

DEPARTAMENT DE FILOLOGIA ANGLESA I ALEMANYA

A CORPUS LINGUISTICS AND CRITICAL DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE IN THE BROTHERS GRIMM'S
FAIRY TALES COLLECTION

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UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA
Servei de Publicacions
2011

Aquesta Tesi Doctoral va ser presentada a València el dia 14 de desembre de 2011 davant un tribunal format per:

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I.S.B.N.: 978-84-370-8803-7

Edita: Universitat de València
Servei de Publicacions
C/ Arts Gràfiques, 13 baix
46010 València
Spain
Telèfon:(0034)963864115

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FACULTAT DE FILOLOGIA
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Valencia 2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A great number of people have encouraged me to write this doctoral thesis and I would like to express my gratitude to all of them. First and foremost I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Dr. Carmen Gregori Signes, the supervisor of this thesis, for her inestimable help and support during the realization of this task. She has provided me with plenty of useful and interesting ideas. Without her interest and, above all, her encouragement, the fulfilment of this study would not have been possible. I am grateful for her comments and her advice, both as a director and as a friend. She believed in me even when I did not, when I wanted to throw in the towel'. Thank you so much.

I would also like to express my greatest gratitude to my husband Ángel Luís, for his patience and his support; to my daughter Nuria because she has been my inspiration since she planted the seed of this paper in my mind and made it grow; to my parents Margarita and Paco for giving me all their support and trying to help me relieve my stress by taking care of my daughter while I was doing research, although sometimes that meant extra work for them. To all of them I owe more than words can express. Thank you very much to my brothers also Paco, Juanma and Migue who supported me technically and with their creativity.

I would also like to acknowledge the help, advice and encouragement from my colleagues in the Department of English and German Studies at the University of València, Dr. Miguel Fuster, Dr. Barry Pennock, Dr. Juan José Calvo, Dr. Begoña Clavel, Dr. Sergio

Mrauenda, Dr. Elvira Montañés, Dr. Tina Suau, Dr. Laura Monrós and Dr. Alicia Ricart who have contributed to my growing as a person and as a scholar.

I am more than grateful to Professor Beatriu Cardona for proof-reading parts of the draft of this thesis, for giving me very helpful comments, for her support and of course for her encouragement. My thanks also to Professor Garikoitz Knorr de Santiago for his never failing patience in answering technical questions and for his support.

I should also thank to Dr. Miguel Ángel Candel for providing me with as such a useful help with corpus linguistics and to Dr. Rosana Dolón for allowing me to access to her personal bibliographic resources Thank you both for your help.

I am indebted to Dr. José Saiz for helping me with his experience in computer programmes such as excel and who rescued me in a very hard moment.

Finally, my special thanks go out Mila San Luís, who has always believed in me and has always encouraged to go on me, in the good, bad and worse moments. Thank you for everything: this thesis is part of you too. Thank you.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the present research

This research stems from the observation that some classical readings aimed at children, namely the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, have a high content of violence. This fact has widely been argued by scholars like Tatar (1987, 1992, and 2004) and many others who will be reviewed more deeply later on. The mainstay of my analysis involves demonstrating empirically the presence of violent content in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

Ana María Matute¹, the current Miguel de Cervantes winner, a prize awarded annually to honour the lifetime achievement of a salient writer in the Spanish language, said in her appreciation speech in the awards ceremony that:

on the famous cruelty of fairy tales – which, by the way, were not written for children, but obey an oral tradition, fortunately collected by the brothers Grimm, Perrault and Andersen, [...] I shudder to think and to know that they (fairy tales) are mutilated, under more or less timely inane pretexts of political correctness, and that predatory hands, imagining perhaps that being a child means being an idiot, make literary gems become not only deadly boring stories but also foolish. And still we wonder why kids do not read much

(Matute, *El País*, 2011, my translation)

¹ Complete PDF of the discourse retrieved from El País:
http://www.elpais.com/elpaismedia/ultimahora/media/201104/27/cultura/20110427elpepucul_1_Pes_PD F.pdf

“sobre la famosa crueldad de los cuentos de hadas – que por cierto no fueron escritos para niños, sino que obedecen a una tradición oral, afortunadamente recogida por los hermanos Grimm, Perrault y Andersen, [...] me estremece pensar y saber que se mutilan, bajo pretextos inanes de corrección políticas más o menos oportunos, y que unas manos depredadoras, imaginando tal vez que ser niño significa ser idiota, convierten verdaderas joyas literarias en relatos no solo mortalmente aburridos, sino, además, necios. ¡y aún nos preguntamos por qué los niños leen poco!” (Matute, appreciation speech 2011)

I agree with Matute in that these tales, a masterpiece of the history of literature, were created for adults and then transmitted first orally and then put in written form, a fact which might justify the presence of violence in them and which will be revised in the following chapters.

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, two of the benchmark of worldwide literature which concerns not only fairy tales but German grammar too, started to collect fairy tales as part of a philological research project which was intended to preserve German tradition. Then, due to a number of reasons, they aimed their collection at children and it seems that, according to Zipes (1991), it was impossible to remove the violent content from some of them without changing their whole plots.

The classification criteria regarding the readings aimed at children, at least nowadays in Spain, are based on reading comprehension (the vocabulary and clauses that a child is able to understand regarding his or her age) according to Olga Escobar², current editor at the department of children and teenager literature of *Anaya*, one of the leading publishing companies of children's books. Their main concern at the time of publishing is the

² Interview held with Olga Escobar regarding the criteria they followed in the search for topics in books aimed at children. April 2011. Olga Escobar editora de literatura infantil y juvenil de la editorial Anaya. (transcripción de parte de la entrevista)

Los criterios de clasificación de las lecturas están basados en la comprensión lectora fundamentalmente. Se mira el vocabulario, la complejidad de las estructuras, la extensión. La temática están basada en cosas y temas del entorno que los niños puedan identificar y comprender puesto que lo que pretenden es poner en contacto al niño con el mundo que les rodea. Por ejemplo, con 6 años, los temas son colores, animales, sentimientos primarios como el amor a la familia, la amistad...¿Evitáis temas? Si, hay temas como la muerte y la pérdida de seres queridos que se estaban evitando, aunque ahora se están incluyendo en lecturas para niños un poco mayores. Normalmente eso está en función de corrientes pedagógicas. El tema de la violencia, por ejemplo, no se trata hasta que no es un tema que puede aparecer en el entorno del niño, en forma de bulling, malos tratos, etc, pero nunca antes de los 10 12 años, en los que la violencia puede aparecer en situaciones que ya les puede interesar o que pueden llegar a comprender. www.anayainfantiljuvenil.com

vocabulary, the complexity of clauses, the length and obviously the topics. They look for topics related to children's environment, something that they can identify and understand. For example, in books aimed at 6 year old children, the topics they work with are colours, animals, primary feelings like the love for the family and friends, friendship and so on. They try to avoid topics like death and violence until ages around 10 or 12, because they consider that, at those ages, they possibly start to understand certain things.

Therefore, the mainstay of the present thesis is based on one main premise: if all the literature aimed at children which is being published in our current society is classified according to their contents and vocabulary, why not reclassify the fairy tales which come from oral tradition (at least in their original versions) as aimed at adults due to their violent content? Put simply, in my opinion it is possible to carry out an intervention, based on the results obtained from linguistic (semantic and grammatical) and corpus analyses in all those classical readings which contain any evidence of excessive cruel and violent actions within them.

Language can be seen as a tool to justify an intervention to modify attitudes regarding violence in a changing society. Therefore, a revision to achieve a reclassification (in terms of the addressee) of some children's literature might help to a certain extent to mitigate, for instance, some of the most serious effects of violence, those effects apparently achieved through its common fictional representation, namely all sorts of violence (cf. table 1): e.g. domestic violence and violence against children. In other words, I propose a linguistic intervention in some literary works addressed to children if they are proved to contain a high rate of violence, so as to achieve a reduction in the rates of violence included in children's literature.

The foundation of the present thesis

As explained by Malmkjaer (2002: 105), “language is a social practice, one of the mechanisms through which society reproduces and regulates itself”. From this standpoint, Fairclough (1992) argues that discourse and social change are closely related to each other and states that “behind every discourse structure there is a social structure. This makes language a part of society and not external to it”. There are several examples of linguistic intervention that have taken place all throughout history. Thomas et al (2004:14) point out that some “campaigns to change language use (where language was sexist, racist or discriminatory to people with disabilities)” were organized and attracted significant interest from the media. Further kinds of linguistic intervention, according to Graddol and Swann (2003:191, 194) are concerned with the use of language “as a vehicle to promote social change – with any (subsequent) changes to people’s own language habits arising as a consequence of this”. An example is provided by Lecercle (1990:208) when explaining how a “present-day reader of the clandestine press published by the French Communist Party during the Second World War (especially in the days of general insurrection towards the end of the war) may be shocked by its nationalistic or even xenophobic tones”. That is, the way of thinking and thus, the people’s habits have changed and so have their way of speaking. Therefore, what was seen as normal in the old days is not so nowadays.

Additionally, other linguistic interventions attempt to promote linguistic change in the belief that the new language practices will contribute to eradicate, or at least diminish gender inequalities (cf. Alcantud 2011). Regarding this perspective, Litosseliti (2006:19-20) points out that gendered discourse represents, constitutes, maintains and challenges

gendered social practices. Thus, she proposes a linguistic change, or intervention, as a crucial part of social change. In this sense, she points out that:

linguistic intervention for change, as regards gender, has taken the form of guide-lines and equal opportunities policies (e.g. in industry and in classroom teaching); awareness training seminars in organizations, [...] the promotion of gender-neutral terms in job advertisements (e.g. fire-fighter).

Litosseliti (2006:19)

The final objective of these interventions has been to foster the use of more inclusive language. Some outstanding examples are terms like *persons*, *people*, *they* and *them* like in the clause *each lecturer will have fifteen minutes for their presentation*.

From my point of view, if we acknowledge that a linguistic intervention is acceptable as an instrument for social change as manifested in the attempts to change social practices in the examples previously mentioned, then, a linguistic intervention might (or should) be also an instrument for social change with regard to violent discourse and violent social practices (in a broader spectrum, not solely related to gender violence or inequalities), particularly when it may concern children.

Main objectives of the current study

The main objective of the present thesis is to show the results achieved after investigating the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. After reviewing how the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, a discourse aimed at adults, suffered a transformation and ended up being aimed at children, I will explore whether the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection can be empirically demonstrated by means of a Corpus Linguistics analysis. By doing this, I will be showing

that classical readings aimed at children might be reclassified empirically and objectively after having analysed their content using a multidisciplinary approach. The framework for analysis is a combination of (i) corpus-based approaches (Biber et al 1998, Scott 2001 and Stubbs 1996, 2002); (ii) Systemic Functional Linguistics (transitivity analysis) (Berry 1977, 1989, Downing 1996:186, Downing and Locke 2006:120-167 and Halliday 1994: 106-175) and (iii) Critical Discourse Analysis (Van Dijk 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, Widdicombe 1998 and Wodak & Meyer 2002-2009). The present study might provide a new insight into the violent content in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, as well as into the possible effects that these may have on children.

In order to carry out a study of violence I have first paid attention to the type of verbal processes that appear in the corpus in order to find out who is inflicting violence upon who and then, I have studied the transitivity shifts, that is, verbal processes, and the participants and circumstances that are part of the corpus selected for the analysis, The Grimm Corpus. By doing this, it is my intention to find out whether power and violence are intrinsically related in them. According to Paoletti (1998: 171) age or gender are easily identifiable at first sight, but whether someone is or not classified as having a violent nature is directly related to his/her actions.

In sum, my main objective will be to find out the relationship between verbal processes and socially-constructed meaning related to power in these tales. By doing this, I intend to shed some light on the power relations that may help feature the characters in these tales and the consequences these power relations might have on the potential addressees.

Although almost every aspect of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection has already been researched, very little, however, has been investigated about the classical tales collected by the brothers Grimm by means of the multidisciplinary approach I suggest.

The multidisciplinary approach proposed in the present thesis involves a combination of three research methodologies, i.e., Corpus Linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Functional Systemic Linguistics. Corpus linguistics (CL) will enable me to prove my hypotheses in an innovative and objective way by giving access to data which, at first sight, seem to be unobservable. This will be completed with an analysis of the verbal processes and its participants by means of a Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) methodology. Finally, I will interpret those results critically by taking into account the principles of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The combination of the methodological principles of the three of them will hopefully contribute to shed some light on the existing theoretical debate on violence, social identity and power. The combination of the three approaches seems to be adequate to account for the presence of violence in different types of discourse, since they complement each other and facilitate both a quantitative and a qualitative interpretation of the data.

By carrying out a multidisciplinary research composed of a combination of Systemic Functional Approach, Corpus Linguistic and Critical Discourse Analysis, in my view, will provide me with interesting results in the study of violence. On the one hand, Critical Discourse Analysis, focuses on "not just describing discursive practices, but also showing how discourse is shaped by relations of power and ideologies, and the constructive effects discourse has upon social identities" (Fairclough, 1992, p.12). On the other hand, as Hasan (2004) and Koteyko (2006:145-146) argue, data driven research is crucial when studying the

relationship between the linguistic and the social and Corpus Linguistics is a powerful data driven approach to the study of discourse, since it entails studying patterns of real language. For this reason, as Baker et al (2008:273) point out, some “methods associated with corpus linguistics can be effectively used by Critical Discourse Analysis”.

Besides, Systemic Functional Grammar has been proved to be one of the best tools for the type of analysis Critical Discourse Analysis carries out. This is so because Halliday (1994), like many others already mentioned above, also proposes that one should regard language as a social phenomenon and hence one should study it in relation to its use within society. In fact, Systemic Functional Grammar is so called because it studies the function and use of language and this use is addressed, according to Halliday (1994:xiii), from three perspectives: the interpretation of texts, (because it studies how the language is used); the interpretation of the system (as the fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components); and the interpretation of the elements of linguistic structures (because each element in language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system). Hence I found the study of transitivity, that is, verbal processes, very useful to achieve my main aim.

Regarding the relationship between social practice and language, Fairclough (2003:2) stresses that an analysis of texts carried out by a CDA approach starts from the premise that language is a part of social life, “dialectically interconnected with other element of social life, so that social analysis and research always has to take account of language”. Hence, text analysis is an essential part of discourse analysis. Fairclough’s main point of reference within existing literature on texts analysis is Systemic Functional Linguistics. As Fairclough goes on, what makes Systemic Functional Linguistics a valuable resource for

critical discourse analysis, is that it is concerned with the relationship between language and other elements and aspects of social life, and its approach to the linguistic analysis of texts is always oriented towards the social character of texts.

Moreover, as CDA deals with 'qualitative' social analysis, it is quite a laborious study, but it can be applied to short samples of research material rather than large bodies of texts. As the material required to be analysed depends on the level of detail needed to achieve the established aim, Fairclough (2003:5) explains that "textual analysis can focus on just a selected few features of texts or many features simultaneously. But this form of qualitative analysis can usefully be supplemented by the 'quantitative analysis' offered by corpus linguistics". For this reason the first part of the present study will be carried out by using Corpus Linguistics, since it will allow me, for example, to 'identify' the keywords in The Grimm Corpus, keywords related to violence, and to investigate distinctive patterns of collocation between keywords and other words (for example, the word 'cut' plus 'parts of the body') or the list of verbal processes and their participants. I agree with Fairclough in that "such findings are on value, though their value is limited, and they need to be complemented by more intensive and detailed qualitative textual analysis".

In order to carry out such a detailed qualitative textual analysis, CDA can draw upon a wide range of approaches, one of them is focused on grammatical and semantic analysis because, as it has elsewhere been mentioned, this is very productive in social research. In other words, Critical Discourse Analysis is based on "the notion that language plays a central role in social life" (Alameda-Hernández 2008:162) because it especially analyses the expressions of those social situations related to issues which, as Van Dijk (2001:353) argues, have something to do with the addressing of social problems, power relation, society and culture, ideological work, historical work and the link between text and society.

In short, as Corpus Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, and Systemic Functional Grammar has been proved to be one of the best tools for the type of analysis Critical Discourse Analysis carries out, I therefore find a combination of the three of them (cf. Bednarek 2010) to be a good research procedure so as to achieve more accurate data regarding the relationship between power and violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection's main characters and thus, to carry out an empirical relabeling of the reading at stake. That is, in spite of "being informed by distinct theoretical frameworks, [...] each contribute equally and distinctly to a methodological synergy" (Baker et al. 2008:274).¹

Reasons for the present study

The main reason for this study is that, in my opinion, violence and children should never converge. Unfortunately, it is not our will or decision to separate them in real life, but we have the choice of separating and keeping them under control in fiction writing because, as Hunt (1994:2) argues, "books are makers of meaning for their readers, and the readers are children".

Furthermore, if we accept that one of the meanings of the clause is the expression of the representation of the world in texts (Fairclough 2003:225) and we accept that "the kind of language we use to represent something can alter the way in which it is perceived, then you might wonder whether by controlling the discourse, one can control how another person thinks" Thomas (2004: 39) and what he or she does.

In addition, in my opinion, a revision and relabeling of literature which comes from medieval oral tradition, and is characterised by a high degree of violence might help, to a certain extent, to mitigate, for instance, effects of violence. Additionally, we have to take

into account that language might reflect, create and help sustain violence and cruelty. I do not mean that the violent content in fairy tales could make children develop into potential murderers, but that discourse, that is, certain ways of expression, might, in my view, encapsulate violence in them.

Structure of the present thesis

In order to carry out this study I will follow a five-step investigation: in the first chapter, I will first review how the birth of literature aimed at children, and especially 19th century children's literature, started in Germany. In this century, children were discovered as potential customers. This part of my research presents the brothers Grimm's fairy tales as stories that came from oral tradition and that were initially aimed at adults by adults, and only later were turned into literature aimed at children. When a story taken from oral tradition was written down, many collectors, such as the brothers Grimm, "not only adopted an over-literary style but decided that folk-tales and fairy tales were meant for children" (Medlicott, 1996: 541). This was mainly due to an increasing market demand for children's literature, which had been practically inexistent until that moment. In this way, tales which originally were labelled for adults were decided to be for children with just some modifications. To complete this part, the concepts of children's literature and childhood will be defined in order to check if the contents found in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection fit the social demands established for children's literature.

In the second chapter, I will define, in an objective way, the concept *violence*, so that its presence can be measured in the tales here analyzed. Then, I will elaborate a classification of the different types of violent acts according to different legal references.

The definition of violence acknowledges that violence can nowadays be found everywhere, that is, in books, films, television and video games to mention but a few, and that it is not my aim to study or to narrowly scope the concept *violence* as a sociological or psychological phenomenon. My objective in this section will be to define *violence* in as simple manner as possible after reviewing different authors. This is so because if I am going to research the presence of processes related to violence within the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, identifying its presence should be my first step by means of having a clear, succinct and objective definition of this concept. Additionally, I will shed some light on the violent content of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection and finally I will overview the relationship between language, social power and violence, because it will set the rationale for the study which will be carried out in the last chapter of the present thesis.

In the third chapter I provide an overview of a combination of research methodologies related to Corpus Linguistics (CL), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The combination of these two approaches, might, in my opinion, contribute to clarify the relationship between social identity and power that features the characters in the tales. Hence, I will divide this chapter in three parts: I will be devoting the first part to briefly examining Critical Discourse Analysis according to scholars like Van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak. Secondly, I will clarify the Corpus Linguistics methodological approach and the insights afforded by this technique. Then, I will explain how Corpus Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis could be seen to share the same interests and could supplement each other when analyzing a text. By doing this, I will be able to connect the study of verbal processes, to the study of the concepts of 'power' and 'violence' and their implications regarding the present thesis.

I devote chapter four to briefly depicting an aspect of Systemic Functional Linguistics, namely, transitivity. As Eggins (1994:1) argues, the systemic approach has been recognized as “providing a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic, meaning-making resource”. Additionally, Berry (1987:41) states that the strength of systemic linguistics “lies in the devotion which it has always shown to the goal of relating language to its social context” but its weakness is “its failure to confront its theories to relevant facts”. Thus, it is my intention to try to contribute to fill this gap by providing a corpus-based analysis of transitivity (that is, a verbal processes study), in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection. The analysis of verbal processes (or transitivity shifts), conforms an objective way to investigate ‘who did what to whom and under what circumstances’ (Calzada 2003:71) in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection. Hopefully, a detailed analysis of the verbal processes and their participants will facilitate a linguistic and social interpretation of the tales and will allow me to study critically the types of violent characters in The Grimm Corpus, as well as account for the relationship between the characters in the tales and their infliction of violence upon others.

In chapter 5, I display all the research hypotheses and methodology. It has to be said, right from the beginning, that all the hypotheses in this study derive from a single main hypothesis, namely, that classical readings aimed at children might be reclassified empirically and objectively using a multidisciplinary approach composed of a Corpus Linguistic analysis, a Transitivity analysis and a Critical Discourse analysis.

In order to give my investigation an empirical support, I display in chapter 6 all the analyses and results achieved in the present thesis. Firstly, after classifying into categories all the violent acts found in my reference corpus – composed of twenty-two tales from the last

original version of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection (1857) - I will be able to match all the excerpts taken from the text which have any violent content to this classification. This will allow me to test if they suit at least one of these categories and thus confirm the presence of violence in the tales.

Then, I will detect the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection by means of a computerized corpus analysis. I based my intention of using Corpus Linguistics on Stubbs' (1996: 24-44) explanation on how computer assisted analyses may provide a substantial and well documented alternative to the use of intuitive data as well as a new understanding of form-meaning relations. Hence, a corpus composed of 22 tales collected from the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, will be analyzed using technical support. Firstly, I provide a wordlist of frequency and concordances obtained from the corpus, so as to highlight the percentages of some words related to cruelty and violence found in these tales. These lists facilitate the study of each of the individual word and the context in which they appear. After detecting and studying all the words related to violence in The Grimm Corpus, I will put the results from the corpus into perspective by comparing them with the evidence gleaned from larger reference corpora.

Thus, I will compare firstly the word-list drawn from The Grimm Corpus to the word list drawn from the British National Corpus (BNC). This part of the research will be done with a twofold purpose: firstly, to perform a study of 'keyness' in The Grimm Corpus since, as Scott (2010:147) explains, "key-words provide a useful way to characterise a text or a genre". Put simply, if there is an unusual frequency of words related to violence, this corpus might be reclassified as 'having a high content of violence'.

The second purpose at this stage will be to carry out the same kind of study in the The Andersen Corpus, a reference corpus created with the purpose of comparison, with the aim of collating the results achieved in both keyword lists. This will allow me to perform an anachronic study of the violent content in fairy tales collections in the 19th century. That is to say, if the keywords related to violence, if any, are discovered to be unusually frequent solely in one of the corpus, the The Grimm Corpus for instance, then, we would have to come to the conclusion that the brothers Grimm allowed more violent scenarios enter their tales than Andersen did.

Fourthly, I will carry out a study of transitivity (Berry 1977, 1989, Downing, 1996:186, Downing and Locke 2002, 111-151, 2006 120-167 and Halliday 1994: 106-175) and critically interpret each verbal process and its participants in relation to violence. In other words, using Systemic-Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis will provide me with the necessary tools to explore how and who is in charge of inflicting violence in the brothers Grimm's collection and whether it is directly related to power. To do so, I will select the verbal processes -found out in these tales by means of the tagging process and the frequencies and concordances lists- of the lexical units provided by the corpus analysis. Then, I will classify each verbal process (Halliday 1994:106-175, Downing and Locke 2002 and 2006, Berry 1977, 1989) from a functionalist viewpoint.

Hence, the findings in the previous step will lead me to the fifth and final part of my study which will concern the study of types of participants, that is, the search of identity. First, I will review the concept of social identity and its implications regarding power and violence. The category membership at stake concerning identity is that of taking advantage of using power to inflict violence, even though that violence has been inflicted on the

member before. Therefore, the study of processes will be the bridge to study the relationship between social identity and personality in the participants of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

As a general conclusion of the analysis of the results, a tentative proposal could be formulated: that a corpus-based analysis could empirically detect controversial and polemic topics - in the case I am dealing with, violence and cruelty in classical literature aimed at children - in order to promote the reclassification of certain readings according to the evolution of society. We have to take into account that language might reflect, create and help sustain violence and cruelty.

Moreover, after having detected the presence of a high content of violence in these tales, the study of its processes will show that violence and power are interrelated since the perpetrator takes advantage of having power due to his or her social position to inflict violence and achieve his or her aims inflicting violence.

I would like to highlight two points about my research: The first one is that although the fairy tales collection compiled by the brothers Grimm was originally written in German, my decision to use the English version was so because the intention of this paper is not to compare the German and the English translations. Besides, I consider that the language, in which most of the references on Corpus Linguistics, Critical Discourse Analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics are found, is English, for obvious reasons, thus justifying my choice.

The second point to remark is that I would like to clarify that the literary value of the brothers Grimm's work is out of question. It is well known that *Children's and Household*

Tales or the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection (I will adopt the later in the present thesis) is a classic in children's literature and that as children, we have all been fascinated by characters such as Snow-White, Cinderella. Tatar (2004: xv), one of the worldwide renowned authorities on folklore and fairy tales, states in her preface to *The annotated Brothers Grimm* that "the fairy tales collected in Germany almost two centuries ago by the Brothers Grimm continue to have a powerful hold on our culture. Adapted, revised, rescripted and bowdlerized, they greet us at the movies such as *Pretty Woman* or *Working Girl*, at the opera with *Hansel and Gretel* or *La Cenerentola*, and in advertisements for everything from Chanel to chocolate, and in visual media as often as in print". So it is not, therefore, the objective of this thesis to play down their worldwide importance.

CHAPTER 1

LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

2. LITERATURE AIMED AT CHILDREN

The aim of this chapter is to shed light on how folk and fairy tales, which came from oral tradition, became written tales aimed at children. To be more precise, it is my intention to find out how, “what belonged to archaic societies, what belonged to pagan tribes and communities, was passed down by word of mouth as a good only to be hardened into script” as Zipes (2002a:7) sets out. Moreover, I will focus on the origin of the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection and how it has been, as it will be seen later on, the result of an early blending of myth and folk tales which has survived until the present day.

The brothers Grimm fairy tales collection has reached cultures all over the world. In fact, these tales have been translated into more than 160 languages, including Inupiat in the Arctic or Swahili in Africa. As O’Neil³ explains:

as a publishing phenomenon, the brothers Grimm’s opus competes with the Bible. Besides, the stories and their star characters continue to leap from the pages into virtually every media: theater, opera, comic books, movies, paintings, rock music, advertising, fashion. The Japanese, perhaps the most ravenous of all the brothers Grimm’s fans, have built two theme parks devoted to the tales. In the United States the brothers Grimm’s Collection furnished much of the raw material that helped launch Disney as a media giant. Cinderella and Snow White easily hold their own with the new kids on the block, whether Big Bird or Bart Simpson.

(O’Neil 1999)

Besides, Zipes goes on that “fairy tales scenes and figures are employed in advertisements, window decorations, TV commercials and restaurant signs”. Such a well known companies, like McDonalds and Louis Vuitton have included references to the brothers Grimm’s

³O’Neil, Thomas. 1999. “Guardians of the Fairy Tale: The Brothers Grimm”. National geographic article. Retrieved in 2009 from: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/grimm/article.html>

collection in their advertising campaigns, some examples are displayed in figures 1, 2 and 3⁴ below.



Figure 1. Cinderella-McDonalds Advert



Figure 3. Luouis Vuitton Campaign on fairy tales



Figure 2. Channel Campaign on fairy tales

⁴ Images retrieved from: <http://sallysgraphicsproject.blogspot.com/2010/12/fairy-tale-in-advertising-louis.html> and <http://mabqueen.com/2011/03/little-red-riding-hoods/attachment/300/>

Additionally, famous musicians used the brothers Grimm's fairy tales to create operas, like *Hansel and Gretel* by Engelbert Humperdinck (see figure 5) and *The Puss in Boots* by Montsalvatge. The brothers Grimm's collection has also been the source of inspiration of ballets like *Sleeping Beauty* by Tchaikovsky (1890) (see figure 4).

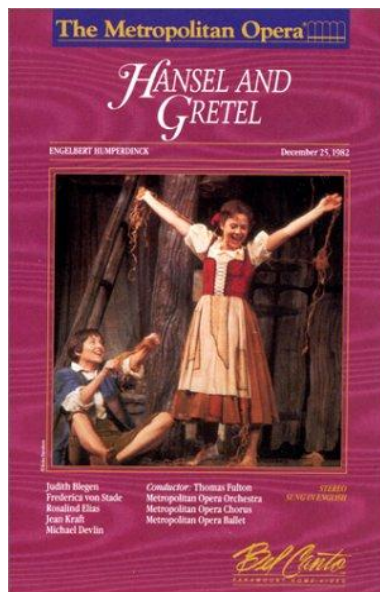


Figure 5. Opera Hansel and Gretel

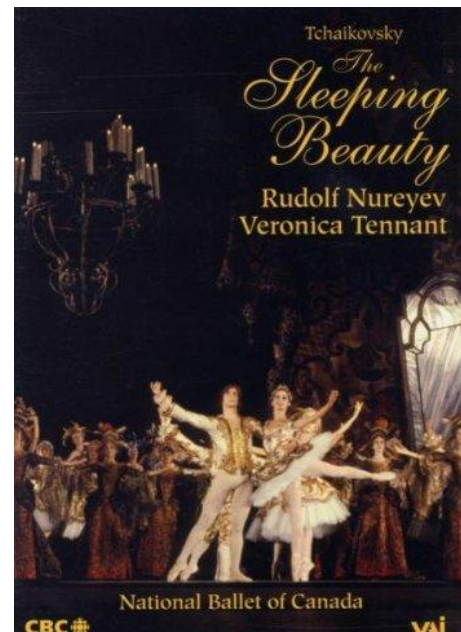


Figure 4. Opera Hansel and Gretel.

Films based of the Grimms' characters, like *Red Riding Hood* (2011) can be watched at the cinema (see figure 6 below). Furthermore, Zipes (2002a:2) adds that even some pornography films make a licentious use of some of the brothers Grimm's tales namely *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Sleeping Beauty*.



Figure 6. Red Riding Hood 2011, the film

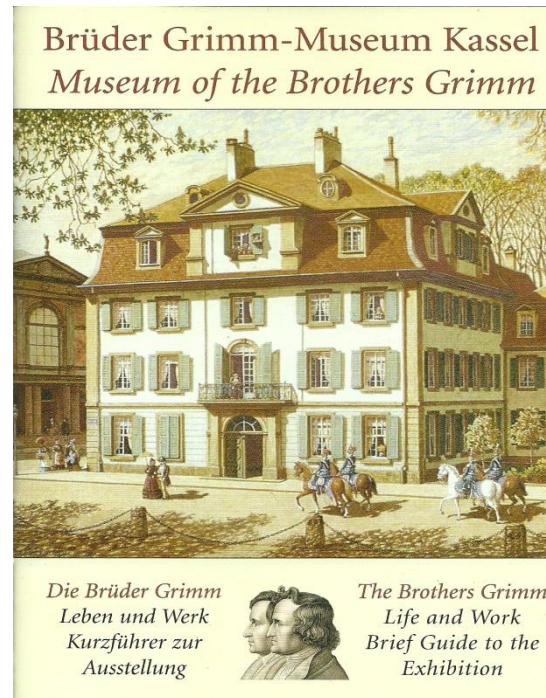


Figure 7. Brochure/book from The Brothers Grimm's Museum (2005)

Additionally, museums like the one which can be visited in Kassel (Germany⁵), one of the cities where the brothers Grimm lived and worked, are opened to the public in order to provide evidence for their life and work. In figure 7 it is displayed the brochure/book achieved in my visit to the Museum of the Brothers Grimm in 2011 (cf. BGM Kassel:2005) (see video of fairy tales enclosed).

In order to provide the foundations of the present study, it is my intention to firstly delimit terms like *childhood* and *literature aimed at children* so as to establish a connection, if any, between the genre named literature aimed at children and the brothers Grimm's fairy

⁵ Brüder Grimm-Museum Kassel. Exhibition: Schöne Aussicht 2, D-34117 Kassel. It is run by the Association of the Brothers Grimm: www.grimms.de.

tales collection. Secondly, I will review the history of fairy tales and how they evolved from oral to written stories. To do so, I will review the first printed exemplars aimed at children and their evolution to those of the German Romanticism adopted, revised and duplicated by the brothers Grimm. Thirdly, I will revise the most important facts related to the brothers Grimm, their background and their fairy tales collection, since this will, in my view, offer an insight into the possible reasons that prompted society to turn these tales, which were born to be listened to or read by adults, into children's literature. That is, I intend to provide a clear grasp of the evolution of the fairy tales in general, and the brothers Grimms fairy tales collection in particular, as a literary genre which was influenced by what Zipes (1994:10) calls, "a process of dialectical appropriation involving duplication and revision that set the cultural conditions for its mythicization, institutionalization, and expansion as a mass-mediated form through radio, film and television".

1.1. Children's literature: a definition

Children's books change as the interaction with historical and socio-cultural needs and ideas relating to childhood change, or different books move into or out of the category of children's books.

Lesnik-Oberstein (1994:26)

In this section, I depict some of the criteria and values that define the concept of literature aimed at children as well as other terms such as *childhood* which, in my view, could be related to the birth of so called literature aimed at children. To do so, I establish a connection between the genre called literature for children and the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. By doing so, I will, in my view, be able to provide an answer to some of the questions which arise from some research works concerned with literature aimed at

children mainly how they entertain and influence children and what language and content should be used; all this, in the “context of pressure from publishers, parents, the educational establishment and would-be censors” Hunt (1996:555).

It is difficult to define the exact boundaries between literature aimed at children and literature aimed at adults (Hunt 1990:91). In fact, some books created originally for adults like *Aesop's Fables* (620 and 560 BCE) or *Lafontaine's Fables* (late 1,600s). *Charles Perrault's Fairy Tales* (1726), *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe (1719), *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift (1726, 1735), some carefully selected tales from *Arabian Nights* (1706) or *King Arthur or Robin Hood* (1459) ended up as being labelled as literature aimed at children. On the other hand, some books written at first as aimed at children, like *The Hobbit*, by Tolkien (1920-1930) ended up being read mainly by adults as Hannabuss (1996:422) and Nikolajeva (1996:16) point out. This means that, according to Nikolajeva (1996:19:609), despite the fact that a book, either considered as “classic” or not, written and “featured in textbooks and constantly reprinted, is in itself no guarantee of either quality or suitability as reading for modern young people”. As we will see later on, this is the same case of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. In turn:

what we call children's literature is an invention of adults who need to have something to write about, something to play with, something to help them construct a vision of the ways things are and ought to be so that the present generation and more importantly, the next generation will behave according to standards those adults who write children's books and publish them feel comfortable with.

McGillis (1998:202)

Trease (1964:80), who wrote over a hundred books for children, states that with regard to content, he gives “boys what they want, not what their elders and betters think they ought to read”. While writing, he teaches them under camouflage, that is, “juveniles

are keen to learn, but the educational aspect must not be too obvious or they become suspicious of its intention”. His covert definition of this kind of literature has two main objectives: this literature should entertain but at the same time should teach, that is, should be pedagogic. These two elements are for me, two of the most crucial ones to be taken into account when labelling a certain product as children’s literature, but not the only ones. However, not all authors specialized in this kind of literature agree with the fact that literature aimed at children should be pedagogic. Darton (quoted by Nodelman 2003:81), for instance, defined books aimed at children as works whose main intention was to offer pleasure to children, not to teach them.

Besides, serving pedagogical and entertainment purposes, literature for children should include, in my opinion, some other elements. These elements can be found in Nodelman’s *The Pleasure of Children’s Literature* (2003), in which literature aimed at children is described just as “a body of texts defined by its intended audience. What it is and how adults think about it are intertwined with society’s ideas about children” (2003:79). On the other hand, for Lesnik-Oberstein (1996: 17), children’s books are a category of books the existence of which absolutely depends on supposed relationships with a particular reading audience: children”. Further on, she is more precise and states that they (children’s books) are “books which are good for children and most particularly good in terms of emotional and moral values”. Conversely, McDowell, describes these kind of books as:

generally shorter, and with the intention of offering an active rather than a passive point of view, with dialogue and incident instead of description and introspection. In most of the cases, children are the main characters. These kind of books use to be optimistic rather than depressive and their language is child-oriented; their plots are within a wide range but they talk of magic, and fantasy, and simplicity, and adventure.

(quoted in Lesnik-Oberstein 1996: 25)

Some other authors like Hannabuss (1996:423) think that liking or disliking a reading is “often influenced by what children read or have to read”. In other words, for him, the boundaries between literature aimed at children, and the literature which is not depend merely on a question of whether children like it or not. Moreover, the secret of a good tale, according to Montoya (2003:8-10), is that the style and the plot do not distort children’s reality, thus it has to be interpreted from their thoughts and feelings.

Accordingly, taking into account the features included above, I will be defining literature aimed at children in terms of these characteristics. For me, children’s literature should contain short readings which include not only descriptions, but dialogues and other linguistic incidents too. It should be positive and constructive; it should potentially invite to develop children’s imagination by means of different genres like fantasy or adventure. Moreover, it should entertain but also include a pedagogic aim, developed in a subtle way. Finally, it should use a kind of vocabulary that could be easily understood and used by children and, in my view, not related to violence or other topics which could influence children negatively (Hunt 1996:555, Lesnik-Oberstein 1996 and Trease 1964:80).

This last statement follows the arguments developed in Litosseliti and Sunderland’s theory about how to carry out a social intervention regarding the prevention of gender violence, an argument which I believe could be extended to apply to all kinds of violence. They state that if we take an active part in the discourse of violence and participate in

resistant discourses, “we become part of a process of changing perceptions of experience, forming new perceptions, reconstructing our own and others’ identities and developing new social practices” (Litosseliti and Sunderland 2002:18)

After clarifying the foundations upon which the definition of this kind of literature rests, the only point left is to establish the period of time in which the concept of literature aimed at children began to be recognized as different from adult literature. This seems to have started in the eighteenth century in Germany (where the brothers Grimm were born and worked all their lives), England and France. In that century, “a separate market for literature aimed at children and young people arose, and [was] carefully watched by the educational and, to some extent, by the literary community” according to Ewers (1996: 735).

The concept of *childhood* is a relatively modern concept. It is said that the liberal educational ideas of John Locke, and Rousseau, the latter as the reckoned father of the concept of childhood by most experts, had a marked influence on the literature of this century. “At the very beginning, “the word ‘child’ was synonymous with the word “offspring”. In other words, the concept was not associated with age, only with kinship and as Renk-Jalongo explains (2002: 1-2), they made society accept responsibility for identifying with children’s concerns”.

So, what was Rousseau’s contribution to the birth of the concept *childhood*? He lived and took an active part in the age of Enlightenment, a time in which a lot of literature was adapted or even translated for children. Most translations came from French, because France was the most important literature model of that age, even for Germany. Rousseau’s philosophy of childhood, exposed in his book *Emile* (1762), especially influenced Germany,

not only in its literature, but in its education too. According to Ewers (1996: 736), with regard to educational theory, Rousseau's influence led to a new movement, Philanthropism, whose principles not only reformed education, but children's literature also.

The philanthropic reform of children's literature was based on Rousseau's ideas regarding children's education. For him, childhood represented a "qualitatively self contained mode of human being" (Ewers, 1996: 736). He thought that children should not be filled up with knowledge which they will just use as adults, so they should not read until the age of ten because books might contribute to their corruption (West 1996:499) Rousseau hated books, as he himself stated:

I hate books; they only teach us to talk about things we know nothing about...Since we must have books, there is one book which, to my thinking, supplies the best treatise on an education according to nature. This is the first book Emile should read; for a long time it will form his whole library [...] What is this wonderful book? Is it Aristotle? ... No, it is *Robinson Crusoe*.

Rousseau (1762/1974:147)

Additionally, as Ewers (cf. Ewers 1996) explains, at that time children were required to learn strictly what was of immediate importance to them and not what concerned adults. That is to say, their premise was "restriction to the child's concerns and concentration on the child's environment" (Ewers, 1996: 736). This sentence, summarizes, as far as I am concerned part of the most relevant conventions of Philanthropism since it implies that children's literature should be a separate kind of literature that owes its naissance to its being aimed at children. It was from that moment onwards that children were no longer treated as miniature adults, but had their own characteristics to be worth considering and taken care of. The fact that children were regarded as separate entities had its consequences. For instance, it became a priority to evaluate, among other things, how early

experiences might affect later experiences (Renk, 2002) and what was adequate to teach children and how.

The Romantics, that is, those who supported the Romantic reform of children's literature based on Rousseau's ideas, had a very special sense of what might be aimed at children, as Ewers (1996:737) argues. Hence to adopt the child's standpoint meant, for the Romantics "to transport oneself into the past, which the child by its nature embodies". Consequently, the Romantics declared traditional national folklore, mainly the popular children's rhyme and the fairy tale, to be the true reading material for children. Moreover, they agreed on what could or could not be mentioned in their readings. Thus as West (1996:498) mentions, reference to sexuality, certain bodily functions, the graphic description of violent acts, "to portrait adults in a negative light, use swear words, criticise authority figures or address controversial issues" should not be written.

1.2. The origins of fairy tales: from oral to written stories

It is a well known fact that most fairy tales like some other types of literature: religious and historical poetry for example (Vansina 2009: 143-164), come from oral tradition (cf. Zipes1994). Zipes (1994:10) explains that fairy tales were stories told and being told to members of a tribe to "explain natural occurrences such as the change of the seasons and shifts in the weather or to celebrate the rites of harvesting, hunting, marriage, and conquest. The emphasis in most folk tales was harmony."

However, Bottigheimer disagrees in the origin in fairy tales and declared to *The Guardian*⁶ and published in her book *Fairy tales: a New History* (2009:1) that “it may therefore surprise readers that folk invention and transmission of fairy tales has no basis in verifiable fact," "Literary analysis undermines it, literary history rejects it, social history repudiates it, and publishing history (whether of manuscripts or of books) contradicts it.

Despite recent disputes on the origin of some fairy tales, I would like to focus on oral tradition as a concept. According to Civallero⁷ (2007) it is described as follows:

El padre le cuenta a su hija sus aventuras de juventud, historias mínimas que no aparecen escritas en ningún sitio pero que serán parte de la historia personal de la muchacha. La abuela le confía a su nieto la receta exacta de ese postre que sus antepasados inmigrantes habían traído de allende los mares, y que a él tanto le gusta. El anciano sentado en el parque cuenta -a quién quiera escucharlo- su propia versión de la historia revolucionaria en la que participó de joven, una historia que los textos oficiales narran de acuerdo a su conveniencia, no siempre apegada a la realidad de los hechos. El curandero le transmite a su aprendiz la combinación exacta de corteza y hojas medicinales necesarias para elaborar un remedio, una fórmula transmitida a través de las generaciones y que no está anotada en ninguna parte. Son diminutos fragmentos de una tradición que se (re)produce a lo largo y ancho de todo el mundo, entre campesinos indígenas y entre docentes universitarios, entre amas de casa y dirigentes políticos: la tradición oral, la transmisión de saberes a través de la palabra hablada, la primera -y a veces la única- forma que tenemos para manejar nuestro idioma y para poder expresar y recibir, por ende, ideas y conocimiento.⁸

(Civallero 2007)

⁶ The Guardian (2009): <http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/2009/may/19/oral-roots-fairy-tales/print>

⁷ Civallero Eduardo (2007) "El relato oral" <http://www.tradicionoral.blogspot.com/>

⁸ My translation: The father tells his daughter the adventures of his youth, minimal stories which appear nowhere in written form but that will be part of the girl's personal stories. The grandmother entrusts her grandson the exact recipe of that desert that her immigrant ancestors had brought overseas, and that he likes so much. The old man sat in the park tells -to whomever would like to listen- his own version of the revolutionary story in which he took part when he was young, a story which the official texts relate according to their convenience, and are not always faithful to reality. The folk healer passes on to his trainee the right combination of medicinal bark and leaves needed to make a remedy, a formula passed on through generations and which is not written down anywhere. These are tiny fragments of a tradition which takes place all over the world, among native and university teachers, among house wives and politic leaders: Oral tradition, the transmission of knowledge through the spoken word, the first –and sometimes the only- way which we have to deal with our language and to be able to express ourselves and get ideas and knowledge.

Most cultures have their own traditional stories, myths developed in order to explain all kinds of natural phenomena. Legends of heroes evolved around charismatic characters. Fables were a way of teaching useful advice. Folk and fairy tales “provided psychological satisfaction through their simplified system of reward and punishment, or as a way of working out relationships and fears in safety” (Ray, 1996: 654). In fact, they were used to fill leisure time in the past. Besides, folk tales continue to be read by young learners through “anthologies, retellings and novelizations constructed so as to convey a sense of universal human values, moral insight, and some aspect of cultural tradition” as Stephens (1998:225) explains. These oral tales and stories were copied and recopied again through the hands of both skilled and non-skilled narrators as Thompson (1977:5) argues, who used either to enhance or to worsen them at every retelling, but who either carried them through different cities, even different continents, or kept them in a dark corner of an old shelf, to finally made them become into part of different collections, like the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection.

But let’s go back to the beginning in order to briefly work out the long way folk and fairy tales have come right from their origins to our days. Zipes (2002b:7) explains that folk tales were an ”oral narrative form cultivated by non-literate and literate people to express the manner in which they perceived and perceive nature and their social order, to satisfy their needs and wants”. Besides, folk tales represented natural phenomena like the changes observed in the weather and some social celebrations like marriages, the harvest and so forth. Zipes locates the roots of this genre in the Megalithic period, age in which myth and folk blended and then travelled from one period to another, from person to person, being told to audiences who, apart from listening to them, participated in their transformation by

asking questions, suggesting changes and telling the tales each other. This movement provided us with some hints at this historical epoch since, tales which come from oral tradition, represent the “aspirations, needs, dreams and wishes of common people in a tribe, community, or society, either affirming the dominant social values and norms” as (Zipes 2002b:7-8) points out. Hence, some situations that took place in folk tales such as cannibalism or ill treatment of women were thus based on the social reality of different primitive societies.

After being altered by each community which was in touch with them, in the seventeenth century, some French aristocratic women gathered the tales, which were for adults, because they were “a means through which women imagined their lives might be improved” as Zipes (1994:23) points out. These tales were accepted by men too, little by little, and the conditions for the birth of fairy tale as genre were born.

Canepa (2007:14) explains that “early collections that contained motifs and compositional devices common to the fairy tale included the anonymous late thirteenth-century Novellino, Giovanni Boccaccio’s Decameron (1349-50)”. She argues that Giovan Straparola was one of the first to comprise entire fairy tales in a novella collection, *Le piacevoli notti* (The pleasant nights 1550-53). So did Gianbattista Basile, who not solely transcribed oral material, but transformed them in “spectacular fairy tales”, as Canepa (2007:15) argues.

Then, Perrault wrote some folk tales, *Contes du Temps Passé* (1697), in order to publish them and thus “[created] a literature where before there had been myth and folklore” (Zipes 1994:16). After that, folk tales were recorded in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as literary texts:

they contained primeval motifs but essentially reflected late feudal conditions in their aesthetic composition and symbolic referential system. The folk tales and fairy tales collected by the Grimms Brothers can serve as an example here. The initial ontological situations in the tales generally deal with exploitation, hunger and injustice familiar to the lower classes in pre-capitalists societies.

(Zipes 2002b:8)

The popularity of these kind of stories led them to become children's literature during the nineteenth century and set the basis of the writing of modern fantasy stories as Ray (1996: 654) signals, since it was at that time when oral tradition started to decline in favour of written books mainly due to improved literacy and mass publishing, according to Medlicott (1996: 541). In addition, the content of these fairy tales, which was originally composed by and for adults, was seen to be imported into the domain of children's readings.

During the process of writing folk stories and myths, it has been observed that they were not completely faithful to the original paradigm. For that reason, when a story taken from oral tradition was written down "not only the choice of words, but also the choice of audience assumes a fixed and long-term importance. Many collectors, such as Perrault with Cinderella, not only adopted an over-literary style but decided that folk-tales and fairy tales were meant for children" (Medlicott, 1996:541).

In this way, tales which originally were labelled for adults became children's literature with just some modifications. Hence, as Zipes (2002b:9) summarizes, "these stories were incorporated like the folk tales into bourgeois children's literature and were placed side by side with the folk tales" among them, the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

After briefly depicting the transition of tales from oral tradition to written texts, I will now focus on their classification. According to some authors, tales from oral tradition can

be divided in animal tales, fairy tales and folk tales (Propp 1977:18 and Rodriguez Almodóvar 2005:195, 2004:263). However, some authors find no distinction between folk and fairy tales (cf. Stephens 1998 and Thompson 1977).

Fairy tales are defined by Propp (1977:107) from a morphological point of view, as “those which start from a misdeed or a shortage of any kind and go through the intermediate functions; end up in a wedding or in some other functions used as an ending”.

Along the same lines as Propp, Bottigheimer defines fairy tales as:

generally brief narratives in simple language that detail a reversal of fortune, with a rags-to-riches plot that often culminates in a wedding. Magical creatures regularly assist earthly heroes and heroines achieve happiness, and the entire story is usually made to demonstrate a moral point.

Bottigheimer (1996:152)

Fairy tales, according to Bottigheimer (1996:152), did not use to include fairies among their characters. Besides, they were brief narratives in “simple language that detailed a reversal of fortune, with a rags-to-riches plot that often culminated in a wedding” (on this point she agrees with Propp). In addition, they depicted magical creatures that often assisted earthly heroes and heroines to reach happiness. Finally they narrated a story whose purpose was usually to demonstrate a moral point.

Stephens (1998:203), on the other hand, defines folk tales as “a specific discursual genre”. In English, *folktale* is used to define “household tales” or “fairy tales”, as Thompson (1977:4) argues, but it is also used to embrace “all forms of narrative, written or oral, which have come to be handed down through the years”.

In turn, Zipes provides, in my view, a succinct, brief and clear distinction between folk and fairy tales and considers fairy tales as one kind of folk tale, the magic tale. Moreover, he distinguishes another kind of fairy tale, literary fairy tales. They are “social acts and narrative strategies formed to take part in civilized discourses about morality and behaviour in particular societies and cultures” Zipes (1994:11 and 19).

In sum, the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales, the object of study in this thesis, were classified – due to different issues along the history- as a collection of fairy tales addressed to children. Given the period in which they were published, and following the tradition at the time, these tales which were initially aimed at adults were suddenly transformed into children’s literature without, in my opinion, giving too much thought either to their content or to the audience. They were part of the following process:

1) Adaptations of existing adult literature and of folklore (folk tales, myths and fables) to what it seemed to be children’s needs or predominant views on child upbringing.

2) Apparition of didactic educational stories written directly for children. The literature aimed at children and that aimed at adults starts to be differentiated. In this period there is almost no “really worth saving for the coming generations of readers” because they reflected educational ideas which have become obsolete. This period was, more or less the medieval one.

3) The literature aimed at children establishes as an independent literary system (with different genres and modes). This period corresponds to Classicism, the Baroque and the beginning of Romanticism.

Nikolajeva’s (1996:95-99)

1.3. Early children's literature

I consider as worth it take a quotation by Hunt as the starting point of the present chapter:

children used books long before books were produced specifically for children- a fact that has given raise to the not very helpful argument that, as childhood was scarcely recognized or recognizable before the eighteenth century, all pre-1700 texts can be considered as (also) children's texts.

Hunt (1994:27)

There is almost no reference to books aimed at children before 1740 and the reason for this is very simple: before the 18th century, children were seen as miniature adults. In this sense, there is certain anecdotal evidence concerning children's status during this time which show a stark contrast with how could seem to us anecdotic according to the way children are treated nowadays: children did not wear clothes especially designed for them, but small versions of adult's clothes. Besides, there was no literature aimed at them, or special laws for them referring to schooling or crimes committed by or to children. Even children's deaths did not have the same treatment that they have today, because even their graves were unmarked (cf. Postman, 1999). In addition, all throughout Europe, and North America, children:

were faced with images of the inferno and the devil, who was waiting for them to make a mistake so he could drag them to hell. Corporal punishment was commonplace. Children were expected to obey their elders no matter how deceitful and brutal the adults were.

(Zipes 2001:154)

Besides, it is widely known (Elliot 2004:54-10) that in medieval Europe, as soon as a child did not have to live with the permanent attention of their mothers, they started to

belong to the adult society (Alcantud 2010:20). Consequently, they did not need a specific literature because they were not seen as having specific needs but had the same status as adults, according to Nodelman (2003:82). In addition, as argued by Kinnell (1996: 141), “there were no distinctions between readership ages in the popular literature circulating in the seventeenth and early eighteen centuries”.

Up to 1700 there were not literary tales for children because children listened to oral tales from the people surrounding them: “governesses, servants and peers” as Zipes (1994:23) explains. There are just some isolated examples of books aimed at children published in the 16th century and, like in the 17th and beginning of 18th centuries, there were no differences between the readership ages in the popular literature which could be read in those years. The books read at that time were mainly religious, school and courtesy books, apart from nursery rhymes, which later became the basis for literature aimed at children. We have to take into account that, at that time, 95 percent of children in Europe could not read and those who were able to were mainly boys (Zipes 2001:45). Moreover, children were removed from school as soon as they could work and earn money for their families. This fact is directly related to the development of literature aimed at children since, as Ray explains, (1996: 654), it is linked to social, educational and economic factors.

One of the examples of books printed in the 17th century was, according to Ray (1996: 655) *Orbis Sensualium* (1658), first printed in Latin and High German. The author, John Amos Comenius, was born in Bohemia and is the recognized father of children’s picture books. Later on, in 1697, the French fairy tales written by Charles Perrault appeared and were published in Paris. They were published in England in 1729.

When the 18th century arrived, books aimed at children became “more child oriented in the tone, the language and the subject matter. While death and damnation were still important concerns, so too were the more prosaic concerns of family life” as Kinnel, (1996: 145) explained. The rise in the child population proportionally brought a rise in the commercial interest in publishing books for them, in other words, the institution of children’s literature had then “three major components: production, distribution and reception” (Zipes 2001:46). So it was really not until the 19th century that children’s literature began to have some importance. In addition to this, educational opportunities were increasing and technological developments – that is, printing technology and commercial distribution- made books available at reasonable prices thanks to cheaper paper and printing process (Ray, 1996: 654, Zipes 2001:46). At the same time, during this century, there was a general move all over Europe in favour of universal education together with a rising middle class which “helped to create a reading public with a viable market for children’s books” (Ray, 1996: 655). Furthermore, as Zipes (2002b:14-15) explains, when folk was appropriated by middle class people, “writers and publishers underwent drastic changes in its printed mass mediated form”. This mass production and distribution of texts brought an increase in writers and publishers’ contacts, thus exchanging ideas among them. This was the decline of feudalism and the formation of the bourgeois public sphere.

According to Zipes (2002b:14-15), once the folk tale started to be interpreted and transmitted by means of literary texts, “its original ideology and narrative perspective were diminished, lost or replaced. Its audience was abandoned. As texts, the fairy tale did not encourage live interaction and performance but individual readings”.

The conjunction of all the previously mentioned facts sowed the seeds of a new kind of literature; that aimed at children.

It would be useful here to open a brief parenthesis to make clear that this ‘new born’ literature is seen by some authors, like Zipes (1994:13) as a ‘violation’ of the folk tale. This is so because it was written in “a standard “high” language that the folk could not read and it was written as a form of entertainment and education for members of the ruling classes”. Consequently, the so-named literary fairy tale (that which came from folk and that had been put in written form, was prone to exclude most people who were not able to read, unlike the folk tale.

Regarding Germany, where the brothers Grimm were born, it must be said that by the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the brothers Grimm were determined to celebrate German culture by means of their country’s fairy tales, “the literary fairy tale, had long since been institutionalized and they [...] assumed different ideological and aesthetic positions within this institutionalization” as Zipes (1994:12-14) explains. The brothers Grimm put the “finishing touches on the fairy-tale genre at a time when nation-states were assuming their modern form and cultivating particular forms of literature as commensurate expressions of national cultures”. France had had an outstanding influence in German literature and became its model. This is the reason why French encyclopaedias, weeklies and magazines were translated into German. However, it was not until 1772 when, according to Ewers (1996:735), the first German magazine which was both independent and aimed at children appeared: its name was *Leipziger Wochenblatt für Kinder* (Leipzig Children’s weekly). After this first magazine, some others were published – for instance, *Kinderfreund. Ein Wochenblatt* (Children’s friend, a weekly) (1775); *Briefwechsel der Familie des*

Kinderfreundes (Correspondence of the Children's friend's family) (1784) – and in 1766 the first poetry anthology in German aimed at children *Lieder für Kinder* (songs for children) written by C.F. Weisser was published.

As mentioned above, the influence of Rousseau's philosophy of childhood was especially important in Germany and influenced authors like, the most modern German children's writer of the eighteenth century, Joachim Heinrich Campe (1746-1818), who led a reform of children's literature based on Rousseau's ideas (Lesnik-Oberstein 1994:96). His reform had a very clear base, that is, not to give children what could concern adults, as mentioned in the previous chapter. The book which opened this nascent literature for children was an adaptation by the same Campe, in 1779 of *Robinson Crusoe*, which reflected the proposed reform programme and which was one of the most successful books aimed at children in Germany and in many other countries, as its translation into many languages and later editions - even in the twentieth century- show.

This new era, that of the Romantic reform of children's literature, made Germany free itself from its dependence – as far as literature is concerned- on France and England and it was then the time for Germany to export their literary production. When the nineteenth century arrived, the great works of some of the most famous German authors appeared: Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano with their *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* (The boys' magic horn) (1808); the fairy tales collections by Tieck, Contessa, Fouqué and E.T.A. Hoffmann and, of course *Kinder-und Hausmärchen* (Fairy tales for children and Home) by the brothers Grimm (1812-1857) who openly proclaimed that “the poetry handed down by children should be all those rhymes and tales, legends and humoresques of proven antiquity

which remain pure since all additions from a more recent age were regarded as impurities” as Ewers (1996:738) states.

When the Grimm Brothers published their first two collections of tales (1812 and 1815), folk tales started to be gathered, transcribed and printed with the intention of looking for what they called genuine versions. According to Zipes (2002b:18-19), this task was usually carried out by “trained professionals who often stylized the tales, changed them, or were highly selective”. Sometimes, folk tales were rewritten including (didactic content for children so that “they would not be harmed by the violence, crudity and fantastic exaggeration of the originals”. At other times, these tales became trivial, and new fairy tales were written “to amuse and distract audiences and make money.” Besides, plays based on fairy tales started to be in fashion, particularly at the end of the nineteenth century.

1.4. The brothers Grimm: a biography

This section is devoted to briefly summarising the main events in the biography of the brothers Grimm. To do so, I collected and collated information from different sources, mainly from electronic ones⁹. Additionally, I followed the trail of the brothers Grimm all along the Fairy-Tale route in Germany (which I will explain more in detail later on). There, I gathered information in the form of pictures and written documents from most of the

⁹ Grimms Brothers home page: www.pitt.edu/~dash/grimm.html

The Brothers Grimm’s Fairyt Tales.com <http://www.grimmfairytales.com/en/bio>

National Geographic – Brothers Grimm: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/grimm/article.html>

cities, towns and villages which had something to do with the lives and work of these two salient intellectual figures in European cultural history. I also visited their places of residence and work in Marburg, Kassel and Göttingen as well as most of the places they collected their tales from or those that were described in their tales, like Trendelburg Castle featuring Rapunzel's tower, Sababurg and Polle castles, featuring the Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella's Castle respectively, Hameln and Bremen, to mention but a few.

I would like to introduce the brothers Grimm's lives with a quotation by Hettinga, which, in spite of its length, I consider is worth it:

Once upon a time, a very real time –in fact, a time when George Washington was still General Washington and was just thinking about becoming the first president of the United States – two brothers were born in what is now Germany. Although they would become famous for many things, they would be best known for the words that begin this page: “Once upon a time.” Throughout their lives these brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, worked for kings and emperors, invented new ways of understanding language, and created the first modern German dictionary. We remember them mainly, however, for the fairy tales that they collected – for Snow White and Cinderella, Tom Thumb and Red Riding Hood, Rapunzel and Rumpelstiltskin.

(Hettinga 2001:ix)

Jacob Ludwig Carl Grimm was born on January 4th, 1785, in Hanau, a market town in one of the small polities that made up what is now Germany. His parents were Philipp Wilhelm Grimm, a lawyer and the town clerk in Hanau, and Dorothea Grimm, née Zimmer. One year later, his brother Wilhelm Carl Grimm was born (February 24, 1786). They had four more brothers and one sister: Friedrich Hermann Georg (1783-1784), Carl Friedrich (1787-1852), Ferdinand Philipp (1788-1844), Ludwig Emil (1790), who will later become the illustrator of some of the fairy tales collection, Charlotte (Lotte) Amalie Hassenpflug (1793-1833). Another two brothers died when they were infants: Friedrich (1791-1792), and Georg Eduard (1794-1795) (Hettinga 2001:1).

According to Hettinga (2001:1-19), the Grimms had a typical middle-class childhood with two servants in their house. Their first teacher was Taunte Schlemmer, her father's older sister. In 1791, the Grimm family had to move to the near town of Steinau because their father was made a magistrate.

The brothers Grimm's father died in 1796; leaving the family "in financial distress" so their mother had to work very hard to pay for the education of the children. The first change in their lives after their father's death was that they had to leave the official residence in which they lived and as their economical situation was worse and worse "they had to face the world in a way that would change them forever. Their childhood was over" (Hettinga 2001:22). Jacob and Wilhelm moved then to Kassel in 1798 which was their mother's home city.

When they were 13 and 14 year old respectively, they lived with their aunt, "Henriette Zimmer, who paid their education in a prestigious school in Kassel, the Lyceum Fridericiarum (Hettinga 2001:26). At that school, they did not have very good days because most of the students belonged to noble families or:

were pages who worked in the palace. Jacob and Wilhelm felt like country bumpkins. The teachers spoke to them differently from the way they spoke to the others students [...]. The teachers talked respectfully to the students from Kassel but condescendingly to Jacob and Wilhelm.

Hettinga (2001:27)

In 1802 Jacob began to study law at the University of Marburg and so did his brother (see figure 8), one year later, in 1803 (figure 8 displays the sign in the brothers Grimm

house in Marburg¹⁰). That year, according to Dollerup (1999:3), Jacob Grimm encountered for the first time the German cultural heritage. It happened in Professor Savigny’s library where “they discovered Old German literature and



Figure 8. The brothers Grimm’s residence in Marburg

through him they became acquainted with the circle of the Romanticists, such as Clemens Brentano and Achim v. Arnim. (BGM Kassel 2005:4). Savigny was a prominent scholar in law who encouraged the brothers to carry out studies related to Old German literature.

Jacob and Wilhelm, influenced by the folk poetry collection of Clemens Brentano and Achim von Arnim, *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*, began to collect folktales in 1806 but two years later, May 27 1808, Dorothea Grimm, their mother, died at the age of 52 so “Jacob had to work as a librarian in Kassel in order



Figure 9. The residence of the brothers Grimm in Kassel between 1814 and 1822

to support his younger brothers and sister”. Both brothers began gathering tales in their spare time to help a writer friend, who hoped to publish a folklore collection.

¹⁰ Picture taken in 2011 in the research trip to the Fairy Tales Road in Germany.

They worked as a team, “Wilhelm, who was the more imaginative and literary of the two, selected and arranged the stories while Jacob was responsible for the scholarly work concentrating on linguistic studies”. Figures 9 and 10 (above and below respectively) show the brothers Grimm’s residence in Kassel during this period.

Between 1821 and 1822 the brothers raised extra money by collecting three volumes of folktales, with these publications they wanted to demonstrate that “Germans shared a similar culture” and supported the unification process of the small independent kingdoms and principalities. Wilhelm Grimm got married in 1825 to Henriette Dorothea (Dortchen) Wild, who - together with other members of her family - had provided Jacob and Wilhelm with many of their best folktale texts too. But even when he was married, Jacob lived together with them.



Figure 10. Detail of the Brothers Grimm’s residence in Kassel

The Grimms resigned their positions as librarians in Kassel because “both brothers kept up a more or less amicable relationship with the Hessian Electress Auguste. Elector Wilhelm II, who had been in power since 1821, did not appreciate them and denied their legitimate promotion in 1829” (BGM Kassel 2005:11).

Consequently, they accepted positions at the University of Göttingen as librarians and professors. However, from 1837 to 1841 Professors Grimm joined five of their university colleagues in a formal protest against a constitutional violation of Ernst August, King of Hannover and the seven professors were resigned (Michaelis-Jena 1990:111-113).

Moreover, albeit Wilhelm was allowed to remain in Göttingen, Jacob, who was considered the instigator, was ordered to leave the country within three days or go to prison, so he went back to Kassel where they remained in the exile from 1838 to 1840 (Michaelis-Jena 1990:119).

In 1841, the Grimm brothers received many offers for new positions, and finally accepted an invitation from the King of Prussia, Frederick William IV, to go to the University of Berlin (GBM Kassel 2005:14). The brothers Grimm continued their scholarly work and political activities until 1852. That year, they gave up their formal appointments at the University of Berlin (Jacob in 1848, Wilhelm in 1852) in order to devote themselves to their own research. Wilhelm Grimm died on December 16, 1859, at the age of 73 and Jacob Grimm died on September 20, 1863, at the age of 78. They are buried side by side at the old Matthäi-Cemetery in Berlin.

1.5. The brothers Grimm’s collection starting point

As we have seen above, written fairy tales in Germany came from the French tradition. Translations from books by authors like Charles Perrault, Charlotte de la Force, Suzanne de Villeneuve and others delighted German readers. When Romanticism erupted into the German literary world, fairy tales were the tool for educating the imagination, according to Bottigheimer (1996: 156).

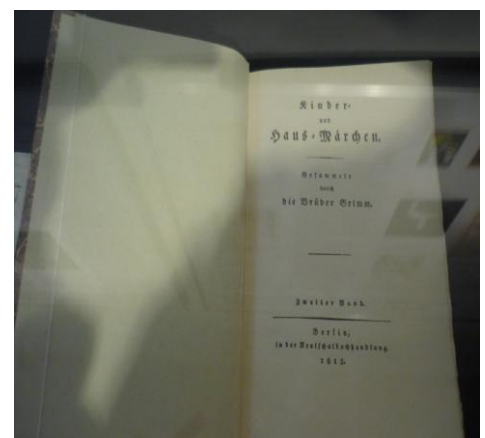


Figure 11. the original versions of the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection 1815. (Picture taken at the Museum of the brothers Grimm in Kassel)

In other words, when Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm published their first versions of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection (1812), in a letter written to Rasmus Nyerup, dated 1812, Wilhelm Grimm wrote this:

my brother and I are just about to publish a collection of folk and nursery/children's tales [...]. The oral tradition has been our only source, and has proved fruitful, as we have brought together about sixty rather fine pieces from various sources; in so doing we shall present much that is unknown.

