

THE PHENOMENON OF GRADATION IN CHILDREN'S FAIRYTALES

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the analysis of the degree of gradation in Russian Children's fairy tales, also, the characterization of the positive and negative characters of the Brothers Grimm's fairy tale "The Tale of the Fisherman and his Men" is given. In particular, the greed of the fisherman's wife, who knows no bounds, is widely covered and appropriate conclusions are drawn.*

Key words: *Brothers Grimm, fairy tale, greed, degree of gradation, boundless desire, image of goldfish flounder.*

ФЕНОМЕН ГРАДАЦИИ В ДЕТСКИХ СКАЗКАХ

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена анализу степени градации в русских детских сказках, а также дана характеристика положительных и отрицательных персонажей сказки братьев Гримм «Сказка о рыбаке и его ребятах». В частности, широко освещается жадность жены рыбака, не знающая границ, и делаются соответствующие выводы.*

Ключевые слова: *братья Гримм, сказка, жадность, степень градации, безграничное желание, образ золотой рыбки Камбалы.*

It is known that all creatures and objects have their own difference such their own kind, including the fingerprints of people, the universe does not match their own kind. This philosophical view of linguistic phenomena And are the object of study, that is, everything in this world has its own gradation degree. In particular, linguistic gradation also has its own gradation series. Literary analysis of the text of works of art act as an object of gradation phenomena. In confirmation of the theoretical arguments, we will give examples using the text of the fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm "The Tale of the Fisherman and His Wife". In written and oral speech, there are many techniques by which the author can influence the feelings of the reader. By changing the order of the members of the sentence, you can focus on a particular word or expression. Applying an emotional rhetorical exclamation or a question, a response.

Reader or, conversely, easy to Arouse Gradation is used to excite to reduce stress. This technique is not found in literary texts as often as, for example, comparison, but invariably gives

the reader expressiveness. And heightens the experience The term "gradation" comes from the Latin word "gradatio", which means "gradual intensification". Researchers identify several meanings of this concept. Under the gradation in the literature in the narrow sense, consisting of words, synonymous differing rows, shades of meanings and arranged in order of increasing or weakening semantics (semantics, meaning of a word, expression).

Gradation in a broad sense (according to the dictionary definition from a literary encyclopedia) is a figure of speech in which a number of words, expressions, sentences related to one subject are arranged in order of increasing or decreasing semantic or emotional significance of the members of the series. The elements of a series are called gradonyms. Their role can be played not only by individual words, expressions, but also by whole sentences. So didn't you ask her for anything? She is a queen, which means she has many riches, the wife asked. "No, and what should I ask her for?" "Ah," said the wife, "Why, for us, it's so bad to live in this shack; look, and the doors squint, the roof is leaking, the windows will be a hundred years old tomorrow. You should have asked her for a better home. The fish is not simple, but magical.

Isn't that clear! He will say a spell, or whatever else - once, and we will have a new home.

Or give money, she is the queen. For text analysis, we must choose keywords, phrases and sentences that express the degree of greed of the heroine of the tale: did you ask for anything?

She's a queen, look, and the doors are lopsided, the roof is leaking, the windows will be a hundred years old tomorrow. A new house or money will give. If you carefully follow the figures of speech, it is not difficult to determine the core words of the keywords. These are: a new house, money, beg, a door, a roof, windows, a queen. Now we will try to build a gradation series of the selected words: windows, door, roof, money, house. This row also has a reverse option - house, money, roof, door, windows. The first is considered to be increasing, and the second is considered to be a decreasing degree of gradation. In linguistics, there are two forms of gradation: climax and anticlimax: a) climax (from the Greek "klimax" "ladder"), in which the elements of gradation are arranged in the order of increasing tension or strengthening of semantic meaning; 6) anti- climax (or the Greek words "anti" "against" and "klimax" of the emotional or semantic meaning of a series of lower values An example of a gradual decrease in meaning is presented in the text of the International, although it should be noted that the authors use this technique much less frequently than the climax.

