

## Abstract

The purpose of studying the imaginary link in “Oku no Hosomichi” is to study the most famous classic travelled diary literature of Japan written by Matsuo Bashō. Bashō is well known as a poet who constituted the haiku writing principles since the seventeenth century. One of his haiku was the most famous one in the world. It is about an ancient pond and a frog. The water in the ancient pond reflects the stillness which representing the ‘permanence’ and the frog reflects the movement which representing the ‘change’. Once hearing the sound of the water splashing ones learned the permanence of the stillness of the water in the pond.

“Oku no Hosomichi” is known as the best travelled diary written in haibun style and haikai no renga’s techniques. There are imaginary links by using seasonal words through all 50 parts. The theme of the diary is the travel which the theme is controlled by referring the next going places and the passed places. There are also two principles of Shōfū’s school, the ‘change’ and the ‘permanence’ existing in the diary.