

1812/1815

1819

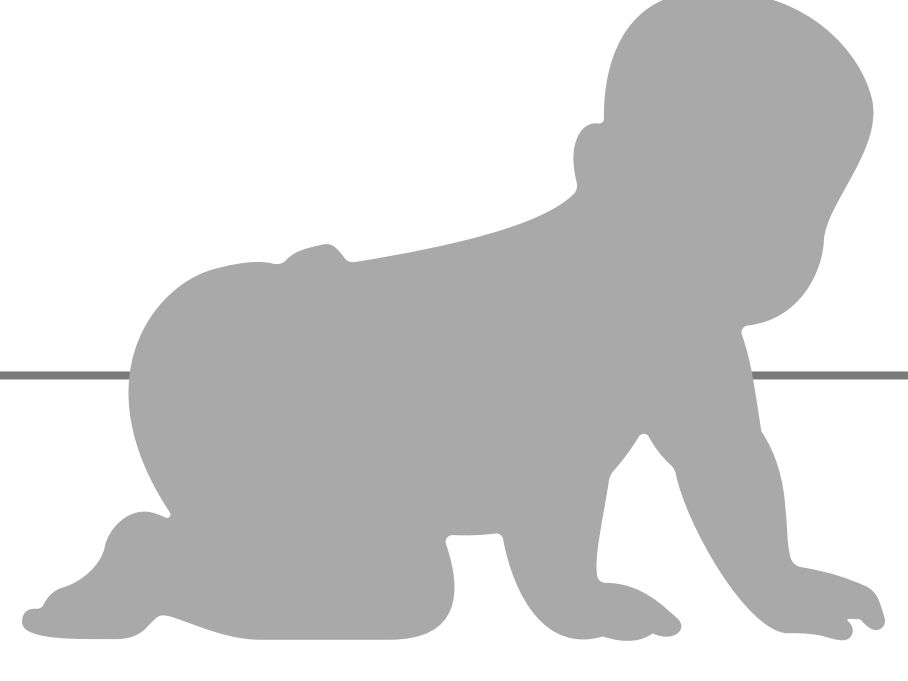
1837

1840

1843

1847

1857



WHAT:

The **first two editions** of *Children- and Household Tales*.

WHY:

The original intention of the Grimms to collect the folk tales was their **linguistic interest** as researchers and the **desire to preserve the German oral tradition**.

CHARACTERISTICS:

The **original** transcriptions of the oral storytellers **contain 'harmful' and 'cruel' incidents**.

1857

The **following five editions** of *Children- and Household Tales*.

WHY:

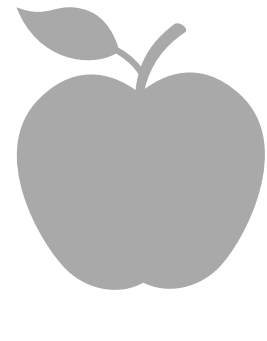
With the public criticism, whether the folk tales were suitable for younger readers, the brothers aimed within the following five editions to create **tales appropriate for a young audience**.

CHARACTERISTICS:

The **adapted** literary fairy tales were changed in content and form, as well, **the 'harmful' incidents were softened and/or removed**.

The mother orders to one of the hunters:

"lead the Snow White into the forest [...], there hit her to death, and bring [her] as landmark her lungs and liver, which [she] want[s] to cook and eat with salt."



The stepmother orders to one of her hunters:

„kill [Snow White] and bring [her] her lungs and liver as a landmark.“

AIM:

The implementation of digital techniques to identify the reused emotional patterns in different versions of fairy tales.

HYPOTHESES:

