

Chapter 1 : Translation of Momo (novel) in English

MOMO. Michael Ende. Translated by J. Maxwell Brownjohn. calendrierdelascience.com calendrierdelascience.com A FABLE FOR THE MODERN WORLD.

The novel is composed of three parts: Every chapter has a subtitle. The reader is firstly introduced to the verses of an Irish children song: In the end there is an epilogue in which Michael Ende admits to have written the whole fairytale based on the memory of what a passenger in a train told him. It is assumed that the passenger could be Master Hora. By reading it can be perceived that the more we save time, the less time we have. The human in modern society is shown as a victim to his craving for success because of which he becomes estranged to feelings such as love. According to Ende, the modern world is a dark place in which emotions barely exist. In the end, the author gives us a dream about a better future and breaks the darkness which can be noticed when Momo freed the time that was taken away from people. Sceneries never saw before occurred in the city; the children played and the drivers looked at them with a smile on their face. The plot is set in a country in the south and, since it is a fairytale, the time is unspecified. A girl named Momo lived there. The citizens had built her a sleeping space and brought her groceries every day. On one occasion she said she ran away from a place like that and that she had no desire of going back there. They suggested her to move in with one of them but in the end they decided it would be best for Momo to stay in the theatre so everyone could spend some time with her. With time the theatre became an it-place where everyone came to spend some time with the unusual girl. Momo knew how to listen to others and after talking to her, people would have a clear look at their situations. Even the people who were a bit uneducated would have bright ideas after talking to her. She was the middleman for people who were arguing. Momo met a lot of friend and the closest to her were Gigi and Beppo. Gigi was a fun person that liked to invent stories and make people happy with them. When he would spend time with Momo, he would tell her the stories about a princess Momo and prince Gigi. Beppo cleaned the streets and he did his job with pride and dignity. The theatre was visited by many children who would come there and invent new games. Everything changed when The Men in Grey came to town in grey suits, hats and cigarettes in their mouth. A cold atmosphere ruled the town and people fought more with each day. Fewer children visited the theatre because their parents told them that only hobos gathered there. They went to different kindergartens where they were thought the skills that will be useful in the future. She managed to convince some of her friends that joined the bank to visit her and because of that one Man in Grey visited her. He tried to talk her into giving up on her friends. He tried to convince her that she will damage her friends because the only important thing in life is to acquire more than the others and that friendship and love will come with time. As a replacement for her friends, he offered her a doll Babygirl. One of the agents accidentally spilled the truth and she found out that the time people had saved in the bank was forever lost. She told it to Beppo and Gigi and then to the other children. He was sentenced to death and when they took away his cigarette he disappeared. They also decided to deal with Momo. Beppo rushed to the theatre to warn his friend. Momo found it weird that a turtle spoke to her but she followed her. The whole time while they were walking messages appeared on the back of the turtle and she communicated with Momo. It was the house of Master Hora, the master of time. The turtle was his accomplice and could predict the future half an hour ahead. Because of her gift, she was able to bring Momo to safe. The master Hora ruled the time and divided it evenly so everyone would have enough. The thieves tried to reach him to steal it all away but they could never locate him. Hora was a nice man that explained Momo that the Men in Grey want to harm her. He took her to a lake from which flowers emerged all the time. He explained that every flower is a clock and that the lake was actually her heart. It was actually a representation of what any human heart looks like because time represented life and life are placed inside the heart. Hora placed her to sleep for a year and a half so that the words she needed to help her friends would appear inside of her. Gigi worked as a storyteller and had a lot of money and another friend of hers opened a fast food restaurant so he had no time to spend with his family. A contractor spend more time building houses out of cheap, low-quality material just to make more money. Beppo was convinced by others that Momo was held captive and that he has to save time in order to