Dollerup, Cay (1999:21)

The brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales Collection is among the earliest of its kind and, according to Lang (1884:3), this collection was born with scientific purposes. The brothers Grimm's first intention, when they compiled German folktales, was a scholarly and patriotic project as Tatar (1987:11) explains, that would preserve storytelling traditions threatened by industrialization and urbanization. This would, additionally, keep their own national identity. "What they wanted was to capture the "pure" voice of the German people and to conserve their oracular *Naturpoesie* before it died away" (Tatar 1987:10 and 2004:xxxii). However, this nationalistic motivation led the two scholars to a great contradiction, since, on one hand they defended that God spoke through folk culture and on the other hand, that culture should be that of German peasants of their time. However, the truth was that, apart from two French tales, the rest of the tales of their collection already existed in other cultures or countries, but had never been taken to print before. The love for the folk culture which the brothers Grimm proclaimed, clashed with their social background, which considered them not very convenient and rude (Tatar 1993:17, Rodriguez Almodóvar 2004:263 and 2005:195).

However, there is a fact which is worth taking into account, namely, that the brothers Grimm did not use the word ‘German’ in the titles of their different editions of the tales collections, unlike other contemporary writers did. According to Rölleke (1980:10), they avoided to label their tales as German since they were aware that not only German myths composed their collection, but tales from other cultures. Besides, they collated different versions of fairy tales in an effort to “reproduce what they imagined was the most representative of a particular tale type that had its own unique intercultural history” as Zipes (2001:101) explains. For this reason, Zipes describes the brothers Grimm as “the greatest ‘contaminators’ of the fairy tales in the nineteenth century”. As the figure of children was being pointed out as a potential customer and reader, German Romantic writers, including the brothers Grimm, thought that there was no need to create new stories for children, because the true literature was already in traditional folklore. O’neil¹¹ argues that:

the brothers Grimm viewed themselves as patriotic folklorists, not as entertainers of children. They began their work at a time when Germany, a messy patchwork of fiefdoms and principalities, had been overrun by the French under Napoleon. The new rulers were intent on suppressing local culture. As young, workaholic scholars, single and sharing a cramped flat, the brothers Grimm undertook the fairy-tale collection with the goal of saving the endangered oral tradition of Germany.

(O’Neil 1999)

Thus they decided to give this folk literature to children. In fact, as I mentioned before, their collection was never aimed to appeal particularly to children. As Zipes (2001:101) claims, “their intended audience included mainly literate adults who would potentially pass on the tales to all people in their communities and the young who would

¹¹ O’Neil. 1999. “Guardias of the Fairy tale”. *National Geographic article*. Retrieved in 2009 from: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/grimm/article.html>

learn important moral and ethical lessons from the tales”; in fact they named their work an *Erziehungsbuch* (pedagogical work), another reason why the tales collection they gathered was considered ‘contaminated’. ‘Contamination’ in this sense is understood by folklorists in terms of foreign elements added to something which seems to be “a pure, homogeneous narrative tradition”. The term ‘contamination’ does not necessarily have any negative connotations since it may as well mean an enrichment of the texts which may entail the birth of something new. This was the case of the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, which, by means of this enrichment process, allowed the writers’ own style to flourish.

The brothers Grimm compiled part of their collection from “educated persons of the brothers Grimm’s own social circle, who told the tales they remembered from their childhood, when they have heard them from a nurse” according to Thompson (1977:408). Along the same line, other authors, like Bottigheimer (1996: 154) also claim that the brothers Grimm’s’ collection “was composed by over two hundred tales collected from friends, acquaintances, country informants, children’s almanacs and old books”. The truth was that they, in their preface to the 1812 edition, stated that they had collected the tales from:

the places by the hearth, the kitchen stoves, the attic stairs, special days which are still celebrated, quiet meadows and woods, and, above all, the imagination running free have been the hedges which have protected them and passed them on from one generation to the next..

(cf. Dollerup 1999:30, Grimm 1812: vi;)

One of the most important informants was Marie Hassenpflug, a 20-year-old friend of their sister, Charlotte, from a well-bred, French-speaking family. Marie’s stories blended motifs from the oral tradition and Perrault’s *Tales of Mother Goose* (1697). But it was not

just Marie, but some other peasants from Hanau to Bremen, what is now called the fairy tales road, that provided them with issues for their collection.

The Fairy Tale Road (see Figure 12) goes along 370 miles through dream-like German landscapes which occasionally reminding us of nightmares scenes, such as the ones described in some of their tales. For example: the dark and frightening forests where Snow White had to hide or that where Hansel and Gretel were abandoned by their father and almost eaten by a witch. The route started in the southern town Hanau, ¹²near Frankfurt, where the brothers Grimm were born, and it finished in Bremen, where the Bremen Town Musicians wanted to go. Heading north we find Kassel, whose Reinhardt Forest was the birthplace of many legends about witches and magic spells.

¹² Frommer's Unlimited (2006) The fairy Tales road. The New York Times. Content Provided by Frommer's Unlimited. Excerpted from Frommer's Germany 2009.
http://travel.nytimes.com/frommers/travel/guides/europe/germany/frm_germany_0224020955.html

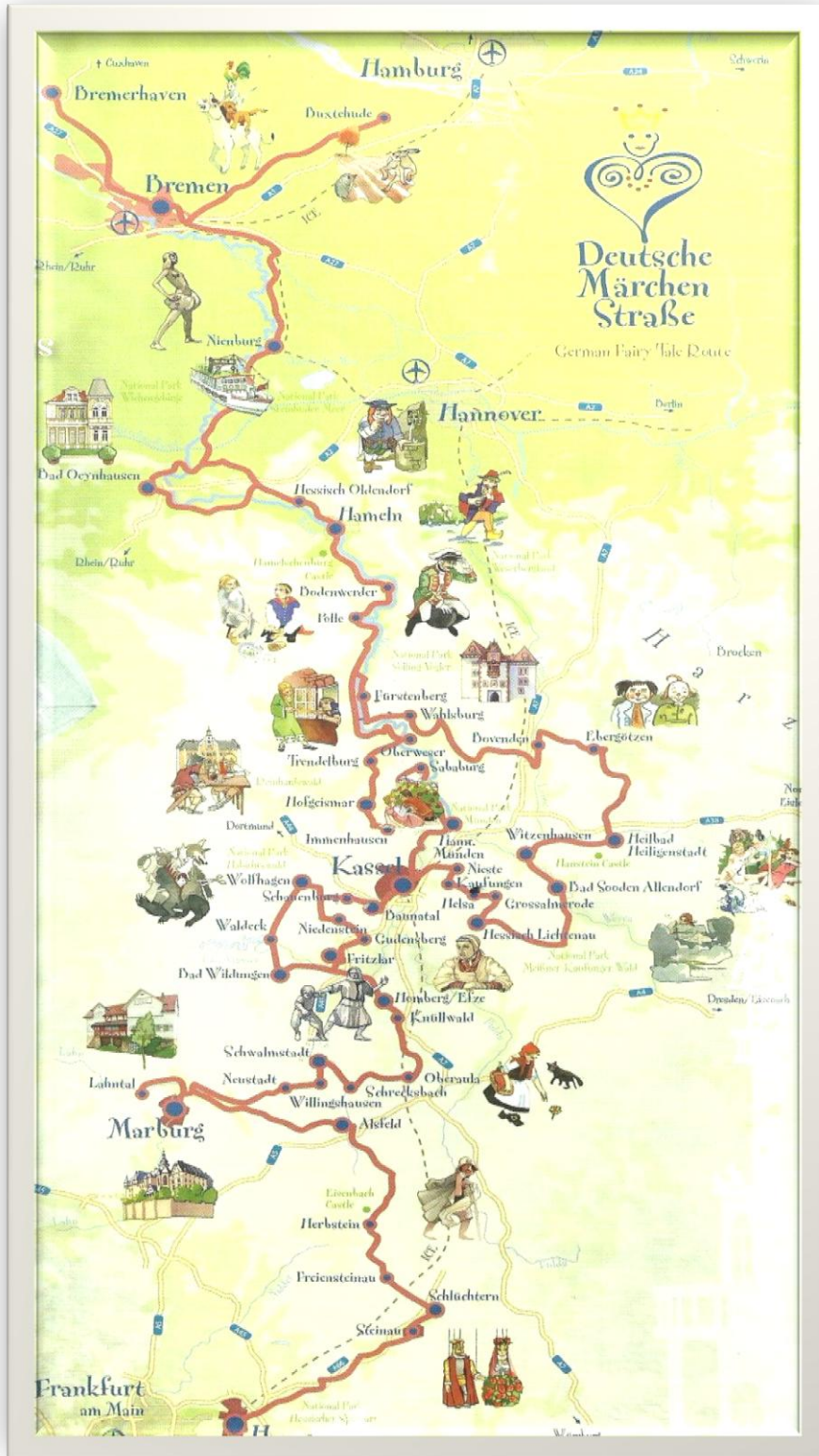


Figure 12. the Fairy Tale Route in Germany

These legends had a deep influence on the brothers Grimm, who lived in Kassel from 1798 to 1830. (Figures 13 and 14 show some of the landscapes and buildings which can be seen all along the Fairy Tales Route.



Figure 14. Rapunzel's Tower in Trendelburg



Figure 13. Neustadt. Junker Hansen Tower: world's tallest medieval circular building, steeped in folklore and legend

1.6. The brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection

As mentioned previously, fairy tales appeared during the 17th and 18th centuries as a kind of game for adults in the midst of an aristocratic society where there was no demand for children's books. The tales then became nursery tales by the 19th century, when they

were clearly recognized as children's literature. As Tatar claims (1987:10), the sales of the first edition (1812) of *Nursery and Household Tales* (about 900 copies) were an unexpected success – maybe because its title was compared to some other tales collections aimed at children which had already been sold by that time. Nevertheless, the brothers Grimm prepared a second edition with the hope of receiving the expected royalties, since their financial situation was difficult. Not in vain, they mentioned in their letters that:

there was not a chair in the house that could be used without imperilling the physical welfare of its occupant. Books were often borrowed and copied out by hand because they were too dear an item in a household where the number of daily meals was limited to two.

(Tatar 1987:12)

This difficult situation prompted the brothers Grimm to begin to consider the tales as a possible source of income, without forgetting that their original aim, was a scholarly and patriotic project, as mentioned before. Unfortunately, neither of them had any marketing experience and, after arranging a proposal with their editor in Berlin, Georg Andreas Reimer, they did not sign any written document, which brought them some more financial problems.

In 1857, the brothers Grimm published their last version. A book which “was composed by over two hundred tales collected from friends, acquaintances, country informants, children's almanacs and old books” (Bottigheimer, 1996: 154). The stories included magic, communication between animals and men, moral values, teaching of social right and wrong, language, religion, nonsense tales, folktales, aetiologies, burlesques amongst others. Both brothers argued that folktales should be recorded and presented in print as close as possible to the original mode. This meant that some of the stories contained unpleasant details. However, in spite of all the critics, the brothers Grimm's

collection began to lead children's literature in Germany throughout the 19th century. Their method, particularly the way in which they collected old fairy stories, became a model for other scholars. Once the brothers Grimm realized that there was a public for their tales, they softened their collection.

To conclude, from the end of 1820s, literature in Germany, "largely ceased to be a vehicle of programmatic intentions and reforming ideas; it became increasingly a pure business matter and thus had to adapt to the traditionalistic, in some cases decidedly anti-modern, ideas of the buyers" (Ewers, 1996: 739). According to Tatar (1987: 15), "the profit motive was certainly not wholly absent from their calculations and to some extent must have guided their revisions of the first edition". The bad press which this collection had at that time, mainly from other authors like Friedrich Rühsh and Büsching, bothered the Grimms. Friedrich Rühsh revised their versions and did not recommend this book for children. Rühsh reviewed both volumes of 1815 *Nursery and Household tales* (how they called their fairy tales collection) and he stated that "they would deserve praise if the few good things that were in it had not been completely overshadowed by large quantities of "the most pathetic and tasteless material imaginable" (Tatar, 1987: 15). Thus, in later revisions, Rühsh recommended the collection but with some reservations. In his opinion, it was not a book to put into the hands of children, because, despite the fact that the stories in it were short and simple, some might disturb children and lead to "uncomfortable feelings". Additionally, as Bottgheimer (1996: 155) argues, Albert Ludwig Grimm, a contemporary of the brothers Grimm, who did not have any family relationship with them and who published numerous volumes of literary fairy tales, "scolded Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm for the unchild-like style of their fairy tales".

What is true is that, for some scholars of that time, *The Nursery and Household Tales* fell wide of the mark and missed its potential market, because the brothers had let their scholarly ambitions undermine the production of a book for children” (Tatar 1987:16). That these tales were not aimed at children was a reality and some other scholars recommended the Grimms to write a consumer warning for their collection requesting that parents read the stories and to select them. Despite the bad press, they continued to reshape the tales up to the final edition of 1857. References to sexuality especially embarrassed the brothers Grimm, so they removed any hint of erotic and sexual activities, such as the premarital couplings of Rapunzel and the prince who climbed into her tower. These sexual references “might be offensive to middle-class morality” as Hunt (1994:51) argues. Besides they included many “Christian expressions and references and emphasized specific role models for male and female protagonists according to the dominant patriarchal code of that time” (Hunt 1989:50 quoting Zipes (1988:12-14). All in all, the cores of the stories were left untouched including the violence and cruelty which most tales showed. Occasionally, some of the references to sexuality were unknown by the brothers Grimm, as Bottigheimer (2009:45) explains, since she considered them “unworldly, inexperienced and [...] general innocent of sexual knowledge”. For this reason, they included, for example a tale like *Mrs. Fox’s Wedding* in their Fairy Tales Collection, a story considered by Jacob Grimm innocent and funny but that Achim vom Achim “admonished them about this lewd tale” (Bottigheimer 2009:46)

The continued presence of violence in the censored edition, led the allied commanders to ban the publication of the brothers Grimm’s Fairy Tales Collection in Germany, in the belief that they had contributed to Nazi savagery and because they fed

what was regarded as being a bloodthirsty German imagination as Byatt, (2004: xvii) points out. On the other hand, in Nazi Germany, an apparently innocent tale like *Little Red Riding Hood* was turned into a symbol of the German people by the propagandist of the Third Reich, as she was thought to be saved from the evil Jewish wolf. In this way, “Adolf Hitler spread his hate against Jews, homosexuals, clergymen, gypsies, mentally challenged people, and all those not of (what was thought to be) pure German blood” (cf. Barassa, 2008).

Later on, the brothers Grimm’s tales “reigned supreme until they were attacked as fundamentally flawed in the aftermath of German university unrest in 1968” (Bottigheimer, 1996: 155). However, they emerged again both in their original version and in adapted versions such as those by Walt Disney with much of their violence removed.

In the 20th century, the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection “have come to rule the bookshelves of children's bedrooms” as O’Neil¹³ argues. The American public first encountered the brothers Grimm’s Fairy Tales Collection when Walt Disney in 1937 released his animated film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. Walt Disney softened the tale, by changing some of the more violent content, like murders and tortures and by giving the dwarfs sweeter names, like Sneezy and Happy. *Cinderella* (1950) was the second film launched by the Disney Studios. In it, the plot was softened by adding a carriage that turns into a pumpkin at the stroke of midnight and removing scenes like the ones in which both step sisters are turned blind by two pigeons which pecked their eyes out.

¹³ O’Neil. 1999. The Guardians of the Fairy Tale.. National Geographic article. Retrieved in 2009 from: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/grimm/article.html>

To conclude, the revision of folk and fairy tales has led me to argue that literature aimed at children, namely that which comes from oral tradition, was initially addressed to adults and then came to be aimed at children by some authors such as the brothers Grimm mainly due to marketing reasons. This transformation, in my view, at least as far as the brothers Grimm are concerned, did not include the slightest consideration of the suitability of the content of the tales for their intended audience. The sole alteration included the removal of some particularly embarrassing details regarding sexual issues but most unpleasant and violent details featuring medieval practices remained.

CHAPTER 2

THE CONCEPT OF VIOLENCE

2. VIOLENCE

Many writers have drawn attention to more than a few issues related to violent phenomena. Oettler (2007:23) argues that most of these patterns are linked to gender and domestic violence, unfortunately, two of the most severe consequences of violence, in my view. But these two issues are not the only ones: terrorism, wars, inequalities based on racism, to mention but a few are unluckily part of human history. Bagshaw (2003:1) states that all human beings are involved in the “generation of violent human conflicts”. For him:

interpersonal and social conflicts at the level of the home, school, workplace, community, country or region can be defined in terms of inclusion and exclusion. In our discourses of violence there is usually a “good guy” and a “bad guy”, which vary according to which side you are on. A normative discourse develops which justifies these formations, valorising the cause of one side and denigrating the cause of the other. Binary discourses such as these are increasing in our global society and our region, threatening our safety and maybe, in time, our survival. As mediators we owe it to our children to challenge and change these discourses and to promote discourses of peace at all levels in our various communities and countries.

Bagshaw (2003:1)

I would like to highlight these last words by Bagshaw “we owe it to our children to challenge and change these discourses and to promote discourses of peace at all levels”, because this is the main reason for the choice of this particular study. Specifically, in my opinion, violence and children are two issues that should never converge. Regrettably, it is not always in our hands to separate them in real life, but I believe that we have the choice of separating and keeping them under control in fiction by, for instance, reclassifying certain readings in terms of age. That is, suggesting them as recommended reading for children of a particular age or even for adults.

Thus, taking the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection as the foundations of the present thesis, I intend to research violent and cruel occurrences and discourse is inherent in them, as it has been widely explained before.

Hence, if I take as a starting point Litosseliti's¹⁴ words, namely that "gendered discourse represent, constitute, maintain and challenge gendered social practices", I can then extrapolate this same idea to violent discourse and violent social practices. Litosseliti proposes a linguistic change, or intervention, as a crucial part of social change in terms of gender inequalities. Hence, in my opinion, a linguistic revision and reclassification of literature which comes from oral tradition might help to a certain extent to achieve a social change by mitigating, for instance, one of the most serious effects of violence: gender inequalities or even worse, gender and domestic violence.

Besides, we have to take into account that language might reflect, create and help sustain violence and cruelty. I do not mean that the violent content in fairy tales could make children become potential murderers but that certain ways of expression might, in my view, encapsulate violence and cruelty in them, as Bengoechea argues¹⁵. Thus, in this chapter I will first introduce some general definitions of the concept of violence according to different linguistic, social and legal entities. Violence, as defined by these sources, I believe might be present in the corpus at stake. After that, I will classify and define

¹⁴ Litosseliti, Lia (2010) "From gender discourses to gender politics: cultural perspectives". Plenary session at international conference Gender violence: contexts, discourses & representations. Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació. Valencia 26-27 November 2010. Organised by Gentext (Gender, Language & Sexual (In) equality research Group).

¹⁵ Bengoechea, Mercedes (2010) "El lenguaje y la cultura como mecanismos de producción y legitimación de la violencia de género". Plenary session at international conference Gender violence: contexts, discourses & representations. Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació. Valencia 26-27 November 2010. Organised by Gentext (Gender, Language & Sexual (In) equality research Group).

different types of violence. This classification will allow me to categorize accordingly each of the selected excerpts which I consider to be violent in nature in the corpus analysed here.

I would like to make it clear that I am fully aware that no human being, including children, is exempt from being exposed to violent and cruel acts, since they are always present in their daily lives through, for instance, television. So the study of the presence of violence in a general scope is beyond the aim of the present chapter. Hence, it is my intention to overview the objective presence of violence within the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

2.1. Definition of violence

In this section, I will restrict the definition of the concept of violence in such a way that it could be studied within the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

Violence can either be the result of natural disasters, or a consequence of terrorism, a military conflict or domestic abuse, among others. It exists in all societies represented in different forms and inflicted at different levels: psychological, gender, verbal or on a purely physical level, to mention but a few. Violence is everywhere is reflected not only in written stories (like those of the brothers Grimm's collection) but also in the media. In this sense, there have been different studies confirming the relationship between violence in society and media violence (Murray 1997:72-91, Zeanah & Scheeringa, 1997:99), and the link of media violence to violent attitudes, values and behaviors. In addition, the exposure to community violence, represented by witnessing robberies, acts of bullying at schools or, in more dangerous areas, armed robberies, shootings and stabbings; or to family violence,

represented by gender violence (Zeanah & Scheeringa, 1997:99-102), is enough to make a child become a violent adult. What is more, “infants need not experience violence directly to be affected by it profoundly” as Zeanah & Scheeringa (1997:108) elucidate. This might be the case of violence in folk tales, since violence is also the main factor of fear in all kinds of stories, especially folk stories, (cf. Obiols 1997:214) and as Blakemore & Jennett (2001) ascertain, the violence contained in tales fosters the violent responses of readers.

The definition of violence is therefore a complex task that has to be approached and delimited accordingly. In order to set the base for a standard definition, I have chosen those provided in the dictionaries listed below. These may serve as a point of reference when investigating the presence of violence within The Grimm Corpus.

- *The Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*¹⁶:

“Violence can be defined as actions or words which are intended to hurt people”.

- *The Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English*:¹⁷

1. Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill.
2. Strength of emotion or an unpleasant or destructive natural force.

- *Webster’s Online Dictionary*:¹⁸

1. An act of aggression (as one against a person who resists); "he may accomplish by craft in the long run what he cannot do by force and violence in the short one".
2. The property of being wild or turbulent; "the storm's violence". A turbulent state resulting in injuries and destruction etc.

¹⁶ <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

¹⁷ http://www.askoxford.com/dictionaries/compact_oed/

¹⁸ <http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org/>

In the field of sociology, Copet-Rougier defines *violence* by comparing its meaning in English and French¹⁹:

El principal significado en inglés es el de agresión física, de un mal infligido físicamente que es de alguna manera ilegal. En francés existen dos significados básicos. Uno se relaciona con el inglés y el otro conlleva la idea de “ejercer presión sobre alguien para someterlo. En este último hablamos de violencia moral directa.

Copet-Rougier (1988: 79)

On the other hand, in his article on violence, included in one of the manuals by UNESCO, Domenach describes violence taking into account three aspects:²⁰

(1) el aspecto psicológico, explosión de fuerza que cuenta con un elemento insensato y con frecuencia mortífero; (2) el aspecto moral, ataque a los bienes y a la libertad de otros: (3) el aspecto político, empleo de la fuerza para conquistar el poder o dirigirlo hacia fines ilícitos.

Domenach (1981: 34)

This same author quotes another definition from the philosophical dictionary by Lalande (1953) and adds that violence is the illegitimate use, or at least illegal use, of strength (my translation). Iadacola and Shupe (1998:22-23) argue that violence is the resulting product of a hierarchical arrangement of society which emerges as “a struggle to maintain, change, or protest asymmetric social relations governing the distribution of scarce resources, by the threat or exertion of physical force” (cf. Ball-Rokeach’s 1980). Iadacola and Shupe (1998:23), define violence as “the threat, attempt or use of physical force by one or more persons that results in physical or nonphysical harm to one or more

¹⁹ “In English, the main meaning is that of physical aggression, that of evil inflicted physically which is in some way illegal. In French, there are two basic meanings: One of them is related to the English one and the other one carries the idea of ‘exerting pressure on someone in order to subjugate him or her’. Regarding the last one, we refer to direct moral violence”.

²⁰ “(1) The psychological aspect, an explosion of force that has a senseless and often deadly element; (2) the moral point, an attack someone else’s property and freedom: (3) the political aspect, the use of force in order to gain power or to direct it to illicit purposes”.

other persons”. They point out some points involved in their definition to be taken into account:

1. Actions or social relationships based on structural arrangements that result in harmful outcomes must be wilfully or deliberately committed or condoned by an actor or agent of the actor.
2. Violence can be intended or non-intended by the actor.
3. The violence may be justified or unjustified.
4. Violence and its harmful effects address both physical and psychological well-being.

Pepa Horno, the person in charge of the violence against children in Save the Children from 1999 to 2008 and later on, head of the Department of promotion and protection of children’s rights until the end of 2009, explains that, according to the WHO (World Health Organisation)²¹, violence is defined as:

el uso deliberado de la fuerza física o el poder, ya sea en grado de amenaza o efectivo, contra uno mismo, otra persona o un grupo o comunidad, que cause o tenga muchas probabilidades de causar lesiones, muerte, daño psicológico, trastornos del desarrollo o privaciones y atenta contra el derecho a la salud y la vida de la población²².

(Horno 2009:8)

One last definition which sums up the previous ones is provided by Wollman, (2000), director of the Manchester College Peace Studies Institute. Wollman, together with his team, created an index of different kinds of violence. For them, “violence is an action or structural arrangement that results in physical or non-physical harm to one or more

²¹ WHO (2002) “World Report about violence and health”.

²² “The deliberate use of physical force or power, whether in degree of threat or carried out, against oneself, another person, group or community, that causes or has a high likelihood of resulting in injuries, death, psychological harm, underdevelopment or hardship and undermined the population’s right to health and life”. (My translation)

persons²³". The Peace Studies Institute scholars identify a set of characteristics of violence which they apply to their index of different kinds of violence mentioned above: "it is the harm of humans; the action that causes the harm is purposely done, perpetuated, or condoned (that is, accidents that cause harm are not counted as "violence")".

They consider violence to be the action that a person, organization, or institution carries out intentionally that causes harm to humans. However, they note that: (i) the harm may or may not be intended (the action was intended, not necessarily the harm). (ii) The action may or may not be justified. (iii) The act of violence does not necessarily need to be recognized as violence by either the perpetrator or the person on whom the violent act is committed.

As argued above, this concept should be extended to animals and even non-animated objects too. In this sense, a deeper definition of violence which includes not only harm to people but to inanimate objects, animals, one's self, or other bodies is the one made by Blakemore and Jennett (2001). They argue that violence exists in many forms and at multiple levels. It can be physical, verbal, sexual, or psychological, it can be inflicted by individuals, groups, institutions, or nations. They argue that violence threatens the body in numerous and complex ways, which may be summarised as follows:

- At the microlevel, personal violent acts of aggression or force performed by individuals may be directed at inanimate objects, animals, one's self, or other bodies. Although some forms of interpersonal violence, such as injuries on the sports field or

²³ "What Counts as Violence? Scholars Identify Different Kinds of Violence"
http://www.crime.smartlibrary.org/newinterface/segment.cfm?segment=2457&table_of_contents=1695.
 ideas and findings from the following source: Wollman, N., Yoder, B., Brumbaugh-Smith, J., Brown, D., Gross, H., & Long, B. (2000). National violence index. Retrieved October 17, 2002, from Manchester College Peace Studies Institute Web site:
http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/Peace_Studies/Files/peace2.htm. Wollman, Neil, Bradley Yoder, James Brumbaugh-Smith, Dustin Brown, Heidi Gross and Benjamin Long. 2000. National Violence Index. Report created at Manchester College Peace Studies Institute.

shootings in self-defence, are culturally sanctioned, the more serious forms, like homicide, rape, and aggravated assault, are usually criminalized.

- Institutional violence — violence that serves or results from institutional objectives — can take extreme forms, like concentration camps or murders committed by totalitarian governments, or it can be part of a socially accepted economic system or religious organization's goals. Various slave systems have, for example, utilized physical, sexual, and emotional violence to deprive slaves of their humanity, while the Catholic Church employed violence in its Crusades, witch burnings, and inquisitions to neutralize perceived threats to its institutional boundaries. As modern industrial work environments like asbestos plants and coal mines demonstrate, however, institutional violence can also be subtle, resulting from acts of omission or deception rather than force.

- At the macrolevel, advances in military and media technology have made violence (and the threat of it) global. Not only can we annihilate the entire planet through nuclear weapons, but we can transmit, via satellite, war and other public spectacles of violence into homes all over the globe.

After having enumerated different definitions, I intend to amalgamate all of them in just a short and simple definition so as to identify the presence of violence within The Grimm Corpus. After its identification, I will carry out an intuitive selection of excerpts which could contain an excessive level of violence in them. This selection will set the starting point of the computational analysis which I aim to carry out in the present study. For that reason, the definition of violence is an important step to be made. In this sense, I will adopt the following as the standard definition of violence in the present research: violence is the result of the action that a person, organization, or institution carries out intentionally and which causes harm at either physical, verbal, sexual, or psychological level to humans, animals or properties.

In this section I have limited the boundaries of the definition of violence; my next step will be to investigate whether there are different kinds of violence and if so, try to carry out a classification of its types.

2.2. Classification of different kinds of violence

The aim of this section is to carry out a classification of the different kinds of violence. To do so, my final classification of the kinds of violence has drawn on the results achieved in research carried out by the Manchester College Peace Studies Institute, an institute created in 1948 which offered the first undergraduate Peace Studies program in the United States.

As its home page²⁴ explains, The Manchester College Peace Studies Institute sponsors public conferences and programs for the college and community on topics related to world peace and conflict resolution. They publish a magazine entitled *Nonviolent Social Change* which is also known as the *Bulletin of the Peace Studies Institute* in which academic papers concerning the topics of peace and violence can be found.

The Manchester College created what they called *The National Violence Index*, which was built up “to measure the level of violence in the United States in any given year since 1995 compared to the level of violence in the United States in 1995” (Wollman et al, 2000:1). They begin by describing two different kinds of violence: personal violence and societal violence which in turn are divided as shown in figure 15:

²⁴ http://www.manchester.edu/academics/departments/peace_studies/index.shtml

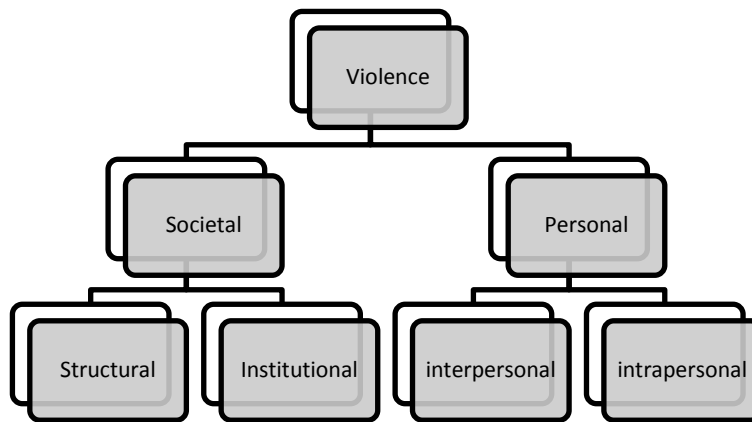


Figure 15. Levels of violence

As can be seen above, personal violence includes both interpersonal and intrapersonal violence and societal violence includes both institutional and structural violence. Thus, my next step will be to define each of these types of violence according to Wollman et al (2000, 2003) and Iadacola and Shupe (1998) create a summary of this information, as shown in table 1.

Interpersonal violence	Intrapersonal violence
Homicide	Suicide/self injury
Sexual Offenses/rape	Death from substance abuse: smoking, alcohol, other drugs
Battery	
Robbery	
Reckless Behaviour	
Societal Violence	
Institutional violence	Structural violence
Capital punishment	Lack of health insurance
Nonviolent incarceration: property, drug public disorder offences	Hunger
Deaths by police intervention	Drop-out of rate (from school)
Abuse/misconduct	Homelessness
Pollution	Infant mortality
Product injuries: related with the use of certain consumer products	Hate crimes
Occupational Injury/Illness	Employment discrimination
Occupational fatalities	Due to gang membership
Domestic violence	
Child abuse/neglect	

Table 1. Types of violence (Wollman 2000, 2003)

Societal violence might be defined as violence that occurs between people acting within the role of an agent or representative of a social institution. *Institutional violence* is that which occurs by the action of societal institutions and their agents. *Structural violence* is that which comes about because of the structure or hierarchies of society. *Personal violence* is defined as “violence that occurs between people acting *outside* the role of agent or representative of a social institution.” It can be: interpersonal and intrapersonal.

In order to present a typology of violence that will serve me as a checklist for the analyses of The Grimm Corpus drawn upon. I have reproduced here some types of violence which are based on what was described by various legal entities (Spanish Civil Code (1996) and Spanish Penal Code (1995) and the The Manchester College Peace studies Institute²⁵, together with Iadacola and Shupe (1998). The selection includes some of the elements reviewed in the literature previously described and some that, in my opinion, are necessary to add after consulting certain legal texts (Fernández Urzainqui 1996) (see table 2).

²⁵ http://www.manchester.edu/Academics/Departments/Peace_Studies/

Type of violence	Definition
Abuse	To use wrongly or improperly used; misuse. To hurt by treating badly, mistreatment, injury ²⁶
Assault (and battery or not)	An unlawful physical attack upon another or threat to do violence to another, could involve actual bodily contact
Cannibalism	The act of eating human flesh ⁴
Child abuse	Cruelty to children
Child abandonment	Leaving a person or thing either as a final necessary measure or as a complete rejection of one's responsibilities, claims, etc. ⁴
Cruelty to animals	A cruel act upon an animal
Domestic violence	Acts of violence against a person living in one's household or a member of one's immediate family
Injury (and self injury)	Physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc. ⁴
Kidnapping	Taking away of a person against the person's will,
Murder	The killing of another human being
Murder attempt	Substantial but unsuccessful effort to commit a crime
Property damage	Damage to another's property (ie: breaking of things, burning, or harming in a devastating manner)
Rape	The unlawful compelling of someone through physical force or duress to have sexual intercourse
Robbery	The felonious taking of another's property from his person or in his immediate presence by the use of violence or intimidation. ⁴

Table 2. Classification of different kinds of violence

In this section I have reached a final classification of types of violence. By means of this classification, the selected excerpts -extracted from The Grimm Corpus on the basis of an intuitive perception of the excessive presence of violence- will be matched in order to find out whether any of them fit at least one of the categories described.

²⁶ Guralnik, D.B. (1986) "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language". New York. Simon and Schuster, Inc

2.3. The violent content of the brothers Grimm's collection

My intention in this section is to put forward some data relevant to the occurrences of violence included in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. The reason for this is my intention to shed some light on the notion that the high content of violence in these tales is irrefutable, as many researches describe in detail.

I would like to begin by questioning whether it is necessary to make children live the distress of reading how their princess has suffered a murder attempt, or ill treatment, or to know that a father is eating a cake made of his child's flesh. I am not claiming that the cruel or violent scenes in their brothers Grimm's tales are to be abolished, or that those cruel acts in which their favourite character is suffering should be explained, my only aim here is to identify violence within the brothers Grimm's collection in order to contribute to a possible social intervention in the field of discourse in fairy tales.

The fairy tales collection by the brothers Grimm, as Zipes claims (2001:154), includes many scenes "in which young people are battered, abused, abandoned and murdered. Eyes are pecked out. Hands are cut off. Heads are chopped off". The truth is that after reading the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, the prevailing topics found in the 1857 edition, their last version, which has been edited again even in 2009 (see Grimm 2009), were murders, ill treatment, exploitation of children, madness, mutilation, cannibalism, and infanticide. This long list of topics related to cruelty and violence does not seem to suit what, in my opinion, we objectively understand as our current society's scale of values that should be transmitted to children. I understand the scale of values in terms of women or

animal rights; equality of men and women; prosecution of ill treatment and other crimes like murder, robberies and so on.

In order to understand the presence of violence in these tales, we have to take into account the period of time during which they came about. This was from the violent medieval period to the 19th Century, a period in which “killing, especially mass killing by external invaders, rape and destruction of property and shrines (churches, monasteries and mosques)” were part of the daily life (Baraz 2003: 7). Hence, the origin of the tales was in the imagination of primitive people, from this medieval age.

The presence of violence and cruelty in the brothers Grimm’s collection is widely discussed by scholars like Tatar (1987, 1992, and 2004). In the first chapter of *The Hard Facts of the Brothers Grimm’s Fairy Tales* (1987:3-4), for instance, Tatar lists some of the most famous violent scenes in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection and concludes that “[in] fairy tales, nearly every character –from the most hardened criminal to the Virgin Mary- is capable of cruel behaviour”.

Some of the brothers Grimm’s tales: *Hansel and Gretel*, *The Boy Who Went Forth to Learn What Fear Was* and *The Juniper Tree*, were included, among other examples by the same authors, in Warner’s *No go the Bogeyman*. (1998:4), a book described by the author herself as a book about fear that “describes three of the principal methods of coping with anxieties grounded in common experience, as well as the nameless terrors that come in the dark and assail the mind”. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm “only occasionally took advantage of opportunities to tone down descriptions of brutal punishments visited on villains or to eliminate pain and suffering from the tales” as Tatar (1987:5) explains. She continues by

arguing that they are “exemplary stories that children suffer cruel and unusual punishments or die slow, painful deaths”. Events in the ten “Legends for children” included in the brothers Grimm’s collection are “shocking in their brutality” as Tatar (1993:100) claims in her book *Off with your Head*, a book specially devoted to violence within the brothers Grimm’s collection. This brutality is mentioned by Propp (1977:18) and Rodríguez Almodóvar (2005:195, 2004:263) too.

Kuzdus (2005: 15-17, 44, 122), for his part, devoted a whole edition of the publication *Barkley Insights in Linguistics and Semiotics* to the terror in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales. He provided descriptions to some of the tales such as “terror reverberates” or “the tale proceeds with brutal directness”, referring to “*The King of the Golden Mountain*”; or “terror and delight interweave strangely here”, referring to “*The Glass Coffin*”; or “bones are cut and put together again; a body turns to stone and suddenly to flesh again; blood is sucked from a forbidden breast”, when talking about “*Faithful Joanes*”, not to mention cannibalism in “*Juniper Tree*”.

Besides, gender inequality is patently obvious within the tales; as Stephens et al argue (1998:204) “boys are shown as active, clever, resourceful, and courageous, and girls as passive, pretty, dependent, long-suffering and self-sacrificing”. About *Bluebeard*, Bettelheim (1991:299) wrote that “he is the most monstrous and beastly of all fairy-tale husbands”. In turn, *Little Red Riding Hood*, was described by Zipes (1993:343) as “still closely connected to shifts in social and political attitudes toward gender identity and rape”. Moreover, Zipes (2001:84) elucidates that from 1930 the fairy tales, especially the brothers Grimms’ tales, “became a hot issue. Many people in America considered fairy tales frivolous, subversive, pagan, escapist, and potentially dangerous for the health and sanity of children”.

Regarding this relationship to identity and nationalism, some authors like Haase (2008:409) study German fairy tales, including the brothers Grimm's work, from the point of view of nation-building and socio-political ideologies and describe how, at the beginning of the twentieth century "the Nazis promoted German folk education and saw the folktales as a means to their racial and political ends", thus during the 1930s they published a great amount of folklore and fairy-tale literature in Germany "as a means to support the idea of a super race united by language, culture and tradition" (2008:408).

The fairy tales were adapted as "preparation for the struggle for existence". Teachers were trained to choose tales in a volume entitled *Volk and Führer*. In this reading, they should find out:

in which combative contrasts emerge most clearly" and in which "the boy must be strong; a German child must be faithful and true...faithfulness is stronger than death." The fairy tales, of course, had to be Aryan and not the narratives of primitive exotic peoples. One helpful text even provided the proper interpretation of Cinderella, giving a new slant to the ugly sister theme- The tale symbolizes the conflict between a racially pure maiden and an alien stepmother: "Cinderella is rescued by prince whose unspoilt instinct helped him to find the genuine Cinderella. The voice of the blood within him guides him along the right way.

Nicholas (2005:77-78)

Hence, the brothers Grimm were included among the recommended titles by Nazis and that was the reason why the Allied forces, as Byatt argues in her preface to Tatar's (2004: xxii), *the annotated Brothers Grimm* after World War II thought that the brothers Grimm's fairy tales had contributed to Nazi atrocities and savagery as they "briefly tried to ban the Grimms because it was felt their bloodthirstiness, gleeful violence, heartlessness, and brutality had helped to form the violent nature of the Third Reich. Some of the tales are unpleasant –very unpleasant". In Haase's words (2008:408) "library collections were shipped off to England and America" because it was confirmed that these fairy tales were

“profoundly repressive, fuelled prejudices and xenophobia, and glorified cruelty and militarism” (see Zipes 1991:134-140, 2001:100). Moreover, in Nazi Germany, an apparently innocent tale like *Little Red Riding Hood* was turned into a symbol of the German people by the propagandist of the Third Reich, as she was thought to be saved from the evil Jewish wolf. In this way, “Adolf Hitler spread his hate against Jews, homosexuals, clergymen, gypsies, mentally challenged people, and all those not of (what was thought to be) pure German blood” (cf. Barassa, 2008).

Later on, the brothers Grimm’s tales “reigned supreme until they were attacked as fundamentally flawed in the aftermath of German university unrest in 1968” according to Bottigheimer (1996: 155). However, as it is well known, they emerged again both, in their original version and in adapted versions, like the ones by Walt Disney, with much of their violence removed.

The brothers Grimm changed some details in their tales from edition to edition in order to “attempt to meet the moral needs of children; and in 1825, they published a shorter edition of the tales clearly directed at a popular audience, particularly children” as Nodelman explains (2003:307). They continued to reshape the tales up to the final edition of 1857. References to sexuality especially embarrassed the brothers Grimm, so they removed any issue related to sexual activity, such as the premarital unions of Rapunzel and the prince who climbed into her tower. However, the cores of the stories were left untouched including the violence and cruelty which most tales showed. The idea of ‘moral needs’ are widely argued by Zipes (1991:47), who, from a socializing point of view, reports that their stories contribute to “the creation of a false consciousness and reinforce an authoritarian socialization process”, since they indoctrinate children to learn fixed roles

which may have many points in common with psychological or physical ill treatment to women, for example, by means of sexist and racist attitudes.

After launching the first editions of their collection, some critics of that time, like Friedrich Rühls, revised their versions and did not recommend this book for children. Rühls reviewed both volumes of 1815 brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection and he stated that "they would deserve praise if the few good things that were in it had not been completely overshadowed by large quantities of the most pathetic and tasteless material imaginable" (Tatar 1987: 15). Thus, in later revisions, Rühls recommended the collection but with some reservations. In his opinion, it was not a book to put into the hands of children, because, despite the fact that the stories in it were short and simple, some might disturb children and lead to "uncomfortable feelings".

Additionally, as Bottgheimer (1996:155) argues, Albert Ludwig Grimm, a contemporary of the brothers Grimm, who did not have any family relationship with them and who published numerous volumes of literary fairy tales, "scolded Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm for the unchild-like style of their fairy tales". However, in spite of all critics, the brothers Grimm's collection began to lead children's literature in Germany throughout the 19th century.

In this section, I have attempted give a brief account of the arguments of different researchers concerned with the excessive presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. The overall picture that has emerged is that many valued authors in the field of children's literature, like Tatar, Zippes or Warner, but to mention a few, have described in depth violent situations found in this collection. There is a lack, though, of

research involving the relationship between violence and power within the main characters of these tales, and it is my intention to fill that gap.

2.4. Violence, language and power

My objective in this last section is to discuss the relationship between language, social power and violence, because it will set the rationale for the study which will be carried out in the last chapter of the present thesis.

If we accept that language constructs a reality, then we can acknowledge that language can create a favourable context in such a way that the actions taking place within it can be suitably manipulated. Therefore, language can be a contributor to an enactment of, for instance, discourses related to: gender equalities and inequalities; struggles for and against racism and the fostering of peace or violence within our society. Thus, violent acts can reflect a violent society because, as O'Connor (1995:309) signals, “when the words of violence are spoken by others and by ourselves, we may well be advancing acts of violence”.

Having already related language and the (discourse of) violence, it is now my aim to find the relationship with the third issue involved in this chapter: power. According to Thomas et al. (2004:11), “language is the arena where the concepts of right [...] and duty are created, and thus language actually creates power, as well as being a site where power is performed”. Power is defined by Horno (2005:23) as the ability “to affect one’s own or another person’s development, a capacity which can be used positively or negatively [...]”.

Power does not necessarily have negative connotations; it can be used in positive situations as Horno depicts:

to generate individual growth: physical strength allows for protection from possible harm (a parent holding a child to stop them from crossing the road when it is dangerous), love allows for the growth of the person (a positive couple relationship enriches the life of its members), an authority role which is socially legitimised and accepted by the person receiving it can promote development and protection (parents establishing norms and limits for their children are fostering their development) and social difference can enrich individuals (gender differences enrich a relationship between people).

Horno (2005:23-24)

Nevertheless, power can be a means of mistreatment and cruelty; to put it simply, it can generate violence, portrayed in different ways:

when, instead of holding the child, they are hit for having tried to cross a road, love can generate dependence and manipulation (a abusive relationship destroys the people involved), authority can become authoritarianism (norms are imposed forcefully, with no sense or participation of the child) and difference can become inequality (the impossibility of men and women having access to the same resources).

Horno (2005:24)

Therefore, power can reflect and be reflected in numerous situations in our society: the power that teachers exercise on their students; the power shown in the military world among its different hierarchies; the power of those who govern us and of those who generate rules in order to achieve a higher or lower level of control on the citizens' lives. But, additionally, there is the power of making us feel smart or ignorant, dominant or victimized, relaxed or nervous, quiet or violent, depending on what we read, listen to or even what we are told. These are but a few examples of how power can influence our lives, in fact, "discourse structures create power relations in terms of how we negotiate our relation status through the interaction with others", as Thomas (2004:12) explains.

Horno (2005:23-24) provides us with a new insight regarding the concept of 'power'. For her, "power is a universal dimension of human relationships which underpins both authority and violence". Horno describes authority as the "positive use of power", while violence "involves using power negatively, imposed without being accepted by the person and involving a violation of their rights".

For his part, Bagshaw (2003:3) depicts how ideology is linked to dominant ways of talking about conflict and violence. He suggests that there are three means by which these dominant modes of discourse are reproduced:

1. Through legitimation - by representing sectional interests as universal and claiming to represent the interests of the whole community.
2. By denying or transmuting social contradictions thereby preventing social conflict. Dictatorships provide evidence of how preventing social conflict serves the interests of a minority group.
3. By reifying and preserving the status quo and 'naturalising' the existing state of affairs.

Bagshaw (2003:3)

Investigating the discourse of violence related to power entails investigating the relationship between the two main characters involved in this relationship: the victim and the perpetrator. The former is defined by Andersson (2008:141) as a "powerless, passive recipient of violence, without any real ability to act", whereas the perpetrator is portrayed as "holding the power (all/or at least all the power relevant in that particular situation), with full freedom to act". From these definitions, we can perceive clearly the boundaries of the division of power between victim and perpetrator. In this sense, we can define the victim in terms of weakness, passivity and suffering, in other words, having a lack of power. In turn, the perpetrator is the person who has the power not solely because he or she holds a higher status. There are other groups of people that are more likely to have the power as Horno (2005:23) ascertains: firstly, those emotionally related (e.g. parents).

Secondly, being a perpetrator is sometimes related to the fact of being “stronger or is in a position of superiority” (e.g. “older, with more money, with better education, information, resources or culture than us, terrorists”). Finally, Horno (2005:24) adds that there is a third group, those people in positions of “authority with respect to the victim”, like a boss, a religious leader or a teacher to mention but a few.

Violence and power are intrinsically related by means of this relationship between perpetrator and victim, since whenever there is a violent conflict at stake, one of the elements involved is more powerful than the other (Bagshaw 2003:1) -always the perpetrator- and most of the time there is some kind of ideology involved in this relationship which in some way justifies the use of power to inflict violence. Bagshaw provides several examples in this sense:

- The ideology of ‘patriarchy’ in which violence against women and even children is a fact in some countries or societies and in which the perpetrator is identified with the male and the victims are women and children.
- The ideology of ‘freedom’ according to which wars and their violent implications- were justified. For example the war held by Napoleon against Spain in 1808 so as to liberate Spaniards from an absolutist monarch; or Germany and their Nazi army from 1939 against the Jews all over Europe in order to liberate Europeans from that evil race, or more recently the war held against Iraq. In all these cases the perpetrator was the army which tried to subdue a whole country (the victim) or just a determined ethnic group.

- The ideology of ‘racism’, which Van Dijk (cf.1991) describes in his article regarding those people/victims who, for some reason, are considered by the perpetrators to be different, mainly due to their colour or their social class.

Moreover, as Bagshaw (2003:3) argues, “the moral boundary between violent conflict and non-violent conflict is defined by acceptance. Going back to the example of wars, the linguistic differences between the word ‘liberation’ and the word ‘invasion’ can be explained in terms of their acceptance. For the perpetrators, the word ‘liberation’ is enough in order to define this violent act to justify and accept it. This would help understand why “language is instrumental in constructing a particular view of conflict and thereby has political implications” (Bagshaw 2003:3).

The relationship between language, power and violence, in my view, can be extrapolated to the world of fairy tales. In fact, that is the core of the present chapter. As demonstrated, there is a discourse of violence within the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection; my aim then is to investigate whether the relationship between perpetrators and victims in the tales is based on the presence –or lack- of social power and the use that perpetrators make of it in order to commit violent acts against their victims. If this is so, then one of the messages that these tales are sending to children is that one might take advantage of a predominant power position –either related to social status or solely to a better position of strength- to make use of violence so as to achieve any aim or solely for revenge. A case in point is the tale *Snow White*, in which the wicked step-mother takes advantage of her power as being an adult-witch-queen over her poor step-daughter. The step-mother tries to kill Snow White several times, as well as abandoning her in the forest. However, when Snow White marries the prince, they invite the wicked step-mother to their

wedding and, taking advantage of their powerful position, inflict on her a savage punishment in revenge which results in her death. This is not the only case within the brothers Grimm's tales of unequal power relationships between perpetrators and victims that are reflected in violent representations, the same pattern can be found in tales such as *Rapunzel*, *The Juniper Tree*, *Fitcher's Bird*, *The Robber Bridegroom* and many others.

Therefore, in the same way that it was possible in the 1980s to organize “campaigns to change language use (where language was sexist, racist or discriminatory to people with disabilities)” (Thomas 2004:14) which attracted significant interest of the media and there has been a linguistic intervention to mitigate gender inequalities in language (cf. Litosselitti 2006, cf. Graddol and Swann 1989), I intend to demonstrate that the violent actions carried out in the brothers' collection can influence children's behaviour and children's view of the world (cf. Thomas 2004). Hence, since it was worth considering if an “intervention for good reason (such as to improve the lives of disadvantaged people [...])” or to lessen gender inequalities) can be justified, then equally defensible and acceptable is a reclassification based on a linguistic analysis of fairy tales which come from oral tradition, in order to state an age of the potential addresser with the aim of protecting younger children from facing such a violent situations at such an early age.

In this chapter I have first introduced some general definitions of the concept of violence according to different linguistic, social and legal entities in order to adopt a summary definition, which I believe might help to detect the presence of violence in the corpus analyzed. After that, I have classified and defined different types of violence. By doing so I will be able to match this classification to all the previously selected excerpts found within The Grimm Corpus. This selection of excerpts was carried out on the basis

of showing violence and cruelty. Finally, I have researched the presence of excessive violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection according to many authors and the relationship between language, violence and power.

CHAPTER 3
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, CORPUS
LINGUISTICS AND IDENTITY

3. CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND CORPUS LINGUISTICS

The aim of this chapter is to provide an overview to a combination of research methodologies related to Corpus Linguistics (CL), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and the analysis of verbal processes as proposed by Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) (overviewed in the following chapter). The combination of these three approaches, might, in my opinion, contribute to clarify the relationship between social identity and power that seems to be present between the characters in the tales.

Hence, I will divide the current chapter in three parts: I will be devoting the first part to briefly examining the approach to the analysis of texts by Critical Discourse Analysis according to scholars like Van Dijk, Fairclough and Wodak, to mention just a few. Secondly, I will elucidate the Corpus Linguistics methodological approach and the insights afforded by this technique. Finally, I will explain how CL and CDA could be seen to share the same interests and could supplement each other when analyzing a text. By doing this, I will be able to connect the study of verbal processes, to the study of the concepts of 'power' and 'violence' and their implications regarding the present thesis.

Let us begin by noting that many articles and books have been published on the issue of Critical Discourse Analysis. I agree with Baker et al. (2008:273) in that CDA is not a research method devoted to solely focusing on theoretical concepts such as power, ideology and domination as main core of its discourse analysis. It is, besides, an "academic movement, a way of doing discourse analysis from a critical perspective" which often focuses on the theoretical background of these concepts. In turn, as Baker et al (2008:274)

explain, corpus linguistics is a collection of compiled methodologies “related by the fact that they are performed on large collections of electronically stored, naturally occurring texts”. Due to all these observations, I believe that the fusion of both theoretical frameworks and SFL offers great research potential.

3.1. Critical Discourse Analysis: theoretical and methodological profile

As mentioned before, this section is devoted to briefly describing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and, more specifically, its theoretical and methodological profile. The main reason for this is that CDA (in combination with corpus linguistics and Systemic Functional Linguistics, namely transitivity analyses) will be the study framework used in order to analyse the social relationships of the participants found in The Grimm Corpus, by means of the actions/verbal processes, which is the main reason for the present thesis. This study of social relationships (or identities) will be focused on ‘power’ and the use that participants involved in verbal processes make of it as a tool to carry out violent acts.

Thus, the starting point of this section is the definition of the term *discourse*. Discourse can be said to be a composite of communicative purposes in which “people produce texts to get a message across, to express ideas and beliefs, to explain something, to get other people to do certain things or to think in a certain way” (Widdowson 2007:6). However, texts cannot be completely understood by themselves, we have to key them into a certain frame of reference, that is, the meaning of words is not just the one they have by convention (their token in a dictionary); they may mean different things depending on the moment and the circumstances surrounding that moment. This being so, as Widdowson

(2007:70) points out, “for every text that is composed, there are other texts that could have been composed but were not”.

Hence, since I will be writing on and researching the concept of *power* (to be precise, its relationship with social position and violence in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, as it has elsewhere been pointed out), I would like to devote a few lines to briefly overviewing it. As Fairclough (1989:46) argues, in discourse, power “is to do with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contributions of non-powerful participants”. These constraints, according to this same author can be regarding: i) contents, that is, what participants say or do; ii) relations, that is, the social relations reflected in discourse and iii) subjects, that is, the subject position participants can hold within the verbal process.

In turn, summarizing Foucault, (cf. Smith 2002:145-146), *power* can be said to be in many different relationships within society, that is, social strata which have to do with politics, economics or education, to mention just a few, can be built up on the basis of power relations. This is so due to the fact that the social construction of the person who holds a higher status, for instance, those who use power to inflict violence, is tied to his or her actions. In short, as Van Dijk (2001a:355) argues, *social power* is understood in terms of control, that is, “ a power base of privileged access to scarce social resources, such as force, money, status, fame, knowledge, information, culture”, or, as it will be studied in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, to achieve the support so as to inflict, sometimes with impunity, violence. Moreover, according to Van Dijk, there are different kinds of

power, in terms of control: (i) coercive power based on force or on being wealthier) and (ii) persuasive power (based on knowledge, information or authority, like that of teachers)²⁷.

Regarding the concept of *critical*, I will solely mention that, as Widdowson (2007:71) points out, CDA is critical due to the fact that it calls into question ” ideas and assumptions that have become taken for granted as self-evidently valid on the grounds that they actually preserve a status quo which in effect sustains inequality and injustice by privileging the elite and the powerful at the expense of everybody else”.

Having briefly depicted the concepts of *discourse* and *power*, I can now move on to a description of Critical Discourse Analysis and the methodologies carried out by it. I mention ‘methodologies’ in plural because this is an approach that, as Van Dijk (2001b:96) claims, “should be essentially diverse and multidisciplinary”. Out of these words, we can infer thus that CDA covers a wide range of academic research by means of sciences related to social, political, educational, and linguistic fields, that is:

it draws on specific approaches of concepts of anthropology, history, rhetoric, stylistics, conversation analysis, literary studies, cultural studies, semantics, pragmatics, philosophy and sociolinguistics when approaching or investigating complex social phenomena. Furthermore, CDA is informed by social theory and views discursive and linguistic data as a social practice, both reflecting and producing ideologies in society.

(Baker et al 2008:280)

Many articles have been published on the subject of CDA, a framework which arose as a network of scholars from a small symposium in Amsterdam in January 1991(Wodak

²⁷ See Van Dijk, Teun A. (2001a). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. In Schrifin, Tamen & Hamilton. (eds. (2001) *The Handbook of discourse analysis*. Oxford: Blackwell. Pp 352-371, for a deeper view on power

2002:4). In that symposium, well-known scholars as Van Dijk, Fairclough, Kress, Van Leeuwen and Wodak had the chance of reducing “the gap between their different approaches regarding CDA by exposing their differences and sameness”. For this reason I would like to settle the fundamentals of this issue by putting forward the definitions of CDA provided by some of the scholars already mentioned, because I am aware that these definitions are relevant to obtain an accurate picture of the field and targets of this discipline.

I will first be reviewing Van Dijk, who defined CDA in his chapter of *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis* as:

a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality.

Van Dijk (2001a:352)

Van Dijk (2003:85) considers CDA a discipline in which one of its main targets is to “make explicit the relations between discourse and knowledge”. He enumerates (2001a:352) a number of requirements which CDA research has to cover in order to achieve its aims: (i) CDA research has to be “better” than other research in order to be accepted; (ii) it should focus primarily on social problems and political issues, rather than on current paradigms and fashions; (iii) it should be multidisciplinary; (iv) it should try to explain discourse structures in terms of properties of social interaction and especially social structure; (v) it should focus on the ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of power and dominance in society.

In turn, Wodak (2002:2) agrees with Van Dijk in considering CDA to be a framework which “considers institutional, political, gender and media discourses (in the broadest sense) which testify to more or less overt relations of struggle and conflict”.

Moreover, Tischer et al 2000:146-147, Scollon 2001:141, Van Dijk (2001b:353) and Wodak (1996:17-20) summarize the general principles of CDA in eight points, which I will briefly explain here: (1) CDA is interdisciplinary because it is concerned with the linguistic character of social and cultural processes and structures. (2) CDA studies both power in and over discourse. (3) Society and culture are shaped by and constitute discourse, including power relations. (4) Language use may be ideological, for this reason, texts needed to be analysed to investigate their interpretation, reception and social effects. (5) Discourses are not only embedded in a particular culture, ideology or history, but are also connected intertextually to other discourses. (6) The connection between text and society is manifested through some intermediary such as the socio-cognitive one. (7) Critical analysis implies a systematic methodology and a relationship between the text and its social conditions, ideologies and power-relations. (8) CDA is understood as a discipline in the social sciences which makes its interests explicit and prefers to apply its discoveries to practical questions.

The other important framework which shared the starting point of CDA in the 1991 Symposium is Van Leeuwen's (1999) conceptual framework. As Rahimi and Sahragard argue:

this framework centres on representing social actors. The framework, utilizing a socio-semantic inventory, in a systematic way, displays the ways social actors are represented in the text. It shows the effectiveness of language in representing and even constructing social actors.

Rahimi and Sahragard (2006:29)

In turn, Fairclough, also belonging to the 1991 group, follows this same line of research, in the sense that he is focused on researching the relationship between language use and social practice. He presents a three-dimensional framework for CDA in which discourse is analyzed as text, discourse practice and sociocultural practice. CDA is defined as a kind of analysis:

which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor in securing power and hegemony.

Fairclough (1995:133)

Hence, on the whole, it can be said that, firstly, CDA supporters understand that written and spoken discourse constitutes a form of social practice and, at the same time is constituted by it because

it assumes a dialectical relationship between particular discursive events and the situations of institutions and social structures in which they are embedded: on the one hand, these situational, institutional and social contexts shape and affect discourse, on the other hand discourses influence social and political reality.

(Van Leeuwen and Wodak 1999:91-92)

Secondly, CDA is said to “provide a general framework for problem-oriented social research. Every ‘text’ [...] is conceived as a semiotic entity, embedded in an immediate, text-internal co-text as well as intertextual and sociopolitical context” (Baker et al 2008:279).

Thirdly, Van Dijk (2001b:117) adds that CDA is primarily focused on discourse related to “the reproduction of power and power abuse (dominance) and, hence, particularly interested in the detailed study of the interface between the local and the global,

between the structures of discourse and the structures of society”. Thus, those who follow CDA, combine the linguistic and critical theory definitions of the term *discourse* and focus on “not just describing discursive practices, but also showing how discourse is shaped by relations of power and ideologies, and the constructive effects discourse has upon social identities, neither of which is normally apparent to discourse participants” (Fairclough, 1992:12).

Fourthly, as Rahimi and Sahragard (2006:29) and Van Dijk (2001b:96) point out, apart from power relations CDA studies ideological manipulations, and hegemony. Hence, CDA supporters deal with discursive acts in terms of them being socially constitutive, and this constitution could be shaped in four ways, as Van Leeuwen and Wodak (1999:92) explain: (i) they hold a crucial role in the constitution of some social conditions; (ii) they can justify the status quo; (iii) they are a tool to perpetuate and reproduce the status quo and (iv) they can help to transform a status quo.

Fifthly, CDA is concerned also with the study of use and abuse of language as a sociopolitical manifestation of power within a schemata²⁸ (context) related to socio-political values and beliefs with ideational and ideological representations of reality (Widdowson 2007:70-71).

For these reasons, CDA supporters are said to hold the roles of activists and analysts at once and combine “solidarity with the oppressed with an attitude of opposition and dissent against those who abuse text and talk in order to establish, confirm or legitimate their abuse of power” (Van Dijk 2001b:96).

²⁸ See Widdowson(2007:26 and 33)

To recapitulate, CDA is devoted firstly to the study of how situations have been produced through discourse and secondly to the analysis of discourse itself as related to the social, historical and political context in which it is immersed. As Alameda-Hernández (2008:162) observes, “CDA analyses social life in its discursive aspects, aimed at providing social criticism based on linguistic evidence”. Secondly, CDA tries to uncover the opacities in discourse which contribute to the exercise, maintenance or reproduction of unequal relations of power (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997: 258). With this in mind, I would like to highlight that social power is not always negative; it is negative when it is inappropriately used by individual members or a group in society. This may bring about social inequality. Thirdly, Van Dijk (2001) explains that CDA focuses on the ways social dominance is secured, sustained and /or reproduced through the manipulation and construction of particular discourse structures.

In my opinion, research on the relationship between power and violence should be carried out following a Critical Discourse Approach, since it focuses on “not just describing discursive practices, but also showing how discourse is shaped by relations of power and ideologies, and the constructive effects discourse has upon social identities” (Fairclough, 1992, p.12). Additionally, as Alameda-Hernández (2008:162) argues, CDA is based on “the notion that language plays a central role in social life” because it especially analyses the expressions of those social situations related to issues which, as Van Dijk (2001:353) argues, have something to do with the addressing of social problems, power relations, society and culture, ideological work, historical work and the link between texts and society.

For these reasons, I find CDA an appropriate complementary methodological approach and tool to carry out an analysis of the relationship between verbal processes, power and violent behavior in the texts that preoccupy us in this study: the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

This, as I argued above, is one of the approaches that will be combined with others in my analysis, such as Corpus Linguistics and Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Linguistic dimension of the Critical Discourse Analysis

This section is devoted to briefly depicting the integrating aspect of Critical Discourse Analysis with Corpus Linguistics and the study of verbal processes for the purpose of the present analysis.

Amongst the theoretical concerns which features the standpoint of Critical Discourse Analysis, two of them stand as particularly remarkable for the aim of the present study: the first one, from a linguistic point of view, is that Critical Discourse Analysis holds a study of language that identifies a wide range of linguistic and/or textual devices which represent diverse ways of social domination. In this sense, language is studied regarding its different levels of linguistic realization and thus, Critical Discourse Analysis can contribute to a detailed analysis of the study of violent actions in the corpus under analysis.

Additionally, from a social point of view, this framework focuses on unequal power relations which oppresses persons. In this sense, the study of violence in The Grimm Corpus is set within a social context of asymmetrical power relations in which the victim,

that is, the person who suffers the consequences of the violent act, stands out as the oppressed element.

Regarding the linguistic dimension in terms of textual description and interpretation, there are some formal and interpersonal aspects which shed some light on the use of language, in its different stages of linguistic realization. Halliday (1993:38) defines text as the “linguistic form of social interaction” which is a constant source of meanings. Halliday (1993:27) argues that the semantic system, namely its functional components: the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual “are the modes of meaning that are present in every use of language in every social context”. The ideational function in fact is the component used by the speaker to encode his or her own experience as belonging to a determined social context because it “expresses the phenomena of the environment” (creatures, states, actions to mention but a few) together with the “phenomenon of language”. This component is represented by transitivity in the lexicogrammatical system. For this reason, in my opinion, a transitivity analysis, helped by a Corpus Linguistic analysis, can provide me with some useful tools in order to carry out an analysis of language representing different ways of social domination within the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, since corpus analysis provides a systematic account of all the verbal processes.

With regard to the contextual or social dimension concerning the interpretation of the text, those external concepts that play an outstanding role in the understanding of the use of language have to be described, such as context, power and ideology. As Halliday (1993:28) argues, the social structure determines the various familial patterns of communications; it regulates the meanings and the meaning styles that are associated with

given social contexts, including those contexts that are critical in the process of cultural transmission. Mumby (2004:243) suggests that “organizational storytelling is a particularly powerful vehicle for simultaneously reifying and obscuring deep-structure power relations” of discourse. Thus, Critical Discourse analyses can help to study the text within the context in the case of the present study as well.

It is a well-known fact that texts exist because of their social context and that human relationships involve potential unequal relationships between them, which entails the existence of unfair relations of power. In turn, power can be said to be the social power of groups or institutions over persons or groups of persons. Even if power is primarily a social phenomenon (as it exists between humans), language will be a very powerful tool for obtaining and maintaining power in human communicative contexts (Fowler 1985). Once such power relations have been accepted, they are taken for granted and are seen as natural in the given social-cultural context, with reference to the social groups involved. It is then possible to talk about an ideology: ideology is but a composite of the “basic beliefs that underlie the social representations of a social group” (van Dijk 2003: 10).

In sum, the linguistic and social dimensions are bidirectional in the sense that language contributes to create or maintain the relationship between the oppressor and the victim and, at the same time, this relationship determines the presence of certain linguistic resources in the text. Those linguistic resources can be studied within the grammatical and lexical level by means of a Corpus Linguistic analysis and a transitivity analysis and within the pragmatic-discursive level which involves a social dimension that in the case of the present study is concerned with the study of context, power and ideology. Thus, justifying

the use of the three approaches (Critical Discourse Analysis, Corpus Linguistics and Systemic Functional Linguistics (transitivity) as an integrating and interrelated framework.

3.2. Corpus Linguistics: theoretical and methodological profile

The purpose of the present section is to provide a brief insight into the methodologies traditionally related to Corpus Linguistics (CL) as a complement to those we have already covered. The main reason for this is that CL has already been probed as a popular tool in critical approaches to discourse. According to O’Keeffe and McCarthy (2011:9), “existing models for above-sentence analysis such as [...] CDA are all benefiting from the use of CL” because CL can computerize many processes of CDA by providing wordlist, concordances and keyword searches. Moreover, both CDA and CL share some points in common, as Koteyko (2006:146) explains: firstly, because they both view language as a social construct and, secondly, due to their emphasis on historical and cultural aspects of meaning production in discourse (e.g. Baker et al. (2008) study the discourses of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK press). Besides, some authors, like Hasan (2004) and Koteyko (2006: 145-146) have highlighted the importance of data driven research when studying the relationship between the linguistic and the social. For that reason, given that my main aim is to find the relationship between the social and the linguistic in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, I have chosen to use, as a complementary research methodology, a corpus linguistic approach.

According to Fuster and Clavel (2010:52, 2010[.1]:206), “corpus development and corpus linguistics are clear outcomes of [...] technological advances”. Lavid (2005:31, quoted by Fuster and Clavel (2010:52) explicitly depicts this technical process as “a move from muscle to intelligence”.

Corpus linguistics has been described by Stubbs (2002:20) as a method in which “observational data from large texts collections are used as the main evidence for the uses and meanings of words and phrases”. Computational analysis has become, in the last decades, a remarkable assistant at the time of studying texts, as McCarthy (1999:1) claims.

