

歴史の中の重要人物

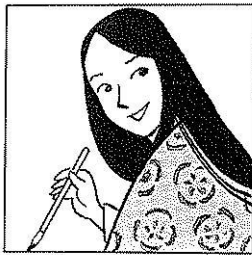


1. 紫式部 (?-1016?) Murasaki Shikibu

紫式部は、藤原為時の子として生まれました。紫式部の家系は和歌や漢詩に優れていて、彼女自身も文学的な才能に恵まれていました。幼いころに母を亡くし、父から漢文を教えられて育ちました。やがて都に戻った紫式部は、結婚し女の子を授かりますが、まもなく夫を亡くしました。一条天皇の中宮の彰子に仕えながら、ひらがなを用いて「源氏物語」を書き始めたといわれています。

Translation:

Murasaki Shikibu was born the daughter of Fujiwara no Tametoki. Murasaki Shikibu's family was renowned for poetry and writing, and she was also blessed with such talents. Her mother passed away when she was young, and her father took up raising her and instructing her in classic writing. She returned to the capital and married, but her husband passed away soon after. She then served Akiko of Nakamiya, during which it is said she began writing "Tale of Genji" in hiragana.



2. 清少納言 (?-?) Sei Shoonagon

清少納言は、清原元輔の娘として生まれました。父の元輔は役人でしたが、歌人として有名でした。清少納言は、父の指導を受けて、和歌や漢文を学びました。都に戻った清少納言は、結婚して一児をもうけましたが、夫と別れました。清少納言は、一条天皇の中宮・定子に仕えました。清少納言は、宮廷での経験や四季の移り変わりな

などをまとめ、「枕草子」を書いたといわれています。「枕草子」は、「春はあけぼの。。。」で始まる有名な随筆集です。清少納言の『枕草子』は、紫式部の「源氏物語」とならんで、平安時代に書かれた女流文学の傑作の一つです。

Translation:

Sei Shoonagon was born the daughter of Kiyohara Motosuke. Motosuke was a national officer who was famous for his poetry. He instructed her in classic poetry and writing. Sei returned to the capital city where she married and had a child, but they later divorced. She went on to serve the emperor's wife, Teishi. Because she served the empress, she had contact with all of the royals. After the empress' death, she left the castle. Based on her experiences at the castle and with the changing of the four seasons, it is said that she wrote "Pillow Book." "Pillow Book" is a collection of essays, starting with "The Spring Sunrise." "Pillow Book" and "Tale of Genji" were written in the Heian Era and are one of the masterpieces of women's literature.