Pinocchio

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This article is about the original Carlo Collodi fictional character. For other uses, see Pinocchio (disambiguation).

Pinocchio	
The Adventures of Pinocchio character	
 Original art by Enrico Mazzanti	
First appearance	*The Adventures of Pinocchio*
Created by	Carlo Collodi
Information	
Species	Puppet/Human
Gender	Male
Family	Mister Geppetto
Nationality	Italian

Pinocchio (IT: [piˈnɔkkjo]; UK: /pɪˈnəʊkiəʊ/;[1] US: /pɪˈnoʊkioʊ/) is a fictional character and the main protagonist of the 1883 children's novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, by Carlo Collodi, and has since appeared in many adaptations of that story and others. Carved by a woodcarver named Geppetto in a small Italian village, he was created as a wooden puppet, but dreamed of becoming a real boy. Pinocchio is often a term used to describe an individual who is prone to telling lies, fabricating stories and exaggerating or creating tall tales for various reasons.

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Main article: The Adventures of Pinocchio

Pinocchio is known for having a short nose that becomes longer when he is under stress (chapter 3), especially while telling a lie. His clothes are made of flowered paper, his shoes are made of wood and his hat is made of bread (page 16 of Collodi's Le Avventure di Pinocchio). Despite the fact that in Italian the name Pinocchio might be a version of 'baby pine' (a portmanteau of *pino*, pine, and marm*occhio*, brat), in fact it means pine nut which is distinctly, probably willfully illogical as the book clearly states that the puppet was made out of cherry wood. The name actually comes from a nickname: Geppetto wryly gave the puppet the name Pinocchio as an omen of good fortune: *Ho conosciuto una famiglia intera di Pinocchi [...] e tutti se la passavano bene. Il più ricco di loro chiedeva l'elemosina* (chapter 1) (I have known the entire Pinocchio family [...] and all of them managed well. The richest begged). However the surname itself may be derived from the Italian word nocchio, meaning a gnarl or knot in wood.[2]

[edit] Comic books

In Europe there were several adaptations to the comics medium from different artists, including Salvador Bartolozzi in *Pinocho* (Calleja, 1925), Salvador Mestres in *Aventuras de Pinocho* (Cliper, 1944), Benito Jacovitti in *Il Vittorioso* (1946), or Martz Schmidt in *Pinocho* (Bruguera, 1957).[3]

Pinocchio and Geppetto are both major characters in the ongoing comic book series *Fables*, written by Bill Willingham, first published in 2003. Pinocchio briefly appears in the 2001 movie *Shrek* and has a larger role in the 2004 sequel *Shrek 2* and the 2007 sequel *Shrek the Third*. Pinocchio also appears in two episodes of the animated TV show *The Grim Adventures of Billy & Mandy*: "Nursery Crimes / My Peeps" and "Billy Ocean", only this version needs to eat human flesh to become human and is evil.

Japanese manga artist Osamu Tezuka was inspired by this story when he created the popular icon *Astro Boy*.[citation needed] In addition, the story of Pinocchio was made into an anime television series by Tatsunoko Productions in 1972 as *Kashi no Ki Mokku* (*Mokku the Oak Tree*), and again by Nippon Animation in 1976 as *The Adventures of Piccolino* (Pinocchio

was renamed "Piccolino" in this version). Tatsunoko's series was shown on HBO in the United States in 1992 as *Saban's Adventures of Pinocchio*. The Japanese superhero Kikaider (1972), created by Shotaro Ishinomori, was partly inspired by Pinocchio (and by Frankenstein's monster).[*citation needed*] A character named "Pino", who was inspired by the Pinocchio character, appeared in the video games *Toy Pop* (1986) and *Wonder Project J* (1995).

[edit] Disney version

Pinocchio was the second feature-length animated film made by the Disney company. Walt Disney took several liberties in rewriting the story of Pinocchio and there are only a few similarities when compared with the original Italian version of 1883.

Pinocchio is seen as a living puppet, who must prove himself to become a real boy. He is seen in a slightly pudgy face, blue eyes, 4 fingers (later 5 as his flesh-and-blood form at the end), a yellow hat, a blue bow tie, white opera gloves, red overalls, black vest, and white socks (in his flesh-and blood form at the end).

His first appearance in the film is as a lifeless puppet. When it was time for bed, Geppetto caught sight of a wishing star and wished Pinocchio to become a real boy. Once Geppetto fell asleep, his home was visited by the Blue Fairy, who brought Pinocchio to life and Jiminy Cricket became his official conscience to tell him right from wrong, for, if Pinocchio proved himself brave, truthful and unselfish, he would be transformed into a real boy. Geppetto discovered his puppet is alive and celebrated along with Figaro the kitten and Cleo the goldfish.

