



Severiūtė is a character from the Lithuanian literature classic "Dėdės ir Dėdiėnės" written by Vaižgantas.

She is a charming and beloved figure in the story.

In the book, Severiūtė is depicted as a young girl from a rural Lithuanian village. She is known for her kind-hearted nature, innocence, and purity of spirit. Severiūtė's character embodies the virtues of simplicity, sincerity, and compassion. Her portrayal reflects the author's desire to highlight the goodness and genuine qualities found in rural life.

While the book may provide specific details about Severiūtė's appearance and personality traits, she is generally remembered as a symbol of the purity and authenticity of rural life in Lithuania during the time when the story is set.















Pippi Longstocking is a wildly imaginative and fiercely independent nine-year-old girl with a shock of vibrant red hair that sticks out in braids on either side of her head. She is known for her unconventional and quirky appearance, often wearing mismatched stockings, oversized shoes, and clothes that don't match. Her face is freckled, adorned with a mischievous smile that accompanies her infectious laughter. Pippi's blue eyes sparkle with curiosity and a sense of adventure, reflecting her fearless and daring nature. She stands tall and strong, carrying herself with confidence and a carefree attitude that sets her apart from other children. Pippi is characterized by her extraordinary strength, capable of lifting her horse and performing extraordinary feats that astonish those around her. Her boundless energy and zest for life lead her into various escapades, whether it's sailing her own ship, Villa Villekulla, or outsmarting adults with her unconventional logic and playful antics. Despite her unconventional behavior and often unconventional solutions to problems, Pippi has a heart of gold. She is fiercely loyal to her friends, kind to animals, and stands up against injustice, always ready to defend the underdog. Pippi Longstocking embodies the spirit of independence, resilience, and adventurousness, captivating readers with her whimsical charm and unorthodox approach to life.











































Tinker Bell, a fictional character created by J.M. Barrie, first appeared in his 1904 play "Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up." In the original works, Tinker Bell is described as a tiny fairy with a petite figure, blonde hair, a green leaf dress, and expressive, mischievous blue eyes. She often carries a wand and is known for her feisty and sometimes jealous personality. Tinker Bell's personality traits include being fiercely loyal to Peter Pan, having a quick temper, and possessing a strong sense of determination and protectiveness over Peter. Her appearance and characteristics may vary slightly depending on different adaptations and interpretations in various books, films, and stage productions inspired by J.M. Barrie's original work. However, her small size, fairy wings, and distinctive green outfit are consistent features associated with the character.

















The Evil Queen, also known as the Wicked Queen, is a fictional character from the classic fairy tale "Snow White" by the Brothers Grimm, as well as from Disney's animated adaptation, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." She serves as the primary antagonist in the story.

The Evil Queen is depicted as a beautiful but vain and jealous queen who is obsessed with being the fairest in the land. She regularly consults her magic mirror, asking it who the fairest of them all is. When the mirror reveals that Snow White surpasses her in beauty, the queen becomes consumed by envy and plots to eliminate her stepdaughter.









