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## **EA300B: The Tale of Peter Rabbi**

### The Important Points from Critics's views.

**Barbara Kiefer:** She states that the participants engage both intellectual and emotional resources with a visual/verbal art.

**Margaret Mackey:** She sees that Picturebook as a '*textual work of art.*' She uses Peter as a case study to explore the importance of (**words and illustrations**), "**combination on the page**", "**size, positioning of words and images**" and "**space b/w and around them**". She points to Potter`s **use of the page turn**, evidence of Potter`s authorial control. For her, pictures have a '**narrative function**'. She pays close attention to the "**physical characteristics**" of the book and its "**internal design**". Each of these influences the meanings readers take from the text. However, she points to debates around **issues of gender and morality.**

**Caro Scott:** She discusses how "the separation of words and images differs" from techniques used in modern picture books. She considers how "ambivalence" is expressed through (word-image interaction via the narrative perspective of illustrations and words). She discusses (how the separation of words and images) differs from (techniques used in modern picture books). The complexity of "narrative perspective" is multiplied in image books and with "perspectives" that add dimension to the reader`s experience. The "dynamic" is in the interaction between "verbal and visual perspective", and "point of view, deepens the reader`s involvement" in comprehension of the story. According to her, the narrative voice of the verbal text may be ambiguous, but the "illustrations" are clear with a different interpretation.

### Introduction:

In Picturebooks, **words and images** essentially show the same information or parts of the story. However, the authors use "**intertextuality**" in the combination between "**words**" and "**images**". **Two functions** (iconic and verbal) create unlimited possibilities, for interaction between '**words**' and '**images**'. **Firstly, Iconic (function of pictures)** are to describe or represent. **Secondly, Conventional verbal (function of words)** is primarily to narrate. There are combined with words to tell stories; Firstly, **illustrations** may define interpretations of a particular story. Secondly, **images provide** a context for the imagination. Hence. words alone would not make sense and pictures add much to our understanding of the chain of events, attitudes, and characters and utilize images as a narrative device. Thus, these cannot be disentangled without **significantly affecting the meaning**. According to *Scott*, the narrative voice of the verbal text may be ambiguous, but the "**illustrations**" are clear with a different interpretation. However, the text is included as part of the image. **Visual narratives** have equally important roles in telling the story, sometimes in **quite complex ways**, and



often combined to form narratives for children. However, visual elements can be used to increase the readership's emotional impact.

## Question From Quizzes: (100-150 words)

### QUIZ: Peter is the Typically Disobedient Child?

In *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* details suit us today because it raises issues that are not trivial, limits of **obedience and consequences**. In the picture, there is another explanation as Peter gives his mother a deaf ear and does not agree with what his mother says. Thus, the reader has a hint in Peter is not an obedient boy. By comparing the picture and the words, is a clear **subversive relationship between them**.



However, Potter has used back shadowing to show how an already-occurring event impacts the future. This can be seen when Peter's mother says, "*your Father had an accident there; he was put in a pie by Mrs. McGregor*" to warn Peter and other rabbits against going to the McGregor garden. Peter's behaviour is rash, impolitic and disobedient. His present circumstance was because of disobeying his mother's instructions. He risks danger, and his rebellious figures challenge authority and rules. For example, Peter does not listen to his mother's advice, (on **page 3**) the picture reflects this action to deliver the theme of disobedience and self-assertion. He displays disobedience by neglecting instructions from his mother. His rebellion in the initial (verbal dialogue) which appears in the form of negation (warning introduces) from his mother, "*you may go down the lane, but don't go into Mr. McGregor's Garden*". The wording is delicate as well as robust, but Peter seems impatient to leave. Peter enters the garden because he will not accept restraints on his freedom. He goes stealthily to Mr. McGroger's Garden, the picture depicts this naughty action. Peter's predicaments led to Mr. McGregor chasing Peter. Peter seems afraid of Mr. McGregor since he knows he killed Peter's father after seeing the rabbit eating his crops. Although in an ordinary context, it might seem 'normal' that Mr. McGregor kills and tells his wife to cook Peter's father (just like any farmer would), this must have been traumatizing from Peter's point of view. Mr. McGregor had no personal issue with Peter, he only reacted after finding an intruder eating his crops (just like Peter's situation).



