

# Identity Construction in Working Literature in the Perspective of Space

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**Abstract:** In the modern city of grotesque, migrant workers, as an important part of urban construction, have made significant contributions to the city. In recent years, working essays and working poetry have arisen among migrant workers. Their inner feelings and emotional expressions about migrant workers have been loved by the majority of migrant workers and have attracted more attention from the society. Working literature is one of the ways for migrant workers to seek identity. The construction of the identity of working literature has become a core part of the work literature. This paper makes an in-depth analysis of the identity construction of the working literature in the space perspective to feel the inner world of the migrant workers.

## 1. Introduction

Modern cities are developing extremely rapidly. In this context, people in the city are accustomed to the fast-paced social mainstream reality. The migrant workers in the city are a large group that enters the city from the countryside. In the process of continuous development of the urban development process, the strength of the migrant workers cannot be underestimated. However, from the perspective of space, migrant workers are under urban-rural differences. There is a lack of integration into the city, and there are differences between lifestyles and values and urbanites. Therefore, urbanites have long lacked identity with migrant workers. Working literature is mainly emerging in coastal open cities. Its content reflects the life situation and emotional state of migrant workers. Since its development in the 1990s, it has become an important part of social literature. Working literature has embodied the inner emotional world of migrant workers to a certain extent. The differences in the space of migrant workers in the fields of consumption and residence have formed the anxiety of self-identification. The construction of the identity of migrant workers is to establish a good spiritual homeland in order to balance Social reality and self-centered world.

## 2. Living space of migrant workers under urban-rural differences

The modernization of urban construction in China has developed rapidly, and the social economy and market environment have undergone great changes. The differences between urban and rural economies have attracted many people who have lived in rural areas for many years to enter urban work and life. The migrant workers as the bottom workers of the city have made urban construction. Great contribution. However, even in the city, it is still difficult for migrant workers to find a sense of belonging, and their living space is incompatible with the appearance of urban development. Working literature is a powerful description of the living conditions of migrant workers under the aura of urbanization. The inner workings of migrant workers are expressed through working literature.

### 2.1 Working literature is a portrayal of the living conditions of migrant workers

The mixed environment in the city is very different from the rustic countryside. Migrant workers are not protected in the same way as urban people, and their hardships and inner pains can be imagined. In Zuoheshui's "Farmers' Construction", he wrote, "Wan Dao bricks and bricks, Chu Xin, many of them are dusk. The literati like to be a star, the pen to the migrant workers like gold. Urbanization, the main attacking army, Dangerous and dirty are not afraid of paying wages. Medical social security has no insurance, and the reason is the rural households." This working

poetry shows that the wage earners who work hard in urban construction are rarely paid attention by the public and are treated differently in the city. Self-interest is not guaranteed, migrant workers are owed wages, and medical social security is not covered. The “worker” status of migrant workers makes them feel anxious, and they hope that they will be rewarded by labor and will fall into reality. Through this poem, readers can better understand the hardships of the migrant workers and the inner compassion.

## **2.2 Differences between urban and rural space environment**

The difference between urban and rural environment is reflected in the living environment and economic environment. The development of urban modernization is faster than that in rural areas. Therefore, many rural people have entered the city one after another, expecting to establish a foothold in their hometown and find their own dreams. Wang October's "Nothing in the Stone" article, the protagonist Lao Wu, because of a birthmark on his face, came to the industrial area to find a job and hit the wall and was ridiculed and bullied. "In the hometown of Laowu, there are also many birds... I have fixed it into a painting. Many years later, this painting often appears in Laowu's dream." The hardships of foreign land did not let Laowu back down. However, it can be seen from the lines of the article that in the heart of Laowu, while thinking of his hometown, he is holding the outside world. "Sometimes the driver will also call him to get out of the car to deliver the goods... I have run around the big and medium cities and towns in the Pearl River Delta. I am really amazed at the prosperity of the Pearl River Delta." In the foreign land, I do all kinds of heavy work, and the colorful world outside always makes Laowu like it. "The workers in the dormitory also returned to the room one after another. In the darkness, they lowered their voices and said a few words. They sneaked like a thief. After a while, the voice of the scorpion turned into a snoring sound, and the workers on the opposite side of Laowu began tough teeth. Although I feel new and uneasy about the unknown future, I still keep my feet on the ground while working in the Kidd factory. Many workers in "No Monument" have worked hard at the bottom of the society. The living conditions they experienced are covered by the fast-developing modern city. In the city, there is a combination of urban and rural areas, that is, the village in the city, and its dirty environment is The urban people are criticized, just like the birthmark on the old Wu face, the village in the city has become a very unsightly birthmark of the modern city. At the end of the article, Laowu wrote down the ancestral hall of Yaotai Village and threw the paint bucket and brush on the ground. He laughed and left all the way. Since then, everyone has lost the news of Laowu. Other friends are I have always thought of Laowu for many years. Laowu, the protagonist of the article, represents the simple and kind inner world of migrant workers. The workers face various difficulties in the city, but their good nature is still firm, just like the old Wu in the text, at Yaotai Factory and Kidd Factory. At the time, his perseverance and simple character have more or less hindered the interests of others in the course of his actions. After Laowu left the factory, many old colleagues in the factory can still mention the old Wu, the article is exhausted. The great feeling expressed by the author Wang October. The working literature in the space field is not only the difference between the modern city and the rural geography space. The workers need to find spiritual support with the change of living environment. The construction of modern city is the hard work of countless migrant workers. The spiritual description of the workers can attract more attention from the society and bring more humanistic care.

