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Appendixes

1. Synopsis of three Selected Short Stories

b. The Ugly Duckling

Finally, the beautiful summer has arrived and the reader can see the woods and the lakes inside the woods. On a sunny meadow, we have a house that can remind us of a fortress. Between the water and the walls is some burdock and in between the burdock is a duck's nest.

The goose hid her nest from curious people and she sat and sat on her eggs. It was a long and boring job but it was worth it when she heard her ducks coming out of their eggs. At the beginning, they thought that it was a huge world but soon the mother goose explained to them that the view in front of them wasn't the whole world.

All of the ducks hatched but one egg stayed still and it was the biggest one. At that moment, an old goose appeared and told the mother goose that the biggest egg was a turkey egg and that she should leave it because little turkeys only cause trouble. Mothers are well known for their love and dedication so she decided to wait for the last egg to open up.

Mother goose was surprised that the duck in the egg was young but very ugly. Despite that, the duck entered the water and started swimming. That made mother goose happy because she knew that turkeys couldn't swim. Mother goose took her ducklings to the older goose because they had to bow down to her to get their highest honor which is a red patch tied around the leg. It was a sign that the ducks did not want to lose their new member and it made them stand out between the animals and the plants.

While the little ducklings were approaching the old goose many of them started to complain about the ugly duckling. One duck even bit him but the mother goose protected him. Soon other started to pick on him and not only the ducks but also the chickens and the turkeys. The duckling did not have it easy and as the days passed by it got harder. They even started calling him a freak.

The ugly duckling finally stepped up and decided to run away from the humiliation and the sufferings. Soon he realized that loneliness wasn't easy either. He got hungry, thirsty and soon he confronted some hunters and their dogs. He spent some time at an old ladies house but they were also expecting for the duck eggs to hatch so he was called unnecessary there. That made him run away again.

A year passed by and the duckling turned into a wonderful swan. He was the most beautiful between the swans. He finally experienced happiness after all those troubles.

Source: <https://www.booksummary.net/the-ugly-duckling-hans-christian-andersen/>
Retrieved 29 July 2021

c. The Butterfly

There's a butterfly who is searching for a bride, for a pretty flower to marry. It's early spring and there are many flowers "seated quietly and demurely on their stalks, just as maidens should sit before they are engaged." Too many, actually, so he asks the daisy, a wise flower, which of the many would be the perfect mate for him. She doesn't answer, because he offended her with the way he phrased the question.

In spring, he passes by the crocus and the snowdrop. Then he flies by the anemones (too sour), the violets (too sentimental), the lime-blossoms (too small). He

passes by the apple-blossoms, the pea-blossom and the honeysuckle, finding some fault with each.

Autumn came and still he had no wife. Now, none of the flowers had the fresh, youthful scent that he desired. He finally proposes to the mint, who although not a flower, smells sweet. She refuses, agreeing to be his friend only, not his bride. She claims they are too old for marrying, that it would appear ridiculous.

And so it happened that the butterfly got no wife at all. He had been too long choosing, which is always a bad plan. And the butterfly became what is called an old bachelor.

When the weather gets cool, he finds himself inside a nice warm room, heated by a stove, but he longs for fresh air and freedom. Unfortunately, he attracts the notice of the people in the room. who catch him and stick him with a pin and place him in a box. He imagines aloud that being stuck on the pin is very like being stuck in a marriage. A houseplant hears him and comments that that's not much of a comforting thought.

“Ah,” thought the butterfly, “one can't very well trust these plants in pots; they have too much to do with mankind.”

Source: <http://carolsnotebook.com/2010/04/23/the-butterfly-by-hans-christian-andersen/>
Retrieved 29 July 2021

c. *The Puppet Show-Man*

There was one a puppet master who put on shows for audiences in various establishments. He had multiple puppets and life was ok, but he desired to be a real director. He wanted to go to college. He wanted to be a learned man. He wanted to direct wonderful plays with real actors.

In the town of Slagelse, the puppet-man was giving a show. In the audience were mostly young people. There were a couple of matrons and one man in black. The man in black was a scholar from the Polytechnic University in Copenhagen. He gave a lecture which was wonderful to hear, but some of it was beyond the puppet-man's comprehension.

The puppet-man desired to impress the scholar. He performed his show thinking only of the scholar in mind. After the show, the scholar invited the puppet-man to his room for drinks. There they talked of science and why magnets work, no, they did not ask the Mormons; they tried to figure it out for themselves. They went on and on, and finally, the puppet-man revealed to the scholar his dream. He wanted to be a director. The scholar said that the puppet-man wished that life would be breathed into his puppets. The night progressed on and things progressed. More wine was poured, and drank. More talk was talked. The idea of the puppets coming alive was discussed at length.

The man felt the wine have its effect on him. The puppets were boxed up and it seemed the man passed out. When he awoke, his puppets were alive. One puppet demanded that she only stand on one leg. The queen puppet wanted to be treated like a queen on the stage and off it. The puppet who delivered a letter overacted. The hero only wanted parts that would bring applause. Another would only act in red light for blue light was harsh on her skin.