## QUIZ: Mrs. Rabbit (Mother Character) مهم جدا

Beatrix Potter's The Tale of Peter Rabbit is one of the picture books that carry many deep meanings. The tale deals with different issues by presenting many themes, as the theme of family introduces children to the reality of any family structure. The significance of the theme of the family helps children to explore different types of children within a family.

**From the first sight of the picture**, the audience constructs general thoughts about the mother as **she belongs to the middle of (the low social status)**, and **she puts ordinary clothes on her daughters and son because she wishes that they behave like any normal child**. She forces her son to wear these clothes to force him to obey her orders. The jacket and the button around Peter's neck are symbols of the restrictions which are made by the mother. **This illustration, show Peter rejecting these restrictions as he is bothered and angry when his mother tries to tie the button**. The mother puts her restrictions on the son, who unties these buttons when the mother is absent.



Later, we will be surprised to know that these buttons caused him to be "*caught*" into the "*gooseberry net*", as the writer says, so that I think he might have got away altogether if he had not unfortunately run into a gooseberry net and got caught by the large buttons on his jacket. Here, Peter represents any teenager in his early years who refuses the world of adults. He did his actions only to discover the unknown and to break the restrictions of the mother. Peter acts like a typical teenager, but his mother might do not understand the features of her son's age. Here we have to consider that the mother actually loves her son, maybe that love is the motive of the mother behind putting these restrictions. However, Mrs. Rabbit is like any ordinary mother who loves her daughters and son, but she does not have a good way of dealing with teenagers.





**QUIZ: Is it the Typically Disobedient Child, but Mrs. Rabbit is Quite an Exceptional Mother. Discuss? مهم جدا**

Peter managed to escape and finally got home but was very tired. He had narrowly escaped Mr. McGregor's capture. This near-death illustration had a huge impact on Peter's character. Peter's near death-capture was mainly due to his disobedience and defiance of his mother's warnings. That day he got home very tired and could not even eat dinner. His mother had to prepare some **chamomile tea** for Peter to cool him down before putting him to bed. For example, meaning of the



camomile tea is by some sees as **punishment** by medicine and by others as **comfort after his exhausting ordeal, the socializing role of family meals.** Hence, meanings from a text may be just a function of our interpretation during a particular reading. However, the tale summarizes the moral side of this theme that home is the best place for children. Potter begins the tale by **illustrating** an intimate atmosphere of a mother taking care of her children. **This image is reassuring because it eases children and reminds them of the value of their homes.** Furthermore, the orders of **the mother indicate that home is the safest place ever.** Mrs. Rabbit asks her children to stay home or near it indicating that their safety is ensured there. The real value of the home is represented by the arrival of Peter to his home after a harsh experience. However, Peter realizes that home is the place of safety and reassurance after experiencing the hard life outside.

**QUIZ: Discuss Different Types of The Theme of the Family? P. 6**

The tale presents Flopsy, **Mopsy**, and Cotton-tail as **representative of good children** because they listen to their mothers and **never consider their mother's orders a restriction** for them. They stay in the lane that their mother asked them to be in and did not go to Mr. McGregor 's garden. Hence, they represent the type of children that always have good results in the end. However, the ending of the story draws a comparison between them and Peter who decided to **disobey** his mother. However, the **poor exhausted bunny gets to bed after taking a chamomile dose** while his sisters are fed with milk, bread, and blackberry.



Unlike, they portray the good type because they did not face troubles like Peter. However, Potter wants children to take advantage of the comparison between Peter and Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail, whose behaviors lead to different outcomes.





Q: Focusing on the concept of **Disobedience** and **Punishment**. Q: **Disobedience is not strongly condemned and seems to have its own rewards**? Q: The messages implied by **both illustrations and words do not fully condemn disobedience.** Q: The picture and the text focusing on the **change in Peter's behavior?**

Q: Analyze the passage from '*The Tale of Peter Rabbit*' (p.

25) مهم جدا

This book is a type of children's literature where pictures and words work together to **reflect meanings**, as well as the **pictures reveal** themes, (actions, events, and emotions). **Pictures** reveal the actions of the characters which that a great role in delivering certain themes. It expresses the feelings and emotions of the characters. However, pictures have an equal role to words expressing implicit messages and feelings. Children who disobey instructions from their parents or guardians often suffer the consequences. Therefore, **Obedience** and **disobedience** in the tale are mainly depicted through the main character Peter.