The next morning, Pinocchio is ready for school, but is stopped by two villainous actors: J. Worthington Foulfellow (a.k.a. "Honest John") and his silent sidekick, Gideon, who trick him into working for Stromboli, a puppeteer. They tell him being rich and famous is the only way to live. Pinocchio listens, believes, and ends up following the wrong path. Jiminy tries to stop him, but is unsuccessful, so he chases after him.

Stromboli is paid beyond his wildest dreams for Pinocchio's magnificent performance. After the show, Pinocchio and Stromboli are dining and the man's true nature is revealed as parsimonious, evil and rotten. He cages Pinocchio and threatens him to perform. Pinocchio manages to escape with the help of Jiminy and the Blue Fairy.

During their trip home, Pinocchio and Jiminy race home, but Pinocchio is stopped once again by Honest John and Gideon. They tell Pinocchio he's sick and the only cure is a vacation on Pleasure Island. They take him to the Coachman, along with many other boys, including a brat named Lampwick, who Pinocchio calls his best friend.

Once the place is torn apart, everyone has vanished, except Lampwick and Pinocchio, who are smoking and drinking while playing pool. Once Jiminy confronts the two, he is so upset, he storms out. Soon, Jiminy discovers the plan; Pleasure Island has the power to transform bad boys into donkeys, which the Coachman sells into slavery, and rushes back to get Pinocchio. Lampwick's transformation is complete, but Pinocchio and Jiminy escape the island. Unfortunately, Pinocchio has grown donkey ears and a tail.

The two reach home, but realize there's no one home. They sit and wait on the steps for everyone to return. Suddenly, the Blue Fairy comes in the shape of a dove and gives them a letter which tells them Geppetto was eaten by Monstro the Whale.

The pair start searching the ocean for Monstro with very little luck. When they ask sea creatures such as clams and seahorses, they swim and hide in fear at the mention of Monstro's name. Meanwhile, after a nap, Monstro awakens and begins an eating frenzy. Everything in his path was either devoured or destroyed (including Pinocchio). Once Monstro was found, Pinocchio was able to reunite with Geppetto, Figaro and Cleo. Pinocchio soon thinks of a plan to escape Monstro by making him sneeze.

Once Pinocchio is able to get Monstro to sneeze, the enraged animal chases after him and his father. The whale destroys the raft, sending Pinocchio and Geppetto into the unforgiving sea. After witnessing his father almost drowning, Pinocchio grabs him and swims to shore as quick as he can, but it's too late. Even before he gets there, Monstro slams into a rocky wall, creating a forty foot tidal wave and killing him. Geppetto, Figaro, Cleo, and Jiminy survive. When Jiminy looks for Pinocchio, he makes a very depressing discovery - Pinocchio is lying face down in a large puddle.

Geppetto, Figaro, Cleo, and Jiminy return home and grieve over Pinocchio. Then the Blue Fairy revives Pinocchio and transforms him into a real boy because he has now proved himself brave, truthful and unselfish. Jiminy is then awarded with a certified 18-karat conscience badge.

Pinocchio appears in *House of Mouse* in several episodes, voiced by Michael Welch and in the direct-to-video films *Mickey's Magical Christmas: Snowed in at the House of Mouse* and *Mickey's House of Villains*. He also made a cameo in *Phineas and Ferb* in two episodes and can be seen in *Who Framed Roger Rabbit*. He also appears in cameo in the film *Aladdin* and is also seen in another film *Teacher's Pet*, and made a cameo in *Tangled*.

[edit] Updated illustrations

In 2002, the original story of Pinocchio by Carlo Collodi was illustrated by Gris Grimly. This version of the book gave a new visual style to the classic fairy tale which led to a planned stop motion animated feature co-directed by Grimly and Adam Parrish-King, and produced by Guillermo Del Toro and The Jim Henson Company.[4][5] Takashi Nakamura's *A Tree of Palme* (2002) takes the viewer into a darker and more twisted version of Pinocchio (although Steven Spielberg also shows a glimpse of this shattered childhood psyche in his Pinocchioesque character David in *A.I. Artificial Intelligence*).[*citation needed*]

[edit] Use in music

Music inspired by Pinocchio and his adventures first appeared in the film version of Pinocchio in 1940, with the most notable tunes from this being "Give a Little Whistle" and "When You Wish upon a Star". Jazz saxophonist Wayne Shorter composed the tune "Pinocchio" while with the second Miles Davis Quintet; Shorter's composition was recorded on the Miles Davis album "Nefertiti" for Columbia Records in 1968. Cursive released a song that draws heavily on a Pinocchio allegory, entitled "Driftwood: A Fairy Tale," on The Ugly Organ in 2003. The lyrics describe a fairy bringing the boy to life, only for him to drift away.

