguity of the concept of ' root '." ^[4]

2.2.2. Aunt's Home in Hangzhou Rural:

My aunt's home in the countryside of Hangzhou is very large. Her family went to her aunt's home to escape the war. When I first arrived at my aunt's family, my life was quiet. While far away from the war, my aunt's family kept more traditional ideas and traditional life style: there were many servants in the family, " she kept calling the people next to me to do this and that."^[2] stupid head, chrysanthemum and aunt, uncle relationship and address is very special, and" aunt and aunt never hold stupid head, stupid head do not call uncle do father or aunt do mother, he will only call chrysanthemum do aunt."^[2] From element to aunt home stay on the description of aunt home can be found: although also by some advanced ideas, has a certain culture, but both uncle home still follow ancestral, aunt for uncle marry chrysanthemum, or the home, aunt's home should still belong to the more traditional feudal family.

Although my aunt's home is a little far away from the war, it is only temporary: " A person had better not go to the temple. Sometimes there are thieves in the temple, and there are wild wolves on the mountains. They often come to the countryside to drag chickens to eat, and sometimes tigers pass by."^[2] Living in my aunt's house, I don't seem to remember why I left my home, until one day, I suddenly saw several soldiers in the field."^[2] Su Su met a company commander, he is different from the previous people's impression of soldiers," not only can recite poetry, but also not fierce."^[2] Commander's sacrifice, make Su Su has a more intuitive understanding and experience of war and sacrifice, but also let people realize the cruelty of war, and the gradual approach of war.

2.2.3. Home on Zhongzheng, West Road, Shanghai

At the beginning of the Bird Of Passage, Su Su can still go to and from school by himself, and he can even wander around after school, which shows the peace of life at that time. Full of sycamore roads, different uncle's house, the occasional cinema. It is greatly influenced by foreign culture, but the quiet life is only temporary." My father gave me more pocket money than before, but, take to buy things, and did not buy back a lot of" ^[2] Later, my mother began to frequently check the "deposit" at home, some gold locks and diamonds, but also changed a lot of silver coins. And, when my father gave pocket money, no longer told me to plan to spend money, but said: " like what story book, pencil eraser, quickly write to buy, like what to buy, money does not have to keep, because a few days, maybe things will be expensive again."^[2] The soaring prices make the people who are already upset by the war even more anxious, and everyone is preparing as much as possible. Su Su accidentally ran into his mother hiding money. It was some foreign money. " Prices are afraid, as if the sky were falling."^[2] On the way home from a walk with his mother after buying bread, with the bread in his arms, and after a few steps a beggar snatched the bread." The beggar who robbed us of the bread stood far away from us, and did not run away, only stood there, looking at my mother and me, putting the bread into his mouth, his hand was so black, the white bread was pinched by him."^[2] "The moral judgments we make about killing in war differ markedly from the moral judgments we make about killing in times of peace."^[5] Therefore, in the face of such a situation, Su was angry, but his mother said, " That man is hungry, a poor man."^[2] The teacher praised Su's composition. It can be seen that the public should be sympathetic and pitiful for this kind of beggars. In addition to food, they also grabbed some valuable gold products, so people began to wear earrings, necklaces, rings, and even " some people go to buy food, all company, the silver bag in their hands is clenched."^[2] Su Su also from the way back from school slowly wandering every shop, to the need to hurry home, because" the street seems to be more beggars up, some beggars lying on the ground, a foot swollen like a radish, or red miles. Some beggars follow people, if they walk several shops do not give money, they start to pull people's clothes and spit, curse."^[2] A large number of beggars appeared in the city where Su Su's family lived, and they must have left their hometown because of the war. And they beg, or even directly rob, it can be seen that these beggars do not have the savings, food needed for life. Moreover, this is not an isolated phenomenon. When looting becomes a common phenomenon that needs to be vigilant, it shows that people at that time are everything to survive. "In the past, all the beggars seemed to be men, and only one person. In recent days, the beggars were often two people, and there were very young children."^[2] Under normal circumstances, when people leave their hometown to another city, they should make certain arrangements and have certain savings, especially a family with their children. Taking their children and becoming beggars with them to make a living shows that they should not have the ability to settle down in another city, but they have no choice but to leave their hometown. Because even to be a beggar homeless is better than to stay home and be affected by the war.

The beggars robbing things and the approaching gunfire indicate that the danger is coming, and the "south" frequently appears in the mouth of the adults. Everyone seems to be overwhelmed with themselves.