**Peter is described** as an energetic, playful, cheerful, and bright young boy rabbit, although he is also naughty. In life, **punishment** is not the only way to guide a child. However, disobedience in the tale leads to consequences. In the tale, the illusionists narrate that each disobedient act leads to a bad outcome. While on the farm, Peter faces a near-death situation when Mr. McGregor chases him with a rake. If Peter had stayed away from the farm, he would not have had to face Mr. McGregor's wrath as he did.

**Disobedience** is a form of rebellion. Peter, displays disobedience by neglecting instructions, eating food that does not belong to him, and challenging adults (the farmer) by making McGregor chase him around. Potter contrasts Peter's character with that of his obedient sisters. More so, Peter goes to Mr. McGregor's farm despite being warned by his mother about going to that farm. Initially, Mr. McGregor had captured Peter's father on the farm and killed him, so for Peter to disobey his mother and go there was putting him at great risk of facing the same fate as his father.

On the other hand, **Punishment** in the story is not depicted as a necessity when it comes to teaching children a lesson. **Potter's illustrations** support the idea that children who break the rules and end up learning become heroes. In this tale, the **illusionist invites** all parents to give their children a chance to learn independently. In the story, Peter's mother avoids punishing him and offers him chamomile to drink to cool him down to sleep. Despite not being punished, Peter independently suffered self-inflicted pain and on his own decision not to ask the cat for help and not to go back to the farm again. Once Peter got home, he was not feeling well that evening, so he could not eat his supper. Moreover, it could be a self-punishment that he received by disobeying his mother.



In conclusion, Potter shows that although Peter escapes McGregor's wrath in dramatic irony, he remains deeply disturbed. Although Peter was not punished, he now seemed to be aware as he did not blindly talk to the cat.

## QUIZ: How do you think Mr. McGregor is Represented? مهم جدا

The pictures can work in 'harmony' with words in which they complete each other. However, of the powerful class and paternalistic authority, Mr. McGregor represents. In the conflict between Mr. McGregor and Peter, between fixed order society and the forces that seek to undermine it and between human civilization and animal nature. However, Mr. McGregor is the rules. Potter's balance of text and picture involves a variety of functions, including disharmony in focalization between words and pictures. The verbal text focalizes on Mr. McGregor, but the illustration focalizes on peter.



For example, Mr. McGregor was chasing Peter and calling him a thief after Mr. McGregor as him on his farm eating his crops. At the story's beginning, Peter's mother warns them against going to McGregor's farm. However, Peter being naughty and very curious character, he did not listen and sneaks into the farm. While on the farm, he ate French beans, lettuces, and some radishes and wanted to look for some parsley once he felt nauseous from all the eating. His present circumstance was because of disobeying his mother's instructions. Peter's predicaments led to Mr. McGregor chasing Peter. Peter seems afraid of Mr. McGregor since he knows he killed Peter's father after seeing the rabbit eating his crops. Although in an ordinary context, it might seem 'normal' that Mr. McGregor kills and tells his wife to cook Peter's father (just like any farmer would), this must have been traumatizing from Peter's point of view. Mr. McGregor had no personal issue with Peter, he only reacted after finding an intruder eating his crops (just like Peter's situation).

In addition, the potential for anarchy in the frame-breaking pictures versus the stability of the surrounding white space and page boundaries, the security of rhythms of words and page turns all combine to support a bounded and limited idea about risks that have consequences. All combine to support a bounded and limited idea about risks that have consequences. The tale combines all the elements to create issues (as limits of order, risks of disobedience, and self-assertion) of vital importance to children. However, the book's achievement is its ambiguity on this topic and the reticence of the text.