While on tour in [Singapore](#), rapper [Kanye West](#) performed the freestyle "Pinocchio Story", comparing himself to Pinocchio in the sense that his own life lacked depth, that he yearns for a simple, family-oriented social life instead of the pressure of fame, and thus he states 'I just wanna be a real boy'. He also mourns the death of his mother, comparing her to Geppetto. The freestyle can be heard as a bonus track on *[808s and Heartbreak](#)*. In 2009, [Tech N9ne](#) referenced the story in the chorus of his song "Pinocchiho" from his album *[K.O.D.](#)*, in which he sings "I just want to be a normal boy". In 2011, a popular dancing girl group in South Korea, f(x), released a song entitled "Pinocchio (Danger)" which topped charts in an instant. Electronic musician *[Doctor Steel](#)* also has a track labeled "Donkey Town", which refers to the grim realities of Pleasure Island.

[[edit](#)] Picture book

Pinocchio: The Boy is a [children's](#) [picture book](#) by [Lane Smith](#). It was originally published in 2002 by [Viking Books](#).

[[edit](#)] Pinocchio paradox

Main article: [Pinocchio paradox](#)

There is a popular conception that Pinocchio's nose grows *only* when he lies. Under this condition, the Pinocchio Paradox is an analogy for the [liar paradox](#), expressing the dilemma of what will happen if Pinocchio says "My nose will grow now." If he is lying, his nose should grow, but if his nose grows, then he is actually telling the truth. On the other hand, if he is telling the truth and his nose starts growing, then it will violate the condition that his nose grows only when he is lying.[6]

[[edit](#)] Sculpture in Borås

In [Borås](#) a nine meters high bronze sculpture of the fairy-tale figure was unveiled in May 2008. It is called [Walking to Borås](#) and is the [American](#) [pop artist](#) and sculptor [Jim Dine](#)'s figurative interpretation of Pinocchio.

[Jim Dine](#)'s sculpture **Walking to Borås** situated in [Borås](#), [Sweden](#).

[[edit](#)] Other versions

Pinocchio is a major supporting character in the [Shrek](#) film series. While he only appears briefly in the first film, he becomes an important friend and ally to Shrek in the [second](#) and [third](#) films. His is portrayed as obnoxious and dim-witted, but good hearted, often giving aid to the protagonists through the use of his extendable nose.

[[edit](#)] References

1. [^](#) British English and American English: http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com/dictionary/pinocchio
2. [^](#) Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press. 1989. http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/79506
3. [^](#) López, Félix (20 de septiembre de 2011). ["Le avventure di Pinocchio (Saga de Pinocho)"](#) (in spanish). [Tebeosfera](#).
4. [^](#) [http://www.bloody-disgusting.com/news/14321](#)
5. [^](#) McNary, Dave (14 November 2008). ["Guillermo del Toro plots 'Pinocchio'"](#). *Variety*.
6. [^](#) ["The Pinocchio Paradox"](#). Maverick Philosopher.

7.Chris Trevor

[[edit](#)] External links

[Children's literature portal](#)

- *[Pinocchio | Short Stories](#)*
- *[The Adventures of Pinocchio](#)*
- *[Pinocchio Park](#)* (**Italian**)
- *[New Pinocchio Stop Motion Film](#)* ventured by Guillermo Del Toro, Gris Grimly, The Henson Company, and Adam Parrish King.
- [Full text of Le Avventure di Pinocchio in the original Italian](#)

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[**Carlo Collodi**](#)'s *[The Adventures of Pinocchio](#)*

Characters	**Pinocchio** · [Candlewick](#) · [The Coachman](#) · [The Fairy with Turquoise Hair](#) · [Figaro](#) · [The Fox and the Cat](#) · [Mister Geppetto](#) · [The Green Fisherman](#) · [Mangiafuoco](#) · [Talking Cricket](#) ([Jiminy Cricket](#)) · [The Terrible Dogfish](#)
Films	*[The Adventures of Pinocchio](#)* (1936) · *[Pinocchio](#)* (1940) · *[The Adventures of Buratino](#)* (1959) · *[Pinocchio in Outer Space](#)* (1965) · *[Pinocchio](#)* (1968) ·

	Pinocchio (1972) · *The Adventures of Buratino* (1975) · *Pinocchio and the Emperor of the Night* (1987) · *Pinocchio* (1993) · *Pinocchio's Revenge* (1996) · *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (1996) · *Geppetto* (2000) · *A.I. Artificial Intelligence* (2001) · *A Tree of Palme* (2002) · *Pinocchio* (2002) · *Pinocchio 3000* (2004) · *Pistachio – The Little Boy That Woodn't* (2010)
Television	*Pinocchio* (musical) · *The New Adventures of Pinocchio* (1960 TV program) · *Mokku of the Oak Tree* (1972 anime series) · *Piccolino no Bōken* (1976 anime series) · *Pinocchio's Christmas* (TV special)
Other media	*The Golden Key, or the Adventures of Buratino* (novel) · *Pinocchio's Daring Journey* (attraction) · *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (video game) · *Pinocchio* (*Fables* comics) · *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (opera)
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