

# “In the world of English fairy tales”



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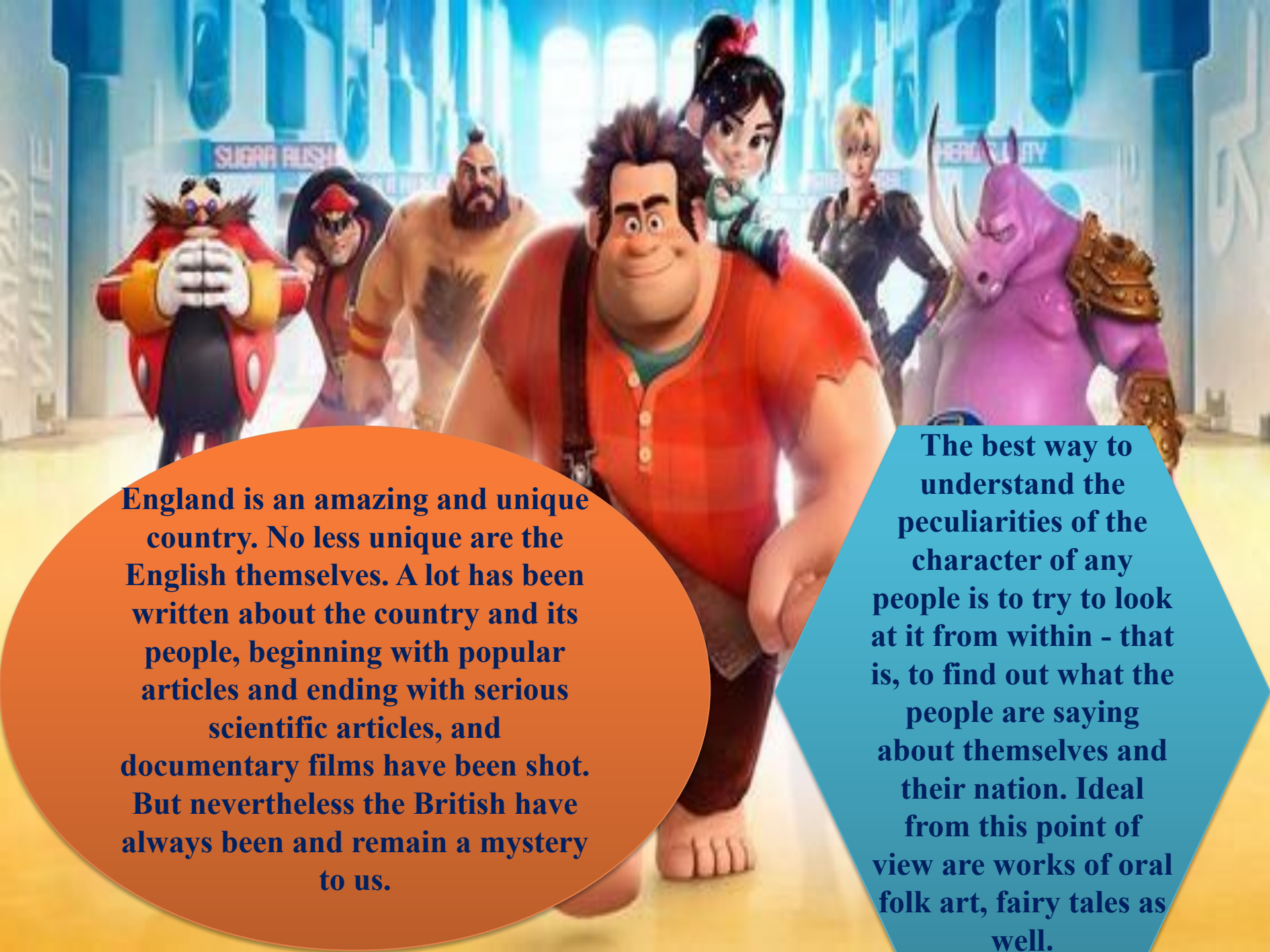
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**The aim of the project:**  
to analyze the English folk tales  
and on the basis of the data  
obtained, to reveal the  
characteristics of the English.