As Baker (2004:346) argues, frequency count lists, collocations and concordances software applied to research lexical items, either in written or spoken texts have rendered easier the task of making frequency lists(cf. O’keeffe and McCarthy 2011) based on intuition, this had been a time consuming task before. In fact, Fuster and Clavel (2010:53) point out that “the earlier reliance on native speakers’ intuition or natives’ researcher’s introspection in discussing language matters has given way to corpus-based language descriptions”

Moreover, access to larger corpora, like the British National Corpus, the Brown Corpus, the London-Lund corpus or the CANCODE, to mention just a few, has provided us with reference corpora which we can use to compare results. Besides, Koteyko (2006:145-148, Stubbs 2002, Baker 2008 and Biber et al 1998 signals that “corpus linguists emphasize the importance of studying patterns of real language use in linguistic research”, for that reason, it is a useful tool to add not only quantitative, but qualitative data based on empirical knowledge, as will be seen later on.

Corpus linguistics is based, according to Stubbs (2002:220-221) on two principles. The first is that data and analysis must be independent and the second is that repeated events are significant. Regarding the main characteristics of Corpus linguistics, Biber (1998:4) explains that the main characteristics of this kind of approach are: (i) it is empirical, that is, according to Baker et al (2008:277) “they (CL methods) enable the researcher to approach the texts (or text surface) (relatively) free from any preconceived or existing notions regarding their linguistic or semantic/pragmatic content”; (ii) it uses a corpus as a base of analysis; (iii) it makes extensive use of computers for analysis and (iv) it depends on quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques.

These three characteristics may us lead to think of corpus linguistics methodology as merely objective and, in fact, Koteyko (2006:147-149) recalls that, during its first years, corpus linguistics was used to complement methodologies in studies of linguistic variation because its quantitative methods in language research were quick. However, a new focus on qualitative analysis arose, that of analysing “the specific meaning construed in discourse within particular spatial and temporal frames” (Koteyco 2006:149). In other words, subjective research is involved in the computer analysis too since, the researcher, being aware of the quantitative aspects provided by the analysis, has to, for instance, study lots of concordance data and their collocations; select and sort out some texts from the rest so as to create the main corpus; “make sense of the linguistic patterns in the corpus which are not so easily spotted via collocation, key word or frequency analysis” (Baker et al 2008:277) and finally interpret the final data on the basis of the previously selected approaches.

One of the main advantages of corpus linguistics research, apart from the fact that many corpora as well as the software used in the investigation are normally accessible to

any researcher, is the study of patterns of real language use. This is because “they advocate an analysis of language based on large collections of authentic texts-corpora” (Koteyko 2006:145). Hence, we can find here the relationship between corpus linguistics and discourse since, for corpus linguistics, discourse is a group of texts produced “by a community of language users who identify themselves as members of a social group on the basis of the commonality of their world views” (cf. Teubert 2005). Therefore, exploiting a representative corpus properly can provide us with a lot of different information about language usage. One example could be a quantitative study of grammatical associations, which researched the association between linguistic and grammatical features such as the one carried out in the present article.

Stubbs (1996:24-44) explains how computer assisted analyses may provide a substantial and well documented alternative to the use of intuitive data as well as a new understanding of form-meaning relations. He establishes nine principles for this kind of analysis: 1. linguistics is essentially a social science and an applied science. 2. Language should be studied in actual, attested, authentic instances of use, not as intuitive, invented, isolated sentences. 3. The unit of study must be the whole texts. 4. Texts and text types must be studied comparatively across text corpora. 5. Linguistics is concerned with the study of meaning: form and meaning are inseparable. 6. There is no boundary between lexis and grammar: lexis and grammar are interdependent. 7. Much language use is routine. 8. Language in use transmits the culture. 9. Saussurian dualisms are misconceived.

I will base my study on Stubb’s second and fourth principles, that is to say, that a text must be studied comparatively across text corpora using authentic samples. Using computer assisted analysis in my research project will enable me to prove my hypothesis in

an innovative and objective way, thus, giving access to an alternative interpretation of the content of the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection different from the one provided until now. The novelty lies on the use of quantitative analysis which will shed new light on the content of the tales thus helping to interpret qualitatively the presence of violence in the tales. As argued by Stubbs, when talking about Sinclairs’ work:

[it] shows in a precise and concrete way how a large corpus and an associated technology create a viewpoint which can lead to innovations in linguistic description and theory. The essential vision underlying corpus linguistics is that computer-assisted analysis of language gives access to data which were previously unobservable, but which can now profoundly change our understanding of language

Stubbs (1996:45)

It is time now to describe the elements included in a corpus linguistics analysis: corpus and computerized analysis tools.

Corpus Linguistics

For Biber et al (1998:12), a corpus: “is a large and principled collection of natural texts”. In turn, Mautner (2009:129) defines it as “a collection of machine-readable, authentic texts which is sampled to be representative of a particular language or language variety”²⁹. Additionally, for Hasan (1992): it “is a treasury of acts of meaning which can be explored and interrogated from all illuminating angles, including in quantitative terms”. Finally, Halliday (1996:24-25) adds that “the most obvious characteristic of the corpus as a data base is its authenticity”. Sinclair (CF Pérez Hernández 2002: 2.3.1) provides the basic

²⁹ See Mautner, Gerlinde (2009) “Checks and balances:how corpus linguistics can contribute to CDA. In Wodak, R and Meyer, M (Eds)(2009) pp:122-143, *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. London: SAGE Publications Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd.

characteristics which a corpus should have so as to be differentiated from a mere collection of texts in an electronic format: (i) the corpus should be as large as could possibly be envisaged with the technology of the time. (ii) It should include samples from a broad range of material in order to attain some sort of representativeness. (iii) There should be an intermediate classification into genres between the corpus in total and the individual samples. (iv) The samples should be of an even size and (v) the corpus as a whole should have a declared provenance.

Computerized analysing tools

There is a wide range of these types of tools. I will focus on *frequency* and *concordance* tools. A necessary starting point for many corpus linguistics analyses is a word frequency list, since “the frequencies of the most common function words in a text can be revealing, if they are compared with the most frequent words in general use” (Stubbs 2002:126). Concordance programs allow us to look for specific target words in a corpus, providing us with a complete list of the occurrences of one word in particular in a certain context. Some of these programs are available at small or no cost, like *Word Smith Tools*.

The *Word Smith tools 5*, as their author, Mike Scott (2001:47) explains, are composed of different tools for different tasks. The *wordlist* will divide the text into its lexical units so as to enable us to carry out a quantitative analysis by generating lists of words either ordered by frequency or by alphabetical order. Moreover, the *Concord* will help us to study in depth any word centred within its concordance lines (composed of a “variable amount of context at either side) (Baker 2006:125; Baker et al 2008:278). Table 3 displays the tools

and types of linguistic evidence that are provided by concordance software (Mautner 2009:127).

Qualitative evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency lists • Comparisons of word lists, giving information on relative frequency ('keyness') • Measures of statistical significance: t-score and 'Mutual Information' (MI) score.
Qualitative evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concordance lines sorted alphabetically, enabling the researcher to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Semantic preference ○ Semantic prosody

Table 3. Tools and types of linguistic evidence that are provided by concordance software (Mautner 2009:127)

Thus, these analyses will help me to carry out a qualitative analysis of the verbal processes, participants and circumstances surrounding them. Finally, the *Key words* tool will help me to find out if a word, in this case related to violence or cruelty, is found to be “much more frequent in one individual text than its frequency in a reference corpus would suggests” (Scott 2001:48). This is so, as Baker explains, because a word is said to be *key* if:

it occurs in a text at least as many times as a user has specified as a minimum frequency, and its frequency in the text when compared with its frequency in a reference corpus is such that its statistical probability as computed by an appropriate procedure.

Baker (2004:346)

Moreover, *keywords* can be useful in “helping to spot traces of discourse within language” (Baker 2004:347), for instance, traces of violence and cruelty, as is the case of the present study.

Another mechanical tool is tagging, in the present study, I will focus on semantic tagging. That is, the annotation of the corpus before analysing it, so as to distinguish lexical units belonging to different grammatical functions. This tool will help the researcher with, if done by hand, a time consuming task. However, when carried out automatically, it could “error-prone” as Baker (2004:355) warns. The annotation of the corpus will make easier, in the case of the present study, the task of identifying and listing all the verbal processes.

In short, Corpus linguistics methodologies provide good support for a study of meaning in discourse. Apart from permitting the synchronic-focused research of meaning, corpus linguistic methodologies have proved to be helpful when studying and interpreting concordances within a context, despite the doubts cast by Widdowson (2000:6-9) in this sense. Widdowson (2000:6-9) agrees that “Corpus analysis reveals textual facts, fascinating profiles of produced language, and its concordances are always springing surprises”. However, he argues that “Corpus analysis deals with the textually attested, but not with the encoded possible, nor the contextually appropriate”³⁰.

³⁰ These doubts were solved by Stubbs (2001:149-172).

3.3. Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus linguistics

The concerns of the present section are, first and foremost, to find out what kind of data and research questions the combination of CDA and CL is suitable for. Secondly, to find out what obstacles may be encountered when applying CL to CDA. That is, this section will be devoted to evaluating the pros and cons of using Corpus Linguistics methods in Critical Discourse Analysis since, as Baker (2006:13) argues, CDA could benefit from Corpus Linguistics in that other discourse meanings underlying can be provided in the discourse under study. In this sense, the multidisciplinary study on violence and cruelty in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, proposed in the present thesis will be enhanced using these two disciplines.

The availability of user friendly new technologies together with a greater presence of the internet in our lives has changed and enhanced all kinds of researches, including those which have to do with CDA (Baker et al. 2008:273). Some authors, like Hasan (2004) and Koteyko (2006: 145-146) have contributed to this statement by highlighting the importance of data-driven research when studying the relationship between the linguistic and the social. Hence, corpus linguistics is a powerful data-driven approach to the study of discourse since corpus linguistics analysis entails studying patterns of real language use in linguistic research. Besides, Mautner (2009:138) adds that corpus linguistics helps researchers cope with large amounts of textual data, "thus bolstering CDA's empirical foundations, reducing researchers' bias and enhancing the credibility of analyses".

Moreover, Corpus linguistics has been used to supplement both Discourse Analysis in Applied Linguistics (cf. Dolón and Fuster 2010) and CDA, aimed at revealing ideological

biases on the basis of the synchronic studies of lexical patterns as Orpin (2005) developed in her study of a group of words semantically related to corruption which was carried out by means of a corpus linguistic analysis. Thus, we accept that, as Koteyko (2006: 149-150) suggests, “the choice of words in a text reflects social choices, and it is in this way that the selection at the textual level is seen as reflecting the contextual level dealing with social and cultural aspects” (cf. Gregori 2010).

As Dolón and Fuster point out, CDA and Corpus Linguistics exhibit many common characteristics since some corpus linguistic methods could be appropriate when they are used in social and political discourse analysis, that is:

the description of linguistic forms in concordances, the display of typical collocates, or the distribution and variation of forms are not sought simply as a validation of authentic language use, but as ideological products associated with communication that should be brought to the surface.

Dolón and Fuster (2011)

Thus CDA, an approach whose studies are carried out in a more traditional and manual way, will incorporate more machine-based techniques, providing then an easier and faster tool when studying large quantities of texts. Moreover, “ CL can contribute valuably in rectifying CDA’s procedures in data selection[...] and analysis sections provided that the selection is carried on sensitively and does not pose itself as antithesis to CDA’s aims” (cf. Baker et al 2008). For his part, Mautner, checks and balances more in depth how corpus linguistics can contribute to CDA. For him:

the corpus linguistic approach allows the researcher to work with enormous amounts of data and yet get a close-up on linguistics detail: a ‘best-of-both-worlds’ scenario hardly achievable through the use of purely qualitative CDA, pragmatics, ethnography or Systemic Functional Analysis.

Mautner (2009:125)

It has been argued, though, that by using corpus linguistics studies, “one hardly needs a huge database of text and sophisticated software to ‘prove’ that being unemployed is not a pleasant thing” as Mautner (2009:127) comments. However, he explains that most empirical work is devoted “to finding evidence for the intuitively obvious”. Moreover, he goes on to say that some of the findings “may appear ‘obvious’ after having emerged from data but were nothing of the kind before.

Thus, according to Mautner (2009:138), combining CDA and CL involves: (i) compiling an electronically held corpus that allows the investigation of research questions arising from social issues. (ii) Running the corpus through concordancing software that compiles frequency lists, identifies keywords and reveals statistically significant collocations. (iii) Analysing concordances qualitatively in order to establish the dominant semantic preferences and prosodies of lexical items relevant to the social issues under investigation and, finally, (iv) putting the results from the purpose-built corpus into perspective by comparing them with evidence gleaned from large reference corpora.

I will now turn to the question of introducing a corpus linguistic method, tagging, more precisely semantic tagging to CDA framework. As Prentice (2010:430-431) points out, “an approach based on key concepts (that is, statistically significantly prominent semantic tags) gives a useful summary of the main themes to be found in a particular discourse. These themes can then be fed into a CDA framework for further analysis”(cf. Gregori 2010). This tool makes it possible to use large quantities of texts in CDA analysis without spending a great deal of time tagging data by hand. What is more, automated semantic tagging can, in my opinion, provide more accuracy to the tagging process.

Summarizing this chapter, it can be said that the data selection and sampling provided by CL can be the starting point for the CDA analysis. One major contribution of CL to CDA is the fact it deals with large scale data by creating a systematic procedure of samples selection. Besides, the interpretation of collocation and concordance analyses can provide a qualitative analysis. In the words of KhosraviNik (2010:5) CDA permits a diachronic (contextual) and synchronic (co-textual) investigation of limited number of texts while CL carries out a descriptive investigation of qualities of texts in a size which is unimaginable and not feasible for a CDA analysis”.

CHAPTER 4

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMIC LINGUISTICS:

THE STUDY OF VERBAL PROCESSES

4. FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMIC LINGUISTICS AND THE STUDY OF VERBAL PROCESSES

4.1. General Introduction

As stated before, the main objective of the present study is to analyse the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, as well as the relationship between power and the infliction of violence. After a pilot quantitative and qualitative analysis of the concordances of some words related to violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, so as to establish the dominant semantic preferences of lexical items relevant to the social issues under investigation, a study of transitivity (verbal processes) as understood in Halliday's grammatical system was, in my view, appropriate to complete my research.

As Eggins (1994:1) argues, the systemic approach has been recognized as "providing a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic, meaning-making resource". Additionally, Berry (1987:41) argues, the strength of Systemic Linguistics "lies in the devotion which it has always shown to the goal of relating language to its social context" but its weakness is "its failure to confront its theories to relevant facts". Thus, it is my intention to try to contribute to fill this gap by providing a corpus-based analysis of transitivity (that is, a verbal processes study), in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. The analysis of verbal processes (or transitivity shifts), is an objective way to investigate 'who did what to whom and under what circumstances' (Calzada 2003:71) in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, a detailed analysis of such verbal processes and agency should facilitate a linguistic and social interpretation of the

tales and will allow me to study the relationship between the characters in the tales and their infliction of violence upon others.

The framework for the analysis is based on the work by Berry (1977, 1989), Calzada (2003:71), Downing (1996:186), Downing and Locke(2002:111-151 and 2006:120:167), Halliday (1994: 106-175) and Huang (2008 :25).

As reported above, traces of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection can be found in many of the children's stories, and the presence of violence has been widely observed by many different authors (cf. Chapter 1 in the present thesis). However, a systematic account of how to measure the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection has not yet, to my knowledge, been provided. It is in this sense that I believe that the combination of systemic and corpus linguistics will shed some light on how violence is perpetrated, by whom and upon whom. Furthermore, a critical interpretation of the result of this linguistic analysis Litosseliti (2006:19-20, 54, 144-145), should, in turn, become a relevant contribution in the field of violence studies which will hopefully prompt some kind of social and linguistic intervention in stories designed to be read by children in any genre (visual, verbal, and so on).

4.2. Brief Introduction to Functional Systemic linguistics

This section is devoted to briefly depicting the principles of Functional Systemic Linguistics with the aim of trying to convey a better idea of transitivity, also known as the verbal processes system.

The history of Functional Linguistics extends back to Malinovski, Bühler, Jacobson and the Prague School, according to Gregory (1987:94). Namely, Systemic Linguistics is

concerned with general linguistic questions and follows the European functional tradition; since, as Halliday (1994: xxvi) claims, it is based on Fifth's System Structure Theory, on the principles from Hjelmslev and on some ideas from the Prague school. Given that every system in the mentioned network represents a choice, systemic theory deals with "meaning as choice, by which a language, or any semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options: 'either this, or that, or the other', 'either more like the one or more like the other's and so on'" as Halliday (1994: xiv) explains.

In turn, linguistics is said to be functional when it studies aspects of languages related to how people use language and how language is structured for use. Butt (1996: xv) defines a 'description' as functional when "it is organized around the tasks language fulfils in human interaction and when the categories of description themselves are arrived at on the basis of the semantic".

In line, Halliday (1994:xiii), Kennel (2001:1) and Butt (1996:xv) explain that functional grammar is "functional" in "three distinct although closely related senses". The first one is that it is functional in the sense that it is designed to account for how the language is used. Thus, language evolves in a functional way as humanity is evolving, because it covers human's necessities of communication in a non-arbitrary way. This function represents how language connects with the non-linguistic environment, so this is the 'social meaning' of function. The second function is a consequence of the first, i.e., the 'semantic function', based on the relations (for instance, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships between words) by which speakers construe meaning. The fundamental components of meaning in language are functional. That is, all languages are organized around three main kinds of meaning, the "ideational" which is used to understand the

environment; the "interpersonal" which is used to act on the others; and the "textual" which provides relevance to the other two. Finally, the third and last reason is its interpretation of linguistic structures, because each and every element which conform any language can be explained in reference to its function within the total linguistic system. For instance, when talking about nursery tales (being them the base of study of the present research too), Hasan argues that:

the role of language is constitutive precisely because it plays such a crucial role in the determination of the tales' genre that it may be regarded as the primary source of its definition. This is true whether we examine it from the point of view of text construction or from that of text recounting or reception. We observe that a given text may or may not be assigned to this genre only on the basis of the presence or absence of certain properties; but these properties themselves become accessible to the audience only through language.

Hasan (1996[1]: 50)

Downing and Locke (cf. 2002, 2006) argue that the independent clause is the basic unit used to express meaning, either interpersonal or experimental, but that we need textual meaning as well, in order to make the already mentioned types of meaning cohesive so as to make , thus turning the clause become into a message. Each type of meaning is expressed by its own structures which come from the observation of the clause as: (i) a linguistic representation of our experience of the world, expressed by transitivity structures; (ii) a communicative exchange between people, expressed by means of mood structures and (iii) an organised message or text expressed by means of thematic structures as Downing and Locke argue (2002:4).

From all the above, we can conclude that one of the primary concerns of systemicists is the study of "authentic speech and writing of people interacting in naturally occurring social contexts" (Eggins 1994:3). In other words, systemic linguistics does not just study texts, but goes one step further and compares real texts, especially those which have things

in common (like characters, topics, phrases, terms, and so on) and provides us with explanations and conclusions drawn from comparison. Berry (cf. 1977) subscribes this use of 'real' texts and defines Systemic Linguistics in terms of its particular interest in sociological aspects of language. She claims that, as a result of this, it:

views language as a form of 'doing' rather than as a form of 'knowing'. Systemic linguistics is interested in the less general as well as the more general forms of language. Systemic linguistics has developed a model of language suited to its overall view of language and to the priorities it has established. The central category of this model is the system, a system being a set of linguistic options available in a certain environment.

Berry (1989:32)

A key concept in Systemic Linguistics is 'system'. A system, according to Halliday (1967:37) and Fawcett (1984:138), is "a set of features, one, and only one of which must be selected if the entry condition to that system is satisfied; any selection of features formed from a given system network constitutes the 'system description' of a class of items". Thus, systemic functional theory is also concerned with how human beings build up experience as a semantic system. In fact, systemic linguists are offering a semantic interpretation of the *ideational component of grammar* as Halliday (1999:2) explains. This kind of experience is regarded "as a resource, as a potential for understanding, representing and acting on reality" (Halliday 1999:1). In addition, as language is the main element which helps us to store, build up and exchange experience, it is taken as the systemic interpretative base. In other words, experience is the reality we build up by using language.

For this reason, if the language found in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection is based on or related to violence, then, the reality and the experiences that these tales are constructing are, at least at first sight, violent too. Thus, this is the nature of the message sent to the potential addressee of these tales, children.

To finish with, I would like to mention that there have been some questions rose against Systemic Functional Linguistics³¹, but, in my view, they are out of the scope of the present study.

4.3. Transitivity System

This section is devoted to bringing into focus the study of the linguistic phenomenon named transitivity, from a functionalist viewpoint. That is, I will be describing what Halliday (1967:38) calls transitivity systems, those which “are concerned with the type of process expressed in the clause, with the participants in this process”.

There are three areas of syntactic choice in the English clause, as Halliday (1967/II: 199) explains: *transitivity*, *mood* and *theme*. Mood provides information on the speaker roles (whether they are questioning, commanding and so on). Theme is concerned with the information structure of the sentence. Finally, the experiential meaning is the one which involves the system of transitivity, also known as process type, in which choice is not only referred to the type of processes, but also to the participants and circumstances involved in them. It is assumed that language is the representation of experience, and that the ideational is one of the functions of language, thus the transitivity system may be used to show the analysis relationship between power and violence in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection.

The use of language for the expression of experiential meaning by patterns of experience is grammatically carried out in discourse by means of the clause as “a general

³¹ See, for instance, Kenkel (2001), Huddleston (1988), Postal (1969), Matthews (1966), Fawcett, R. (2000).

principle for modelling experience”, according to Halliday (1994:106). Thus, in a text, the only way the participants involved have to create relationships is by talking among themselves. Moreover, this talk has got a content and represents their experience, that is, it involves experiential meaning. In other words, the role of participants is not solely to talk in such a way which provides information about how each participant feels about the others, but to talk about some topic. Hence, “this simultaneous encoding of experiential and interpersonal meaning is achieved through the simultaneous structuring of the clauses which together are making up the text” (Eggins 1994:224).

Thus, by describing how these two kinds of meaning are expressed by means of clauses in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection I will be able to describe how these meanings are expressed by means of texts. I will achieve this by identifying and classifying the verbal processes and their circumstances and participants involved. This would let me study in depth the relationships, if any exist, between the participants (human) who have power and the violence that they inflict, if any is present. Besides I would be able to observe whether this abuse of power (which entails any use of violence and cruelty) remains if there is any change of role, for instance, from a status having power to a powerless one.

Transitivity was understood traditionally as “a global property of an entire clause, such that an activity is ‘carried-over’ or ‘transferred’ from an agent to a patient” (Hopper and Thompson 1980:251). The transitivity system, that is, a system which represents the types of processes, participant roles and circumstances, builds up the world of experience into one that is easier to interpret, a set of process types. Hence, as Tucker (1996:159) claims, options in transitivity which are related to the process type “will be made according

to the events that are relevant to the execution of the plan and to the organization of the basic propositions which are to be communicated”.

We can see in figure 16 how transitivity is placed in relation to other systems applicable to clause (Hasan (1996)[2]: 75).

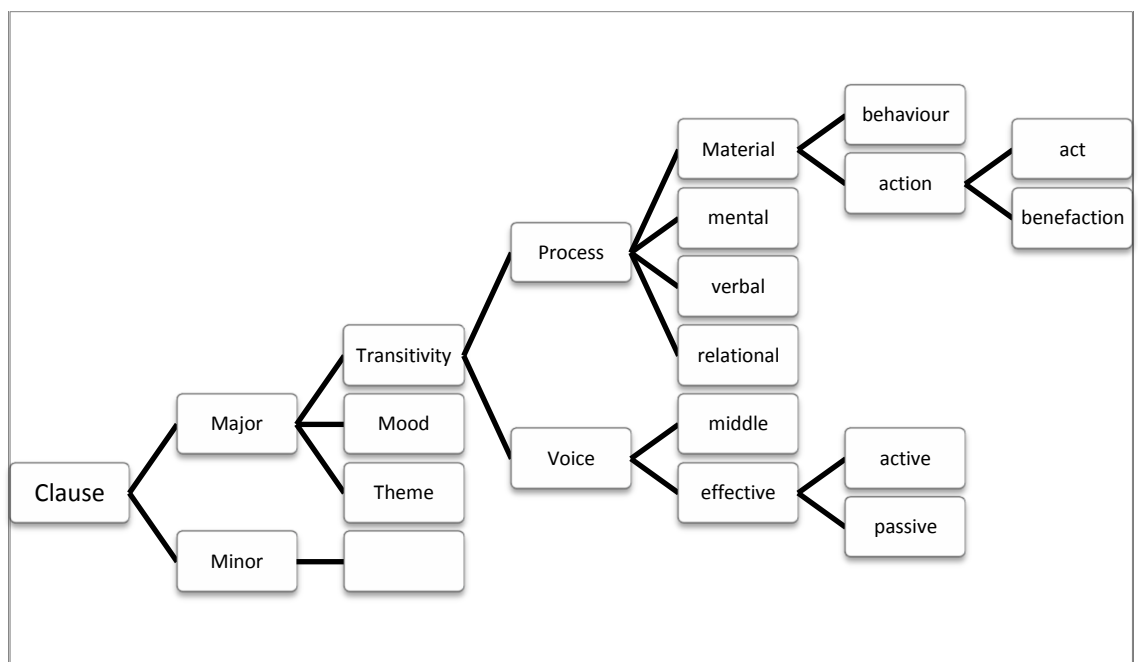


Figure 16. Transitivity placed in relation to other systems

From the functionalist point of view, “transitivity construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types” (Calzada 2003:71). In other words, as Calzada (2003:71) argues, transitivity is about answering the question “who does what to whom and under what circumstances?” In turn, Rose (1996:288) defines transitivity as “a set of grammatical resources available for the representation of experience”. The reason for this is that systemic functional linguistics interprets transitivity as a clause rank grammatical system where the grammatical structure ‘clause’ realizes the general semantic concept of

'goings on'. Alameda-Hernández (2008:163), defines these 'going-ons' as activities "that unfold through time and are always grammatically represented by verbs"; the participants are the ones which are involved in the process and are represented by nominal groups. Circumstances give additional information about time, place, manner, cause, space and others elements and are represented by nominal, prepositional or adverbial groups.

For systemic functionalists, as mentioned above, the general meaning base covers three domains, the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual (Halliday 1970, 1999:11 Kennedy 1991:83, Butt 1996: xvii): (i) the ideational base builds up our experience of the world that is around us and inside us. The ideational function is concerned with cognitive meaning. (ii) The interactional base provides the resources for speaker and listener to enact a social relationship. The interpersonal function is concerned with the description of the relations between people; hence questions and answers, positive or negative forms, are part of this function. (iii) The textual base enables the speaker to produce contextualized discourse and to interpret it, that is, to construct texts as a logical sequence of units.

I will focus on the ideational base, that is, on "how the phenomena of our experience are constructed as categories and relationships of meaning" (Halliday 1999:48-58). The ideational base will be described here as a series of steps: phenomena, sequences, figures and elements.

- Phenomena. That is, anything which could be constructed as a part of human experience. It can be elementary (just one element); configurational (configuration of elements) and complex.
- Sequences. They are a series of related figures. They can be temporal, causal

and so on depending on the kinds of relation they can enter in.

- Figures. They are a representation of experience in the form of a configuration, consisting of a process, the participants taking part in it and the associated circumstances. The mentioned processes are built up semiotically, according to the way in which they configure participants into a small number of process types such as being, doing, sensing and saying.
- Elements. They fill the roles of figures. That is, participant roles are filled by participants (thing or qualities), circumstance roles by circumstances (manner, place, time, to mention but a few) and the process role by a process.

In summary, since choice in the transitivity system is not only referred to the type of processes, but also to the participants and circumstances involved in them, the transitivity system may be used to show the relationship between power and violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. This might be so because, after identifying and classifying the verbal processes included in this fairy tales collection, it will be possible to identify the participants who carry them out and the circumstances surrounding them. Thus being it possible to find, if any exist, the relationships between the participants in the tales, power and violence.

4.4. Verbal processes

Halliday (1978, 1994, and others), in his writings on language functions, discussed one of the possible options available within the ideational function, the transitivity function, to illustrate how stylistics may be able to profit from the application of a grammatical model to the analysis of a literary text. The transitivity function is composed

of three elements: (i) the process, represented by the verb; (ii) the participants: the roles of persons and objects and (iii) the circumstantial functions, typically realized by the adverbials of time, place and manner. (2002:111, 2006:123), explain each of the elements as follows:

- The process is said to be a state, an action, an event, a transition or change, a climatic phenomenon, a process of sensing, saying, behaving or existing. Processes are always realised by a verb phrase.
- The participants in the situation can be people, objects or abstractions with the syntactic function of subject, direct object or indirect object. They answer questions of the type who, which or what. Participants are typically realised by a noun phrase.
- Attributes ascribed to participants are represented by complements, either of the subject or of the object.
- The circumstances associated with the process are expressions of time, place, manner, means, cause, condition, concession, accompaniment and role. In other words, they have to answer questions of the type when, why, how, and where, to mention but a few. They are typically realised by an adverb phrase or a prepositional phrase.

Thus, in the sentence *John painted the house*, the process is represented by the verb form *painted* and the participant functions by the actor *John* and the goal the *house*. Where the goal comes into existence as a result of the process, it is referred to as the object of the result. This is, in general terms and not going in depth, what a transitivity analysis would be. In order to analyse the transitivity structure in a clause, as Eggins (1994:29) points out, we have to describe three of its aspects:

1. The selection of a process. The verbal choice will be conveyed in the verbal group of the clause.
2. The selection of participants. Participants will be realized in the nominal groups.
3. The selection of circumstances. Circumstantial meanings are expressed through adverbial groups or prepositional phrases.

The term ‘process’ has already been mentioned in the present chapter, but, what exactly does it refer to? Shore (1996:239) provides us with the answer to this question by explaining that ‘process’ refers to the “experimentally defined organization of the clause in its entirety and not simply to the function that is realized by the finite verb in a clause”.

Whether we are writing or speaking, some kind of process will be included. In other words if, for instance, if I tell a friend about what I did yesterday, and I say that *‘I took my daughter to school yesterday and then I went to work at the University and finally I bought a new book’*, the processes of ‘taking’, ‘going’ and ‘buying’ are referred to. Besides, there are some participants involved: me, *my daughter*, *the book*, and some circumstances which attend these processes: they happen at a special time or in a special place or by means of a special kind of tool, that is *‘yesterday’* and *‘at the University’* are the circumstances involved in the previous examples. The grammar of choice, then, applied to transitivity or verbal processes can be explained since we can make choices between different types of processes, participants, attributes and circumstances (Berry 1989:150).

There are different types of processes in the systemic-functional model. We can find three main types: material, mental, relational and three subsidiary types: behavioral, verbal and existential (Halliday 1994:55). In order to provide some general examples: *like* is a

mental process of affection, *watch* is a behavioural or a mental process of perception, according to its use (Hasan 1989:37); while *follow* is, in one sense, a material process of ‘doing’ and in another relational process of ‘being’.

Thus, in order to analyse the transitivity structure of a text, we are concerned with three aspects of the clause, according to Eggins (1994:229): the selection of a process; the selection of participants and the selection of circumstances. The main structure of verbal processes is shown in table 4 which, serves, in my view, to explain them with greater clarity (Eggins 1994:228).

Type of process	Verbal process	Participants	Circumstances
Material	Pr. Material	+Actor;(+Goal) (+Range)(+Beneficiary)	+circumstances
Mental	Pr. Mental	+ Senser; +Phenomenon	
Verbal	Pr: verbal	+Sayer; (+Receiver) (+Verbiage)	
Behavioural	Pr: behavioural	+Behaver;+Behaviour) Phenomenon)	
Existential	Pr: existential;	+ Existent	
Relational	Pr: identifying	+Token; + Value	
	Pr. Attributive	+ carrier;; Attribute	

Table 4. Main structure of verbal processes

Thus, each process type is associated with a specified functional participant role and could have different circumstantial elements involved. So, my next step at this point will be to study in depth these significant processes and their elements involved. As an introductory issue, I started out drawing a graph (see figure 17 below) in which all the transitivity processes are settled one related ach other. This could be useful when understanding some of their characteristics:

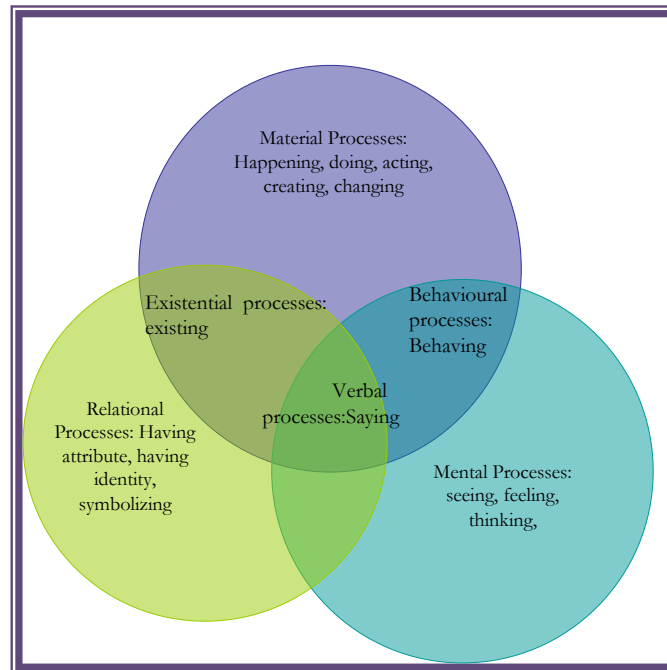


Figure 17. Transitivity processes

4.7.1. Material or processes of doing and causing

These are the processes of the external world. They express the notion that someone, somebody or something ‘does’ something, that is to say, they are a kind of process which involve time and energy (Halliday 1999:148). Furthermore, they describe real tangible actions. Verbs like: *kick, run, paint, construct, dig, write, repair, send, give, resign, cheer, hit, carry, strike, bury, roll, ruin, eat, make, write, build, cook, give, send, lend, grant, pay, fetch, buy, pour, bake, mix, knit, widen, enlarge, boil, ring, fly, break, burn, burst, change, close, drop, join, melt, move, open, run, shake, shut, stand, start, stretch, tighten, turn* to mention but a few, are examples of verbs involved in these kind of processes.

Thus, it can be stated that material processes are about answering the question: *what*

do/does/did X do? In turn, Downing, (1996:186) stresses that ‘material’ processes have as inherent participants actors. The reason for this can be found in the fact that material processes are ones which involve an action and thus, actions involve actors, or, as they are called by systemicists, ‘participants’ (some others like Halliday, add the notion of goal too, although I am adopting Downing’s classification here).

Going on to the participants, if we were to identify them in general terms, I can say that, if the clause is active, and the process X is the nucleus of the transitivity structure, the probe for the identification of an actor is *who/what X-ed?*. Nevertheless, if the clause is passive, in order to identify participant Y, *who/what was -ed or what happened to Y?*”, should be asked According to Downing and Locke (cf. 2002, 2006) material processes are composed by the following types of participants:

- The Agent is represented by an animate agent and should answer the question *what did X do?* E.g., *The teacher left.*
- Force: represented by an inanimate agent or even a psychological state like hope but realizes the same function as an agent. E.g., *the rain hit our faces.*
- Affected: represented by a direct object (Od) in active sentences (in which the subject is represented by an agent) or subject (S) in passive sentences (in which the Agent realises the function of an Adjunct). It is affected by the action expressed by the verb. The Affected can be identified by asking: *what happened to the?* E.g., *those birds took the little ants.* Or *the little ants were taken by those birds.*
- The Effected or Resulting Object is realised by a direct object (Od) and should be found out by means of the formula: *what was brought into being was...* as the Effected

Object is the result of the action. Processes of this type include verbs such as *make, paint, write, build, cook*, and so on. E.g., *I made a cake* (cake is the resulting object of my action of making).

- Recipient. It is when the action of the verb extends to two participants; the Recipient is the additional participant. It is usually represented by an Indirect Object (Oi) in active sentences, but may become a Subject (S) in passive ones. The processes of this type include verbs such as *give, send, lend* and some others. E.g., *I'll give my daughter a present. My daughter will be given a present.*

- Beneficiary or the optional participant for whom some service is done. They represent services done for people rather than actions to people. They are represented by verbs like: *fetch, make, buy, pour* and some other verbs which could be substituted by *make* like *cook, bake, knit*. The Beneficiary Object can rarely become the Subject in a passive sentence. E.g., *She gave me a present for my daughter,*

in which *me* is the Recipient and *for my daughter* is the Beneficiary Object. If we deal with passive voice (cf. Kennedy, 1991:84) as in E.g., *He's given John a present.* where John has the function of Beneficiary Object.

- Causative agent. It represents a change in the state of the affected participant and its syntactic function is that of an Attribute. E.g. *they are making the room larger* (in which *larger* is the resulting Attribute that might be substituted by a causative verb. E.g., *they are enlarging the room*).

4.7.2. Mental or processes of experiencing or sensing

These are the processes of the inner experience and project ideas into existence either through cognition or desideration (Halliday 1999:137). In this case, it is not about 'doing' but about what is thought or felt. The main classes of mental processes are those of perception (e.g. hearing or smelling); affection (e.g. verbs of liking or hating) and cognition (E.g. verbs of understanding or thinking) according to Halliday (1985:111) and Downing (1996:188). Examples of this kind of processes are the verbs *see, hear, know, feel, believe, think, like, hate, regret, forget, doubt, recognise, mean, remember, understand, realise, smell, taste, like, love, enjoy please, delight, dislike, hate, detest, want, surprise, dismay, worry, wish, suppose*, to mention but a few.

In this kind of processes, there is always a human participant who 'feels, thinks or perceives', that is she/he and the male or female pets, domestic animals and some other entities which are treated as conscious agents. Besides,

mental clauses refer to clauses that construe internalized human consciousness and the world of human feelings, reactions and emotions. From a more philosophical perspective, of course, all of language can be seen as being intimately linked with human consciousness.

(Shore 1996: 254)

In order to differentiate these from material processes, Rose (1996:297) explains that there must be at least two participants, one that does the sensing and one that is sensed. Using the systemic functional linguistics terminology, we will refer to these as Senser and Phenomenon respectively. Accordingly, the Senser is a conscious thing; whereas participants in material processes may be any kind of entity. Furthermore, the Phenomenon may be a thing realized by a nominal group, a projected clause or clause complex.

Moreover, so as to recognize mental processes, we have to set up the following question: what do you think/feel/know about X instead of the one which was done for

material processes: What did x do to y?

Grammatically, mental processes differ from material processes in a number of patterns, as Eggins (1994:240) argues. Some of those differences, which I summarise next, are relevant for the present study of verbal processes in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

In mental processes, the unmarked tense is the simple present (like in *I hate bananas*) unlike material processes in which the unmarked tense is the present continuous (like in *He is eating a banana*). The fact that there is an unmarked tense does not mean that that tense cannot occur, but that “there is a clear correlation which differentiates the two process types”. Moreover, while in material processes there might be either one or two participants, mental processes always have two participants, even if one of them is omitted, we will need to extract it from the context so that the clause makes sense. In mental processes, we can find the following participants: the Experiencer and the Phenomenon. The former is the conscious participant who likes, knows feels and so on. It is typically human, but it might be an animal too:

E.g. Jane knows the rules.

The Phenomenon is what is liked, known, felt and so on. It is represented either by a Noun Group or by a clause:

E.g. I think that he is a good doctor.

Regarding the nature of the active participant, in mental processes, the experiencer (senser, according some other authors, like Eggins (cf. 1997), must necessarily be a ‘conscious human participant’ while in material processes, any nominal can be the Actor.

4.7.3. Relational or processes of being (something or somewhere), having or becoming

Relational processes are those in which a participant is characterised, or identified, or situated circumstantially. These processes cover all the different ways in which ‘being’ could be realized. Examples of verbs belonging to this category are: *be, become, belong, get, lie, own, need, deserve, have, lack, last, include, exclude, contain, seem, stand and turn*. These processes can be grouped into three types: attributive (in which there is an intensive relationship between its participants), circumstantial and possessive. We can find the following participants in relational processes:

- Carrier. It is the main participant. It is related by means of the verbal process to its Attribute.

- Attribute:

E.g. Jane is kind.

The function of the Attribute is to characterise or identify the Carrier.

- Circumstance:

Eg. The hotel is on the left.

The circumstantial element is essential to the situation.

- Possession:

E.g. This task is mine.

In this type, one participant owns the other one.

The above mentioned processes are the three main ones in the English transitivity system, but there are other categories installed in the boundaries of the three ones mentioned above: behavioural, verbal and existential processes.

4.7.4. Behavioural processes or processes

Behavioural processes represent the outer manifestations of inner workings, the acting out of processes of consciousness and psychological states (cf. Downing and Locke 2002, 2006). These processes are in the borderline between material and mental processes. Downing, (1996:191) explains that many behavioural processes are one-participant processes of physical or psychological behaviour. Examples of this kind of processes are: *watch, look over, taste, sniff, stare, gawk, work out, think on, dream, breathe, cough, snuffle, smile, frown, laugh, grimace, scowl, grin, pout* and *dream*. Moreover, Rose (1996: 306) adds that behavioural processes resemble mental and verbal processes, in that one participant is typically a conscious being. However, behavioural processes do not project, and there is most frequently no other participant, whereas mental and verbal processes must include a second participant as thing or projection.” This unique participant is known as Behaver.

4.7.5. Verbal processes

Verbal processes are used to construct the symbolic relationship in human consciousness. In other words, they are processes related to verbal action, that is *say* and all its synonyms and some other verbs like *tell, announce, report, persuade, urge, forbid, ask* or

enquire.

These processes are in the borderline of mental and relational processes: there are three participants in verbal processes: the Sayer (which most of the times is a conscious participant, but not always), the Receiver (to whom the verbal process is addressed) and the Verbiage (which is a noun expressing some kind of verbal behaviour).

E.g. Mary told them to be good.

4.7.6. Existential process

Existential processes are concerned with the existence. They are composed by the verbs *be, stand, lie, stretch, hang, remain, happen, occur, follow, appear, arise, emerge, and loom* accompanied by *there*. These processes are on the borderline between the relational and material processes. The only participant in this type of processes is the *Existent* which may refer to a countable entity, as in *there is a book on the shelf*; or an uncountable one, as in *there is some water over there*; or an event, as in *there was a concert on Saturday night*.

1.7.7. Circumstances

Circumstances can take place in all types of processes which are summarized by Eggins (1994:237) as displayed in table 5 below.

Circumstances	Extent	Duration(temporal)
		Distance (spatial)
	Clause	
		Time (temporal)
	Location	Place (spatial)
	Matter	
		Means
	Manner	Quality
		Comparison
	Role	
		Reason
	Accompaniment	Purpose
		Behalf

Table 5. Types of circumstances

Circumstances are the third and last factor to be taken into account at the time of analysing verbal processes. Circumstances cover a wide range of meanings.

- Space expressions. They are introduced by prepositions such as *at (at home)*, *in (in the woods)*, *towards (towards the west)*, *to (to Valencia)*, *from (from Cartagena)*, *for (for ages)*, *as far as (as far as The USA)*, *in front of*, adverbs such as *here*, *there* and many others.
- Time. Words like *At (at 3 o'clock)*, *in (in July)*, *since*, *before*, *by (by Tuesday)*, *now and then*, and so on.
- Manner. Expressed in the sense of quality (*I made it quickly*).
- Contingency. They cover such meanings as cause, purpose, reason, concession and behalf (*they are dying of pain*).
- Accompaniment. They express joint participation in the process (*he came with/without me*).

- Modality. They express the ideas of possibility, probability and certainty (*I will probably travel to Brighton*).
- Degree. Indicates emphasis or attenuation of the process (*I completely forgot your birthday*).
- Role. They express in what capacity the participant is involved in the process (*he is not very good as a teacher*).
- Matter: They add the notion of ‘with reference to...’ (*With regard to your enquiry*).

In this chapter, it has been my intention to provide some useful insights into the functional grammatical description of transitivity structure of English clauses. By doing so, I have gone through points which will help me to understand more clearly the transitivity analysis which I attempt to carry out on The Grimm Corpus. From this chapter it can be concluded that carrying out a transitivity analysis involves: firstly to determine the process type, then its participants and eventually the circumstances which involve them. By doing so, I will show how “transitivity patterns are the clausal realization of contextual choices” (Eggins 1994:270) because when selecting one of the above mentioned verbal processes and the participants which are to be involved in it, those participants are choosing the way in which their experience is about to be represented.

Identifying possible conflictive processes which involve violence is, in my opinion, the first step to carry out a linguistic intervention in tales aimed at children. This type of intervention has already been carried out, as Litosseliti (2006:20) explains, for instance, to promote more inclusive language or to increase women’s visibility.

The purpose of such linguistic intervention would be to avoid or at least diminish the inclusion of descriptions of violent and cruel behaviour. This may even lead in some cases

to reclassify certain books (or other types of genre) as not suitable for children. This would probably result in some type of social intervention by which, by providing children with some other reading material instead, we might be able to foster more constructive behaviour when faced with aggressiveness or violent behaviour on the part of others.

CHAPTER 5
RESEARCH HYPOTHESES AND
METHODOLOGY

5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES AND METHODOLOGY

5.1. Introduction

My research approach is influenced to a great extent by the work of Baker (2006), Berry (1977, 1989), Biber et al (1998), Downing (1996:186), Downing and Locke (2002:111-151, 2006: 120-167), Halliday (1994: 106-175), Stubbs (1996), Van Dijk (1997,2000,2001), Widdicombe (1998) and Wodak & Meyer (2002-2009) from both, a theoretical and methodological point of view since, I would like to present this study as a novel combination of their methodologies.

5.2. Hypotheses

The mainstay of my analysis involves the study of the presence of violent content in products addressed to children. More precisely, in tales aimed at children as is the case of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

It has to be said, right from the beginning, that all the hypotheses in this study derive from a single main hypothesis, namely, that classical readings aimed at children might be reclassified empirically and objectively after detecting any controversial topic (such as a high level of violence, as it is the case) by using a multidisciplinary approach, composed of a transitivity analysis, a Corpus Analysis and a Critical Discourse Analysis, based on: (i) corpus-based approaches (Biber 1998, Stubbs 1996, 2002 and Scott 2001); (ii) Systemic Functional Linguistics (Berry 1977, 1989, Downing 1996:186, 2002: 111-151 and 2006:120-167,) and Halliday 1994: 106-175), (iii) Critical Discourse Analysis (Van Dijk 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, Widdicombe 1998 and Wodak & Meyer 2002-2009). This fact might

provide a new insight into the brothers Grimm's fairy tales Collection violent content, as well as the possible effects that these may have on children. This belief underlies a hypothesis of a more particular kind, i.e., that there is a link between power and violence.

In my view, there is a discourse of violence within the brothers Grimm's fairy tales Collection. Consequently, my aim is to investigate whether the relationship between perpetrators and victims in the tales is based on the presence –or lack- of social power and how the perpetrators utilize it in order to use violence against their victims. If this is so, then, one of the messages that, in my view, these tales are sending to children is that one might take advantage of a predominant power position –either related to social status or solely to a better position of strength- to make use of violence so as to achieve any aim or to get revenge. An example is the tale *Snow White*. In it, the wicked step-mother takes advantage of her power, being an adult-witch-queen, over her poor step-daughter. The step-mother tries to kill Snow White several times, as well as abandoning her in the forest. However, when Snow White is getting married to the prince, they invite the wicked step-mother to their wedding and, taking advantage of their powerful position, inflict a savage punishment upon her in order to get revenge which results in her death. This is not the only case within the brothers Grimm's tales of unequal power relationships between perpetrators and victims that are reflected in violent representations, the same pattern can be found in tales such as *Rapunzel*, *The Juniper Tree*, *Fitcher's Bird*, *The Robber Bridegroom* and many others.

Therefore, in the same way that it was possible in the 1980s to organize “campaigns to change language use (where language was sexist, racist or discriminatory to people with disabilities)” (Thomas 2004:14) which attracted a significant interest from the media and in

addition, with there being a linguistic intervention to mitigate gender inequalities in language (Litosseliti 2006:19, Graddol and Swann 1989), I intend to demonstrate that the violent actions carried out in the brothers Grimm's Collection can influence children's behavior and children's views of the world (cf. Thomas 2004). Hence, since it was worth considering if an "intervention for good reason (such as to improve the lives of disadvantaged people" [...] or to lessen gender inequalities) can be justified, then it can be defensible and acceptable as well, a reclassification based on a linguistic analysis of fairy tales which come from oral tradition, in order to state an age of the potential addressee with the aim of protecting younger children from facing such violent situations at such an early age.

Although some of the hypotheses in this research spring from the main hypothesis I depicted above, it must be clarified that some of the hypotheses were suggested by the findings during the research itself. The deductive method relies to a great extent on knowledge of the object of analysis, that is, the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. Therefore, the data which was found whilst analysing my main corpus, fed the deductive process which led me to state further hypotheses which, in turn, provided the foundations of an additional study.

In the subsequent sections, I will proceed to list my seven hypotheses, which are all closely related and can be proven through complementary analyses.

- **Hypothesis 1:** classical readings aimed at children might be labelled –regarding their content- after detecting any controversial topic (such as a high level of

violence, as it is the case) by using a transitivity analysis, a corpus analysis and a Critical Discourse Analysis.

- **Hypothesis 2:** that an accurate description of the concept *violence* and an objective and empirical classification of the types of violence and violent acts in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales might help me to detect its presence within the tales.
- **Hypothesis 3:** that the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection may have a higher than average percentage of violence than other tales collections of that time, such as Andersen's tales collection or even than some more recent collections.
- **Hypothesis 4:** that since Corpus linguistics (CL) has already been proved as a popular tool in critical approaches to discourse, and Hasan (2004) has highlighted the importance of data driven research when studying the relationship between the linguistic and the social, this combination might lead me to find the relationship between the linguistic and the social in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.
- **Hypothesis 5:** that a study of the verbal processes of The Grimm Corpus might provide me with a piece of evidence on the identity categories which participants in them belong to.
- **Hypothesis 6:** that the study of the social and linguistic might enable me to prove that there is a link between power and violence within this collection. That is, that the person who has the power is the one inflicting violence, regardless of his or her previous condition.

My hypothesis does not intend to be some sort of censorship. It is based on what Nodelman (2005:10) calls “the children’s lack of experience” which I agree with. In my view, this lack should escort us, parents and teachers (that is, educators and all those people related to children), to take on the obligation of protecting them from “experiences they may not yet understand well enough to cope with” and of educating them “into the sort of understanding that will enable them to look after themselves” (Nodelman 2005:100).

My hypothesis is also based on the consideration of children as a group, not individually, and in this sense, there are some assumptions to be taken into account:

- Children have limited understanding and short attention spans. [...]At any given stage, a child is capable of understanding only a certain amount.
- Children are emotionally vulnerable, easily upset, and often permanently damaged by exposure to ugly painful matters. They respond to depictions of evil or deprivation not by becoming evil but by having nightmares, or even by developing permanent neuroses.
- [...]. Exposing children to evil or violence in books merely encourages their most basic, most unfortunate, and most uncontrollable tendencies.
- [...]. They are pliable and, therefore, highly suggestible, and they are prone to dangerous experimentation. They respond to depictions of violence by becoming violent themselves. [...]. Children will become whatever they read about.

(Nodelman 2003:87)

Additionally, my hypothesis is also based in some assumptions about literature aimed at children, some of which I briefly summarize here:

- The best children’s stories have simple text, bright colour pictures, and happy endings. Books that are too long or too difficult frustrate children, and may even destroy their interest in literature and reading.
- The books that five-year-old children enjoy and can understand are different from the books that three-year-olds or seven-year-olds prefer; therefore, adults should choose books appropriate to a child’s age.
- [...]. And children in general are unlikely to be interested in reading about_ or even capable of understanding_ certain aspects of experience that belong exclusively to adult life, such as sexuality or the boredom of daily life in the workplace.

- Children's stories shouldn't describe unacceptable behavior, such as violence or rudeness or immorality that readers might choose to imitate.
- Children's stories should also not contain descriptions of frightening things that might scare them.

(Nodelman 2003:86)

Finally, my hypothesis is based on the experiential value that grammatical features have, that is:

the experiential aspects of grammar have to do with the ways in which the grammatical forms of a language code happenings or relationships in the world, the people or animals or things involved in those happenings or relationships, and their spatial and temporal circumstances, manner of occurrence, and so on.

(Fairclough 1989:120-121)

Put it simply, the use of violence not solely regarding the vocabulary, but also the verbal processes carried out in the brothers Grimms fairy tales collection, such as *kill, cut their head, bring me her heart and I will eat it*, has experiential value in terms of a violent representation of some participants in the tales. Hence, in my view, there is a question to be answered about the brothers Grimm's collection, namely, what types of processes and participants prevail?

5.3. Research methodology

The research methodology has been divided into two sections. The first section includes the way the corpus was collected, and the second is made up of an explanation of the procedure followed in the design of the analysis to be carried out on the corpus.

5.3.1. Selection of Corpora

Three corpora have been used in the present study:

- a) The Grimm Corpus. It is composed of a selection of 22 tales of brothers Grimm's Collection (39,541 words) which intuitively seem to have a high degree of violence. This corpus has constituted the main core of the present thesis.
- b) The British National Corpus (BNC). It has been used as a secondary corpus for comparison purposes. The BNC is comprised of a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources
- c) The Andersen Corpus. It is a corpus composed of all the tales which formulated the entire Andersen's fairy tales collection³² (138,801 words). It has also been used as a secondary corpus for comparison purposes.

The first decision made regarding the selection of the main corpus was to compile an electronically held corpus that would enable the investigation of research questions arising from social issues. To that aim I had to decide what tales from the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection were to be analyzed and how many. Thus, after reading the whole collection of tales, I made up a corpus which was built on the fact that most empirical work is devoted "to finding evidence for the intuitively obvious" as Mautner (2009:127) argues. For this reason I selected a total of 22 tales from the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. The premise for being selected to become part of The Grimm Corpus was my

³² Tales retrieved from <http://hca.gilead.org.il/>. English Translation: H. P. Paull (1872)

intuition regarding the presence of violent or cruel acts within them. An electronic version, collated to the above mentioned printed version, was used to make corpora research by computer easier to use. This version used for the computerized analysis is a proven translation (mentioned in some manuals like Thompson (1977:368) by Margaret Hunt (1831–1912), a British novelist and translator. In the preface to the Household tales by the Grimms, she wrote³³:

In this translation I have endeavoured to give the stories as they are in the German original, and though I have slightly softened one or two passages, have always respected the principle which was paramount with the brothers Grimm themselves. The notes too are now translated for the first time. I have been in some difficulty about the spelling of proper names, but have tried to adhere to that form of each name for which the authors themselves showed the most preference. They adopt several, and their spelling frequently differs from that which is commonly received, and yet they are such high authorities that it seems presumptuous to alter what they thought right.

(Grimm (1884, 1892) Household Tales. Margaret Hunt, translator)

The tales (see table 6 below) are listed below maintaining the order in which they appear in the original version.

Number of tale	Name of the Tale	Description of the tale
6	<i>Faithful John</i>	Faithful John was a King's servant who, before his death, asked him to take care of his son and to show him the whole castle but one chamber. In that chamber there was the portrait of a beautiful princess. The prince kidnapped the princess and married her. Faithful John was bewitched and the prince had to cut his sons' heads to save him.
9	<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>	Twelve brothers were forced to leave the castle where they lived. Their little sister had to find them after suffering a fatal spell which made her remain mute. She was found by a prince who married her but his wicked mother influenced him in order to accuse her of being a witch and to be

³³ Grimm (1884, 1892) Household Tales. Margaret Hunt, translator. London: George Bell. Retrieved from <http://www.surlalunefairytales.com/authors/grimms/preface.html>

		sentenced to death. The old Queen was finally condemned to die in a barrel filled with boiling oil and poisonous snakes.
11	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>	Two children were severely ill treated by their step mother. They had to escape from their house. The boy suffered a terrible spell.
12	<i>Rapunzel</i>	A young girl was given to a witch by her own parents in exchange for some food. When the girl was 12, the enchantress shut her into a tower in the forest. The only way to get to her was by unfastening her tresses and the enchantress climbing up them. After a year or two (Rapunzel was 14 more or less), a prince heard her singing and began visiting her every night. But the witch discovered what was taking place, cut her tresses and made the prince climb to the tower in order to kill him. He escaped, but the thorns into which he fell pierced his eyes. Rapunzel ended up giving birth to twins at the age of 14, due to her relationship with the prince and she had to look for him after a long time of suffering.
13	<i>The Three Little Men in the Wood</i>	A widower who had a daughter married a woman who also had a daughter. The woman became bitterly unkind to her step daughter and day by day did her best to treat her even worse. One winter's day, the woman made a dress from paper and sent her step daughter to the forest to get strawberries. The woman was attempting to get her to die of cold or hunger. However, the girl found a house in the forest in which there were three men who gifted her with beauty and wealth. When she returned home, the woman sent her own daughter into the forest but as she did not behave well, she received nothing but negative gifts. The poor girl was treated even worse but she was found by a prince who married her and gave her a child. The woman and her daughter entered the castle and threw her out of the window. Then her step sister pretended to be her. Finally the king discovered what was taking place and put them both into a barrel pierced with nails and rolled them down a hill into the water.
15	<i>Hansel and Grethel</i>	Two children, brother and sister, were abandoned by their own father and step mother and kidnapped by a mean witch who tried to kill and eat them.
16	<i>The Three Snake-Leaves</i>	A poor man had a son who had no choice but to leave because his father could no longer support him. The boy went to war and he did it so well that the king gave him wealth. This king had a daughter who only wanted to marry someone who promised her that he would agree to be buried alive with her if she was to die first. She became ill and died and they were both buried, but he found some magic leaves within the grave which enabled him to bring her back to life. Her love for him had gone and, helped by a servant, they threw the prince through the window of the ship that was returning home. A servant rescued him and brought him back to life. She was punished by being placed with her accomplice in a ship which had previously been pierced with holes and sent out to sea, where they soon sank.
21	<i>Cinderella</i>	A girl who has no mother suffers from her father's new marriage to a widow with two other daughters. She becomes the object of severe ill treatments. The prince organized a ball so as to find a wife.
24	<i>Mother Holle</i>	A widow had two daughters: her own, who was ugly, and a step daughter who was beautiful. The latter was treated like a Cinderella, being forced to sit by a well and spin till her fingers bled. One day, the shuttle was marked with blood and when she was trying to wash it, it fell down to

		the bottom of the well. She jumped into it and lost her senses. When she recovered, she was in a lovely meadow. There she found a woman for whom she began to work. But some time later, she felt homesick and was helped by Mother Holle to return home. Once she had entered her world, she was covered by a rain of gold. Her mother wanted her own daughter to do the same, therefore, in order for her shuttle to be marked with blood; she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger. But the only thing she got in return, since she was very lazy, was to be covered by pitch for as long as she lived.
25	<i>The Seven Ravens</i>	A man had seven sons and no daughters until finally a daughter was born, but she was sick. He sent his sons to fetch water for her, but they dropped the jug in the well. When they did not return, their father thought they had instead ran off to play and cursed them. They were then transformed into ravens. When their sister had grown up, she wanted to look for her brothers. She initially tried to get help. Finally she found the Glass Mountain where they were. She chopped off a finger and used it as a key to get into the mountain and then rescued them.
26	<i>Little Riding Hood</i>	Little Ridding Hood had to take her grandmother, who lived in the forest, a piece of cake and a bottle of wine. On her way, she found a mean wolf who sent her along a longer path. Meanwhile, the wolf arrived before her at her grandmother's house and devoured her. After that he swallowed Little Riding Hood. A hunter who was passing by, heard the wolf snoring and cut open its stomach to let the girl and her grandmother out.
27	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>	A donkey, a hound, a cat, and a cock, who had all been ill treated and were about to be killed, were trying to get to Bremen to become musicians. Along the way, they found some robbers sat at a table covered with good things to eat. They frightened and attacked the robbers who ran away.
28	<i>The Singing Bone</i>	Two brothers were trying to kill an animal which was frightening the town. The reward for the person who achieved it was to get married to the princess. The younger brother achieved it, but his brother got him inebriated and killed him so as to wed the princess. Some time later, a shepherd found a bone which belonged to the dead brother and made a flute with it. The sound which came from the instrument told the story of the murder. The king listened to the song and condemned the wicked brother to death by putting him into a bag and burying him alive.
31	<i>The Girl Without Hands</i>	A man was offered wealth by the devil if he gave him what stood behind the mill. Thinking that it was an apple tree, the miller agreed, but it was his daughter. When some years had passed, the devil appeared and made him chop off the girl's hands, and she let him do so. She married to a king and had a son, and his mother sent news to the king, who had gone off to battle, but the messenger stopped along the way, and the devil got his hands on the letter, changing it to say that she had given birth to a changeling. The king replied saying that they should care for the queen nonetheless, but the devil got hold of that letter again, and once again changed it, saying that they should kill the queen and the child and keep the queen's heart as proof. The king's servant despaired, and, to produce the heart, killed a hind and sent the queen and her son out into the world to hide.
40	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>	A man married his daughter off to a rich suitor. She visited the suitor's house and a bird in its cage called out to warn her that she was entering a murderer's house. An old woman in a cellar kitchen told her that the

		people there would kill and eat her unless the old woman protected her and hid her behind a barrel. A band of robbers arrived with a young woman, and they killed her and prepared to eat her. The robber bridegroom and all his band were eventually put to death.
46	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>	A wizard in the form of a beggar carried off young women. First he carried off an oldest sister and forbade her to enter one room; but she went into the forbidden room and found hacked-up bodies and a basin of blood. When the man came back, he killed her. He did the same to the second sister. Then, he carried off the youngest sister, who found her sisters' bodies. In the end, she prepared her wedding and dressed up a skull and put it in the window, and covered herself with honey and feathers, so she looked like a strange bird. The guests and the man went into the house. But the three sisters' brothers and relatives barred the doors and burned down the house, so they all died.
47	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>	A woman, who was about to die, wished for a child. She wanted to be buried under a juniper tree that her family had outside. After a few months she gives birth and died a few days later. Her husband got married again and had a daughter. His new wife hated the son because he was to inherit all the family's money. One day she beheaded him and turned the boy's body into a stew which the father then ends up eating.
53	<i>Little Snow-White.</i>	A queen gave birth to a baby girl, Snow White. As soon as the child was born, the queen died. Soon after, the king found a new wife, who was beautiful but also very vain. When Snow White reached the age of seven, she became very beautiful so the queen became jealous, and ordered a huntsman to take Snow White into the woods to be killed. She asked him, as proof of killing Snow White, to return with her heart. He found himself unable to kill her and so he brought the queen the heart of a young deer, which was eaten by the queen. In the forest, Snow White discovered a tiny cottage belonging to a group of seven dwarfs, where she lived in exchange for cooking, and doing the house work. The queen tried to kill Snow White three times and finally it appears that she has managed to. When the dwarfs found her they placed her in a glass coffin. Time passed, and a prince who saw her wanted to keep the coffin. When he moved it, the piece of empoisoned apple which was in her throat fell off and she came back to life. They wed and invited the step mother to the wedding. As a punishment, she was forced to step into iron shoes and to dance until she fell down dead.
65	<i>Allerleirauh</i>	A king had a beautiful wife who, when she was dying, told her husband to marry someone as beautiful as her. The king did not find anyone, but finally he thought of his daughter, who was like her mother. She asked for three dresses before getting married to him: a golden one, a silver one and one as bright as the stars. In addition, she wanted a mantle of a thousand different kinds of fur and hair. She ran away the night before the wedding and put on the mantle of fur. Two huntsmen captured her and made her work in their kitchen and sweep the ashes. What's more, they made her sleep in a closet under the stairs. One day she put on her beautiful dress and went to a ball in the castle. The king was amazed to see her.
76	<i>The Pink</i>	A queen that could not have children finally received one with the power of wishing. The boy was stolen by the cook who then cut a hen into pieces and dropped some blood on the queen's apron. He, then, accused her of having allowed her child to be taken from her by wild beasts. The king put his wife in a tower and blocked it so she had to die of hunger. But two angels carried meals and drink to her. The boy grew up and got everything the cook wanted. But the cook ordered the maiden who was

		taking care of him to kill him and bring him his heart and tongue. She killed an animal instead. The cook was changed into a poodle dog. Finally the boy found his mother in the tower, but she died three days later. The cook was ordered to be torn into four pieces.
Legend 5	<i>God's Food</i>	There were two sisters, a rich one (with no children and married) and a poor one (a widow with 5 children). The poor one went to ask the rich one for something to eat but was driven away from the house. After some time the rich woman's husband was to cut some bread, but the loaf of bread started to bleed. They then went to the poor woman's house and found her praying with her two younger sons in her hands and the other three dead. Then the younger drew their last breath "whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead"
Legend 8	<i>The aged Mother</i>	A woman had lost her husband, two children and one by one all her relations, thus was alone. She went to the church and found that it was crowded and all the seats were filled with her dead relations. One of them stood up and told her to look beside the altar where she could see one of her sons hanging on the gallows and the other bound to the wheel. This is what would have happen to them if God had not taken them as innocent infants, so she had to thank God. On the third day after that she lay down and died.

Table 6. Summary of tales which compound The Grimm Corpus

The corpus is composed of twenty-two tales which amount to a total of 39,541 words, the analysis of which serves the purpose of illustrating my hypotheses.

The second selection to be made regarding the corpora used in the present study was to decide on a secondary corpus, chosen with comparison purposes. That is, it was my intention to include an analysis of the frequencies of the lexical units in The Grimm Corpus and compare the results obtained in the frequency test to a reference corpus. By doing this, I will be able to find out whether the frequency of occurrence of a word related to cruelty or violence was higher in The Grimm Corpus than in the reference corpora. Thus, my decision was to use the British National Corpus³⁴ (BNC) as a first reference corpus. The BNC comprises of a 100 million word collection of samples of written and

³⁴ <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/corpus/index.xml>

spoken language from a wide range of sources. It was designed to represent a wide cross-section of British English from the later part of the 20th century, both spoken and written.

Moreover, I made the decision of elaborating a third corpus composed of fairy tales belonging to the same period of time as that of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. The reason for this was that if I wanted to check as to whether the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection had a higher content of violence than usual, it was beneficial to carry out a diachronic study. Thus, I elaborated another corpus made up of the entire fairy tales collection written by a 19th century author: Hans Christian Andersen, one of the most prolific authors at the time.

5.3.2. Computers and the analysis of the corpus

Many useful and interesting studies have been carried out by means of frequency and concordance computerized tools, as well as with tagging programs. As a starting point, I have mainly based my research on Stubbs' (1996:175) work since he argues that "a method of summarizing concordance data and of calculating the frequency and the likelihood of association between words" is required to carry out a complete text analysis. Such a method needs software to be able to:

- Identify in a corpus all occurrences of a node word (word form or lemma) and its frequency. Hence, a necessary starting point for many corpus linguistics analyses is a word frequency list, since "the frequencies of the most common function words in a text can be revealing, if they are compared with the most frequent words in general use" (Stubbs 2002:126).
- Keep a record of collocates of a word node which occurs in a window of defined size (i.e. four words to left and right).