1. The seventh edition (1857) is higher in emotion words than the first editions (1812/15+1819).

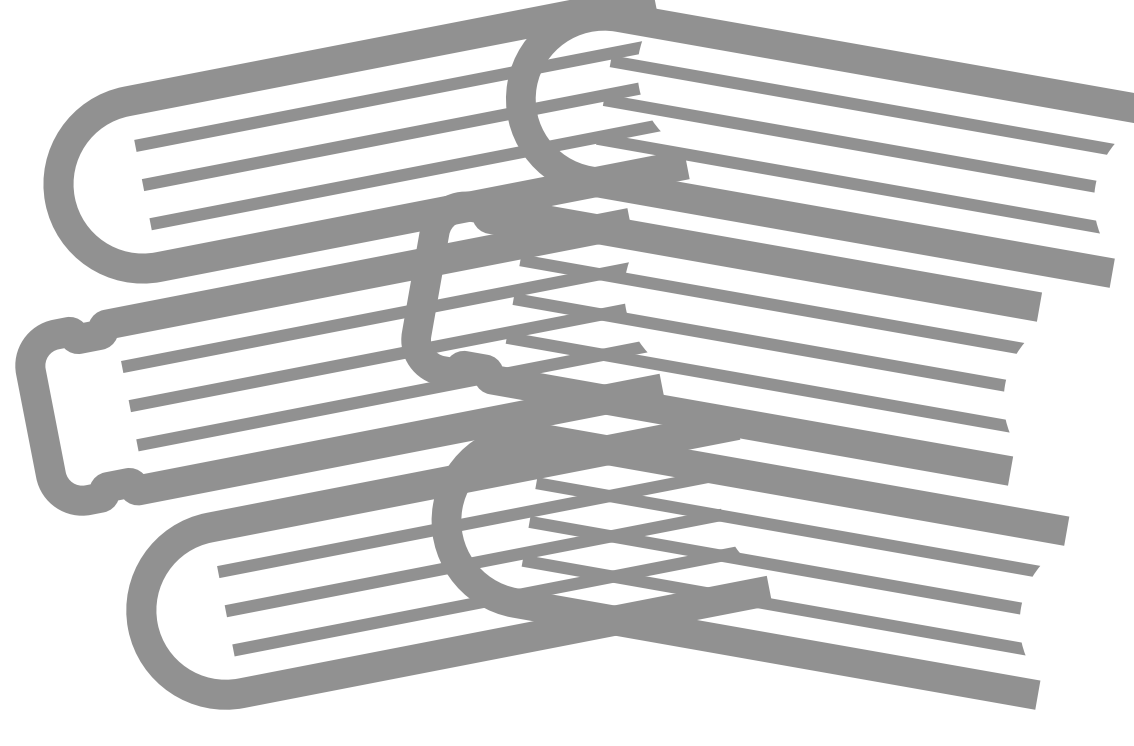
2. The *negative* sentiments are significantly lower in the seventh edition compared to the first two editions.

German Children- and Household Tales

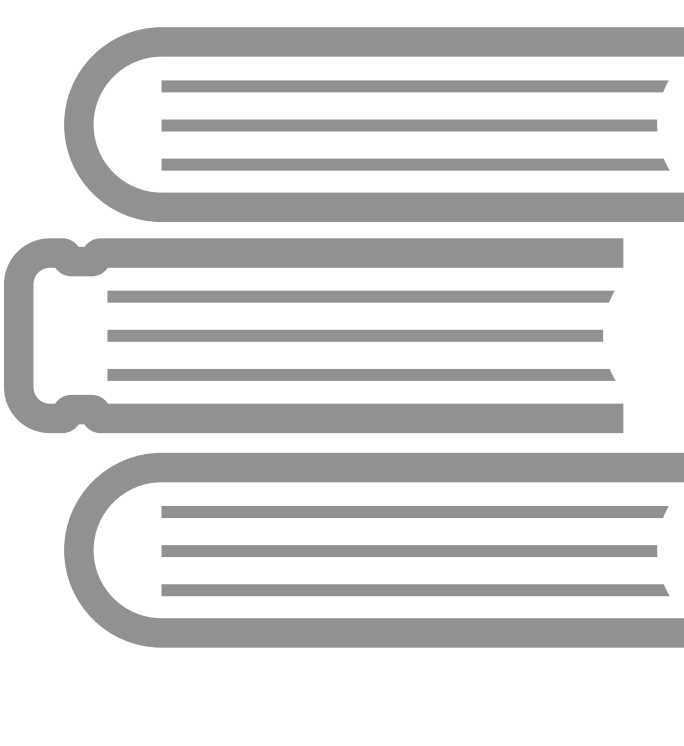
Ed. I (1812/15)

Ed. II (1819)

Ed. VII. (1857)



145 texts



145 texts

RESOURCE FOR GERMAN EMOTION ANALYSIS:

German Emotion Dictionary - a dictionary-based script using a lexicon of emotion words (Klinger et al., 2016).

HYPOTHESES TESTING:

Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

CASE STUDIES:

1. Seven **basic emotion** categories: anger, contempt, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise.


2. **Emotionality**: the seven basic emotions

3. **Sentiments**:

- Positivity = joy + surprise
- Negativity = anger + contempt + disgust + fear + sadness.

*The frequencies are normalised to the texts' lengths.