The puppet-man, as director, told them they were all only puppets and that they should listen to him. The puppets didn't like them and so they killed him.

The puppet-man awoke on his own bed; he did not know how he got there. The puppets were strewn about the room and they were not alive. The man shoved them all into the box, not caring which way they went.

He was cured of his longing. He realized as a director of a puppet-show, his puppets did not talk back. They did not make demands as regular actors did. He could pick what plays he wanted to perform and do them in whatever manner that he pleased.

Source: <https://111booksfor2011.wordpress.com/tag/the-puppet-show-man-hans-christian-andersen/> Retrieved 29 July 2021

2. Biography of Hans Christian Andersen

Hans Christian Andersen, also known as simply H. C. Andersen (April 2, 1805 – August 4, 1875) was a Danish author and poet, most famous for his fairy tales. Among his best-known stories are "The Steadfast Tin Soldier", "The Snow Queen", "The Little Mermaid", "Thumbelina", "The Little Match Girl", "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Red Shoes".

During Andersen's lifetime he was feted by royalty and acclaimed for having brought great enjoyment to a whole generation of children throughout Europe. His fairy tales have been translated into more than 150 languages and they continue to be published in millions of copies all over the world.

Hans Christian Andersen was born in the town of Odense, Denmark, on Tuesday, April 2, 1805. Most English (as well as German and French) sources often refer to his name as "Hans Christian Andersen". However, in Denmark and in the other Nordic countries he is usually known as "H. C. Andersen". His first name "Hans Christian" consists of two old, traditional Danish names pronounced as a single name. The combination of two individual names being spoken without a pause between the words is really not all that common in the Danish language.

H.C. Andersen's father was of the belief, that he was related to nobility. According to scholars at the Hans Christian Andersen Center, the paternal grandmother had told Andersen's father, that their family in the past had belonged to a higher social class. However, later investigations proved that these stories were unfounded indeed. Their family apparently did have some connections to the Danish royalty, but they were only related to the subject of employment or trade.

Nevertheless, the speculations that H.C. Andersen was the illegitimate son of one of members of the royal family continues to persist in Denmark today. These speculations have been bolstered by the fact, that the Danish king at Andersen's time did take a personal interest in H.C. Andersen as a young man. The king had for example paid for a part of Andersen's education.

Andersen displayed great intelligence and imagination already as a young boy, qualities that were reinforced by the indulging parents and emphasized by the superstition of his mother.

As a child he built himself a small-scale puppet theater. He made clothes for all his puppets. He read as many plays as he could lay his hands on. Many of these plays were the plays of Ludvig Holberg (Danish writer and poet) and those of William Shakespeare. Throughout his childhood he had a passionate love for literature. He was known to be able to memorize entire plays by Shakespeare and to recite these plays while using his wooden puppets as actors in the plays.

In 1816, his father died because of an illness he obtained soon after leaving the family for the war against Sweden and, in order to support himself, Andersen worked as an apprentice for both a weaver and a tailor. At the age of fourteen, Andersen moved to Copenhagen seeking employment as an actor in the theatre. He had a pleasant soprano voice and succeeded in being admitted to the Royal Danish Theatre. This career stopped short when his voice broke. A colleague at the theatre had referred to him as a poet, and Andersen took this very seriously and began to focus on writing.

Following an accidental meeting, Jonas Collin started taking an interest in the odd boy and sent Andersen to the grammar school in Slagelse, paying all his

expenses. Before being admitted to grammar-school, Andersen had succeeded in publishing his first story, *The Ghost at Palnatoke's Grave* in 1822.

In 1829, Andersen enjoyed a considerable success with a short story entitled "*A Journey on Foot from Holmen's Canal to the East Point of Amager*". He had little further progress, however, until 1833 when he received a small traveling grant from the King, making the first of his long European journeys. At Le Locle, in the Jura, he wrote "*Agnete and the Mermaid*"; in 1833 he visited the Italian seaside village of Sestri Levante; and in October 1834 he arrived in Rome. Andersen's first novel, *The Improvisatore*, was published in the beginning of 1835, and became an instant success.

It was during 1835 that Andersen published the first installment of his immortal *Fairy Tales* (Danish: *Eventyr*). More stories, completing the first volume, were published in 1836 and 1837. The quality of these stories was not immediately recognised, and they sold poorly. At the same time, Andersen enjoyed more success with two novels: *O.T.* (1836) and *Only a Fiddler*. His Specialty book that is still known today was the *Ugly Duckling*. (1837).

In the spring of 1872, Andersen fell out of bed and was severely hurt. He never quite recovered, but he lived until August 4 1875, dying quietly in a house called *Rolighed* (literally: calmness), near Copenhagen, the home of his close friends Moritz Melchior, a banker, and his wife. Shortly before his death, he had consulted a composer about the music for his funeral, saying: "Most of the people who will walk after me will be children, so make the beat keep time with little steps."

Source: https://www.titudorancea.com/z/biography_of_hans_christian_andersen.htm
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