- Look for specific target words in the corpus at stake and achieve a complete list of the concordance lines of one word in particular. (cf. Scott 2010).

According to these principles, I selected what, in my opinion, were the adequate tools to carry out the analysis: *WordSmith Tools* 5. These are an integrated suite of programs used to find out how words are used in different texts. In addition to this, its Word-List tool can provide us with a list of all the words or word-clusters in a text, set out in alphabetical or frequency order. Besides, the concordancer, *Concord*, may offer us the opportunity to see any word or phrase in context.

5.3.3. Method of Analysis

As a previous step to my research and in order to set the foundations for the present study, I reviewed the concept *violence* and categorized its different kinds. By doing so, I was able to identify its presence within The Grimm Corpus. Hence, the process was as follows:

Stage 1: Gathering and classification of excerpts (intuitive classification)

This was a necessary stage in order to compile frequency lists, to identify keywords and to show statistically significant collocations. This stage was composed of 2 phases: the first one, an intuitive analysis of the presence of violence and the second, a classification of violent excerpts.

I consider that an intuitive analysis of some of the selected tales which make up my corpus will settle the base of my computational corpus investigation because, as Biber (1998: 10) argues: “intuition and anecdotal evidence can also lead to interesting corpus-

based investigations.[...] In fact, research questions for corpus based studies often grow out of other kinds of investigations”.

Thus, my next stage was to provide some examples of my intuitive analysis regarding what I consider an inappropriate presence of violence in texts aimed at children and which might foster violent behaviours later on when adults. Hence, I gathered and classified those excerpts in The Grimm Corpus in which violence and cruelty were, in my view, present. By doing this, I was able to identify, if necessary, the presence of violent acts in these tales. In other words, an intuitive selection of those excerpts which had a salient content of violent or cruel acts was carried out. As a result, a total of 102 excerpts were identified. The first stage was performed as seen below:

Eg. Punishment and revenge (excerpt 48)

When the wedding with the prince was to be held, the two false sisters came, wanting to gain favour with Cinderella and to share her good fortune. When the bridal couple walked into the church, the older sister walked on their right side and the younger on their left side, and the pigeons pecked out one eye from each of them. Afterwards, as they came out of the church, the older one was on the left side, and the younger one on the right side, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye from each of them. And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as long as they lived.

The second phase in this stage was to classify all the excerpts according to the categorization of violence, previously depicted in chapter 2 and which I reproduce below (see table:7).

Type of violence	Definition
Abuse	To use wrongly or improperly used; misuse. To hurt by treating badly , mistreatment, injury ³⁵ .
Assault (with or without battery)	An unlawful physical attack upon another or threat to do violence to another, could involve actual bodily contact.
Cannibalism	The act of eating human flesh ⁴ .
Child abuse	Cruelty to children.
Child abandonment	Leaving a person or thing either as a final necessary measure or as a complete rejection of one's responsibilities, claims, etc. ⁴
Cruelty to animals	A cruel act upon an animal.
Domestic violence	Acts of violence against a person living in one's household or a member of one's immediate family.
Injury (and self injury)	Physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc. ⁴
Kidnapping	Taking away of a person against the person's will.
Murder	The killing of another human being.
Murder attempt	Substantial but unsuccessful effort to commit a crime.
Property damage	Damage to another's property (ie: breaking of things, burning, or harming in a devastating manner).
Rape	The unlawful compelling of someone through physical force or duress to have sexual intercourse.
Robbery	The felonious taking of another's property from his person or in his immediate presence by the use of violence or intimidation. ⁴

Table 7. Typification of violence

I implemented this step mainly basing it on Biber (1998: 10) who argues that: “intuition and anecdotal evidence can also lead to interesting corpus- based investigations”.

Additionally, this table was based on what was described by various legal entities (Spanish Civil Code (1996) and Spanish penal Code (1995) and the The Manchester College Peace studies Institute³⁶, together with Iadacola and Shupe (1998).

³⁵ Guralnik, D.B. (1986) “Webster’s New World Dictionary of the American Language”. New York. Simon and Schuster, Inc

³⁶ http://www.manchester.edu/Academics/Departments/Peace_Studies/

Stage 2: Frequencies analysis

At this stage, I fulfilled a computational analysis of the frequencies of the lexical units in The Grimm Corpus. I selected *WordSmith Tools 5* (Scott 2010) in order to implement this stage of the present study because it provided me with all the tools which, in my opinion, could help me go through all the stages which I intend to do so as to achieve my final target.

In order to process the texts with *WordSmith 5*, it was necessary to change the tales found in format html³⁷ and paste them as a word document into “txt”, i.e. “plain text”. After this step, the aim was to localize lexical units related to violence by means of the application called wordlist. *WordSmith Tools 5* also provided me with a list in alphabetical order which showed all the words contained in The Grimm Corpus with information on the percentage of appearance. Using this application called *word list*, the first step taken was the creation of a frequencies list.

By doing so it was possible to observe the lexical units which were used at a higher percentage in the tales. Analyzing this kind of information provided me with a study of the most frequently used content words (excluding function/grammatical words). As a case in point, the words *blood, cut, kill, dead*, to mention but a few, might all contribute to a discourse of violence. As Scott (2001:47) explains, “word lists can be made of individual texts or of whole corpora. Word frequency information is very useful in identifying characteristics of a text or of a genre”.

³⁷ <http://www.surlalunefairytales.com/authors/grimms.html>

My study on corpora is based on Stubb's second principle (1996: 24-44) mentioned previously, that is, that texts must be studied comparatively across text corpora. For that reason, the first task when analysing the corpus was the withdrawal of word frequencies. In English, as Stubbs (2002:40) explains, there is a distinction which divides the whole vocabulary into two major categories: content words - which tell us what a text is about- and function words - which relate content words to each other-. As customary, the most frequent items found in The Grimm Corpus are non-content (function) words. According to Sardinha and Shimazumi (2003:19), this fact reflects a "structural characteristic of the language whereby non-content words are used more frequently than content ones".

I decided to exclude them from my list for two main reasons: firstly because they will not have any influence on the final results of my research and, on the other hand, it will be easier to deal with the corpus and to read its results. Pérez- Paredes' (2002) stop-word list (see appendix 10) settled the base of my own stop-word list (see appendix 9) where I placed these excluded grammatical words.

Therefore I generated a list of the most frequently used words (appendix 4), not taking into account grammatical words (including old forms of the personal pronouns or possessive adjectives, such as *thee* or *thou*). However, I included in the previously mentioned list, words like *she*, *he*, *am*, *are* and many verbs which were absent from the Perez-Paredes' list because I find them interesting in order to carry out the study of verbal processes and their participants, goals and so on.

By doing this, I was able to check those words, which were directly or indirectly related to violent and cruel situations. In addition, I made the decision of working with just those words which had a frequency rate of 9 and higher, which make up a list of 394

different words. This decision was made in order to work solely with those words that, due to their high frequency rate have, consequently, in my view, a higher weight in the semantic burden of The Grimm Corpus. That is, if there is a large quantity of words related to cruelty and violence with a high frequency rate, the content of The Grimm Corpus will then be more likely to be related to cruelty and violence. On the other hand, I have not taken into consideration hapax legomena (or hapaxes), that is, those word forms which occur only once (Scott 2001:54).

Stage 3. Concordances and collocations analyses

At this stage I carried out a close analysis of concordances and collocations of individual keywords and their grouping according to the purposes they serve in contributing to particular discourses. For instance, the keywords that may be said to belong to the semantic field of violence (i.e. blood, cut, kill, dead, but to mention a few) all contribute to a discourse of violence. That is, I wanted to check what percentage, the above mentioned words among others had been used within a violent act. To achieve this aim, I carried out a study of the collocates of those node words which occurred in a window of defined size (in this case I selected 6 words to left and right). This led me to check the concordances of some words which, having a high percentage of frequency of use in The Grimm Corpus, could be said to be related to violent and cruel actions in a direct or indirect way.

For example, there are some words which apparently do not have any relation to the semantic field of violence or cruelty, but if we observe their concordance lines within the corpus, there is a clear relationship with this field. This is the case with the word *fire*. *Fire* is

a word which at first glance does not seem to be directly related to a context of violence. However, I found 31 occurrences in The Grimm Corpus, out of which 14 were related to violence in three different situations (see table 8 below). The first one is the use of *fire* with the meaning of *shooting*, like in lines 1 and 4 regarding the scene when the wolf's stomach was going to be opened in *Little Red Riding Hood*.

Example 1

Line 1. [...] the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach [...]

Example 2

Line 4. Said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured [...].

The second use of fire is with the sense of a tool used to commit murder, like in line 3, when the Robber bridegroom and all his friends are killed at the end of the tale, line 11, when the wicked Snow-White's step-mother was executed and line 29 refers to an execution also:

Example 3

Line 3. Locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn;

Example 4

Line 11: but iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead

Example 5

Line 29: was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt [...]

Finally, the last use of fire was related to ill-treatments, like in line 30, when the mother in Mother Holle ill-treats her step-sister:

Example 6

Line 30.whose beauty, however, grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on

N Concordance	
1	the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of
2	old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mistress wanted
3	locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn. 47. The Juniper
4	said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured the
5	She pushed poor Grethel out to the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is
6	from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the sisters did her every
7	till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. And as on that account she always looked
8	came into the kitchen to her mother, who was standing by the fire with a pan of hot water before her which she was constantly
9	woman, and sprang to her feet and her hair stood up like flames of fire, "I feel as if the world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and
10	heard what had happened and went out, and smoke, flames, and fire were rising from the place, and when that was over, there stood
11	and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she
12	said the woman, "I feel as if the whole house were shaking and on fire." But the man went out and looked at the bird: "Gathered together
13	to arise from the tree, and in the centre of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of the fire singing magnificently, and
14	of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of a fire singing magnificently, and he flew high up in the air, and when he
15	the woman, "I feel so anxious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marlinchen sat in a
16	had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated
17	himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the
18	her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and the fire was licking at her clothes with its red tongue, the last instant of
19	were her twelve brothers, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire asunder, extinguished the flames, set their dear sister free, and
20	wood for cooking and herbs for vegetables, and put the pans on the fire so that the dinner was always ready when the eleven came. She
21	"if any one with gloves on seizes the garment and throws it into the fire and burns it, the young King will be saved. "But what avails that?"
22	pushed him away, seized it with gloves on, carried it quickly to the fire and burnt it. The other attendants again began to murmur, and
23	pray for you -- in winter that you may be able to warm yourself at a fire, and in summer that you may not faint away in the heat." After
24	shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon
25	high, the woman said, "Now, children, lay yourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When we
26	will come back and fetch you away." Hansel and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread, and as
27	forest, where they had never in their lives been before. Then a great fire was again made, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you
28	the father said, "Now, children, pile up some wood, and I will light a fire that you may not be cold." Hansel and Grethel gathered
29	was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck
30	grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the poor
31	out into the forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, and then

Table 8. Concordance lines of FIRE (1)

Stage 4. Comparative analyses of The Grimm Corpus, the The Andersen Corpus and the British National Corpus. A keyness analysis

After detecting and studying all the words related to violence in The Grimm Corpus, it was my intention to put the results from the corpus into perspective by comparing them with the evidence gleaned from larger reference corpora. Thus, this section is devoted to

depicting the results achieved when comparing firstly, the word-list drawn from the Grimm corpus and secondly, The Andersen Corpus word list to the word list drawn from the British National Corpus (BNC) that is, 90 million words of mixed genres.

This part of the research was done with a twofold purpose: in the first place to perform a study of 'keyness' in The Grimm Corpus. This was so, because the keywords – in this case, the ones to be studied due to their relationship to violence- “are not necessarily the ones which appear more frequently in the text, but those which have a significant frequency when we compare them to the reference corpus”(Pérez Paredes 2002, my translation). Besides, as Scott (2010:147) accounts for, “Key-words provide a useful way to characterise a text or a genre”. This characterization, in my view, might be in terms of lexical fields. In other words, if there is an unusual frequency of words related to violence, that is, some of the words studied in the previous section, this corpus might be reclassified as 'having a high content of violence'.

The second purpose of this stage was to carry out the same kind of study in the The Andersen Corpus with the aim of collating the results achieved in both keyword lists so as to perform an in depth anachronic study. That is to say, if the keywords related to violence, if any, turn out to be unusually frequent solely in one of the corpus, The Grimm Corpus for instance, then, we would have to come to the conclusion that the brothers Grimm allow many hard or violent facts be in their tales, but that it was not an issue to be taken into account related to that time period, the early nineteenth century. On the other hand, if both corpuses are found to have many keywords related to violence, a different conclusion would then be produced, that readings aimed at children, wrote or compiled at that time,

took place within a context of salient violence. However, this last conclusion might be a further issue of research.

The tool used to achieve these aims was *KeyWord Tools 5* (Scott 2010). This tool intends to “identify key words in texts and plot them in a number of different ways” as Scott (2001:61) explains. The program “compares two pre-existing word-lists, which must have been created using the *WordList* tool”. One of these texts is a large word-list which will act as a reference corpus. The other, is the word-list based on the corpus under study.

The objective was to discover which words characterise the text (in this case the corpus) which is going to be the object of study. This corpus in question happens to be the smaller of the two being compared. The larger one, “will provide background data for reference comparison”, as Scott (2010:147) argues.

KeyWords, as Berber (1999:2) works out can be used to answer questions such as, ‘how is text 1 different from or similar to text 2?’ Or, ‘what are the possible topics being discussed in text collection A as opposed to text collection B?’

Before starting the analyses, I would like to shed some light on the study of ‘keyness’. A word is said to be “key”³⁸ if it occurs in the text at least as many times as the user has specified as a ‘minimum frequency’. Its frequency in the text when compared with its frequency in a reference corpus is such that the statistical probability is smaller than or equal to a value stated by the user. In other words, Keyness is an indicator that appears when we compare the frequency of appearance of certain words in a corpus.

To compute the ‘keyness’ of an item, Scott (2010:174) explains that the program computes its frequency in the small wordlist, the number of running words in the small

³⁸ Introduction to Word Smith Tools. <http://www.lexically.net/downloads/version5/HTML/>

wordlist; its frequency in the reference corpus; the number of running words in the reference corpus and cross-tabulates these.

This program also provides statistical tests based on Ted Dunning's Log Likelihood³⁹ test, which is said to provide a better estimate of 'keyness', especially when contrasting long texts or a whole genre against a reference corpus. In addition, the *KeyWord* Tool identifies key words on a mechanical basis by comparing patterns of frequency. In contrast, as Scott (2010:157) points out, persons may "choose a phrase or a superordinate as a key word".

Thus, a lexical unit will become part of the keyword list in this study, that is, it will be 'key' whether it fulfils two circumstances: firstly to occur in the text at least as many times as the user has specified as a minimum frequency and secondly if its frequency in the text when compared with its frequency in a reference corpus is such that the statistical probability as computed by an appropriate procedure is smaller than or equal to a *p value*⁴⁰ specified by the user.

The second circumstance is whether it is unusually frequent (or unusually infrequent) comparing it to "what one would expect on the basis of the larger wordlist" as Scott (2010:174) argues. Therefore negative key-words will be those which are unusually infrequent key-words and appear at the end of the list. Besides:

words which do not occur at all in the reference corpus are treated as if they occurred 5.0e-324 times (0.0000000 and loads more zeroes before a 5) in such a case. This number is so

³⁹ <http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/llwizard.html>

⁴⁰ Scott (2010:161) The *p* value is that used in standard chi-square and other statistical tests. This value ranges from 0 to 1. A value of .01 suggests a 1% danger of being wrong in claiming a relationship, .05 would give a 5% danger of error. In the social sciences a 5% risk is usually considered acceptable. In the case of key word analyses, where the notion of risk is less important than that of selectivity, you may often wish to set a comparatively low *p* value threshold such as 0.000001 (one in 1 million) (1E-6 in scientific notation) so as to obtain fewer key words. Or you can set a low "maximum wanted" number in the main Controller, under *Adjust Settings | KeyWords*. If the chi-square procedure is used, the computed *p* value will only be shown if all appropriate statistical requirements are met (all expected values ≥ 5).

small as not to affect the calculation materially while not crashing the computer's processor.

(Scott 2010:174)

An example might shed some light on this concept (cf. Scott 2010). If the lexical unit *this* occurs, 4% of the time in the small wordlist and 5% of the time in the reference corpus, it will not happen to be "key", albeit it may be the most frequent word. If the text concerns violence, it may well turn out that the names of the characters, and the items *dead*, *kill*, but to mention a few, may be more frequent than they would otherwise be in the reference corpus.

Stage 5: A study of verbal processes

This stage of my research was devoted to showing the results achieved when analysing the process types and participant found in The Grimm Corpus so as to make a more detailed account of the processes by which all the characters in it are depicted. The reason for this study is because it is my intention to analyse concordances qualitatively so as to establish the dominant semantic preferences of lexical items relevant to the social issues under investigation. For this reason, I decided to analyse those verbal processes (or transitivity shifts), which required investigating '*who did what to whom and under what circumstances*'.

Hence, I have carried out a study of verbal processes according to Downing and Locke (2002, 2006) and Halliday's (1994) systemic framework because it involves revealing '*who did what to whom and under what circumstances*'. Therefore, by doing this, I would be provided with enough information, if any, on how social power or better said, an unequal power relationship, is related to violence. This is so because since human beings

are able to put their experiences and thoughts into either oral or written stories (what is called narratives), transitivity analysis is applied to search what processes are experienced in a text and to uncover its main linguistic features. Besides, taking into account that transitivity is related to the ideational function and this function is concerned with the transmission of ideas, thus with this analysis I would be able to show the ideas that were and still are transmitted to children.

Thus, I followed the below-mentioned steps:

Firstly, I drew up a table based on Downing and Locke' (2002:166) in order to help me in the classification of verbal processes which I sum up in table 9⁴¹.

Process type	Category meaning	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
material action event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, (Goal)	Recipient, Client; Scope; Initiator; Attribute
behavioural	'behaving'	Behaver	Behaviour
mental: perception affect cognition	'sensing' 'sensing' 'feeling' 'thinking'	Senser, Phenomenon	
verbal	'saying'	Sayer, Target/Recipient	Receiver, Verbiage
relational: attribution identification	'attributing' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Token, Value Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier	Attributor, Beneficiary, Assigner
Existential	'existing'	Existent	

Table 9. Summary of verbal processes

I then assigned a colour code to each verbal process so as to carry out a further marking (see table 10).

⁴¹ <http://courses.nus.edu.sg/course/ellibst/lsl09.html>

<p>bake boil, break, burn, buy burst, build bury, change, collapsed, carry, cook construct, close, cheer ,die, drop , dig, enlarge, eat , fall, fasten, fly, fetch, give, grant, grow, hit, join kick, knit lend, lock, make, melt, move mix, open pay, paint, polish, pour, read, run, repair, resign, ring, roll, ruin send shake, shut, slip, stand, start, stretch, strike tighten, translate, trip, turn wash, widen write</p>	M A T E R I A L	<p>Agent: represented by an animate entity, capable of operating on itself or others, usually to bring about some change in the location or properties of itself or others. They have to answer the question what did X do? E.g. The teacher left.</p> <p>Affected: represented by a direct object (Od) in active sentences (in which the subject is represented by an agent) or subject (S) in passive sentences (in which the Agent realises the function of an Adjunct). It is affected by the action expressed by the verb. The Affected can be identified by asking: what happened to the ...? E.g. Those birds took the little ants. Or the little ants were taken by those birds.</p> <p>The Effected or Resulting Object is realised by a direct (Od) and should be found out by means of the formula: what was brought into being was... as the Effected Object is the result of the action. Processes of this type include verbs such as make, paint, write, build, cook, and so on. E.g. I made a cake (cake is the resulting object of my action of making).</p> <p>Recipient. It is when the action of the verb extends to two participants, the Recipient is the additional participant. It is usually represented by an Indirect Object (Oi) in active sentences, but may become a Subject (S) in passive ones. The processes of this type include verbs such as give, send, lend and some others. E.g. I'll give my daughter a present. My daughter will be given a present.</p> <p>Beneficiary or the optional participant for whom some service is done. They represent services done for people rather than actions to people. They are represented by verbs like: fetch, make, buy, pour and some other verbs which could be substituted by make like cook, bake, knit. The Beneficiary Object can rarely become the Subject in a passive sentence, e.g. she gave me a present for my daughter, in which me is the Recipient and for my daughter is the Beneficiary Object. If we deal with passive voice, (cf. Kennedy, 1991:84) as in he's given John a present, John has the function of beneficiary Object.</p> <p>Causative agent. It represents a change in the state of the affected participant and its syntactic function is that of an Attribute: e.g. they are making the room larger (in which larger is the resulting Attribute that might be substituted by a causative verb: they are enlarging the room).</p> <p>Ergative pairs.</p> <p>(I am not going to take into account 'force' (inanimate agent) for obvious reasons</p>
<p>see, hear, know, feel, believe, think, hate, regret, forget, doubt, recognise, mean, remember, understand, realise, smell, taste, like, love, enjoy please, delight, dislike, hate, detest, want, surprise, dismay, worry, wish, suppose,</p>	M E N T A L	<p>Experiencer and the Phenomenon. The former is the conscious participant who likes, knows feels and so on. It is typically human, but it might be an animal too, e.g. Jane knows the rules. The Phenomenon is what is liked, known, felt and so on. It is represented either by a Noun Group (NG) or by a clause. E.g. I think that he is a good doctor. Regarding the nature of the active participant, in mental processes, the experiencer (or senser, according some other authors, like Eggins), must necessarily be a 'conscious human participant' while in material processes, any nominal can be the Actor.</p>
<p>be, become, belong, get, lie, own, need, deserve, have, lack, last, include, exclude, contain, seem, stand and turn.</p>	R E L A T I O N A L	<p>Carrier. It is the main participant and who is related by means of the verbal process to its Attribute.</p> <p>Attribute e.g. Jane is kind. In this case, the Carrier and the Attribute are more or less the same, because the function of the Attribute is to characterise or identify the Carrier.</p> <p>Circumstance e.g. the hotel is on the left. The circumstantial element is essential to the situation.</p> <p>Possession e.g. this task is mine. In this type, one participant owns the other one.</p>
<p>watch, look over, taste, sniff, stare, gawk, work out, think on, dream, breathe, cough, snuffle, smile, frown, laugh, grimace, scowl, grin, pout and dream</p>	B E H V I O R A L	<p>This unique participant is known as Behaver.</p>
<p>say tell, announce, report, persuade, urge, forbid, ask or enquire.</p>	V E R B	<p>Sayer (which most of the times is a conscious participant, but not always), the Receiver (to whom the verbal process is addressed) and the Verbiage (which is a noun expressing some kind of verbal behaviour). E.g. Mary told them to be good.</p>

	A L	
be, stand, lie, stretch, hang, remain, happen, occur, follow, appear, arise, emerge, and loom accompanied by there	E X I S T E N T I A L	The only participant in this type of processes is the Existent which may refer to a countable entity, as in there is a book on the shelf; or an uncountable one, as in there is some water over there ; or an event, as in there was a concert on Saturday night.

Table 10. Guide to verbal processes analyses

Secondly, I isolated the verbs out of the word list provided by *WordSmith Tools 5*. Then I drew up a list with all of them and their derivatives (one verb under the other, as it was required by *WordSmith Concord* so as to look for all the concordances in just a few batches). If the main verb had derivatives made up by means of suffixes, I used the Boolean seeking form (*), i.e. start* (which would include the forms start, started, starts and starting). If the main verb root changed, that is, for instance irregular simple past forms, I wrote the main form ending -* plus all of its different forms.

Thirdly, once I had gathered all the concordances of all the verbal processes, I drew up a table, as shown below (see table 12) which helped me to classify all the verbal processes according to the colour code (see table 11 below) previously explained. These process types were: material (m), mental (me) (which include perception, cognitive and affectivity processes), relational (r) (which include attributive, circumstantial and possessive processes), behavioural (be), verbal (v) and existential (e).

M	MATERIAL
ME	MENTAL
R	RELATIONAL
B	BEHAVIOURAL
V	VERBAL
E	EXISTENTIAL
X	NO VERBAL PROCESS

Table 11. Colour code of verbal processes

N	Concordance	Set	
1.	To whom do these twelve shirts belong, for they are far too	BELONG*	R
2.	saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such	BELIEV*	ME
3.	ed him the twelve shirts which belonged to them. Then Benjam	BELONG*	R
4.	eavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers	BELONG*	R
5.	ave killed him," and every one believed it. But as nothing r	BELIEV*	ME
6.	- why do you not look round? I believe, too, that you do not	BELIEV*	ME
7.	o one come in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten	BELIEV*	ME
8.	ived the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote back ag	BELIEV*	ME
9.	will come and carry away what belongs to me," and then he w	BELONG*	R
10.	p, I will go there myself, and behold the treasures of thine	BEHOLD	BE
11.	then, as before, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to	BEG*	V
12.	o well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door	BEG*	V
13.	"I cannot believe that she has behaved so ill, but the truth	BEHAV*	R
14.	that which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go	BEG*	V
15.	Consented to be his wife. It so happened, however, while they	HAPPEN*	E
16.	Opened the door. When they had made a bargain the old woman	MADE	M

Table 12. Verbal processes labelled

The reasoning and interpretation of this first analysis provided me with some information which might make it possible to relate the structural organisations at the

clausal level with the presence of violent acts, if any, within The Grimm Corpus. In other words, the interpretation of the results drawn from the study of this table might pave the way for the critical endeavour regarding the relationship between social power and violence in the corpus at stake.

After investigating the kind of verbal processes which were performed by each one of the characters in The Grimm Corpus, I identified the violent processes out of the whole list of verbal processes and studied which characters were their subjects. That is, by doing this I was able to find out who were the participants that committed violent acts, the perpetrators and who were the victims of this violence.

Stage 6: Study of identities

The findings in the previous sections will culminate in a study of identity: I understand by identity the ways in which participants “accomplish membership and non-membership of a potentially relevant category” (Widdicombe1998:52). The category membership at stake in the present study is that of those who take advantage of using power to inflict violence, even in those cases where they themselves have been the victims of previous violent acts. Analysing those processes involves studying how different identity categories are produced in narration. In order to do so, I investigated how violence and power took part in the construction of a violent identity- in turn, those violent identities were rated according to the power they were granted in the story and always in relation to the other characters in the tale. To that aim, the following steps were carried out:

- a) I first discussed how power and violence were related within the main characters of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.
- b) Then, I went on to discuss how identity was constructed, taking into account not only verbal processes, but participants and circumstances involved.

CHAPTER 6

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

6. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This chapter comprises the analysis and results of the studies carried out on The Grimm Corpus. As mentioned before, I selected a corpus of 22 tales out of 200 tales plus 10 children’s legends which make up *Children's and Household Tales*⁴² by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, in an edition translated and annotated by Margaret Hunt. The table below includes a list of the tales analysed, the number in the first column corresponds to the order which these tales keep in the 1857 version, the one which has been studied in the present thesis (see table 13 below):

Nº	Tale
6	<i>Faithful John</i>
9	<i>The Twelve Brothers:</i>
11	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
12	<i>Rapunzel</i>
13	<i>The Three Little Men in the Wood</i>
15	<i>Hansel and Grethel.</i>
16	<i>The Three Snake-Leaves.</i>
21	<i>Cinderella</i>
24	<i>Mother Holle</i>
25	<i>The Seven Ravens</i>
26	<i>Little Riding Hood</i>
27	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>
28	<i>The Singing Bone</i>
31	<i>The Girl Without Hands</i>
40	<i>The Robber Bridegroom..</i>
46	<i>Fitcher's Bird.</i>
47	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
53	<i>Little Snow-White.</i>
65	<i>Allerleirauh</i>
76	<i>The Pink</i>
Legend 5	<i>God's Food</i>
Legend 8	<i>The aged Mother</i>

Table 13. The Grimm Corpus.

⁴² Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm. *Children's and Household Tales*, translation by Margaret Hunt <http://www.surlalunefairytales.com/authors/grimms.html>

By way of preamble, I sum up here the analyses which were carried out on the corpus at stake. Firstly, I carried out an intuitive selection of those excerpts which had, in my view, a salient content of violent or cruel acts. As a result, a total of 102 excerpts were identified and then classified according to the type of violence they contain, as will be displayed later on.

Secondly, I fulfilled a computational analysis of the frequencies of the lexical units in The Grimm Corpus. For this reason I generated a list of all the morphological units in the corpus, which presented the results ordered on the basis of their frequency (see appendix4). By doing so, it was possible to observe the lexical units which were used in a higher percentage in the tales. Analyzing this kind of information provided me with a study of the most frequently used content words (excluding function/grammatical words). This part of the study was done using *WordSmith* 5 (cf. Scott 2010), namely the *WordLists* tool.

Thirdly, I undertook a close analysis of the concordances of some individual keywords and their grouping. This allowed me to check the concordances of some words which, having a high percentage of frequency of use in The Grimm Corpus could be said to be related to violent and cruel actions in a direct or indirect way. To do so I used the tool *Concord* (Scott 2010).

After detecting all the words which were related to violence in The Grimm Corpus, I decided to put the results from the corpus into perspective by comparing them with evidence gleaned from larger reference corpora. Thus, first, I compared and collated the frequency of use of some of the words related to violence, to the percentages of use in the two reference corpora used for that purpose: the British National Corpus (BNC) and The Andersen Corpus. In this case, the tool *KeyWords* provided by *WordSmith Tools* was used.

This program is very useful in order to identify the key words in one or more texts. Key words are those whose “frequency is unusually high in comparison with some norm”, as Scott (2010:147) explains. Hence, carrying out this analysis, it is possible to find out which words characterize the text under study, “which is automatically assumed to be the smaller of the two texts chosen. The larger will provide background data for reference comparison”.

As explained in the methodology, my fifth step was to carry out a study of the verbal processes. It was my intention to analyze all the concordances qualitatively so as to establish the dominant semantic preferences of lexical items relevant to the social issues under investigation. For this reason, I decided to analyse verbal processes (or transitivity shifts), and the participants involved in those verbal processes. To do so, I began by carrying out a semantic tagging of all the verb forms in The Grimm Corpus. In order to complete this task, I used the word list provided in the previous step and then selected only the verbs in that list. Having the complete list of the verbs helped me to find all the participants and circumstances surrounding the mentioned verbal processes. Then, I used the *Concord* tool once more to look for all the concordances of these verbs, finding thus, as mentioned before, their participants and circumstances. I then proceeded to classify those verbal processes according to the list of types established by Eggins (1994:228) and Downing and Locke (2002 and 2006): material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal and existential.

My next stage was to identify the violent processes out of the whole list of verbal processes and to study which characters were their subjects in order to study patterns of behaviour. To that aim, the following steps were carried out: (i) I first discussed if power and violence were related in the main characters of the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, (ii) then, I went on to discuss how identity was constructed, taking into account

not only verbal processes, but the participants and the circumstances involved and (iii) finally, I studied what possible messages children might draw when reading this kind of tales.

6.1. Gathering and classification of violent excerpts

For this part of the study, I made an intuitive selection of those excerpts which had, in my view, a salient content of violent or cruel acts. As a result, a total of 102 excerpts (see appendix 1) were identified and classified according to the categorization of violence, previously described in chapter 2 and which I reproduce in table 14 below.

Type of violence	Definition
Abuse	To use wrongly or improperly used; misuse. To hurt by treating badly , mistreatment, injury ⁴³
Assault (and battery or not)	An unlawful physical attack upon another or threat to do violence to another, could involve actual bodily contact
Cannibalism	The act of eating human flesh ⁴
Child abuse	Cruelty to children
Child abandonment	Leaving a person or thing either as a final necessary measure or as a complete rejection of one's responsibilities, claims, etc. ⁴
Cruelty to animals	A cruel act upon an animal
Domestic violence	Acts of violence against a person living in one's household or a member of one's immediate family
Injury (and self injury)	Physical harm or damage to a person, property, etc. ⁴
Kidnapping	Taking away of a person against the person's will,
Murder	The killing of another human being
Murder attempt	Substantial but unsuccessful effort to commit a crime
Property damage	Damage to another's property (ie: breaking of things, burning, or harming in a devastating manner)
Rape	The unlawful compelling of someone through physical force or duress to have sexual intercourse
Robbery	The felonious taking of another's property from his person or in his immediate presence by the use of violence or intimidation. ⁴

Table 14. Violent acts

⁴³ Guralnik, D.B. (1986) "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language". New York. Simon and Schuster, Inc.

6.1.1. Intuitive analysis of the presence of violence

I believe that an intuitive analysis of some of the selected tales which compose my corpus will settle the base for my computational corpus investigation because, as Biber (1998: 10) argues: “intuition and anecdotal evidence can also lead to interesting corpus-based investigations [...]”. This starting point is, in my view, essential in order to establish a first approach to my main hypothesis: that is, that the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection, which is still being sold and read to children in their original version, has got a higher content of violence and cruelty than that which, in my opinion, should be found in tales aimed at children. The present study seeks to provide a quantitative and qualitative account of the presence of violence with the intention of encouraging a linguistic and social intervention in the content of the tales with the purpose of decreasing the content of both violent language and violent acts. Below, I present the results of the intuitive analysis of some excerpts. This analysis was crucial to determine whether it was worth applying a quantitative analysis of the whole corpus.

6.1.1.1. *Hansel and Gretel*

Hansel and Gretel is a tale of family conflict, a frightening and horrific story of child abuse and abandonment. It contains several examples of what I consider instances of cruel and violent actions. I have labelled those violent excerpts with just one word related to violence, as illustrated by example 6 below.

Example 6

I'll tell you what, husband," answered the woman, "Early to-morrow morning we will take the children out into the forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire

for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, and then we will go to our work and leave them alone. They will not find the way home again, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said the man, "I will not do that; how can I bear to leave my children alone in the forest?"

Abandonment (excerpt 29)

The real villain of the first part of this tale is the figure of the step-mother (as in many other tales of the brothers Grimm's collection) whose personality traits contrast with the father's weakness. The father protests against his wife's decisions but he surrenders at her cold heart and leaves his children alone in the wild forest in danger of being devoured by wild animals or even worse, of dying of hunger or cold. I consider this action not solely cruel but violent too. After walking for a long time through the forest, both children are about to "*die of hunger and weariness*" (see example 7 below) and they find a wicked witch who tries to kill and eat them.

Example 7

The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch, who lay in wait for children, and had only built the little house of bread in order to entice them there. When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her.

Physical violence, including murder and cannibalism (excerpt 31)

The witch is very cruel to Hansel and Gretel and inflicts ill treatment upon them. She tries to make Gretel an accomplice to her brother's torture and preparations for his murder (see example 8 below).

Example 8

Then she seized Hansel with her shrivelled hand, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in with a grated door. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook something good for thy brother, he is in the stable outside, and is to be made fat.

When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered her.

Ill treatments to children and kidnapping (excerpt 32)

One day, the witch decides to bake Gretel and eat her, so she prepares the oven:

Example 9

Early in the morning, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated the oven, and kneaded the dough." She pushed poor Grethel out to the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly heated, so that we can shut the bread in." And when once Grethel was inside, she intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose," said the old woman, "The door is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust her head into the oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove her far into it, and shut the iron door, and fastened the bolt. Oh! then she began to howl quite horribly, but Grethel ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to death.

Murder (excerpt 35)

The witch tries to cheat Gretel and made her get into the oven in order to check the heat, but her true intention is to bake her and to eat her first, that is, a premeditated act of cannibalism, which includes insults and ill treatment to Gretel. What started as a cannibalistic scene, finishes as a very violent murder scene, that of the witch being burnt alive in an oven. This scene, according to Tatar (2004:84), "has been read as a portent of the horrors of the Third Reich" mainly for two reasons, the first is that the witch is always featured with "stereotypical Jewish traits" and the second is that she is burnt in an oven. This idea makes, in my view, this scene even more violent because of its historical connotations.

As seen in the analysis, *Hansel and Gretel* is a tale about abandonment, kidnapping and ill treatment, all of these acts of violence committed against children or in the presence

of children. What is more, these acts are not exempt of insults as illustrated in excerpt 32 when the witch calls Gretel *lazy thing* when she is forcing her to do all those tasks that the wicked witch wants her to do, or *silly goose* in excerpt 35 when the witch wants to force her to get into the oven. However, the worst act of violence that happens in this tale is, in my opinion, cannibalism which is the core of the witch's intention: she wants to eat Hansel after torturing him by putting him inside a cage, and Gretel, by making her prepare the oven to be used as the instrument to bring about her own death.

6.1.1.2. Little Snow-White

More examples of violent acts can be found in *Little Snow White*. This tale relates the story of a girl (the heroine) and her relationship with her wicked step-mother. This tale has a happy ending because the poor defenestrated princess meets a prince who not only saves her life but marries her. But if we read this tale in depth, we realize that the main character, Snow White, had suffered a lot in her childhood. She is abandoned and humiliated by her mean step-mother who tries to kill her just because she was jealous of her beauty (see example 10 below). The wicked step-mother first orders a huntsman to kill her.

Example 10

[...] and envy and pride grew higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peace day or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away; but when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run away into the wild forest, and never come home again."

Murder attempt and abandonment (excerpt 85)

What it is described here is not only envy, but horror. The evil queen orders the huntsman to kill her and to bring back some parts of her body, since she has the intention of eating them (see example 11 below).

Example 11

The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white.

Ill treatments to animals and cannibalism (excerpt 86)

Since the huntsman fails in his task, the wicked step-mother herself tries to kill Snow-White up to three times (see example 12 below). The first time:

Example 12

Snow-white had no suspicion, but stood before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But the old woman laced so quickly and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away.

Murder attempt (excerpt 88)

The second time she uses a poisoned comb but (see example 13):

Example 13

[...] poor little Snow-white had no suspicion, and let the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than the poison in it took effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty," said the wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went away.

Murder attempt (excerpt 89)

Finally, the third and final time, the step-mother uses a poisoned apple (see example 14 below) and, dressed like an old woman, goes to look for Snow-White.

Example 14

[...]but hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "White as snow, red as blood, black as ebony-wood! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up again.

Murder attempt (excerpt 90)

By way of summary, as illustrated above, in *Little Snow-White* there are at least four murder attempts against the main character, Snow-White: the first one occurs when she is abandoned in the forest because she has grown up and her beauty is unbearable for her step-mother. Additionally, three more times her life comes to danger while she is living with the dwarfs.

Later on, when the prince and Snow-White get married, they invite her step-mother to their wedding (see example 15 below):

Example 15

Then the wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched, that she knew not what to do. At first she would not go to the wedding at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when she went in she knew Snow-white; and she stood still with rage and fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead.

Torture and murder (excerpt 91)

Despite the fact that the wicked witch *had no peace*, in my opinion because she had not killed Snow-White, she goes to the wedding and is executed there. All executions are an act of violence, but this violence comes to its vivid representation when it includes such an act of torture as the one described in the last lines of *Little Snow-White* (example 15 above).

To summarize, in *Little Snow-White* there are many murder attempts and a savage execution, as well as children's abandonment. Additionally, all these acts involve emotions such as envy and rage on the part of the step-mother and fear and revenge on the part of Snow-White. This tale is said to revolve around "the (sexual) rivalry between step-mother and daughter, with Snow White positioned as the classic innocent persecuted heroine" (Tatar 2004:244). Cannibalism is also present in this tale, I interpret here the role of the step-mother when eating what she thought were Snow White's as an act of savage revenge, full of anger. Some authors like Tatar (2004:245), explain this cannibalistic act as an attempt to incorporate Snow White's beauty in herself, an ancestral belief which in my opinion is not something which children might understand. For all these reasons, I consider this tale as very violent and cruel.

6.1.1.2. Cinderella

One of the cruellest tales in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection is *Cinderella*. This tale, as everybody knows, is about a young girl whose mother dies when she is a little child. From this moment on, she lives with her father. Her father decides to marry again a widow who has two daughters. The three of them inflict ill-treatment on Cinderella in such a way that it might nowadays be considered as an example of domestic violence (see example 16 below), as defined on table 8 and which would include acts of violence against a person living in one's household or a member of one's immediate family:

Example 16

'Is the stupid goose to sit in the parlour with us?' said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess, how decked out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led her into

the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the sisters did her every imaginable injury -- they mocked her and emptied her peas and lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the evening when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. And as on that account she always looked dusty and dirty, they called her Cinderella.

Ill treatments and psychological abuse (excerpt 42)

There are many actions in example 16 related to domestic violence, namely: insults, mocking, making Cinderella carry out the hardest tasks in the house, making her wear an *old grey bedgown* and *wooden shoes*, inflicting on her every imaginable injury and forcing her to sleep on the floor, to mention but a few. All these acts are considered nowadays examples of domestic violence.

One day, the prince of the country in which the story is set organizes a ball and all the girls are invited since the prince wants to find a wife. When Cinderella intends to go to the Prince's ball, she is not allowed to and her step-mother and sisters mock her (see example 17 below).

Example 17

"Thou go, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and wouldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and shoes, and yet wouldst dance!" As, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils into the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in two hours, thou shalt go with us.

Ill treatments (excerpt 43)

Her step-mother tells her that she will only be granted permission to go if she picks up a dish of lentils from the ashes in the fireplace. This is, in my opinion, another example of domestic violence. Later on, when the prince arrives at Cinderella's home with Cinderella's lost shoe in his hand, the two step-daughters want to try it on but the shoe does not fit (see example 18 below).

Example 18

The eldest went with the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her mother stood by. But she could not get her big toe into it, and the shoe was too small for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the king's son.

Injuries and mutilation (excerpt 45)

When the prince realized she is not the right one he (see example 19 below).

Example 19

Looked at her foot and saw how the blood was running from it." Then the same happened to the other sister "that the other sister should try on the shoe. She went into her bedroom, and got her toes into the shoe all right, but her heel was too large. Then her mother gave her a knife, and said, "Cut a piece off your heel. When you are queen you will no longer have to go on foot[...]. The girl cut a piece off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe " And for the second time he realized she was not the right sister.

Injuries and mutilation (excerpt 46)

This situation involves self-inflicted harm and violence instigated by their own mother, who asks her two own daughters to use a knife to cut their toe and heel respectively, an action difficult to understand. When reading these two excerpts, we have to imagine two girls, who are forced to mutilate themselves and, withstand the pain, to put their shoes on their bleeding feet. This is, in my view, a violent gory scene. Furthermore, the aim of all this savage action is solely to achieve a better position in society, thus sending the message that anything is to be done to enhance your social status, even self-inflicted injuries.

The father's role in this tale is cruel too, because he contributes to his daughter's ordeal (see example 20 below). He thinks of his own daughter as a simple '*stunted kitchen-wench*'. I consider psychological ill-treatment and verbal humiliation acts of domestic

violence also when they are either addressed directly to Cinderella or, like in example 20 below, when speaking about her to someone else (the prince).

Example 20

"no," said the man, "There is still a little stunted kitchen-wench which my late wife left behind her, but she cannot possibly be the bride".

Domestic violence (extract 47)

Put simply, Cinderella is not solely ill-treated by her step-mother, but her own father also insults her (*little stunted kitchen-wench*) and considers her to be something which is not his (*which my late wife left behind her*).

At the end of the tale, when Cinderella is getting married to the prince, the wedding becomes an act of revenge, an occurrence which takes place in a direct or indirect way in most tales (e.g. *Snow White, Fitcher's bird*) (see example 21 below).

Example 21

When the wedding with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour with Cinderella and share her good fortune. When the betrothed couple went to church, the elder was at the right side and the younger at the left, and the pigeons pecked out one eye of each of them. Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and the younger at the right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each. And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as long as they lived.

Mutilation (excerpt 48)

This is not a scene which contains volitional violence by any human being, but the actions carried out by the pigeons, picking out the step-sister's eyes in order to punish them with blindness, is a reflection of the violence inflicted in medieval tortures.

To summarize, Cinderella is a tale about ill-treatment, a tale which shows the worst side of domestic violence inflicted on a poor girl who loses her mother at a very early age.

Suddenly, she finds herself living with three women and her own father who ill-treats her seriously. The end of the tale, in accordance with the rest of it, is violent too; however, there is something about the end worth mentioning here. Different from the brothers Grimm's version of *Cinderella* is Perrault's. In Perrault's version, by contrast, Cinderella is portrayed as a "model of compassion" (Tatar 2004:127) because after the wedding Cinderella invites her two step-sisters to live with her. Hence, it is the brothers Grimm's version that can be considered as having a higher content of violence in it.

6.1.1.4. Others

Many other examples of what I consider excessive violence can be found in the brothers Grimm's tales. Two examples are in *The Pink* and *Fitcher's Bird* which are full of examples of murder or murder attempts, as can be seen below in example 22.

Example 22

So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy life.

Murder attempt (excerpt 96)

In *The Pink*, an old wicked cook wants to kill the prince, he kidnaps him when he is a child, and then, threatens to kill the girl who had been taking care of him if she does not kill the prince. This is another murder attempt, akin to many others found in the brothers Grimm's collection. However, I would like to highlight the harshness of the murder he wants to commit since he wanted not just to kill the boy, but to take his entrails as tokens. Besides, there is an additional component of gender violence, the threat to the girl.

One of the tales in which I have found more macabre and violent scenes is *Fitcher's Bird*. In this tale, two sisters are killed providing us with an especially bloody description of their deaths (see example 23).

Example 23

Since thou hast gone into the room against my will," said he, "thou shalt go back into it against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with the rest.

Gender violence and murder (74)

The girl ignores the wizard's prohibition of opening the door of the forbidden chamber. This prohibition is hard to abide by for a young girl who is alone in an unknown house so, some authors like Tatar (2004:203) argue that "stories about forbidden chambers often the position of women as victims of curiosity, even though their curiosity is nearly always justified". In my opinion, this is another example of acts of violence against women which can be often found in the brothers Grimm's collection and that, as mentioned previously, should be a matter of further research.

The fact that the girl goes against the wizard's command to which he responds by throwing her down and dragging her by the hair could be one of the scenes which, unfortunately, are described in most gender violence crimes daily broadcast on the media, which may perpetuate and legitimate violent behaviour in children.

Another example is *the Twelve Brothers* which also finishes with an act of revenge (see example 24 below).

Example 24

the wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.

Murder and torture (excerpt 15)

And so does *Little Brother and Little Sister* (example 25):

Example 25

The daughter was taken into the forest where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck changed his shape, and received his human form again, so the sister and brother lived happily together all their lives

Torture and murder (excerpt18)

The Robber Bridegroom also includes examples of particularly violent scenes, especially if we have to take into account that children are those who may read and imagine this scene:

Example 26

They dragged with them another young girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to her screams and lamentations. They gave her wine to drink, three glasses full, one glass of white wine, one glass of red, and a glass of yellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon. The poor bride behind the cask trembled and shook, for she saw right well what fate the robbers had destined for her. One of them noticed a gold ring on the little finger of the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away over the cask and fell straight into the bride's bosom

Murder, torture, abuse and cannibalism (excerpt 68)

I find the detailed description of this poor girl's murder one of the worst expressions of violence within the brothers Grimm's collection. The drunk male's strength against an innocent girl who ends up firstly drunk and then torn to pieces may make a tough adult shudder, thus, one may wonder what effect this may have on children.

After this intuitive analysis, I can confirm that, in my opinion, the rest of The Grimm Corpus may contain a high content of gratuitous violence; thus, a more accurate study by means of a quantitatively computational analysis based on corpus linguistics

combined with a qualitative interpretation of other violent acts may help test my hypothesis.

6.1.2. Classification of violent excerpts

The aim of this section is to show the results achieved when carrying out a classification of the selected excerpts in The Grimm Corpus on the basis of the types of violence described in chapter 2. This table was based on what was described by various legal entities (Spanish Civil Code 1996, the Spanish Penal Code 1995, The Manchester College Peace Studies Institute⁴⁴ and Iadacola and Shupe’s classification 1998). I extracted a total of 102 excerpts (see in appendix 1) and numbered them consecutively. Then, I proceeded to classify them according to the type/s of violence they contain. The number of selected excerpts is listed below (see Table 15. Selected excerpts):

Nº	Tale name	Excerpts:
6	<i>Faithful John</i>	1 to 8
9	<i>The Twelve Brothers:</i>	9 to 15
11	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>	16 to 18
12	<i>Rapunzel</i>	19 to 22
13	<i>The Three Little Men in the Wood</i>	23 to 28
15	<i>Hansel and Grethel.</i>	29 to 35
16	<i>The Three Snake-Leaves.</i>	36 to 41
21	<i>Cinderella</i>	42 to 48
24	<i>Mother Holle</i>	49
25	<i>The Seven Ravens</i>	50
26	<i>Little Riding Hood</i>	51 to 54
27	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>	55 to 59
28	<i>The Singing Bone</i>	60 to 61
31	<i>The Girl Without Hands</i>	62 to 65
40	<i>The Robber Bridegroom..</i>	66 to 69
46	<i>Fitcher’s Bird.</i>	70 to 80
47	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>	81 to 84
53	<i>Little Snow-White.</i>	85 to 91
65	<i>Allerleirauh</i>	92 to 93
76	<i>The Pink</i>	94 to 98
L5	<i>God’s Food</i>	99 to 100
L8	<i>The aged Mother</i>	101 to 102

Table 15. Selected excerpts

⁴⁴ http://www.manchester.edu/Academics/Departments/Peace_Studies/

I classified all the excerpts according to the table previously created in chapter 2. Thus, a definitive classification is displayed below (see table 16).

TYPE OF VIOLENCE	EXCERPT NUMBER
Cannibalism:	31, 33, 34, 67, 68, 83, 86, 87
Child abandonment	16, 19, 29, 30, 65, 66, 100
Cruelty to animals	2,4, 7, 53, 50, 55, 56, 57, 86, 94
Death penalty	4, 5, 13, 14, 18, 69, 91, 98
Domestic violence (from some member of the family to other members of the family except from men to women)	16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 43,44,47, 42, 49, 62, 66, 81, 93
Gender violence (from men to women)	11, 72, 95
Hard scenes of horror	37, 38, 48, 68, 73, 74, 78, 79, 82, 83, 86, 100, 101, 102
Injury (including self injury and mutilation)	22, 45, 46, 50, 58, 59, 64
Kidnapping	1, 19, 20, 32, 62, 68, 70, 71, 75, 77, 94
Murder	6, 8, 18, 28, 35, 51, 60, 61, 67, 68, 73, 74, 76, 80, 82, 84, 91, 97
Murder attempt	3, 9, 10, 15, 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 39, 40, 63, 85, 88, 89, 90, 95, 96, 98,
Property damage	
Sexual offences (rape and incest)	92
Robbery	
Torture	12, 15, 28, 4, 68, 80, 91, 95, 98

Table 16. Classification of violent excerpts from the brothers Grimm’s collection

As can be observed in table 16, there is just one excerpt which does not correspond with any type of violence (number 99) included in table 15. This excerpt is from the legend *God’s food*. The reason why it has been selected is not due to its violence, but because it contains a cruel and macabre scene related to a refusal of help that comes from a rich

member of the family which I consider not suitable for children. The excerpt can be seen in example 27 below:

Example 27

In her need, therefore, she went to her sister, and said, "My children and I are suffering the greatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful of bread." The very rich sister was as hard as a stone, and said, "I myself have nothing in the house," and drove away the poor creature with harsh words.

Help refusal (excerpt 99)

All the remaining excerpts correspond with at least one of the types of violence described in table 15. What is more, some of them correspond with more than one category. For instance: example 28 (see below) corresponds with the cannibalism and domestic violence types.

Example 28

"Hello, Grethel," she cried to the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill him, and cook him".

(excerpt 33)

If we look at another example, from *Little Brother and Little Sister* (see example 29 below).

Example 29

[...] since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog under the table is better off, for she often throws it a nice bit. May Heaven pity us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth together into the wide world.

(excerpt 16)

We realize that this extract fits the types headed domestic violence and child abandonment. The wicked step-mother not only hits and hurts the children but does not feed them properly. Even the comparison with how the dog is fed is in my opinion an

action of domestic violence since the dog obtains better treatment than the children. Another example is one from *Little Snow-White*, (see example 31 below), which could be classified both under the heading of cannibalism and of cruelty to animals.

Example 30

The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white.

(excerpt 86)

The hunter, who is sent to kill Snow White by the queen, feels sorry for the little girl and decides to kill a young boar instead. Since he has to take the queen something as proof, he takes the boar's entrails to be offered to the wicked step-mother. The queen eats them in the belief that it is Snow-White who she is eating, her actions thus constituting a violent act of cannibalism.

To sum up, the fact that practically all the previously selected excerpts suit at least one of the kinds of violence presented in table 15, means that it is not only intuition but facts that prove the presence of a context of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

6.2. Frequencies analysis

This section is devoted to explaining how the computational analysis of frequencies of the lexical units in The Grimm Corpus was carried out. I fulfilled a computational analysis of the frequencies of the lexical units in The Grimm Corpus. I selected *WordSmith 5* (Scott 2010) in order to implement this stage of the present study because it can provide

me with all the tools which, in my opinion, can help to go through all the stages which I intend to in order to achieve my final target.

In order to process the texts with *WordSmith 5*, it was necessary to turn the tales found to html⁴⁵ format and paste them as a word document into “txt”, i.e. “plain text”. After this step, the aim was to localize lexical units related to violence by means of the application called wordlist. *WordSmith 5* also provided me with a list in alphabetical order which shows all the words contained in the Grimm corpus with information regarding the percentage of appearance. Using this application called “word list”, the first step was the creation of a frequencies list (see appendix 4).

By doing this, it was possible to observe the lexical units which were used in a higher percentage in the tales. Analyzing this kind of information provided me with a study of the most frequently used content words (excluding function/grammatical words). As Scott (2001:47) explains, “word lists can be made of individual texts or of whole corpora. Word frequency information is very useful in identifying characteristics of a text or of a genre”. I decided to exclude non-content words from my list mainly because they do not influence the final results of my research. Pérez- Paredes’ (2002) stop-word list (see appendix 10) settled the base of my own stop-word list (see appendix 9) on which I based the exclusions of these grammatical words. However, I necessarily included words like *she*, *he*, *am*, *are* and many verbs which were absent from Perez-Paredes’ list since they are crucial elements for the analysis of participants.

By doing this, I was able to check those words, which were directly or indirectly related to violent and cruel situations. In addition, only those words which had a frequency

⁴⁵ <http://www.surlalunefairytales.com/authors/grimms.html>

rate of 9 and higher were considered as indicative of the presence of violence, which conform a list of 394 different words, shown in table 17 displayed below.

If we look first at the corpus statistics (see table 17 below):

file size	205,817	numbers removed	22
tokens (running words) in text	39,805	stoplist tokens removed	19,084
tokens used for word list	39,783	stoplist types removed	246
types (distinct words)	2,905	1-letter words	1,067
type/token ratio (TTR)	7.30	2-letter words	5,924
standardised TTR	34.23	3-letter words	12,227
standardised TTR std.dev.	62.37	4-letter words	9,185
standardised TTR basis	1,000	5-letter words	4,517
mean word length (in characters)	3.96	6-letter words	2,982
word length std.dev.	1.79	7-letter words	1,876
sentences	41,472	8-letter words	1,124
mean (in words)	23.55	9-letter words	472
std.dev.	2.71	10-letter words	261
paragraphs	1	11-letter words	102
mean (in words)	39,783.00	12-letter words	58

Table 17. The statistics of the The Grimm Corpus

The file size refers to the number of characters which can be found in the corpus. In this case, there are 205,817 characters. Regarding the running words in the corpus, that is, the total amount of items (*tokens*), there are 39,805 words, but there are 39,783 tokens used in the list. This difference is due to the use of a stop-word list, as Scott (2010:201) accounts for. It can be observed as well that there are 2,905 distinct words (types). The type/token ratio of this corpus is 7.30%. This figure is achieved when dividing the total amount of tokens (characters) by the total amount of types (distinct words).

Vargas (2008:9) explains that the higher the type/token ratio is, the more distinct words will be found in the text. On the other hand, a low ratio will be evidence for a high number of repetitions. This low ratio might show us that The Grimm Corpus is not very

broad in terms of vocabulary which means that we are facing a corpus with a high specialization rate. In other words, the topics in this corpus might be repeated.

As seen, word length is 3.96 characters (table 16). Besides, there are 41,472 sentences. If you leave the choice as *auto*, as you can do with *WordSmith 5*, the programme determines the ends of sentences by full stops or question marks or exclamation marks followed by a capital letter. In turn, the whole corpus is comprised as one single paragraph, since the corpus was made up by pasting one tale after the other and when saved as “txt” it lost its format.

Below, I have listed those words and numbers which have been removed from the text, 246 stop-list tokens and 22 numbers (this was so due to the stop-word list uploaded to the program). Finally, we can observe the word length. There are 1,067 one-letter word, 5,924 two-letters words, 12,227 three-letters-words, 9,185 four-letters-words, 4,517 five-letters words and so forth.

Thus, the frequencies list which I achieved is displayed in table 18. It contains the word, the number of times which it appears in The Grimm Corpus and the frequency percentage of the total.

Word	Freq	%	Child	65	0,16329607	Looking	40	0,10048988
She	794	1,99472427	Cried	64	0,16078383	Ran	40	0,10048988
Her	739	1,85655069	Tree	63	0,15827158	Young	40	0,10048988
Was	611	1,53498304	forest	62	0,15575932	Bread	39	0,09797764
He	549	1,3792237	Home	62	0,15575932	Art	38	0,09546539
Had	416	1,04509485	Lat	62	0,15575932	Bed	38	0,09546539
Said	400	1,00489891	looked	62	0,15575932	Get	38	0,09546539
Him	215	0,54013318	thy	62	0,15575932	Got	38	0,09546539
Went	197	0,49491271	answered	61	0,15324707	John	38	0,09546539
Be	182	0,45722899	art	61	0,15324707	Step	38	0,09546539
King	179	0,44969225	herself	59	0,14822258	Blood	37	0,09295315
Thou	178	0,44718	put	58	0,14571033	Give	37	0,09295315
Is	176	0,44215551	red	58	0,14571033	Asked	36	0,0904409
Came	165	0,4145208	wife	58	0,14571033	Ate	36	0,0904409
Have	148	0,37181258	bird	57	0,14319809	Can	36	0,0904409
Were	133	0,33412889	maiden	57	0,14319809	Grethel	36	0,0904409
Mother	102	0,25624922	sister	57	0,14319809	Night	36	0,0904409
Go	98	0,24620022	son	55	0,1381736	Poor	36	0,0904409
Woman	98	0,24620022	fell	54	0,13566135	Ah	35	0,08792865
Saw	93	0,23363899	heart	54	0,13566135	Brought	35	0,08792865
House	86	0,21605326	long	54	0,13566135	Called	35	0,08792865
White	82	0,20600428	take	54	0,13566135	Gold	35	0,08792865
Great	80	0,20097977	Has	51	0,12812461	Himself	35	0,08792865
Beautiful	79	0,19846752	See	50	0,12561236	Laid	35	0,08792865
Did	78	0,19595528	Heard	49	0,12310011	Water	35	0,08792865
Do	77	0,19344303	Like	49	0,12310011	Hand	34	0,08541641
Thee	77	0,19344303	Golden	47	0,11807562	Wood	34	0,08541641
Could	76	0,19093078	Last	47	0,11807562	Brother	33	0,08290416
Come	75	0,18841854	Made	47	0,11807562	God	33	0,08290416
Day	75	0,18841854	king's	46	0,11556337	Sat	33	0,08290416
Queen	72	0,1808818	Began	45	0,11305112	Cap	32	0,08039191
Thought	72	0,1808818	Dear	45	0,11305112	Lay	32	0,08039191
Door	70	0,17585731	Girl	45	0,11305112	Morning	32	0,08039191
Am	69	0,17334506	Hansel	45	0,11305112	Eyes	31	0,07787966
Back	69	0,17334506	Stood	45	0,11305112	Head	31	0,07787966
Good	68	0,17083281	Children	44	0,11053888	Life	31	0,07787966
Snow	68	0,17083281	Gave	44	0,11053888	dead	30	0,07536741
Time	68	0,17083281	Man	44	0,11053888	eat	30	0,07536741
Daughter	67	0,16832057	Faithful	43	0,10802663	know	30	0,07536741
Been	66	0,16580832	Cut	40	0,10048988	room	30	0,07536741
Father	66	0,16580832	Glass	40	0,10048988	beneath	29	0,07285517

bride	29	0,07285517	Wild	23	0,05778169	Things	18	0,04522045
Brothers	29	0,07285517	Wilt	23	0,05778169	Years	18	0,04522045
Cinderella	29	0,07285517	Cannot	22	0,05526944	handkerchief	17	0,0427082
Cook	29	0,07285517	Dwarfs	22	0,05526944	Juniper	17	0,0427082
Evening	29	0,07285517	hands	22	0,05526944	Knew	17	0,0427082
Fire	29	0,07285517	killed	22	0,05526944	Led	17	0,0427082
Look	29	0,07285517	lived	22	0,05526944	Say	17	0,0427082
Window	29	0,07285517	palace	22	0,05526944	Standing	17	0,0427082
Longer	28	0,07034292	pick	22	0,05526944	Stone	17	0,0427082
Opened	28	0,07034292	rest	22	0,05526944	Turn	17	0,0427082
Told	28	0,07034292	shalt	22	0,05526944	Black	16	0,04019596
Carried	27	0,06783067	twelve	22	0,05526944	Boy	16	0,04019596
Full	27	0,06783067	wshed	22	0,05526944	Cock	16	0,04019596
Gone	27	0,06783067	alive	21	0,05275719	Donkey	16	0,04019596
Happened	27	0,06783067	died	21	0,05275719	Gathered	16	0,04019596
Make	27	0,06783067	done	21	0,05275719	Grew	16	0,04019596
Die	26	0,06531843	dress	21	0,05275719	Ground	16	0,04019596
marlinchen	25	0,06280618	flew	21	0,05275719	Huntsman	16	0,04019596
Replied	25	0,06280618	going	21	0,05275719	Husband	16	0,04019596
Round	25	0,06280618	light	21	0,05275719	Kwitt	16	0,04019596
Seen	25	0,06280618	mouth	21	0,05275719	Length	16	0,04019596
Set	25	0,06280618	pretty	21	0,05275719	Place	16	0,04019596
Wanted	25	0,06280618	Ashes	20	0,05024494	shoe	16	0,04019596
Wicked	25	0,06280618	Lying	20	0,05024494	shut	16	0,04019596
World	25	0,06280618	Ran	20	0,05024494	sing	16	0,04019596
Apple	24	0,06029393	Threw	20	0,05024494	erchantress	15	0,03768371
Found	24	0,06029393	Walked	20	0,05024494	fall	15	0,03768371
Hair	24	0,06029393	Asleep	19	0,0477327	forced	15	0,03768371
Hast	24	0,06029393	Death	19	0,0477327	heaven	15	0,03768371
Rapunzel	24	0,06029393	Drink	19	0,0477327	held	15	0,03768371
Wept	24	0,06029393	Garden	19	0,0477327	hunger	15	0,03768371
Bring	23	0,05778169	Open	19	0,0477327	huntsmen	15	0,03768371
Face	23	0,05778169	Sprang	19	0,0477327	live	15	0,03768371
Find	23	0,05778169	Sun	19	0,0477327	ravens	15	0,03768371
grandmother	23	0,05778169	Til	19	0,0477327	roof	15	0,03768371
Its	23	0,05778169	Wine	19	0,0477327	ship	15	0,03768371
Leave	23	0,05778169	Wolf	19	0,0477327	soup	15	0,03768371
Left	23	0,05778169	Covered	18	0,04522045	speak	15	0,03768371
Piece	23	0,05778169	Help	18	0,04522045	table	15	0,03768371
Pieces	23	0,05778169	Order	18	0,04522045	tell	15	0,03768371
Sitting	23	0,05778169	Taken	18	0,04522045	wedding	15	0,03768371

big	14	0,03517146	Knocked	12	0,03014697	Evil	10	0,02512247
cat	14	0,03517146	Miller	12	0,03014697	Fast	10	0,02512247
fairest	14	0,03517146	Moon	12	0,03014697	Filled	10	0,02512247
feel	14	0,03517146	Neck	12	0,03014697	Form	10	0,02512247
finger	14	0,03517146	Passed	12	0,03014697	Front	10	0,02512247
horse	14	0,03517146	Quickly	12	0,03014697	Fur	10	0,02512247
Kitchen	14	0,03517146	Shoes	12	0,03014697	Half	10	0,02512247
Land	14	0,03517146	Tied	12	0,03014697	Hard	10	0,02512247
Ordered	14	0,03517146	Word	12	0,03014697	Hour	10	0,02512247
Peace	14	0,03517146	appeared	11	0,02763472	Human	10	0,02512247
Ring	14	0,03517146	benjamin	11	0,02763472	Inside	10	0,02512247
Roebuck	14	0,03517146	birds	11	0,02763472	Joy	10	0,02512247
Same	14	0,03517146	canst	11	0,02763472	Leaves	10	0,02512247
Spoke	14	0,03517146	clothes	11	0,02763472	Likewise	10	0,02512247
Stay	14	0,03517146	comforted	11	0,02763472	Lord	10	0,02512247
Tower	14	0,03517146	devil	11	0,02763472	Love	10	0,02512247
Beasts	13	0,03265921	drew	11	0,02763472	Promise	10	0,02512247
Bones	13	0,03265921	eaten	11	0,02763472	Reached	10	0,02512247
Care	13	0,03265921	father's	11	0,02763472	robbers	10	0,02512247
Carry	13	0,03265921	frightened	11	0,02763472	royal	10	0,02512247
Chamber	13	0,03265921	grave	11	0,02763472	sang	10	0,02512247
Dance	13	0,03265921	heavy	11	0,02763472	shone	10	0,02512247
Fetch	13	0,03265921	Kill	11	0,02763472	shook	10	0,02512247
Foot	13	0,03265921	Large	11	0,02763472	show	10	0,02512247
Given	13	0,03265921	Lost	11	0,02763472	showed	10	0,02512247
Ready	13	0,03265921	Mill	11	0,02763472	Sit	10	0,02512247
Side	13	0,03265921	Pigeons	11	0,02763472	spirit	10	0,02512247
Silver	13	0,03265921	Placed	11	0,02763472	thyself	10	0,02512247
Sleep	13	0,03265921	Power	11	0,02763472	turned	10	0,02512247
Wall	13	0,03265921	Princess	11	0,02763472	washed	10	0,02512247
Work	13	0,03265921	Promised	11	0,02763472	weep	10	0,02512247
allerleirauh	12	0,03014697	Roe	11	0,02763472	afraid	9	0,02261022
Angel	12	0,03014697	Seemed	11	0,02763472	apron	9	0,02261022
Dark	12	0,03014697	Sisters	11	0,02763472	basket	9	0,02261022
Dost	12	0,03014697	True	11	0,02763472	beauty	9	0,02261022
End	12	0,03014697	Witch	11	0,02763472	boar	9	0,02261022
Festival	12	0,03014697	Air	10	0,02512247	body	9	0,02261022
Flowers	12	0,03014697	Caused	10	0,02512247	bridegroom	9	0,02261022
Food	12	0,03014697	Clean	10	0,02512247	chain	9	0,02261022
Happy	12	0,03014697	Country	10	0,02512247	coming	9	0,02261022
Keep	12	0,03014697	Does	10	0,02512247	cottage	9	0,02261022

danced	9	0,02261022	hazel	9	0,02261022	seized	9	0,02261022
dearest	9	0,02261022	Hgh	9	0,02261022	sent	9	0,02261022
den	9	0,02261022	Holle	9	0,02261022	small	9	0,02261022
dinner	9	0,02261022	Kingdom	9	0,02261022	snake	9	0,02261022
entered	9	0,02261022	Mantle	9	0,02261022	sons	9	0,02261022
fair	9	0,02261022	Men	9	0,02261022	straight	9	0,02261022
felt	9	0,02261022	Remained	9	0,02261022	wait	9	0,02261022
fine	9	0,02261022	Rich	9	0,02261022	walk	9	0,02261022

Table 18. Top frequency list in The Grimm Corpus

Among the lexical words in the frequency list, some of them stand out as particularly interesting regarding violence. At first sight, the words *cried* (64), *cut + cutting* (45), *blood* (37), *dead* (30), *wicked* (25), *wept*(24), *killed* (22), *die*(21), *death* (19), *forced* (15), *dark* (12), *tied* (12), *devil* (11), *grave* (11), *kill* (11), *frightened* (11), *evil* (10) *weep* (10) and *afraid* (9), which are directly related to violence, have a very high frequency rate. For this reason, I decided to carry out a study of their concordances in depth. Besides, it seemed worthwhile to study the collocations of some of them, as was the case of *cut*, which always seemed to appear next to parts of the body. All these studies are described in the next section.

