## 摘要:

榮格(C.G. Jung)的宗教心理學理論,無論是他的原型思維或神話象徵等等,都經常是宗教研究上常常被援用的理論。然而他的理論充滿著爭議性:有人認為他的理論是實證、科學的,也有人認為他是浪漫、非理性的;有人認為他具有宗教情操,但也有人認為其理論破壞了宗教的主體性。這些爭議反映出他的理論在學術定位上的不易。

本文以美學鑑賞與文學批評的角度,透過對榮格晚期代表作《基督教時代》(Aion)做爲觀察對象,揭示出榮格理論如何透過「變向」(becoming)的書寫技巧有效地拓展讀者的主觀心理空間,使其理論爲讀者所接受。同時,透過對其理論做書寫技巧的分析,亦能明瞭其書寫對於主觀感知上所產生的效果,和其對客觀事實陳述的有效性是兩回事,而這也是榮格理論爭議的來源。

關鍵字:榮格、基督教時代、書寫風格、變向、整體理論

**Abstract** 

Analytical psychology, the psychological model developed by Carl

Gustav Jung (1875-1961), presents a set of ideas such as shadow, archetypes,

anima/animus, Self, etc. With the relevance of these concepts is not easily to

define as a scientific method or poetic empiricism the theory of Jung is hard

to follow.

This thesis with the examination of Jung's work Aion by using literary

critical theory explores points of confluence and, more often, contradictions

between Jungian and postmordern ideas. With the aesthetic approach,

readers can also clearly understand how the Jung-style psychological theory

formed through its process of production of knowledge.

Key words: Jung, Aion, becoming theory, synchornicity

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