## 數位腸境:臺灣益生菌照護政治與後人類田野

Digital Gut-scape: Probio-politics of Care and Posthuman Fieldwork

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本演講聚焦於目前在臺灣進行了八個月的多點式田野調查,涵蓋在生技會議、腸菌實驗室、藥局、網購媒體、企業直銷後台、醱酵工作坊、日常餐桌等參與觀察和深度聊談,試圖借照女性主義後人類觀點來探討「數位腸境」(digital gut-scape),從而在當代對於微生物狂熱(microbiomania)和個人化健康目標背後進一步反思益生菌照護政治與多於人(more-than-human)田野倫理實作之可能。在腸道照護的情境中,微菌的繁殖週期與代謝勞動、人類行動者的攝食期待與可視化技術的中介,共同運作於生物資本主義的時間體制之下,一方面植入臨床規範和行銷敘事來顯化腸內活力在量性上的累積,另一方面卻在日常的節奏於實踐中與微生物自身的時間性發生錯位。因此,將腸道數位化視為一種後人類照護關係的時景張力,即健康治理的數字加速邏輯與微菌的難馴節奏相互交織,而虛擬表徵與具身生命之間從而纏黏。

This talk draws on eight months of ongoing multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in Taiwan, encompassing participant observation and in-depth conversations at biotechnology conferences, gut microbiota laboratories, drugstores, e-commerce platforms, direct-sales back offices, fermentation workshops, and dining tables. Adopting a feminist posthumanist perspective, I explore the notion of the digital gut-scape to critically reflect on the politics of probiotic care and the conduct of more-than-human fieldwork in relation to the contemporary charisma of microbes and personalized health aspirations. In the situated practice of gut care, microbial labour is entangled with human actors' consumption practices and technological mediations, together

operating within the temporal regimes of biocapitalism. On one hand, clinical protocols and marketing narratives are embedded to render gut vitality legible as a quantitative accumulation; on the other hand, in the rhythms of everyday practice, these engineered schedules often become misaligned with microbial temporalities themselves. Accordingly, I conceptualize the virtuality of the gut as a form of posthuman care relation marked by the temporal tensions of a timescape, in which the abundance logics of health governance intersect with the unruly rhythms of microbial life, producing a viscous entanglement between virtual representations and embodied existence.

## 主講人簡介:

顏仕宇(Nga, Shi Yeu),馬來西亞籍,瑞典斯德哥爾摩大學社會人類學系(全球亞洲項目)博士候選人暨美國溫納格倫基金會國際獎助學人。本年以博論研究主題「食菌:新自由主義下的臺灣益生菌市場與腸道健康」獲得漢學中心獎助,同時為中研院民族學研究所訪問學員,在臺灣進行為期 12 個月的民族誌田野調查工作,透過多地點、多模態及多於人物種等研究方法來探問社會如何藉由體內腸道的環境治理敘述與攝食微生物的實作關係來跨越當代處世的風險侷限並想像正向未來之可能。顏先生於大學時期主修植物學,並在研究所轉至人文社科研習人類學,關注馬來西亞與婆羅洲原住民伐木抗爭運動、環境人類學及政治生態學。碩士論文曾獲臺灣人類學與民族學學會「李亦園先生紀念獎學金」論文獎(2019)及文化研究學會優秀論文獎(2020)。