6.3. Concordances and Collocations analyses

Since this study is concerned with the topic of violence, I chose to focus on the subsets of nouns, adjectives and verbs. The most obvious approach to examine these lexical items seemed to me "meaning by collocation"(Caldas-Coulthard and Moon (2010:102⁴⁶).

In order to do so, I carried out a close analysis of concordances and some collocations of those individual keywords and their grouping which seemed to contribute the discourse of violence. Accordingly, I checked the concordances of some *search words* (Scott 2010:140) which, having a high percentage of frequency of use in The Grimm Corpus, could be said to relate to violent and cruel actions in a direct or indirect way. This was the case of the above mentioned words *cried* (64), *blood* (37), *dead* (30), *wicked* (25),

⁴⁶ Caldas-Colthard and Moon (2010:125) 'Meaning by collocation is an abstraction at the syntagmatic level and is not directly concerned with the conceptual or idea approach to the meaning of words. One of the meanings of *night* is its collocability with *dark*, and of *dark*, of course, collocation with *night*' (Firth, 1957: 196).

wept(24), *killed* (22), *die*(21), *death* (19), *forced* (15), *dark* (12), *devil* (11), *grave* (11), *kill* (11), *frightened* (11), *evil* (10) *weep* (10) and *afraid* (9) and their derivatives.

I then proceeded to look at those words in the context they appeared. The application named *Concord* in *WordSmith* 5 assisted me in finding out the concordances of those words that on the whole belong to the semantic field of violence. As Scott (2001:47) explains, *Concord* is a tool “which locates all references to any given word or phrase within a corpus, showing them in standard concordance lines with the search word centred and a variable amount of context at either side”. Thus, I studied the concordances of those nodes which will occur in a window of a defined size (in this case I selected 100 letters per line) to elaborate the context of those words.

The next step was to display the concordances of the above mentioned words and to study them in depth one by one. In the case of verbs, I looked for all the possible variations, that is, apart from the infinitive form, I revised the present and past participle forms and the third person singular form. In the case of nouns, I revised the singular and plural forms, as well as their word formations. In my opinion, examining the mentioned occurrences could help define in detail the context in which these words have been used.

6.3.1. Search words related directly to violence

1. BLOOD- BLEED – BLED – BLEEDING – BLOODY

I started with *blood*, *bleed*, *bled*, *bleeding* and *bloody*. The reason why blood is one of the terms which I relate to violence is because although the shedding of blood may be both,

the result of an accident, thus involuntary, or the result of a violent action inflicted on someone, in the context of the corpus analysed, it seems that the second type prevails.

Let us look first at an expanded view of the concordance lines achieved that can be observed in table 19 below. As can be seen, 41 examples were found. After studying them, 30 out of the 41 relevant concordance lines were related to a context of violence, which was 73.1% of the global occurrences.

N Concordance

1 but the first wife's child was a little son, and he was as red as **blood** and as white as snow. When the woman looked at her daughter
 2 was over, and then she had a child as white as snow and as red as **blood**, and when she beheld it she was so delighted that she died. Then
 3 silk handkerchief, and carried them outside the door, weeping tears of **blood**. Then the juniper-tree began to stir itself, and the branches parted
 4 to herself, "Would that I had a child as white as snow, as red as **blood**, and as black as the wood of the window-frame." Soon after that
 5 at the snow, she pricked her finger with the needle, and three drops of **blood** fell upon the snow. And the red looked pretty upon the white
 6 the keys and the egg, and as he could perceive no trace of any **blood** on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be my bride."
 7 allowed herself to be led away by her curiosity, opened the door of the **bloody** chamber, looked in, and had to atone for it with her life on the
 8 and while she was paring herself the apple she cut her finger, and the **blood** fell on the snow. "Ah," said the woman, and sighed right heavily,
 9 before her, and was most unhappy, "ah, if I had but a child as red as **blood** and as white as snow!" And while she thus spake, she became
 10 "Ah," said the woman, and sighed right heavily, and looked at the **blood** before her, and was most unhappy, "ah, if I had but a child as red
 11 next day she had not done it, and said, "Why should I shed the **blood** of an innocent boy who has never harmed any one?" The cook
 12 child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. When the King saw the **blood** on her apron, he believed this, fell into such a passion that he
 13 from her arms when she was asleep, and sprinkled her apron with the **blood** of a chicken." Thereupon he took the dog with the golden collar,
 14 had to sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers **bled**. Now it happened that one day the shuttle was marked with her
 15 of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed red **blood**. When the woman saw that she was terrified and told him what
 16 and well, And none is so fair as she." When she heard that, all her **blood** rushed to her heart with fear, for she saw plainly that little
 17 she had a little daughter, who was as white as snow, and as red as **blood**, and her hair was as black as ebony; and she was therefore
 18 a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "White as snow, red as **blood**, black as ebony-wood! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up
 19 and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its **blood** on the Queen's apron and on her dress. Then he carried the child
 20 looked as if she were asleep; for she was as white as snow, as red as **blood**, and her hair was as black as ebony. It happened, however, that
 21 cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her **blood** ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with the rest.
 22 that we will avenge ourselves!-- wheresoever we find a girl, her red **blood** shall flow." Thereupon they went deeper into the forest, and in the
 23 that a flag was being raised. It was, however, not the white, but the **blood-red** flag which announced that they were all to die. When the
 24 frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the **blood** off him, laid herbs on the wound, and said, "Go to your bed, dear
 25 sat the two pigeons and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's **blood** within the shoe, The shoe it is too small for her, The true bride
 26 and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the **blood** stirred in her veins, rose into her pale face, and coloured it again.
 27 -- then he laid her down, and knelt and sucked the three drops of **blood** from her right breast, and spat them out. Immediately she
 28 if dead, and if some one does not lift her up and draw three drops of **blood** from her right breast and spit them out again, she will die. But if
 29 of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their **blood**, I shall be restored to life." The King was terrified when he heard
 30 of the children, put them on again, and rubbed the wounds with their **blood**, on which they became whole again immediately, and jumped
 31 the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their **blood**, life returned to it, and Faithful John stood once more safe and
 32 that she had obeyed. But the old mother wept to think such innocent **blood** was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her
 33 the well and spin; and in order that her shuttle might be stained with **blood**, she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger.
 34 door sprang open. But what did she see when she went in? A great **bloody** basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human
 35 did so, and he saw at once by the red spots that she had been in the **bloody** chamber. "Since thou hast gone into the room against my will,"
 36 she held in her hand fell into the basin. She got it out and washed the **blood** off, but in vain, it appeared again in a moment. She washed and
 37 pigeons sat on it and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's **blood** within the shoe The shoe it is too small for her, The true bride
 38 true bride waits for you." Then he looked at her foot and saw how the **blood** was streaming from it. He turned his horse round and took the
 39 true bride waits for you." He looked down at her foot and saw how the **blood** was running out of her shoe, and how it had stained her white
 40 bled. Now it happened that one day the shuttle was marked with her **blood**, so she dipped it in the well, to wash the mark off; but it dropped
 41 the two white doves cried -- "Turn and peep, turn and peep, No **blood** is in the shoe, The shoe is not too small for her, The true bride

Table 19. Concordances list of BLOOD

As can be drawn from the table, the presence of the word *blood* and its derivatives contributes to provide frightening descriptions of violent behaviour in the brothers Grimm's collection related most of the time to murders.

Some of the examples show that the presence of *blood* is the result of cutting members of a person as in the tale *Fitcher's Bird* (see example 31 below):

Example 31

Line 21: her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with the rest.

In *Faithful John*, the murdering of innocent children ends in bloodshed. In this tale, when Faithful John becomes a stone statue, he asks the king to cut his children's head (see example 32) in order to use their blood to restore him to life:

Example 32

Line 29: [...]cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their blood, I shall be restored to life." The King was terrified when he heard that.

The king cuts his two children's heads to cover the stone servant, as illustrated in example 33 below.

Example 33

Line 31: [...]when he has smeared the stone with their blood. Life returned to it, and Faithful John stood once more safe and healthy before him.

As soon as the servant was alive again they put the two children's heads on again and used blood to cover their scars (see example 34 below).

Example 34

Line 30: put them on again and rubbed the wounds with their blood.

Thus, in this scene, the heads of two children are cut by their own father and their blood is used to bring the servant back to life. The blood which floods from the dead children (murder) is used to save the servant and then, to bring the children into life again.

In *The Pink*, a baby prince is stolen and an old cook cuts a hen into pieces in order to use its blood (see example 35 below).

Example 35

Line 19: and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her dress.

Then, the cook hides the child and runs to the king so as to blame the queen for having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. When the king hears this, he punishes the queen with the death penalty, another murder (see example 36 below).

Example 36

Line 12: When the King saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such a passion that he ordered a high tower to be built, in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without meat or drink, and die of hunger.

At the end of the tale, the prince explains to his father what happened and how the chicken's blood was used in the crime committed by the cook (see example 37 below).

Example 37

Line 13: Gracious lord father, she is alive still, and I am her son, and I was not carried away by wild beasts, but by that wretch the old cook, who tore me from her arms when she was asleep, and sprinkled her apron with the blood of a chicken.

A hen's blood (ill treatment to animals) is the evidence of the queen's careless mistake; this was the proof which made the king sentence the queen to death (murder).

In these cases the shedding of blood comes from a girl, two children and an animal that are brutally murdered by: a father (line 29), a fiancé-wizard (line 21) and a cook (line 19). This obviously causes pain to some participants. One more example can be found in

The Pink when the cook orders the girl who was obliged to nurse the baby prince to kill him (the baby prince), but she refuses (see example 38 below):

Example 38

Line 11: "Why should I shed the blood of an innocent boy who has never harmed any one?" The cook once more said, "If thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy own life."

Additionally, in *The Girl Without Hands*, the king's mother feels sorry because her son the king orders the queen and her baby to be killed. She sends the hind's tongue and eyes to the king as proof of the murder (see example 39 below).

Example 39

Line 32: But the old mother wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them.

Some participants consider these bloody actions necessary, they need to sacrifice some participant in order to save some other. This is the case of the scene in which Faithful John sucks blood from the queen (see example 40 below).

Example 40

Lines 27 and 28: then he laid her down, and knelt and sucked the three drops of blood from her right breast, and spat them out. Immediately she breathed again and recovered herself.

In other tales, the presence or absence of blood is part of a test to be passed, in order, for example, to marry someone (see example 41 below).

Example 41

Line 6: he could perceive no trace of blood on it, he said "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be my bride.

This is the case of the main character in *Fitcher's Bird*, a murderer who has already killed some girls because they had not obeyed him when he forbid them to enter one of the

rooms of the house (lines 7 and 35: *bloody chamber*). Inside that room there was a *bloody basin* (see example 42 below):

Example 42

Line 34: A great bloody basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay upon it.

It seems that the basin was designed so that if a girl happened to touch the basin, the blood would not come off her hands (see example 43 below).

Example 43

Line 36: She was so terribly alarmed that the egg which she held in her hand fell into the basin. She got it out and washed the blood off, but in vain, it appeared again in a moment. She washed and scrubbed, but she could not get it out.

The presence of blood is often a warning or a signal related to some violent or cruel behaviour. This is the case of the tale *God's Food* in which a woman refuses to help her sister who has several children and nothing to eat. When the rich sister and her husband are having a meal, they cut a loaf of bread and blood comes out of it (see example 44 below).

Example 44

Line 15: After some time the husband of the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself a piece of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed red blood.

This is a sign that her sister and all her children had died of hunger. In this case the blood is of a magical origin, but is related to a terrible fact: a woman and her children died of hunger because their relatives did not help them. Another example of the presence of blood as a warning or signal of ill behaviour is the *tears of blood* in *The Juniper Tree*. These tears are related to the girl's feeling of guilt because she believes that she is her step-

brother's murderer. In fact, it was her mother who killed the boy, made a pudding with him and served it to her husband (the boy's father) who threw the bones under the table (see example 45 below).

Example 45

Line 3: But Marlinchen went away to her chest of drawers, and took her best silk handkerchief out of the bottom drawer, and got all the bones from beneath the table, and tied them up in her silk handkerchief, and carried them outside the door, weeping tears of blood.

Mutilations are described in great detail in these tales, like the fearful and macabre description of how Cinderella's step-sisters' blood is flowing. The wicked step-mother makes her two own daughters cut their toe and heel respectively so that they can put the shoe on. When Cinderella's sister leaves with the prince, the doves warn him (see example 46 below).

Example 46

Lines 25 and 37: there's blood within the shoe.

The scene describes then how her blood was flowing and stains her white stockings (see example 47 below).

Example 47

Line 39: The true bride waits for you." He looked down at her foot and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and how it had stained her white stocking.

The image of a bloodstain coming from the mutilated body of a girl which grows can, in my opinion, be a very frightening image when read by children. The fact is that mere accidents, which can happen to anyone, are described in such a way that the word *blood* takes an unnecessarily central role in the visual description of the scene. It is not that

the scene in itself is violent, but the fact of hurting oneself is described with all sorts of details. This is the case of example 48 from *Little Snow-White* (displayed below) in which the contrast between whiteness and blood offers a picture which easily reminds us of a horror scene.

Example 48

Line 5: [...] pricked her finger with the needle, and three drops of blood fell upon the snow.

In *Little Brother and Little Sister*, the brother becomes a roebuck due to a wicked magic spell. The king's hunters hurt the brother and what at first sight is solely an accident, turns into a scene of pain offering a clear image of a wound and the blood (see example 49 below).

Example 49

Line 24: The little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the blood off him, laid herbs on the wound.

Some uses of *blood* are the consequence of ill-treatment and gender violence. In the *Twelve Brothers*, the brothers swear to kill any women they find. Here the word *blood* provides a more dramatic sense to the possible murder (see example 50 below).

Example 50

Line 27: We swear that we will avenge ourselves!-- wheresoever we find a girl, her red blood shall flow.

In *Mother Hölle*, the step-sister is obliged to work the whole day until her fingers bleed (see example 51 below).

Example 51

Line 14: and the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the Cinderella of the house. Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers bled.

In the first case, the misogyny is caused by an unfair situation. The princes' father, the king, wants to kill all of them if the next baby to be born is a girl, so they have to escape and live in the forest. An unfair situation is also the one which makes the step-daughter work until her fingers bled.

In summary, the word blood is used with violent connotations even in those tales in which its presence is the consequence of an accident. Taking into account that the audience are children, the abundance of examples where blood is the protagonist are uncalled for.

Therefore, I find all these striking examples more adequate in my opinion for adults than for children due to their graphic content.

2. DIE – DIED – DIES- DEAD – DEADLY

Regarding the verb *die* and all its derivatives, that is, *dies*, *died*, *dead* and *deadly*, I noted 78 occurrences, as can be observed in table 20, all of them directly related to the process of dying.

N Concordance

1 the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such **deadly** heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated. When this
 2 opened his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is **dead!**" Then Hansel sprang out like a bird from its cage when the door is
 3 face, and suddenly she turned pale and fell to the ground, as if she were **dead**. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up and bore her into a chamber
 4 were already filled with shavings, and in each lay the little pillow for the **dead**, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and then he gave the
 5 hour since he had left the children in the forest; the woman, however, was **dead**. Grethel emptied her pinafore until pearls and precious stones ran
 6 time a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying **dead** and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green
 7 being. So he picked up the leaves and laid one of them on the mouth of his **dead** wife, and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than
 8 by a severe illness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay there **dead**, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise,
 9 him, he saw a snake creep out of a corner of the vault and approach the **dead** body. And as he thought it came to gnaw at it, he drew his sword and
 10 the young queen is dancing, she will suddenly turn pale and fall down as if **dead**, and if some one does not lift her up and draw three drops of blood
 11 me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes and **died**. For a long time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought of
 12 walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without meat or drink, and **die** of hunger. But God sent two angels from heaven in the shape of white
 13 everyone who saw it longed for it; but whoever ate a piece of it must surely **die**. When the apple was ready she painted her face, and dressed herself up
 14 earth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she felt that she must soon **die**, she called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my
 15 here, but how is the Queen living in the tower? Is she still alive, or has she **died?**" But the King replied, "She let my dear son be torn to pieces by wild
 16 she had been able to understand, and on the third day she lay down and **died**.
 17 and takes out the pistol which must be in its holster, and shoots the horse **dead** with it, the young King is saved. But who knows that? And whosoever
 18 in the tower, will speedily deliver me." She lived three days more, and then **died** happily, and when she was buried, the two white doves which had
 19 torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon **died**. His son married the beautiful maiden whom he had brought with him
 20 after his master, and let the traitors go on their way. He fished up the **dead** body, and by the help of the three snake-leaves which he carried about
 21 and wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child was dead, and remained **dead**. They laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and wept
 22 was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down **dead**. 65. Allerleirauh Don't miss SurLaLune's annotated version of the tale
 23 found Snow-white lying upon the ground; she breathed no longer and was **dead**. They lifted her up, looked to see whether they could find anything
 24 her with water and wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child was **dead**, and remained dead. They laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them
 25 they went. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her **dead** mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the
 26 drew their last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down **dead**. Legend 8: The Aged Mother IN a large town there was an old woman
 27 full. And when she looked at the people, they were none other than her **dead** relations who were sitting there in their old-fashioned garments, but
 28 and cried, "Beloved mother, Lady Queen, are you still alive, or are you **dead?**" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still satisfied," for she
 29 had her two youngest children in her arms, and the three eldest were lying **dead**. He offered her food, but she answered, "For earthly food have we no
 30 half. But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fell down **dead**. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud
 31 was half-way across he gave him such a blow from behind that he fell down **dead**. He buried him beneath the bridge, took the boar, and carried it to the
 32 basin studd in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, **dead** and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming
 33 present at his death, and can tell you all." The King said, "I will make the **dead** alive again," and opened the chamber, and bade the two come out.
 34 run away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell **dead**. Then all three were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's skin
 35 to hear that!" "My father he ate me," Then the woman fell down again as if **dead**. "My sister, little Marlinchen," "Ah," said Marlinchen, "I too will go out
 36 on the ground, and that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be **dead**. They lifted her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly,
 37 when the seven dwarfs came home. When they saw Snow-white lying as if **dead** upon the ground they at once suspected the step-mother, and they
 38 it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was **dead**. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought
 39 so quickly and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if **dead**. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran
 40 brother took his little sister by the hand and said, "Since our mother **died** we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if
 41 and forsaken by all the world. I will not let you out." "Then you will have me **die** of grief," answered the roe; "when I hear the bugle-horns I feel as if I
 42 doing I can deliver my twelve brothers." "No," answered he, "thou shalt not **die**, seat thyself beneath this tub until our eleven brothers come, and then I
 43 judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and **died** an evil death. 11. Little Brother and Little Sister LITTLE brother took his
 44 of the rampion, which is in the garden behind our house, to eat, I shall **die**." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy wife die, bring
 45 13. The Three Little Men in the Wood THERE was once a man whose wife **died**, and a woman whose husband **died**, and the man had a daughter, and
 46 THERE was once a man whose wife died, and a woman whose husband **died**, and the man had a daughter, and the woman also had a daughter. The
 47 eat, I shall die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy wife **die**, bring her some of the rampion thyself, let it cost thee what it will." In the
 48 rampion from the window, and felt such a longing for it that she would have **died** if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her
 49 to leave our kingdom on account of a girl." Then said she, "I will willingly **die**, if by so doing I can deliver my twelve brothers." "No," answered he,
 50 I am carried away and have fallen into the power of a merchant -- I would **die** rather!" The King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I am not a
 51 three drops of blood from her right breast and spit them out again, she will **die**. But if any one who knows that were to declare it, he would become
 52 fidelity, even if it should cost me my life." On this, the old King said, "Now I **die** in comfort and peace." Then he added, "After my death, thou shalt show
 53 King about this, the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillow, and **died**. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John told the
 54 on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one who has to **die** is permitted before his end to make one last speech; may I too claim the
 55 not the white, but the blood-red flag which announced that they were all to **die**. When the brothers heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we
 56 still one difficulty. We have agreed that every maiden whom we meet shall **die**, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account of a
 57 children, but he thought of faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had **died** for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's
 58 which thou art about to bring into the world, is a girl, the twelve boys shall **die**, in order that her possessions may be great, and that the kingdom may
 59 hard bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and thought, "Thou wilt **die** of cold and hunger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me." Then
 60 thought, "Ah, if I were but inside, that I might eat of the fruit, else must I **die** of hunger!" Then she knelt down, called on God the Lord, and prayed.
 61 my dear wife and my child, if in the meantime they have not been killed, or **died** of hunger." Thereupon the King travelled about for seven long years,
 62 and begged for mercy. The King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to **die** with thee and restored thee to life again, but thou hast murdered him in
 63 game, the wicked boys!" He became afraid that the girl would have to **die** without being baptized, and in his anger cried, "I wish the boys were all
 64 of the rocks and in every cave, but he found her not, and thought she had **died** of want. During the whole of this time he neither ate nor drank, but God
 65 therefore called Little Snow-white. And when the child was born, the Queen **died**. After a year had passed the King took to himself another wife. She
 66 the glass speak thus she trembled and shook with rage. "Snow-white shall **die**," she cried, "even if it costs me my life!" Thereupon she went into a quite
 67 month passed, and she called her husband to her, and wept and said, "If I **die** then bury me beneath the juniper-tree." Then she was quite comforted
 68 and as red as blood, and when she beheld it she was so delighted that she **died**. Then her husband buried her beneath the juniper-tree, and he began to
 69 in great grief, during the voyage, my husband became suddenly ill and **died**, and if the good skipper had not given me his help, it would have gone
 70 and tear them to pieces." "O, thou fool!" said she, "Then we must all four **die** of hunger, thou mayest as well plane the planks for our coffins," and she
 71 always got deeper into the forest, and if help did not come soon, they must **die** of hunger and weariness. When it was mid-day, they saw a beautiful
 72 The mother said, "No, my dear little daughter, it is too cold, thou mightest **die** of cold." However, as her daughter let her have no peace, the mother at
 73 a toad shall spring out of her mouth." The third said, "I grant that she may **die** a miserable death." The maiden looked for strawberries outside, but as
 74 wild beasts in the forest had but devoured us, we should at any rate have **died** together." "Just keep thy noise to thyself," said the old woman, "all that
 75 bottles of wine, and when this provision came to an end, he would have to **die** of hunger. And now he sat there full of pain and grief, ate every day only
 76 deed was done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that he **died** on the way. I will extol and praise thee so to my father that he will
 77 husband who did not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she **died** first." "If he loves me with all his heart," said she, "of what use will life be
 78 life be to him afterwards?" On her side she would do the same, and if he **died** first, would go down to the grave with him. This strange oath had up to

Table 20. Concordance lines of TO DIE/DEAD/DEATH

Three of the occurrences stand out as, in my opinion, particularly violent, namely occurrences 32 (from Fitcher's Bird), 38 (from Little Snow-White) and 43 (from the Twelve Brothers) (see example 52 to 54 below).

Example 52

Line 32: [...]a great bloody basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay upon.

Example 53

Line 38: [...] and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten[...]

Example 54

Line 43: [...] Before the judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.

Additionally, there was another fact which was quite noticeable to me. In most of the occurrences, the words *die*/-d and *dead* refer to the death of a mother/woman, namely occurrences 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 35, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 51, 56, 59, 65, 66, 67 and 68 like, see for instance examples 55 (from Allerleirauh) and 56 (from the Three Snake Leaves)below:

Example 55

Line 25: [...] came home as they went. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at.

Example 56

Line 8: [...] attacked by a severe illness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified.

But there are solely 7 occurrences, 19, 31, 46, 52, 53, 57, 58 and 69 in which it is a man (king, brother and so on) who dies or is affected by death. An example of the latter can be seen in example 57 (from the Pink) below.

Example 57

Line 19: cook to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. His son married the beautiful maiden whom he had brought with him as a flower.

In my view, what we have seen here could be adduced as proof for authors like Zipes (2002a) who have claimed that the brothers Grimm foster a male-dominated discourse, a position given explicitly in the following citation:

by tailoring the tales, they intervened in their cultural heritage and actually projected their own present and their future hopes onto the past. They anticipated forms of social relations and utopian conditions. All this, in a male-dominated discourse that has had social and ideological ramifications for the civilizing process in the West.

(Zipes 2002a:58)

However, furnishing evidence for this assertion is out of the scope of the present research. Nevertheless, it is an issue of interest for further research because although this thesis does not consider the question of whether violence is inflicted upon men and women, results like this one make such questions worthy of analysis in future research. For example, as shown in table 19, she + names of women + common female nouns

outnumber the ones related to men, thus, it would be interesting to see what gender implications these results might have.

One more point which I would like to highlight is the use of the adverb *deadly* (used once in The Grimm Corpus) see example 58 (from Little Brother and Little Sister) below.

Example 58

Line 1: They shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated.

As an adverb, according to the Oxford Dictionary⁴⁷, it functions as submodifier with the following meaning: (i) in a way resembling or suggesting death; as if dead: her skin was deadly pale and (ii) extremely: a deadly serious remark. In this case it is used with the first meaning, related to death.

At this point of this study, it is worth highlighting some of the examples in which the words discussed here are used in conjunction with violent or cruel situations. Since some of the lines refer to the same tales, albeit I will mention all of them in my comments, I will solely show one or two occurrences as a sample.

To start with, in some of the occurrences, *dead* is directly related to a murder like in lines 2 and 5 which refer to how Gretel killed the witch in *Hansel and Gretel* (see example 59 below):

⁴⁷ http://oxforddictionaries.com/view/entry/m_en_gb0207620#m_en_gb0207620

Example 59

Line 2: Opened his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead!" Then Hansel sprang out like a bird from its cage when the door is opened.

Or in lines 13, 21, 23, 24, 30, 37 and 39 in which the witch murders Snow-White (or at least she thinks so at least up to three times) and that is how the seven dwarfs find her, 'as if she were dead' (see examples 60 to 62 below):

Example 60

Line 21: And wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child was dead, and remained dead. They laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and we[...].

Example 61

Line 30: But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud.

Example 62

Line 39: Quickly and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away.

In line 32, *dead* refers to the murder of the first two wives in Fitcher's Bird and how they were torn to pieces and put in a basin (see example 63 below):

Example 63

Line 32: Bloody basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming a [...].

Besides, in the *Singing Bone*, one brother kills the other brother solely because he wants to get the reward that the king of that country had offered, viz. to give his daughter's

hand to he who managed to kill a wild boar which was panicking the country (see example 64 below).

Example 64

Line 31: The elder brother kept him there until the evening, and then they went away together, and when in the darkness they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let the other go first; and when he was half-way across he gave him such a blow from behind that he fell down dead. He buried him beneath the bridge, took the boar, and carried it to the King, pretending that he had killed it.

Additionally, occurrence 29 refers to an indirect murder. In *God's Food* a mother and her four children die of hunger because her sister did not want to provide her any help (see example 65 below).

Example 65

Line 29: [...] had her two youngest children in her arms, and the three eldest were lying dead.

In the first case, the murder is due to self-protection (*Hansel and Gretel*), but in the rest of the cases (*Snow-White*, *Fitcher's Bird* and the *Singing Bone*), murders are the result of envy and greed. For obvious reasons, all these actions are directly related to violent situations which have their foundations in emotions (e.g. envy and jealousy) which are not, in my opinion, very appropriate for children.

Following this same line of thought, there is another kind of murder difficult to understand by children in most civilized societies: executions and sentences to death. In the present example, *dead* is sometimes related to a murder which is the consequence of an

execution, as is the case of the execution of the wicked step-mothers in the *Twelve Brothers* (line 43) and in *Little Snow-White* (line 22 (see examples 66 and 67 below).

Example 66

Line 43: [...] Judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.

Example 67

Line 22: He was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead.

These executions always feature savage murders. In some lines, they are not definite executions but sentences to death, like in lines 55 and 58 in which the king, the twelve brothers' father, wants to kill his own sons if the thirteenth sibling was to be born female. As a consequence of this, the twelve brothers decide to kill all the girls who appeared in front of them (line 56). The same happens when the wicked Snow-White's Step-mother decides to kill her (line 66) (see examples 68 to 70 below)

Example 68

Line 58: Thou art about to bring into the world, is a girl, the twelve boys shall die, in order that her possessions may be great, and that the kingdom may [...]

Example 69

Line 56: [...] Still one difficulty. We have agreed that every maiden whom we meet shall die, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account of a girl.

Example 70

Line 66: The glass speak thus she trembled and shook with rage. "Snow-white shall die," she cried, "even if it costs me my life!"

Torture is also related to the words *dead/die* like in *The Pink*, as we can see in lines 12, 15 and 18. In this tale, The Queen is unfairly condemned to be walled in a tower for seven years without meal or drink (see example 71 below).

Example 71

Line 12: [...] walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without meat or drink, and die of hunger. But God sent two angels from heaven in the shape of white [...].

At the end, they realize that she had been unfairly punished, she is brought out from the tower, alive, but unfortunately she has just three days left to be with her child before dying (see example 72 below).

Example 72

Line 18: In the tower, will speedily deliver me." She lived three days more, and then died happily, and when she was buried, the two white doves.

Animals are not exempt from death. In line 17 when Faithful John kills the prince's horse and in line 34 when in *Little Red Riding Hood*, the wolf dies due to the stones he has introduced in his stomach (see examples 73 and 74 below).

Example 73

Line 17: [...] and takes out the pistol which must be in its holster, and shoots the horse dead with it, the young King is saved. But who knows that?

Example 74

Line 34: [...] Run away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell dead. Then all three were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's skin.

To summarize, the words *die* and *dead* and all their derivatives always involve violent situations that end up in murders, executions and torture difficult to explain to children and not readily understood by them either.

Additionally, these words have other implications, for example *dead* is also a proof of cannibalism. Some characters kill animals and take their entrails as a proof of the murder they have been ordered to carry out, like in line 38, in *The Pink* (see example 75 below).

Example 75

Line 38: [...]and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it.

One implication of the word *die* which has particularly attracted my attention has been that involving a capricious woman. Rapunzel's mother takes a liking to some 'rampion' which was growing in her neighbour's garden (a witch's) and she convinces her husband to go and steal it otherwise she says she will die (lines 44, 47 and 48) (see examples 76 and 77 below).

Example 76

Lines 44 and 47: [...] Me of the rampion, which is in the garden behind our house, to eat, I shall die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy wife die, bring her some of the rampion thyself, let it cost thee what it will [...].

Example 77

Line 48: [...] Rampion from the window, and felt such a longing for it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her[...]

These lines have, in my opinion, a gendered reading, that of the stereotype of women so capricious that are able to die if they do not get the object of their capricious desire.

Occasionally, the words *dead* and *die* are used in scenes, like in the *Three Snake Leaves* which I consider difficult for children to cope with. Violence in this scene is based on the fact that a man is obliged to stay buried alive with his dead wife solely because it was her desire (Lines 78 and 8) (see examples 78 and 79 below).

Example 78

Line 78: Will life be to him afterwards?" On her side she would do the same, and if he died first, would go down to the grave with him. This strange oath had up.

Example 79

Line 8: [...] by a severe illness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise.

The prince was obliged to be buried alive in a grave with the corpse of his wife, because she wanted this. The description of the life inside the grave is really frightening. The scene in itself is fearful enough, because he was allowed to have a little wine and some pieces of bread with him, after that, he would die of hunger or thirst, but then, a snake comes out and the prince tears it to pieces (killing of animals), (lines 6 and 9) (see example 80 below).

Example 80

Line 6: [...] time a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves.

The violence in this scene stems from the description of the dead snake lying on the floor, inside the grave because the prince kills it. Besides, in the same scene, deaths come alive, namely, the princess (line 7) due to some magic leaves that the prince finds thanks to the snakes (see example 81 below).

Example 81

Line 7: So he picked up the leaves and laid one of them on the mouth of his dead wife, and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the blood stirred in her veins, rose into her pale face, and coloured it again.

Some noteworthy fact to mention is the reference to dead mothers, the sadness of a child facing his or her childhood without their mothers takes on a particularly melancholy dimension in these tales, in my view, because at the same moment as these children become orphans, a life of sorrow, hunger, violence and ill-treatment starts for them. For example, in *Allerleirauh*, once her mother had died, (she was about to die in lines 11 and 14 and asked her husband to marry again) (see example 82 below).

Example 82

Line 14: It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she felt that she must soon die, she called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as I am, and who has not just such golden hair as I have: this thou must promise me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes and died.

However, her father wants to commit incest and marry her. Thus, she has to run away from her castle and from her life as a princess, becoming a homeless girl (see example 83 below).

Example 83

Line 25: [...] as they went. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at her one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his late wife, and suddenly felt a violent love for her. Then he spake to his councillors, "I will marry my daughter.

Ill-treatment and violence against children as the consequence of their having lost their mothers can be found in some other occurrences, like in line 40, in which little

brother and little sister have to abandon their home due to the ill-treatment their step-mother is inflicting them and in line 65, in which Snow-White loses her mother and the wicked step-mother comes into her life (see examples 84 and 85 below).

Example 84

Line 40: Little brother took his little sister by the hand and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day.

Example 85

Line 65: [...] therefore called Little Snow-white. And when the child was born, the Queen died. After a year had passed the King took to himself another wife.

Another example can be seen in *Three Men in The Woods* (Lines 45 and 46)(see example 86 below).

Example 86

Line 46: There was once a man whose wife died, and a woman whose husband died, and the man had a daughter, and the woman also had a daughter.

In this tale, I would like to highlight how the girl who suffers ill-treatment and mocking inflicted by her step-mother is the one who has lost her mother and not the other, that is, the one who lost her father, thus, adding more gender implication for possible further research in this area. There is solely one example, line 53 (see example 87 below), in which it is the king, thus the father, who dies, however, his son does not suffer any distress:

Example 87

Line 53: [...] the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillow, and died. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John told [...]

Sometimes, the adjective *dead* is included in the expression ‘as if dead’, when people faints, most of the time girls, and looked pale. The fact of falling down in a faint is not violent in itself, although it may be scary for children to watch a person that seems to be dead, the point here is that these fainting spells bring about some other actions which are more violent or cruel, like in *Faithful John*, when the queen faints and he suckles blood from her neck (lines 3 and 10) (see example 88 below).

Example 88

Line 3: [...] and suddenly she turned pale and fell to the ground, as if she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up and bore her into a chamber.

Or in lines 35, 36, in the latter, when in the *The Juniper Tree* the birds are explaining the boy’s murder and in the former, when Snow-White was found dead (see examples 89 and 90 below).

Example 89

Line 35: [...]to hear that!" "My father he ate me," Then the woman fell down again as if dead. "My sister, little Marlinchen," "Ah," said Marlinchen.

Example 90

Line 36: [...] lying on the ground, and that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly

In summary, all the occurrences in which the words *die* and *dead* and all their derivatives appear embedded in situations which are related, on one hand to murders (including executions, tortures, killing animals and so on) and thus, to violent situations per se. On the other hand, they are related to the death of relatives, most of the times mothers who leave their children at the mercy of wicked step-mothers who either abandon them, make them suffer or inflict ill-treatment on them. Any of these situations are directly

related to violence. For all these reasons, I consider these examples too violent or cruel to be understood by children, particularly at early ages.

3. WICKED – WICKEDNESS – WICKEDLY

Regarding the word *wicked* and its derivatives, they occur 28 times, which is 0.07 % of the total, a high figure when talking about frequency. Table 21 provides an expanded view of the concordances of the words analyzed.

N Concordance

1 wife and the child. Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou **wicked** man, why didst thou write to me that I was to take those two
 2 her say to him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have an apple?" and she looked **wickedly** at him. "Mother," said the little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes,
 3 as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the **wicked** Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white.
 4 up, and then the whole skeleton of the murdered man came to light. The **wicked** brother could not deny the deed, and was sewn up in a sack and
 5 impatient, and said, "They have certainly forgotten it for some game, the **wicked** boys!" He became afraid that the girl would have to die without
 6 Red-Cap entered the wood, a wolf met her. Red-Cap did not know what a **wicked** creature he was, and was not at all afraid of him. "Good-day, Little
 7 met the wolf, and that he had said "good-morning" to her, but with such a **wicked** look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road she
 8 fairest art thou, But the young Queen is fairer by far as I trow." Then the **wicked** woman uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched,
 9 get that will be quite impossible, and thus I shall divert my father from his **wicked** intentions." The King, however, did not give it up, and the cleverest
 10 the boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and draw the clothes over thee." Then the **wicked** wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?"
 11 their wedding was held with great show and splendour. But Snow-white's **wicked** step-mother was also bidden to the feast. When she had arrayed
 12 happened they said, "The old pedler-woman was no one else than the **wicked** Queen; take care and let no one come in when we are not with
 13 take care and let no one come in when we are not with you." But the **wicked** woman when she had reached home went in front of the glass and
 14 effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty," said the **wicked** woman, "you are done for now," and she went away. But
 15 rosy, and full of health. Then she told the King the evil deed which the **wicked** witch and her daughter had been guilty of towards her. The King
 16 up than the young King's son -- he is with me in a moment." "Ah! thou **wicked** child," cried the enchantress "What do I hear thee say! I thought I
 17 his dearest Rapunzel above, but the enchantress, who gazed at him with **wicked** and venomous looks. "Aha!" she cried mockingly, "Thou wouldst
 18 was tended and cherished, and ran about in the palace-garden. But the **wicked** step-mother, because of whom the children had gone out into the
 19 had lived happily together for a few years, the King's mother, who was a **wicked** woman, began to slander the young Queen, and said to the King,
 20 she was innocent, and they all lived in great unity until their death. The **wicked** step-mother was taken before the judge, and put into a barrel filled
 21 the little sister by the hand, and they set off to find the brook. But the **wicked** step-mother was a witch, and had seen how the two children had
 22 which had been the means of rescuing her from death, and conceived a **wicked** inclination for the skipper. And once when the young King lay there
 23 come alone, and asked what had happened to them. When he learnt the **wickedness** of his daughter he said, "I cannot believe that she has behaved
 24 then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each. And thus, for their **wickedness** and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as long as
 25 to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the **wicked** witch ordered her. And now the best food was cooked for poor
 26 to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so naughty, and has a **wicked** envious heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?"
 27 however, when the King had gone out, and no one else was present, the **wicked** woman seized the Queen by the head, and her daughter seized her
 28 The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a **wicked** witch, who lay in wait for children, and had only built the little

Table 21. Concordance lines of WICKED

This word always has negative connotations, therefore, all the occurrences are related to cruel situations and thus, to cruel participants. Two examples can be found in lines 11 and 7 (see examples 92 and 93 below).

Example 91

Line 11: [...] their wedding was held with great show and splendor. But Snow-White's wicked step-mother was also bidden to the feast [...];

Example 92

Line 7: [...] met the wolf, and that he said "good morning" to her, but such a wicked look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road.

At this point, it seemed a good idea to study the collocations of *wicked* in depth so as to investigate what kind of participants were related to them (see table 22). In other words, to study "the words which occur in the neighbourhood of your search word", as Scott (2010:105) explains.

N	Word	with	relation	texts	Total	total left	total right
1	But	wicked	0.000	1	5	5	0
2	Else	wicked	0.000	1	2	2	0
3	From	wicked	0.000	1	2	2	0
4	One	wicked	0.000	1	2	2	0
5	Then	wicked	0.000	1	2	2	0
6	Wicked	wicked	0.000	1	25	0	0
7	wickedness	wickedness	0.000	1	2	0	0
8	With	wicked	0.000	1	2	2	0
9	And	wickedness	0.000	1	2	1	1
10	He	wickedness	0.000	1	2	1	1
11	His	wicked	0.000	1	2	1	1
12	It	wicked	0.000	1	2	1	1
13	Not	wicked	0.000	1	2	1	1
14	Of	wicked	0.000	1	2	1	1
15	Said	wicked	0.000	1	3	2	1
16	She	wicked	0.000	1	2	1	1
17	Thou	wicked	0.000	1	3	2	1
18	To	wicked	0.000	1	4	3	1
19	What	wicked	0.000	1	3	2	1
20	Who	wicked	0.000	1	3	2	1
21	A	wicked	0.000	1	8	6	2
22	For	wicked	0.000	1	3	1	2
23	Had	wicked	0.000	1	2	0	2
24	Her	wicked	0.000	1	3	1	2
25	That	wicked	0.000	1	2	0	2
26	In	wicked	0.000	1	4	1	3
27	Queen	wicked	0.000	1	3	0	3
28	Mother	wicked	0.000	1	5	1	4
29	Step	wicked	0.000	1	4	0	4
30	Witch	wicked	0.000	1	4	0	4
31	The	wicked	0.000	1	20	15	5
32	Was	wicked	0.000	1	8	3	5
33	Woman	wicked	0.000	1	5	0	5
34	And	wicked	0.000	1	11	4	7

Table 22. Expanded view of collocations of WICKED

When looking in depth to these collocates, there are some noteworthy issues to be mentioned: firstly, most of the occurrences are referred to women: *mother* is collocated once on the left and four times on the right of wicked; *woman* appears 5 times on the right; *step-mother* appears 4 times on the left, as well as *witch* and finally *queen* appears three times on the right. In my opinion, these findings depict empirically the role of women in the tales and thus, provide models where social/gender inequalities are direct or indirectly related to violence.

4. WEEP – WEPT_ WEEPS – WEEPING

In real life, the verbal process *weep* is not always related to sad, violent or cruel circumstances, but it may be the consequence of a happy situation. This is so in The Grimm Corpus solely in 3 out of the 41 occurrences (see examples 93 to 95 below).

Example 93

Line 6: [...]he approached, Rapunzel knew him and fell on his neck and wept. of her tears wetted his eyes and they [...]

(*Rapunzel*)

Example 94

Line 29: I am Benjamin, thy youngest brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Benjamin wept also, and they kissed and [...] and finally[....]

(The Twelve Brothers)

Example 95

Line 35: Youngest brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Benjamin wept also, and they kissed and embraced each other with the` [...]

(The Twelve Brothers)

However, the special feature here lays on the fact that most of the occurrences, 38 out of 41, take place within a sad, cruel or violent situation, like when in *The Juniper Tree* the sister thought she had killed her brother (line 20) or when Cinderella went to weep at her dead mother's grave (line 10)(see examples 96 and 97 below).

Example 96

Line 20: [...]Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's head off!" and she wept and wept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said [...]

Example 97

Line 10: every day the maiden went out to her mother's grave, and wept, and she remained pious and good. When winter came the [...]

An expanded view of the concordances of weep and its derivatives can be seen in table 23 below.

N Concordance

1 to the festival at the King's palace." Cinderella obeyed, but **wept**, because she too would have liked to go with them to the
 2 tree. Thrice a day Cinderella went and sat beneath it, and **wept** and prayed, and a little white bird always came on the tree,
 3 not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderella **wept** at this, the step-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes
 4 them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had **wept** so long and so much on the stumps, that after all they
 5 did so. The next morning the devil came again, but she had **wept** on her hands, and they were quite clean. Again he could
 6 he approached, Rapunzel knew him and fell on his neck and **wept**. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and they grew clear
 7 sister wept over her poor bewitched brother, and the little roe **wept** also, and sat sorrowfully near to her. But at last the girl
 8 heard what their step-mother had said to their father. Grethel **wept** bitter tears, and said to Hansel, "Now all is over with us."
 9 went to her mother's grave and planted the branch on it, and **wept** so much that the tears fell down on it and watered it. And it
 10 Every day the maiden went out to her mother's grave, and **wept**, and she remained pious and good. When winter came the
 11 Marlinchen." Then Marlinchen laid her head on her knees and **wept** without ceasing, but the man said, "I am going out, I must
 12 served up a great dish of black-puddings, and Marlinchen **wept** and could not leave off. Then the father again said, "But
 13 laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and **wept** for her, and wept three days long. Then they were going to
 14 always stayed by it and watched it. And birds came too, and **wept** for Snow-white; first an owl, then a raven, and last a dove.
 15 a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and wept for her, and **wept** three days long. Then they were going to bury her, but she
 16 eighth month passed, and she called her husband to her, and **wept** and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the juniper-tree."
 17 and eyes as a token that she had obeyed. But the old mother **wept** to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a
 18 sore; after some time he was more at ease, and though he still **wept** he could bear it, and after some time longer he took
 19 I have knocked my brother's head off!" and she wept and **wept** and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said the mother,
 20 "Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's head off!" and she **wept** and wept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said
 21 his lips he lay there a young roebuck. And now the sister **wept** over her poor bewitched brother, and the little roe wept
 22 to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to **weep** bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what
 23 nothing but roots and berries, and did nothing but lament and **weep** over the loss of his dearest wife. Thus he roamed about in
 24 it dropped out of her hand and fell to the bottom. She began to **weep**, and ran to her step-mother and told her of the mishap. But
 25 the tokens, the tongue and eyes. Then the King began to **weep** for his poor wife and his little son so much more bitterly
 26 to see his wife and the child. Then his aged mother began to **weep** and said, "Thou wicked man, why didst thou write to me
 27 everything had happened; then said the maiden, "Dear mother, **weep** not, I will go and seek my brothers." So she took the
 28 while she was saying this, the son comforted her and said, "**Weep** not, dear mother, we will save ourselves, and go hence."
 29 said, "I am Benjamin, thy youngest brother." And she began to **weep** for joy, and Benjamin wept also, and they kissed and
 30 when it rained the little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are **weeping** together." In the evening they came to a large forest,
 31 are now for evermore changed into ravens." The maiden said, **weeping**, "Is there no way of delivering them?" "No," said the
 32 was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to **weep**, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run
 33 storm were coming." Marlinchen, however, sat weeping and **weeping**, and then came the bird flying, and as it seated itself on
 34 his bedroom beside his bed. And as often as he looked on it he **wept** and said, "Ah, if I could bring thee to life again, my most
 35 brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Benjamin **wept** also, and they kissed and embraced each other with the
 36 world, you are all to be killed and buried in them." And as she **wept** while she was saying this, the son comforted her and said,
 37 and made him into black puddings; but Marlinchen stood by **weeping** and weeping, and all her tears fell into the pan and
 38 husband buried her beneath the juniper-tree, and he began to **weep** sore; after some time he was more at ease, and though he
 39 him into black puddings; but Marlinchen stood by weeping and **weeping**, and all her tears fell into the pan and there was no
 40 as if a heavy storm were coming." Marlinchen, however, sat **weeping** and weeping, and then came the bird flying, and as it
 41 up in her silk handkerchief, and carried them outside the door, **weeping** tears of blood. Then the juniper-tree began to stir itself,

Table 23. Concordance lines of TO WEEP

As can be drawn from this table, there are five well differentiated situations associated with the action of weeping: the first one is when power is exercised on the victim not to allow them to do something they would like to, like when Cinderella (lines 1 and 3), goes to the ball (see example 98 below).

Example 98

Line 1: [...] for we are going to the festival at the King's palace." Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she too would have liked to go with them to the dance, and begged [...]

The second situation is the opposite to the first one, that is, the victim weeps because she is forced to do something she does not want to. And I highlight 'she' because in all the cases, the forced person is a girl. This also happens in *The Pink*, when the maiden in charge of the baby prince is ordered to kill him (line 17) and the king's mother is ordered to kill the queen and her baby (line 26)(see examples 99 and 100 below).

Example 99

Line 17: [...]the Queen's tongue and eyes as a token that she had obeyed. But the old mother wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night.

Example 100

Line 26: His first wish was to see his wife and the child. Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou wicked man, why didst thou write to me that I was to take them

All these situations feature someone who holds a higher strength position and takes advantage of it to oblige their victims to do or not do something despite their weeping. These are, in my opinion, examples of violence.

The third situation worth commenting upon is when the participants weep for the loss of a relative because of the sorrow at their loss, Cinderella, for example cries the loss of her mother (lines 2, 9, 10) (see example 101 below).

Example 101

Line 2. Became a handsome tree. Thrice a day Cinderella went and sat beneath it, and wept and prayed, and a little white bird always came on the tree, and if Cinderella [...]

Another example is the dwarfs (lines 13 and 15) and the birds (line 14) in *Snow-White* (see examples 102 and 103 below):

Example 102

Line 13: Remained dead. They laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and wept for her, and wept three days long. Then they were going to bury her.

Example 103

Line 14: [...] and one of them always stayed by it and watched it. And birds came too, and wept for Snow-white; first an owl, then a raven, and last a dove.

One more example is the husband in the *Juniper Tree*, who did not know that his wife died because of the regret she felt after having killed his son (line 38) (see example 104 below).

Example 104

Line 38: [...] She died. Then her husband buried her beneath the juniper-tree, and he began to weep sore; after some time he was more at ease, and though he still wept.

In some cases, the participants feel remorse for what they think they have done wrong, namely, a murder. In *The Juniper Tree*, little Marlichen, cannot stop weeping because

she thinks she has killed her brother (lines 12, 19, 33, 37 and 40), or her mother for the same reason (line 16)(see examples 105 and 106 below).

Example 105

Line 12: [...] and the mother served up a great dish of black-puddings, and Marlinchen wept and could not leave off. Then the father again said, "But where is my son?"

Example 106

Line 16. Sorrowful, then the eighth month passed, and she called her husband to her, and wept and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the juniper-tree."

In all these scenes, the participants have to face death again, sometimes a violent death, and as mentioned previously, it is a difficult situation to cope with for children.

In addition, I can observe situations related to children weeping due to despair because of their abandonment and its consequences, a situation commented on previous word searches sufficiently and which I think is definitely related to violence and ill-treatment. This is the case of *Little Brother and Little Sister* (lines 7 and 21), *Hansel and Gretel* (line 8) and *The Twelve Brothers* (line 31) (see examples 10,7 to 109 below).

Example 107

Line 7: [...] and now the sister wept over her poor bewitched brother, and the little roe wept also, and sat sorrowfully near to her. But at last the girl said, "Be quiet".

Example 108

Line 8: [...] hunger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to their father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said to Hansel, "Now all is over with us." "Be quiet".

Example 109

Line 31: [...] thy brothers, who are now for evermore changed into ravens." The maiden said, weeping, "Is there no way of delivering them?" "No," said the woman.

Finally, some participants weep because of the fear they feel, like in *The Girl With No Hands*, in which the devil wants to cut the girl's hands or take her father with him (lines 4 and 5); Gretel also weeps because she is afraid of the witch (line 22), or Snow-White of the hunter who was ordered to kill her (line 32)(see examples 110 to 112 below).

Example 110

Line 4: [...] hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on the stumps, that after all they were quite clean.

Example 111

Line 22: [...] and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch.

Example 112

Line 32: [...] his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run away.

To summarize, in The Grimm Corpus, the word *weep* and all its derivatives stem from situations in which violence is present, like ill-treatment and abandonments or has been present, like murders. Besides, the loss of dear relatives make participants weep also, but this idea has very nasty connotations, particularly for children, who are abandoned in the hands of depraved participants who make them suffer taking advantage of their predominant role of power within the family.

5. KILL – KILLS – KILLED – KILLING

I have found 33 concordance lines in which *kill* and its derivatives were included. This means 0.08% of the total. Suffice to say that, for obvious reasons, the meaning of kill is, as far as I know, always related to violent situations. This is so in The Grimm Corpus as shown in the expanded view of the concordances of *kill* (Table 244)

N Concordance

1 left claw, and flew back on the roof, and sang, "My mother she **killed** me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,
2 shoemaker, and lighted on his roof and sang, "My mother she **killed** me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,
3 collar, and flew on to the tree again, and sang, "My mother she **killed** me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,
4 which stood in front of the mill, and sang, "My mother she **killed** me," Then one of them stopped working, "My father he ate
5 bridegroom does live here, but he will hew thee in pieces, and **kill** thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My darling, I
6 dear wife and my child, if in the meantime they have not been **killed**, or died of hunger." Thereupon the King travelled about for
7 and sat in front of the goldsmith, and sang, "My mother she **killed** me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,
8 on a goldsmith's house, and began to sing, "My mother she **killed** me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,
9 still alive. And so she thought and thought again how she might **kill** her, for so long as she was not the fairest in the whole land,
10 she told them that her step-mother had wished to have her **killed**, but that the huntsman had spared her life, and that she
11 off the quilt, and said, "Thou old sinner, why didst thou want to **kill** me? Now will I pronounce thy sentence. Thou shalt become
12 she had a little hind brought to her, and ordered her to be **killed**, and took her heart and tongue, and laid them on a plate,
13 off her head. Then sang the bird once more, "My mother she **killed** me." "Would that I were a thousand feet beneath the earth
14 the bird sat on the juniper tree, and sang, "My mother she **killed** me," Then the mother stopped her ears, and shut her
15 rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to **kill** her. And as a young boar just then came running by he
16 child away into the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. **Kill** her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman
17 "Be at peace, she still lives; I secretly caused a hind to be **killed**, and took these tokens from it; but I bound the child to thy
18 seven years is wanting, all is in vain, and thy brothers will be **killed** by the one word." Then said the maiden in her heart, "I
19 promise me that the first maiden who meets us shall not be **killed**." "Yes," they all cried, "she shall have mercy, only do tell
20 to entice them there. When a child fell into her power, she **killed** it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her.
21 to catch me." The sister cried, and said, "This time they will **kill** you, and here am I alone in the forest and forsaken by all the
22 all were not very fond of Faithful John, cried, "How shameful to **kill** the beautiful animal, that was to have carried the King to his
23 said the second, "I know more than that; even if the horse be **killed**, the young King will still not keep his bride. When they go
24 brothers, for if I bring a little girl into the world, you are all to be **killed** and buried in them." And as she wept while she was
25 life." The King was terrified when he heard that he himself must **kill** his dearest children, but he thought of faithful John's great
26 took the boar, and carried it to the King, pretending that he had **killed** it; whereupon he obtained the King's daughter in marriage.
27 At last the King gave notice that whosoever should capture or **kill** the wild boar should have his only daughter to wife. Now
28 kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee **killed** as the King commands, but here thou mayst stay no
29 brother did not come back he said, "The boar must have **killed** him," and every one believed it. But as nothing remains
30 his comrades fell on all sides, and when the leader also was **killed**, those left were about to take flight, but the youth stepped
31 bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will **kill** him, and cook him." Ah, how the poor little sister did lament
32 lamentation over a wild boar that laid waste the farmer's fields, **killed** the cattle, and ripped up people's bodies with his tusks.
33 grow weaker, and no longer can hunt, my master wanted to **kill** me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to earn my bread?"

Table 24. Concordance lines of 'TO KILL

Particularly hard seemed to me the following lines:(see examples 113 to 115 below).

Example 113

Line 5: [...] Bridegroom does live here, but he will hew thee in pieces, and kill thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.'

(The Robber Bridegroom)

Example 114

Line 7: [...] how and sat in front of the goldsmith, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen,[...]"

(The Juniper Tree)

Example 115

Line 16: [...]away into the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The hunter[...]"

(Little Snow-White)

All of them are descriptions of terrible murders which include acts of mutilation and cannibalism and which, for obvious reasons, I do not consider suitable for children due to the violence implicit in them. In the first one, *the Robber Bridegroom* (line 5), one of the worst murders of the whole The Grimm Corpus is committed, when they get a girl drunk, kill her, tear her to pieces and then eat her, and they want to do the same to the poor girl who is hidden witnessing everything. In the second one (line 7), the bird refers to the murder of the poor boy in *The Juniper Tree* who has his head cut, is cut into pieces and cooked in a pudding which is eaten by his own father. In the last one, the wicked queen wants to kill Snow-White and eat her heart and tongue. This tale, *Little Snow-White*, as mentioned previously, contents several actions related to the verb *kill*, like lines 9,10 and 15. But other participants are also the actors of this verb, like the witch in *Hansel and Gretel* (lines 20 and 31) and the king in *Faithful John*, who kills his own children (line 25)(see examples 116 and 117 below).

Example 116

Line 20: [...] of bread in order to entice them there. When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her.

Example 117

Line 25: The King was terrified when he heard that he himself must kill his dearest children, but he thought of faithful John's great fidelity.

In sum, the word *kill* is most of the times associated with violent situations and presupposes a relationship perpetrator/victim in which the power exercised on the latter always ends up with his or her death and thus is a particularly violent situation based on power.

6. DEATH

I found 20 occurrences (see Table 25) in which the word *death* appeared, most of them (14 out of 20) directly related to violent situations, as in examples 118 to 120 displayed below.

Example 118

Line 4: [...] ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to death. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel.

(Hansel and Grethel)

Example 119

Line 16: [...]with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.

(The Twelve Brothers)

Example 120

Line 20: The King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard.

(The Twelve Brothers)

The word *death* can either be related to violent or cruel situations or not, but in my view, it is not a topic to be explained easily to children and, particularly, those under certain ages. As Nodelman (2010:86) explains, “children in general are unlikely to be interested in reading about –or even capable of understanding– certain aspects of experience which belong exclusively to adult life”. In turn, Alcantud-Díaz (cf. 2010) argues, that the tales aimed at children should use a kind of vocabulary that is easy to understand and that is used by children and not related to violence or any other topic which could bother children’s sensibility.

Additionally, in *How to explain death to children and young people... and help them cope*⁴⁸, a book edited by Barnardo’s Child Bereavement Service, a service established in June 1998 in Ireland in order to help bereaved children, they provide advice about how *death* should be explained to children. They say that “children are not born with an automatic understanding of death, i.e. that it is universal, irreversible and has a cause. Adults need to help them understand these concepts and this is best done by giving the child clear, honest information on a frequent basis” (1998:3). I find these explanations sufficient to support my observation that the presence of this topic with such a high frequency might be inappropriate in tales aimed at children.

⁴⁸ http://www.barnardos.org.uk/child_bereavement_booklet_explaining_death.pdf

N Concordance

1 his help, it would have gone ill with me. He was present at his **death**, and can tell you all." The King said, "I will make the dead
2 We are going to Bremen; you can find something better than **death** everywhere: you have a good voice, and if we make music
3 shown her, and which had been the means of rescuing her from **death**, and conceived a wicked inclination for the skipper. And
4 ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to **death**. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel, opened his
5 of bread, drank only a mouthful of wine, and nevertheless saw **death** daily drawing nearer. Whilst he thus gazed before him, he
6 the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my **death**, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as I am, and
7 the marriage was solemnized, and they lived happily until their **death**. 76. The Pink THERE was once on a time a Queen to
8 little key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain of **death**." He likewise gave her an egg and said, "Preserve the egg
9 it was written that they were to put the Queen and her child to **death**. The old mother was terribly shocked when she received
10 a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep thy wedding with **death**. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there,
11 John held him back and said, "I promised thy father before his **death** that thou shouldst not see that which is in this chamber, it
12 Then they dwelt together in much happiness until their **death**. 9. The Twelve Brothers THERE were once on a time a
13 told the young King all that he had promised his father on his **deathbed**, and said, "This will I assuredly perform, and will be
14 was ill, and thought to himself, "I am lying on what must be my **death-bed**." Then said he, " Tell Faithful John to come to me."
15 "Now I die in comfort and peace." Then he added, "After my **death**, thou shalt show him the whole castle: all the chambers,
16 filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil **death**. 11. Little Brother and Little Sister LITTLE brother took his
17 mouth." The third said, "I grant that she may die a miserable **death**." The maiden looked for strawberries outside, but as she
18 she was innocent, and they all lived in great unity until their **death**. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and
19 heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we all to suffer **death** for the sake of a girl? We swear that we will avenge
20 at last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to **death**. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in which

Table 25. Concordance lines of DEATH

As can be drawn from table 25, the above mentioned examples (examples 79, 80 and 81) are not the only examples of the word *death* related to murders, sentences to death can be read in line 9 (*The Pink*) in which the devil cheats the king and the old queen mother and gets the queen and her son to be sentenced to death, or in line 10 (*The Robber Bridegroom*) in which the robber bridegroom has everything ready to kill his bride (see examples 121 and 122 below).

Example 121

Line 9: [...] in which it was written that they were to put the Queen and her child to death. The old mother was terribly shocked when she received the letter[...]
(The Girl Without Hands)

Example 122

Line 10: [...] thou art a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there, with water in it [...]

(The Robber Bridegroom)

Death also appears in sad scenes in which someone is about to die and make his or her relative promise something. This moment is highly charged with drama, perhaps too much so for a child to bear, in my opinion, taking into account that most of the time it is a mother who is dying and this fact might cause serious distress to them. This is the case of lines 11, 13, 14 and 15 in which Faithful John promises his king not to show the forbidden chamber to the prince, and line 6, in *Allerleirauh*, when the queen is about to die and makes her husband promise her to marry someone like her, a request which makes the king try to marry his own daughter, thus introducing incest as an action implicitly induced by the child's mother (see examples 123 and 124 below).

Example 123

Line 11: [...] then Faithful John held him back and said, "I promised thy father before his death that thou shouldst not see that which is in this chamber.

Example 124

Line 6: She called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as I am.

To summarize, as explained previously, all the words related to this concept, namely, *die*, *dead* and *kill* are used in situations in which the abuse of power is the starting point of a violent situation which can end up in ill-treatment, serious injuries or even death.

7. FORCE – FORCED

16 concordance lines were found containing the word *force* and all its derivatives. As shown in table 26 displayed below.

N Concordance

1 my bride." He now had no longer any power over her, and was forced to do whatsoever she desired. "Oh, very well," said she,
 2 And whenever he stood still, she cried this, and then he was forced to go onwards, until at last, groaning and out of breath, he
 3 but thou wilt keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there, with water in it, and when
 4 him a piece of bread, he did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into his basket. Thereupon he hurried away with
 5 were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped
 6 before, and had the cook brought, who this time likewise was forced to confess that Allerleirauh had prepared the soup.
 7 Yes, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come with me," and she opened the lid of
 8 of doors in his shirt sleeves, and looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand before his eyes lest the sun should blind
 9 so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost her fear, and when he
 10 Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered her. And now the
 11 room also," and he went and tried to break open the door by force. Then Faithful John held him back and said, "I promised
 12 Faithful John put on the dress of a merchant, and the King was forced to do the same in order to make himself quite
 13 no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out
 14 and she hired herself to her immediately. The first day she forced herself to work diligently, and obeyed Mother Holle when
 15 emptied her peas and lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the evening when she
 16 have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out

Table 26. Concordance lines of TO FORCE

The verb *force* appears in actions that always involve a participant exerting power over another. Thus, there are participants who are obliged to take part in their own execution, as the wicked step-mother in *Little-Snow-White* (line 5) like in example 125 below.

Example 125

Line 5: brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she fell down dead.

And there are participants who are forced to carry out the hardest task imaginable; despite the fact they are children, such as the task the witch makes Gretel carry out in

Hansel and Gretel (line 10) and the tasks accomplished by *Cinderella* (line 15) (see examples 126 and 127 below).

Example 126

Line 10: [...] began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered her.

Example 127

Line 15: They mocked her and emptied her peas and lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the evening, when she had worked till [...]

And finally, there are participants who are forced to mutilate themselves to achieve an aim, in this case, the step-mother in *Cinderella*, forces her own daughter to cut a heel and a toe respectively and to force their bleeding foot into the shoe solely to cheat the prince and become his wife (lines 13 and 16)(see example 128 below).

Example 128

Line 13: Need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, [...].

To summarize, on the whole, *force* is used in these examples reflects an action against someone's will, thus reflecting the power someone is using over someone else to achieve some benefit from their victims.

8. EVIL – DEVIL

I found 21 occurrences regarding the search words *devil* and *evil* as it can be observed in table 27 displayed below.

N Concordance

1 she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The **devil** came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so
 2 fatigued by the great distance, he fell asleep. Then came the **Devil**, who was always seeking to injure the good Queen, and
 3 girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the **devil** will carry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do
 4 herself clean, and made a circle round herself with chalk. The **devil** appeared quite early, but he could not come near to her.
 5 her." The miller was afraid, and did so. The next morning the **devil** came again, but she had wept on her hands, and they were
 6 and shut it. Then the little boy came in at the door, and the **Devil** made her say to him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have an
 7 for thyself," and while the little boy was stooping inside, the **Devil** prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his
 8 saw from the window that he was coming, it was just as if the **Devil** entered into her, and she snatched at the apple and took it
 9 rested at the same place and again fell asleep. Then came the **Devil** once more, and put a different letter in his pocket, in which
 10 the King, but received no other answer, because each time the **Devil** substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also
 11 "Ah, husband," said the terrified wife, "that must have been the **devil**! He did not mean the apple-tree, but our daughter, who was
 12 you must let her rest to-day." The King suspected no **evil**, and did not come back again till next morning; and as he
 13 coming out of the wood laden with his booty, his envious, **evil** heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in,
 14 fresh, rosy, and full of health. Then she told the King the **evil** deed which the wicked witch and her daughter had been
 15 the old woman urged this so long, and accused her of so many **evil** things, that at last the King let himself be persuaded and
 16 barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an **evil** death. 11. Little Brother and Little Sister LITTLE brother took
 17 innocent lives?" and she showed him the two letters which the **Evil-one** had forged, and then continued, "I did as thou badest
 18 how she could get all the fortune for her daughter, and the **Evil** One filled her mind with this till she was quite wroth with the
 19 "How could I cut off my own child's hands?" Then the **Evil-one** threatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art
 20 yourself with a cup of wine." The youth, who suspected no **evil**, went in and told him about the good little man who had
 21 When therefore the time was over, and the day came when the **Evil-one** was to fetch her, she washed herself clean, and made a

Table 27. Concordance lines of DEVIL and EVIL

I made the decision of searching for the number of occurrences of both *evil* and *devil* in the same table because I consider them inherently related, one as a noun, and the other one as an adjective. Additionally, the Devil is named as the Evil-one in the tale *The Girl With No Hands* in lines 17, 19 and 21, and in line 18 in *The Juniper Tree*, thus, they are in essence one and the same (see examples 129 and 130 below).

Example 129

Line 17: [...] to take those two innocent lives?" and she showed him the two letters which the Evil-one had forged, and then continued, "I did as thou badest me," and she show [...]

Example 130

Line 18: [...]for ever thinking how she could get all the fortune for her daughter, and the Evil One filled her mind with this till she was quite wroth with the little boy, [...]

As shown in table 26, the devil in *The Girl With No Hands* is described as the ‘entity’ who wants to cut a girl’s hands or to take her father with him (lines 1, 3, 4 and 5). This same devil puts different letters into the hands of the messenger between the king and his mother to ensure that that same girl, who had become a queen, was sentenced to death (line 2, 9, 10,) (see examples 131 to 133 below from *The Girl With No Hands*).