save her. The other kids ended up in special repositories in which they were being prepared to be like their parents one day. The Men in Grey held the city in their hands but Momo was still a threat so they kept her isolated from all of her friends. The inconsolable Momo decided to go to Master Hora again but this time, she was followed by a group of agents. Hora explained to Momo that the Men in Grey took pedals from the flowers, dried them, folded them and then used them in their cigarettes. That was their source of life. Hora was able to send time to others only if the sky was clear but when it was filled with some there was a big possibility that the people will receive intoxicated time and become like the Men in Grey. Because of that Hora decided to stop the time to give Momo a chance to discover where the agents were keeping the time they had stolen. Despite everything being frozen, Momo managed to move around because Hora gave her a flower-clock. She decided to follow the Men in Grey. Only six of them remained and when they saw Momo they were desperately trying to get her flower. They disappeared one at a time a Momo had help from the turtle. When the last agent disappeared Momo managed to free the time. With the help of a flower whirlpool, she managed to escape the underground labyrinth. She went back to the theatre where he friends waited for her. They were all happy like they used to be. She is a girl of unknown identity that appeared in the ruins of a theatre. The police had no record of her. She is a girl with a special gift. Unlike others, she could listen to people that confided in her. She had many friends whom she loved more than anything. Momo represents an eternal child that only knows friendship and has a lot of time to play. He was her second best friend and the real opposite of Beppo that worked like a garbage man. He was described as a handsome young man that told jokes and had a contagious smile. His real name was Girolamo. He did several jobs and one of his favorites was entertaining the tourists and telling them stories. He thought his stories were more interesting than the history. Gigi justified himself with the excuse that all poets do that. He wanted to be rich and the Men in Grey allowed him that if he gives them his soul. He was short and always walked a bit crouched. He talked little and only the truth. Beppo thought the biggest danger came from lies. He cleaned the streets for so long that he created a life philosophy from it. When the time started again he and Momo were together and happy together. They had hats and grey clothes. They attacked the citizens by scaring him with the calculations of their wasted time and they offered them the savings plan so they would have time later. They also offered everyone to join the Timesaving Bank. They always had cigarettes because they kept them alive. They spent most of their time in their shelter. Instead of names they have codes which show they were bland and that anyone who bows down to them will turn into them. She also had one more gift and that was seeing the future half an hour in advance. She was in the place she needed to be, even though she was slow. She talked to Momo via messages placed on her back. Thanks to Cassiopeia Momo beat the Men in Grey. He had to keep on doing that to win over the Men in Grey. Even though he never left his house, he had all seeing glasses that helped him to observe everything he wanted to know. His father was a famous artist but in the World War II " his art was pronounced to be sick and twisted. After the big attack on Hamburg, Ende went to Munich.

Chapter 2 : Momo by Michael Ende

Momo, also known as The Grey Gentlemen or The Men in Grey, is a fantasy novel by Michael Ende, published in It is about the concept of time and how it is used by humans in modern societies.

Do you have time to sit down for a moment, and listen to a story? It is a true one, of great importance, with a vital message for humankind. It starts in a classroom, where a teacher is about to wrap up for the day. She has put a lot of time into the Timesaving Bank, and wants to save some more of it by rushing off to the underground to catch the next train. That makes at least four minutes which she will not have to spend waiting, Heaven forbid! Just when she is about to rush out, already wearing her coat, some of her mentor students come in. There has been a conflict. They want to tell her their different versions. The teacher sighs, sacrifices her valuable time out of a reluctant sense of duty, and lets go of the next underground, quite unwillingly. What follows is a minute conversation between five teenage boys, all describing the development of the fight from their point of view. Having been assigned to do unspecified online research in a class, they find themselves bored, and start to tease each other. After a while, it is not funny anymore, someone gets hurt, tries to pay back with a spiteful comment, and the whole thing gets out of control. This is not what the teacher hears first, of course. The last comment in class is the first that is reported: After 40 minutes of intensive listening and peeling the onion, a solution is found, apologies are accepted, and all leave to go home. One student gets into new trouble with his timesaving mother who had to wait for him and lost an entire 60 minute investment in the Timesaving Bank. The teacher enters her own home, late. Her children hang out in the living room, reading. In order to vent the stress caused by the lost time, the teacher, now transformed into a mother, retells the whole story again, with all the strange tosses and turns before the truth is revealed. Her eldest son looks up, smiles, and says: It is a quote from a long-ago favourite. The year-old is rereading the story that he had loved to listen to as a small child, a story of such power that it gains strength every time you enter it. A story of a child who teaches grown-ups a lesson. In an amphitheatre outside a big city, the girl Momo lives and assembles her friends. She has a rare gift: This gift helps people talk and solve problems, come to terms with misunderstandings and find back to a friendly way with each others. The city, however, is in danger. Grey men have taken over, encouraging people to "save time". They put new structures in place to make things faster, and more efficient. But at the same time, something is lost: Education is turned into mindless infotainment with standardised rules: The children learned these new games but unlearned something else in the process: The little girl Momo sets out to save the world by reconquering time! If you think this sounds like a boring, philosophical read for children, think again. It is one of the most compellingly exciting stories imaginable, capturing a teenage boy who already knew the plot so completely that he forgot time and place to finish it in one session yesterday. It is so touching that he came down to breakfast today and said that he had actually cried, adding: Maybe you should read it with your class? In the school library. You bought it yourself! They will sit in a circle, pretending it is an amphitheatre, and they will listen to their teacher read "Momo": What a waste of life to save time!

