Annotated Bibliography

Aldan, Daisy. 1972. “The Little Mermaid”. *Poetry* 120 (1). Poetry Foundation: 20–20.

Aldan’s poem about *The Little Mermaid* was used an inspiration for the darker plot line in my story. The lines “and I with my liver gnawed by mice,” especially inspired me to use dark, yet innocent descriptions.

Conserve Energy Future. "20 Facts about Ocean Pollution." Conserve Energy Future. Accessed November 12, 2015.

Since my version of *The Little Mermaid* takes place in modern-day, I focused on environmental issues and connected human destruction to the moral of my story. This source is helpful because it lists the major causes of ocean pollution. These inspired me in describing the setting of the modern-day ocean, in which the little mermaid lives. For example, the mermaids' home is covered with algal blooms, caused by eutrophication from fertilizer runoff. The fishes accidentally choke on indestructible plastic bits, which is “the number one source of pollution in the ocean.”

Dahlerup, Pil, Ulla Thomsen, Sabrina Soracco, Niels Ingwersen, Faith Ingwersen, Gregory

Nybo, and Pil Dahlerup. 1990. “SPLASH!: SIX VIEWS OF "THE LITTLE

MERMAID"”. *Scandinavian Studies* 62 (4). University of Illinois Press: 403–29.

This source provides different ways of reading Hans Christian Andersen’s *The Little Mermaid*. The story is analyzed from a structuralist approach, psychoanalytic approach, the contract model, the S-model, the Folktale/Disney approach, and more. The source reassured me that I have the freedom to change the original story of the mermaid to whatever story I wanted.

Simon, Matt. "Fantastically Wrong: The Murderous, Sometimes Sexy History of the Mermaid." Wired. Last modified October 15, 2014.

 This article is informative about the history of Mermaids and the human myths that revolved them. One particular myth I would like to reference is about how “relations weren’t always so good between our two species—mermaids have largely been thought of as hell-bent on seducing sailors into the depths, or just smashing boats with storms.” Mermaids do not always have to be harmless, dream-like creatures. This source allowed me to reevaluate the relationship between the human and mermaid. It also mainly inspired me to make the mermaid of my story revengeful.

Zvi Har’El. "The Little Mermaid by Hans Christian Andersen (1836)." HCA.Gilead. Last modified December 13, 2007.

This website provides the full translated text of *The Little Mermaid* by Hans Christian Andersen. In Andersen’s version, as opposed to Walt Disney’s, the mermaid fails to kill the Prince, who has fallen in love with another maiden, and gives up her own life. She transforms “among the daughters of the air [who] fly to warm countries, and cool the sultry air that destroys mankind with the pestilence.” This line is particularly useful since I am touching upon environmental issues in my story. Also, since the setting of the ocean is described as perfectly blue and clean in Andersen’s version, I described the modern day ocean as the exact opposite of Andersen’s.