1



Editions


1/2

7

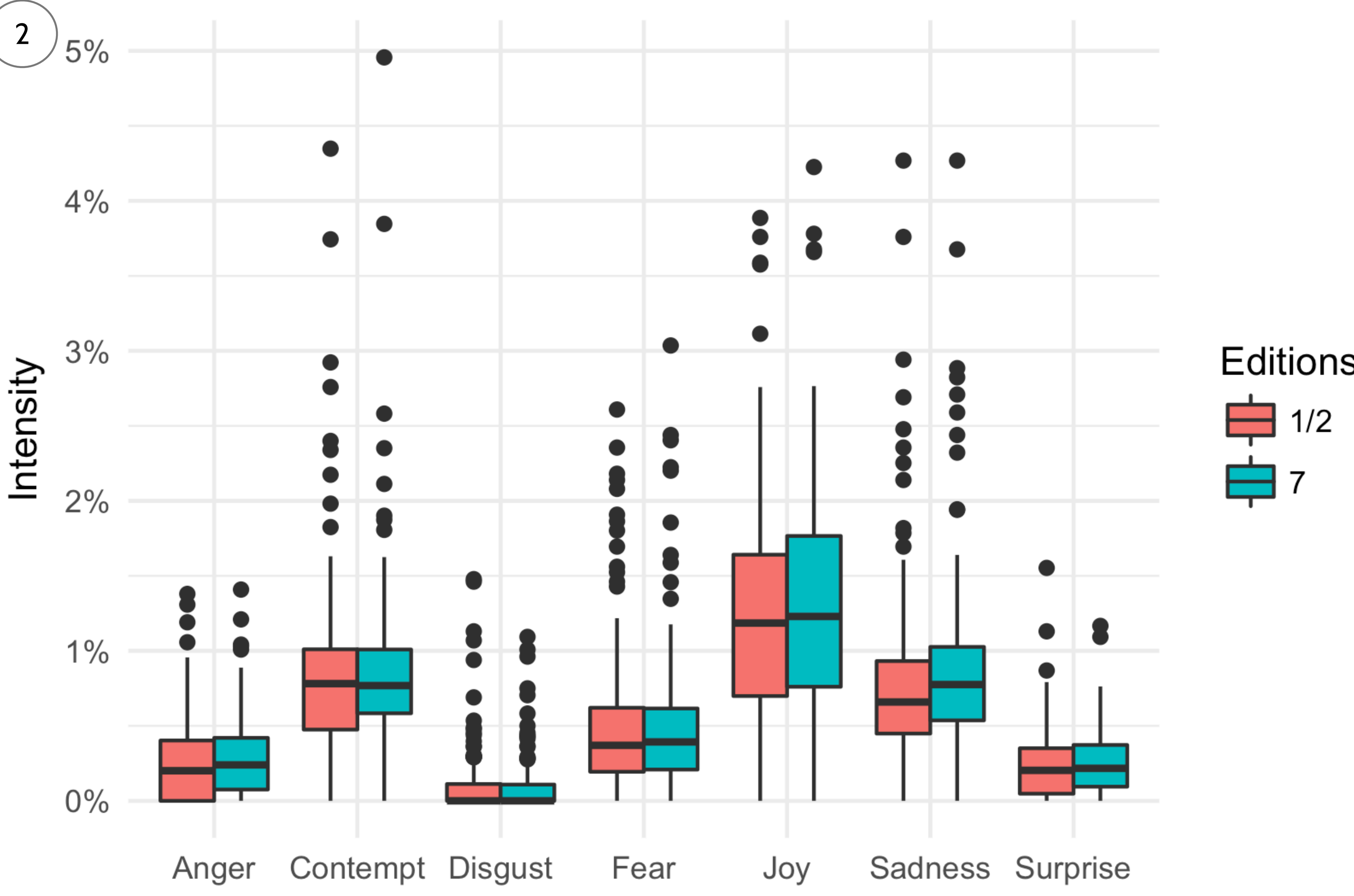
EMOTIONALITY:

