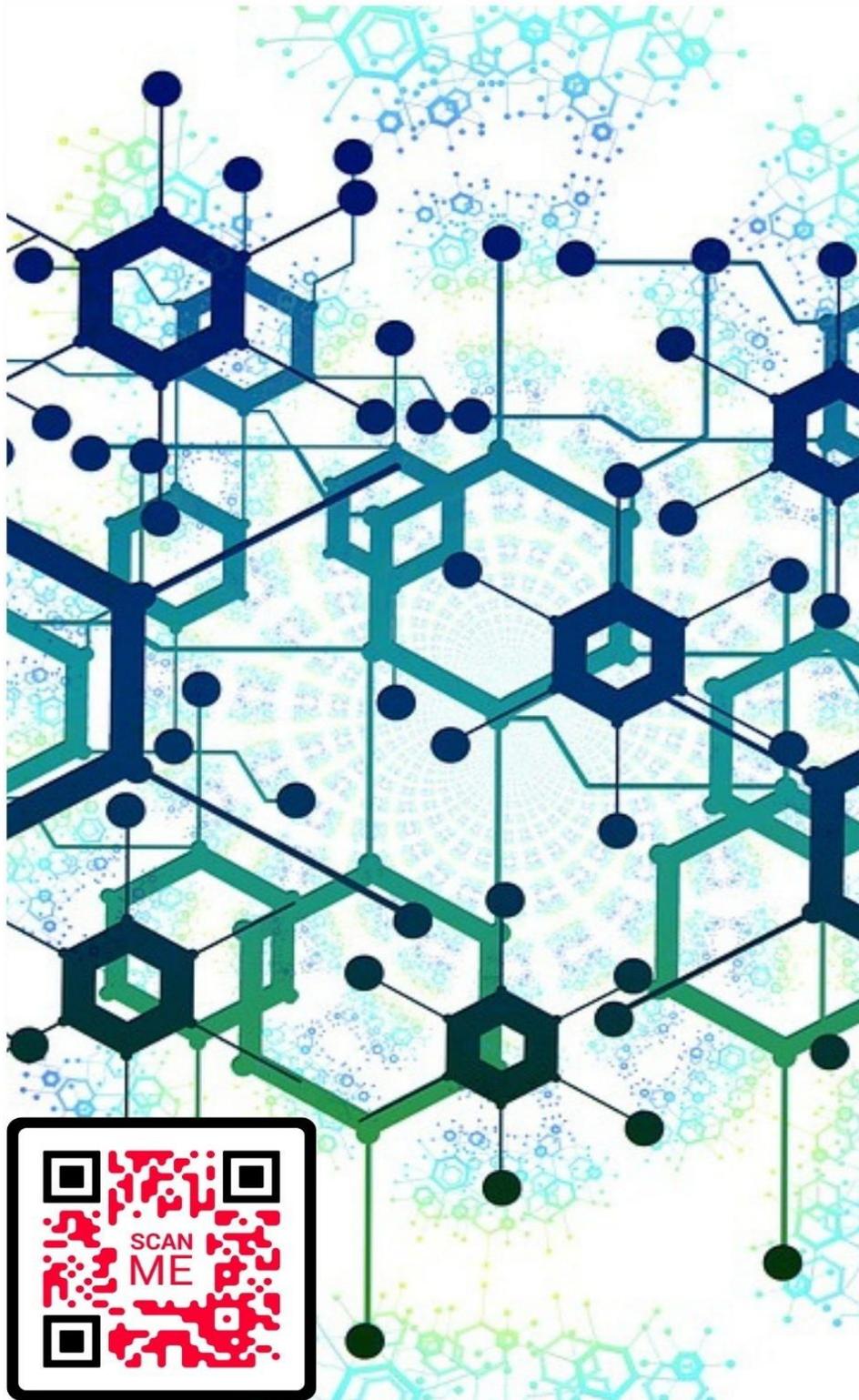


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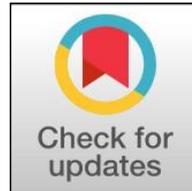
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THE SPECIFICITY OF FRENCH FOLK TALES

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Annotation: The work is devoted to the analysis of the features of French folk tales. The author considered the concept of "fairy tale". The article defines the main features of French folk tales at the lexical, syntactic levels, in particular, the emphasis is on the morphology of the folklore text. On the basis of the study, the author analyzed the sequence of the main functions of characters, traditional formulas, revealed the presence of realities inherent in French folk tales.

Key words: French folk tale, folklore, traditional formulas, realia.

