

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

在當代德國小說裡的老年癡呆症敘述

計畫類別：個別型計畫
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報告附件：移地研究心得報告

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中文摘要：近年來，越來越多的德語小說在德國、奧地利、和瑞士蓬勃發展，而這類型的家庭小說稱之為「養老院小說」。這類小說聚焦於老年癡呆，還有嚴重的精神、智力上的退化。通常，一場對父親或母親的道別就這樣慢慢開始。例如在 2009 年，蒂爾曼延出版了 *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* (老人癡呆，向父親道別)。2011 年阿諾蓋格出版了小說 *Der alte König in seinem Exil* (老國王的放逐)。阿諾蓋格所著的小說之重要性已經廣泛的被德國及台灣的學者所認同。老年癡呆的議題已經變得非常重要，不僅僅是對於年長者及其家人，還有顯示在這社會上的問題：得到老年癡呆的人們已經越來越多。老年癡呆可算是橫跨於生命和死亡的過渡期。在蓋格，我檢視出，他的小說如何以他的風格和修辭引介浪漫時期的文學特徵，然而在蒂爾曼·詹斯，他的癡呆症小說在結構上類似於戲劇，強調消極的面向。

中文關鍵詞：老年癡呆症，德語小說，阿諾·蓋格，蒂爾曼延·延斯

英文摘要：In recent years, more and more contemporary German language novels emerged in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, that seem to belong to a new form of domestic novel and could be called 'nursing home novels' ("Pflegeheimromane"). This genre is concerned about the topic of dementia and the many issues that this severe decline in mental ability raises. Often, the topic of a slow and problematic farewell to a parent is thereby processed. For example, among others, in 2009, Tilman Jens released *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* ('Dementia. Farewell to my father'). In 2011, Arno Geiger issued his novel *Der alte König in seinem Exil* ('The old king in his exile'), was published. The importance of Arno Geiger's novel has already been acknowledged by distinguished scholars abroad, in Germany, and in Taiwan as well. The issue of dementia is a very important one, not just for the elderly themselves and their families, but also in general for the modern society since an ever increasing high number of dementia is recorded. In their transgression from life to death elderly with dementia are situated between the worlds. While in Geiger I examined how his novel makes allusion to romantic discourse in his style and

rhetoric, however, in Tilman Jens his dementia novel is structured similar to a drama play, emphasizing the negative.

英文關鍵詞：dementia, German novel, Arno Geiger, Tilman Jens

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告

(☐期中進度報告/☒期末報告)

在當代德國小說裡的老年癡呆症敘述

計畫類別：☒個別型計畫 ☐整合型計畫

計畫編號：MOST 105－2410－H－004－100－

執行期間：105 年 08 月 01 日至 106 年 07 月 31 日

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本計畫除繳交成果報告外，另含下列出國報告，共 _1_ 份：

☒執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告

☐出席國際學術會議心得報告

☐出國參訪及考察心得報告

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Chinese and English abstracts and keywords, 中英文摘要及關鍵詞

1. English Keywords 英文關鍵詞

dementia, German novel, Arno Geiger, Tilman Jens

2. English abstract 英文摘要

In recent years, more and more contemporary German language novels emerged in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, that seem to belong to a new form of domestic novel and could be called ‘nursing home novels’ (“Pflegeheimromane”). This genre is concerned about the topic of dementia and the many issues that this severe decline in mental ability raises. Often, the topic of a slow and problematic farewell to a parent is thereby processed. For example, among others, in 2009, Tilman Jens released *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* (‘Dementia. Farewell to my father’). In 2011, Arno Geiger issued his novel *Der alte König in seinem Exil* (‘The old king in his exile’), was published. The importance of Arno Geiger’s novel has already been acknowledged by distinguished scholars abroad, in Germany, and in Taiwan as well. The issue of dementia is a very important one, not just for the elderly themselves and their families, but also in general for the modern society since an ever increasing high number of dementia is recorded. In their transgression from life to death elderly with dementia are situated between the worlds. While in Geiger I examined how his novel makes allusion to romantic discourse in his style and rhetoric, however, in Tilman Jens his dementia novel is structured similar to a drama play, emphasizing the negative.

