

Abstract

In the 1940s, Shanghai was suffered from war. In this special time of history, an important change in the way of literature narration was doomed to occur. The change of the way of narration is based on the change of the whole culture. Since May-Fourth Movement, followed by rapid economic development, traditional personal and social morals had been re-defined. The Confucianism, which has a long history in China, had also been severely tested. Due to the characteristics of sense of practicality (“get into the world” and “usefulness”) in the Confucian ethics, the ethical view of Confucianism politically could have the cultural privilege in the country.

However, since May-Fourth Movement, Chinese traditional ethical view was struck by western individualism. In addition, the change in Shanghai from an agricultural society to a “money-based” business society was clearing up all the family ethical relationships and personal and interpersonal feelings with the rapidly developing economy. If one would like to bring back the person-oriented ethical view, one must get into the behavior of human beings’ daily life which formulates the human behavior in moral ethics. Literature narration is surely : able to cultivate moral ethics into people’s emotional world to form morality—an inter-subject study of narration.

Sui Qing had been developing her writing during the occupation of Shanghai. She was searching for the foundation of mentality for herself and her city . Sui Qing successfully alters the most practical daily existence in life into literature narration. She uses her personal life experience to send the message of her view in moral ethics to the readers.