2.2.4. Common

When we go to a place, we are calm at the beginning, but gradually there will change. "It is because of the war that we left the house with a river in front of our door, and because of the war, we left another room. We don't know what to fight." Every migration of the ^[2] Su family was affected by the war. The situation is not good, but because "there are so many houses, fields and shops, I can't walk."^[2] So my aunt was unable to leave. Uncle Xingzhi because the countryside is not peaceful so came to the home, in the conversation with his father he also mentioned: "the countryside is not peaceful, the field can not be moved, the house probably had to be abandoned, there is no way to fight."^[2]

Some of the people represented by the family have been wandering, looking for land to live peacefully. Before Su Su's family left, they still left part of the items, indicating that they still look forward to coming back, at least they believe that they will not break contact with relatives and friends. And to aunt and apricot zhi uncle as the representative is another part of the people, they because of a variety of reasons, it is difficult to leave, even if know to stay will inevitably be affected by the war, still can only stay.

3 The commonality of the urban consciousness in the work

3.1 The love of their home

In the Bird Of Passage, Xixi's citizens always love their city. No matter what the living environment is, they always try to find a city where they can live peacefully, and despite leaving their hometown, it is still very unusual for them. Even if you are already on track in another city, you will still be excited to regain the news from your hometown.

3.2 The way of performance is the same

3.2.1. Use a lot of contrast techniques.

Xixi has used a lot of contrast techniques in his works. In Bird Of Passage, uncle's family and Su family: "My uncle lives in a house that is really different from ours. I've been to so many people, but never had an elevator."^[2] Uncle has a doorbell, I don't have one."^[2] Uncle's kitchen is not like a kitchen ah, I have seen a lot of kitchens, are black ink, my own kitchen is yellow, uncle's kitchen is white, very white, white pot white, even the stove is white." The unique arrangement of uncle ^[2]'s house shows the difference of his uncle's class, and the different degree of influence of the two families on foreign cultures. In contrast, the Su family is closer to the traditional family with certain savings, not as rich as the uncle's family but can meet the basic life needs and even have the ability to enjoy some leisure activities. But this is different from the tradition of my aunt's family, who pay more attention to the traditional ideas.

XingZhi uncle and uncle who live in the big house is also different."The uncle was white and his hand stretched out as if he could paint nail polish on his fingers. But XingZhi uncle is black, and very thin, hands are veins, nails are black, as if not a long

bath, but I don't think he is dirty."^[2] explains the ease of the uncle living in the white house, but also shows the different life of XingZhi uncle, need to do farm work must be dark, reflecting the different living environment of the two uncles. The mother's before and after changes is also an important contrast in the book. From illustration at home, occasionally watching plays, to later moving with a family under the premise of my father, mother's growth is gradual, but also rapid. She grew up in the midst of a war. Hidden money, after learning that his father was sick alone, and then later in the fire hotel to carry out a sandalwood box. The mother's growth corresponds to the changes of the city, in this change, the mother grew up for the family.

3.2.2. Describe the daily lives of the people

Xixi's works involve the lives of many ordinary people. They exist in all walks of life and are different individuals scattered in the city, but their lives also reflect the appearance of the city. "Bird Of Passage" in the cart, "no matter sunny or rainy, I can always hear the footsteps of the driver, on the asphalt on the pitch ring, once, very clear."^[2] Snow in winter, thin horse pull very heavy car, the horse can not keep spraying the white fog, the people who pull the car is like this, in winter, they are also pulling the car to run, a mouth spray white fog, as if they are a thin horse."^[2] No matter what kind of weather, no matter how difficult the road, the driver will work hard to finish the work. "The driver struggled for a while, as if he had fought a battle, and finally won, and pulled the car across the bridge."^[2] People on the shore, like war."^[2] There are also people who rob things in the street, they left their hometown because of the war, have no fixed place to live, even the basic necessities are difficult to obtain, only to rob others' things. But these people did not have before, not necessarily there were many such people in the city, but the city problems caused these problematic people.

4 Sum up

The urban consciousness in Xixi's works will change with different historical backgrounds. "bird of passage" mainly describes the urban consciousness of the mainland. During the time of war, people have to leave their hometown for a peaceful life, or have to stay in their hometown for various reasons. No matter what choice is, they cannot ignore the ties between them and their hometown. No matter which city they go to, they all try to protect their families and live in the troubled times.

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