3. Chinese Keywords 中文關鍵詞

老年癡呆症, 德語小說, 阿諾·蓋格, 蒂爾曼延·延斯

4. Chinese abstract 中文摘要

近年來，越來越多的德語小說在德國、奧地利、和瑞士蓬勃發展，而這類型的家庭小說稱之為「養老院小說」。這類小說聚焦於老年癡呆，還有嚴重的精神、智力上的退化。通常，一場對父親或母親的道別就這樣慢慢開始。例如在 2009 年，蒂爾曼延出版了 *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* (老人癡呆，向父親道別)。2011 年阿諾蓋格出版了小說 *Der alte König in seinem Exil* (老國王的放逐)。阿諾蓋格所著的小說之重要性已經廣泛的被德國及台灣的學者所認同。老年癡呆的議題已經變得非常重要，不僅僅是對於年長者及其家人，還有顯示在這社會上的問題：得到老年癡呆的人們已經越來越多。老年癡呆可算是橫跨於生命和死亡的過渡期。在蓋格，我檢視出，他的小說如何以他的風格和修辭引介浪漫時期的文學特徵，然而在蒂爾曼·詹斯，他的癡呆症小說在結構上類似於戲劇，強調消極的面向。

Content of report 報告内容

1. Preface 前言

My participation at the 13th world congress of the International Association for Germanic Studies (IVG) ("Germanistik zwischen Tradition und Innovation," Internationale Vereinigung für Germanistik) in Shanghai, China, Shanghai, in August 2015 finally gave me the last impetus for the start of this new research, among others before. At that congress I heard for the first time one of the female presenters from an Italian University presenting her results about a new form of domestic novel that could be called 'nursing home novels' ("Pflegeheimromane"), while she compared the novels' narrative content very generally with her empirical statistic data, telling the audience that there aren't many data yet. Later, I discussed this with the presenter, Still, her direction of research study was very different from mine (e.g., she did not use cultural theories like I do). In addition, it seems that there was no collaboration possible since she did not respond to my email some month later.

2. Aim of Research 研究目的

Therefore, I decided to first work alone on further research on contemporary German literary texts, this time with my new research plan "Narrating dementia in contemporary fiction novels of German language," which reacts to one of the new trends that are emerging in the German speaking countries of Europe in recent years. These contemporary German-language novels in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland seem to belong to the new genre, 'nursing home novels.' I thought that the issue of (not only nursing home novels' but) narrating dementia as such could also be a very interesting and an important new field for me, but in comparison, I would do the analysis in a very different way.

Instead of just discussing the ever growing numbers of dementia patients, the aim of my research was to examine a question of narration. How is the position of the elderly with Alzheimer's dementia narrated, since this is very difficult: we do not know what they are thinking, and how they are experiencing the decline in thinking and finally the total loss of remembering. Questions started to open up: Can anyone narrate about this complex situation, and how is this even possible? What rhetoric, style, and strategies of narration do they use?

3. Literature Review 文献探討

This is just an exemplary extract of the most important articles and papers. I also browsed through vast quantities of books and articles in different libraries in Germany, and I also read different papers and books in German and English language. However, I mention here the ones that were the most fruitful ones.

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4. Research Method 研究方法

I use a research method that is influenced by the practice of deconstruction, i.e., a methodological approach to philosophy and literature which dates back to the French philosopher Jacques Derrida and first came to prominence in the late 1960s in France and the U.S. and since the 1980s in Germany. So my approach goes beyond a hermeneutic analysis (when it tries to detect only one or "the" meaning of a statement or action) by referring to its whole discourse from which it originates. After a first step in which the whole is applied to one part and one part is applied to the whole (i.e., the hermeneutical circle), I follow the traces of meaning of a texture (written or visually displayed) to the point where contradictions and (assumed) internal contradictions can be exposed, on which the texture is based. At the same time, I try to show that the foundations are irreducibly complex or unstable. In addition, my research method generally tries to show that any texture is not a whole but carries several incompatible or contradictory meanings, each texture therefore has more than one meaning or interpretation. Against this background, I analyze linguistic, textual, and intertextual features which can be linked to selected theories and concepts. The latter have one thing in common: Unlike traditional hermeneutics their thinking of a human being is not based on the belief in a supposed entity or to an immovable "I" (e.g. in writings of the French psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan).

