



Title	内田不知庵『文学一斑』における俳諧：明治25年、俳諧はどのように文学論に位置づけられたか
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## SUMMARIES

### **A study of how Uchida Fuchian explains Haikai as Lyric poetry in *A Sketch of Literature*.**

Toshihiko ONUKI

This paper analyzes how Haikai was recognized as Lyric poetry in the middle of the Meiji era. To answer this question, I deal with a book titled *A Sketch of Literature*, written by Uchida Fuchian. This book, a well-known literary critic, this book discusses what literature is.

I analyzed as follows. First, I summarized the outline of this book. Among them, the important thing is the emphasis on Western, which divided literature into Epic, Lyric, and Drama. Next, I summarized the main points of the Lyric poetry in three categories. In doing so, I also examine the references. Because he refers to Bain's rhetoric and Kedney's guide on Hegel's aesthetics to write this book. Moreover, I find originality in comparison with these references. In this book, he describes Haikai as an example of Lyrics, so next I will summarize the main points of how he explains it. He states that Matsuo Basho was a meritorious person who developed Haikai. And I investigate what kind of material he uses to make that claim. Incidentally, I consider from what standpoint he sees it.

Based on the above two points, I considered how Lyric poetry and Haikai are related. And I made it clear that Fuchian emphasized the personal artistic aspect and evaluated it from a literary point of view. In other words, Fuchian regarded it personal literature made by individuals, in contrast to Renga made by groups.

As is well known, the innovation of Haikai as a literary work was initiated by Masaoka Shiki. Fuchian's *A Sketch of Literature* was published before Masaoka Shiki appeared in major journalism. And it becomes clear that Haikai was recognized and valued as literature in journalism in the middle of the Meiji era.