Chapter 3 : Listen to Audiobooks written by Michael Ende | calendrierdelascience.com

Momo (novel) in English Momo, also known as The Grey Gentlemen or The Men in Grey, is a fantasy novel by Michael Ende, published in It is about the concept of time and how it is used by humans in modern societies.

Plot summary[edit] In the ruins of an amphitheatre just outside an unnamed city lives Momo, a little girl of mysterious origin. She came to the ruin, parentless and wearing a long, used coat. By simply being with people and listening to them, she can help them find answers to their problems, make up with each other, and think of fun games. The advice given to people "go and see Momo! This pleasant atmosphere is spoiled by the arrival of the Men in Grey, eventually revealed as a species of paranormal parasites stealing the time of humans. Appearing in the form of grey-clad, grey-skinned, bald men, these strange individuals present themselves as representing the Timesavings Bank and promote the idea of "timesaving" among the population: After encountering the Men in Grey, people are made to forget all about them, but not about the resolution to save as much time as possible for later use. Gradually, the sinister influence of the Men in Grey affects the whole city: Buildings and clothing are made exactly the same for everyone, and the rhythms of life become hectic. In reality, the more time people save, the less they have; the time they save is actually lost to them. Instead, it is consumed by the Men in Grey in the form of cigars made from the dried petals of the hour-lilies that represent time. Without these cigars the Men in Grey cannot exist. Momo, however, is a wrench in the plans of the Men in Grey and the Timesavings Bank, thanks to her special personality. The Men in Grey try various plans to deal with her, to derail her from stopping their scheme, but they all fail. After Master Hora stops time, but gives Momo one hour-lily to carry with her, she has exactly one hour to defeat the Men in Grey in a frozen world where only they and she are still moving. She surreptitiously follows them to their underground lair and observes as they decimate their own number in order to stretch their supply of time as far as possible. With the advice of Cassiopeia and by using the hour-lily, Momo is able to shut the door to their vault. Facing extinction as soon as their cigars are consumed, the few remaining Men in Grey pursue Momo, perishing one by one. The very last Man in Grey finally begs her to give him the hour-lily, and when she refuses, he too vanishes remarking that "it is good it is over". Using the very last minute she has before her hour-lily crumbles, Momo opens the vault again, releasing the millions of hour-lilies stored within. The stolen time returns to its proper owners and goes back to their hearts, causing time to start again without people knowing it had ever halted. Momo is reunited with her friends, and elsewhere Master Hora rejoices together with Cassiopeia. Major themes[edit] The main theme of Momo can be seen as a criticism of consumerism and stress. Michael Ende has also stated to have had the concept of aging money in mind when writing Momo. In Momo it is used to offer contrast with the adult society. As children have "all the time in the world", they are a difficult target for the Men in Grey: The author uses a mockery of Barbie dolls and other expensive toys as symbols to show how anyone can be persuaded, even indirectly, into consumerism. Since then, the temporal nightmare it depicts has become our reality. Not here in America. One of the people so influenced cuts out his girlfriend, sells his pet, stops singing, reading and visiting friends. In this way he will supposedly become an efficient man getting something out of life. What is strange is that he is in a greater hurry than ever. The saved-up time disappears - and he never sees it again. Momo is an Italian animated film based on the novel. Translations[edit] The book was published the first time in Germany as Momo. A new English translation, Momo, was published in A newly translated, newly illustrated U. The McSweeney edition was scheduled for a new release in January The Persian translation was published several times first time in by Zarrin Publishers in Tehran. At the time of publication, it enjoyed great popularity in Iran, but due to the absence of any new printings since , it is now inaccessible to the Iranian children. Trivia[edit] An episode of the anime adaptation of Sailor Moon features a plot similar to the plot of the Men in Grey where the villain Jadeite steals the time of the people of Tokyo. The lead character buys the book and reads it by himself and also to his niece to try to understand his love interest more.

