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APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of Novel *Peter Pan*

The story begins in the nursery of the Darling household in London, where Wendy, John, and Michael Darling live with their parents and their dog Nana, who acts as the children's nurse. One night, Peter Pan and his fairy companion, Tinker Bell, visit the nursery. Peter has been listening to Mrs. Darling's bedtime stories and becomes fascinated by them. While trying to retrieve his lost shadow, Peter awakens Wendy, who helps him reattach it.

Peter invites Wendy and her brothers to Neverland, promising adventures and the chance to meet mermaids, Indians, and pirates. With a sprinkle of fairy dust, they fly to the magical island where they meet the Lost Boys, children who, like Peter, refuse to grow up. Wendy becomes a mother figure to the Lost Boys, telling them stories and taking care of them.

In Neverland, the children experience thrilling escapades, including encounters with the fierce Tiger Lily and her tribe and numerous confrontations with the villainous pirate Captain Hook and his crew. Hook, Peter's arch-nemesis, is determined to defeat Peter, leading to several clashes between them.

The conflict between Peter and Hook culminates in a final battle aboard Hook's ship, the Jolly Roger. Peter and the Lost Boys manage to overcome the pirates, and Peter ultimately defeats Hook, who falls into the jaws of a waiting crocodile that has been after him since it got a taste of his hand.

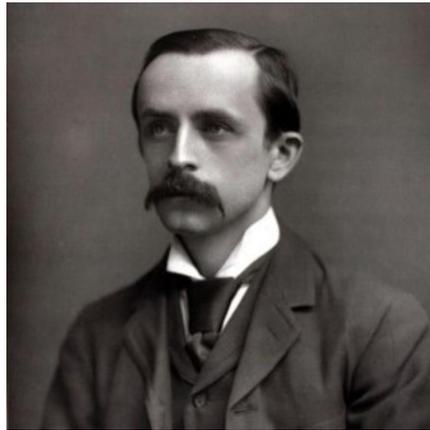


After their victory, Peter flies the Darling children back to London.

Peter invites Wendy to stay in Neverland and remain a child forever,

she decides to return to her parents. Wendy, John, and Michael reunite with their overjoyed parents. Peter remains in Neverland, visiting the Darlings occasionally, but always refusing to grow up.

2. Biography of James Matthew Barrie



James Matthew Barrie, commonly known as J.M. Barrie, was a Scottish novelist and playwright best known for creating the beloved character Peter Pan. Born on May 9, 1860, in Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland, Barrie was the ninth of ten children in a large family. His early life was profoundly influenced by the death of his older brother David, who died in an ice-skating accident just before turning 14. This tragedy deeply affected his mother, Margaret Ogilvy, and Barrie spent much of his childhood trying to fill the void left by his brother, which significantly shaped his imagination and writing.

Barrie attended Dumfries Academy and later the University of Edinburgh, where he earned an M.A. degree in 1882. After university, he moved to London to career in writing. He initially worked as a journalist before turning to drama.



In 1902, Barrie introduced the character of Peter Pan in his adult novel *The Little White Bird*, which led to the full-length play *Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up* in 1904. The play was an immediate success and has since become one of the most enduring and beloved children's stories of all time.

The creation of *Peter Pan* was inspired by Barrie's close relationship with the Llewelyn Davies family. Barrie befriended the five young Llewelyn Davies boys – George, Jack, Peter, Michael, and Nico – and became a surrogate uncle to them after their parents died. His interactions with the boys and their imaginative play were instrumental in shaping the world of Neverland and its characters.

Barrie's personal life was marked by both success and sorrow. He married actress Mary Ansell in 1894, but the marriage was unhappy and ended in divorce in 1909. He was knighted in 1913 and became a baronet in 1922. Despite his professional achievements, Barrie remained deeply affected by the loss of his brother and the deaths of several close friends and family members.

Barrie continued to write and support various charitable causes throughout his life. He was also involved in the founding of the University of St Andrews' first student newspaper, *The Sphinx*, and served as the university's rector from 1919 to 1922.

J.M. Barrie died on June 19, 1937, in London, England, at the age of 77. He left the rights to Peter Pan to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in London, ensuring that the play would continue to benefit children in need. Barrie's

endures through his contributions to literature and the timeless appeal of Peter Pan, a symbol of eternal youth and the power of imagination.

