Hypothesis 1
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

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).

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.

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.