Example 131

Line 1: Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on the stump[...].

Example 132

Line 2: As he was fatigued by the great distance, he fell asleep. Then came the Devil, who was always seeking to injure the good Queen, and exchanged the letter.

Example 133

Line 10: [...] note back again to the King, but received no other answer, because each time the Devil substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also written that [...]

The Devil is also the inspiration to commit murders, as happens to the mother in *The Juniper Tree* (lines 6, 7, 8 and 10) before cutting his step-son’s head (see example 134 below).

Example 134

Line 6: Then the little boy came in at the door, and the Devil made her say to him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have an apple?" and she [...]

In turn, evil/devil is something to be afraid of, something which is not good, (e.g. evil heart in line 13).

Another example is the wicked-murderer brother in *The Singing Bone* (see example 135 below).

Example 135

Line 13: He saw his young brother coming out of the wood laden with his booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in, dear brother, rest [...]"

To summarize, all the concordance lines illustrate 'dark' situations, sometimes related to the issue of faith. In this sense, Muchembled (2003:271) explains that for a thousand years, the figure of devil has been accused of "being the root of all evil and vice, so as not to doubt God". Thus the presence of the Devil as a participant, contributes, in my view, to a certain extent to build up a negative context. In fact, as seen in the table 26, the devil/evil-one is a participant who solely carries out bad actions, related most of the times with death and mutilations and thus, with violence.

9. GRAVE – GRAVES

The case of the word *grave(s)* is similar to the one of the word *death*. There are 12 concordance lines as it is displayed in table 28 below.

N Concordance

1 gone away, Cinderella went once more to her mother's grave and said to the little tree -- "Shiver and quiver, my
 2 had taken off her beautiful clothes and laid them on the grave, and the bird had taken them away again, and then
 3 one was now at home, Cinderella went to her mother's grave beneath the hazel-tree, and cried, "Shiver and
 4 heaven, followed her body and seated themselves on her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four
 5 hear how sweetly the little birds are singing; you walk gravely along as if you were going to school, while
 6 away with her. They were, however, obliged to pass the grave, and there, on the hazel-tree, sat the two pigeons
 7 and was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed
 8 do the same, and if he died first, would go down to the grave with him. This strange oath had up to this time
 9 and died. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John told the young King all that he had
 10 hazel-bush. Cinderella thanked him, went to her mother's grave and planted the branch on it, and wept so much that
 11 winter came the snow spread a white sheet over the grave, and when the spring sun had drawn it off again, the
 12 departed. Every day the maiden went out to her mother's grave, and wept, and she remained pious and good. When

Table 28. Concordance lines of GRAVE

Some of the lines provided by table 27 related to graves are really violent. For example, occurrences 7, 8 describe a prince who has been forced to remain buried alive together with his dead wife inside a grave (see example 136 below).

Example 136

Line 7: [...] and was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed [...]

Another sort of setting related to graves is those in which mothers are buried and their daughters and husbands go and weep for them, this is the case of occurrence 4 (see example 97 below) in which the king in *The Pink*, goes to his wife's grave, after having condemned her to be walled for seven years inside a tower and having found out that this sentence was unfair see example 137 below.

Example 137

Line 4: [.....] followed her body and seated themselves on her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces[...].

The poor Cinderella goes to cry on her mother's grave (lines 1, 3 and 10, 11 and 12) and to tell her all the injuries and ill-treatment inflicted on her by her step-mother and step-sisters. Thus, the grave is a place of sadness in The Grimm Corpus, not solely because someone has died, but because those who remain alive, meet there with their dead relatives to pour their heart out due to the bad conditions they have been left in as in example 138 displayed below.

Example 138

Line 3: As no one was now at home, Cinderella went to her mother's grave beneath the hazel-tree, and cried, "Shiver and quiver, little tree[....]"

To summarize, a grave and places related are spaces that are used to inspire a sad, frightening and fear-provoking sense to most adults. When used in a context with children, these settings can cause in them a painful and scary distress. Furthermore, the graves mentioned in The Grimm Corpus are always related to circumstances which spin off or cause violent and cruel situations.

10. FRIGHTEN – FRIGHTENED

N Concordance

1 quiet, the captain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be frightened out of our wits;" and ordered one of them to go and
 2 two snips more, and the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf," and
 3 and flew in his face, spitting and scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay there
 4 night. When it was morning little Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the seven dwarfs. But they were
 5 give me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to him," said her mother, "and if he will
 6 woman peeped; but she had such large teeth that the girl was frightened, and was about to run away. But the old woman
 7 more lovely than any he had ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw, not her little roe, but a man come in
 8 will hunt once more." The little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed
 9 and the King's son climbed up. At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld,
 10 to the grave with him. This strange oath had up to this time frightened away all wooers, but the youth became so charmed
 11 came creeping out. Hansel and Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands. The old

Table 29. Concordance lines of FRIGHTEN/FRIGHTENED

There are 11 concordance lines which contain the word frightened as can be seen in table 29 above. It is worth mentioning the fact that any of them entail a violent context, all of them depict the scared state of the subject, in most of the occurrences (9 out of 11), as it can be seen, a female participant. Some examples of this are occurrence 8, the girl in *Little Brother and Little Sister*, when she sees her brothers hurt (see example 139 below).

Example 139

Line 8: [...] once more. The little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt.

Little Red Riding Hood, after been liberated from the wolf's stomach, is frightened also (line 2) and so is Snow- White when she sees the seven dwarfs around her (line 4), and little Marlinchen in *The Juniper Tree* when she sees her brother dead (line 5). Rampunzel is frightened too the first time she sees a man in the tower where she has been locked for years (line 9) and, finally, so are Hansel and Gretel when the witch kidnaps them (line 11) (see examples from 140 to 144 below).

Example 140

Line 2: Then he made two snips more, and the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf;"
(Little Red Riding Hood)

Example 141

Line 4: [...] so got through the night. When it was morning little Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the seven dwarfs. But they were friendly.
(Little Snow-White)

Example 142

Line 5: I asked him to give me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to him," said her mother. "
(The Juniper Tree)

Example 143

Line 9: Her hair fell down and the King's son climbed up. At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but [...]

(*Rapunzel*)

Example 144

Line 11: Hansel and Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands.

(*Hansel and Grethel*)

To summarize, all the participants, girls, are frightened because some kind of negative power is being held over them. In this case, I find again a gender inference which I would add to those previously mentioned for possible further research. The only case in which men are frightened in this corpus, is the case of the Bremen Town Musicians (lines 1 and 3), in which some robbers are frightened by some animals, thus having no gender connotations.

11. DARK

I found 16 occurrences of the word *dark* as displayed in table 30 below. If we have a look at the dictionary (Oxford Dictionary on line)⁴⁹ in order to look for the different meanings of the word *dark*, some of the definitions match the sense in which this word has been used in The Grimm Corpus, that is: (i) of a colour or object not reflecting much light; approaching black in shade: dark green; (ii) of a period or situation characterized by great unhappiness or unpleasantness: the dark days of the war; (iii) deeply pessimistic: a dark vision of the future (iv) suggestive of or arising from evil; sinister: so many dark deeds had been committed; (v) hidden from knowledge; mysterious: a dark secret (vi) of a region

⁴⁹ http://oxforddictionaries.com/view/entry/m_en_gb0204810#m_en_gb0204810

most remote, inaccessible, or uncivilized: he lives somewhere in darkest Essex; (vii) archaic ignorant; unenlightened: he is dark on certain points of scripture.

N Concordance

1 house is." Then said the bridegroom, "My house is out there in the **dark** forest." She tried to excuse herself and said she could not find
 2 day until she reached the middle of the forest, where it was the **darkest**, and there stood a solitary house, which she did not like, for
 3 the evening, and then they went away together, and when in the **darkness** they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let
 4 it be as thou sayest, I will watch with thee to-night." When it grew **dark** the King came into the garden and brought a priest with him,
 5 remained in it, said a prayer and went to sleep. When it was quite **dark** the owners of the cottage came back; they were seven dwarfs
 6 her pretty red cheeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the **dark** ground," and they had a transparent coffin of glass made, so
 7 there stood a solitary house, which she did not like, for it looked so **dark** and dismal. She went inside it, but no one was within, and the
 8 he hurried away with long strides, and carried her away into a **dark** forest to his house, which stood in the midst of it. Everything in
 9 try my fortune," said he, and the next day when it began to grow **dark**, he went to the tower and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down
 10 what did she find but real ripe strawberries, which came up quite **dark-red** out of the snow! In her joy she hastily gathered her basket
 11 went deeper into the forest, and in the midst of it, where it was the **darkest**, they found a little bewitched hut, which was standing empty.
 12 he sprang through the bushes and could not be seen. When it was **dark** he ran to the cottage, knocked, and said, "My little sister, let me
 13 little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How **dark** it was inside the wolf;" and after that the aged grandmother
 14 in the evening, and then to steal after her and devour her in the **darkness**. But the grandmother saw what was in his thoughts. In
 15 and they fell fast asleep. When at last they awoke, it was already **dark** night. Gretel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of
 16 no one came to the poor children. They did not awake until it was **dark** night, and Hansel comforted his little sister and said, "Just wait,

Table 30. Occurrence lines of DARK.

I have found 16 occurrences with the word *dark*, two of the samples with the superlative *darkest* and two of them with the noun *darkness*. As we can draw from table 19, evil things occur in the darkness, as can be seen in line 3, in which the darkness favours the murder of the younger brother by the older one in *The Singing Bone* and will help the wolf to devour Little Red Cap, the main character in *Little Red Riding Hood* line 14 (see examples 145 and 146 below).

Example 145

Line 3: [...] him there until the evening, and then they went away together, and when in the darkness they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let the other go [...]

Example 146

Line 14. [...] Cap went home in the evening, and then to steal after her and devour her in the darkness. But the grandmother saw what was in his thoughts. In front of the house[...]

There are two concepts which, in my opinion, are more likely to be the settings for violent and cruel scenes and thus, to inspire fear-provoking feelings in children: dark night and dark forest and most of the examples of the concordance list of this word refer to these two collocates. Some examples are lines 1, 2 and 15 (see examples from 147 to 149 below).

Example 147

Line 1: Where thy house is." Then said the bridegroom, "My house is out there in the dark forest." She tried to excuse herself and said she could not find the way [...]

Example 148

Line 2: [...] most the whole day until she reached the middle of the forest, where it was the darkest, and there stood a solitary house, which she did not like.

Example 149

Line 15:[...] with fatigue, and they fell fast asleep. When at last they awoke, it was already dark night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of the forest?"

To sum up, dark is an adjective which, in The Grimm Corpus, entails the description of a favourable atmosphere in order to carry out violent actions, children are frightened due to the darkness of the forest they are lost in or because of the darkness of the night which has embedded them. The darkness which surrounds and hides a murder, the description of the dark ground where Snow-White is supposed to be buried (line 6) after being killed (see example 150 below).

Example 150

Line 6: [...] and still had her pretty red cheeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the dark ground," and they had a transparent coffin of glass made, so that she could

All the examples above are related to situations in which, once more, power is causing pain by means of violence.

6.3.2. Search words related indirectly to violence

The study of the concordances of the words which were at first sight related to violence and cruelty was the first stage in the corpus analysis. Additionally, in order to study more in depth to what extent violence was present in The Grimm Corpus, I made the decision of looking for those words which apparently did not have any relation to the semantic field of violence or cruelty at first glance, but that might support its presence. Thus, I selected those words which, having a high frequency rate in The Grimm Corpus, seemingly might have been used in a context of violence. This was the case of words like *heart (54), cut (40), ate (36), hand (34), eyes (31), head (31), eat (30), fire (29), piece/pieces (23 each), hands (22), finger (14), foot (13) and eaten (11)*.

After having a look at their concordances lines, I could observe the high percentage in which these words were used within a context of violence and cruelty.

12. HEART

I found 64 occurrences which contain the Word *heart* as displayed in table 31 below. Three of them (19, 29, 32) have to be disregarded because they contain the word *hearth* (fireplace), which was included in the list when typing *heart** in the program (Concord

(which means that it looks for all the occurrences of this word and derivatives). Thus solely 61 concordance lists have to be taken into account.

N Concordance

1 no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away;
 2 his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave
 3 envy. From that hour, whenever she looked at Snow-white, her heart heaved in her breast, she hated the girl so much. And
 4 girl so much. And envy and pride grew higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peace day or night. She
 5 and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. But now the poor child was all alone in the
 6 shall want for nothing." "Yes," said Snow-white, "with all my heart," and she stayed with them. She kept the house in order
 7 he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a
 8 boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and out out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead.
 9 stood under the juniper-tree, which melts so sweetly that her heart leapt, and she fell on her knees and was beside herself
 10 she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always
 11 kinds of wine to drink, white, red, and yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darling, I only dreamt this. Thereupon
 12 will certainly be happy with me, for thou hast everything thy heart can wish for." This lasted a few days, and then he said, "I
 13 said she, "I was so sad when I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red
 14 world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as she went out at the door, crash! the
 15 and Marlinchen at dinner, and the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay," said the mother, "I feel
 16 Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and she put on the new red shoes, and
 17 to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy
 18 hind brought to her, and ordered her to be killed, and took her heart and tongue, and laid them on a plate, and when she saw
 19 The two played together, and loved each other with all their hearts, and the old cook went out hunting like a nobleman. The
 20 the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do
 21 than the two little ones draw their last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead. Legend 8: The Aged
 22 now she was quite alone and desolate. She was very sad at heart, and heaviest of all her losses to her was that of her sons;
 23 the wicked wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?" The girl reached the plate to him, but the
 24 to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. His son married the beautiful maiden
 25 Queen, in this land thou art fairest of all." Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an envious heart can have rest. The
 26 of all." Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an envious heart can have rest. The dwarf, when they came home in the
 27 in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but think that she was again the first and most
 28 fair as she." When she heard that, all her blood rushed to her heart with fear, for she saw plainly that little Snow-white was
 29 go, but you must be back here in half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she took her oil-lamp, went into her den, put off
 30 gave his hand to her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!"
 31 saw that there was no longer any hope of turning her father's heart, she resolved to run away from him. In the night whilst
 32 the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the vegetables, raked the
 33 not do otherwise, but opened the door for him with a heavy heart, and the roebuck, full of health and joy, bounded into the
 34 were so happy, and so well off, envy and hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace, and she thought of nothing but how
 35 will be killed by the one word." Then said the maiden in her heart, "I know with certainty that I shall set my brothers free,"
 36 and when it rained the little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping together." In the evening they came to a
 37 son began to talk to her quite like a friend, and told her that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he
 38 we give her as she is so naughty, and has a wicked envious heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?" The first
 39 when he came home and heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was going to the bed of his dear wife to see
 40 He rode home, but the singing had so deeply touched his heart, that every day he went out into the forest and listened to
 41 of the Golden Dwelling heard that, she was comforted, and her heart was inclined unto him, so that she willingly consented to
 42 it to him, half his body will become stone from the knee to the heart." Then said the third, "I know still more; even if the bridal
 43 John saw that there was no help for it now, and with a heavy heart and many sighs, sought out the key from the great bunch.
 44 had represented it to be, and thought no other than that his heart would burst in twain. Then she got into the ship, and the
 45 too small for father?" Then the Queen answered with a heavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers." Said the
 46 and fell on her neck, and kissed and loved her with all their hearts. Now she stayed at home with Benjamin and helped him
 47 whom we must sacrifice." The Queen turned pale, and her heart was full of terror, but she said, "We owe it to him, for his
 48 Queen had given birth to, was now grown up; she was good of heart, and fair of face, and had a golden star on her forehead.
 49 a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because your heart is pure and good; with this you can boldly attack the wild
 50 it, and in its blind fury it runs so swiftly against it that its heart was cloven in twain. Then he took the monster on his back
 51 straw in the yard, the hound behind the door, the cat upon the heart near the warm ashes, and the cook perched himself upon
 52 pride; the younger, who was innocent and simple, from a kind heart. The King said, "In order that you may be the more sure of
 53 was glad, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from off mine heart." Then the angel of God gave them one meal with her, and
 54 wine, one glass of red, and a glass of yellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate
 55 coming out of the wood laden with his booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in, dear
 56 and as she was so beautiful and good, he loved her with all his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her to wife. After
 57 again; there is no other means of saving ourselves!" The man's heart was heavy, and he thought "it would be better for thee to
 58 buried alive with her if she died first." "If he loves me with all his heart," said she, "of what use will life be to him afterwards?" On
 59 said to her, "Wilt thou go away with me?" "Ah, yes, with all my heart," she answered, for she was glad to get away from the
 60 at all! The father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave them behind alone. Not long afterwards, there was
 61 the well, and did not know what to do; and in the sorrow of her heart she jumped into the well to get the shuttle. She lost her
 62 had only been the innocent cause. But the maiden took it to heart daily, and thought she must deliver her brothers. She had
 63 life, it seemed as if all love for her husband had gone out of her heart. After some time, when he wanted to make a voyage over
 64 her, who were beautiful and fair of face, but vile and black of heart. Now began a bad time for the poor step-child. "Is the

Table 31. Concordance lines of HEART

Three out of the 61 left (n° 13, 15, 16) are examples of the compound adjective *light-hearted* and which it is not my intention to take into consideration because I do not think they are relevant for the present analysis (see examples from 151 to 153 below).

Example 151

Line 13: [...]the house. "Ah," said she, "I was so sad when I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red shoes!" "Well," [...]

Example 152

Line 15: [...] Marlinchen at dinner, and the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay," said the mother[...].

Example 153

Line 16: [...] Juniper-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and she put on the new red shoes, and danced and leaped into

Concerning the rest of the occurrences, one of them is an example of the adverb *heartily* (line 39) (see example 154 below).

Example 154

Line 39: when he came home and heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was going to the bed of his dear[...]

Besides, there are three examples of the old form of the word *earth*, (*hearth*) and which, for obvious reasons, are not going to be taken into account (lines 29, 32 and 51).

However, 29 occurrences out of the 61 which i analysed show situations immersed in a context of violence, some of them, in my view, could be considered what Tatar⁵⁰ (2003) calls *Hard Facts of the Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales*. When the parts of the body are

⁵⁰ Tatar's book published in 2003. See references

involved in the lines regarding the word *heart*, most of the times the context entails mutilations and cannibalism and thus, murder. This is the case of lines 1, 2, 5, 8 and 27 in which Snow-White's murder attempt is described, and lines 17, 18, 20, 23 in which the baby prince's murder in *The Pink* is described. Some examples can be seen in examples 155 and 156 below.

Example 155

Line 1: [...] have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her [...].

Example 156

Line 17: [...] and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou and [...]

It has also been found how a poor girl was savagely killed in the *The Robber Bridegroom* (lines 11 and 54) (see example 157 below).

Example 157

Line 11: They gave three kinds of wine to drink, white, red, and yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darling, I only dreamt this. Thereupon they pulled off [...]

Additionally, a poor widow and her five children die of hunger because her sister did not want to help her in the *God's Food* (line 21) (see example 158 below).

Example 158

Line 21: [...] these words than the two little ones drew their last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead.

The common factor in all these examples is the violence or cruelty of the deaths or all these participants' murder attempts as has already been mentioned in previous examples.

Additionally, it has been found that *heart* has also the connotation of being related to envy and hate to the darkest participants in The Grimm Corpus and thus, it is a characteristic which most of them share: having a dark heart. This is the case of the step-mother (lines 3, 4, 7, 25, 26) in *Little Snow-White*, the mother (line 10) in *The Juniper Tree*, the wicked step-mother (line 34) in *Little Brother and Little Sister*, the envious step-sister (line 38) in the *Three Men in The Woods*, the mean brother (line 55) in *The Singing Bone* and the step-mother and step-sisters (line 64) in *Cinderella*. An example of each one of them is displayed below in examples 159 to 164.

Example 159

Line 3: [...] low and green with envy. From that hour, whenever she looked at Snow-white, her heart heaved in her breast; she hated the girl so much. And envy and pride grew[...]

Example 160

Line 10: [...] very much, but then she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always stand in her way.

Example 161

Line 34: She heard that they were so happy, and so well off, envy and hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace, and she thought of nothing but how she could bring [...]

Example 162

Line 38: "What shall we give her as she is so naughty, and has a wicked envious heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?"

Example 163

Line 55: Is young brother coming out of the wood laden with his booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in, dear brother, rest and [...]"

Example 164

Line 64: [...] the house with her, who were beautiful and fair of face, but vile and black of heart. Now began a bad time for the poor step-child. "Is the stupid goose to sit [...]"

To summarize, the word *heart* appears in two well differentiated situations. In the first, the heart is at the core of murders or murder attempts which take place against some of the participants in the tales; it is the main part of the body and thus, the most sensible and more representative organ. Secondly, heart refers to a human quality, in this case that of being a bad person, a quality that all the perpetrators of violence seem to share. One more thing to mention is the fact that all the participants but one (the mean brother in the *Singing Bone*) having ‘dark heart’ within The Grimm Corpus are women. This observation supports once more the idea of a further research in terms of gender inequalities.

13. CUT

The case of the word *cut* has been a surprising addition to the list of words included in this study. 45 concordance lines have been found, as displayed in table 32. Firstly, line 24 had to be removed, because it contained the word ‘woodcutter’ which the program had included in the list. When looking at the concordance lines left, it was quite noticeable that 30 out of the 44 concordance lines contained some of what in my view were the most violent actions of this corpus.

N	Concordance	Set
1	of the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away over the cask and fell straight into	
2	burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon. The poor bride behind the	
3	still a ring on her little finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the finger sprang up in the air, and sprang behind the great hogshead,	
4	what did she behold! Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in order,	
5	thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the	
6	kettle on there, with water in it, and when they have thee in their power, they will cut thee to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of	
7	and promised to obey him. So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the devil will carry me away, and in my terror I have	
8	I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands?" Then the Evil-one threatened him and said, "If thou	
9	will, I am your child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on	
10	that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her	
11	to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot	
12	not take anything." "Are you afraid of poison?" said the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in two pieces; you eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The	
13	be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly, they cut the laces; then she began to breathe a little, and after a while came to life	
14	that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her	
15	and was just going to cut himself a piece of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed red blood. When the woman saw that she was terrified	
16	After some time the husband of the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself a piece of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed	
17	vegetables?" The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?" The sixth, "Who has been cutting with my knife?" The seventh, "Who has been drinking out of my mug?" Then	
18	beneath it, paring herself an apple, and while she was paring herself the apple she cut her finger, and the blood fell on the snow. "Ah," said the woman, and sighed	
19	look out from thence. When all was ready, she got into a barrel of honey, and then cut the feather-bed open and rolled herself in it, until she looked like a wondrous	
20	she loved her very much, but then she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always stand	
21	him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook	
22	klapp, klipp klapp," and in the mill sat twenty miller's men hewing a stone, and cutting, hick hack, hick hack, hick hack, and the mill went klipp klapp, klipp klapp,	
23	were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shocked	
24	into the river. 15. Hansel and Grethel HARD by a great forest dwelt a poor wood-cutter with his wife and his two children. The boy was called Hansel and the girl	
25	went thither and cut a hole in the ice; and while she was in the midst of her cutting, a splendid carriage came driving up, in which sat the King. The carriage	
26	children, lay yourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When we have done, we will come back and fetch you away."	
27	and when you are tired you may sleep a little; we are going into the forest to cut wood, and in the evening when we are done, we will come and fetch you away."	
28	you were never coming back at all!" The father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave them behind alone. Not long afterwards, there was	
29	river, cut a hole in the ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedient, went thither and cut a hole in the ice; and while she was in the midst of her cutting, a splendid	
30	great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood,	
31	give everything I have in the world for thee." The stone continued, "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their	
32	her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And she was so pitiless that she	
33	girl's shoulder, and gave her an axe in order that she might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in the ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedient, went thither and cut a	
34	the enchantress in the evening fastened the braids of hair which she had cut off, to the hook of the window, and when the King's son came and cried,	
35	might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw	
36	her brothers, and had no key to the Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it. When	
37	intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah, but red-comb," said the	
38	him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why dost thou plague thyself with cutting wood, I will make thee rich, if thou wilt promise me what is standing behind	
39	that it would make a good mouth-piece, so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut out of it a mouth-piece for his horn. But when he blew through it for the first	
40	heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out	
41	pear-tree." The father thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down, but no one was on it. And when they got into the kitchen,	
42	a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves in its	
43	it, and the shoe was too small for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The	
44	the shoe, but her heel was too large. So her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on	
45	off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the	

Table 32. Concordance lines of CUT.

Occurrences 1 and 3, for example describe in great detail the way in which a mutilation is carried out in *The Robber Bridegroom*. In this scene, once the robbers have killed and torn to pieces a young girl, one of them realizes that there is a ring on one of her fingers and since he is not able to take it off, he cuts the corpse's finger (see example 165).

Example 165

Line 1: [...] and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away over[...]

Similar examples could be found in the same tale when they kill the poor girl (line 2) (see example 166 below).

Example 166

Line 2: they tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon [...]

In some other tales, like *Cinderella*, the mother forces her daughters to mutilate a part of her body (line 43) (see example 167 below).

Example 167

Line 43: Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more [...]"

One immediately striking feature of this word which has called my attention is that it seemed to be related to parts of the body most times.

To summarize, I have found 4 occurrences regarding 'cutting heads': line 5, from *Fitcher's Bird*, in which a wizard mutilates two sisters and lines 30 and 31 from *Faithful John*, in which a king-father cuts off his two son's heads, some examples of these can be seen in examples 168 and 169 below:

Example 168

Line 5: [...] it against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground.

Example 169

Line 30: [...] Faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood, life returned.

I found 4 occurrences regarding 'cutting fingers', namely, lines 1 and 3 (previously commented), line 18, in *The Juniper Tree*, but which is a mere domestic accident and it is pointless to mention and line 36, in *The Twelve Brothers*, in which the youngest sister, cuts her own finger off in order to enter the mountain where her brothers are so as to save them (see example 170 below).

Example 170

Line 36: [...] to rescue her brothers, and had no key to the Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it.

Besides, I found 3 examples of bodies being cut into pieces, namely, line 2 and 6 in *The Robber Bridegroom* (above mentioned) and line 4 in *The Fitcher's Bird*, the murder-wizard who savagely killed two sisters(see example171 below).

Example 171

Line 4: what did she behold! Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in order, head, body,

Additionally, there are 5 examples of 'cutting hands' in lines 7, 8, 9, 10 and 23, all of them in the same tale, *The Girl with No Hands*, a tale in which the devil forces a miller to cut off his daughter's hands or he would take the man with him (see examples 172 and 173 below).

Example 172

Line 7. "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the devil will carry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, and forgive me the harm I do thee.

Additionally, there is one example in this same tale of cutting “the tongue and eyes” (line 11).

Example 173

Line 11: [...] mother wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee [...].

Besides, there are examples of cutting heels (lines 40 and 44) and toes (lines 43 and 45) in *Cinderella*. A *heart cut* is what the hunter took to the wicked queen in *Snow-White* (line 21). Rapunzel’s braids are also cut against her will in lines 32 and 34 (see examples 174 and 175 below).

Example 174

Line 32: [...] twice round her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And she was so pitiless that she took poor [...]

Example 175

Line 21: [...] needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead.

Animals are not exempt from being mutilated in The Grimm Corpus, 4 examples have been found in the present search. In line 14, a hen is cut in pieces to use its blood for an evil purpose in *The Pink*; In line 35, the wolf’s stomach in *Little Red Riding Hood* is opened with a pair of scissors; in *The Three Snake Leaves*, a snake is cut in pieces in line 42 and the donkey in the *Town Bremen Musicians* thinks that its head is going to be cut off just because he is getting old (see examples 176 to 179 below).

Example 176

Line 14: Ok, who knew that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her dress.

Example 177

Line 35: That she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-Cap [...]

Example 178

Line 37: He cook that she intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey.

Example 179

Line 42: After a time a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves in its mouth.

After achieving these results which point to mutilation as one of the main topics in The Grimm Corpus, I decided to study the collocations. According to Pennock (2000:67), collocations are those “which involve two entities which are related but only because they belong to the same semantic field”. In this case, I looked for words which occur in the neighbourhood of *cut* more in depth (see table 33 below). The point of this was to research the “characteristic lexical patterns by finding out which ‘friends’ words typically hang out with” (Scott 2010:105).

N	Word	With	Relation	Texts	Total	total left	total right
1	Cut	Cut	0.000	1	40	0	0
2	The	Cut	0.000	1	38	12	26
3	And	Cut	0.000	1	35	24	11
4	Off	Cut	0.000	1	19	1	18
5	Her	Cut	0.000	1	15	7	8
6	A	Cut	0.000	1	13	7	6
7	To	Cut	0.000	1	12	6	6
8	It	Cut	0.000	1	10	4	6
9	In	Cut	0.000	1	10	2	8
10	Of	Cut	0.000	1	9	3	6
11	Pieces	Cut	0.000	1	6	0	6
12	But	Cut	0.000	1	6	1	5
13	She	Cut	0.000	1	5	4	1
14	Took	Cut	0.000	1	5	4	1
15	Will	Cut	0.000	1	5	4	1
16	I	Cut	0.000	1	5	4	1
17	He	Cut	0.000	1	5	5	0
18	Hands	Cut	0.000	1	5	2	3
19	Had	Cut	0.000	1	4	4	0
20	Was	Cut	0.000	1	4	4	0
21	When	Cut	0.000	1	4	1	3
22	Out	Cut	0.000	1	4	0	4
23	Cutting	cutting	0.000	1	4	0	0
24	Knife	Cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
25	They	Cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
26	Hick	cutting	0.000	1	3	0	3
27	Axe	Cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
28	Into	Cut	0.000	1	3	2	1
29	An	Cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
30	Heart	Cut	0.000	1	3	0	3
31	By	Cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
32	Hack	cutting	0.000	1	3	0	3
33	Finger	cut	0.000	1	3	0	3
34	On	cut	0.000	1	3	2	1
35	Said	cut	0.000	1	3	3	0
36	My	cut	0.000	1	3	2	1
37	Some	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2

38	Sprang	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
39	Piece	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
40	Went	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
41	Two	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
42	Toe	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
43	Wood	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
44	With	cutting	0.000	1	2	1	1
45	Which	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
46	A	cutting	0.000	1	2	1	1
47	Then	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
48	Thee	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
49	The	cutting	0.000	1	2	2	0
50	Thy	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
51	Thou	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
52	Thither	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
53	Own	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
54	Going	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
55	Go	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
56	Gave	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
57	Heads	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
58	Head	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
59	Hair	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
60	Down	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
61	Braids	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
62	Brought	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
63	Forest	cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
64	Forced	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
65	For	cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
66	Heel	cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
67	Apple	Cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
68	Maiden	Cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
69	Little	Cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
70	Open	Cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
71	One	Cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
72	Once	Cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
73	Hole	Cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
74	His	Cutter	0.000	1	2	0	2

75	Bit	Cut	0.000	1	2	0	2
76	Began	Cut	0.000	1	2	1	1
77	If	Cut	0.000	1	2	2	0
78	Ice	Cut	0.000	1	2	0	2

Table 33. Collocations of CUT

I firstly had a look at the expanded view of the collocates of *cut* (displayed in table 32 above)⁵¹. If we focus on the collocate horizons, that is the “number of collocates Concord will find to the left and right of my search word” as Scott (2010:106) points out, we can observe that the word *pieces* is collocated 6 times to the right of *cut*. This word always refers to ‘pieces of body’. This is the case of lines 4 and 2 previously mentioned.

Besides, the word *hands* is located 5 times next to *cut*, either because the *hand* is the tool used to cut another part of the body and thus, belongs to the perpetrator, like in line 30 (see example 180 below).

Example 180

Line 30: He had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the [...].

⁵¹ In order to help to interpret the collocation display of *cut*, I would like to quote Scott (2010:106) here:

the collocation display initially shows the collocates in frequency order. Beside each word and the search-word which the concordance was based on, you'll see the strength of relationship between the two [...]. Then, the total number of times it co-occurred with the search word in your concordance, and a total for Left and Right of the search-word. Then, a detailed break-down, showing how many times it cropped up 5 words to the left, 4 words to the left, and so on up to 5 words to the right. The centre position (where the search word came) is shown with an asterisk. The number of words to left and right depends on the collocation horizons. The numbers are:

- the total number of times the word was found in the neighbourhood of the search word
- the total number of times it came to the left of the search-word
- the total number of times it came to the right of the search-word
- a set of individual frequencies to the left of the search word (5L, i.e. 5 words to the left, 4L .1L)
- a Centre column, representing the search-word
- a set of individual frequencies to the right of the search word (1R, 2R, etc.)

Or because, the hand is cut and thus, belongs to the victim, like in line 23 (see example 181 below).

Example 181

Line 23: Could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her.

Additionally, some other parts of the body are collocated next to *cut*. *Finger* and *heart* are collocated 3 times each. *Heel*, *head* and *tongue* are each collocated with *cut* twice. Instances of this are line 40, line 5 and line 11 (see examples 182 to 184 below).

Example 182

Line 40: [...] Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe;

Example 183

Line 5: He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so [...]

Example 184

Line 11: [...] blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them.

Finally, another fact to be taken into account is when *cut*, together with a part of the body, entails violence related to ill-treatment of animals. Some examples at stake are line 14 and line 35 (see examples 185 and 186 below).

Example 185

Line 14: Power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen.

Example 186

Line 35: He did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf.

To summarize, due to the fact that the presence of a great number of occurrences regarding mutilations provide a definitive violent touch to these brothers Grimm's tales, for obvious reasons, I do not consider them appropriate for children. Furthermore, in most cases, these mutilations entail that one of the participants, the perpetrator, takes advantage of his or her better social or parental status, like in *The Girl With No hands*, or a position of higher strength (like in *The Robber Bridegroom* or *Fitcher's Bird*), to perpetrate this crime. The word cut, as seen, is related to parts of the body, thus, I have decided to carry out some searches on some parts of the body within The Grimm Corpus. The results achieved might be the same that in the present search (cut), but I would like to overview the complete occurrences list of words like *hand*, *eye*, *head*, *finger* and *foot* so as to ensure whether the only violent actions carried out against bodies and parts of the body are mutilations.

14. HAND, HANDS

This word, like some others which can be included in the lexical field named 'parts of the body' is sometimes used in a context of violence.

N Concordance

1 had gone a short way, a little man stepped up to him. He held in his **hand** a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because your heart is
 2 "I will take great care," said Little Red-Cap to her mother, and gave her **hand** on it. The grandmother lived out in the wood, half a league from the
 3 upon it. She was so terribly alarmed that the egg which she held in her **hand** fell into the basin. She got it out and washed the blood off, but in
 4 "Here all dwell free." Then forth came the white maiden, took him by the **hand**, led him in, and said, "Welcome, Lord King," and asked him from
 5 she dipped it in the well, to wash the mark off; but it dropped out of her **hand** and fell to the bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her
 6 The King's son had waited until she came, and instantly took her by the **hand** and danced with no one but her. When others came and invited her,
 7 and in order that her shuttle might be stained with blood, she stuck her **hand** into a thorn bush and pricked her finger. Then she threw her shuttle
 8 so truly, I myself will take you up again." Thereupon she took her by the **hand**, and led her to a large door. The door was opened, and just as the
 9 and she set him on a chair in front of the door, and put the apple in his **hand**. After this Marlinchen came into the kitchen to her mother, who was
 10 than that she was a king's daughter. The King came to meet her, gave his **hand** to her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have
 11 the woman ate part of it she could resist no longer, and stretched out her **hand** and took the poisonous half. But hardly had she a bit of it in her
 12 I will show her to you in the form of a beautiful flower," and he thrust his **hand** into his pocket and brought forth the pink, and placed it on the royal
 13 which he had put on it during the dance. Then he grasped her by the **hand**, and held her fast, and when she wanted to release herself and run
 14 street with one shoe on and one sock; he had his apron on, and in one **hand** he had the gold chain and in the other the pincers, and the sun was
 15 is sitting at the door, and he looks quite white and has an apple in his **hand**. I asked him to give me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I
 16 there stood the little brother, and he took his father and Marlinchen by the **hand**, and all three were right glad, and they went into the house to dinner,
 17 in his shirt sleeves, and looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his **hand** before his eyes lest the sun should blind him. "Bird," said he, "how
 18 Little Brother and Little Sister LITTLE brother took his little sister by the **hand** and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our
 19 fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own **hand** cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone
 20 nuts for herself, and brought tender grass for the roe, who ate out of her **hand**, and was content and played round about her. In the evening, when
 21 I hear one running." The brother got up and took the little sister by the **hand**, and they set off to find the brook. But the wicked step-mother was a
 22 in golden things, that she will buy all you have." She took him by the **hand** and led him upstairs, for she was the waiting-maid. When the King's
 23 girl was standing there by the well with two golden buckets in her **hand**, drawing water with them. And when she was just turning round to
 24 "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own **hand**, and sprinkle me with their blood, I shall be restored to life." The King
 25 of a merchant -- I would die rather!" The King, however, seized her **hand**, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and of no meaner
 26 crown upon his head. But the King looked kindly at her, stretched out his **hand**, and said, "Will you go with me to my palace and be my dear wife?"
 27 will be a dainty mouthful!" Then she seized Hansel with her shrivelled **hand**, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in with a grated door. He
 28 stay with me. No harm shall happen to you." She took them both by the **hand**, and led them into her little house. Then good food was set before
 29 her. He would dance with no other maiden, and never left loose of her **hand**, and if any one else came to invite her, he said, "This is my partner."
 30 lentils out of the ashes. The prince went to meet her, took her by the **hand** and danced with her. He would dance with no other maiden, and
 31 me more than old Dame Gothel does;" and she said yes, and laid her **hand** in his. She said, "I will willingly go away with thee, but I do not know
 32 and the sister again tied him with the cord of rushes, took it in her own **hand**, and went away with the King from the cottage. The King took the
 33 And when the full moon had risen, Hansel took his little sister by the **hand**, and followed the pebbles which shone like newly-coined silver
 34 clutched Rapunzel's beautiful tresses, wrapped them twice round her left **hand**, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were

Table 34. Concordance lines of HAND

If we study *hand*, in singular, just 4 out of the 34 lines apparently contain violent actions, they are lines 3, 7 19 and 24. See for example line 7 in *Mother Holle*. In this scene, an envious step-sister injure herself solely because she wants to have the same privileges as her step-sister (see example 187 below).

Example 187

Line7: [...] that her shuttle might be stained with blood, she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger.

Additionally, in line 34 the wicked witch uses her hands to cut Rapunzel's tresses against her will and to punish her (see example 188 below).

Example 188

Line 34: Rapunzel's beautiful tresses, wrapped them twice round her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip.

Furthermore, *hand* does not always belong to the victim. In some occurrences, it is the hand of the perpetrator committing the crimes that appears in the tales, like in *Faithful John*, where the king's hand is the one used to kill his sons (lines 19 and 24). The same hand is used to kidnap a princess (line 25) (see examples 189 and 190 below).

Example 189

Line 19: [...] Faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood [...]

Example 190

Line 25: [...]have fallen into the power of a merchant -- I would die rather!" The King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and of no meaner origin than thou art, and [...]"

Besides, it is the witch's hand in *Hansel and Gretel* that is responsible for their kidnapping (line 27 and 28)(see example 191 below).

Example 191

Line 27: Then she seized Hansel with her shrivelled hand, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in, [...]

To summarize, the witch's hand in *Hansel and Gretel*, or the king's hand in *Faithful John* are the representation of power taken to an extreme, that of violence against children, because all the violent acts studied in this batch are committed against offspring (boys and girls) and women. Moreover, the search word *hand* has a different reading also, there are some occurrences, like lines 18 and 21, in which the hand is the symbol which represents

the only link left with love and tender to those children who had been abandoned and ill-treated (see example 192 below).

Example 192

Line 18: Little brother took his little sister by the hand and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, [...]"

Additionally, when studying the concordance lines of *hands* (the plural form, displayed in table 34):

N Concordance

1	Sorrowful." And he saw her living hands, and said, "My wife had silver hands ." She answered, "The good God has caused my natural hands to
2	had silver hands." She answered, "The good God has caused my natural hands to grow again;" and the angel went into the inner room, and brought
3	she, "I am thy wife, and that is thy son, Sorrowful." And he saw her living hands , and said, "My wife had silver hands." She answered, "The good
4	she was so beautiful and good, he loved her with all his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her to wife. After a year the King had to
5	and was well cared for, and by God's grace, because of her piety, her hands which had been cut off, grew once more. At last the King came
6	again;" and the angel went into the inner room, and brought the silver hands , and showed them to him. Hereupon he knew for a certainty that it
7	run into her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hands black again, put on the fur-mantle, and again was Allerleirauh. And
8	a very long time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her fast by her hands , but she tore herself loose, and sprang away so quickly through the
9	into her den, put off her fur-dress, and washed the soot off her face and hands , so that her full beauty once more came to light. And she opened
10	moved together again, just as if some one was rejoicing and clapping his hands . At the same time a mist seemed to arise from the tree, and in the
11	nutshell, put on her mantle of all kinds of fur, and blackened her face and hands with soot. Then she commended herself to God, and went away,
12	"The better to see you with, my dear." "But, grandmother, what large hands you have!" "The better to hug you with." "Oh! but, grandmother,
13	laid to rest in a beautiful tomb in the churchyard. 31. The Girl Without Hands A CERTAIN miller had little by little fallen into poverty, and had
14	insisted on it, and Cinderella had to be called. She first washed her hands and face clean, and then went and bowed down before the King's
15	her joy she hastily gathered her basket full, thanked the little men, shook hands with each of them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she
16	Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands . The old woman, however, nodded her head, and said, "Oh, you
17	did so. The next morning the devil came again, but she had wept on her hands , and they were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and
18	me what you will, I am your child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands , and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she
19	Then answered the gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands , and ate off one of the pears with its mouth." The King said, "How
20	So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands , the devil will carry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do
21	Again he could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shocked
22	miller was shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands ?" Then the Evil-one threatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it

Table 35. Concordance lines of HANDS.

The concordance lines 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 also show violent scenes, all of them related to the previously mentioned scene of the tale *The Girl with No Hands*.

To summarize, the words *band* and *hands* seem to have a double meaning along the lines of The Grimm Corpus: firstly, we find the *hands* of the victims, which are cut or are seized as a part of a crime, then, we find the *hands* of the perpetrators or villain, the hands that hold the sword to take life, kidnap someone or show its power. In my opinion, this

word is a prevailing representation of the dualism that exists between the perpetrator and his or her victim, and thus, I consider a study of the metaphor concerning the word *band(s)* a matter of interest for further research.

15. EYE, EYES

When searching the concordances of the words *eye* and *eyes*, displayed in table 36 below, I was provided with 36 lines. 13 lines out of the 36 were directly related to a violent context.

N Concordance

Set

1 be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have
 2 it was also written that she was to preserve the Queen's tongue and eyes as a token that she had obeyed. But the old mother wept to
 3 did as thou badest me," and she showed the tokens, the tongue and eyes. Then the King began to weep for his poor wife and his little son
 4 The poor woman tied her child on her back, and went away with eyes full of tears. She came into a great wild forest, and then she fell
 5 into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking the glistening fiery eyes of the cat for live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them to light
 6 else out here in the wood is merry." Little Red-Cap raised her eyes, and when she saw the sunbeams dancing here and there
 7 the younger at the right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each. And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they were
 8 had said "good-morning" to her, but with such a wicked look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road she was certain he
 9 hear you with, my child," was the reply. "But, grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said. "The better to see you with, my dear." "But,
 10 had bitten off came out of her throat. And before long she opened her eyes, lifted up the lid of the coffin, sat up, and was once more alive.
 11 there was a roaring in her ears like the most violent storm, and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightning, "My father he ate me," "Ah,
 12 his hand to her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!" When the dance was
 13 me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes and died. For a long time the King could not be comforted, and
 14 she killed me," Then the mother stopped her ears, and shut her eyes, and would not see or hear, but there was a roaring in her ears
 15 and looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand before his eyes lest the sun should blind him. "Bird," said he, "how beautifully
 16 and unite themselves together, and both the maidens opened their eyes and were once more alive. Then they rejoiced and kissed and
 17 but Marlinchen sat in a corner crying, and held her plate before her eyes and cried till it was quite wet. Then the bird sat on the juniper
 18 feathers he had, and how like real gold his neck was, and how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the shoemaker, "now
 19 up. At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but the King's son began to
 20 might not see it, she was to lie on the side on which she had no eye. In the evening when he came home and heard that he had a son
 21 He escaped with his life, but the thorns into which he fell, pierced his eyes. Then he wandered quite blind about the forest, ate nothing but
 22 longer singing in the nest; the cat has got it, and will scratch out thy eyes as well. Rapunzel is lost to thee; thou wilt never see her more."
 23 and the look of the Queen, only she could not make good the lost eye. But in order that the King might not see it, she was to lie on the
 24 I should have no rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I shall not leave the place now until thou hast unlocked the
 25 that he ought to know, and to be his foster-father, I cannot close my eyes in peace." Then answered Faithful John, "I will not forsake him,
 26 Her own daughter, who was ugly as night, and had only one eye. grumbled at her and said, "A Queen! that ought to have been my
 27 and the King stood above at the window and looked on with tearful eyes, because he still loved her so much. And when she was bound
 28 three snake-leaves which he carried about with him, and laid on the eyes and mouth, he fortunately brought the young King back to life.
 29 pale face, and coloured it again. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, God, where am I?" "Thou art with me, dear wife,"
 30 side and the younger at the left, and the pigeons pecked out one eye of each of them. Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at
 31 on thee from heaven and be near thee." Thereupon she closed her eyes and departed. Every day the maiden went out to her mother's
 32 one of them on the mouth of his dead wife, and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the blood stirred in her veins,
 33 and forwards. And as they had been sitting such a long time, their eyes shut with fatigue, and they fell fast asleep. When at last they
 34 knew him and fell on his neck and wept. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and they grew clear again, and he could see with them as
 35 stretched out a little bone to her, and the old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finger, and was
 36 and ate it, and that was a feast day with her. Witches have red eyes, and cannot see far, but they have a keen scent like the beasts,

Table 36. Concordance lines of EYES

There are some other occurrences in which the *eyes* constitute the physical expression of some injustice committed on some of the victims of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, as is the case with the girl in *The Girl with No Hands* when she is unfairly sentenced to death because of a misunderstanding that the devil has caused (line 4) (see example 193 below).

Example 193

Line 4: The poor woman tied her child on her back, and went away with eyes full of tears. She came into a great wild forest, and [...]

'Closing definitely the eyes' is a metaphor for death and entails brings in its wake the sadness of a beloved person, a sentiment of loss, like the one Cinderella feels for her mother (line 31). Another example is someone closing his or her eyes in front of someone who is going to die or that s/he is about to lose, as in the king in *The Twelve Brothers*, who is watching how his wife is going to be burnt to death because his mother thinks, unfairly, that she is a witch (line 27) (see examples 194 and 195 below).

Example 194

Line 31: [...] thee from heaven and be near thee." Thereupon she closed her eyes and departed. Every day the maiden went out to her mot [...]

Example 195

Line 27: [...] in which she was to be burnt, and the King stood above at the window and looked on with tearful eyes, because he still loved her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and the [...]

In addition, in *The Three Snake Leaves*, there is a scene of resurrection (line 28) when the prince, walled in a grave together with his wife's corpse, places some leaves on her eyes and mouth (see example 196 below).

Example 196

Line 28: [...] snake-leaves which he carried about with him, and laid on the eyes and mouth, he fortunately brought the young King back [...]

Additionally, occurrence 34 describes a scene in which the prince in *Rapunzel*, who was blind due to the wicked witch's fault, is able to see again (see example 197 below).

Example 197

Line 34: [...] fell on his neck and wept. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and they grew clear again, and he could see with them [...]

Moreover, the eyes can mirror the expression of violence. There are three examples in the present batch: lines 5, 8 and 11 (see examples 198 to 200 below).

Example 198

Line 5: Fiery eyes. (*The Bremen Town Musicians*)

Example 199

Line 8: Wicked look in his eyes. (*Little Red-Cap*)

Example 200

Line 11: Her eyes burnt and flashed like lightening. (*The Juniper Tree*)

To summarize, all these examples, together with those related to mutilation (lines 2 and 3) already mentioned in previous searches (cut), involve violence or cruelty due to abuse of a position of power.

16. HEAD, HEADS

The case of the word *head* is similar to the cases of some other parts of the body, *hands* and *eyes*. It involves some situations which deal with contexts of violence. Explicitly, 19 out of the 36 concordance lines found are violent descriptions of murders and some other horror scenes (see table 37 below). This makes 52% of the total.

N Concordance	Set
1	But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in order, head , body, arms and legs. And when nothing further was wanting the
2	ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran
3	and took a white handkerchief out of the top drawer, and set the head on the neck again, and folded the handkerchief so that nothing
4	the Devil prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his head flew off and fell among the red apples. Then she was
5	down into the cellar, and there sat a very very old woman, whose head shook; I asked her, 'Does my bridegroom live in this house? She
6	to eat me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah, but
7	was the word spoken before he heard a whirring of wings over his head in the air, looked up and saw seven coal-black ravens flying
8	to the the cellar, and there sat an extremely aged woman, whose head shook constantly. "Can you not tell me," said the maiden, "if my
9	upon the dog, and lastly the cock was to fly up and perch upon the head of the cat. When this was done, at a given signal, they began to
10	to the seven dwarfs. She knocked at the door. Snow-white put her head out of the window and said, "I cannot let any one in; the seven
11	went out at the door, crash! the bird threw down the millstone on her head , and she was entirely crushed by it. The father and Marlinchen
12	that she was good for nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head , and that she knew nothing at all about the little golden
13	answered, "I am good for nothing but to have boots thrown at my head ." He continued, "Where didst thou get the ring which was in the
14	and fell down on the floor in the room, and her cap fell off her head . Then sang the bird once more, "My mother she killed me."
15	to her mother, and said, "Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's head off!" and she wept and wept and could not be comforted.
16	But he was silent, and she gave him a box on the ear, on which his head fell down. Marlinchen was terrified, and began crying and
17	cinnamon." "My sister, little Marlinchen," Then Marlinchen laid her head on her knees and wept without ceasing, but the man said, "I am
18	had, and how like real gold his neck was, and how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the shoemaker, "now sing me that
19	would be his wife. She made no answer, but nodded a little with her head . So he climbed up the tree himself, carried her down, placed her
20	showed her the twelve coffins with the shavings, and pillows for the head . "These coffins," said she, "were destined for thy brothers, but
21	her little roe, but a man come in who wore a golden crown upon his head . But the King looked kindly at her, stretched out his hand, and
22	when the sister was tired, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upon the roebuck's back: that was her pillow, and she slept
23	said to the King, "Thy truth shall not go unrewarded," and took the heads of the children, put them on again, and rubbed the wounds with
24	that were to declare it, he would become stone from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot." When the ravens had spoken of this
25	to the old King about this, the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillow, and died. When the old King had been carried to
26	for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads . And when he had smeared the stone with their blood, life
27	the world for thee." The stone continued, "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with
28	and alighted amongst the ashes. And the pigeons nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the rest began also pick,
29	there asleep, she called in the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head , and the skipper took him by the feet, and thus they threw him
30	all ripe!" But she answered, "I like that! one of you might fall on my head ," and so went on. When she came to Mother Holle's house she
31	in, and alighted amongst the ashes. And the doves nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the others began also
32	just look, I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust her head into the oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove her far
33	one else was present, the wicked woman seized the Queen by the head , and her daughter seized her by the feet, and they lifted her out
34	was done the old woman took her daughter, put a nightcap on her head , and laid her in bed in place of the Queen. She gave her too the
35	what they had in their hands. The old woman, however, nodded her head , and said, "Oh, you dear children, who has brought you here?"
36	laid herself in the bed, and the old woman covered her up over her head . When the King came home again and wanted to speak to his

Table 37. Concordance lines of HEAD

Some quite noticeable examples are the occurrence which belongs to *Fitcher's* in which the reconstruction of a corpse is described (line 1)(see example 201 below).

Example 201

Line1: Began to gather their limbs together and put them in order, head, body, arms and legs. And when nothing further was wan [...].

Moreover, there are many scenes describing murders in which the word *head* is involved. One of them can be found in line 33 which belongs to the tale *Three Men in the Woods*. In this scene, the wicked step-mother and step-sister seize the queen by her head and feet to throw her out of the window and kill her (see example 202 below).

Example 202

Line 33: else was present, the wicked woman seized the Queen by the head, and her daughter seized her by the feet, and they lifted her out of the bed and threw her out of the window into the stream which flowed by⁵².

Furthermore, in lines 12 and 13 I found a description of Allerleirauh's ill treatment is (see example 203 below).

Example 203

Line 12: She was good for nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head, and that she knew nothing at all about the little golden ring [...].

In turn, there are some occurrences which, in my view, describe quite vividly some horror and violent situations, like when the mother in *The Juniper Tree* kills her step-son (line 4)(see example 204 below).

⁵² I have to clarify that in this case, like in some others, I have pasted not solely the concordance line provided, but some more words to make it easier to understand the context in which they are found. Concord provided me with the possibility of, when clicking on the lines selected, going to the part of the text in which it was included and thus studying its context in greater depth.

Example 204

Line 4: evil prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his head flew off and fell among the red apples. Then she was overwhelmed with terror [...]

To summarize, like many other parts of the body, the *head* is involved in situations in which mutilations and murders abound and in which power plays an important role as a negative tool to help to construct a context of violence.

17. FINGER, FINGERS

The situations in which the words *finger* and *fingers* appear in The Grimm Corpus are particularly violent as can be determined from the fact that 13 out of the 16 concordance lines provided are found in situations of extreme and graphic violence (see table 38 below).

N Concordance

1 behind the great hogshead, and fell in my bosom. And there is the **finger** with the ring!" And with these words she drew it forth, and
 2 an apple, and while she was paring herself the apple she cut her **finger**, and the blood fell on the snow. "Ah," said the woman, and
 3 And one of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her little **finger**, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but
 4 and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the **finger** sprang up in the air, and sprang behind the great hogshead, and
 5 and in her haste she did not make herself quite black, but one **finger** remained white. Then Allerleirauh ran into the kitchen, and
 6 caused Allerleirauh to be summoned, and then he espied the white **finger**, and saw the ring which he had put on it during the dance. Then
 7 sewing and looking out of the window at the snow, she pricked her **finger** with the needle, and three drops of blood fell upon the snow.
 8 he contrived, without her noticing it, to slip a golden ring on her **finger**, and he had given orders that the dance should last a very long
 9 girl had to sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her **fingers** bled. Now it happened that one day the shuttle was marked
 10 with blood, she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her **finger**. Then she threw her shuttle into the well, and jumped in after it.
 11 woman crept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out thy **finger** that I may feel if thou wilt soon be fat." Hansel, however,
 12 who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's **finger**, and was astonished that there was no way of fattening him.
 13 and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the **finger** off, but it sprang up in the air, away over the cask and fell
 14 and get something to eat, and leave off looking till the morning, the **finger** won't run away from you." Then the robbers said, "The old
 15 Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little **fingers**, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it. When she had
 16 had destined for her. One of them noticed a gold ring on the little **finger** of the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he

Table 38. Concordance lines of FINGER

In particular, I would like to highlight lines 3 and 4 from the tale *The Robber Bridegroom* (see example 205 below).

Example 205

Lines 3 and 4:[...] of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her little finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the finger but the finger sprang up in the air, and sprang behind the great hogshead, and fell in my bosom.

In these lines, it is described how, after killing a girl, the robbers realize that she had a ring in her finger and cut it with an axe to take it off.

In turn, lines 11 and 12, whilst at first sight it may not seem to include any implicit violence, refer to the situation in which Hansel was, after being kidnapped and put in a cage before being eaten by the witch (see examples 206 and 207 below).

Example 206

Line 11: The woman crept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out thy finger that I may feel if thou wilt soon be fat." Hansel, however, stretched out [...]

Example 207

Line 12: The old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finger, and was astonished that there was no way of fattening him.

Besides, occurrence 9 describes how the step-daughter in *Mother Holler* is ill-treated and obliged to work until her fingers bleed (see example 208 below).

Example 208

Line 9: To sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers bled.

Additionally, I have found situations in which fingers are self- injured to get something, namely, in line 10, the mean sister in *Mother Holle* hurts her finger because she

wants to get the same gifts that her step-sister did, that is, because she is envious. In turn, in line 15, the sister in *The Twelve Brothers*, cuts her finger so as to open the mountain and save her brothers; despite the fact that it is for a good purpose violence is not exempt from this scene (see examples 209 and 210 below):

Example 209

Line 10: [...] be stained with blood, she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger. Then she threw her shuttle into the well, and jumped in after it.

Example 210

Line 15: [...] to the Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it.

To summarize, *finger* is another part of the body appearing in the brothers Grimm's collection which is likely to form part of violent acts like mutilations. Nevertheless, despite the fact that I have found that the little sister in *The Twelve Brothers* cuts her own finger to save her brothers, in my opinion, the aim does not soften the action in itself, that is, a mutilation.

18. FOOT, FEET

When studying the concordances of *foot* and *feet*, I was provided with 20 occurrences (see table 39 below). In this case, I removed lines 10 and 11 because they included the search words *fore-feet* and *foot-plank* (derivatives of foot) but which do not serve for the purpose of the present study. Thus, 18 concordance lines out of which 11 were related to violent situations remained which represents 61% of the total.

N Concordance

1 wicked woman seized the Queen by the head, and her daughter seized her by the **feet**, and they lifted her out of the bed, and threw her out of the window into the
2 the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head, and the skipper took him by the **feet**, and thus they threw him down into the sea. When the shameful deed was
3 across the yard by the straw-heap, the donkey gave him a smart kick with its hind **foot**. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become lively,
4 shoe it is too small for her, The true bride waits for you." He looked down at her **foot** and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and how it had stained her
5 son, who gave her the golden shoe. Then she seated herself on a stool, drew her **foot** out of the heavy wooden shoe, and put it into the slipper, which fitted like a
6 he has given me a pair of red shoes!" "Well," said the woman, and sprang to her **feet** and her hair stood up like flames of fire, "I feel as if the world were coming to ar
7 and the wild beasts ran past her, but did her no harm. She ran as long as her **feet** would go until it was almost evening; then she saw a little cottage and went
8 the bird once more, "My mother she killed me." "Would that I were a thousand **feet** beneath the earth so as not to hear that!" "My father he ate me," Then the
9 foot this golden slipper fits." Then were the two sisters glad, for they had pretty **feet**. The eldest went with the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her
10 and at last they thought of a plan. The donkey was to place himself with his fore-**feet** upon the window-ledge, the hound was to jump on the donkey's back, the cat
11 they came to a great piece of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no **foot-plank**, and no bridge." "And no boat crosses either," answered Grethel, "but a
12 went with it to the father, and said to him, "No one shall be my wife but she whose **foot** this golden slipper fits." Then were the two sisters glad, for they had pretty feet.
13 the huntsmen had surrounded him, and one of them wounded him a little in the **foot**, so that he limped and ran slowly. Then a hunter crept after him to the cottage
14 to declare it, he would become stone from the crown of his head to the sole of his **foot**." When the ravens had spoken of this together, they flew onwards, and Faithful
15 beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her **foot**. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog
16 "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on **foot**." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the
17 wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her **foot** into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. He took her
18 shoe it is too small for her, The true bride waits for you." Then he looked at her **foot** and saw how the blood was streaming from it. He turned his horse round and
19 said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on **foot**." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain,
20 thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the **foot** into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. Then he took

Table 39. Concordance lines of FOOT/FEET

An example which has already been mentioned is occurrence 19, in which Cinderella's step-mother forces her own daughter to cut her toe (see example 211 below).

Example 211

Line 19: [...] when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the [...].

In turn, occurrence 15 shows ill-treatment inflicted to little brother and little sister (see example 212 below).

Example 212

Line 15. Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over [...].

To summarize, the conclusion drawn from this search word is the same regarding some other parts of the body, violence related to mutilations is present in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

19. EAT/ EATS, ATE, EATEN, EATING

The verb to *eat* and all its forms are related to different forms of violence within The Grimm Corpus according to what can be gathered from the study of its concordance lines. I found 83 occurrences, out of which 39 were integrated in a context of violence or cruelty (see table 40 below).

N Concordance

1 drew off the wolf's skin and went home with it; the grandmother ate the cake and drank the wine which Red-Cap had brought, and
2 now sat down at the table, well content with what was left, and ate as if they were going to fast for a month. As soon as the four
3 on seven little plates, and in seven little glasses, and the little sister ate a morsel from each plate, and from each little glass she took a
4 there. When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her. Witches have red eyes, and
5 have to die of hunger. And now he sat there full of pain and grief, ate every day only a little piece of bread, drank only a mouthful of
6 she had died of want. During the whole of this time he neither ate nor drank, but God supported him. At length he came into a great
7 still, and the seventh month she snatched at the juniper-berries and ate them greedily, then she grew sick and sorrowful, then the eighth
8 maiden came creeping out of the thicket, went to the tree, and again ate one pear off it with her mouth, and beside her stood the angel in
9 were all counted. Then she went to them, and to still her hunger, ate one with her mouth from the tree, but no more. The gardener was
10 the gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands, and ate off one of the pears with its mouth." The King said, "How did the
11 are you still alive, or are you dead?" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still satisfied," for she thought the angels were there.
12 great joy at this, and commanded that his entire household should eat with him next day, and made a great feast. When they were all
13 a black poodle and have a gold collar round thy neck, and shalt eat burning coals, till the flames burst forth from thy throat." And when
14 I will cut the apple in two pieces; you eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The apple was so cunningly made that only the red
15 a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in future thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the cook went away, and Allerleirauh made the soup for the
16 fell, pierced his eyes. Then he wandered quite blind about the forest, ate nothing but roots and berries, and did nothing but lament and
17 Hansel and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread, and as they heard the strokes of the
18 and took it to his wife. She at once made herself a salad of it, and ate it with much relish. She, however, liked it so much -- so very
19 entertainment, and when they were all together, they sat down and ate and drank and were full of gladness. There was, however, a little
20 and nuts for herself, and brought tender grass for the roe, who ate out of her hand, and was content and played round about her. In
21 how delicious this food is, give me some more." And the more he ate the more he wanted to have, and he said, "Give me some more,
22 counterpanes. Little Snow-white was so hungry and thirsty that she ate some vegetables and bread from each plate and drank a drop of
23 a red cheek, so that everyone who saw it longed for it; but whoever ate a piece of it must surely die. When the apple was ready she
24 the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. But now
25 feet beneath the earth so as not to hear that!" "My father he ate me," Then the woman fell down again as if dead. "My sister, little
26 all three were right glad, and they went into the house to dinner, and ate. 53. Little Snow-White ONCE upon a time in the middle of winter,
27 the cooks were ordered to bring up some live coals, and these he ate, until the flames broke forth from his throat. The King's son
28 Queen and bring her to the royal table. But when she was led in she ate nothing, and said, "The gracious and merciful God who has
29 bowl so that the soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it, and liked it as much as before, and had the cook brought, who
30 longed for the fine apple, and when she saw that the woman ate part of it she could resist no longer, and stretched out her hand
31 When the dancing was over, the King had his soup brought and ate it, and he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never
32 house, and began to sing, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bones,
33 of the goldsmith, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bones,
34 And she went merrily into the house, and sat down to dinner and ate. But the bird flew away and lighted on a goldsmith's house, and
35 shall have none of it. It seems to me as if it were all mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the bones under the table, until he had
36 none of it. It seems to me as if it were all mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the bones under the table, until he had finished the
37 to the tree again, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bones,
38 storm, and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightning, "My father he ate me," "Ah, mother," says the man, "that is a beautiful bird! He
39 she killed me," Then one of them stopped working, "My father he ate me." Then two more stopped working and listened to that, "My
40 lighted on his roof and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bones,
41 back on the roof, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bones,
42 said the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in two pieces; you eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The apple was so
43 have a good meal. I will eat a bit of the roof, and thou, Grethel, canst eat some of the window, it will taste sweet." Hansel reached up
44 answered, "The wind, the wind, The heaven-born wind," and went on eating without disturbing themselves. Hansel, who thought the roof
45 will set to work on that," said Hansel, "and have a good meal. I will eat a bit of the roof, and thou, Grethel, canst eat some of the window,
46 heard their mother saying at night to their father, "Everything is eaten again, we have one half loaf left, and after that there is an end.
47 get out of the forest, and were very hungry, for they had nothing to eat but two or three berries, which grew on the ground. And as they
48 the lord ravens are flying home." Then they came, and wanted to eat and drink, and looked for their little plates and glasses. Then said
49 little plates and glasses. Then said one after the other, "Who has eaten something from my plate? Who has drunk out of my little
50 goose to sit in the parlour with us?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her
51 is in the stable outside, and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she
52 intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I
53 get some of the rampion, which is in the garden behind our house, to eat, I shall die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy
54 a longing for it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her anger to be softened, and said
55 fresh and green that she longed for it, and had the greatest desire to eat some. This desire increased every day, and as she knew that she
56 hares, wild deer, birds and pigeons, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took to Benjamin, who had to dress it for them in order
57 and their dinner was ready. And as they were sitting at table, and eating, they asked, "What news is there?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you
58 so how can I give it away to other people?" When she had done eating, they said, "There is a broom for thee, sweep all clean for us
59 of bread, and said, "There is something for your dinner, but do not eat it up before then, for you will get nothing else." Grethel took the
60 awkwardly into the room, seated herself by the stove, and began to eat her bread-and-butter and cake. "Give us some of it," cried the little
61 on the bench by the stove, where she began to warm herself and eat her breakfast. The elves said, "Give us, too, some of it."
62 am not to go home until I can take them with me." When she had eaten her bread, they gave her a broom and said, "Sweep away the
63 young creature! what a nice plump mouthful -- she will be better to eat than the old woman. I must act craftily, so as to catch both." So
64 "The old woman is right," and gave up their search, and sat down to eat, and the old woman poured a sleeping-draught in their wine, so
65 will hew thee in pieces, and kill thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My darling, I only dreamt this. But the old woman hid me
66 hogshead?" But the old woman cried, "Come and get something to eat, and leave off looking till the morning, the finger won't run away
67 they will cut thee to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I do not have
68 to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I do not have compassion on thee, and save
69 has been taking some of my bread?" The fourth, "Who has been eating my vegetables?" The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?" The
70 sure to let no one come in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but think that she was again the
71 "Who has been sitting on my chair?" The second, "Who has been eating off my plate?" The third, "Who has been taking some of my
72 right. He ought to have said good-bye to me." With that he began to eat and said, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy brother will
73 had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. But now the poor child was all alone in

69 has been taking some of my bread?" The fourth, "Who has been **eating** my vegetables?" The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?" The
 70 sure to let no one come in." But the Queen, believing that she had **eaten** Snow-white's heart, could not but think that she was again the
 71 "Who has been sitting on my chair?" The second, "Who has been **eating** off my plate?" The third, "Who has been taking some of my
 72 right. He ought to have said good-bye to me." With that he began to **eat** and said, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy brother will
 73 had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had **eaten** the heart of Snow-white. But now the poor child was all alone in
 74 I see?" answered the donkey; "a table covered with good things to **eat** and drink, and robbers sitting at it enjoying themselves." "That
 75 water round about it. And as she had walked the whole day and not **eaten** one mouthful, and hunger tormented her, she thought, "Ah, if I
 76 the housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she intends to **eat** me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head
 77 but, grandmother, what a terrible big mouth you have!" "The better to **eat** you with!" And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one
 78 they had not been on the public road she was certain he would have **eaten** her up. "Well," said the grandmother, "we will shut the door,
 79 and asked no questions, and did not cry out. When the spirit had **eaten** the pear, it went back again." The King said, "If it be as thou
 80 spoke the King, "I will go as far as the sky is blue, and will neither **eat** nor drink until I have found again my dear wife and my child, if in
 81 "How did the spirit get over the water, and where did it go after it had **eaten** the pear?" The gardener answered, "Some one came in a
 82 tormented her, she thought, "Ah, if I were but inside, that I might **eat** of the fruit, else must I die of hunger!" Then she knelt down, call
 83 did he dare to cry out, or to speak to the spirit. When she had **eaten** the pear, she was satisfied, and went and concealed herself

Table 40. Concordance lines of EAT

In this case, there are three circumstances in which these words are used: the first one is in situations related to hunger, in some cases as a consequence of children's abandonment. This was the case of line 47 and line 75 (see examples 213 and 214 below).