# This aim predetermined the following objects:

- To study the theoretical aspects of the research problem.
- Read and translate English folk tales into Russian
- Compare English and Russian folk tales and identify compositional, plot and descriptive similarities and differences.
- Using the data obtained, determine the sociocultural characteristics of the English people.





**England is an amazing and unique country. No less unique are the English themselves. A lot has been written about the country and its people, beginning with popular articles and ending with serious scientific articles, and documentary films have been shot. But nevertheless the British have always been and remain a mystery to us.**

**The best way to understand the peculiarities of the character of any people is to try to look at it from within - that is, to find out what the people are saying about themselves and their nation. Ideal from this point of view are works of oral folk art, fairy tales as well.**

The first books of fairy tales appeared in the 19-th century. Joseph Jacobs collected and published folk British fairy tales and did not change them.





The research of folk tales, their role in the reflection of a national character, engaged many scientists: **Veselovsky A.N., Propp V.Ya., Zhirmunsky V.M**


- ✓ Researchers differently define a fairy tale as a special genre of oral folk art. As the initial elements, the oral existence of a fairy tale, the installation of entertainment, the unusualness of the events depicted (Afanasyev A.N., Pomerantseva E.V, Sokolov Y.M.), a special composite stylistic construction (V. Ya. Propp) are most often called the initial elements.

Fairy tales are very diverse. Many scientists offer their variants of classification of fairy tales. We will dwell on the classification of **V.Ya. Propp**.

This classification shows a close relationship of all types of fairy tales. The wonderful property of fairy tales is that they attribute the same actions to people, objects and animals. The national traits of the fairy tale are determined by the folklore traditions of the people. The fairy-tale reflects the animal and plant world of the country where these tales have appeared.

Tales of animals are the oldest fairy tales. Animals  
- heroes of fairy tales





Tales of animals are the oldest fairy tales. Animals - heroes of fairy tales - reminisce with their speech and behavior of people of the country where these tales live. And it can not be otherwise, since the fairy tale has always been a reflection of the people's life.

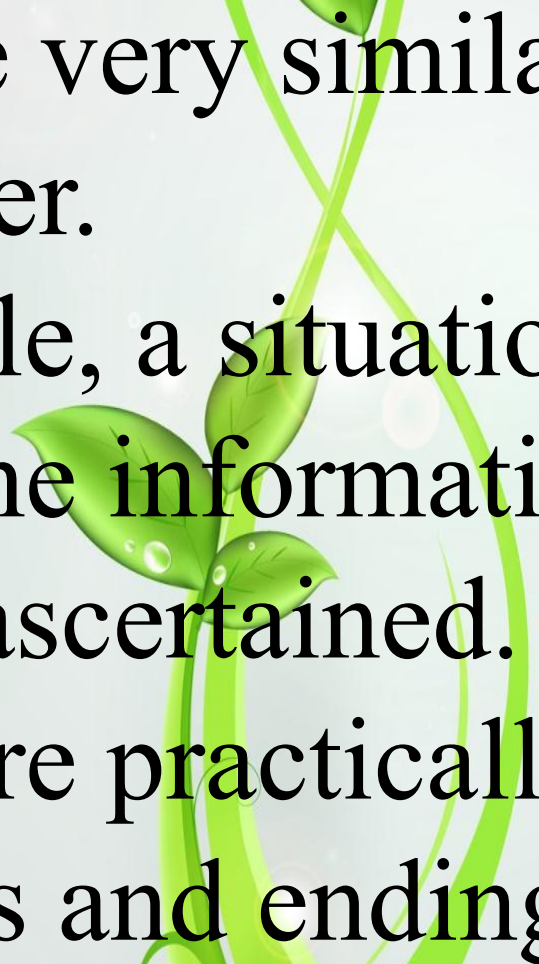
The basis of fairy tales, which include legends about witches, giants, ghosts, is a wonderful fiction. Also, English fairy tales often borrow ballads and are based on them. For example, such famous works as "Binnori" and "Childe Roland".

