

# מומוטרו

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**מומוטרו**. - MOMOTARO. 'ילד האפרסק'. מסעו רצוף הקשיים של ילד אמיץ שיצא להלחם במפלצו. ת וחזר עם תובנות חדשות. מהאגדות הידועות והמפורסמות בכל יפן. סיפור האגדה ...

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מומוטרו



... معرفی,دانلود انیمه,زیرنویس انیمه و ... | **Nihonichi Momotaro**

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انگلیسی: Momotaro the Undefeated معروف به: Nihon-ichi Momotarou ژاپنی: 日本 ... این داستان **مومتارو** است همون بچه ای که از تو میوه اومد بیرون و به پیرزن و پیرمرد ...

... معرفی,دانلود انیمه | **Doraemon: What Am I for Momotaro**

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... a Poetic Performance from Li Po's poetries and **Momotaro** story, old Japanese folk ...  
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# Momotarō



*Bisque doll of Momotarō.*

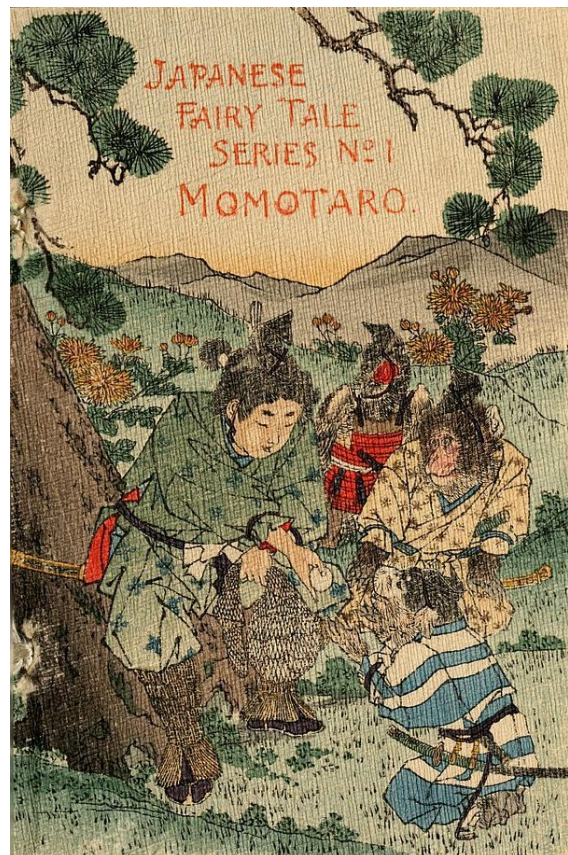
**Momotarō** (桃太郎 *Momotarou*, lit. “Peach Boy”) is a popular hero from Japanese folklore. His name literally means *Peach Tarō*, a common Japanese boy's name, which is often translated as *Peach Boy*. *Momotarō* is the title of various books, films and other works that portray the tale of this hero.

## 1 Story

According to the present form of the tale (dating to the Edo period), Momotarō came to Earth inside a giant peach, which was found floating down a river by an old, childless woman who was washing clothes there. The woman and her husband discovered the child when they tried to open the peach to eat it. The child explained that he had been sent by Heaven to be their son. The couple named him Momotarō, from *momo* (peach) and *tarō* (eldest son in the family).\*[1]

Years later, Momotarō left his parents to fight a band of marauding oni (demons or ogres) on a distant island. En route, Momotarō met and befriended a talking dog, monkey, and pheasant, who agreed to help him in his quest. At the island, Momotarō and his animal friends

penetrated the demons' fort and beat the band of demons into surrendering. Momotarō and his new friends returned home with the demons' plundered treasure and the demon chief as a captive. Momotarō and his family lived comfortably from then on.\*[1]



*1885 English Momotaro published by Hasegawa Takejirō.*

Momotarō is strongly associated with Okayama, and his tale may have its origins there. The demon island (Onigashima (鬼ヶ島)) of the story is sometimes associated with Megijima Island, an island in the Seto Inland Sea near Takamatsu, due to the vast manmade caves found on that island.\*[2]\*[3]

## 2 Variants

There are a few variants to the story, depending on geographical region. Some say Momotaro floated by in a box, a white peach, or a red peach. Stories from Shikoku and Chugoku region muddy the distinction with charac-



ters from another folk story, the **Monkey-Crab Battle** that Momotaro took with him allies to Oni Island, namely a bee (蜂 *hachi*), a crab (蟹 *kani*), a mill stone (臼 *usu*), a chestnut (栗 *kuri*), and cow dung (牛の糞 *ushi no fun*).<sup>\* [4]</sup> In old days, all these animals and objects were believed to possess spirits and could move by their own will.

There are variances about the Momotaro's process of growth; one is that he grew up to meet the expectation of the old couple to a fine boy. Another is that he grew up to be a strong but lazy person who just sleeps all day and does not do anything. It is possible that the Momotaro being a fine boy version is more famous to give lessons to children. Nowadays, Momotaro is one of the most famous characters in Japan, as an ideal model for young kids for his kind-heartedness, bravery, power, and care for his parents.

Grown up Momotaro goes on journey to defeat the demons (oni) when he hears about the demons of the Onigashima (ghost island). In some stories Momotaro volunteered to go help the people by repelling the demons, but in some stories he was forced by the townspeople or others to go on journey. However, all the stories describe Momotaro defeating the Oni and live happily ever after with the old couple.

