Yōkai: Evolutions in Image, Definition, and Media By: Lauren Inaba

Abstract

The uniqueness of *yōkai*, which can be defined as Japanese supernatural beings or monsters, lay not only in the numerous and diverse characters themselves, but also in the holistic impact of the concept of yōkai on Japanese popular culture. A historical survey of yōkai reveals that the meanings and categories of "yōkai" have changed according to the Japanese peoples' perception of the unknown and of the supernatural world. Moreover, the yōkai 's image and the accompanying narrative evolved accordingly to cope with the unknown. Finally, this study attempts to gauge how the media has had a direct influence to how people visualize and narrate yōkai. These factors regarding yōkai 's creation and evolution affect how we recognize them in today's pop culture.

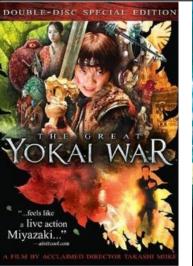
Questions and Key Changes

Guiding Questions:

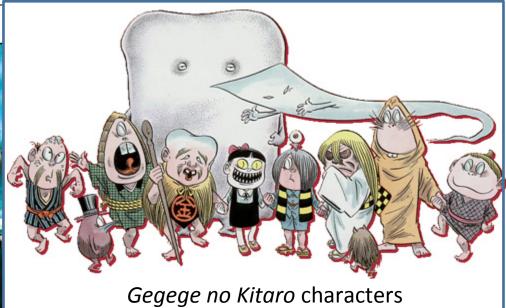
- How have yōkai changed?
- How does the change influence today's yōkai and popular culture?
- Key Changes (bullets marked with *)
 - 1) Yōkai image/character story (*pink)
 - 2) Yōkai definition & categorization (*Purple)
 - 3) Media's change & influence on Yokai (*Green)



Yōkai movies

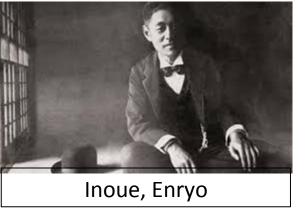






Origins to Kamakura Period (-1333)

- Shinto idea of Yaoyorozunokami ('800 spirits / gods')
- Regional monsters, gods, etc. Some which were very similar to each other in different regions
- Early terminology:
 - Heian period (794-1185): Mononoke (lit. 'thing/matter of mystery') → Bakemono (lit. 'changing thing')
 (*)
- Tsukumogami (old objects that come to life):
 Image change from scary/terrifying to comical (*)





Mizuki, Shigeru

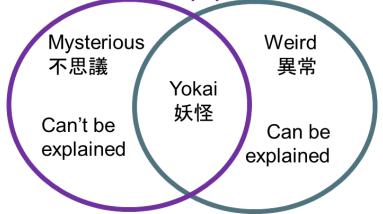


Edo Period (1600-1868)

- Time of Collecting and Cataloging things
- First catalogue/encyclopedia: Kimouzui (*)
 - Sorted by outer appearance (*)
- Toriyama Sekien's Yōkai catalogue (*) (*)
 - First to focus specifically on yōkai in a catalogue
 - Included imported and created yōkai (e.g.: Kyokotsu)
 (*)
 - Changed the roles/stories of some of the yōkai (e.g.: Nurarihyon). (*)
- Scary storytelling called Hyakumonogatari Kaidankai becomes a popular way to title collections of scary stories (*)

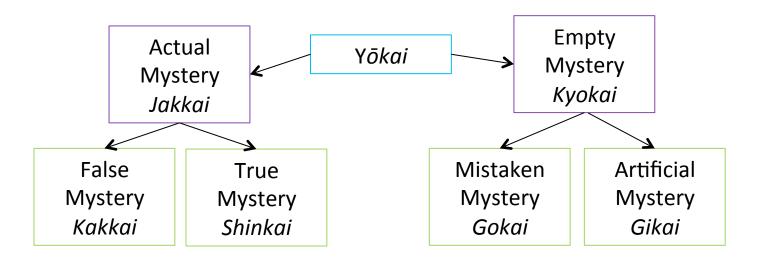
Meiji Period (1868-1912)

- Influence from Western philosophy (*)
- Inoue Enryo
 - Created yōkaigaku ('yōkaiology'), demystifying 'false' mysteries to modernize Buddhism
 - Founded Tetsugakukan University
- Inoue's yokai definition (*):



Meiji Period (1868-1912)

- Inoue's Categorization of *Yōkai*: (*)
 - Based not on the many yōkai themselves, but instead the types of mysteries or strange happenings claimed to be their doing.



Showa Period (1926-1989)

- Books to television to movies (*)
- Mizuki Shigeru:
 - Manga artist; wrote the popular Gegege no Kitarou manga (Japanese comic book) & researched yōkai (*)
 - The yōkai manga became an anime (animated TV series) and a movie. (*) (*)
 - There were also a couple other yōkai movies made not related to Gegege no Kitaro specifically. (*) (*)
- Shigeru's definition of Yōkai: (*)
 - "Anything that can not readily be understood or explained, anything mysterious and unconfirmed, can be a yōkai."

Showa Period (1926-1989)

Mizuki's Categories (*)

変化 (*henge*): Shapeshifters



狐 "Kitsune" fox spirit 怪獣 (kaijuu): The beasts

Godzilla



幽霊 (yuurei): Ghosts/spirits



子育て幽霊 "Kosodate yurei" Child rearing ghost 超自然(*choushizen*): Supernatural Phenomenon

狐の嫁入り "Kitsune no yomeiri" Fox wedding









Baku (the dream eater)

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Heisei Period (1989-Present)

- A "yōkai boom" (ie: Gegege no Kitaro, Yōkai Watch, etc.) brings yōkai into popularity causing creation of more yōkai manga, anime, movies, and even a few yōkai attractions. (*) (*)
- It is not uncommon for a character (even a minor one) in a manga or anime to have been inspired by an older yōkai (e.g.: Drowzee in *Pokemon* from yōkai Baku). (*)
- Yōkaigaku (yōkaiology) exists today as a field of study within the International Japanese Culture Research Center. There is currently a yōkai database that has about 35000 yōkai entries.

Fox wedding festival (Mie)







Baku (the dream eater)

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Mizuki Shigeru's Yōkai road



Yōkai train (from Shijo-omiya to Arashiyama)



Findings

• *Yōkai* image:

- Gradually became less terrifying/scary
- Media changed storytelling:
 - Yōkai portrayal: illustrator/author has increasingly more influence on yōkai's portrayal and image instead of the individual.
- Changing definition & categorization:
 - Enabled storyteller (author/illustrator) to create new yōkai from a vast range & number that already exists.

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