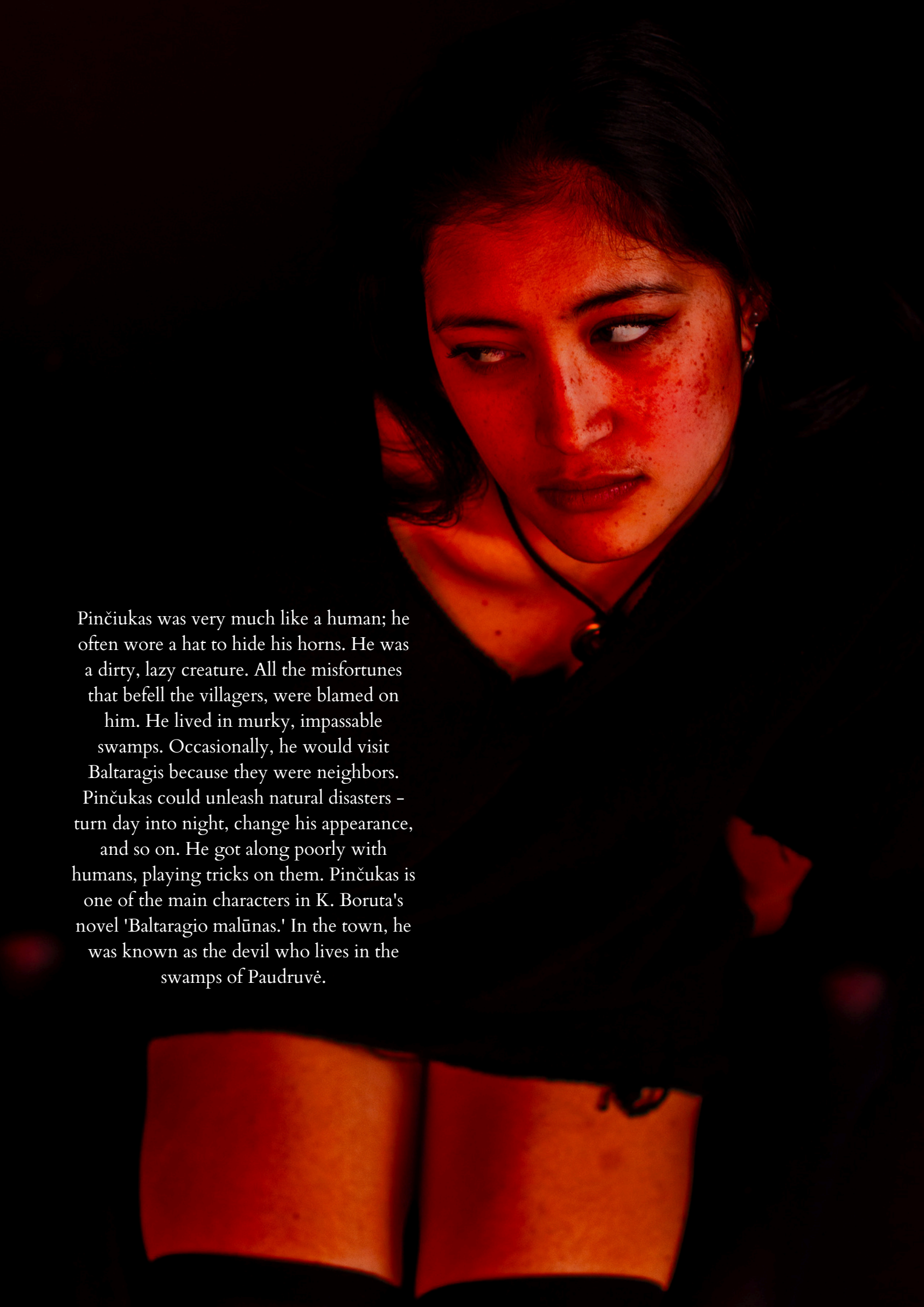










A close-up photograph of a young woman with dark hair and freckles, looking down at an open book. The scene is dramatically lit with a strong red or orange light, creating a moody and intense atmosphere. The woman's face is partially illuminated, showing her freckles and a serious expression. The book is open in front of her, and the pages are visible. The background is dark and out of focus.

Pinčiukas was very much like a human; he often wore a hat to hide his horns. He was a dirty, lazy creature. All the misfortunes that befell the villagers, were blamed on him. He lived in murky, impassable swamps. Occasionally, he would visit Baltaragis because they were neighbors. Pinčukas could unleash natural disasters – turn day into night, change his appearance, and so on. He got along poorly with humans, playing tricks on them. Pinčukas is one of the main characters in K. Boruta's novel 'Baltaragio malūnas.' In the town, he was known as the devil who lives in the swamps of Paudruvė.







