

追逐八云的漱石

Soseki Shadows Hearn

小泉八云（拉夫卡迪奥·赫恩）与夏目漱石之间有着奇妙的缘分。尽管二人素未谋面，但同样在第五高等中学（五高）与东京帝国大学（帝大）任职的经历，似乎让漱石很在意同为教育家、作家的八云。

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	1898	1895	1894	1893	1891	1890	1889	1880	年份
		54	53		46	45	44	43	41	40			小泉八云
		担任早稻田大学文学部讲师。9月26日溘然长逝。长眠于杂司谷墓地。	辞去东京帝国大学讲师的职务。		担任东京帝国大学文科大学英语讲师。	《来自东方》出版。	离开熊本，入职神户时事报社。《陌生日本的一瞥》出版。	长男一雄出生。	作为第五高等中学（五高）的英语教师来到熊本。	担任岛根县立师范学校学部的英语教师。松江中			6月27日出生于希腊莱夫卡斯岛。2岁迁居至爱尔兰。自幼与双亲分离，由姑祖母抚养长大。
49	40	37	36	33	29	28		26		23			夏目漱石
		12月9日与世长辞。长眠于杂司谷墓地。	兼任明治大学讲师。担任早稻田大学文科大学英语讲师。担任第一高等学校讲师。	英国留学。	赴熊本担任第五高等学校的英语教师。二个月后升任教授。	赴任爱媛县立寻常中学（松山中学）的英语教师。		英文科毕业并进入大学院。担任东京高等师范学校的英语教师。		就读于东京帝国大学文科大学英语科。			2月9日出生于东京牛込。取名金之助。刚出生便被送去寄养，1岁成为了养子。9岁时回到了夏目家，但户籍未改回。

八云与漱石的教学方式

Hearn's and Soseki's Lectures

八云与漱石虽同样在五高与帝大任教，但二人的教学风格却截然不同。

这从他们学生的记述中可窥见一二。

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.

第五高等学校时期

The Fifth High School Period

●八云的教学方式

在村川坚固《母校的小泉老师》（※1）一文中，八云的教学方式是“面朝黑板、手拿粉笔，从左上角开始书写语法。

学生默默抄写”。从“课后翻阅这些笔记时，发现它们条理清晰、满满全是适合日本学生的语法建议”以及“老师没有任何手稿，整节课都在毫不犹豫地书写”等记述中，也可以看出八云对教学的认真态度。

※1 《龙南》第二百刊（1926年）收录

※2 《漱石全集月报》（1967年岩波）收录

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.

●漱石的教学方式

根据八波则吉的《漱石老师与我》（※2）所述，漱石的授课较为“粗犷”，“他逐字逐句地读（教科书），如果学生提出疑问，他就会反问‘哪个字不懂？……查过字典了吗？’，因此渐渐无人提问。他自己一直往前读。”从中可以看出漱石就一直念课本。学生们虽拼尽全力才能跟上，但由于节奏很快，通读教科书及《奥赛罗》等著作会带来成就感与喜悦。

According to Norikichi Yatsunami's entry entitled 'Professor Soseki and I' (*2), Soseki's classes consisted solely of reading through the textbook. While it was all the students could do not to fall behind, such rapid progress rewarded them with a sense of accomplishment and joy, being able to read entire works such as 'Othello' back to back as well as cover their textbook.

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

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

东京帝国大学时期

The Tokyo Imperial University Period

●八云的教学方式

关于八云，厨川白村在其著作《小泉老师及其他》中写道：“除了需要引用的诗歌及散文作品外，他从不携带任何纸张进入教室，而是凭记忆讲课”。他采用与五高时期截然不同的口授形式进行教学，但始终不带任何材料进入教室这点倒是不曾改变，这也体现了八云的教学特点。他的教学场景被描述为“声音如银铃般清脆，与其文字一样优美，抑扬顿挫没有丝毫违和感。断断续续的一言一语，足以将诗歌的灵韵植入听众的内心深处”，学生的写作风格也受到了八云感性文学的影响。

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.

●漱石的教学方式

根据野上丰一郎的《大学讲师时代的夏目老师》（※2）所述，在学生眼中，夏目漱石是一位“课堂上的举止无可挑剔，处理考试问题等一丝不苟，令人暗自畏惧”的老师。此外，关于他的教学准备等也有这样的描述：“他每天都会携带一两张类似草稿纸的方格纸，上面是钉子般密密麻麻的字，从头到尾没有一丝空隙，完全不在意行距与分行线条”，诸如此类的教学场景能够体现漱石敏感细致的性格。

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.

漱石眼中的八云

Hearn through the Eyes of Soseki

漱石之妻镜子在《漱石的回忆》一书中提到：“在夏目看来，小泉老师是英语文学领域的泰斗、举世闻名的文豪，让自己这种初出茅庐的学生来接替他的工作，根本无法像他一样精彩地授课。学生们也肯定不会满意。”此外，他还在《书简集》中说道：“奇怪的是，每当我出现在杂志上，人们都将子规与我比较，但我无论如何都无法成为第二个小泉……”，以及漱石的代表作《我是猫》《三四郎》中也出现了“小泉老师”的名字，这可以看出他很关注身为教育家、同为作家的八云，并受到了八云的影响。

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.