Example 213

Line 47:[...] out of the forest, and were very hungry, for they had nothing to eat but two or three berries, which grew on the ground

Example 214

Line 75: [...] water round about it. And as she had walked the whole day and not eaten one mouthful, and hunger tormented her, [...].

The second circumstance which *eat* is used in is related to cannibalism, some examples can be found in line 4, the witch in *Hansel and Gretel*, and in line 24, the wicked step-mother in *Snow-White* (see examples 215 and 216 below).

Example 215

Line 4: When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her.

Example 216

Line 24: The child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white.

Finally, the third circumstance in which *eat* and its derivatives are used is related to hunger in situations of ill-treatment, for example when Cinderella meets her new step-mother and step-sisters in line 50 (see example 217 below).

Example 217

Line 50: He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess, how decked out she is!

To summarize, the search word *eat* is used in three different contexts of violence, the first one a context of hunger but always with negative connotations, since the protagonists are suffering because of the lack of food. The second one, a context of cannibalism and the third one, a context of ill-treatment. In all the occurrences, the victim is either a child (boy or girl) or a woman, never a man. Power here is exercised in most of the examples thanks to a greater strength exerted upon weaker participants.

20. FIRE

A further issue of interest has been the study of the word *fire*, a word which at first sight does not seem to be directly related to a context of violence. However, I found 31 occurrences in The Grimm Corpus, out of which 14 were related to violence in three different situations (see table 41 below).

N Concordance

1 the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of
 2 old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mistress wanted
 3 locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn. 47. The Juniper
 4 said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured the
 5 She pushed poor Grethel out to the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is
 6 from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the sisters did her every
 7 till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. And as on that account she always looked
 8 came into the kitchen to her mother, who was standing by the fire with a pan of hot water before her which she was constantly
 9 woman, and sprang to her feet and her hair stood up like flames of fire, "I feel as if the world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and
 10 heard what had happened and went out, and smoke, flames, and fire were rising from the place, and when that was over, there stood
 11 and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she
 12 said the woman, "I feel as if the whole house were shaking and on fire." But the man went out and looked at the bird: "Gathered together
 13 to arise from the tree, and in the centre of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of the fire singing magnificently, and
 14 of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of the fire singing magnificently, and he flew high up in the air, and when he
 15 the woman, "I feel so anxious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marlinchen sat in a
 16 had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated
 17 himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the
 18 her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and the fire was licking at her clothes with its red tongue, the last instant of
 19 were her twelve brothers, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire asunder, extinguished the flames, set their dear sister free, and
 20 wood for cooking and herbs for vegetables, and put the pans on the fire so that the dinner was always ready when the eleven came. She
 21 "if any one with gloves on seizes the garment and throws it into the fire and burns it, the young King will be saved. "But what avails that?"
 22 pushed him away, seized it with gloves on, carried it quickly to the fire and burnt it. The other attendants again began to murmur, and
 23 pray for you -- in winter that you may be able to warm yourself at a fire, and in summer that you may not faint away in the heat." After
 24 shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon
 25 high, the woman said, "Now, children, lay yourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When we
 26 will come back and fetch you away." Hansel and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread, and as
 27 forest, where they had never in their lives been before. Then a great fire was again made, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you
 28 the father said, "Now, children, pile up some wood, and I will light a fire that you may not be cold." Hansel and Grethel gathered
 29 was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck
 30 grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the poor
 31 out into the forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, and then

Table 41. Concordance lines of FIRE

The first one is the use of *fire* with the meaning of *shooting*, as is the cases in lines 1 and 4 in *Little Red-Cap* when they were going to open the wolf's stomach (see examples 218 and 219 below).

Example 218

Line 1: [...] the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach [...]

Example 219

Line 4: [...] said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured [...].

The second use of *fire* is with the sense of a tool used to commit murder. For example in line 3, the Robber bridegroom and all his friends are killed at the end of the tale, in line 11, when the wicked Snow-White's step-mother is executed and in line 29 which refers to an execution also (see examples 220 to 222 below).

Example 220

Line 3: Locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn;

Example 221

Line 11: [...] but iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead.

Example 222

Line 29: was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt [...]

Finally, the last use of *fire* is related to ill-treatment, like in line 30, when the mother in *Mother Holle* ill-treats her step-sister (see example 223 below).

Example 223

Line 30. whose beauty, however, grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on

To summarize, surprisingly, *fire* has been found to be a word related to different acts of violence, namely, ill-treatment and executions. The surprise here lies in the fact that, at first sight, it is not a word which might be expected to be related to violence.

21. PIECE – PIECES

The case of *piece(s)* has been pointed out before, when it was related to *cut*. Nevertheless, it seemed to me to be worth mentioning separately. I came across 49 occurrences (see table 42 below), however 3 of them do not have to be taken into account, namely, lines 7, 8 and 40, because the search word is a derivative of *piece* (*month-piece* and *mantle piece*), thus, only 46 occurrences remain to be investigated.

N Concordance

1 middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to **pieces**, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay
2 and when the eldest daughter came out and was just reaching him a **piece** of bread, he did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into
3 thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in **pieces** so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the
4 Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in **pieces**. But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in
5 of a poor man, and begged. Then the second daughter brought him a **piece** of bread; he caught her like the first, by simply touching her,
6 they pulled off her pretty clothes, and hewed her fair body in **pieces** on a table, and sprinkled them with salt. My darling, I only
7 so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut out of it a mouth-**piece** for his horn. But when he blew through it for the first time, to his
8 snow-white little bone. He thought that it would make a good mouth-**piece**, so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut out of it a
9 in it, and when they have thee in their power, they will cut thee to **pieces** without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters
10 den, thy bridegroom does live here, but he will hew thee in **pieces**, and kill thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My
11 off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in **pieces** and strewed salt thereon. The poor bride behind the cask
12 Then the mother took the little boy and chopped him in **pieces**, put him into the pan and made him into black puddings; but
13 power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in **pieces**, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on
14 every kind of animal in the whole of his kingdom, and take from it a **piece** of its skin, and out of these was made a mantle of a thousand
15 has she died?" But the King replied, "She let my dear son be torn to **pieces** by wild beasts; I will not have her named." Then the huntsman
16 of the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself a **piece** of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed
17 on her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four **pieces**, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died.
18 and one of every kind of animal in your kingdom must give a **piece** of his skin for it." But she thought, "To get that will be quite
19 brought the shoes. "There, bird," said the man, "now sing me that **piece** again." Then the bird came and took the shoes in his left claw,
20 "Bird," said he then, "how beautifully thou canst sing! Sing me that **piece** again." "No," said the bird, "I'll not sing it twice for nothing! Give
21 cheek, so that everyone who saw it longed for it; but whoever ate a **piece** of it must surely die. When the apple was ready she painted her
22 they stumbled over a tree-stump, and with the shock the poisonous **piece** of apple which Snow-white had bitten off came out of her throat.
23 of poison?" said the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in two **pieces**; you eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The apple was
24 him, with every word a toad leaped out, whereas formerly a **piece** of gold had fallen out. Then he asked what that could be, but
25 happened to her in the wood, but with every word she spoke, gold **pieces** fell from her mouth, until very soon the whole room was
26 thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one **piece** of bread more, and then we will go to our work and leave them
27 we are going into the forest to fetch wood." She gave each a little **piece** of bread, and said, "There is something for your dinner, but do
28 in the forest? -- the wild animals would soon come and tear them to **pieces**." "O, thou fool!" said she, "Then we must all four die of hunger,
29 had longed for so much. When she went in and said good-evening, a **piece** of gold at once fell from her mouth. Thereupon she related what
30 into the world, thought all the time that the sister had been torn to **pieces** by the wild beasts in the wood, and that the brother had been
31 do not drink, or you will become a wild beast, and tear me to **pieces**." The brother did not drink, although he was so thirsty, but
32 them. The daughter was taken into the forest where she was torn to **pieces** by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and
33 day grow more beautiful." The second said, "My gift is, that gold **pieces** shall fall out of her mouth every time she speaks." The third
34 thou hast the basketful of strawberries!" Then she gave her a little **piece** of hard bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and
35 and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little **piece** of bread, and as they heard the strokes of the wood-axe they
36 again with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three **pieces** of the snake, laid them together, as they ought to go, and
37 crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in **pieces**, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves in
38 him an axe and a pickaxe that he might hew the pigeon-house to **pieces**, but no one was inside it. And when they got home Cinderella
39 One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red-Cap, here is a **piece** of cake and a bottle of wine; take them to your grandmother,
40 the ashes, and a dim little oil-lamp was burning on the mantle-**piece**, for Cinderella had jumped quickly down from the back of the
41 as I live, thou shalt not touch her," and hewed the snake in three **pieces**. After a time a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it
42 come and fetch you away." When it was noon, Grethel shared her **piece** of bread with Hansel, who had scattered his by the way. Then
43 hand, and followed the pebbles which shone like newly-coined silver **pieces**, and showed them the way. They walked the whole night long,
44 Hansel, who thought the roof tasted very nice, tore down a great **piece** of it, and Grethel pushed out the whole of one round
45 And now he sat there full of pain and grief, ate every day only a little **piece** of bread, drank only a mouthful of wine, and nevertheless saw
46 forest." When they had walked for two hours, they came to a great **piece** of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no

Table 42. Concordance lines of FIRES

The striking fact here is that most of the times in which *pieces* (the plural form) is used is related to violent situations. That is, there are 21 concordance lines in which *pieces* appears, out of which 19 are used in violent situations. Some examples are occurrence 1, describing the murders in *Fitcher's Bird* and occurrence 17 describing the execution in *The Pink* (see examples 224 and 226 below).

Example 224

Line 1: [...] in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay [...]

Example 226

Line 17: The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon die.

Nevertheless, *piece* (the singular form) is not used in any case in a context of violence.

This section has been devoted to displaying the results collected from the study of the frequencies, concordances and some collocations of some individual keywords and their grouping according to the purposes they serve in contributing to particular discourses, in this case, the discourse of violence. On balance, the overall picture shows a context of violence in which such actions as cannibalism, murder, kidnapping, domestic and gender violence and the abandonment of children takes place.

6.4. Comparative analyses of The Grimm Corpus, the The Andersen Corpus and the British National Corpus. A keyness analysis

After detecting and studying all the words related to violence in The Grimm Corpus, it was my intention to put the results from the corpus into perspective by comparing them with the evidence gleaned from larger reference corpora. Thus, this section is devoted to

depicting the results achieved when comparing firstly, the word-list drawn from The Grimm Corpus and, secondly, the The Andersen Corpus word list to the word list drawn from the British National Corpus (BNC) that is, 90 million words of mixed genres.

This part of the research was done in order to satisfy a twofold purpose: in the first place to perform a study of keyness (Keyness is an indicator that appears when we compare the frequency of appearance of certain words in a corpus) in The Grimm Corpus because the keywords – in this case, the ones to be studied due to their relationship to violence- “are not necessarily the ones which appear more frequently in the text, but those which have a significant frequency when we compare them to the reference corpus”(Pérez Paredes, 2002, my translation). The second purpose of this section is to carry out the same kind of study in the The Andersen Corpus with the aim of collating the results achieved in both keyword lists so as to perform an anachronic study in depth.

The tool used to achieve these aims was *KeyWord* (Scott 2010). This tool intends to “identify key words in texts and plot them in a number of different ways” as Scott (2001:61) explains. The program “compares two pre-existing word-lists, which must have been created using the *WordList* tool”. One of these texts is a large word-list which will act as a reference corpus. The other one is the word-list based on the corpus under study.

The objective is to discover which words characterize the text (in this case the corpus) which is going to be object of study. This corpus at stake (The Grimm Corpus) happens to be the smaller of the two which are going to be compared. The larger one, (The British national Corpus) “will provide background data for reference comparison”, as Scott (2010:147) hargues.

To compute the ‘keyness’ of an item, Scott (2010:174) explains that the program computes its frequency in the small wordlist, the number of running words in the small wordlist; its frequency in the reference corpus; the number of running words in the reference corpus and cross-tabulates these.

In my view, an example might shed some light on this concept (cf. Scott 2010). If the lexical unit *here* occurs, 4% of the time in the small wordlist and 5% of the time in the reference corpus, it will not happen to be key, albeit it may be the most frequent word. If the text concerns violence, it may well turn out that the names of the characters, and the items *dead*, *kill*, to mention but a few may be more frequent than they would otherwise be in the reference corpus.

6.4.1. Keyness analysis of The Grimm Corpus

In this section I will show the results achieved when studying in depth the list of key words found in The Grimm Corpus. After running the program, I was provided with a 500 keyword list displayed in table 43 below (as the main settings of this tool provides by default). The table below shows:

- Each key word in the first column.
- Its frequency in the source text, The Grimm Corpus, in which these key words are key in (Freq).
- The percentage (%) that frequency represents.
- Its frequency in the reference corpus (RC. Freq. column).
- The reference corpus frequency as a percentage (%).

- Finally, the keyness (a log likelihood statistic) (Keyness column).

N	Key word	Freq	%	RC. Freq	RC%	Keyness
1	She	794	1,99472427	51		6868,16162
2	Her	739	1,85655069	28		6509,18115
3	Was	611	1,53498304	47		5240,35645
4	he	549	1,3792237	68		4584,41064
5	a	673	1,69074237	1144	0,03047751	3773,41089
6	had	416	1,04509485	26		3598,53662
7	said	400	1,00489891	13		3534,37378
8	him	215	0,54013318	15		1850,08533
9	went	197	0,49491271	5		1749,67505
10	thou	178	0,44718	9		1551,10852
11	came	165	0,4145208	3		1474,46021
12	king	179	0,44969225	79		1316,0011
13	is	176	0,44215551	124		1200,61877
14	have	148	0,37181258	44		1143,6543
15	be	182	0,45722899	198		1137,62158
16	were	133	0,33412889	22		1086,448
17	saw	93	0,23363899	44		676,745056
18	thee	77	0,19344303	3		676,405701
19	beautiful	79	0,19846752	10		657,822693
20	did	78	0,19595528	12		640,618225
21	mother	102	0,25624922	113		634,779358
22	woman	98	0,24620022	91		633,580383
23	could	76	0,19093078	16		608,133362
24	go	98	0,24620022	118		598,313904
25	cried	64	0,16078383	1		573,088623
26	thy	62	0,15575932	2		547,408875
27	queen	72	0,1808818	27		540,89032
28	answered	61	0,15324707	4		526,080261
29	daughter	67	0,16832057	19		520,322693
30	herself	59	0,14822258	2		520,252869
31	been	66	0,16580832	17		517,829651
32	come	75	0,18841854	54		509,432434

33	looked	62	0,15575932	10	507,353607
34	am	69	0,17334506	32	503,521057
35	let	62	0,15575932	20	474,479797
36	maiden	57	0,14319809	8	471,258575
37	thought	72	0,1808818	63	471,117767
38	great	80	0,20097977	128	454,806213
39	do	77	0,19344303	128	433,256073
40	father	66	0,16580832	62	425,620667
41	forest	62	0,15575932	43	423,968475
42	fell	54	0,13566135	15	420,292175
43	are	61	0,15324707	47	409,139618
44	put	58	0,14571033	35	406,257965
45	sister	57	0,14319809	31	406,03833
46	hansel	45	0,11305112	1	400,568146
47	began	45	0,11305112	1	400,568146
48	snow	68	0,17083281	96	399,343842
49	wife	58	0,14571033	40	397,009186
50	has	51	0,12812461	15	394,450409
51	door	70	0,17585731	128	383,556274
52	stood	45	0,11305112	4	382,55835
53	king's	46	0,11556337	7	378,07309
54	house	86	0,21605326	308	377,000977
55	good	68	0,17083281	122	374,604767
56	gave	44	0,11053888	4	373,614227
57	son	55	0,1381736	42	369,509644
58	heard	49	0,12310011	18	369,050262
59	dear	45	0,11305112	9	361,711517
60	faithful	43	0,10802663	6	355,642365
61	child	65	0,16329607	141	338,623718
62	take	54	0,13566135	59	337,044159
63	white	82	0,20600428	367	328,37735
64	grethel	36	0,0904409	0	328,137909
65	ate	36	0,0904409	1	318,964417
66	tree	63	0,15827158	150	318,758453
67	ran	40	0,10048988	9	318,053345
68	day	75	0,18841854	300	314,709198

69	bird	57	0,14319809	108		309,142944
70	children	44	0,11053888	27		307,318542
71	got	38	0,09546539	8		304,030914
72	see	50	0,12561236	63		301,939636
73	golden	47	0,11807562	46		300,469849
74	asked	36	0,0904409	5		297,838135
75	brought	35	0,08792865	7		281,32251
76	home	62	0,15575932	210		277,58371
77	heart	54	0,13566135	127		274,284698
78	give	37	0,09295315	16		272,670837
79	last	47	0,11807562	72		270,254791
80	himself	35	0,08792865	15		258,251862
81	john	38	0,09546539	28		256,985413
82	young	40	0,10048988	39		255,919037
83	beneath	29	0,07285517	1		255,580658
84	girl	45	0,11305112	77		251,169678
85	cinderella	29	0,07285517	2		249,538971
86	called	35	0,08792865	19		249,375366
87	bread	39	0,09797764	44		241,651978
88	ah	35	0,08792865	24		239,799515
89	back	69	0,17334506	434	0,01156227	235,924286
90	laid	35	0,08792865	27		234,676117
91	sat	33	0,08290416	21		229,062469
92	brothers	29	0,07285517	7		229,008377
93	marlinchen	25	0,06280618	0		227,866714
94	happened	27	0,06783067	4		222,340057
95	replied	25	0,06280618	1		219,410568
96	time	68	0,17083281	493	0,0131341	215,862442
97	bride	29	0,07285517	12		215,009262
98	carried	27	0,06783067	6		214,930695
99	brother	33	0,08290416	31		212,783768
100	get	38	0,09546539	65		212,112442
101	morning	32	0,08039191	27		210,876999
102	rapunzel	24	0,06029393	1		210,37532
103	wept	24	0,06029393	1		210,37532
104	hast	24	0,06029393	1		210,37532

105	made	47	0,11807562	162	209,028336
106	eat	30	0,07536741	19	208,406464
107	can	36	0,0904409	56	206,161957
108	wicked	25	0,06280618	4	204,682037
109	opened	28	0,07034292	13	204,266098
110	red	58	0,14571033	346	203,591629
111	evening	29	0,07285517	18	202,150406
112	told	28	0,07034292	16	197,867722
113	wanted	25	0,06280618	6	197,530914
114	poor	36	0,0904409	66	197,082428
115	wilt	23	0,05778169	2	195,739929
116	gone	27	0,06783067	14	193,748444
117	lay	32	0,08039191	40	193,595718
118	dwarfs	22	0,05526944	1	192,315277
119	cannot	22	0,05526944	2	186,795105
120	shalt	22	0,05526944	2	186,795105
121	eyes	31	0,07787966	40	186,119614
122	step	38	0,09546539	103	184,201111
123	cap	32	0,08039191	53	180,199554
124	bring	23	0,05778169	6	180,193436
125	art	38	0,09546539	112	178,940094
126	wished	22	0,05526944	4	178,280609
127	cook	29	0,07285517	36	175,733398
128	died	21	0,05275719	3	173,384232
129	flew	21	0,05275719	3	173,384232
130	longer	28	0,07034292	32	172,976654
131	cut	40	0,10048988	149	172,648071
132	grandmother	23	0,05778169	9	171,801666
133	know	30	0,07536741	49	169,574249
134	glass	40	0,10048988	157	169,099976
135	threw	20	0,05024494	2	168,929062
136	seen	25	0,06280618	19	168,091095
137	sprang	19	0,0477327	1	165,256348
138	find	23	0,05778169	12	164,885376
139	ashes	20	0,05024494	3	164,542374
140	found	24	0,06029393	17	163,472809

141	die	26	0,06531843	28		162,78656
142	its	23	0,05778169	15		158,9702
143	look	29	0,07285517	53		158,897766
144	killed	22	0,05526944	12		156,625198
145	asleep	19	0,0477327	3		155,713608
146	bed	38	0,09546539	165		154,104446
147	pretty	21	0,05275719	10		152,631241
148	alive	21	0,05275719	10		152,631241
149	long	54	0,13566135	484	0,01289433	151,761703
150	sitting	23	0,05778169	21		149,173004
151	dead	30	0,07536741	77		148,099579
152	make	27	0,06783067	50		147,383011
153	walked	20	0,05024494	9		146,556839
154	lived	22	0,05526944	18		145,849503
155	kywitt	16	0,04019596	0		145,831116
156	leave	23	0,05778169	26		142,439804
157	done	21	0,05275719	16		141,128189
158	blood	37	0,09295315	187		140,420547
159	palace	22	0,05526944	22		139,987991
160	god	33	0,08290416	130		139,296951
161	hunter	16	0,04019596	1		138,245789
162	window	29	0,07285517	88		135,149246
163	night	36	0,0904409	187		134,929047
164	juniper	17	0,0427082	4		134,580002
165	pieces	23	0,05778169	33		134,494888
166	gold	35	0,08792865	174		133,819809
167	grew	16	0,04019596	2		133,315338
168	man	44	0,11053888	349		132,855957
169	till	19	0,0477327	12		132,048141
170	lying	20	0,05024494	17		131,599976
171	handkerchief	17	0,0427082	5		131,469193
172	ravens	15	0,03768371	1		129,256058
173	enchantress	15	0,03768371	1		129,256058
174	rest	22	0,05526944	31		129,236862
175	wood	34	0,08541641	174		128,302155
176	knew	17	0,0427082	7		126,119011

177	apple	24	0,06029393	51		125,796349
178	hands	22	0,05526944	35		125,231453
179	huntsmen	15	0,03768371	2		124,443314
180	wild	23	0,05778169	45		123,564377
181	gathered	16	0,04019596	5		122,883835
182	fairest	14	0,03517146	1		120,274719
183	roebuck	14	0,03517146	1		120,274719
184	pick	22	0,05526944	45		116,646606
185	help	18	0,04522045	17		115,927666
186	taken	18	0,04522045	17		115,927666
187	things	18	0,04522045	22		109,473724
188	allerleirauh	12	0,03014697	0		109,372139
189	dress	21	0,05275719	47		108,327774
190	drink	19	0,0477327	31		107,423164
191	sing	16	0,04019596	13		106,213631
192	piece	23	0,05778169	77		103,404541
193	fetch	13	0,03265921	3		103,107597
194	dost	12	0,03014697	1		102,342308
195	forced	15	0,03768371	11		101,522461
196	wolf	19	0,0477327	38		101,414574
197	beasts	13	0,03265921	4		100,020958
198	hunger	15	0,03768371	12		99,8734436
199	twelve	22	0,05526944	73		99,2366714
200	say	17	0,0427082	25		98,7819901
201	shut	16	0,04019596	20		96,7916565
202	mouth	21	0,05275719	67		96,1062164
203	round	25	0,06280618	124		95,6788101
204	husband	16	0,04019596	21		95,6588364
205	spoke	14	0,03517146	10		95,2111511
206	donkey	16	0,04019596	22		94,5672302
207	hair	24	0,06029393	112		94,3611679
208	heaven	15	0,03768371	16		94,1108627
209	going	21	0,05275719	72		93,5705338
210	feel	14	0,03517146	11		93,5370255
211	canst	11	0,02763472	1		93,3945465
212	seemed	11	0,02763472	1		93,3945465

213	drew	11	0,02763472	1		93,3945465
214	comforted	11	0,02763472	1		93,3945465
215	room	30	0,07536741	229		92,5511856
216	tell	15	0,03768371	18		91,6212997
217	fire	29	0,07285517	217		90,4587021
218	set	25	0,06280618	143		89,5472641
219	standing	17	0,0427082	36		89,1968384
220	benjamin	11	0,02763472	2		89,1373062
221	knocked	12	0,03014697	5		88,8804779
222	soup	15	0,03768371	21		88,2572632
223	left	23	0,05778169	116		87,3640594
224	father's	11	0,02763472	3		85,7725601
225	garden	19	0,0477327	63		85,7260742
226	passed	12	0,03014697	7		84,5115967
227	likewise	10	0,02512247	1		84,4620514
228	weep	10	0,02512247	1		84,4620514
229	thymself	10	0,02512247	1		84,4620514
230	shook	10	0,02512247	1		84,4620514
231	showed	10	0,02512247	1		84,4620514
232	head	31	0,07787966	296		83,765625
233	wedding	15	0,03768371	26		83,414238
234	tower	14	0,03517146	19		83,0150223
235	pigeons	11	0,02763472	4		82,9444351
236	appeared	11	0,02763472	4		82,9444351
237	life	31	0,07787966	302		82,7082977
238	face	23	0,05778169	134		81,6543198
239	years	18	0,04522045	59		81,5618591
240	festival	12	0,03014697	9		80,8798218
241	princess	11	0,02763472	5		80,4882126
242	hand	34	0,08541641	396	0,01054991	80,4715271
243	shone	10	0,02512247	2		80,371666
244	quickly	12	0,03014697	10		79,2666473
245	ordered	14	0,03517146	23		79,0050125
246	given	13	0,03265921	16		78,9326248
247	full	27	0,06783067	228		78,6168823
248	frightened	11	0,02763472	6		78,3096237

249	roe	11	0,02763472	6		78,3096237
250	looking	40	0,10048988	606	0,01614456	77,350853
251	live	15	0,03768371	34		77,0689697
252	wine	19	0,0477327	84		76,4589539
253	world	25	0,06280618	194		76,4164886
254	shoes	12	0,03014697	12		76,3541718
255	miller	12	0,03014697	12		76,3541718
256	promised	11	0,02763472	7		76,3482208
257	remained	9	0,02261022	1		75,5478668
258	angel	12	0,03014697	13		75,0289764
259	same	14	0,03517146	28		74,7248611
260	water	35	0,08792865	470	0,01252136	74,5688934
261	sisters	11	0,02763472	8		74,5623322
262	robbers	10	0,02512247	4		74,4757767
263	cock	16	0,04019596	51		73,2468948
264	stay	14	0,03517146	30		73,1909866
265	fall	15	0,03768371	41		72,4959946
266	kitchen	14	0,03517146	31		72,4565048
267	reached	10	0,02512247	5		72,1529922
268	holle	9	0,02261022	2		71,6395569
269	dearest	9	0,02261022	2		71,6395569
270	flowers	12	0,03014697	16		71,4667435
271	turn	17	0,0427082	68		71,3115921
272	carry	13	0,03265921	24		71,0203247
273	order	18	0,04522045	85		70,4033127
274	speak	15	0,03768371	46		69,636322
275	bones	13	0,03265921	27		68,6097717
276	afraid	9	0,02261022	3		68,595665
277	bridegroom	9	0,02261022	3		68,595665
278	boar	9	0,02261022	3		68,595665
279	keep	12	0,03014697	19		68,3921051
280	does	10	0,02512247	7		68,2557907
281	tied	12	0,03014697	20		67,4539185
282	eaten	11	0,02763472	13		67,4275055
283	shoe	16	0,04019596	65		66,6943283
284	begged	8	0,02009798	1		66,6560822

285	awoke	8	0,02009798	1	66,6560822
286	peace	14	0,03517146	40	66,6388168
287	caused	10	0,02512247	8	66,5810699
288	seized	9	0,02261022	4	66,0645218
289	danced	9	0,02261022	4	66,0645218
290	death	19	0,0477327	119	65,0833511
291	sang	10	0,02512247	9	65,045845
292	apron	9	0,02261022	5	63,8847122
293	rampion	7	0,01758573	0	63,7995453
294	chamber	13	0,03265921	36	62,5497284
295	roof	15	0,03768371	61	62,4994125
296	leaves	10	0,02512247	11	62,310421
297	promise	10	0,02512247	11	62,310421
298	entered	9	0,02261022	6	61,9646416
299	den	9	0,02261022	7	60,2460289
300	terrified	8	0,02009798	3	60,0862885
301	joy	10	0,02512247	14	58,8369675
302	sons	9	0,02261022	8	58,6890297
303	whilst	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
304	rejoiced	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
305	lentils	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
306	kinds	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
307	stayed	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
308	obliged	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164
309	doves	8	0,02009798	4	57,7219963
310	magnificent	8	0,02009798	4	57,7219963
311	flames	8	0,02009798	4	57,7219963
312	beauty	9	0,02261022	9	57,2649689
313	sleep	13	0,03265921	46	57,2312508
314	kill	11	0,02763472	24	57,1896362
315	grave	11	0,02763472	25	56,4689369
316	devil	11	0,02763472	25	56,4689369
317	lost	11	0,02763472	25	56,4689369
318	hazel	9	0,02261022	10	55,9524231
319	ship	15	0,03768371	79	55,8572273
320	silken	8	0,02009798	5	55,6961899

321	saying	8	0,02009798	5	55,6961899
322	immediately	8	0,02009798	5	55,6961899
323	place	16	0,04019596	98	55,4210739
324	true	11	0,02763472	27	55,0993347
325	evil	10	0,02512247	18	55,0242462
326	kingdom	9	0,02261022	11	54,7349014
327	sent	9	0,02261022	11	54,7349014
328	klapp	6	0,01507348	0	54,6851768
329	klipp	6	0,01507348	0	54,6851768
330	strawberries	7	0,01758573	2	54,3070221
331	bremen	7	0,01758573	2	54,3070221
332	continued	7	0,01758573	2	54,3070221
333	laughed	7	0,01758573	2	54,3070221
334	open	19	0,0477327	166	54,2134132
335	jumped	8	0,02009798	6	53,9190979
336	lord	10	0,02512247	20	53,3739471
337	birds	11	0,02763472	31	52,608017
338	inside	10	0,02512247	21	52,6003265
339	witch	11	0,02763472	32	52,0300407
340	happy	12	0,03014697	45	51,6507835
341	weeping	7	0,01758573	3	51,6455383
342	cottage	9	0,02261022	14	51,5346451
343	sit	10	0,02512247	23	51,1430092
344	length	16	0,04019596	115	51,0119057
345	placed	11	0,02763472	34	50,9212265
346	run	20	0,05024494	213	50,3383369
347	table	15	0,03768371	98	50,2885742
348	wait	9	0,02261022	16	49,6950073
349	mantle	9	0,02261022	16	49,6950073
350	hound	8	0,02009798	9	49,5956573
351	received	8	0,02009798	9	49,5956573
352	brook	8	0,02009798	9	49,5956573
353	apples	7	0,01758573	4	49,4633217
354	lighted	7	0,01758573	4	49,4633217
355	held	15	0,03768371	102	49,2547073
356	royal	10	0,02512247	26	49,1507072

357	thine	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
358	dwell	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
359	misfortune	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
360	wizard	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
361	crept	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
362	bade	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
363	coffins	6	0,01507348	1		48,9646416
364	suddenly	8	0,02009798	10		48,3942795
365	tears	7	0,01758573	5		47,6043739
366	tore	7	0,01758573	5		47,6043739
367	glad	7	0,01758573	5		47,6043739
368	light	21	0,05275719	260		47,5576401
369	innocent	8	0,02009798	11		47,2820702
370	clothes	11	0,02763472	42		47,010376
371	boy	16	0,04019596	136		46,4045486
372	cat	14	0,03517146	94		46,2766914
373	strange	8	0,02009798	12		46,2466164
374	dance	13	0,03265921	76		46,0725822
375	meet	7	0,01758573	6		45,9812813
376	shocked	7	0,01758573	6		45,9812813
377	buried	7	0,01758573	6		45,9812813
378	finger	14	0,03517146	96		45,7689705
379	envious	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
380	onwards	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
381	dared	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
382	mouthful	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
383	delighted	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
384	upstairs	6	0,01507348	2		45,7299995
385	covered	18	0,04522045	190		45,5743866
386	stone	17	0,0427082	166		45,2840004
387	felt	9	0,02261022	22		45,1411781
388	sun	19	0,0477327	221		45,006218
389	daughters	7	0,01758573	7		44,5390816
390	coffin	8	0,02009798	14		44,3680725
391	fur	10	0,02512247	35		44,2076225
392	care	13	0,03265921	85		43,5652962

393	hear	8	0,02009798	15	43,5102005
394	poisonous	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
395	fares	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
396	belonged	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
397	morrow	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
398	slept	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
399	followed	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025
400	coming	9	0,02261022	25	43,2570686
401	elder	7	0,01758573	8	43,2405968
402	deeper	7	0,01758573	8	43,2405968
403	stopped	7	0,01758573	8	43,2405968
404	answer	8	0,02009798	16	42,6987762
405	seated	8	0,02009798	16	42,6987762
406	knows	8	0,02009798	16	42,6987762
407	moon	12	0,03014697	71	42,2803802
408	lifted	7	0,01758573	9	42,0593338
409	grow	7	0,01758573	9	42,0593338
410	sought	7	0,01758573	9	42,0593338
411	loved	8	0,02009798	17	41,9290771
412	scarcely	6	0,01507348	4	41,3093185
413	kissed	6	0,01507348	4	41,3093185
414	believed	6	0,01507348	4	41,3093185
415	kindly	6	0,01507348	4	41,3093185
416	garment	6	0,01507348	4	41,3093185
417	ring	14	0,03517146	116	41,2155762
418	kept	8	0,02009798	18	41,1970711
419	beautifully	8	0,02009798	18	41,1970711
420	ground	16	0,04019596	165	41,1397858
421	spirit	10	0,02512247	43	40,7138863
422	invited	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
423	treasures	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
424	murderer's	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
425	thanked	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
426	bewitched	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
427	wants	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215
428	devoured	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215

429	alas	5	0,01256124	1		40,185215
430	peeped	5	0,01256124	1		40,185215
431	wretch	5	0,01256124	1		40,185215
432	fitcher's	5	0,01256124	1		40,185215
433	hogshead	5	0,01256124	1		40,185215
434	escape	7	0,01758573	11		39,9746323
435	picked	8	0,02009798	20		39,8327332
436	constantly	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
437	marry	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
438	mother's	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
439	happily	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
440	angry	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
441	darling	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
442	harm	6	0,01507348	5		39,6324425
443	tired	7	0,01758573	12		39,0444908
444	peep	7	0,01758573	12		39,0444908
445	washed	10	0,02512247	48		38,8309898
446	like	49	0,12310011	1625	0,04329192	38,2923317
447	grief	6	0,01507348	6		38,1762085
448	save	7	0,01758573	13		38,1758995
449	mill	11	0,02763472	69		37,6489868
450	ready	13	0,03265921	112		37,402977
451	beast	7	0,01758573	14		37,3612633
452	dinner	9	0,02261022	37		37,3318253
453	rode	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
454	nodded	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
455	comes	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
456	sorrow	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
457	heavens	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
458	secretly	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
459	whirring	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
460	obeyed	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
461	unhappy	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
462	longed	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
463	listened	5	0,01256124	2		37,2372704
464	shuttle	6	0,01507348	7		36,8880081

465	guests	6	0,01507348	7	36,8880081
466	younger	6	0,01507348	7	36,8880081
467	desire	6	0,01507348	7	36,8880081
468	big	14	0,03517146	140	36,726265
469	neck	12	0,03014697	93	36,7032242
470	basket	9	0,02261022	39	36,5236053
471	stones	8	0,02009798	26	36,3619576
472	snake	9	0,02261022	40	36,1341553
473	silver	13	0,03265921	120	35,8715439
474	parents	7	0,01758573	16	35,8698921
475	fallen	6	0,01507348	8	35,732502
476	ugly	6	0,01507348	8	35,732502
477	dishes	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
478	drank	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
479	climbed	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
480	mountains	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
481	pity	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
482	deliver	5	0,01256124	3	35,0491257
484	lazy	6	0,01507348	9	34,6846733
485	drinks	6	0,01507348	9	34,6846733
486	comb	7	0,01758573	18	34,5315666
487	man's	7	0,01758573	18	34,5315666
488	led	17	0,0427082	245	34,246067
489	being	8	0,02009798	31	33,9883194
490	duck	8	0,02009798	31	33,9883194
491	large	11	0,02763472	84	33,923542
492	shining	6	0,01507348	10	33,7260933
493	horse	14	0,03517146	161	33,4278069
494	walk	9	0,02261022	48	33,3183823
495	terror	7	0,01758573	20	33,318264
496	burnt	7	0,01758573	20	33,318264
497	emptied	5	0,01256124	4	33,2899246
498	murdered	5	0,01256124	4	33,2899246
499	liked	5	0,01256124	4	33,2899246
500	axe	8	0,02009798	33	33,1376953

Table 43. The Grimm Corpus key words list

My next step was to clear out this list and just leave the words which are related to violence. Put simply, I removed those words which, in my opinion, were not relevant at this stage of my study. Therefore, personal pronouns, proper nouns, determiners, auxiliary verbs and modal verbs were removed. As displayed in table 44 below, a list of 57 words related to violence remained in the top positive keyness list.

	Keyword	Freq.	%	Ref.Corp. Freq.	Keyness	P value
25	cried	64	0,16078383	1	573,088623	5,1063e-18
42	fell	54	0,13566135	15	420,292175	1,3878e-17
65	ate	36	0,0904409	1	318,964417	3,4571e-17
77	heart	54	0,13566135	127	274,284698	5,7665e-17
103	wept	24	0,06029393	1	210,37532	1,4581e-16
106	eat	30	0,07536741	19	208,406464	1,508e-16
108	wicked	25	0,06280618	4	204,682037	1,6089e-16
121	eyes	31	0,07787966	40	186,119614	2,2727e-16
122	step	38	0,09546539	103	184,201111	2,3609e-16
128	died	21	0,05275719	3	173,384232	2,9543e-16
131	cut	40	0,10048988	149	172,648071	3,0016e-16
141	die	26	0,06531843	28	162,78656	3,7452e-16
144	killed	22	0,05526944	12	156,625198	4,3386e-16
151	dead	30	0,07536741	77	148,099579	5,3856e-16
158	blood	37	0,09295315	187	140,420547	6,6376e-16
165	pieces	23	0,05778169	33	134,494888	7,8824e-16
178	hands	22	0,05526944	35	125,231453	1,0536e-15
180	wild	23	0,05778169	45	123,564377	1,1135e-15
192	piece	23	0,05778169	77	103,404541	2,3929e-15
195	forced	15	0,03768371	11	101,522461	2,5986e-15
197	beasts	13	0,03265921	4	100,020958	2,78e-15
198	hunger	15	0,03768371	12	99,8734436	2,7987e-15
217	fire	29	0,07285517	217	90,4587021	4,4453e-15
228	weep	10	0,02512247	1	84,4620514	6,2258e-15
242	hand	34	0,08541641	396	80,4715271	7,9713e-15
245	ordered	14	0,03517146	23	79,0050125	8,7762e-15
248	frightened	11	0,02763472	6	78,3096237	9,1959e-15

262	robbers	10	0,02512247	4	74,4757767	1,2064e-14
265	fall	15	0,03768371	41	72,4959946	1,4023e-14
273	order	18	0,04522045	85	70,4033127	1,6583e-14
275	bones	13	0,03265921	27	68,6097717	1,9297e-14
276	afraid	9	0,02261022	3	68,595665	1,9321e-14
281	tied	12	0,03014697	20	67,4539185	2,1367e-14
282	eaten	11	0,02763472	13	67,4275055	2,1418e-14
290	death	19	0,0477327	119	65,0833511	2,6638e-14
300	terrified	8	0,02009798	3	60,0862885	4,5066e-14
308	obliged	7	0,01758573	1	57,7923164	5,9399e-14
314	kill	11	0,02763472	24	57,1896362	6,4152e-14
315	grave	11	0,02763472	25	56,4689369	7,0525e-14
316	devil	11	0,02763472	25	56,4689369	7,0525e-14
325	evil	10	0,02512247	18	55,0242462	8,6085e-14
339	witch	11	0,02763472	32	52,0300407	1,3649e-13
341	weeping	7	0,01758573	3	51,6455383	1,4561e-13
363	coffins	6	0,01507348	1	48,9646416	2,3872e-13
365	tears	7	0,01758573	5	47,6043739	3,1773e-13
366	tore	7	0,01758573	5	47,6043739	3,1773e-13
377	buried	7	0,01758573	6	45,9812813	4,6514e-13
378	finger	14	0,03517146	96	45,7689705	4,9077e-13
379	envious	6	0,01507348	2	45,7299995	4,9567e-13
390	coffin	8	0,02009798	14	44,3680725	7,1779e-13
394	poisonous	6	0,01507348	3	43,2912025	9,9741e-13
424	murderer's	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215	3,3808e-12
428	devoured	5	0,01256124	1	40,185215	3,3808e-12
451	beast	7	0,01758573	14	37,3612633	2,1066e-11
475	fallen	6	0,01507348	8	35,732502	1,5384e-10
495	terror	7	0,01758573	20	33,318264	4,8997e-09
498	murdered	5	0,01256124	4	33,2899246	5,0146e-09

Table 44. Key volume of sample words

In table 42, we can observe the keyness volume of some of the words previously analyzed: *blood*, *die*, *wicked*, *weep*, *kill*, *death cry*, *cut*, *pieces*, *fire*, *heart* to mention but a few. Their high keyness volumes (*cried* 573,08; *heart* 274,28; *ate* 318,96; *eat* 208,40; *wept* 210'37; *wicked* 204'68; *cut* 172,64 and *blood* 140,42) are much more strongly associated to the brothers

Grimm's tales collection than with The British National Corpus. This fact confirms my hypothesis of the high presence of violence and cruelty in the brothers Grimm's collection.

As explained before, if the text concerns violent actions, it may well turn out that lexical units like the studied samples: *cut, fire blood dead, heart and pieces*, may be more frequent than they would otherwise be in the reference corpus, namely, the British National Corpus, as a neutral corpus, because this analysis cannot be done with two corpora referred to the same topic.

The key words selected by this procedure are very useful in order to provide us with an indicator of the topics included in The Grimm Corpus. Nevertheless, in my opinion, it was worth finding out whether such a high presence of violent acts was an isolated example in the literature aimed at children at the beginning of the 19th century or, conversely, it was an overall trend among writers and fairy tales collectors of that age. Hence, I carried out a keyword analysis of the The Andersen Corpus, a secondary corpus built up for comparative purposes.

As can be seen in the statistics of The Andersen Corpus displayed in table 45 below.

file size	742,297	numbers removed	82
tokens (running words) in text	140,525	stoplist tokens removed	0
tokens used for word list	140,443	stoplist types removed	0
types (distinct words)	6,962	1-letter words	4,911
type/token ratio (TTR)	4.96	2-letter words	21,974
standardised TTR	38.66	3-letter words	38,795
standardised TTR std.dev.	61.20	4-letter words	29,287
standardised TTR basis	1,000	5-letter words	17,478
mean word length (in characters)	4.07	6-letter words	11,477
word length std.dev.	1.93	7-letter words	7,845
Sentences	147,274	8-letter words	4,349
mean (in words)	140,443	9-letter words	2,644
std.dev.		10-letter words	1,174
paragraphs		11-letter words	575
mean (in words)	140,443	12-letter words	136

Table 45. The statistics of The Andersen Corpus

The file size refers to the number of characters which can be found in the corpus. In this case, there are 742,297 characters, much higher than The Grimm Corpus which has 205,817. There are 6,962 distinct words (types) in the The Andersen Corpus and 2,905 in The Grimm Corpus. The type/token ratio of this corpus is 4.96%, while The Grimm Corpus is 7.30%. This figure is achieved when dividing the total amount of tokens (characters) by the total amount of types (distinct words), a low ratio will be evidence for a high number of repetitions. This low ratio might show us that The Grimm Corpus is not very assorted regarding its vocabulary which means that we are faced with a corpus with a high specialization rate. In other words, the topics in both corpora might be repeated. At

this point, I confirmed that some of the topics that come into view frequently in The Grimm Corpus are related to violence. It would be interesting then, for further research, to carry out a study of the frequencies list of The Andersen Corpus to check if violence is a prevailing topic also.

When carrying out the keyness study to the 'The Andersen Corpus I was again provided with a 500 key words list (see table 46).

1	A	9508	2,24622488	1144	0,03047751	36699,9922
2	Was	6140	1,45054901	47		27650,1895
3	He	6046	1,42834198	68		27027,0723
4	She	3887	0,91828734	51		17295,0508
5	Had	3634	0,85851711	26		16362,9551
6	Her	3200	0,75598645	28		14357,4307
7	Is	2903	0,68582147	124		12300,5205
8	Said	2690	0,63550115	13		12169,7061
9	Were	2202	0,52021319	22		9850,03223
10	Him	2061	0,48690253	15		9270,7832
11	Be	2173	0,51336205	198		8639,12793
12	Have	1826	0,43138477	44		7959,94043
13	Could	1303	0,30782825	16		5799,854
14	Are	1175	0,27758878	47		4994,29688
15	Been	1088	0,2570354	17		4811,91602
16	Came	824	0,19466652	3		3735,08838
17	Did	723	0,17080569	12		3191,38696
18	Great	840	0,19844645	128		3118,5542
19	Beautiful	637	0,15048856	10		2816,28076
20	Good	756	0,1786018	122		2780,84448
21	Do	756	0,1786018	128		2758,69043
22	Can	665	0,15710343	56		2663,88721
23	Has	608	0,14363743	15		2646,30298
24	Its	600	0,14174746	15		2610,04663
25	Stood	580	0,13702254	4		2609,27515
26	Went	566	0,13371511	5		2535,86084
27	Thought	643	0,15190603	63		2533,63843
28	See	621	0,14670862	63		2437,03369
29	Looked	552	0,13040766	10		2429,73169

30	People	597	0,14103873	73		2288,32397
31	Man	777	0,18356296	349		2239,13867
32	Young	547	0,12922643	39		2226,71069
33	Mother	565	0,13347887	113		2000,70569
34	Know	506	0,11954036	49		1996,33936
35	Eyes	496	0,1171779	40		1995,45471
36	Himself	430	0,10158568	15		1841,17444
37	Like	1135	0,26813895	1625	0,04329192	1807,10938
38	Come	462	0,10914554	54		1781,35315
39	Go	501	0,11835913	118		1716,49304
40	Am	409	0,09662452	32		1650,29553
41	Day	583	0,13773128	300		1602,25891
42	Heard	375	0,08859216	18		1574,92505
43	Seemed	339	0,08008732	1		1538,92493
44	Knew	350	0,08268602	7		1535,33362
45	Sat	368	0,08693844	21		1526,22559
46	Saw	392	0,09260834	44		1519,27942
47	Tree	471	0,11127176	150		1502,33545
48	Say	362	0,08552097	25		1477,71851
49	House	550	0,12993518	308		1464,32776
50	Flowers	338	0,07985107	16		1420,84265
51	Evening	328	0,07748862	18		1364,36536
52	Last	381	0,09000964	72		1363,3573
53	Seen	329	0,07772486	19		1363,18591
54	large	387	0,09142711	84		1348,46716
55	world	458	0,10820056	194		1344,99292
56	lay	348	0,08221353	40		1344,63086
57	asked	303	0,07158247	5		1337,43286
58	time	587	0,13867627	493	0,0131341	1304,54749
59	heart	398	0,09402582	127		1268,77966
60	found	302	0,07134622	17		1253,776
61	made	414	0,09780575	162		1246,02686
62	poor	344	0,08126855	66		1227,50684
63	children	303	0,07158247	27		1206,35229
64	till	283	0,06685755	12		1198,10254
65	child	386	0,09119087	141		1185,5636
66	boy	381	0,09000964	136		1177,94702
67	home	419	0,09898698	210		1162,41821
68	peer	275	0,06496759	12		1162,13879
69	told	279	0,06591257	16		1156,61633
70	father	312	0,07370868	62		1106,00439
71	look	302	0,07134622	53		1094,97412
72	called	268	0,06331386	19		1091,37183
73	flew	245	0,05788022	3		1090,05603
74	cried	240	0,05669899	1		1086,21802
75	rose	329	0,07772486	100		1062,03162
76	same	271	0,0640226	28		1061,00476

77	tell	257	0,06071516	18		1047,72168
78	fell	252	0,05953394	15		1041,61157
79	place	321	0,07583489	98		1035,03857
80	think	258	0,06095141	24		1022,36658
81	let	252	0,05953394	20		1015,3017
82	round	331	0,07819735	124		1009,16809
83	princess	229	0,05410028	5		1001,31183
84	rudy	220	0,05197407	1		994,801575
85	woman	306	0,0722912	91		993,228516
86	story	285	0,06733005	66		979,830872
87	lady	247	0,05835271	24		973,988953
88	give	238	0,05622649	16		973,786133
89	herself	216	0,05102909	2		966,742126
90	felt	242	0,05717148	22		961,37854
91	thing	254	0,06000642	34		961,238953
92	passed	223	0,05268281	7		959,938232
93	head	401	0,09473456	296		949,165283
94	gave	215	0,05079284	4		945,388184
95	trees	253	0,05977018	40		933,472046
96	take	265	0,06260513	59		918,545532
97	put	244	0,05764397	35		914,039978
98	get	267	0,06307762	65		908,15332
99	long	462	0,10914554	484	0,01289433	908,143616
100	thoughts	205	0,04843038	3		907,938965
101	night	339	0,08008732	187		907,665161
102	flower	289	0,06827503	98		906,330139
103	town	270	0,06378636	77		885,466187
104	king	271	0,0640226	79		883,978455
105	replied	192	0,04535919	1		866,849792
106	grew	193	0,04559543	2		861,864075
107	wife	236	0,055754	40		860,773071
108	carried	198	0,04677666	6		853,776062
109	church	258	0,06095141	72		850,546265
110	leaves	204	0,04819414	11		849,630798
111	brought	198	0,04677666	7		847,090149
112	bird	279	0,06591257	108		842,377258
113	water	434	0,10253067	470	0,01252136	836,055359
114	snow	270	0,06378636	96		835,63678
115	got	196	0,04630417	8		831,681702
116	make	237	0,05599025	50		830,430847
117	garden	245	0,05788022	63		823,233765
118	earth	271	0,0640226	110		806,472351
119	shone	180	0,04252424	2		802,610352
120	morning	210	0,04961161	27		799,252441
121	hear	197	0,04654042	15		796,888489
122	sun	324	0,07654363	221		794,915771
123	things	204	0,04819414	22		794,525146

124	years	232	0,05480902	59		781,49707
125	dead	244	0,05764397	77		780,033386
126	words	217	0,05126533	40		779,946045
127	room	322	0,07607114	229		775,335571
128	cannot	173	0,04087052	2		770,713135
129	life	347	0,08197729	302		756,914429
130	wind	278	0,06567632	150		750,570496
131	days	209	0,04937537	46		726,117981
132	don	179	0,04228799	16		712,380188
133	singing	185	0,04370547	22		711,592529
134	christian	202	0,04772165	42		709,807861
135	tears	164	0,03874431	5		706,949219
136	birds	191	0,04512294	31		701,685913
137	grandmother	168	0,03968929	9		700,020813
138	hands	194	0,04583168	35		699,950073
139	hans	185	0,04370547	26		695,123596
140	pretty	168	0,03968929	10		694,378113
141	grave	183	0,04323298	25		690,482666
142	kissed	155	0,03661809	4		673,218567
143	placed	186	0,04394171	34		669,517395
144	began	148	0,03496438	1		665,881653
145	sea	335	0,07914233	346		664,04657
146	lived	169	0,03992553	18		659,202209
147	wings	163	0,03850806	13		656,375061
148	appeared	151	0,03567311	4		655,108276
149	thou	157	0,03709058	9		650,835754
150	find	160	0,03779932	12		648,138245
151	green	295	0,0696925	256		644,439758
152	men	221	0,05221032	96		643,663818
153	castle	174	0,04110676	29		636,416565
154	air	302	0,07134622	283		632,984375
155	andersen	144	0,03401939	4		623,428894
156	maiden	149	0,03520062	8		620,743286
157	taken	159	0,03756308	17		619,902283
158	spoke	151	0,03567311	10		618,601013
159	beneath	137	0,03236567	1		615,6651
160	remained	137	0,03236567	1		615,6651
161	done	156	0,03685434	16		611,260498
162	moment	159	0,03756308	19		611,184387
163	warm	177	0,0418155	41		608,455078
164	back	345	0,08150479	434	0,01156227	602,793701
165	going	196	0,04630417	72		600,945618
166	stork	135	0,03189318	2		597,689758
167	girl	198	0,04677666	77		596,956177
168	prince	156	0,03685434	21		589,856812
169	daughter	153	0,0361456	19		585,088623
170	sang	142	0,0335469	9		583,903442

171	gone	147	0,03472813	14		580,949463
172	rest	159	0,03756308	31		565,612244
173	itself	148	0,03496438	19		563,381775
174	being	158	0,03732683	31		561,39032
175	wonderful	125	0,02953072	1		560,898682
176	sunshine	130	0,03071195	4		560,127808
177	understand	129	0,0304757	4		555,609558
178	door	213	0,05032035	128		551,351318
179	golden	166	0,0392168	46		548,14386
180	hand	314	0,07418117	396	0,01054991	547,661926
181	happy	164	0,03874431	45		542,80957
182	gerda	121	0,02858574	1		542,647217
183	read	170	0,04016178	54		542,511719
184	given	140	0,03307441	16		541,28186
185	roses	133	0,03142069	10		538,6297
186	sing	136	0,03212943	13		537,251709
187	cold	185	0,04370547	82		535,260437
188	wished	124	0,02929448	4		533,025574
189	does	127	0,03000321	7		528,048462
190	branches	127	0,03000321	8		522,487305
191	dark	209	0,04937537	138		520,069885
192	live	150	0,03543686	34		517,977783
193	joy	132	0,03118444	14		515,134338
194	window	183	0,04323298	88		515,075562
195	kind	145	0,03425563	29		513,331848
196	hung	153	0,0361456	40		512,13623
197	song	175	0,04134301	75		511,897491
198	journey	130	0,03071195	13		510,896423
199	wanted	121	0,02858574	6		506,974182
200	master	189	0,04465045	106		502,775543
201	sounded	111	0,02622328	1		497,028778
202	god	198	0,04677666	130		493,897797
203	summer	144	0,03401939	35		489,9263
204	laid	136	0,03212943	27		482,142578
205	obliged	107	0,0252783	1		478,785889
206	wild	147	0,03472813	45		473,612152
207	white	279	0,06591257	367		472,438019
208	walls	125	0,02953072	17		471,934387
209	opened	121	0,02858574	13		471,459747
210	fresh	148	0,03496438	49		467,128174
211	jorgen	102	0,02409707	0		467,032318
212	winter	146	0,03449188	46		466,90799
213	feel	116	0,02740451	11		458,651459
214	son	141	0,03331066	42		457,430511
215	left	181	0,04276048	116		456,175598
216	babette	102	0,02409707	1		455,986267
217	feet	137	0,03236567	37		455,134766

218	visit	105	0,02480581	3	453,993195
219	light	237	0,05599025	260	452,842834
220	claus	103	0,02433331	2	452,233673
221	happened	106	0,02504205	4	451,836578
222	heaven	118	0,027877	16	445,697998
223	bright	150	0,03543686	62	443,835419
224	ran	110	0,02598703	9	441,811371
225	clear	144	0,03401939	53	441,250183
226	turned	160	0,03779932	82	440,248688
227	times	144	0,03401939	54	438,851654
228	love	187	0,04417796	144	433,759033
229	clouds	111	0,02622328	12	432,163086
230	mountains	100	0,02362458	3	431,386902
231	ll	100	0,02362458	3	431,386902
232	death	174	0,04110676	119	426,35141
233	queen	122	0,02882198	27	423,361206
234	sleep	135	0,03189318	46	422,771149
235	voice	133	0,03142069	44	419,867004
236	comes	95	0,02244335	2	415,922241
237	drew	93	0,02197086	1	414,959564
238	emperor	109	0,02575079	14	414,886383
239	keep	113	0,02669577	19	412,679138
240	walked	103	0,02433331	9	410,894653
241	forest	130	0,03071195	43	410,414886
242	bed	188	0,0444142	165	408,223602
243	help	110	0,02598703	17	407,307648
244	shining	103	0,02433331	10	406,164063
245	strange	105	0,02480581	12	405,953796
246	fly	165	0,03898055	113	404,049683
247	close	153	0,0361456	89	401,223724
248	full	209	0,04937537	228	400,724426
249	spring	141	0,03331066	67	398,492126
250	exclaimed	89	0,02102587	1	396,731323
251	family	149	0,03520062	87	390,149902
252	music	145	0,03425563	79	390,017059
253	thy	89	0,02102587	2	388,706879
254	sent	100	0,02362458	11	388,496643
255	received	97	0,02291584	9	384,455353
256	danced	91	0,02149837	4	384,348785
257	open	181	0,04276048	166	383,849304
258	gold	184	0,04346922	174	383,67749
259	year	239	0,05646274	339	382,910217
260	red	240	0,05669899	346	379,786102
261	wood	182	0,04299673	174	377,192047
262	country	149	0,03520062	96	374,67157
263	deep	177	0,0418155	163	374,523651
264	arms	133	0,03142069	65	372,218414

265	shoes	97	0,02291584	12		371,119293
266	threw	85	0,02008089	2		370,573151
267	ah	107	0,0252783	24		370,285095
268	fire	195	0,04606793	217		369,270996
269	side	221	0,05221032	297		368,490387
270	charming	86	0,02031714	3		368,172546
271	wicked	86	0,02031714	4		361,896423
272	sit	104	0,02456956	23		360,946808
273	continued	82	0,01937215	2		356,978516
274	sweet	134	0,03165693	75		356,733002
275	pleasure	108	0,02551454	30		356,405914
276	wept	80	0,01889966	1		355,733276
277	used	116	0,02740451	43		354,709717
278	dear	90	0,02126212	9		353,690033
279	nodded	81	0,01913591	2		352,448151
280	reached	85	0,02008089	5		351,638184
281	happiness	80	0,01889966	2		347,918335
282	lie	92	0,02173461	13		345,386566
283	clothes	113	0,02669577	42		345,266602
284	book	181	0,04276048	200		344,277863
285	lovely	83	0,0196084	5		342,7117
286	delicate	84	0,01984465	6		341,806213
287	talked	85	0,02008089	8		336,358093
288	believe	87	0,02055338	10		336,110718
289	broken	108	0,02551454	38		335,20874
290	ship	130	0,03071195	79		334,958771
291	shadow	106	0,02504205	36		332,247284
292	followed	78	0,01842717	3		332,116882
293	land	179	0,04228799	207		330,768372
294	pleasant	81	0,01913591	6		328,490845
295	remain	74	0,01748219	1		328,41507
296	quickly	85	0,02008089	10		327,392975
297	speak	110	0,02598703	46		324,277771
298	yonder	73	0,01724594	1		323,863251
299	bells	85	0,02008089	11		323,190369
300	court	123	0,02905823	72		321,741486
301	splendid	78	0,01842717	5		320,420135
302	piece	125	0,02953072	77		320,284637
303	nest	99	0,02338833	30		319,779114
304	bring	79	0,01866342	6		319,622406
305	swans	72	0,0170097	1		319,311798
306	gabriel	80	0,01889966	7		319,090759
307	elder	81	0,01913591	8		318,77887
308	suddenly	83	0,0196084	10		318,68512
309	kept	90	0,02126212	18		318,609711
310	soul	116	0,02740451	60		318,101074
311	stories	90	0,02126212	19		315,285187

312	ugly	80	0,01889966	8		314,389496
313	lord	90	0,02126212	20		312,047607
314	real	105	0,02480581	43		311,576385
315	want	84	0,01984465	13		310,961243
316	hair	137	0,03236567	112		308,553375
317	returned	74	0,01748219	4		308,123047
318	soldier	98	0,02315209	33		307,888611
319	strong	121	0,02858574	76		307,541107
320	laughed	71	0,01677345	2		307,17984
321	wore	69	0,01630096	1		305,659821
322	boys	106	0,02504205	49		302,402924
323	palace	89	0,02102587	22		301,674103
324	glass	152	0,03590936	157		301,242401
325	sight	91	0,02149837	25		301,092773
326	known	93	0,02197086	28		300,889923
327	farther	71	0,01677345	3		300,618042
328	dryad	71	0,01677345	3		300,618042
329	terrible	74	0,01748219	6		297,483459
330	proud	79	0,01866342	11		297,228302
331	brothers	75	0,01771843	7		297,061493
332	lost	90	0,02126212	25		297,001709
333	nightingale	67	0,01582847	1		296,560577
334	pieces	95	0,02244335	33		295,916748
335	mountain	95	0,02244335	33		295,916748
336	held	129	0,0304757	102		295,386658
337	noble	80	0,01889966	13		293,823212
338	forgotten	80	0,01889966	13		293,823212
339	covered	161	0,03803557	190		293,597931
340	remember	73	0,01724594	6		293,061554
341	brother	93	0,02197086	31		292,986115
342	friend	89	0,02102587	25		292,915466
343	lying	83	0,0196084	17		292,487793
344	husband	86	0,02031714	21		292,288635
345	storks	66	0,01559222	1		292,011627
346	understood	80	0,01889966	14		290,165894
347	mind	127	0,03000321	101		289,982147
348	face	140	0,03307441	134		289,95047
349	black	200	0,04724915	322		289,70874
350	sorrow	67	0,01582847	2		289,093201
351	kay	73	0,01724594	7		288,26535
352	beauty	75	0,01771843	9		288,12085
353	parents	81	0,01913591	16		287,423309
354	general	133	0,03142069	118		287,12915
355	street	142	0,0335469	142		286,823425
356	longer	92	0,02173461	32		286,46637
357	lies	69	0,01630096	4		285,773438
358	angel	78	0,01842717	13		285,274872

359	ib	66	0,01559222	2		284,573639
360	ole	71	0,01677345	6		284,224091
361	fingers	71	0,01677345	6		284,224091
362	tiny	74	0,01748219	9		283,770111
363	honor	64	0,01511973	1		282,9151
364	theatre	97	0,02291584	42		282,785583
365	thee	67	0,01582847	3		282,643311
366	hold	97	0,02291584	43		280,622101
367	allowed	65	0,01535598	2		280,054993
368	learned	74	0,01748219	10		279,635773
369	arrived	71	0,01677345	7		279,478851
370	grow	73	0,01724594	9		279,422302
371	farewell	63	0,01488348	1		278,367523
372	table	122	0,02882198	98		277,188538
373	ask	67	0,01582847	4		276,844452
374	deal	80	0,01889966	18		276,666107
375	legs	85	0,02008089	25		276,620941
376	written	103	0,02433331	57		275,396027
377	asleep	65	0,01535598	3		273,663513
378	pleased	66	0,01559222	4		272,382477
379	leaf	125	0,02953072	109		272,33905
380	true	85	0,02008089	27		271,241577
381	cheeks	63	0,01488348	2		271,020477
382	fine	111	0,02622328	77		270,253937
383	human	113	0,02669577	82		269,542358
384	merry	73	0,01724594	12		267,602264
385	lifted	70	0,0165372	9		266,397278
386	knows	76	0,01795468	16		266,384552
387	standing	89	0,02102587	36		265,110138
388	slept	63	0,01488348	3		264,689178
389	hearts	67	0,01582847	7		261,936768
390	fortune	74	0,01748219	15		261,293854
391	george	65	0,01535598	6		257,766479
392	appearance	68	0,01606471	9		257,730072
393	pictures	76	0,01795468	19		256,963898
394	john	82	0,01937215	28		256,6362
395	glittered	58	0,01370225	1		255,637619
396	sound	122	0,02882198	115		254,83696
397	formed	84	0,01984465	32		254,800278
398	seized	62	0,01464724	4		254,552414
399	creature	70	0,0165372	13		251,235809
400	christina	57	0,01346601	1		251,093338
401	high	245	0,05788022	563	0,01499899	250,602051
402	goblin	63	0,01488348	6		248,967346
403	buried	63	0,01488348	6		248,967346
404	bottle	104	0,02456956	76		247,268356
405	fall	87	0,02055338	41		246,569656

406	roof	97	0,02291584	61		246,411209
407	swan	71	0,01677345	16		245,460526
408	bear	81	0,01913591	31		245,362839
409	friends	71	0,01677345	17		242,337341
410	distance	75	0,01771843	23		241,518494
411	lips	63	0,01488348	8		240,170807
412	burst	71	0,01677345	18		239,309158
413	kiss	71	0,01677345	18		239,309158
414	rich	141	0,03331066	185		239,163498
415	struck	75	0,01771843	24		238,865906
416	leave	76	0,01795468	26		237,734055
417	helga	54	0,01275727	1		237,464203
418	herr	54	0,01275727	1		237,464203
419	mamma	54	0,01275727	1		237,464203
420	rushed	54	0,01275727	1		237,464203
421	saying	59	0,0139385	5		236,115891
422	listen	60	0,01417475	6		235,789627
423	number	85	0,02008089	43		234,972229
424	fragrance	55	0,01299352	2		234,924408
425	stars	72	0,0170097	21		234,798691
426	lofty	56	0,01322976	3		233,327103
427	played	68	0,01606471	16		232,967361
428	crept	53	0,01252103	1		232,922485
429	reach	71	0,01677345	21		230,734894
430	listened	54	0,01275727	2		230,41774
431	mermaid	54	0,01275727	2		230,41774
432	loved	68	0,01606471	17		229,913956
433	spread	70	0,0165372	20		229,433899
434	rolled	70	0,0165372	20		229,433899
435	lamp	87	0,02055338	50		229,22699
436	glad	57	0,01346601	5		227,289139
437	stopped	60	0,01417475	8		227,168304
438	lake	70	0,0165372	21		226,677536
439	glorious	53	0,01252103	2		225,912384
440	blew	53	0,01252103	2		225,912384
441	stretched	67	0,01582847	17		225,784409
442	small	124	0,02929448	147		225,445358
443	met	66	0,01559222	16		224,666397
444	sprang	51	0,01204853	1		223,841187
445	delightful	51	0,01204853	1		223,841187
446	corner	76	0,01795468	32		223,556244
447	dream	95	0,02244335	71		223,506683
448	scarcely	55	0,01299352	4		223,427963
449	answered	55	0,01299352	4		223,427963
450	ducks	55	0,01299352	4		223,427963
451	storm	90	0,02126212	60		223,001236
452	hills	58	0,01370225	7		222,641495

453	sitting	69	0,01630096	21		222,62677
454	maidens	52	0,01228478	2		221,408401
455	madame	52	0,01228478	2		221,408401
456	yard	90	0,02126212	61		221,392242
457	millier	62	0,01464724	12		220,841995
458	weather	92	0,02173461	66		220,607986
459	windows	78	0,01842717	37		220,564163
460	neck	103	0,02433331	93		220,27803
461	moor	67	0,01582847	19		220,000671
462	died	53	0,01252103	3		219,912399
463	felix	53	0,01252103	3		219,912399
464	ground	128	0,03023946	165		219,83905
465	stand	89	0,02102587	60		219,448471
466	dancing	77	0,01819092	36		218,821289
467	fallen	58	0,01370225	8		218,519409
468	gentle	63	0,01488348	14		218,429886
469	part	141	0,03331066	209		218,358948
470	word	137	0,03236567	197		217,201141
471	die	72	0,0170097	28		217,057358
472	glittering	51	0,01204853	2		216,905853
473	sank	51	0,01204853	2		216,905853
474	rode	51	0,01204853	2		216,905853
475	higher	98	0,02315209	83		216,775375
476	suppose	52	0,01228478	3		215,444794
477	cry	63	0,01488348	15		215,290924
478	merchant	69	0,01630096	24		214,846664
479	carry	69	0,01630096	24		214,846664
480	longing	49	0,01157604	1		214,762924
481	waves	65	0,01535598	18		214,655823
482	sunday	67	0,01582847	21		214,545731
483	mouse	75	0,01771843	35		213,272095
484	form	105	0,02480581	104		213,258667
485	dance	94	0,0222071	76		212,878311
486	return	72	0,0170097	30		212,492676
487	happen	50	0,01181229	2		212,404785
488	houses	95	0,02244335	79		212,116898
489	morrow	51	0,01204853	3		210,979279
490	grandfather	57	0,01346601	9		210,329742
491	fastened	57	0,01346601	9		210,329742
492	knud	48	0,0113398	1		210,225006
493	sunbeam	48	0,0113398	1		210,225006
494	showed	48	0,0113398	1		210,225006
495	says	52	0,01228478	4		210,12442
496	fir	56	0,01322976	8		209,887268
497	horses	67	0,01582847	23		209,381393
498	present	70	0,0165372	28		209,229538
499	floor	96	0,02267959	84		208,77359

500	heavy	101	0,02386082	98	207,564407
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Table 46. Key words in The Andersen Corpus

I carried out the same procedure as with The Grimm Corpus key word list, that is, I cleared the list out just to leave the words which were related to violence (see table 47 displayed below).