A household fairy tale reflects the hero's encounter with complex life problems, from which he emerges either as a winner or as a defeated one. He can be lucky, or he will get into an unpleasant situation.

A complete list of English folk tales includes one hundred and three tales, most English folktales are everyday.



## English folk tales have their own characteristics:

- 1 } English folk tales are very similar one to another.
  - 2 } In an English fairy tale, a situation is usually described, some information is given, or facts are ascertained.
  - 3 } In fairy tales, there are practically no traditional beginnings and endings.
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Basic elements	English fairy tales	Russian fairy tales
Beginning	<p>Once upon a time...</p> <p>One day...</p>	<p>Жили-были...</p> <p>В тридевятом царстве, в тридесятом государстве...</p> <p>В некотором царстве, в некотором государстве...</p>
Middle formulas	-----	<p>Скоро сказка сказывается, да не скоро дело делается.....</p> <p>Долго ли, коротко ли.....</p>
Ending	<p>They lived in a large house. And with that it vanished. Never saw again.</p>	<p>И я там был, мед-пиво пил, по усам текло, да в рот не попало. Да жили они долго и счастливы, умерли в один день. Стали жить-поживать да добра наживать. .....и сейчас живут, нас в гости ждут.</p>

# Heroes of English fairy tales and their characteristics.

- ❖ In English folk tales, the word "fool (a fool)" is extremely rare. This is due, first of all, to the fact that it is not customary in English culture to confer negative traits on positive fairy-tale heroes. The main character of the English household fairy tale - Jack (Jack) - is endowed, quite often, with only positive traits of character. "In the reign of the good King Arthur in the county of Cornwall, a peasant lived on the Land Land, and this peasant had only one son named Jack." ("Jack is the winner of giants." Translator: N. V. Shereshevskaya)
- ❖ In English fairy tales, the main characters are giants, fairies, witches, elves, gnomes, trolls, pixies (stunted creatures with red hair and a snub nose, with a large cap on their heads with sharp tops, pranksters, pranksters), goblins (scary fabulous creatures, living in caves that do not tolerate daylight), the magician Merlin, King Arthur, the knights.
- ❖ English fairy tales about animals - a special group that goes back to ancient times, its volume is small. And in Russian and English fairy tales about animals there are almost identical characters: a wolf, a fox, symbolizing evil, a bear, a hare. Among pets, the main characters are a cock, a chicken, a mouse, a cat, a dog. The moral of such tales is to empathize with weak and helpless characters, such tales are taught to help them, and there is practically no morality or didactic component here. An important role is played by humor, which softens acute situations - heroes and their qualities are ridiculed and presented in a comic manner. The most striking and well-known example is "The Tale of Three Pigs". Here the typical features typical of this group of fairy tales are concentrated: the presence of the "evil" beginning (wolf), the cunning hero (the third pig), the victory of good and cunning over evil, and, as in many Russian fairy tales, the magic number " three".



In the course of the study, we conducted a comparative analysis of Russian and English folk tales, revealed their similarities. Russians are often impractical, place spiritual values above material values.

For the Russian people, the interests of their families and differences, and on the basis of the findings, made the **following conclusions:**

- ✓ The English are smart entrepreneurs, energetic and tireless in inventing various ways of, respect for parents, the happiness and well-being of children are very important, while the British place the personal interests of a particular person "at the center of the line", neglecting family ties.
- ✓ Englishmen are practitioners, people who calculate risks and think through solutions to problems. Russian people are often careless, they hope for "maybe", destiny and fate.

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