Chapter 4 : Translation of Momo in English

Since he made quite an effort to let us watch this movie in english language, i'd like to give him all credits for it. The Neverending Story by Michael Ende Audiobook Full 2/2 Momo und der.

Momo is a German fantasy novel written by Michael Ende in Momo takes place in an unnamed Italian town which is home to the eponymous homeless girl, who is known to be wise and has an almost supernatural ability to listen and help people come to terms with their problems. At the beginning of the book she leads a happy life, living in an old amphitheater on the outskirts of the city, surrounded by a community of friends who bring her food and share their problems with her. One day strange men with pale skin, grey suits, and grey hats appear in town and offer people to take their spare time into an account and pay it back with interest at a later time. More and more people agree to the offer and give away more and more of their spare time, and gradually give up any activities that are not considered completely necessary and eventually lose all their emotions. And unlike everyone else in the city, Momo can remember them after they have left. One day a tortoise named Cassiopeia appears and leads her to the house of Master Hora, who guards the stores of time against the grey men, but needs Momo to help him. Meanwhile, the gray men are bringing all their powers against her, since they know that she is the only one who can stop them. A film was made in German in Michael Ende involved himself in the production of the film, after having been disappointed in the adaptation of The Neverending Story. The European version is Region 2 only and has no subtitles. This book provides examples of: The Air Not There: During the timestop, Momo can still move around, as can the Grey Men and Cassiopeia. Justified because all of them carry a bit of their own time with them - Momo has the time flower, the Grey Men have their cigars, and Cassiopeia is explicitly stated to have her own time within her. When his dream comes true, he eventually feels lonely and empty and even says "Momo, the most dangerous things in life are idle wishes that come true. Face Death with Dignity: In this case, definitely evil - the Grey Men are always seen smoking small, grey cigars made of stolen time. Everyone Calls Him "Barkeep": Even when a policeman asks him if Roadsweeper is his surname or his job, he replies "Both". The story of Momo was supposedly told to the author by a stranger on a train. Heart Is an Awesome Power: The Grey Men only exist by stealing existence from humans. Momo, even before the paranormal events start. The Grey Men trick people into giving them their spare time, and without any time left for leisure, they lose all emotion and purpose in life. Momo, when asked about her age:

Chapter 5 : Momo (Audiobook) by Michael Ende | calendrierdelascience.com

Momo is a classic story that is known as a children's book, yet I believe that adults may even glean more from its reading than younger folk. Momo is written by Michael Ende, the author who is most known in the US for having written The Neverending Story.

The men and women exchanged glances and sighed. How old are you really? They all laughed because they thought she was joking. There were other children there, too, and bars over the windows. Did she know some magic spell that would drive away troubles and cares? The other, Nino, was skinny and always looked tired. Then they hugged Momo and thanked her profusely. She was glad her two friends had made up. Now that she was living there, they found they could play better games than ever before. Momo was there and joined in, that was all, but for some reason her mere presence put bright ideas into their heads. The girl shrugged her shoulders and nodded. Then Momo turned up, and everything changed. Professor Eisenstein and his two assistants hurried up, bursting with curiosity, but the beautiful native girl calmly remained seated. The whole sky turned pitch-black within seconds. The flaming missiles streaked towards the Teetotum but were caught and deflected. Erweini samba insaltu lolobindra. Kramuna heu beni beni sadogau. The storm died away, the rain ceased, the sky became blue and cloudless, the waves subsided. The children spent some time discussing their adventurous voyage and swapping personal experiences. Step, breathe, sweep, breathe, step, breathe, sweep. You can see the bottom. Beppo rubbed his eyes. His first name was Girolamo, but everyone called him Guido. But who exactly were the invaders? Even their faces were gray. Empress Harmonica pronounced herself satisfied with this explanation. Before long, the soup tureen became too small for it. When Guido modestly held out his peaked cap, they showed themselves correspondingly generous.