For one of my reviewers of MOST – personally unknown to me – who criticized me wrongly for often using the same theory, here is a **special explanation**:

Please, remember that “research method” and (your hint on) “using theories” is actually not the same. The forms of MOST ask about my research method, so I always explain the ethical and philosophical background of my research field in German cultural studies (see above “研究方法”) which produces something we could call my “research method.”

The method is the backdrop of my research, and the one I chose is built on a certain philosophical thinking. But following this “method” and ethical thinking, it is not just one theory that I always apply since with Derridean thought one has to find always different theories that are applicable or read in a “constellation” (Walter Benjamin) to find a new perspective, depending on the subject of research. Furthermore, it is not possible to know beforehand which theory may fit since that is the final result of the analysis in the research. I therefore would like to state that I do not use the same theories in my research.

For example, I have just used Michel Foucault and Roland Barthes in this years’ research “在當代德國小說裡的老年癡呆症敘述.” However in the past, e.g., in another research paper called “Considering a first deconstructionist approach to teaching German Literature in Taiwan” (2016) I have used Poststructural and/vs. Hermeneutic thinking. Alos, in my third paper about “Tokio Hotel,” I have used **Donna Haraway** and **Sigmund Freud**. Before, e.g., in my book about Herta Müller, *Spalten – Herta Müllers Textologie zwischen Psychoanalyse und Kulturtheorie* (2015), I have applied **Jacques Lacan** and **Walter Benjamin**. In my paper “Space, and Movement in a foreign Culture. 外來文化中的空間和移動”, I have constellated texts with **Mark Augé** and **Michel Foucault**. Moreover, I used **Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak** and Jacques Lacan in my paper “Tokio Hotel” Articulation of the Subaltern in German Pop Culture?’ ” In my dissertation book about aggression, *Aggression in lyrischer Dichtung* (2008), I applied **Mikael Bakhtin**, **Helene Cixous**, and **Jacques Derrida**, among others. Of course, I am just a human being, so I use particular theories frequently, and some more than others. But this is also because I have to pay attention which theories fit and which of them can be used together (e.g., if the background does not fit, I cannot use a theory that is contra-psychoanalytical and a psychoanalytical theory at the same time). Also, a theory that is about thinking a oneness cannot be used in sync with a theory that is about thinking the difference (see, e.g., the discussions of Jürgen Habermas and Jacques Derrida).

I just mentioned at least 10 theoreticians that I have already used in my research. Therefore, I should not be accused of using the same theory all the time since that is just not correct.

5. Result and discussion 結果與討論（含結論與建議）

(1) Discussion 討論

At the beginning of my new research, I had to thoroughly read and re-read some of the novels that were most promising. I decided to first examine award winning Austrian author Arno Geiger’s novel because it was one that one of my female friends in Germany had formerly recommended: it seemed very different to what one would expect of a dementia

novel. At first glance, Arno Geiger's narration of an interpersonal relationship between an elderly father and his son, and their fight with the father's illness, i.e., Alzheimer's as a form of dementia of the elderly, seems to have no connection to Romanticist thinking. However, a closer look at this novel between autobiography and fiction revealed its impact on Geiger's writing techniques when dealing with this issue. After my examination and deep analysis, I found formidable connections to the Romanticist discourse that no one else had written about before, for example, in style, motifs, and in rhetoric as well as genre. So I started to write on a paper and later, I put together a power point about this first part of my research plan. Since I did not receive any money for a visit and presentation at any conference abroad in this MOST plan, I had to aim for conferences in Taiwan that may fit to the topic I was examining. Since the content of my analysis of Arno Geiger's novel touched the topic of Romanticism, I prepared a presentation about this topic for a conference by EARN. Unfortunately the very new translated version of Geiger's novel was not yet available at the NCCU library (I recommended buying the English version *The old king in his exile* for NCCU very early on in 2016 and I had expected to get my hands on it, but since that translation was published in 2017 and arrived extremely late it was not available at the library before June 2017). So I had to translate everything that I needed and intended to cite into English language by myself.

