

# Male Tears in Song China (960–1279)

(Abstract)

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This article focuses on the phenomenon of abundant male tears in Song China (960–1279). It examines how Song literati appropriated lachrymation as a male prerogative in the service of interests and goals unique to the male gender and elite status. I argue that lachrymation facilitated the literati in exercising their dominant power and enhancing their brand of manhood. The efficacy of tears was particularly visible in conditions essential to Song politics, such as factional struggles and the Song-Jin border disputes. In these specific circumstances, lachrymation lubricated internal power negotiations, reinforced the structure of political dominion, and evinced moral superiority. Contrary to the conventional association in modern times of crying with weakness, in the Song, crying became an enactment of power and a marker of masculinity.

**Keywords:** Song literati lachrymation power masculinity

# 男性的眼淚：以宋代為例

(提要)

左 姪

宋代的文獻，由官書到尺牘，自正史至筆記，有關男性泣下、號哭、涕流的記載豐富多彩，然而現代史家卻未曾訴諸系統研究。本文擬以情感史和性別史的角度剖析男性哭泣的社會政治意義。與現代西方對哭泣的想像不同，宋代菁英男性，即士大夫的眼淚常常是權力的表述手段。與社會政治權力的緊密聯繫使哭泣非但不是婦孺軟弱之表現，反而是男性氣質之彰顯。士大夫在言行之間建立了一套範式，將涕淚與權謀以及德性緊密聯繫起來，在菁英男性的世界裏，把哭泣塑造成一種男性特權。本文以宋代黨爭和宋金之戰為背景，對這種特權和它的社會政治意義進行具體和深入的分析。

**關鍵詞：** 宋代 士大夫 哭泣 權力 男性氣質