Аннотация: Работа посвящена анализу особенностей французских народных сказок. Автор рассмотрел понятие «сказка». В статье определяются основные черты французских народных сказок на лексическом, синтаксическом уровнях, в частности, акцент делается на морфологию фольклорного текста. На основе исследования автор проанализировал последовательность основных функций персонажей, традиционные формулы, выявил наличие реалий, присущих французским народным сказкам.

Ключевые слова: французская народная сказка, фольклор, традиционные формулы, реалии.

INTRODUCTION

French literature is rightfully regarded as an important component of the world's cultural, artistic heritage. This was significantly noticeable back in the 12th century, when the famous "Song of Roland" – "Chanson de Roland" (raised to the rank of national hero of the country) won the hearts and delighted Scandinavians, Germans,

Englishmen and even enthusiastic Italians. The special peculiar ideal of love embodied in the Song, implying the need to serve the lady of the heart, performing valiant deeds, was initially embodied among the trouvères and troubadours, and then had a very strong influence even on the poetry of German minnesingers.

In modern society, there is a tendency towards active interaction between people and a deeper knowledge of their culture. This causes the exchange knowledge, experience: scientific, sociocultural. The problem of studying texts that have certain features characteristic of a particular culture is traced. Which causes the growth of scientific interest and research of materials reflecting most fully and vividly the originality and uniqueness of a certain people. One of these is the folklore text. Recently, there has been an increase in attention to folklore genre. About it evidenced by the emergence of new works, the authors of which explore various aspects of the folklore text, studying its genre, compositional features, grammatical and stylistic variations. The purpose of this work is to analyze French folk tales and establish their features.

MAIN PART

1. Functions of characters as the main component of a fairy tale Philologist-folklorist V. Ya. Propp worked on the definition and study of folklore genres and divided narrative poetry into prose and poetry, and also argued that the concept of "folk prose" is not a genre, but a specific area of folklore, which is easy to identify [3]. That is what the story is about. In his work "Morphology of a fairy tale" [2, p. 18-50], V. Ya. Propp says that the repetitive functions of characters form the basis of a fairy tale. The number of functions of actors is limited, and their sequence is always is the same. For example, in the French folk tale "L'oiseau de vérité" ("The Bird, who spoke the truth"), the king's mother slanders the children (three times) - the king gives the children an incredible task that must be completed (three times) - a magic bird helps the children (three times).

In addition, V. Ya. Propp singles out the order of functions actors. We list the

main actions of the heroes:

I - one of the family leaves home;

II - the hero is treated with a ban;

III - the ban is violated;

IV - the antagonist is trying to make reconnaissance;

V - the antagonist is given information about the victim;

VI - the antagonist tries to deceive the victim in order to take possession of her or her property;

VII - the hero leaves the house;

VIII - the hero passes the test, is attacked, which prepares for him to receive a magical agent or assistant;

IX - the hero reacts to the actions of the future donor;

X - the hero is transferred, delivered or brought to the location search subject,

XI - a magical agent gets at the disposal of the hero;

XII - the antagonist is defeated;

XII - the initial trouble or shortage is eliminated;

XIII - the task is being solved;

XIV - the hero is recognized;

XV - a false hero or antagonist is exposed;

XVI - the hero is given a new look;

XVII - the enemy is punished.

In the process of research, it becomes clear that in many fairy tales, the characters act in this way.

In the French fairy tale "L'oiseau de vérité" ("The bird that told the truth"), we find such actions:

I - the king sails away from home,

V – mother king says that his wife did not give birth to a girl and a boy, but a

kitten and a puppy,

VII - newborn children are selected, put in a casket and thrown into the sea,

III - sister and brother grow up and go to the service of the king, and the old queen gives the little servants various tasks (find dancing water; singing rose; bird that broadcasts truth),

IX - children meet a fairy on their way who helps them,

XII – brother and sister perform tasks,

XIV - a bird that tells the truth, talks about the true origin of these little servants,

XV - the old queen is exposed,

XVII - it is thrown into boiling oil.

And in the fairy tale “Les trois frères et le géant” (“Three brothers and giant”) is only a part of the presented functions of the heroes, the order of which is violated.

VII - three brothers leave the house,

VIII - they are attacked by a giant, a new character appears: a woman who serves in the giant's castle; she helps the main characters to get out of trouble.

VI - it is the heroes (2 brothers), and not the antagonist, who deceive the giant, cheat, and only with honest actions does one main character decide task and punish the enemy.

As mentioned earlier, the functions of the characters in fairy tales tend to be repeated three times, and the number three carries magical power. In a fairy tale three wishes come true or three tasks must be completed. For example, it is traditionally believed that a family consists of a mother, father and child. In the French fairy tale "The Sun" the boy Bernardinet was taken to the forest three times, three tasks of the giant had to perform Bernardinet.

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