My first presentation concerning this topic of my new research was on November 19, 2016 at the international conference "Romantic Legacies. The 13th Wenshan International Conference," interdisciplinary conference organised by the EARN (Enlightenment and Romanticism Network) in partnership with The Wenshan Review of Literature and Culture in the Department of English, National Chengchi University (NCCU), affiliated with the Romantic Bicentennials, 18-19 November 2016, Taipei, Taiwan. My speech was completely in the English language and was entitled "Dementia and (Post)Romanticism in Arno Geiger's 'Der alte König in seinem Exil' (The old king in his exile)." [in Chinese language: "老年癡呆症和（後）浪漫主義阿諾蓋格的『老國王流亡』。浪漫的遺產。第 13 屆國際會議文山，跨學科會議通過合作與文學與文化的文山回顧英語系能賺主辦，11 月 18 日至 19 日 2016 年，台北]。 This was a high class conference with many international guests, including Prof. Rachel Bowlby, FBA (Comparative Literature, Princeton University/English, University College, London) who talked about "Romantic Walking and Railway Realism," as well as Arthur Versluis (Religious Studies, Michigan State University): TBA. It was very exciting to talk to many professors, especially to the ones from England and Wales, and discuss with them my new topic and its relation to Romanticism. After my presentation, these English native speaking professors gave me the confidence to think that I had successfully presented my topic. Geiger's writing with its new emphasis on emotion seems to undermine "the medical gaze" (Michel Foucault, *The Birth of the Clinic*), thereby shifting and widening the variety of (Post-)Romantic topics to a new subject. I also acted as panel chair for one of the conference's sections.

Thankfully, after a very long search (2-3 months) I found a student native English speaker on campus who helped me a little with editing my English language paper in 2017. So I was able to finish this paper.

In the midst of my research work, I also had found out that I needed some more material

for my examination of another major novels in this regard, Tilman Jens' novel, since his text is about a very famous university professor, Walter Jens, and his personal history which is exceedingly intertwined with the history of the Federal republic of Germany as well as the history of Germany in National socialists.' That is why I went to visit many different libraries in Northern Germany (especially the State library in Hamburg) and tried to find more research about Tilman Jens and his family. This was actually not so easy because there is not much to find in secondary research yet, concerning this novel, apart from Wang Meiling's biographical reading of the novel, Süwolto's paper, and Ulrike Vedder's article, and a minor number of bits and pieces in some other articles. However, since even Tilman Jens' mother had written about the experience of the father's dementia I thought about the possibility to include her book as well. But later, when I found her memoirs in a Hamburg library, it became apparent that her book was unfortunately not very literary written in style. Also, due to Walter Jens' problematic historical background the deeper analysis of the second novel proved to be very difficult. I found that my original plan to examine three writers' novels was too broad for the time period of just one year. So I had to narrow it down to two novels and I postponed the plan to analyze Roswitha Quadflieg's 2014 novel *Neun Monate. Über das Sterben meiner Mutter* in order to concentrate more on Tilman Jens' very controversial novel in the second half of the research year. That is also one of the reasons why I plan to work further on this topic of dementia novels and will extend my research to female writers' dementia novels in the future, including the novel by Quadflieg.