## Q: Potter was a Specialist in Concealment? مهم جدا

Thematically, Peter in the story helps to represent the importance of obeying parents and authority; however, the true **moral lesson** of this story is that **disobedience** has **deep-found consequences**. Peter represents the naughty type of child who always finds themselves in trouble. He chooses to disobey his mother, and this reflects his mischievous personality. He contradicts his mother's order because he runs straight to Mr. McGregor's garden. **As representing the naughty type of child, Peter normally faces negative consequences.** Peter **suffers** from being in a trap after being caught by Mr. McGregor. Peter almost faces the same fate as his father, except he manages to escape. However, the important thing to mention is to make a connection between a child's behaviour and the consequences of that behaviour. Therefore, Potter conveys that good behaviour causes good results while bad behaviour leads to negative outcomes. It does not work because Peter accidentally sneezes, leading to another chase with Mr. McGregor. Peter tries to escape again by jumping through the window, but he could not. All these failed attempts led McGregor to become more **frightened**. Peter felt like he was totally lost as he could not find any way out. Later, he managed to find the door but could not crawl beneath it.

For example, **Peter escaped the garden that put him in danger and lost his clothes, "leaving his jacket behind him"**. He was so frantic as he attempted to flee Mr. McGregor. Although he had gotten caught in McGregor's gooseberry net, **he managed to flee by wriggling himself out, leaving his blue jacket behind.** Distraught with what Mr. McGregor might do when he catches him, he tries hiding in a watering can behind the toolshed.



**The idea of cause and effect is depicted in the end when Peter comes home exhausted and suffering** from a long chase with Mr. McGregor. Here, the theme focuses on **morality** and the **role of text and illustrations in the story**. Both the picture and the **illustration** are good examples of **self-punishment's** impact on a person. A person is often his own biggest critic. So, no matter what offense one commits, one can always change if one is willing to learn from their mistake. During this time, Peter most probably learnt his well-deserved lesson. All the troubles he underwent were **lessons enough not to repeat this mistake again**, which is why he cried. The guilt and the pain were **punishment enough**. However, the story details suit us today because it **raises issues** that are **not trivial**, limits of **obedience** and **consequences**.



**Q: Analyze the passage from 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' (p. 15)**

**Q: The relationship between the Picture and The Text? مهم جدا**

The Picture from Beatrix Potter's *Peter Rabbit* shows Peter trying to run away from someone who is holding a sieve on top of him, and three birds are also captured in this illustration. In this illustration, there is relationship between pictures and words can be used to attract the reader by adding more to the text. The **picture relates** to the text in that it **demonstrates Peter trying to 'wriggle free just in time from Mr. McGregor's sieve' as explained in the text**. From the **illustration**, Peter seems to be in fright, trying to escape the wrath of Mr. McGregor, the main antagonist. Peter is seemingly afraid of the farmer who lives near his home.



Summarily, the **illustration relates** to the main story in that Peter is seen narrowly escaping from being captured by Mr. McGregor with a sieve after being found eating Mr. McGregor's crops. Although the **diagram only shows** Mr. McGregor's hands but not his face, the rabbit is very frightened of the farmer. Similar to the **diagram**, the text describes how determined he was to chase the rabbit until they both got tired. It must have been traumatizing to the small rabbit. However, the picture here adds more to the text in which the depiction of the scene by the picture add to the sense of excitement and suspense.

**Q: Analyze the passage from 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' (p. 22)**

**Q: Potter's tale focusing on Peter's change in behavior in this diagram.**

Behavioral changes are mainly a result of altering bad habits. These changes can either be self-inflicted or society driven. From the picture and text in this excerpt, it is evident that Peter Rabbit's behavior has changed from a naughty character to one that is more cautious of it surrounding and more apologetic.

Peter Rabbit in several excerpts portrayed as a witty but naughty child. Potter, the illusionist, displays parents as instructors, and children as obedient people, but Peter is different. From the first page, Potter provides different visual clues that foreshadow Peter's disobedience. In the first illustration, Mrs. Rabbit is seen issuing instructions to her children, but again Peter does not seem keen to listen as he seems to be in a hurry to leave. Peter's back is on his mother when his mother is giving the instructions. Peter's coat is also a different color, clearly illustrating his difference. It is, therefore, not surprising that Peter rebelliously goes to McGregor's farm.





