

# Алиса в Стране чудес



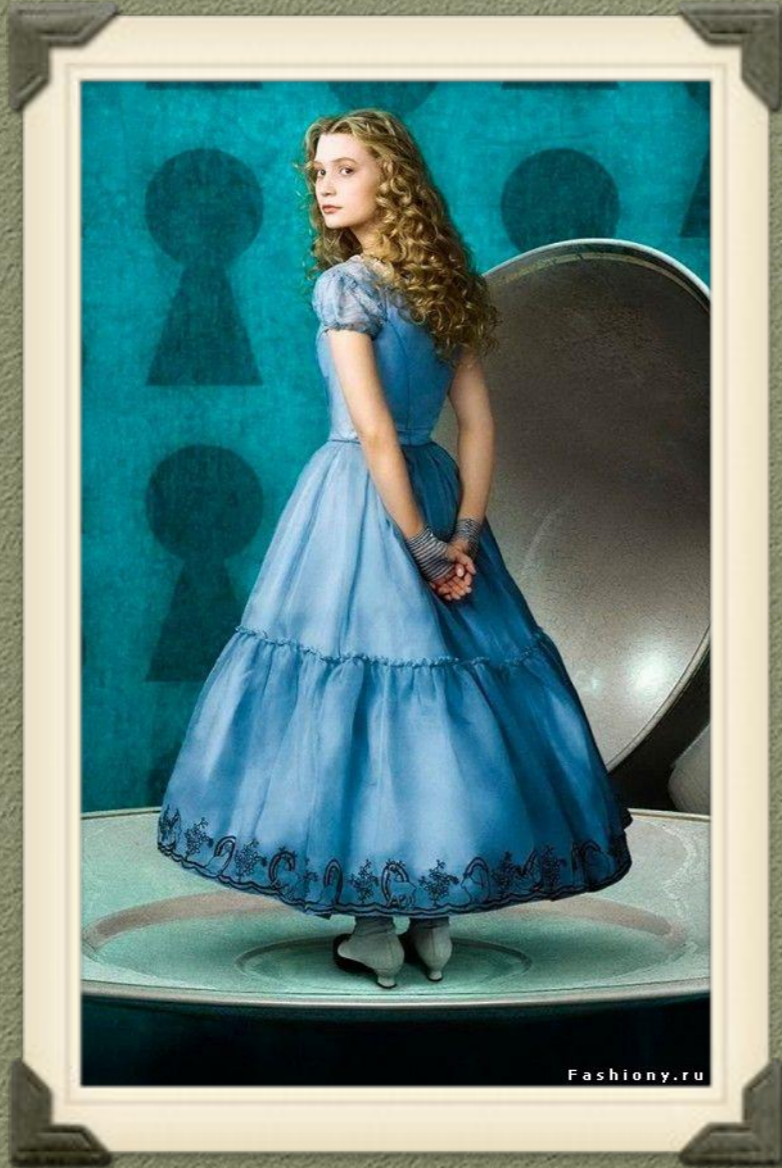


and published in 1865. It tells about a girl named Alice, who falls through a rabbit hole into an imaginary world inhabited by strange anthropomorphic creatures. The tale enjoys steady popularity in both children and adults. The book is considered one of the best examples of literature in the genre of absurdity; it uses numerous mathematical, linguistic and philosophical jokes and allusions

The course of the story and its structure had a strong influence on art, especially the fantasy genre. "Alice

Through the Looking Glass" is a plot continuation of the





*Alice*



*Alice - the main character of the fairy tale, which is about seven years old. It is believed that the prototype of the protagonist's image was the friend of the author, Alice Pleasant Liddell, although Dodgson himself mentioned several times that the image of his "little heroine" was not based on a real child and is completely fictional. In the novel, Alice appears as a schoolgirl with a bizarre-logical mindset, whose straight hair "always climbs into the eyes." In his article "Alice on the stage", Carroll described a character who loves like a dog — tender, like a fallow deer, courteous to everyone, trusting and "inquisitive to the extreme, with that taste for Life, which is available only to a happy childhood when everything is new and good.", and Sin and Sadness are just words - empty words that mean nothing! "*





*White Rabbit*



*a watch in his pocket and lives in a clean house” with the inscription: “B. Rabbit”. In the first chapters the Rabbit is late somewhere, in the fourth he tries to get into his house, and in the final of the work accompanies the royal couple and acts as a herald. The author notes that Rabbit is created to contrast with the main character. In contrast to her “youth”, “purposefulness”, “courage” and “strength”, such features as “advanced age” “fearfulness”*





*Cheshire-Cat*



friend. The cat himself thinks he is out of his mind, because he grumbles when he is pleased, and wags his tail when he is angry. He is able to disappear, both completely and partially, leaving only a smile or a head. In the days of Carroll, there was a saying: "Smiles like a Cheshire cat." Explaining the origin of the sayings, the researchers advanced two theories. According to the first, in Cheshire, some unknown painter painted the grinning lions above the doors of the taverns. According to the second, Cheshire cheeses were sometimes given the shape of smiling cats. "This is especially Carroll-style," says Dr. Phyllis Greenacker, "because in that







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