My second presentation about my examination of the rhetoric, style, and strategies of narrating dementia was on May 12, 2017 at the International Conference on Tradition and Innovation in Europe and in the European Union. Organized by the Department of European Languages and Cultures, National Chengchi University (NCCU), and the European Union Research Center, NCCU/Jean Monnet Projects, NCCU, co-organized by the Hugo Foundation of Culture and Education, in Taipei. My speech was in German language and had the title "Die Auflösung von/einer Geschichte. Tilman Jens' Roman Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater" (in English: "The Dissolution of History/His Story. Tilmann Jens' Contemporary German Novel Dementia. Farewell to My Father"; in Chinese language: 歷史/他的故事的崩解。蒂爾曼延·延斯的當代德國小說《癡呆。永別了，我的父親》(以德文發表). 2017年5月12日「歐洲與歐盟之傳統與創新」國際學術研討會. 國立政治大學、國立政治大學歐洲語文學系、政大歐盟研究中心莫內計畫, 協辦單位：財團法人雨果文教基金會, 台北). At this international conference, important professors (e.g., Prof. Pierre Edmond Robert from the University Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris III, France) from Europe and Taiwan presented their talks as well. It was a pity that the audience could not go to all the presentations since the conference was held in parallel sessions. Otherwise I might have gotten even more questions to think about. Still, I am satisfied because it was a successful presentation.

The goal of my research, to analyze the separating and connecting lines of text in the contemporary German language novels regarding narration of a general problem of the human being, namely a blurred position between death and life, was successfully achieved in this research year. I have searched for corresponding constellations and adequate textures to

approximate the impossible construct of thinking dementia. The author of a dementia novel who himself is not personally fallen ill with the disease can therefore only imagine the experience of the disease. Tilman Jens' novel follows the mythologizing movement (marked in the cipher of the scholar's library as alter ego of the protagonist). However, in a narrative counter-movement, he leads the fall of his protagonist in a long line. The story of the perfect, overpowering spirit power is gradually dissolved in a long description of illness (against the background of its forgotten political history as well as in comparison with other persons of his generation). At the same time, the figure of the father, which was reified in the public, is portrayed as a human being in his fallibility and fragility. The personage of 'the orator of the German Federal Republican' loses much of what is known as autonomy and identity. Tilman Jens' narration finally leaves this character behind by concentrating on the creatureliness of the human body.

I already have finished writing one essay, and I have send it out for the review process. In subsequence I am writing on a second paper and will aim for its publication as well. Since the questions in Tilman Jens' novel are broader than previously thought, at the moment, I have to think very carefully about what exact part of it and which form would be most suitable for publishing (e.g., another article, or a chapter of a book) now. I finally think that I analyzed successfully the rhetoric and linguistic-stylistic forms that are used to illustrate the problem of dementia disease in Tilman Jens's text, contextualizing it in a constellation with a passage from Roland Barthes' *Mythologies*. The examined novels proved to be very fascinating and I plan to work even more in that direction of research in the future.

Since there are many very different science discourses and many very different theories are globally discussed in my study field(s), I do not know beforehand how long it will take to get published, especially when I am living in Asia, far away from the culture that is targeted. Of course, I try to write as intercultural as possible. Looking at the forms of MOST it seems to me that MOST in Taiwan expects articles to be published immediately after sending them to a research journal, or very soon after sending them to the review of the editor of a conference volume. I had to start exactly at the time of August 1, 2016 with my research work, not any month or any years before that. I understand MOST expects us researchers to not start doing research before the time period that corresponds to the MOST research plan, but to work exactly in the time period decided by MOST. That is exactly what I am doing. Also, some articles need more time than others. Sometimes we cannot know what reviewers will expect of an article. So I am not able to foresee when and where exactly my research results will be published, but, I definitely will not be stopped trying.

(2) Project results 計畫成果

I traced the narration strategies of contemporary German language novels with narrations of dementia that showcase the many issues of today's modern societies. It seems that dementia cannot be defined. It rather has to be read and interpreted like a text. The narrative of dementia produces an in-between of knowledge that excludes the novel's characters from the dominating society with its so-called Western logos and poses a dilemma to the narrators

and to the expectations they have of the parents. This new literary genre opens up a new field in research studies that will be crucial in the future since the human population in modern times is getting older than former generations, and the problems that arise from this constellation have already a big impact on many societies (e.g., in Japan, UK, and in Germany). It soon will also have an impact on Taiwan. The ratio of elderly rises, and the impact of their physical and mental problems will be huge in other fields as well (not just the size of letters in a book or on a price tag, this will have bigger costly implications onto many societies).