Chapter 6 : Michael Ende - Wikipedia

Momo is a modern fairytale by German writer Michael Ende in which the fight between good and evil in the contemporary society is being shown.

He was twelve years old when the first air raid took place above Munich. Our street was consumed by flames. The flames were roaring. I remember singing and careering through the blaze like a drunkard. I was in the grip of a kind of euphoria. He was horrified by the Hamburg bombing , which he experienced while visiting his paternal uncle. At the first available opportunity his uncle put him on a train back to Munich. There, Ende attended the Maximilians Gymnasium in Munich until schools were closed as the air raids intensified and pupils were evacuated. Ende returned to Garmisch-Partenkirchen , where he was billeted in a boarding-house, Haus Kramerhof and later in Haus Roseneck. It was there that his interest in poetry was awakened. As well as writing his own poetry, he began to study poetical movements and styles. A good deal of modern poetry was banned at the time, so he studied the Romantic poet Novalis , whose Hymns to the Night left a great impression on him. Over two hundred and fifty paintings and sketches were destroyed, as well as all his prints and etchings. After the bombing, Luise Ende was relocated to the Munich district of Solln. In Edgar Ende was taken prisoner by the Americans and released soon after the war. In , German youths as young as fourteen were drafted into the Volkssturm and sent to war against the advancing Allied armies. He served as a courier for the group for the remainder of the war. This seemingly charitable gesture was motivated by more self-interest: Ende had fallen in love with a girl three years his senior, and her parents funded his two-year stay in Stuttgart to keep the pair apart. It was at this time that he first began to write stories "Michael," par. It was dedicated to Hiroshima , and was never performed. Ende decided that he wanted to be a playwright, but financial considerations ruled out a university degree, so in he auditioned for the Otto Falckenberg School of the Performing Arts in Munich and was granted a two-year scholarship Haase. On leaving drama school, his first job as an actor took him to a provincial theatre company in Schleswig-Holstein. The troupe travelled from town to town by bus, usually performing on makeshift stages, surrounded by beer, smoke and the clatter of skittles from nearby bowling alleys. The acting was a disappointment, he usually had to play old men and malicious schemers, and had barely enough time to memorize his lines. Despite the frustrations and disappointments of his early acting career, Ende came to value his time in the provinces as a valuable learning experience that endowed him with a practical, down-to-earth approach to his work: Anyone interested in writing should be made to do that sort of thing. It could be any kind of practical activity like cabinet makingâ€”learning how to construct a cabinet in which the doors fit properly. Thanks to the numerous contacts of his girlfriend Ingeborg Hoffmann, Michael Ende was introduced to a variety of cabaret groups. He also worked as a film critic during the s. I sat down at my desk and wrote: It was a rather small country. The story carried on growing, new characters started appearing, and to my astonishment different plotlines began to weave together. The manuscript was getting longer all the time and was already much more than a picture book. I finally wrote the last sentence ten months later, and a great stack of paper had accumulated on the desk. Michael Ende always said that ideas only came to him when the logic of the story required them. On some occasions he waited a long time for inspiration to arrive. At one point during the writing of Jim Button the plot reached a dead end. Ende was at a loss to think of a way out of the adventure, but cutting the episode struck him as disingenuous. Three weeks later he was about to shelve the novel when suddenly he had an ideaâ€”the steam from the tank engine could freeze and cover the rocks in snow, thus saving his characters from their scrape. Over the next eighteen months he sent the manuscript to ten different publishers, but they all responded that it was "Unsuitable for our list" or "Too long for children". In the end he began to lose hope and toyed with the idea of throwing away the script. He eventually tried it at a small family publishing-house, K. Her only stipulation was that the manuscript had to be published as two separate books. The first of the Jim Button novels was published in After the awards ceremony, he embarked on his first reading tour, and within a year, the first Jim Knopf book was also nominated for the Hans Christian Andersen Award and received the Berlin Literary Prize for Youth Fiction. The print-runs sold out so rapidly that K. Thienemanns could barely