### 3 English translations

The story has been translated into English many times. Rev. David Thomson translated it as the first volume of Hasegawa Takejirō's Japanese Fairy Tale Series in 1885. Susan Ballard included it in *Fairy tales from Far Japan* (1899). Yei Theodora Ozaki included it in her *Japanese Fairy Tales* (1911). Teresa Peirce Williston included it in *Japanese Fairy Tales, Second Series*, in 1911. And there are many others.

### 4 Momotaro Festival

Inuyama, Japan, holds a festival called the Momotaro Festival at the Momotaro Shrine on May 5 of every year.

### 5 Momotarō's song

The popular children's song about Momotarō titled *Momotarō-san no Uta* (*Momotarō's Song*) was first published in 1911. One version of it is included below with romanization and translation.

“Momotarō-san no uta”  
 桃太郎さんの歌  
 Momotarō-san, Momotarō-san  
 (Momotarō, Momotarō)



Statue of Momotaro outside of Okayama Train Station

桃太郎さん、桃太郎さん  
 Okoshi ni tsuketa kibidango  
 (Those millet dumplings on your waist)  
 お腰につけたきびだんご  
 Hitotsu watashi ni kudasai na?  
 (Won't you give me one?)  
 一つ私に下さいな！  
 Agemashō, agemashō  
 (I'll give you one, I'll give you one)  
 あげましょう、あげましょう  
 Kore kara oni no seibatsu ni  
 (From now, on a quest to conquer the ogres)  
 これから鬼の征伐に  
 Tsuite kuru nara agemashō  
 (If you come with me, I'll give one to you)  
 ついてくるならあげましょう

### 6 World War II

Momotaro was an immensely popular figure in Japan during World War II, appearing in many wartime films and cartoons.<sup>\* [5]</sup> Momotaro represented the Japanese government, citizens were animals and the United States was the oni, the demonic figure. Even though it is not directly mentioned, it is implied that Onigashima was Pearl Harbor. It was used to convey the idea that Japan would fight against the wicked, yet powerful United States and victory could only be achieved if the citizens supported the government. Also, the food and treasure that Momotaro and the animals earned after conquering the oni was

supposed to reflect the glory that the powerful Japanese empire would have had after defeating the United States. One such movie was *Momotaro's Divine Sea Warriors*.

## 7 In other media

- The novel *Momotarō-zamurai* has been the basis for many jidaigeki films and television series.
- In 1982, the Japanese magical-girl anime series *Magical Princess Minky Momo* is name and companions was reference to Momotarō.
- In 1985, the Japanese manga *Sakigake!! Otokojuku* main character name is Momotarō Tsurugi.
- In 1987, the Japanese role-playing video game series *Momotaro Densetsu* featured a main character named Momotarō.
- In 2000, the story of Momotarō is portrayed in an episode of *Hello Kitty's Animation Theater*, produced by ADV Studios, starring Hello Kitty in the lead role.
- In the *Renkin 3-kyū Magical? Pokān* episode “The Spell of Skewed Legend is Momotaro,” the episode parodied the Momotaro folk story by depicting Aiko as a rejected android of the Kasuga Institute named MOMO9000 who reads the Momotaro story given to her by the old couple that found her pear-shaped capsule. It also depicts Liru as the dog, Uma as the monkey, and Pachira as the pheasant in MOMO9000's quest to get to Onigashima.
- The anime *Okami-san and Her Seven Companions* (2010), an anime based on many Japanese and European fairytales, portrays Momotaro through the busty female character Momoko Kibitsu, a warrior-like girl who is followed around by three boys who resemble a monkey, a chicken, and a dog. They are extremely loyal to her because they are obsessed with her extremely large breasts-which they call her 'dumplings'. In episode 5, she goes to an antagonistic enemy school called 'Onigashima High' and helps the main character beat up the delinquents that attend Onigashima because they have been threatening the student body at the school Momoko and the other characters attend, Otogi Academy.
- In 2014, Momotarō and his animal companions appeared as part of the cast of characters in the Japanese anime *Hōzuki no Reitetsu*.
- During the same year, the anime *Momo Kyun Sword* is loosely based on the folktale of Momotarō, re-imagining it as a busty girl named Momoko.

## 8 See also

- Kintarō

## 9 References

- [1] Ozaki, Yei Theodora (1903). “Momotaro, or the story of the Son of a Peach”. *The Japanese Fairy Book*. Archibald Constable & Co.
- [2] “Oni-ga-shima(or Megijima)”. Archived from the original on 2008-01-10. Retrieved 2010-09-01.
- [3] “Megi-jima/Ogi-jima” . *Takamatsu City Web Site*. Retrieved 2010-09-01.
- [4] " 桃太郎". Archived from the original on 2008-02-08. Retrieved 2010-09-01. (Japanese)
- [5] John W. Dower, *War Without Mercy: Race & Power in the Pacific War* p. 253 ISBN 0-394-50030-X

## 10 External links

- Animation video of fairy tale Momotarō (Japanese full version) on YouTube.
- Animation video of fairy tale Momotarō (English short version) on YouTube.
- Full fairy tale story and reading aloud of Momotarō (Japanese)

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