## **3. Workers' Self-identification Anxiety and Identity Construction Crisis in the Perspective of Space**

In recent years, with the continuous development of the work literature, the theme has become more and more clear, the urban people who want to construct in the city, and the rapid development of the city are difficult to integrate in all aspects. The contradiction and predicament of the construction of migrant workers' identity. Many works in the literature of working literature deeply describe the living conditions and psychological growth of migrant workers. In the perspective of space, they form the sense of anxiety that constantly seeks self-identification and the sense of crisis

in identity construction.

### **3.1 Anxiety of migrant workers seeking self-identification**

Workers come to the city with the flow of the city, full of enthusiasm for urban life and work, with a vision of achieving ideals and standing firm in the city. In reality, both lifestyle and personal values have changed a lot, and modern cities are filled with complex social values and social phenomena. Workers in the city are highly concerned by urbanites, even if the workers wear dressing, customs, values and other aspects are gradually similar or close to modern urbanites, the difference in urban and rural culture makes the workers more than or Less frustration and inferiority. Moreover, many migrant workers who come to the city from rural areas hope to create better economic conditions for their families by working in cities. Workers need to save money in the city and work hard at the bottom of society to get a higher economy. Remuneration does not lead to a superior life as a real urbanite, thus gradually forming a clear difference between urban and migrant workers. In the new generation of migrant workers, there are many young people, which are different from the living environment and conditions of urban young people, and the dilemmas they face in their work. Workers are constantly seeking self-identity, and many social realities experience make the identity of the "urban people" in the city unable to be recognized, and the migrants become the edge of the city. This contradiction has intensified the self of the migrant workers. anxiety. "Love in the Roof" describes the protagonist Zheng Fan drifting in the city. He still works part-time while working hard, but still can't afford to buy a house, so that he can only marry his girlfriend when he is married. When renting a house in a village in the city, the mother-in-law came to rent a house and silently blamed another. Zheng Fan felt embarrassed. The lack of a permanent residence in the city makes Zheng Fan not a city person in the city, and his life is in a state of confusion.

### **3.2 Construction of migrant workers' identity**

"Showing the crowd" is a short essay by Wang October. The protagonist Lao Feng has been building in Chuzhou for more than ten years. "Like he just came to Chuzhou for the first time in the elevator, the following is the feeling that the heart is about to fly out. "" Lao Feng worked as a migrant worker for many years in a novel city. Due to physical reasons, the construction site did not trust him to work. So, the day before Lao Feng bought the train ticket, he went to work before Lao Feng. Real estate and community. "I saw the taller and more beautiful beggars next to the buildings he had repaired. There would be a hint of guilt in his heart, a hint of vinegar, but only a trace of it. Lao Feng often thought, these buildings, Like his children, in the heart of Lao Feng, he believes that the construction of these properties has his participation, and they have been regarded as children. Lao Feng's "Boss" Kingdee Building and "Lady" Baihua Building have Lost the style of the year and deeply felt. Migrant workers suddenly appeared in this wonderful afternoon. They wanted to see all the buildings that had been built in Chuzhou for more than ten years. Even when they heard that one of the properties - Mei Xiang Lou was blown up, it was very uncomfortable." Just as he heard that his young and strong son suddenly died of extinction... When he stood up, he felt black in front of him...". For the favorite "little daughter" Evian community, Lao Feng was still dark in the sky and then went to the Evian community. At the gate of the community, Lao Feng was both excited and fearful. "Like a country old man, come to the city to see the children who are in the high place... just like the old man is proud to be born as the mayor of the governor... no one To share his pride and joy." Under the wall of Evian Community, Lao Feng looked at the people in the community and came to a peaceful place. He even remembered his deceased wife. When Feng Feng teased the child to make faces, he was A woman blinks and vaguely hears a woman who teaches children not to talk to strangers. The old Feng Gui made the gods want to enter the Evian community to go shopping, and want to be proud of the neighbors and the neighbors who praised how well they built the community. When he tried to get in, he was stopped by the security guard. "You said that you are a construction worker... What are your feelings?" No one believes that Lao Feng just wants to return home because of his feelings about the Evian community. Go ahead and check it out. In the end, Lao Feng hangs a two-hour sign at the entrance of the community. He

writes the words that I am thief, and says to the people who come and go, "My name is Feng Wengen, I am a thief." The onlookers firmly believe that Lao Feng is indeed a thief, and the security captain is therefore very fulfilled. "Old Feng has made his head lower. He feels his body floating in the clouds." Lao Feng is very proud of his own buildings in Chuzhou and regards them as their own children. However, people always treat this group differently, just like women who don't talk to strangers in the text. There are also security guards who also work in Chuzhou, as well as those who say that Lao Feng is a recidivist in the crowd, which is extremely ironic. "Three exclamation marks, like three nails" are more than just words, and they are extremely hurt in the heart of Lao Feng. In the article, Lao Feng has been a construction worker in the city for more than ten years. His identity has always been regarded as a foreigner and a "migrant worker" by the urban people. The construction of this identity is extremely impressive.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The identity construction of the work literature in the perspective of space is a reflection and reflection of the living conditions of the bottom-level workers and the inner emotional world. Through social phenomena, it deeply analyzes the practical significance of the development of modern cities, and it is also increasingly One of the reasons for social concern.

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