The textual meaning of the analyzed words clearly expresses that greed existed in the character of the fisherman's wife before the fisherman's meeting with the flounder (she's a queen, she must...). In the following text, the degree of the heroine's desire is archaically enhanced. For example: "Listen, hubby, the hut is too cramped for us, and the yard and garden are too small; your flounder could give us a bigger house. I would like to live in a big stone castle; go to the flounder, ask her to give us a stone castle. When analyzing the speech of the fisherman's wife, the degree of her desires is increasing, if in the first case, when she was not yet sure that the flounder would give something or not, she asked for a house, and now, when she got into the excitement, she does not want to live in the usual house, she needs a stone house. In the Uzbek language there is a proverb "Kurmaganning kurgani kursin", which proves the inner world of the heroine, where the main dream is considered the goal of life is profit. This satiety increases line by line of the text of the tale.

In the next passage of the tale, we notice a sharp increase in the degree of greed of the heroine of the Brothers Grimm fairy tale "Husband, get up and look out the window. I thought to myself, why shouldn't we be king and queen over this whole country? Go and tell the fish that we want to be kings." The desires of the fisherman's wife from the fairy tale of the Brothers Grimm "The Tale of the Fisherman and His Wife" exceeds the desires of the old woman from the fairy tale by A. S. Pushkin "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish". The old woman is limited to three wishes that the fisherman begs from the fish (begging for a hut, to become a queen, to become the mistress of the sea), and the wife of the fisherman of the Brothers Grimm wants to become king and queen, that is, she asks for not one, but several desires. I probably know that she can't make you a queen, and she can't, and she can't!" - "What's happened? I am the queen, and you are my husband, and you dare to contradict me?"

Now go there! If a fish could make me a queen, she can make me a queen! Listen, I want to be a queen! Now go to the fish! In this passage from fairy tales, we observe a dialogue between a fisherman and his wife. The fisherman feels that this desire of his wife is not feasible, but the old woman is sure that the flounder will surely fulfill any of his desires. In addition, the wife's address to her husband has changed, her attitude towards her husband as servants reminds the fisherman of what rank he is in comparison with her. Well, what are you doing there? - said the wife. - I am now a queen, but I want to be a dad! Go ask for a fish." "Ah, wifey! What else did you want? You cannot be a dad: there is only one dad in the whole baptized world!

No magician can do this." Husband! she said. - I want to be a dad! Now go to the sea!

Today I want to be a dad!" A fragment of the text shows that the old woman's power over the flounder given to her is limited in terms of a single kingdom. She wants to be the pope. The greed of the old woman increases with each time, disappointing fishermen. Having become the Pope of Rome, the old woman acquires Power in many kingdoms And the subordination of kings and kings.

Any reader of the fairy tale is perfectly aware that the woman is the Pope of Rome, therefore this is nonsense, in general, in the history of the Pope, there were male people. In addition, the position of the Pope of Rome has power not for profit, but for the enlightenment of the peoples of the world. You also need to consider whether the wife of the fisherman herself is religious. The question is rhetorical, that is, if she were a real religious person, she could not act like an insatiable heroine of a fairy tale. "A! she thought. - But can't I also command And the sun, the moon, And that they rise? .. " Husband, and husband! she said, and pushed him in the ribs with her elbow. Wake up! Go back to the fish and say that I want to be God himself!" The flounder fulfills all the wishes of the fisherman's wife, but with each request of the fisherman to the flounder, the sea becomes more and more gloomy and rages. The greed of the old woman has no end, which can be understood by her desire to command the sun and the moon, that is, to become God himself. The husband, not yet waking up at all, upon hearing these words, fell off the bed, but did not deign to oppose his wife. After hearing the desires of the old

woman from the lips of the fisherman, the flounder returns everything to its previous state - to a miserable shack. The relevance of the tale lies in the fact that it covers human vices not only in the society of the last century, but also in modern times, which, however, forget ethical norms and culture of behavior, are lost in their desires. She teaches not to appreciate what we have, but to lose by crying. Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the phenomenon of gradation is found in all works of art, not dividing into prose and poetry, they have a degree of growth and decrease in any subject, including state, desire, joy and sorrow.

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