The picture, however, illustrates one major change in Peter's character: he was standing on a wheelbarrow, looking over at Mr. McGregor; he seems less courageous and more frightened. In this illustration, Peter Rabbit returned to the garden shed when he suddenly heard Mr. McGregor digging. The text explains, "Peter hid under a bush before deciding to climb the wheelbarrow and peep over Mr. McGregor. Here Peter seems to be out of his usual playful and courageous character. And as soon as he saw Mr. McGregor, he turned his back and decided to escape as fast as possible. The way Mr. McGregor chased after Peter with a rake in his arms, shouting, "Stop, thief!" Peter must have become dreadfully frightened as he ran to save his life. Peter ran all over to show how deeply scared he was, for he had even forgotten the way back to the gate.

Another character change is that Peter Rabbit seems more cautious of his surroundings in this illustration. After climbing the wheelbarrow, Peter saw the gate out of Mr. McGregor's farm. He got down quickly and started running towards the gate he had used when he entered. This must have made him very relieved as he ran out as soon as fast as this was his last chance for freedom. After the poor rabbit manages to escape from being captured with Mr. McGregor's sieve, forgetting his jacket and shoes, and even forgetting his way to the gate, the little rabbit becomes very afraid of Mr. McGregor.

To sum up, the chase made Peter Rabbit frantic, troubled, and afraid because his life was in danger. Although his ordeal resulted from his naughty behavior, being chased by the farmer with a rake in his arms made the little rabbit character very ad till he began to cry.

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**Q: Examine carefully the picture below, and comment on the relationship between the picture and the written text (P. 20)**

In picture books, the role of both the pictures and the written texts is essential in delivering the intended meaning. Beatrix Potter shows this essential role in her masterpiece The Tale of Peter Rabbit. In the picture, both the picture and the written text show harmony in describing Peter in a difficult situation.

The verbal text is descriptive in describing facts about how much difficulty Peter encounters. The written text focuses on the theme of disempowerment and the inability to overcome obstacles. What is interesting about the written text is that it is precise and factual in reflecting Peter's situation. Peter feels that he is unable to overcome his obstacle. He asks a small old mouse about which way to run. However, he does not even receive an answer from the old mouse. Additionally, the written text is direct in describing Peter's difficulty and calls readers to have





sympathy for him. As Peter senses the extreme difficulty he is going through, he begins to cry. These words are direct in describing Peter's miserable condition.

Likewise, the role of the picture is to reinforce what the written words are describing. The picture shows how Peter is trying to pass a locked door to find an escape. He stands on one foot and leans the other foot on the door. This illustration shows the difficulty that Peter is suffering from. Most importantly, the picture has the same function as the written words, which is referring to the theme of disempowerment and the inability to overcome obstacles. The picture shows a large tear running from Peter's eye. This describes Peter's feeling of weakness that makes him shed big tears. It is apparent that there is a connection between the written words and the picture in reflecting a particular theme concerning Peter's feeling of weakness.

In conclusion, each of the written words and the picture has an integral part in describing Peter's disempowerment in this particular stage. The analysis of this picture shows the harmony between the written words and the picture in reflecting Peter's hopelessness and fearful exhaustion.

**Q: Is it still relevant to today's reader? مهم جدا**

**Q: Is still appreciated until today) Why has Peter Rabbit been a great success since its publication? Still relevant today's read?**

Beatrix Potter's *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* is considered a notable literary work of all time. The tale includes different literary characteristics that make it relevant to today's reader. These characteristics are providing both entertainment and instruction, including **moral lessons, and suiting both adults and children.**

**The Tale of Peter Rabbit is very favorable for readers because it includes a special excitement. It is a story that includes an adventure full of action.** This characteristic entertains readers and motivates them to read the story with attention. Alongside this, Potter employs this interesting story to instruct children. In modern times, this story should not only include elements of entertainment without carrying didactic messages. Therefore, today's readers seek to find these two characteristics when reading literary works. Truly, the story teaches children about the importance of family as well as warning them about the dangers of the outer world. **Moreover, the tale refers to significant moral lessons that are close to today's life. the tale is about the consequences of being mischievous.** Peter is the main representative of today's children who like to have freedom in their lives. However, the main moral lesson of the tale is to be careful while seeking to have adventures in their lives. This moral lesson is central because it deals with a common problem in modern life. Children exceed in following their dreams forgetting that there are consequences. Therefore, it is important for a modern book to refer to a such valuable lesson.