In the academic field of German studies, the research on contemporary German language novels and the narration of (the impact of) dementia have been partially discussed, but this has just started. Since I could only work on a certain amount of texts due to time constraint, I intend to continue my work in the coming research year, in order to further develop this part of the study field. In the near future, I actually expect to see even more new novels been published in German language about the topic dementia – as in others languages and cultures. The fundamental question of the negotiation of identity construction of the elderly in case of the loss of memory and recollection proves to be difficult because memory is something that is not fixed but always changes in time, notwithstanding sickness or health. The anticipated impact of this project is an opening up of the way we think about dementia today. I am very grateful to the MOST for sponsoring this project, which continues to be fascinating and which will make a substantial contribution to what has been acknowledged to be a still relatively neglected area of research. In the coming research year, I will concentrate on reading theories about gender and dementia, especially Michel Foucault.

附錄一 Attachment 1

PPT, first page of the first presentation at an international conference (in English language)

國際研討會第一份報告的第一頁，簡報

Monika Leipelt-Tsai (蔡莫妮)
國立政治大學歐洲語文學系 (National Chengchi University, European Dept.)

Dementia and (Post)Romanticism in Arno Geiger's *Der alte König in seinem Exil*

- Following the era of Romanticism, many discourses embraced this movement and its way of thinking
- Today, however, one might not expect to find Romanticist traces in today's German-language literary novels
- More and more contemporary German-language novels, emerging in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, belong to a new form of domestic novel and could be called 'nursing home novels' (*"Pflegeheimromane"*) since they deal with social problems concerning the elderly
- The novel 'The old king in his exile' by award winning Austrian author Arno Geiger (born in 1968) can be considered one of the major novels in this regard



Arno Geiger



附錄二 Attachment 2

PPT, first page of the second presentation at an international conference (in German language)

國際研討會第二份報告的第一頁，簡報

Monika Leipelt-Tsai (蔡莫妮)
國立政治大學歐洲語文學系 (National Chengchi University, European Dept.)

歷史/他的故事的崩解。蒂爾曼延·延斯的當代德國小說《癡呆。永別了，我的父親》
Die Auflösung von/einer Geschichte. Tilman Jens' Roman Demenz.
Abschied von meinem Vater
The Dissolution of History/His Story. Tilman Jens' Contemporary German Novel *Dementia*.
Farewell to My Father (以德文發表)

- In den letzten Jahren entstanden mehr und mehr deutschsprachige Romane, die zu einer neuen Form von Familienroman gezählt und „Pflegeheimromane“ oder „Demenz-Romane“ genannt werden können
- Dieses neue Subgenre beschäftigt sich u.a. mit dem Thema der Altersdemenz und den vielen Fragen, welche durch den starken, körperlich verursachten Rückgang der geistigen Fähigkeiten aufgeworfen werden
- Dabei wird häufig das Thema eines langsamen und problematischen Abschieds von einem Elternteil sowie die Auflösung der betroffenen Familie verarbeitet
- So erschien 2009 Tilman Jens' Roman *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater*



"Pflegeheimromane"



Tilman Jens

中 華 民 國 106 年 07 月 14 日

科技部補助專題研究計畫執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告

日期：106 年 6 月 30 日

計畫編號	MOST 105－2410－H－004－100－		
計畫名稱	在當代德國小說裡的老年癡呆症敘述		
出國人員姓名	蔡莫妮	服務機構及職稱	國立政治大學歐洲語文學系 副教授
出國時間	106 年 1 月 31 日 至 106 年 2 月 17 日	出國地點	Visit and work in Libraries of the University of Hamburg, Germany, and other libraries (訪問和工作在德國漢堡大學圖書館和其他圖書館)
出國研究目的	<input type="checkbox"/> 實驗 <input type="checkbox"/> 田野調查 <input type="checkbox"/> 採集樣本 <input type="checkbox"/> 國際合作研究 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 使用國外研究設施		