MDN(1812-19) = 3.67, MDN(1857) = 3.96, W = 6445, Z = -2.96, **p = .003**, R = .17

1. The seventh edition (1857) is higher in emotion words than the first editions (1812/15+1819).

Hypothesis 1 

2



Editions

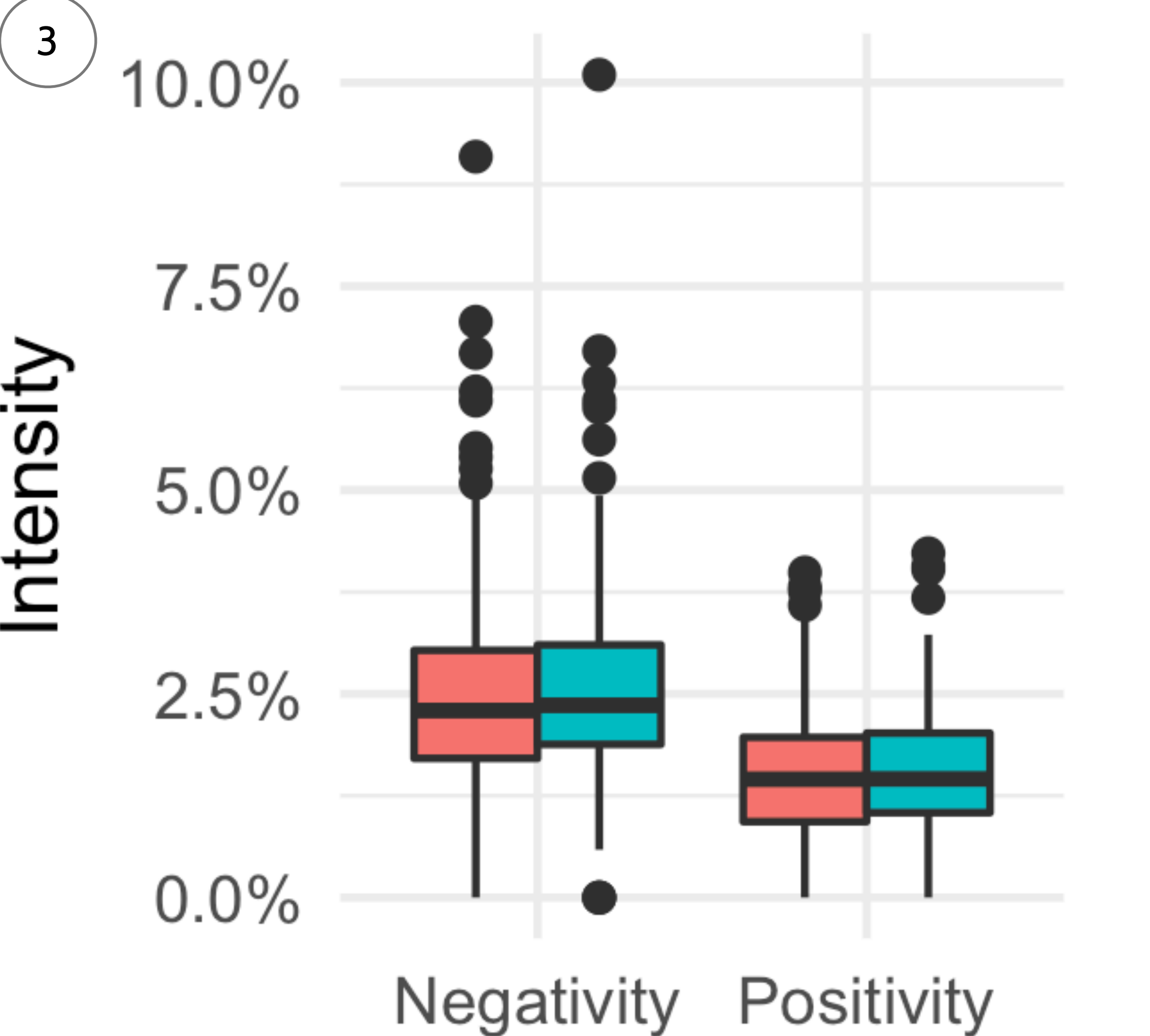
1/2

7

SADNESS:

Mdn(1812-19) = .22, Mdn(1857) = .78, W = 6006, Z = -3.48, **p = .0005**, r = .2

3



Editions


1/2

7

NEGATIVITY:

Mdn(1812-19) = 2.3, Mdn(1857) = 2.4, W = 6980, Z = -2, **p = .04**, r = .12

2. The *negative* sentiments are significantly lower in the seventh edition compared to the first two editions.


Hypothesis 2 

CONCLUSIONS:

The findings from the research illustrate a **higher level of emotionality in the seventh edition**, and contrary to the expectations that **the seventh edition is less positive** than the first one.


The manual analysis of some tales reveals that the **causes** of such an affect are **the stylistic changes and the usage of a larger lexical repertoire**. Thus, the emotional aspect of the tales evolved together with the creation of literary fairy tales, i.e., there is a **correlation of the emotional variety and degree with the genre type**.

Therefore, this study advances our understanding of the **relevance of sadness in shaping the literary fairy tales**. The fairy tales following a specific pattern of a narrative line lead to the realisation of the pedagogical purpose. As the **negative emotions strongly correlate with the structural characteristics of a fairy tale**, the reader is expected to experience along *positive* emotions also the *negative* one.



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GÖTTINGEN

Klinger, R., Suliya, S.S., & Reiter, N. (2016). Automatic Emotion Detection for Quantitative Literary Studies – A case study based on Franz Kafka's Das Schloss und Amerika. In *Digital Humanities (DH)*, Kraków, Poland.



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