

# 追隨八雲的漱石

Soseki Shadows Hearn

小泉八雲(Lafcadio Hearn)與夏目漱石之間有著奇妙的緣分。兩人從未見面，但曾經先後在第五高等學校（五高）與東京帝國大學（帝大）任教，同為教師與作家的漱石似乎非常關注八雲。

Lafcadio Hearn (Koizumi Yakumo) and Natsume Soseki were inexplicably separated by fate. Although the two writers both took up positions at The Fifth High School and Tokyo Imperial University, they miraculously never crossed paths. Even so, as a fellow educator and writer, Soseki was keenly aware of Hearn's existence.



1916	1907	1904	1903	1900	1896	1895	1894	1893	1891	1890	1889	1880	年份
		54	53		46	45	44	43	41	40			小泉八雲
		擔任早稻田大學文學部講師。9月26日辭職，長眠於雜司谷墓地。	辭去東京帝國大學講師一職。		擔任東京帝國大學文藝科大學英文系講師。	出版《來自東方》。	離開熊本，入職於Chronicle Kobe出版《不為知的日本面容》。	長男一雄出生。	遷居熊本，擔任第五高等中學校（1894年改稱為第五高等學校）的英文教師。	來到日本，成為島根縣立師範學校（松江中學）的英文教師。		6月27日出生於希臘的萊夫卡迪亞，2歲時移居美國。幼時失去雙親，由伯母扶養。	
49	40	37	36	33	29	28		26		23			夏目漱石
	12月9日長眠於世。長眠於雜司谷墓地。	辭去東大與其他教職，入職朝日新聞社。	兼任明治大學講師。	回國。就任東京帝國大學文藝科大學講師。就任第一高等學校講師。	留學英國。	前往愛媛擔任愛媛縣立普通中學（松山中學）的英文教師。		從英文系畢業後就讀研究所。擔任東京高等師範學校的英文教師。		就讀東京大學文藝科大學英文系。		2月9日出生於東京牛込區（名為金之助）。很快就被送養，1歲時成為養子，9歲時直接入夏目家的戶籍。	

## 八雲與漱石的教學

Hearn's and Soseki's Lectures

八雲與漱石曾先後擔任五高與帝大的講師，但兩人的教學風格完全不同。

從學生們的記述可窺見兩人教學時的片段景象。

Though both Hearn and Soseki held teaching positions at The Fifth High School and Tokyo Imperial University, the individual styles of their lectures were worlds apart. Notes left by their students offer us a glimpse into the different atmospheres of their classrooms.

### 第五高等學校時代

The Fifth High School Period

#### ●八雲的教學

村川堅固的《母校裡的小泉老師》（※1）一文中提到，八雲的教學手法為「老師面向黑板拿起粉筆，從左上角開始寫文法，而學生則默默寫著筆記」。「下課後閱讀抄寫的筆記本，上面會整齊齊標註最適合日本學生的文法注意事項」，而且「老師手邊沒有任何原稿，下筆流暢，從未停頓」，從這段記述可知八雲面對教學時的認真態度。

※1 收錄於《龍南》第兩百期（1926年）

※2 收錄於《漱石全集月報》（1967年岩波）

Contrastingly, Kengo Murakawa tells us in his notes, 'Professor Yakumo Koizumi of my alma matter' (\*1), that he would silently copy down the English grammar that Hearn had written on the blackboard. When he looked at his notebook after the lecture had ended, the grammar points that were most salient for Japanese students would be neatly written out. Moreover, as Hearn would continuously write on the board for the whole of the class, it is plain to see that he approached his lessons with some seriousness.

#### ●漱石的教學

根據八波則吉的《漱石老師與我》一文（※2），漱石的教學可謂「粗糙」，「讓學生輪流唸（教科書），如果提出疑問就會被反問『你不懂哪個字？……查字典了嗎？』」所以學生也很少問問題，然後就一直繼續唸下去，漱石只會不停趕課文進度。學生們拚命想跟上進度，但進度飛快的同時，閱讀教科書與《奧賽羅》等整本小說時，也能從中品味出成就感與喜悅。

According to Norikichi Yatsunami's entry entitled 'Professor Soseki and I' (\*2), Soseki's classes consisted of reading through the textbook. While it was all the accomplishment and joy, being able to read entire works such as 'Othello' back to back as well as cover their textbook.

\*1 Published in 'Ryuanan' Issue No. 200 (1926)

\*2 Published in 'Soseki Collected Works Monthly Report' (1967 Iwanami)

### 東京帝國大學時期

The Tokyo Imperial University Period

#### ●八雲的教學

在廚川白村的《小泉老師二三事》中提到：「除了引用的詩文書籍之外，老師從未帶過任何一張紙來教室，只講解教科書」，與五高時代完全相反，採用口說的形式教學，但不帶任何資料進教室這一點從未改變，由此可窺見八雲的堅持。他的教學則有這番描述：「老師如銀鈴般的聲音以及優美的詞藻皆充滿美感，抑揚頓挫生動自然。帶有停頓的一字一句，都能將詩詞的靈性傳達到聽者心中。」想必學生的文章也深受八雲在文學方面的感性影響。

Hakuson Kuriyagawa writes in his 'Professor Koizumi etc.', that differing from his The Fifth High School days, now at Tokyo Imperial University, Hearn would conduct his lectures orally—though he still relied on no notes as before. It is said his lectures were stunning to behold, and that he touched the hearts of his students who listened intently without being disturbed by so much as a hint of unnaturalness in his pronunciation, grammar or intonation.

#### ●漱石的教學

根據野上豐一郎的《大學講師時代的夏目老師》（※2）一文，學生眼中的漱石是一位「在教室裡不苟言笑，即使是考卷的一道問題也極盡要求，所以大家在私底下都很怕他」的老師。而且在教學準備方面，有著「老師每天都會帶一兩張A版的易撕紙，從頭到尾寫滿像用針頭刺上去的小字，沒有行距也沒有分段」這類描述，漱石的神經質個性如實展現在教學中。

According to Toyochiro Nogami's entry entitled 'Professor Natsume's Days as a University Lecturer', Soseki was a strict teacher to his students. More still, he is said to have used lecture notes filled in to the margins with scrawl. Here one can indeed directly glean evidence for his neurotic reputation.

### 漱石眼中的八雲

Hearn through the Eyes of Soseki

漱石的妻子鏡子在《漱石的回憶》中提到：「在夏目的口中，小泉老師是英國文學的泰斗，同時也是享譽國際的文豪，像自己這種初出茅廬的毛頭小子即使接任他的教師職位，授課也無法像他一樣精采，甚至也沒辦法讓學生滿意。」此外，在《書簡集》中提到：「每次我的文章於雜誌上刊登，把子規拿來比較，感覺很微妙，反正我是不可能成為小泉的第二代……」，而漱石的代表作品《我是貓》和《三四郎》中也曾出現「小泉老師」這個名字，由此可知不論身為教師或作家，漱石都很關注八雲，並且受到八雲影響。

Soseki's wife, Kyoko writes in 'Memories of Soseki' that because "Professor Koizumi" was a world-class literary master, her husband had doubts whether his students would be satisfied with his teaching following in Hearn's footsteps at The Fifth High School and Tokyo Imperial University. Additionally, in 'Collected Letters' she recounts how Soseki told her he could never become "the second Koizumi." However, given that Soseki has a character named "Professor Koizumi" appear in his major works 'I Am a Cat' and 'Sanshiro', it is clear that Hearn was an influential presence to him both as a fellow educator and writer.