一、執行國際合作與移地研究過程

In the time of the semester vacation, I went to the city of Hamburg, and worked in several libraries including the main library “Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg” on the Grindelallee on the campus in city of Hamburg, Germany. I searched for sources including books and articles that were new and that I did not have found earlier at other places. I did more research, made copies, etc. This took place from 2017/01/31 - 2017/02/17, especially in the State Library of the University of Hamburg, Germany, and additional German libraries. The reason why I went to Hamburg is that I found on catalogue in the university something that I could not find somewhere else. For your reference here is the link:

<http://www.sub.uni-hamburg.de/en/service/english.html>



As a proof, this photo shows the campus of the university of Hamburg, Von-Melle-Park at the

time of my visit in the cold winter time when they had semester break. The Germanistik library is in the fourth floor. However, it was the last chance for me to go there, because they intend to rebuild the building because of poisonous asbestos. The German literary books will be stored for approximately 3 years somewhere else and will not be available.

二、研究成果

While I was doing research on my topic “Narrating dementia in contemporary German novels,” I had already found some research on Arno Geiger. In the semester break, I started to intensify my studies particularly on the novel *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* in order to present a paper about the topic “Die Auflösung von/einer Geschichte. Tilman Jens’ Roman *Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater* (The dissolution of history/his story. Tilman Jens’ contemporary German novel *Dementia. Farewell to my father*)” at the DELC conference of NCCU, Taipei, in May 2017.

In the State Library of the University of Hamburg, Germany, I was able to examine, e.g., a book by Inge Jens about her life with Walter Jens, which gave another perspective on his dementia disease. From February 4th to February 8th, I worked in several libraries in Hamburg, including the “Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg,” the Cultural Studies Library in Edmund Siemers Allee 1, the Library “Martha Mucha Bibliothek,” as well as the two Libraries of Germanistik and Anglistik of the university’s Language, Literature, and Media College “Fachbereich SLM”. Because the topic dementia novels as well as the genre itself is very new, that is why it is not enough to just work with catalogues. Since there are maybe newly published articles and books that I had not knew about, I also had to search newly published research that was unknown to me before.

From February 9th to February 16th, I did more research, made copies, etc. in the library of the university of Braunschweig as well as in the library of the city of Braunschweig. In addition, I found some new books that touch on my research topic and bought them.

I personally consider my research in several libraries a success. Especially in the winter time it is calmer in the cities and the universities of Germany than in summer time, so it was a good working surrounding.

三、建議

My suggestion is to always travel one or two days earlier than is actually needed for your work.

Explanation:

Following my flight from Taoyuan Airport to Amsterdam Schiphol airport, I arrived at approximately 7:00 h in Amsterdam and had to wait for the connection flight until the afternoon. There was supposedly a power outage of the control tower of Schiphol that day. There were many other flights cancelled as well, so lots of people were stranded at the airport, and it was a chaotic situation.

The connecting flight to Hamburg at 12:35 h was cancelled, and the second connecting flight at 16:45 h was cancelled as well. KLM officials told me that I had to leave the Schiphol airport because there was no flight to Germany at that day, and that I had to take the train in the late

afternoon. So I had to travel by train an additional 6 hours to Hamburg city! At night and around freezing temperatures, after changing trains two times and walking 25 minutes from the station of “Hamburg Dammtor Station” to the hotel “Hotel am Rothenbaum”, I arrived very belated at my destination without being able to change clothes. Since my baggage was still in Amsterdam airport, I had nothing with me but some personal papers.

Around midnight, I tried to file for my missing baggage online, but without any success: the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines system did not accept the number of my baggage identification tag since it started with “CI” instead of “KL”. This was because KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and China Airlines have a Code Share of my flight: KL 1781/CI 73. It just did not take that number. I lost another day for buying some clothes and trying to get my luggage back. I was travelling to the airport back and forth.