In addition, the **tale is relevant to today's readers** because it **suits both adults and children**, the tale is no longer read as a **simple story of entertaining children**. It is a tale that sheds light upon the relationship **between adults and children**, and how each of them should deal with the other. Potter refers to the role of Mrs. Rabbit in protecting and ensuring positivity in Peter's life. **This sends a message to adults about their essential role in children's lives.**

In conclusion, the three mentioned characteristics show the multiplicity of the tale in addressing issues concerning modern life. Today's readers, then, find their interest when meeting their interests while reading the tale.

### Q: 'Is it a Suitable for Adults and Children? "Crossover"'

Picturebooks where texts and images are used simultaneously to communicate narrations mainly target children. It strongly impacts children's imagination and experience about different aspects of life, as they tend to both get amused by these books and learn from them. Potter's animal tales are a sweet rendering of social, economic, and political life. However, the tales show some resistance to being read as **moral tales**. Many books are designed to appeal to **children and adults** who read along with them. Therefore, the tales can be classified among these important works because it involves many references to significant **childhood issues**. The effect of **crossing boundaries on forming identities** is one of the basic **messages about childhood in the tale**.

**For children**, the book can be considered an animal fable. **children's texts come to have an appeal**, over and above readers' **general expectations of excellence**. **Illustrations** gives charm and longevity to their **"appeal to children"** and **illustrations position** the reader as sharing the viewpoint of the protagonist, thus Peter being lower down than the adults depicted, a **"child's perspective"**. This strategy for ensuring empathy with the characters. **For adults**, various strategies are used to achieve 'illusions' or 'visual' or 'verbal jokes' made in the text. Thus, **adult readership is via the use of Visual intertextuality** as images that **refer to other images**. For example, adults notice different references and allusions.

**Crossing boundaries** is depicted in the tale as a form of children's innocence. Peter crosses different boundaries because he is an innocent child who wants to be happy doing the things he likes. According to **Scott**, describes Peter as **"small, easily frightened, emotionally driven, and certainly not very rational"**. Therefore, Potter intends to present spontaneous actions that do not carry bad references to Peter. **The first is related to Peter's ability to present himself as a unique child. He reflects every child's desire to feel and act freely away from the restrictions of the family.** Peter's action of crossing boundaries becomes a source of inspiration for all children. Another positive thing is seen in Peter's journey to McGregor's Garden. Peter **crosses boundaries when he enters the garden without its owner's permission**. The journey to and from



the garden was full of great difficulties. These difficulties are like many boundaries that children face in real life.

Moreover, **the tale is allegorical when discussing the story's ending.** In the end, Potter describes different conditions when comparing Peter's situation to his siblings. Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail, who did not do what Peter has done, enjoy a delicious dinner with their mother. In contrast, **Peter is depicted in a bad situation as sick and unable to share the table with his family.** This image carries a deeper meaning indicating that there is a difference between Peter and his sisters. Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail did not form an identity like Peter because they did not have Peter's experiences. Therefore, **Potter sends a moral message to all children. No guts no glory reflects the moral message that Potter brings in this tale. This message summarizes the whole idea of the effect of crossing boundaries on forming identities.** Peter could never form a unique identity if he did not engage in that experience. The whole story then is considered an invitation for children to explore more in their childhood, as this leads to forming unique **identities in both childhood and the future.**

In conclusion, Potter's *'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'* is **allegorical in terms of representing the idea of crossing boundaries.** Thus, crossing boundaries leads to forming strong identities for children, and the tale is meant to present this value. **This issue reflects the allegorical perspectives of the story, as every event of it can be deeply interpreted to show the value of making children explore their childhood.** The story of Peter's disobedience is not that simple story that is **meant to excite children because it carries a deeper meaning beyond.** Peter's disobedience is a form of **crossing boundaries** because it reflects several positive considerations

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## Some Important Definitions:

- **Intertextuality:** use in one text of references or allusions to another.
- **Play:** with words, with images, with a reader, with 'book as artefact.'
- **Transgression:** boundaries of appropriate behaviour, or other social conventions, may be breached by characters.
- **Irony:** indication, via some aspect of characterization or plot development, of alternative meanings to those supposedly being stated.
- **Multimodality:** is a close reading of the visual elements of texts and of how the visual combines with words in texts to create meaning for readers and viewers.



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Good luck