

(文化・娯楽：雑誌記事翻訳サンプル)

文書種類：作家の経歴記事

(英語記事の概要翻訳のサンプルです。下記の例は原文の半分程に要約したものです。要約の程度およびどんな内容を主眼に要約するかはご要望に応じます。)

(English)

Biography: Richard Brautigan

Richard Gray Brautigan was born on January 30, 1935 in Tacoma, Washington as the first child of Bernard F. Brautigan and Mary Lull Brautigan. Brautigan spent much of his youth in Tacoma, but very little is known about his childhood because he refused to discuss it. Rumors say that Brautigan did not know his father and his father did not know that Brautigan was his son until Brautigan's death. It is also rumored that he spent a troubled and impoverished childhood. He did not attend college.

Around the age of twenty, after throwing a rock through a police station window, Brautigan was committed to Oregon State Hospital, diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic, and given shock therapy. After being released from hospital, Brautigan left home and moved to San Francisco, California around 1955, where he became involved with other writers in the Beat Movement. His first known poem, "The Second Kingdom," was published in 1956. Brautigan married Virginia Dionne Adler in Reno, Nevada, on June 8, 1957. Virginia is the mother of his only child, Ianthe Brautigan, who was born on March 25, 1960.

Some of his poems were published individually, for example, "The Return of the Rivers" in 1957 and "The Galilee Hitch-Hiker" in 1958. A collection of 24 of his poems was published in 1959 in his first book, "Lay the Marble Tea." However, Brautigan's published poems did not receive much recognition at that time.

Richard and Virginia spent the summer of 1961 with their daughter in Stanley Basin, Idaho, where Brautigan wrote "Trout Fishing in America." This famous novel was published in 1967 and gained a popularity that made him a prominent writer in the counter-culture movement. "In Watermelon Sugar" and some of his

other famous novels were also published in the late 1960s. Brautigan was awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1968.

He divorced Virginia in 1970, and in 1972 he moved to a small residence in Pine Creek, Montana to withdraw from public attention. He allegedly refused to give lectures and interviews for the next eight years. "Sombrero Fallout" and "The Abortion" were published in these sequestered days. Brautigan visited Japan in 1976, met Akiko, and married her in 1978. However, the marriage did not last long, ending with divorce two years later.

Brautigan gave a lecture at Montana State University in 1982, and "So the Wind Won't Blow It All Away" was published in the same year. This book was the last of Brautigan's works to be published in his lifetime. He was found dead in his house in Bolinas, California on October 25, 1984. It was assumed that the 49-year-old author shot himself in the head with a .44 caliber gun.

(概要和訳)

リチャード・ブローティガンの略歴

リチャード・ブローティガンは 1935 年 1 月 30 日米国ワシントン州タコマで生まれ、父親が家を出たため貧しく困難な幼少年時代を過ごしたと言われている。彼自身は当時を語りたがらなかった。大学には行かず、20 才の頃統合失調症と診断されてオレゴンの病院で治療を受けた。1955 年頃サンフランシスコに移り、ビートニク運動にのめり込んだ。1956 年に最初の詩「The Second Kingdom」を出版。1957 年にバージニア・ディオン・アドラーと結婚し、「The Return of the Rivers」(邦題「チャイナタウンからの葉書」)や「The Galilee Hitch-Hiker」等の詩を発表して、1959 年に初の詩集「Lay the Marble Tea」を出版した。当時彼の詩はそれほど評判にはならなかった。1961 年、妻と娘と共にアイダホのサマーキャンプで夏を過ごし、そこで「Trout Fishing in America」(邦題「アメリカの鱒釣り」)を執筆した。1967 年に出版されたこの小説によって、ブローティガンは一挙に著名なカウンターカルチャー作家となった。「In Watermelon Sugar」(邦題「西瓜糖の日々」)他の有名な作品も 60 年代後半に出版された。1970 年にバージニアと離婚し、1972 年から 8 年間程モンタナ州パインクリークで半隠遁生活を送った。この時期に「Sombrero Fallout」(邦題「ソムブレロ落下す」)と「The Abortion」(邦題「愛のゆくえ」)を出版。1978 年に日本女性と結婚したが、2 年後に離婚した。1982 年に「So the Wind Won't Blow It All Away」(邦題「ハンバーガー殺人事件」)を出版。1984 年 10 月 25

日、カリフォルニア州ボリナスの自宅で死亡しているところを発見された。ピ
ストル自殺と推測されている。