『オイディプス王』と『タウリケのイピゲネイア』：アリストテレス『詩学』13章と14章より

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Which play should be regarded as the best tragedy by Aristotle remains uncertain. Twice in the Poetics, Aristotle describes the pattern that the best tragedies follow, but he gives laurels to different tragedians in the different chapters. It is a play with an unhappy ending, such as Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus, that wins the first prize in chapter 13, while it is a play with a happy ending, such as Euripides' Iphigenia at Tauris, that receives top honors in chapter 14. Scholars regard Aristotle's description as self-contradictory and have proposed various explanations for this discrepancy. In this paper, I explain that there is no inconsistency between chapter 13 and chapter 14.