

«...» [1, .60].

[2, .3].

«...» [4, .247].

[5, .39-40].

[6, .10].

«...» [6, .218, 40-41].

«...»,

«...»,

[3].

«...» [7, .37-38].

«...».

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... «...» [7, .53].

«...»

«...» [5, .41].

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[5, .40].

... [5, .41-57].

magic,
 : «The Magic Ointment», «The Magic Fish-Bone», «The Magic Wishing-Tree»,
 «Fairy Ointment».

*witch, witch-maidens, giant, knucker, pixies, fairies, sprites, the green ladies, merrymaid,
 elves, wizard, ghosts, boggart, bargest, boogies, banshee, leprechaun.*
the World's End, Wonderland
 : «The Well
 of the World's End», «Alice's Adventures in Wonderland».

(1) / (2) (.).

« »

1- « »			2- « »
-	-	-	
« <u>Jemina</u> Puddle duck»; «Three <u>Billy</u> Goats Gruff»; « <u>Brer</u> Rabbit's New House»; «More Tales of <u>Brer</u> Rabbit»; «The Tale of <u>Peter</u> Rabbit».	«The selkie That <u>Deud</u> <u>No' Forget</u> »; «The Butterfly that <u>Stamped</u> »; «The Crab that <u>Played</u> with the Sea».	«How the Whale Got <u>His</u> Throat»; «How the Camel Got <u>His</u> Hump»; «How the Leopard Got <u>His</u> spots»; «How the Rhinoceros Got <u>His</u> Skin».	« <u>The Sing-Song</u> of <u>Old</u> <u>Man</u> Kangaroo»; « <u>Anansi</u> and <u>Common</u> <u>Sense</u> » (Anansi-); «The Cat that <u>Walked</u> by <u>Himself</u> ».

(. «The Station Who Wouldn't Keep Still»),

(*once upon a time, there was once, a long time ago, there were formerly, dunnamany years ago*),

(*I'll tell you a bonny tale*),

(*«Once upon a time – and a very good time it was – when pigs were swine and dogs ate lime, and monkeys chewed tobacco, when houses were thatched with pancakes, streets paved with plum puddings, and roasted pigs ran up the streets with knives and forks on their backs, crying, 'Come and eat me!', that was a good time for travellers» (The Clicking Toad)*).

(), «So the gentleman turned back home again and married the farmer's daughter, and if they didn't live happy forever after, that's nothing to do with you or me» (The Three Sillies).

Modus vivendi.

sweet roads of spring, glossy hill, woods mantling the slope, he was the manliest of his sex, a goodlier man, old and merry times, the bonniest young prince, a basketful o' children.

/ :
miles from anywhere; the sea was made of storybooks; to marry the Moon, surpass the Sun, and possess the world; a man...who had uprooted six trees as if they were straws; the wedding-cake was...forty-two yards round; so after dunamuch talk; I've heard uncle tell de story a dunna-many times; she'll be tentimes bonnier, ilka time she speaks there'll be a diamond and a ruby and a pearl drop oot o' her Mouth; ilka time she kaims her head, she'll get a peck o' gowd and a peck o' siller oot o' it, fut upon the shore and his head piercing the clouds [8].

dunnamany, dunnamuch, many a...
.: and many a sad, yearning glance did she cast towards the sea; dunnamany years; many a night after; And she taught her bairns many a strange and doleful song – that touched the heart of all who chanced to catch music of the wind. [8].

:
He was the tiniest wee specimen of humanity imaginable. His coat was made of birch leaves and he wore upon his head a helmet which consisted of a gorse flower, while his feet were encased in pumps made of beetle's wings [8, .97].

would plead,
would come, would answer, would cling.

.: wished would have their wish come true, I wish all the girls were boys, I wish all the children, I wish they were all on the Moon, I wish they all were back again, wish-wish-wish (The Magic Wishing-Tree).

:
he wanted to go look-see at life; they travelled and on they travelled ...far they journeyed ...and aye they rade, and on they rade ...

(), (), (), () . . .

.)aright «right», a-bed «in bed», eke «also», God wot «Got knows», unto «to»,
weareth «wears», ere «before», of the same «of this»;

) Piggin «pig», wee «little», haysell-time «hay-making time», bairn «child», a littling
«a little one», ay «yes», ilka «each»;

) Daffy-down-dilly (daffodil), holey (hole), tummy (stomach);

) chimming bells, thinkling note, rustle, clinging, whispering grass, rippling streams,
drouing of bees, purring of kettle, clapping of hands, etc.

LINGUOCREATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE NARRATOR IN BELLES-LETTRES TEXTS (based on the texts of English fairy-tales)

O.I. Leshchenko

The article deals with realization of the anthropocentric principle in the folklore discourse. The author focuses on the linguocreative activity of the narrator as one of the fairy-tale's anthropocentric epicenters, permeating the text. Peculiarities of the narrator's linguocreative activity in terms of the English fairy-tale are explicated; ways and means of its representation within the texts are analysed.

Key words: anthropocentric, principle, linguocreative, activity, narrator, verbal means, text neologisms.

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2. . . . // - , 1991.-
381 .
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