keep up. Translations into numerous foreign languages soon followed. Especially in Germany, Ende was accused by some critics of escapism. One may enter the literary parlor via just about any door, be it the prison door, the madhouse door, or the brothel door. There is but one door one may not enter it through, which is the nursery door. The critics will never forgive you such. The great Rudyard Kipling is one to have suffered this. I keep wondering to myself what this peculiar contempt towards anything related to childhood is all about. The reader is often invited to take a more interactive role in the story, and the worlds in his books often mirror our reality, using fantasy to bring light to the problems of an increasingly technological modern society. His writings were influenced by Rudolf Steiner and his anthroposophy. A theme of his work was the loss of fantasy and magic in the modern world. Ende was primarily interested in Japan because of its radical otherness. He was particularly intrigued by the way in which everyday circumstances were shaped into intricate rituals, such as the tea ceremony. There was, he realized, a sharp contrast between the traditions of ancient Japan and its industry-oriented modern-day society. Ende won a devoted following in Japan, and by over two million copies of *Momo* and *The Neverending Story* had been sold in Japan. He gave a lecture on "Eternal Child-likeness" – the first detailed explanation of his artistic vision. At the invitation of *Shimbun*, a Japanese newspaper, Michael Ende attended the opening and spent two months touring Japan. It was his third trip accompanied by the Japanese-born Mariko Sato, whom he married in September. The following year an archive devoted to Michael Ende was established at Kurohime Dowakan, a museum in the Japanese city of Shinano-machi. Ende donated letters and other personal items to the collection. On 23 October Michael Ende made his final trip to Japan. According to Ende, he was standing at an ivy-covered counter serving as barman, when Hoffmann strode towards him, looking "flame-haired, fiery and chic". Hoffmann, eight years his senior, made a big impression on Ende. She in turn was intrigued by his literary cultivation and artistic inclinations. Hoffmann influenced Ende profoundly. In addition to assisting with getting his first major manuscript published, Hoffmann worked with him on his others, reading them and discussing them with him. She encouraged Ende to join the Humanistic Union, an organization committed to furthering humanist values. Together they campaigned for human rights, protested against rearmament, and worked towards peace. It was there that Ende wrote most of the novel *Momo*. Following the death of his wife, Ende sold the home in Genzano and returned to Munich. He married a second time in , the Japanese woman Mariko Sato, and they remained married until his death. The German text was never published, but the working partnership turned into a friendship. Mariko Sato accompanied him on a number of trips to Japan. The first trip took place in and included visits to Tokyo and Kyoto. For the first time Ende was able to experience Kabuki and Noh theatre, and was greatly impressed by traditional Japanese drama. Michael Ende had no children. Death[edit] In June , Ende was diagnosed with stomach cancer. Over the next few months he underwent various treatments, but the disease progressed. He ultimately succumbed to the disease in Filderstadt, Germany on 28 August Note – original titles are listed in German, followed by the English translation of the title in captions. Any translations of an entire work into English are listed. Maxwell Brownjohn as Momo.

Chapter 7 : Momo Quotes by Michael Ende

Momo by Michael Ende Alfaguara Clásicos nos brinda esta cuidada edición de Momo, un clásico inolvidable de la literatura juvenil, de Michael Ende. Momo es una niña muy especial, posee la maravillosa cualidad de hacer sentir bien a todo aquel que la escucha.

Chapter 8 : Momo - Wikidata

Momo - Michael Ende - Teil 3 - Hörbuch - Kinder Buch Lesung - audiobook deutsch by Mirabelle B. Momo -The Movie (in english language) #1 by caesarflower. Play next;

Chapter 9 : Momo (Literature) - TV Tropes

Maybe the reason that this is the hardest Michael Ende book to find in English is that it really is telling children a lot about the real nature of the society, particularly the wonderful "free market economy" part of it, as well as "productivity" and "gross domestic product" and the rest.