Nowadays, KLM has so cheap ticket prices that they seemingly became extreme poorly organized.

105年度專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人：蔡莫妮				計畫編號：105-2410-H-004-100-			
計畫名稱：在當代德國小說裡的老年癡呆症敘述							
成果項目				量化	單位	質化 (說明：各成果項目請附佐證資料或細項說明，如期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起訖頁數、證號...等)	
國內	學術性論文	期刊論文		1	篇	The article is under review.	
		研討會論文		2		November 19, 2016 Dementia and (Post)Romanticism in Arno Geiger' s 'Der alte König in seinem Exil' (The old king in his exile). Romantic Legacies. The 13th Wenshan International Conference, interdisciplinary conference organised by the EARN (Enlightenment and Romanticism Network) in partnership with The Wenshan Review of Literature and Culture in the Department of English, National Chengchi University (NCCU), affiliated with the Romantic Bicentennials, 18-19 November 2016, Taipei, Taiwan	
		專書		0		May 12, 2017 Die Auflösung von/einer Geschichte. Tilman Jens' Roman Demenz. Abschied von meinem Vater ("The Dissolution of History/His Story. Tilmann Jens' Contemporary German Novel Dementia. Farewell to My Father"). 2017 International Conference on Tradition and Innovation in Europe and in the European Union. Organized by the Department of European Languages and Cultures, National Chengchi University (NCCU), and the European Union Research Center, NCCU/Jean Monnet Projects, NCCU, co-organized by the Hugo Foundation of Culture and Education, Taipei.	
		專書論文		0		章	
		技術報告		0		篇	
		其他		0		篇	
	智慧財產權	專利權	發明專利	申請中	0	件	

	及成果		已獲得		0			
			新型/設計專利		0			
		商標權			0			
		營業秘密			0			
		積體電路電路布局權			0			
		著作權			0			
		品種權			0			
		其他			0			
		技術移轉	件數				0	件
	收入			0	千元			
國外	學術性論文	期刊論文		0	篇			
		研討會論文		0				
		專書		0	本			
		專書論文		0	章			
		技術報告		0	篇			
		其他		0	篇			
	智慧財產權及成果	專利權	發明專利	申請中	0	件		
				已獲得	0			
			新型/設計專利		0			
		商標權			0			
		營業秘密			0			
		積體電路電路布局權			0			
		著作權			0			
		品種權			0			
		其他			0			
	技術移轉	件數			0	件		
		收入			0	千元		
	參與計畫人力	本國籍	大專生			0	人次	
			碩士生			0		
			博士生			0		
博士後研究員			0					
專任助理			0					
非本國籍		大專生			0			
		碩士生			0			
		博士生			0			
		博士後研究員			0			
		專任助理			0			
其他成果								

<p>(無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、重要國際合作、研究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業技術發展之具體效益事項等，請以文字敘述填列。)</p>	
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科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現（簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現）或其他有關價值等，作一綜合評估。

1. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

☒ 達成目標

☐ 未達成目標（請說明，以100字為限）

☐ 實驗失敗

☐ 因故實驗中斷

☐ 其他原因

說明：

2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形（請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊）

論文：☐ 已發表 ☐ 未發表之文稿 ☐ 撰寫中 ☒ 無

專利：☐ 已獲得 ☐ 申請中 ☒ 無

技轉：☐ 已技轉 ☐ 洽談中 ☒ 無

其他：（以200字為限）

論文審查中

3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面，評估研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性，以500字為限）

I have done research on the very new genre of narrative that is concerned about dementia and its impact on individual human beings as well as the society in general. Following my examination of this research, I found the topic has many possibilities for future to come. That is why I intend to broaden and extend my research in this very new promising field to gender studies.

4. 主要發現

本研究具有政策應用參考價值：☒ 否 ☐ 是，建議提供機關

（勾選「是」者，請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關）

本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現：☐ 否 ☐ 是

說明：（以150字為限）