Keyword	Freq.	%	Ref.Corp. Freq.	Keyness	P value
35	Eyes	496	0,1171779	40	1995,45471
59	Heart	398	0,09402582	127	1268,77966
74	Cried	240	0,05669899	1	1086,21802
78	Fell	252	0,05953394	15	1041,61157
93	Head	401	0,09473456	296	949,165283
125	Dead	244	0,05764397	77	780,033386
138	Hands	194	0,04583168	35	699,950073
141	Grave	183	0,04323298	25	690,482666
180	Hand	314	0,07418117	396	547,661926
191	Dark	209	0,04937537	138	520,069885
196	Hung	153	0,0361456	40	512,13623
205	Obliged	107	0,0252783	1	478,785889
206	Wild	147	0,03472813	45	473,612152
217	Feet	137	0,03236567	37	455,134766
232	Death	174	0,04110676	119	426,35141
264	Arms	133	0,03142069	65	372,218414
268	Fire	195	0,04606793	217	369,270996
271	Wicked	86	0,02031714	4	361,896423
276	Wept	80	0,01889966	1	355,733276
329	Terrible	74	0,01748219	6	297,483459
334	Pieces	95	0,02244335	33	295,916748
350	Sorrow	67	0,01582847	2	289,093201
375	Legs	85	0,02008089	25	276,620941
403	Buried	63	0,01488348	6	248,967346
462	Died	53	0,01252103	3	219,912399
471	Die	72	0,0170097	28	217,057358
477	Cry	63	0,01488348	15	215,290924

Table 47. Violence Key words in the The Andersen Corpus

As can be seen in table 47 above, after deleting the same word categories as in the previous example, namely, proper nouns, personal pronouns, determiners, modal verbs, auxiliary verbs, solely 27 words which might be related to violent acts remained, 50% fewer than the number of words found in The Grimm Corpus analysis. Some of the words related to violence with a higher keyness volume were the same in both key word lists as displayed in table 48 below.

Key word	Keyness (brothers Grimm's)	Keyness (Andersen's)
Cried	573.08	1086.218
Cry	215.29	-----
Weep	84.46	-----
Wept	210.37	355.73
Weeping	51.64	-----
Die	162.78	217.05
Died	173.38	219.91
Dead	148.09	780.03
Death	75.05	426.35
Hand	80.47	-----
Hands	125.23	699.95
Obliged	57.79	478.78
Pieces	134.49	295.91
Grave	56.46	690.48
Finger	45.76	-----
Fingers	-----	284.22
Heart	274.28	-----
Hearts	-----	261.93
Buried	45.98	248.96

Table 48. Keyness comparative

Some of the words which coincide in both keyness analyses, like *hands* or *hearts* might be related to violent acts in the The Andersen Corpus, as they are in the brothers Grimm's one, though in order to demonstrate this, it seems to me necessary to carry out further research on the The Andersen Corpus. At any rate, all the words related to death,

like *die* or *grave* and *buried*; the ones related to the exercise of power on someone, like *oblige*, are all related to violent actions. Surprisingly, comparing the keyness volume of some words which appear in both tables (table 47 and table 48), it can be observed that it is considerably higher in the The Andersen Corpus than in The Grimm Corpus. The reason for this is because their frequency in the Andersen's corpus compared to the frequency in the British National Corpus is much higher.

Additionally, I have found that, for example, the frequency of the pronoun *she* or the verb *is* was much higher in The Grimm Corpus than in the British National Corpus, this is the case because these kind of words (pronouns and auxiliary verbs) are more likely to be removed in stop word lists, an action which has not been carried out in The Grimm Corpus as explained in previous sections.

To summarize, the Keyness analysis of The Grimm Corpus has proved that the keyness volume of the words related to violence (a high number of words it is remarkable to say) is much more strongly associated with the brothers Grimm's tales collection than with The British National Corpus. This fact confirms the high content of violence and cruelty in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection because if the text concerns violent actions, it may well turn out that lexical units like the studied samples: *cut, fire blood dead, heart and pieces*, may be more frequent than they would otherwise be in the reference corpus, explicitly, the British National Corpus, as a neutral corpus, because this analysis cannot be done with two corpora referred to the same topic. As a conclusion to be drawn, previously to a more in-depth study of the The Andersen Corpus, I can confirm that violence, as a topic, was a content of the fairy tales in the 19th century, but that it was particularly present in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

6.5. A study of verbal processes

This stage of my research is devoted to showing the results achieved when analysing the process types and the participants found in The Grimm Corpus so as to arrive at a more detailed account of the processes by which all the characters involved are described. The reason for this study is that it is my intention to investigate the relationship between linguistic structures and socially constructed meaning in The Grimm Corpus. Hence, I have carried out a study of verbal processes according to Downing and Locke (2002 and 2006) Eggins (1994) and Halliday's (1998) systemic framework, namely, transitivity system, because it entails revealing not only the type of verbal processes but the meaning, participants and circumstances surrounding them. Therefore, by doing this, I might be able to glean enough information, if indeed this is possible, about how social power or, put more simply, unequal power relationships, are related to violence. This is the case because since human beings are able to put our experiences and thoughts into either oral or written stories (what is called narratives), transitivity analysis is applied to search what processes are experienced in a text and to uncover its main linguistic features. Besides, taking into account that transitivity is related to the ideational function and this function is concerned with the transmission of ideas, then, with this analysis, I will be able to show the ideas that were and still are transmitted to children.

Therefore, I followed the below mentioned steps:

1. Firstly, I drew up a table based on Eggins (1994:228), which I sum up in table 49 below, in order to help me in the classification of verbal processes and participants.

Type of process	Verbal process	Participants	Circumstances
Material	Pr. Material	+Actor;(+ Goal) (+Range)(+Beneficiary)	+circumstances
Mental	Pr. Mental	+ Senser; +Phenomenon	
Verbal	Pr: verbal	+Sayer; (+Receiver) (+Verbiage)	
Behavioural	Pr: behavioural	+Behaver+Behaviour) Phenomenon)	
Existential	Pr: existential;	+ Existent	
Relational	Pr: identifying	+Token; + Value	
	Pr. Attributive	+ carrier,Attribute	

Table 49. Verbal processes. (Egins 1994:228)

2. Secondly, I isolated the verbs from the word list provided by *WordSmith Tools 5*. Then I drew up a list with all of them and their derivatives. Each verb was placed under one another, as it was required by *WordSmith Concord* so as to look for all the concordances in just a few batches. If the main verb had any derivatives made up by means of suffixes, I used the Boolean seeking form (*), i.e. start* (which would include the forms start, started, starts and starting). If the main verb root changed, that is, for instance irregular simple past forms, I wrote the main form ended -* plus all its different forms.

3. Once I had gathered all the concordances of all the verbal processes, I drew up a table, (an example is displayed in table 51 below) which helped me to classify all the verbal processes according to the colour code displayed in table 50 explained below. These process types were: material (MA), mental (ME) (which include perception, cognitive and affectivity processes), relational (R) (which include attributive, circumstantial and possessive processes), behavioural (BE), verbal (V) and existential (E).

M	MATERIAL
ME	MENTAL
R	RELATIONAL
B	BEHAVIOURAL
V	VERBAL
E	EXISTENTIAL
X	NO VERBAL PROCESS

Table 50. Colour code for verbal processes labelling

N	Concordance	Set	
4.	To whom do these twelve shirts belong, for they are far too	BELONG*	R
5.	saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such	BELIEV*	ME
6.	ed him the twelve shirts which belonged to them. Then Benjam	BELONG*	R
7.	eavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers	BELONG*	R
8.	ave killed him," and every one believed it. But as nothing r	BELIEV*	ME
9.	- why do you not look round? I believe, too, that you do not	BELIEV*	ME
10	o one come in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten	BELIEV*	ME
11	ived the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote back ag	BELIEV*	ME
12	will come and carry away what belongs to me," and then he w	BELONG*	R
13	p, I will go there myself, and behold the treasures of thine	BEHOLD	BE
14	then, as before, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to	BEG*	V
15	o well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door	BEG*	V
16	"I cannot believe that she has behaved so ill, but the truth	BEHAV*	R
17	that which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go	BEG*	V
18	Consented to be his wife. It so happened, however, while they	HAPPEN*	E
19	Opened the door. When they had made a bargain the old woman	MADE	MA
20	il set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am c	ALARM*	X

Table 51. Example of verbal processes labelling

The reasoning and interpretation of this first analysis provided me with some information which made it possible to relate the structural organisations at the clausal level ,with the presence of violent acts, if any were found to be present, within The Grimm Corpus. In other words, the interpretation of the results drawn from the study of this table paved the way for a critical exploration of the relationship between social power and violence in The Grimm Corpus.

4. My next step was to identify the violent processes out of the whole list of verbal processes and to study which participants were their subjects. By doing this, I was able to find out which participants committed violent acts and who were the victims of this violence.
5. Finally, I studied the participants and circumstances surrounding these violent acts.

6.5.1. Analysis of verbal processes

In order to obtain a complete list of all the verbal processes that composed The Grimm Corpus, I took advantage of the tools that *WordSmith Tools 5* offers to achieve long lists of concordances. That is, *WordSmith Tools 5* can either provide the concordances of single words and clauses or it can obtain all the concordances of a complete list of words. Thus, I cleared out the frequencies list of words achieved previously with the objective of solely leaving all the verbal forms. Then I edited that new list as explained previously so as to prepare it in such a way that *Concord* could find all the derivatives of each verbal form. The search setting was 100 characters per occurrence, with the search word in the middle.

A first search with *Concord* provided me with 10,162 occurrences which contained what initially seemed to be verbal processes. However, the analysis carried out was cumbersome because, unfortunately, *WordSmith 5* does not separate words into

morphological categories since sometimes a term can have different grammatical functions. For this reason, the analysis had to be done by hand and in detail because on many occasions it was necessary to analyze each occurrence of a certain term in order to determine its category. In addition, I found another difficulty when analysing the processes and it was the fact that some verbs change their meaning depending on the context and co-text. For instance, if the verb “have” has the meaning of “possessing” is a relational process; however, it can have the meaning of “consuming” for instance “a drink” and in that case is a material process. The complete list of verbal processes labelled in terms of transitivity can be consulted in the appendix 2 enclosed.

Hence, 3,601 occurrences were not taken into account. The reasons were:

1. The search term was the head of a noun phrase instead of the head of a verb phrase, like the word *bit*, i.e. [...] *children out of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to the* [...]. This noun was sometimes a derivative, because when using the Boolean (*) at the end of the search word, not only verbal tenses, but derivatives of the noun were included in the occurrences list. This was the case of, for instance words like *nursery*:

E.g., [...] *nurse , who was sitting in the nursery by the cradle*[...].

2. The search term was a past participle acting as the head of an adjective phrase. This was the case of words like *bewitched* or *betrothed*:

E.g., [...] *the sister wept over her poor bewitched brother, and the* [...]

Or e.g., [...] *he said to her, "Thou art my betrothed, and yet thou hast* [...].

3. The search term was a gerund acting as the head of an adjective phrase. Some cases in point were words like *working* and *boiling*:

E.g., [...] *put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snake* [...]

4. I made the decision of not taking into account verbal expressions like *began to + infinitive*, *want to + infinitive* and *let + (pron)+ infinitive without to*, because I considered the verbal process to be the infinitive verb in these clauses:

E.g. [...] *bench by the stove, where she began to warm herself and eat [...]*.

5. Modal verbs were not considered either, for the same reason as the previous case. Thus, *could*, *can*, *should* to mention but a few were not considered as verbal processes in themselves:

E.g., [...] *about the ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had [...]*.

6. Auxiliary verbs like *did*, *do*, *had*, *has*, *have*, *bast* (the old form) *are*, *is*, *art* (the old form) were not considered for obvious reasons:

E.g. [...] *and when you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good-morning[...]*;

E.g.[...] *made of black ebony. And whilst she was sewing and looking out of the [...]*.

7. Infinitives acting as Direct Objects like *nothing to eat* or *heavier to draw up* were not considered verbal processes in themselves.

8. Sometimes, the search word became part of a compound noun like *look** in *looking-glass* or *step** in *step-mother* or formed part of longer words like *break** in *breakfast* or *counter** in *counterpanes*.

9. The word *there* was also removed to when it referred to the adverb of place instead of to the existential process (the program selected included all those examples in which the word *there* appeared, even though it was not part of a verbal process):

E.g. [...] *the bridegroom, "My house is out there in the dark forest"[...]*

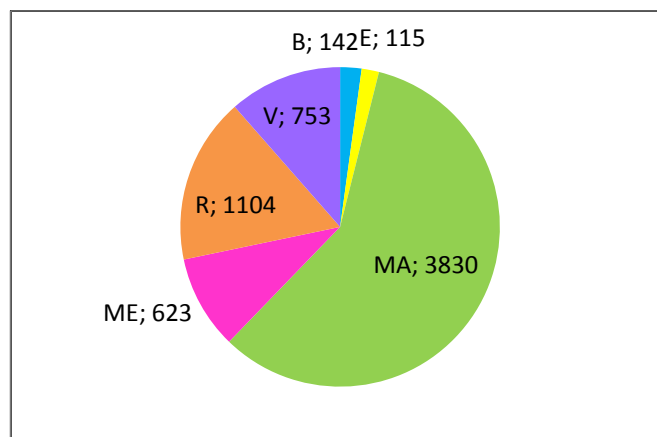
Finally, after all these occurrences were removed, 6,561 verbal processes were

analysed and classified as be seen in table 52 below.

Process categories	Number of processes	%
Material process	3,839	58.51
Relational process	1,094	16.67
Verbal process	752	11.46
Mental process	630	9.60
Behavioural process	135	2.05
Existential process	111	1.69
Total	6,561	100%

Table 52. Verbal processes in The Grimm Corpus

In order to provide a visual account of the quantity of each verbal process, all the percentages are displayed in graph 1 below.



Graph 1. Verbal processes in The Grimm Corpus

The statistical analysis clearly shows that from the 6,561 processes found, the kind of actions that predominate in The Grimm Corpus are most frequently material processes (3,839 samples). That is to say, processes of doing and causing. Some examples of this kind of process are displayed in table 53 below:

140	d yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darling, I	BROKE*
163	e Cinderella?" and they had to bring him an axe and a pickax	BRING*
636	a?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down, but no one	CUT*

Table 53. Material processes.

Relational attributive processes or processes of being (something or somewhere) or becoming are the second in occurrence with 1,094 samples. Relational processes are different from material processes in that, in relational processes participant 1 does not affect the participant in a physical sense. Some examples of this process are shown in table 54 below.

4	eavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers	BELONG*
469	the prayer, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven,' thou hast tol	ART
9,801	gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands, and ate off one of the pears w	HAD

Table 54. Relational processes

In a lower proportion, I found verbal processes to be the third in occurrence with 752 samples. These are processes of saying (which exists on the borderline between mental and relational processes). This kind of process expresses the relationship between ideas

constructed in human consciousness and the ideas enacted in the form of language, as Halliday (1994:107) elucidates. Some examples are displayed in table 55 below.

111	ect charitable gifts in it. He begged for a little food, and	BEG*
8,756	He held in his hand a black spear and said, "I give you this spear	SAID
5,996	I trow." Then the wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so w	UTTER*

Table 55. Verbal processes

In addition, actions implying mental processes, that is to say, actions which belong to the realm of the inner consciousness, involving processes of experiencing or sensing, were in fourth place with 630 samples. The objective of the mental activity related to the verb is either implicit, or mentioned in the adjunct that follows the verb (cf. Downing and Locke 2006). This is an important issue to be taken into account, because behavioural and mental processes might not be sometimes easy to differentiate. Therefore, if a verb that describes sensing, feeling or thought is transitive, it is likely to be mental and not behavioural. I mention this fact because distinguishing between these two kinds of processes was sometimes particularly laborious when carrying out the present classification. Some examples of this kind of process are displayed in table 56 below

2	saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such	BELIEV*
5,941	with the beautiful maiden, and thought that she never yet h6	THOUGHT
5,970	light it. But the cat did not understand the joke, and flew	UNDERSTAND*

Table 56. Mental processes

Behavioural processes, that is, processes related to physiological and psychological behaviour stand between material and mental processes; as a result of this, I found them particularly difficult to differentiate. In order to do so, I relied on two aspects that help differentiate both: the first one solely has one participant since it is what traditional grammar calls intransitive verbs. Secondly, they have to represent an action in which both the physical and mental characteristics are inseparable and essential to it. In The Grimm Corpus, behavioural processes had an occurrence of 135 samples. Some examples of them are displayed in table 57 below.

5,645	to the hazel-tree and said -- "Shiver and quiver, my little	SHIVER*
4,474	At all!"the father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him	REJOICE*
6,670	Laughed at."And as Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother	WEPT

Table 57. Behavioural processes

Finally, existential processes which are processes of existing and happening had an occurrence of 111 lines. This process was the easiest to be classified because the word *there* is necessary as a Subject although it has no representational function (Iwamoto 2007:84). Some examples of this kind of process can be seen in table 58 below.

8307	e Singing Bone IN a certain country there was once great lamentation o	THERE
8308	out at the other side of the wood, there stood at the entrance a hous	THERE
8309	. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the donkey. Then the	THERE

Table 58. Existential processes.

As can be easily seen in graph 1 above, material processes are dominant in The Grimm Corpus. This indicates that rs The Grimm Corpus is concerned with actions and

events of *doing*, controlled by volitional human (animal or magic creature) participants, the agent, who carries them out. As Downing and Locke (2006:130) argue, the notion of *agency* includes features such as “one’s own energy to initiate or control a process”. For this reason, once the classification of verbal processes was carried out, I made the decision of restricting my search at this point of my study solely to those clauses reflecting violent actions. This was so because my primary concern at this stage was to carry out the investigation of the participants involved in violent and cruel actions. Thus, I isolated those clauses from the main table of verbal processes in order to help me in my analysis. The results can be seen in appendix 11, an appendix created by looking for all the concordance lines in which any participant, human or animal, proper noun or pronoun, was the search word. This appendix helped me investigate the contexts in which all the participants were sharing experiences.

6.5.2. Analysis of participants

The aim of this section is to review the concept of identity in order to study the role of the main participants in the verbal processes found in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection with a twofold purpose: firstly, to identify the categories to which the participants are involved in within the tales. Secondly, to study these identities in depth in order to research whether the fact of having power and inflicting violence are intrinsically related or not, that is, if some participants are taking advantage of their predominant position –power- to commit violent acts (Paoletti 1998:171) . As this section is devoted to analyzing the identity of those participants related to violent processes, I made the decision of focusing my analysis henceforward solely on human (including magic creatures) and

animal participants involved in processes in which the volitional factor was their main characteristic.

To do so, as the search for a proper understanding of self and identity has provided a rich field of research in the social sciences (Mckinlay and Dunnet 1998: 34), it would seem to be a good starting point the definition of the concept ‘identity’ as a way of preamble to the subsequent analysis of the participants.

6.5.2.1. Identity

Identity has become a central concept in diverse disciplines of study like psychology, philosophy, sociology, anthropology and critical discourse studies and discourse studies. The concept of ‘identity’ sounds familiar to us, as it is related to our daily lives. We are sometimes asked to identify ourselves at airports, or are requested to show our identity card when shopping and want to pay by credit card, or when we want to enter any institutional building. Identity is also the main issue in tabloids (cf. Gregori 2000 a-c) and gutter press when talking about this or that famous person’s paternity analyses. In turn, as Payá (2009:10) explains, there are a lot of fields in which the term ‘identity’ could come to our minds if a survey were to be carried out in the streets: nationality, social class, religion, profession, gender, personality, to mention just a few.

Tajfel (1974:69) defines social identity as “that part of an individual’s self-concept which derives from his knowledge of his membership of a social group (or groups) together with the emotional significance attached to that membership.

Furthermore, Antaki and Widdicombe (1998:2) state that identity is “a person’s display of, or ascription to, membership of some feature-rich category”. In other words identity can be understood as a form of social control, because if identity can be defined, as mentioned above, as to be affiliated to a category, it may be that

the sense or purpose of his or her actions, beliefs, opinions and so on, may be understood solely by virtue of what is known commonly or expected about that category, and without consulting him or her”

Widdicombe (1998:52)

All categories imply features and as Antaki and Widdicombe (1998:4) argue, features imply categories too because if someone is identified with a certain range of features, “is treated as a member of the category with which those features are conventionally associated”. What is clear is that participants in all processes assume identities as they get enrolled in different social activities (cf. Gregori 2000 a-c). In fact, participants may adopt different multiple identities, sometimes simultaneously, and these may change even within a change in their social status or when immersed in different types of status interaction, and according to different participants (cf. Gregori 2000 a-c).

In order to apply membership categories, there are two rules stated by Sacks (1974:219): the economy rule and the consistency rule:

the economy rule provides for the adequacy of using a single membership category to describe a member of some population. Of course, sometimes more than one category may be used, but standarly, a single category will suffice. The consistency rule holds that ‘if some population of persons is being categorized, and if a category from some device’s collection has been used to categorize a first member of the population, then the category, or other categories of the same collection may be used to categorize further members of the population.

(Hester 1998:134)

For the aim of the present study, I will be focusing on the social information related to individual identity transmitted by verbal processes involved in The Grimm Corpus described before. Furthermore, it is my intention “to show *that* and *how* this identity is made relevant or ascribed to self or others”, as Widdicombe (1998:191) suggests. The reason for this is because membership of age or gender is easily identifiable at first sight, according to Paoletti (1998:171), however, membership of being violent or not, or taking advantage of having power to inflict violence is directly related to the actions involved.

In conclusion, in this section, I have attempted to briefly review the concept of social identity, a concept that, according to Dolón and Todolo (2008:viii) “share the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis where *critical* means not just setting out to unravel linguistic and textual traces- the so-called ‘proof’ of dominance and power abuse”.⁵³

6.5.2.2. Analysis of the identities of violent participants

As explained above, I focused my analysis solely on human (including magic creatures) and animal participants involved in processes in which the volitional factor was their main characteristic.

Taking the previous premise into account, I isolated 391 processes which mirrored violent or cruel situations. Some immediately striking features related to this analysis is that most violent actions involved material processes. Thus, most relevant participant roles researched were Agents, that is, those entities which have energy, volition and intention,

⁵³ For further information on identity see Tajfel, 1969, 1972 and 1974, Turner et al. 1987 and Hogg and Abrams 1988.

and are capable of initiating and controlling the action; usually with the intention to bring about some change of location or properties in themselves or others, as Downing and Locke explain (2006:128). Agents are represented in the clause by the Subject. In order to look for voluntary participants in material processes, I followed the formula “What did X do?”.

Nevertheless, the analysis showed that most of the processes involved a second participant too, the so-called Affected. The Affected participant in a voluntary process of ‘doing’ is “someone or something affected by the action denoted by the verb in an active clause, as a result of the energy flow”, as Downing and Locke (2006:129) clarify. This participant is represented by a direct object.

I will now show the representations of voluntary material processes and their participants found to be related to cruel and violent acts. This analysis was done in alphabetical order in terms of the main verb.

So as to isolate the violent verbal processes used at this stage of my research, I used the table of processes used in 7.5.1 (analysis of verbal processes). However, a problem arose at this point, namely that the previously mentioned table only had a horizon of 100 characters and thus it was sometimes insufficient in order to identify the participants involved. Hence, I either used the above mentioned appendix 11 (participants concordances) or I used *Concord* again to look for more context. Therefore, I carried out the study of the list of participants ordered in alphabetical order regarding the verbal process, that is, starting with *accuse*. The material voluntary processes found in The Grimm Corpus can be seen in table 59 below. In this table, I have displayed the material voluntary processes in the first column. These processes are committed by the perpetrators

sometimes, but I include also the consequences (circumstances) of violent acts like the hard tasks of the house that Cinderella or Gretel have to carry out. In the second column, the verbal process can be observed, in the third column, the Affected, that is, the person who suffers the action and finally, in the final column, the tale that the scene belongs to. All the words appearing between parentheses are either explanations of the participants the personal pronouns refer to or of the elided participants.

Agent	Material voluntary process	Affected	Tale
He (father)	ate and ate and threw	all his son's bones	<i>The Juniper tree</i>
She (wicked witch)	killed , cooked and ate	a child	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
He (The old man, cook)	ate,	these (some live coals), until the flames broke forth from his throat	<i>Allerleirauh</i>
The father	ate	Me (the son)	<i>The Juniper tree</i>
The wicked Queen	ate	It (Snow-white's heart supposedly)	<i>Snow- White</i>
He (the prince) (Buried alive)	Ate	every day only a little piece of bread	<i>The three snake-leaves</i>
We (The wicked witch and Gretel)	will bake	(Hansel)	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
our step-mother	Beats	Us	<i>Little brother and little sister</i>
I	Bound	the child (to her mother's back)	<i>The girl with no hands</i>
The other (child)	bound	to the wheel	<i>God's food</i>
She	Was bound (to the stake)		<i>The twelve brothers</i>
(King)	Bring	Her(the queen)	<i>The Pink</i>
(Witch)	Bring	Some water	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
(Queen)	bring me back	her heart as a token	<i>Snow-White</i>
(Cook)	Bring	Me (his heart and tongue)	<i>The Pink</i>
He	Went and brought (kidnapped)	The third sister	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
He (brother)	buried	him (beneath the bridge)	<i>The Singing Bone</i>
It(Woven with sulphur and pitch)	Will burn	Him (to the very bone)	<i>Faithful John</i>
(People)	Had to burn	The wizard and all his crew	<i>Fitcher's bird</i>

(Cinderella Ordered by stepmother)	get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash		<i>Cinderella</i>
They (old witch and her daughter))	carried	the weakly queen (into the bathroom)	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
He	carried away	the child	<i>The Pink</i>
He (The prince)	is carrying home	the princess of the Golden Dwelling	<i>Faithful John</i>
He (The wizard)	Caught	pretty girls	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
The mother	Chopped(him) in pieces	(The little boy) him	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
She (the witch)	clutched	Rapunzel's beautiful tresses	<i>Rapunzel</i>
(Step-sister ordered Cinderella)	Comb	our hair for us	<i>Cinderella</i>
They (bridegroom and friends)	will cook	The girl	<i>Robber Bridegroom</i>
I (witch)	will kill	Him (Hansel)	<i>Hansel an Grethel</i>
You (ordered by Dwarfs)	will [...] cook, (make the beds, wash, ...)	(To Snow-White)	<i>Snow-White</i>
(The step-mother)	cuffed	Him (the little boy)	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
He (the cook)	cut in pieces	It (a hen)	<i>The Pink</i>
She	cut	her finger	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
It	seemed to cut her to the heart,		<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
(The hunter)	cut out	its heart (boar)	<i>Snow-white</i>
The maiden	cut off	the toe	<i>Cinderella</i>
The prince	cut off	the children's heads	<i>Faithful John</i>
The maiden	cut a bit off	her heel	<i>Cinderella</i>
Thee in their power (The robber and his friends)	will cut	thee to pieces	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
(The Devil)	cut out,	her tongue and eyes	<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>

He (robber)	cut off	it finger)	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
He (the man)	cut off	her head	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
The robbers	cut	her beautiful body in pieces	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
I (One animals musicians)	am to have cut off.	My head	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>
The good sister	cut off	one of her little fingers	<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
The huntsman	began to cut open	the stomach of the sleeping wolf	<i>Little Red-Cap</i>
(The wolf)	devoured	her (Little Red-Cap)	<i>Little Red-Cap</i>
(The wolf)	devoured	Her (grandmother)	<i>Little Red-Cap</i>
She (Cinderella)	had to do	hard work	
The robbers	Came dragging	a maiden	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
He (man)	dragged	Her (maiden)	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
He (huntsman)	had drawn	his knife	<i>Snow-White</i>
He (the king)	drew	his sword	<i>Faithful John</i>
He (Faithful John)	drew out	the pistol	<i>Faithful John</i>
She (witch)	would eat	Her (Gretel)	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
I (witch)	will eat	Him (Hansel)	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
He (the bridegroom)	will eat	Thee	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
Faithful John	was about to be executed,		<i>Faithful John</i>
They (Huntsmen)	filled	the wolf's body	<i>Little Red -Cap</i>
I (Old woman)	have been forced	to put a great kettle (on there)	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
She (the maiden)	was forced to jump (into his basket)		<i>Fitcher's bird</i>
The maiden	forced	the foot (into the shoe)	<i>Cinderella</i>
He (prince)	hewed	the snake in three pieces	<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
The man	hewed	her (in pieces)	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
The robbers	hewed	her fair body (in pieces)	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
She (step- mother)	kicks away	Us (with her foot.)	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
Wild boar	killed	the cattle	<i>The Singing Bone</i>
he himself	must kill	his dearest children	<i>Faithful John</i>
He (Hansel)	might scream	as he liked	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>
She(the witch)	seized	Hansel	<i>Hansel and Gretel</i>

The wicked woman and her daughter	seized	the queen	<i>Three the Little Men in the Forest</i>
The king	sentenced	her (to death)	<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
The woman	set	the head (on the neck)	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
Such innocent blood	was to be shed,		<i>The Girl without Hands</i>
The huntsmen	shot	them (deers)	<i>The Pink</i>
It	shot		<i>The three snake leaves</i>
they	shot	hares, wild deer, birds and pigeons	<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
Faithful John	shot	the horse	<i>Faithful John</i>
The enchantress	shut	her (into a tower)	<i>Rapunzel</i>
They	shut	the door (and ran away)	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
The step-mother	slapped	him (little boy)	<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
Poor step-daughter	spin and spin (ill her fingers bled)		<i>Mother Holle</i>
The cat	(was) spitting and scratching.		<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>
The cook	sprinkled	her apron (with the blood...)	<i>The Pink</i>
The robbers	sprinkled	them (body in pieces on a table), with salt	<i>The Robber Bridegroom</i>
Her shuttle	might be stained	(with blood)	<i>Mother Holle</i>
The frock, and the thorns	will tear off	It (cloth) from my body	<i>The Three Little Men in the Woods</i>
Wild animals	would soon come and tear.	them (Hansel and Grethel) to pieces	<i>Hansel and Grethel</i>
They (wicked queen and the skipper)	threw.	him (down into the sea)	<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
They (wicked step-mother and step-sister)	threw out	her (of the window)	<i>The Three Little Men in the Woods</i>
He (wizard)	threw down	her	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>

he	threw	her (into the basin)	<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
She (wicked witch)	took	poor Rapunzel (into a desert)	<i>Rapunzel</i>
Wicked witch	took	it (baby Rapunzel) away with her.	<i>Rapunzel</i>
Faithful John	took	the heads of the children, (put them on)	<i>Faithful John</i>

Table 59. Participants in material voluntary processes.

The representation of material processes was found in two forms, either active or passive. In the former, the positions of the Agent and the Affected were changed thus changing the Affected into the Subject and the Agent into the Direct Object. In table 60 displayed below those examples of passive material voluntary processes can be observed:

Affected (S)	Passive Material voluntary processes	Agent (Od)	Tale
I	Must be buried		<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
Thou (Allerleirauh the cook advised)	shalt be beaten		<i>Allerleirauh</i>
The corpse	was to be buried		<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
You	are all to be killed and buried murder attempt)		<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
(The prince)	to let himself be buried alive with her if she		<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
She	was to be burnt		<i>The Twelve brothers</i>
The godless witch	was miserably burnt to death	(by Grethel)	<i>Hansel and Grethel</i>
The witch	cast into the fire and miserably burnt	(by the king)	<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
(The maidens)	(had been) cut in pieces.		<i>The robber bridegroom</i>
They (lovely braid)	were cut off,		<i>Rapunzel</i>
Her hands	had been cut of		<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
He and his whole troop	were executed		<i>He Robber Bridegroom</i>

(The wicked queen)	to put on the red-hot shoes		<i>Snow-white</i>
She (Grethel)	to do what the wicked witch ordered her		<i>Hansel and Grethel</i>
She (Cinderella)	was forced to sit and pick them out again (lentils from the ashes)		<i>Cinderella</i>
Human beings	(were) hewn to pieces		<i>Fitcher's Bird</i>
The leader	Was killed,		<i>The Three Snake Leaves</i>
The Wicked Brother	Was sewn up in a sack and drowned		<i>The Singing Bone</i>
Beautiful Young Queen	was soon suffocated.		<i>Little Brother and Little Sister</i>
The daughter	was taken (into the forest where she was torn to pieces)		<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
The wicked step-mother	was put into a barrel (with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.)		<i>The Twelve Brothers</i>
The king	walled up.	his wife	<i>The Pink</i>

Table 60. Participants in passive material voluntary processes

Another kind of participants found were Recipient and Beneficiary in material processes of transfer (cf. Downing and Locke 2006:138) describe them. These processes entail transfer. Some examples are verbs such as *give, send, lend, charge, pay, offer* and *owe*. The action represented by the verbal process has an effect not only on the Affected but on a third inherent participant, the Recipient. This participant is the one who usually receives the ‘goods’, permission or information. In turn, the Beneficiary is the optional, not inherent, participant for whom some service is done. Downing and Locke (2006:139) explain that “[t]his difference is reflected in English in the syntax of verbs such as *fetch, get, make, buy, order* and many verbs of preparation such as *cook, bake* and *mix*, which can be replaced by *make*. These can represent services done for people rather than actions to people”. In order to distinguish both participants, I used a passivisation process, since the

Beneficiary cannot become the subject of the clause. The results are displayed in table 61 below.

Agent	Material process	Affected	Beneficiary	Tale
The maiden	carried	the dishes	to the step-moother	<i>Cinderella</i>
The sisters	did	every imaginable injury	(to) her	<i>Cinderella</i>
They (step-mother/ step-sisters)	gave	wooden shoes	(to her) (Cinderella)	<i>Cinderella</i>
They (step-mother/ step-sisters)	gave	her	a broom	<i>Cinderella</i>
The donkey	gave	him with it	a smart kick	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>

Table 61. Agent, Beneficiary and Affected

Moreover, some relational processes were included among those which represented violent acts. In these processes, there is one participant, namely, the Carrier, which represents an entity. Assigned to the Carrier is an Attribute, which features the entity in some way, as Downing and Locke (2006:145) underline. An example can be observed in table 62 below:

Carrier	Relational process	Attribute	Tale
We	should be	ashamed of thee	<i>Cinderella</i>

Table 62. Carrier.

Some samples of verbal processes were included as well within the violent ones. These are processes of ‘saying’ or ‘communicating’, according to Downing and Locke

(2006:151), and are represented by verbs like *say, tell, repeat, ask, answer* and *report*. They have one participant namely, the Sayer, and a second essential participant, which is what is said or asked or reported, the Said. The examples found are displayed in table 63 below.

Sayer	Verbal process	Said	Recipient	Tale
She (the Queen)	Cried	"Snow-white shall die,"		<i>Snow-White</i>
Step-mother	said,	"Cut a bit off thy heel		<i>Cinderella</i>
Step-mother	Said	"Cut the toe off...		<i>Cinderella</i>
The stone	Continued	"If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children		<i>Faithful John</i>
He(miller father)	answered,	"How could I cut off my own child's hands?"		<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
(Father)	said,	"My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the		<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
(Devil)	Said	"Cut her hands off, or else I	To the miller	<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
She (girl with no hands)	Replied	"Dear father, do with me what you will		<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
(The cook)	said	"If thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy		<i>The Pink</i>
The lady	Has told	that she intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow,	the cook	<i>The Bremen Town Musicians</i>
(Witch)	cried	"Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook something good		<i>Hansel and Grethel</i>
Bird	sang	"My mother she killed me."		<i>The Juniper Tree</i>
The wicked Queen	said	Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token		<i>Snow-White</i>

Cook	ordered	her to be killed,		<i>The Girl with no Hands</i>
The king's son	said	why didst thou want to kill me?		<i>The Pink</i>
	said	"This time they will kill you, and here am I alone		<i>Little Brother and Little sister</i>
The nurse	said	"Why should I shed the blood of an innocent		<i>The Pink</i>
He (Evil)	said	"Take all water away from her,	To the Miller	
The king	cried	"Throw him into a dungeon."		<i>Faithful John</i>
King	ordered	to be torn in four pieces	the cook	

Table 63. Sayer and recipient

Regarding mental processes, according to Downing and Locke (2006:140), there are two kinds of participants: the Experiencer (or Sensor) and the Phenomenon. The Experiencer is the one who sees, feels, thinks, likes, etc., and is typically human, but may also be an animal or even a personified inanimate object. The Phenomenon, in turn, is perceived, known and so on. Mental processes are typically stative and non volitional but in the present case, I found some samples in which a thought could be violent too, as can be seen in table 64 below.

Experiencer	Verbal process	Phenomenon	Tale
He (The Huntman)	thought	The wild beasts will soon have devoured you	<i>Snow-White</i>
He (The Huntman)	Occurred (to him)	that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother	<i>Little Red-Cap</i>
(Step-mother)	thought	of nothing but how to do every possible injury to the	<i>The Three Little</i>

		girl	<i>Men in the Wood</i>
The queen	believing	that she had eaten Snow-white's heart,	<i>Snow-White</i>
The wolf	Thought	she will be better to eat than the old woman	<i>Little Red-Cap</i>
(mother)	had wished	to have her killed,	<i>Snow-White</i>

Table 64. Experiencer and Phenomenon

Behavioural and existential processes have not been contemplated here, because no volitional factor belongs to them.

The study of the different types of processes and the participants that took part in them, was carried out with the intention of studying how power relationships are reflected in the language patterns of The Grimm Corpus. Furthermore, it was my intention to focus my attention on unequal power relationships, whether these inequalities promote the infliction of violence by taking advantage of a better social position or purely a more powerful one.

By investigating the results of the study of participants, four different identities that could be said to be the perpetrators of violent acts were identified: (i) ‘ordinary people’, that is, people like fathers or servants who inflicted violence for different reasons which will be later elucidated; (ii) ‘magic or fantastic creatures’, that is, witches, wizards and so on, (iii) ‘outlaws’, that is, people such as robbers and rapists and (iv) ‘passive perpetrators’, for example, ‘spouses’ (women and men) that do not take decisions and let violent act be committed without preventing them.

Before going on, I intend to explain that however useful these categories have been for the purposes of the discussion, in practice they sometimes overlap and the boundaries between them are probably less clearly defined than it is implied here.

Analysing processes involves studying how different identity categories are produced in narration; thus, I have critically investigated how violence and power are part of constructing a violent identity and how different ways of inflicting violence are negotiated in terms of the fact of having, to some extent, power, in relation to other characters. To that aim, I first discussed how power and violence were related within the main characters of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

ORDINARY PEOPLE

The first examples of ordinary people inflicting violence are the king and Faithful John in the tale *Faithful John*. They both kidnap the princess of the Golden Dwelling solely because the king, who has taken advantage of his social position, is in love with her. After that, Faithful John shoots a horse due to loyalty to his master and the king cuts his own son's heads off because of the respect he feels for his servant. In this way, having a higher social status allows him to commit murder. This same situation occurs in the *Twelve Brothers*. The king, taking advantage of his social status, orders his twelve brothers to be killed if the thirteenth child who is about to be born is a girl because he does not want his entire kingdom to be divided in twelve parts, that is, for avaricious motives. In that same tale, the second king's wicked mother convinces him, by using the power she exerts on him, to sentence his wife to death because of the envy she feels and he does so. Being a king, thus, having a better social position like in the previous examples is the reason for the commitment of violent acts in *Allerleirauh*. In this tale, Allerleirauh's father, the king, "suddenly felt a violent love for her" and decides to commit incest by marrying his daughter. She has to run away. She arrives in another kingdom and has to do all the menial tasks in the castle where she begins to work and live in "great wretchedness". This same

situation occurs in *The Three Little Men in the Wood*. In this tale, the step-mother “became bitterly unkind to her step-daughter and day by day did her best to treat her still worse” and tries to kill her several times even when the girl becomes a queen. All the murder attempts are inspired by and carried out from a position of greater strength. The queen in the *Three Snake-Leaves* takes advantage of being the successor to the throne (thus, a better social status) and causes her husband to be buried alive with her as soon as she dies. Later on, she is brought back to life but she tries to kill her husband by throwing him into the sea.

In *Rapunzel*, like in *Hansel and Gretel* and *Cinderella*, the parents abandon their children or let magic creatures to take them away solely because that creature exerts some kind of magical power on them.

Additionally, the prince in *Rapunzel*, has sexual relations with her in the tower when she is fourteen years old (and she has twins). In this case, he takes advantage of the power that his better social status provides him and therefore, her innocence and his age (he is older) are two factors which benefit him.

The step-mothers and step-sister in *Cinderella* “did her every imaginable injury”. Additionally, the step-mother make her own sisters cut their toes off so as to force their feet into the shoe only because she wants them to become queens. Her power is based on a better status position within the family.

For the same reason, mother Holle obliges her step-daughter to do all the hard work in the house and ill-treats her seriously. And this is also the same reason why the step-mother in the *Juniper Tree* cuts her step-son’s head off and “chopped him in pieces, put him

into the pan and made him into black puddings” and gave them to her husband who ate his own son without knowing it.

In the *Singing Bone*, one man kills his own brother and buries him under a bridge, his power is based on strength.

In Legend 5, *God's Food*, a woman refuses to help her sister and her children who had been starving. When she goes to her sister's house and sees all of them dead, “her heart broke and she sank down dead”. This time, the power of providing help or not (a help that can save an entire family from death) is based on wealth.

Finally, in *The Bremen Town Musicians*, the donkey, the cat, the hound and the cock's owners want to kill them due to a better status within the family (because they are their owners).

To summarize, all the violent acts committed by ordinary people are based on power related to a better social status either regarding a political structure, like kings and queens or a family structure like mothers or brothers with regard their children or weaker siblings. This better position is even observed in the relationship between owner and animal.

MAGIC CREATURES

Fantastic characters have a particularly violent identity in The Grimm Corpus. Their power is mostly based on the greater strength that their magic powers provide. In *Little Brother and Little Sister*, the wicked step-mother “beats her children every day and kicks them away with her foot”. Additionally, she bewitches all the ponds so as not to let them drink. When the step-daughter becomes a queen, the wicked step-mother, together with her

natural daughter “made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young queen was soon suffocated” in order to supplant her.

In *Rapunzel*, the wicked witch shuts twelve-year-old-Rapunzel into a tower in the forest and ill-treats her (even cutting her beautiful tresses). In addition, she bewitched the king’s son in such a way that when he escapes from the tower, the thorns pierce his eyes. In turn, the wicked witch in *Hansel and Gretel*, who is a cannibal, tries to kill and eat the children and ill-treats them in a cruel way. In the *Seven Ravens*, a magic spell by their father turns the seven boys into ravens, banishing them to a painful existence.

The wolf in *Little Red-Cap* devours her and her grandmother. The devil in the girl with no hands makes her father cut her hands and tries to kill her and her son when she become a queen. Besides, in *Fitcher’s Bird*, the wizard who had taken pretty young girls with him kills them by cutting them up into pieces.

To summarize, magic creatures are particularly violent in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection. Their power is based on the great strength that their magic provides them and which turns the victims defenceless.

OUTLAWS

Outlaws, that is, robbers and murderers, take advantage of their position of greater strength to perpetrate crimes. In the *Robber Bridegroom*, the criminal and his friends are robbers and murderers who eat flesh. They commit one of the most violent crimes in The Grimm Corpus when they kill and eat a young girl.

The cook in *The pink* steals the young baby prince from her mother's arms and tells the king that the queen had allowed her child to be taken away from her. The king believes him and shuts his wife in a tower without any meal or drink. The cook tries to kill the baby prince also.

SPOUSES

The identities of women and men spouses in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection can be described as weak and passive agents of violent acts; since although they do not make decisions, they allow those to take place. They do not commit active violent acts but, in my view, allowing their spouses to carry out their violent acts is like committing them in a passive way. An example is the queen in *The Twelve Brothers*. She sits and laments all day long while her husband the king tries to kill his sons. In *Hansel and Gretel*, their father consents to abandoning his children when his wife (their step-mother) convinces him. This time, power is exercised on the basis of strength and weakness. Cinderella's father lets his wife and step-daughters ill-treat his own natural daughter. The girl with no hands' father cuts his daughter's hands solely because he is afraid of the Devil.

To summarize, the spouses related to violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection are, in my view, passive perpetrators, that is, they consent to the violent acts against their relatives which makes them be part of the violent act.

Another finding which has called my attention is the fact that on some occasions, power changes from perpetrators to victims. In The Grimm Corpus, the power which tyrants use in order to inflict violence on their victims is to the detriment of themselves in the form of the cruellest revenges against their victims, who, in turn become tyrants or

allow their spouses to do so. It is noteworthy to mention at this point that the mechanisms used for revenge are particularly cruel. For instance, in *The Twelve Brothers*, the wicked king's mother (the princess' husband), who had previously intended to make her son execute his wife, is condemned to be put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and dies an evil death.

In *Little Brother and Little Sister*, after trying to supplant the queen by using their supernatural powers, the wicked step-sister is condemned to be taken into the forest where she is torn to pieces by wild beasts. Besides, her mother the witch is cast into the fire and miserably burnt. In the *Three Little Men in the Forest*, the step-mother and step-sister, after trying to kill the queen, are sentenced to be put in a barrel full of nails and whose top is hammered on and is rolled down hill into the river.

The wicked witch in *Hansel and Gretel*, who is a cannibal, tries to kill and eat the children, however, Gretel manages to put her in an oven and “miserably burn her to death” while the witch “began to howl quite horribly”. The queen in the *Three Snake-Leaves* is punished by her own father the king because she tries to kill her husband by being “placed with her accomplice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent out to sea, where they soon sank amid the waves”. Cinderella's step-sisters have their eyes pecked out by pigeons. After being devoured by the wolf, Little Red-Cap “took a pair of scissors and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf and filled his stomach such a heavy stones that he fell down dead”.

The murderous brother in the *Singing Bone*, is sewn up in a sack and drowned, upon orders of the king. In the *Robber Bridegroom*, the murderer and his crew are sentenced to

death. Snow-white's step-mother, the queen, tries to kill her three times but when she is invited to Snow-White's wedding, she is forced to put on red-hot shoes and dance until she drops down dead and the just married couple let that happen.

To conclude, as Santaemilia (2000:13) argues, power can be measured in many different ways: according to social prestige, to reputation, to psychological control, intelligence or sexual seduction. In The Grimm Corpus, power is measured either in terms of social status, either political or familiar or in terms of greater strength due to magic or to gender inequalities. The victim is most of the times a woman or a child and the perpetrator, predominantly, a man with a high social status or whether it is a woman; she is usually a wicked envious greedy step-mother (who is sometimes a queen).

In this chapter, I studied the frequencies of all the words contained in The Grimm Corpus, focusing on those lexical items related directly or indirectly to violent processes. Then I compared The Grimm Corpus to the British National Corpus in order to carry out a study of keyness and, additionally, I carried out the same study with the The Andersen Corpus. By doing so, I was able to confirm that the topic of violence was one of the main ones in the former and was not to such a great extent in the latter. In addition, I carried out a study of verbal processes in which I found out that material processes were the dominant ones. The relationship between the types of predominant processes and violence is, in my opinion, a crucial finding in the present study since material processes articulate an action carried out by an entity, the Agent, able to have the intention of starting, controlling and ending an action and thus, inferring a volitional feature to those violent acts in the brothers Grimm's tales.

The analysis has been possible because transitivity is related to the ideational function and this function is concerned with the transmission of ideas, thus, with this analysis I have shown that at least some of the ideas that were and still are transmitted to children are related to violence. Furthermore, the violent acts found in the tales entail power relations based on a higher social status or on positions of greater strength in unequal relationships. Finally, I looked at the construction of personal identities through the use of different kinds of violence.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

7. Concluding remarks

The final chapter of this thesis provides a summary and an evaluation of the research. The first section focuses on the contribution of this thesis to the grammatical and semantic investigation of the presence of violence in the Brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection and, in particular, on the results obtained from the combination of corpora analysis, transitivity analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis in extending its scope. The second section describes the findings of the research and their implications. The third and final section of the chapter suggests some lines for further research.

7.1. Contribution of this thesis to the fields of grammar, corpus analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis

Fairy tales have been studied from many different approaches, including the following: folkloricist (Thompson 1989), structuralist (Propp 1977), literary (Luthi (1976, 1986, 1987), psychoanalysis (Bettelheim 1977, 2010, Von Franz 1996), historicist, sociological, and ideological (Bottigheimer 1996, 2009, Tatar 1987, 1992, 2004 and Zipes 1983-2002); and feminist (Warner 1996).

Nevertheless, there was a lack of research in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis in fairy tales, most concretely in the study of violent actions and the identities of the violent participants involved, as well as their implications for potential addressees. This thesis has tried to contribute towards covering that gap.

The principal aims of the present study were twofold. First, to prove empirically the presence of violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection and, secondly, to describe the type of participants involved in verbal processes related to violence, with the

intention of finding out the relationship between violent acts, social power and social status. As a background for the Grimm fairy tales collection I provided a review on the origins of children's literature and of the concept of violence and its types. I then carried out a multidisciplinary analysis, combining the principles of Corpus Linguistics, Systemic Functional Linguistics (transitivity) and Critical Discourse Analysis. Among the many contributions to those fields, I chose a few as the base for my analysis: (i) on corpus-based approaches: Biber et al 1998, Scott 2001 and Stubbs 1996, 2002; (ii) on Systemic Functional Linguistics: Berry 1977, 1989, Downing 1996, Downing and Locke 2002 and 2006 and Halliday 1994 (iii) on Critical Discourse Analysis: Van Dijk 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, Widdicombe 1998 and Wodak & Meyer 2002-2009. The combination of these three disciplines has provided a new insight into the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection's violent content, as well as into the possible effects that this may have on children.

7.2. Findings and implications of this thesis

The starting point of the present thesis stemmed from the observation that some classical readings aimed at children, in particular, the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, have a high content of violence. The underlying intention of this thesis is to propose that some of the tales belonging to the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection should be reclassified as adult literature due to their violent content.

The results achieved with the analysis of 22 original versions belonging to the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection shows a prevalence of violence and an excess of violent scenes in some of the tales, even in those which are known to be very popular (e.g. Snow White or Cinderella). The findings obtained here are based on empirical linguistic

(semantic and grammatical) analyses that clearly prove the presence of violence in the tales. These results may certainly help justify a linguistic intervention in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, with the intention to help decrease the general willingness for violence and its consequences in our society.

7.2.1. Corpus linguistics analysis

To begin with, the analysis involved the gathering of a corpus which was built on the fact that most empirical work is committed to discovering evidence for the intuitively evident according to Mautner (2009:127). For this reason, I selected a total of 22 tales from the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection that seemed to have a high degree of violence. The electronic version of the brothers Grimm's tales, used for the computerized analysis, is a recognized translation (mentioned in some manuals such as Thompson (1977:368) by Margaret Hunt (1831–1912), a British novelist and translator. The tales which composed The Grimm Corpus were: *Faithful John*, *The Twelve Brothers*, *Little Brother and Little Sister*, *Rapunzel*, *The Three Little Men in the Wood* *Hansel and Gretel*, *The Three Snake-Leaves*, *Cinderella*, *Mother Holle*, *The Seven Ravens*, *Little Riding Hood*, *The Bremen Town Musicians*, *The Singing Bone*, *The Girl Without Hands*, *The Robber Bridegroom*, *Fitcher's Bird*, *The Juniper Tree*, *Little Snow-White*, *Allerleirauh*, *The Pink*, *God's Food* and *The Aged Mother*.

The analysis of the corpus involved two steps: an intuitive analysis of the tales and an empirical analysis. I considered that an intuitive analysis of the corpus would settle the base for an empirical research because, as Biber et al (1998: 10) argues: "intuition and anecdotal evidence can also lead to interesting corpus-based investigations. [...]". Thus, this first part of my study, the intuitive analysis, sought to provide a quantitative account of the presence

of violence in The Grimm Corpus and consisted of a twofold process. First, I made an intuitive selection of those excerpts which had, in my view, a salient content of violent or cruel acts. Secondly, I classified all the previously selected excerpts according to the categorization of violence, formerly mentioned in chapter 2.

As a result, a total amount of 102 excerpts were identified and classified according to the categorization of violence, beforehand displayed in table 1: 'Violent Acts'. This table was adapted from the types of violence described by various legal entities (Spanish Civil Code 1996, Spanish Penal Code 1995, The Manchester College Peace Studies Institute, and Iadacola and Shupe's classification 1998) and included an empirical classification of the types of violence and violent acts. This classification served as a base for the analysis and classification of violent scenes.

This intuitive analysis confirmed that The Grimm Corpus certainly contains a high amount of violence: that is, examples of kidnapping, murder, cannibalism; gender and domestic violence and ill-treatment, to mention but a few.

This presence of violence prompted me to continue with my research. Thus, I implemented a corpus linguistics analysis in which the occurrence of the lexical units related to violence was verified by means of a salient number of frequencies. As a consequence, I was able to prove that the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection has a high amount of violence and it may not be adequate for children. I therefore proved my hypothesis number 2, that is, that an accurate description of the concept violence and an objective and empirical classification of the types of violence and violent acts in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales might help me to detect its presence within the tales.

The corpus linguistic analysis was carried out by means of the program *WordSmith Tools 5* (Scott 2010) in three phases: first, a study of the frequency of all those words related to violence, second, a study of the concordances and collocations, when necessary, of those words which seemed to me to have a salient relationship in processes related to violence. Finally, I carried out a study of keyness of The Grimm Corpus establishing, in addition, a comparison between the The Andersen Corpus (a corpus created in order to accomplish an anachronic study) and the British National Corpus (both corpora used for comparison purposes).

The corpus analysis revealed the highest frequency of lexical units. As Scott explains (cf. 2001), the information provided by word frequency lists is very helpful in identifying characteristics of texts and genres. Therefore, I generated a list of the most frequently used grammatical words (see appendix 4). An exception was made with words like *she*, *he*, *am* and are together with the verbs they were associated with, since one of the aims of the analysis was to determine verbal processes and their participants; pronouns could not be excluded when they represented human beings performing an action. I chose only those words which had a frequency rate of 9 and higher, making up a list of 394 different words. This decision was taken in order to work solely with those words that, due to their high frequency rate, have, consequently, in my view, a higher weight in the semantic burden of The Grimm Corpus. By doing this, I was able to find out which words were directly or indirectly related to violent and cruel situations.

This initial analysis brought out a list of words which were closely related to the field of violence. Examples are: *cried* (64), *cut + cutting* (45), *blood* (37), *dead* (30), *wicked* (25), *wept* (24), *killed* (22), *die* (21), *death* (19), *forced* (15), *dark* (12), *tied* (12), *devil* (11), *grave* (11), *kill*

(11), *frightened* (11), *evil* (10) *weep* (10) and *afraid* (9), the number between parentheses indicates the frequency number in the table, thus confirming the presence of violence in the corpus.

I then complemented the previous study with an in-depth analysis of the concordances and some collocations of a number of individual keywords and their derivatives in line with the purpose they might serve in contributing to the discourse of violence. This led me to verify the concordances of some *search words* (Scott 2010:140) which, having a high percentage of frequency of use in The Grimm Corpus, could be said to be related to violent and cruel actions in a direct or indirect way. This was the case of some words directly related to violence: *blood, die, dead, wicked, weep, kill, death, force, evil, devil, grave, frighten*, and their derivatives.

Additionally, in order to study more in depth to what extent violence was present in The Grimm Corpus, I made the decision to look for those words which did not seem to have any relation to the semantic field of violence or cruelty at first glance, but that might support its presence. Thus, I selected those words which, having a high frequency rate in The Grimm Corpus, outwardly might have been used in a context of violence. This was the case of words like *heart, cut, hand, eye, head, finger, foot, eat, fire* and *piece* and their derivatives. I then proceeded to look at those words in the context they appeared. Using *Concord* in *WordSmith 5* allowed me to study the concordances of those nodes which occurred in a window of 100 letters per line. I considered this length enough to study the context of those search words.

The next step was to display the concordances of the above mentioned words and to study them in depth one by one because, in my opinion, examining the mentioned occurrences helped me identify in detail the context in which these words had been used. In the case of verbs, I looked for all the possible variations, that is, the infinitive forms, the present and past participle forms and the third person singular form. In the case of nouns, I revised the singular and plural forms, as well as their word formations.

This approach to the study of the corpus revealed interesting details, for example the presence of scenes of blood flooding from corpses with no heads, and mutilated bodies, scenes of basins full of pieces of bodies and blood, of fingers bleeding which are difficult for children, and even adults, to cope with.

Additionally, all the occurrences in which the words *die* and *dead* and all their derivatives appear are embedded in situations which are related, on the one hand to murders (including executions, tortures, killing animals and so on) and thus, to violent situations per se. On the other hand, they describe death of relatives, most of the times mothers, who leave their children at the mercy of wicked step-mothers who either abandon them, make them suffer or inflict ill-treatment on them.

Furthermore, when looking in depth at the word *wicked*, there is a noteworthy issue to be mentioned, namely, that most of the occurrences are referred to women: *mother*, *woman*, *step-mother*, *witch* and *queen*. That is, most of the villains in The Grimm Corpus are women. In my opinion, this finding depicts empirically the role of women in the tales, thus providing models where social and gender inequalities are direct or indirectly related to violence.

Regarding the verbal process *weep* and its derivatives, they always appear in situations in which violence is (or has been) present in the form of ill-treatment, abandonments and murders. Moreover, the loss of dear relatives also makes participants weep. This fact has very cruel connotations, particularly for children, who are abandoned in the hands of wicked characters who make them suffer, taking advantage of their powerful position within the family.

In turn, the verbal process *kill* is mainly associated with violent situations and presupposes a relationship between the perpetrator (usually more powerful) and his/her victim (who is always killed). In the same way, *force(d)* has been found to be used in The Grimm Corpus often in the passive voice so as to reflect an action against someone's will, thus reflecting the power someone is using over someone else to achieve some benefit from their victims.

Moreover, the presence of the *devil/evil-one* (I have found both concepts to be synonyms in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection) as a participant contributes, to a certain extent, to build up a negative context. In fact, as seen in table 26, the *devil/evil-one* is a participant who solely carries out cruel actions, related most of the time with death and mutilations and thus, with violence. Similarly, the presence of such places like *graves* and *cemeteries* inspire a miserable, terrifying and fear-provoking feeling in most adults. Talking about children, these settings can cause them a painful and frightening suffering. Moreover, the *graves* mentioned in The Grimm Corpus are always related to circumstances that derive from violent and cruel situations such as the death of a mother.

With reference to the parts of the body under study in The Grimm Corpus, the word *heart* appears in two well-differentiated situations. The first one symbolizes the victims, *heart*

is the core part of the murders or murder attempts which have taken place against some of the participants in the tales; it is the main part of the body and thus, more likely to be mutilated or to stop when the victim dies. Secondly, *heart* symbolizes the envy and hate of the darkest participants in The Grimm Corpus (e.g. the step-mother in *Little Snow-White: her heart heaved in her breast* (example 160) the mother in *The Juniper Tree: envy and hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace* (example 162). One more thing to mention is the fact that all the participants but one, the mean brother in the *Singing Bone*, who have a dark heart in The Grimm Corpus are women. This fact supports once more the idea of gender implications drawn empirically from the present study.

Concerning the words eye, head, foot, finger and hands, all of them provide a salient number of examples of mutilations. Due to the fact that the presence of a great number of occurrences regarding mutilations provides a definitive violent touch to these brothers Grimm's tales, for obvious reasons, I do not consider them appropriate for children. Furthermore, in most cases, these mutilations entail that one of the participants, the perpetrator or villain, takes advantage of his or her better social or parental status (e.g. *The Girl With No Hands*) or a more powerful position (e.g. *The Robber Bridegroom* or *Fitcher's Bird*), to commit a crime.

In the same way that the word cut and the parts of the body are related to mutilations, the word eat is used in relation to: firstly, hunger, secondly, cannibalism and finally, ill-treatment. In all the occurrences, the victim is either a child (either boy or girl) or a female. Two words stood out as surprisingly related to the context of violence: *fire* and *pieces*. Both have been found to be related to different acts of violence. The surprise here lies in the fact that, at first sight, they are not words which seem particularly related to the

field of violence but, for example, the word *fire* is related to actions such as shooting, to tools used to kill (e.g. example 222: *set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn.*) and to ill-treatment. In turn, the word *pieces* is related to mutilations either due to executions or ordinary murders.

The final stage of the corpus analysis was the study of keywords. This was so, because the keywords – in this case, the ones to be studied due to their relationship to violence are those which have a noteworthy frequency when we compare them to the reference corpus. In other words, if there is an unusual frequency of words related to violence this corpus might be reclassified as ‘having a high content of violence’.

The second purpose of this stage was to carry out the same kind of study in the The Andersen Corpus, a corpus created with comparison purposes, with the aim of collating the results achieved in both keyword lists so as to perform an in-depth anachronic study. The tool used to achieve these aims was KeyWord Tools 5 (Scott 2010). The program “compares two pre-existing word-lists, which must have been created using the WordList tool”. One of these texts is a large word-list which will act as a reference corpus. The other, is the word-list based on the corpus under study.

The Keyness analysis to The Grimm Corpus proved that the keyness volume of the words related to violence (a high number of words, it is remarkable to say) was much more strongly associated to the brothers Grimm’s tales collection than to The British National Corpus. This fact confirmed the high content of violence and cruelty in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection. Some of the words which coincide in both keyness analyses, (the one carried out on The Grimm Corpus and the one carried out on the The Andersen Corpus) like *hands* or *hearts* might be related to violent acts in the The Andersen Corpus, as

they are in the brothers Grimm's one, although I cannot sustain such an affirmation without studying the The Andersen Corpus in depth. At any rate, all the words related to *death*, like *die* or *grave* and *buried* as well as the ones related to the exercise of power on someone, like *oblige*, are all related to violent actions.

Comparing the keyness volume of some words which appeared in both keyword analyses (table 42 and table 45), it could be observed that the keyness volume was considerably higher in the The Andersen Corpus than in The Grimm Corpus. The reason for this is because the frequency in the The Andersen Corpus compared to the frequency in the British National Corpus is much higher. Additionally, I found that, for example, the frequency of the pronoun *she* or the verb *is* was much higher in The Grimm Corpus than in the British National Corpus. This is so because these words are more likely to be removed in stop word lists, something which was not done in The Grimm Corpus, as explained in previous sections. A conclusion to be drawn from this is that violence occurred in 19th century fairy tales, but that it was particularly present in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. This fact confirms my hypothesis 3, that is, that the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection may have a higher than average amount of violence than other tales collections of that time, such as Andersen's tales collection or even than some more recent collections.

On balance, the overall picture of the corpus analysis shows a context of violence in which actions such as cannibalism, murder, kidnapping, domestic and gender violence and children abandonment take place. Additionally, all the words related, namely, *die*, *dead* and *kill* are used in situations in which the abuse of power is the starting point of a violent situation which can end up in ill-treatment, serious injuries or even death.

7.2.2. Verbal processes

Once this part of my study was completed, I decided to look for the participants in those violent processes and the main cause of the violence, that is, whether a misuse of power could be the cause of these violent actions. This type of analysis contributed to support the interest that the present study has in the welfare of society, in the tradition of Critical Discourse Analysis. That is, it shed some light on the interpretation of the tales as involving “social processes of power, hierarchy building and subordination” (Wodak 2001:30). The results brought out the linguistic means used in the tales which reflect and may foster an intensification of inequities in society.

Thus, having in mind the principles of Critical Discourse Analysis, the corpus was subjected to first, an analysis of the verbal processes in order to find out whether the possible relationship between social power and violence was mirrored in the verbal processes and second, an analysis of the types and identities of the participants involved in the above mentioned processes.

The reason for this study of verbal processes, or transitivity, was because it was my intention to search for the relationship between linguistic structures and socially-constructed meaning in The Grimm Corpus. Hence, I carried out a study of verbal processes according to Downing and Locke’s (2002 and 2006), Eggins (1994) and Halliday’s (1998), systemic framework, namely, transitivity system, because it entailed revealing the verbal processes and their participants involved in the brothers Grimm’s fairy tales collection. Therefore, by doing this, I was provided with enough information about the relationship between unequal power relationship and violence. In addition, taking into

account that transitivity is related to the ideational function and this function is concerned with the transmission of ideas, with this analysis I was therefore able to show the ideas that were and still are transmitted to children.

Consequently, I drew up a table based on Eggins (1994:228), which I sum up in table 48, in order to help me in the classification of verbal processes and participants. Then, I isolated the verbs from the word list provided by *WordSmith Tools 5* and I drew up a list with all of them. Once I gathered all the concordances of all the verbal processes, I drew up a table which helped me to classify all the verbal processes according to the colour code displayed in table 49. These process types were: material (MA), mental (ME), relational (R), behavioral (B), verbal (V) and existential (E).

My study revealed that corpus linguistics has proved to be a useful tool when studying the relationship between linguistic and social aspects, in particular, in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection. Additionally, corpus linguistics has supplied a useful help in the study of the notoriously troublesome task of transitivity analysis of The Grimm Corpus, thus confirming my hypothesis 4, that is, that since corpus linguistics has already been proven as a popular tool in critical approaches to discourse, and Hasan (cf. 2004) has highlighted the importance of data-driven research when studying the relationship between linguistic and social aspects, this combination might lead me to find this relationship in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

A first search with *Concord* provided me with 10,162 occurrences which contained what initially seemed verbal processes. However, the analysis had to be done by hand and in detail because on many occasions it was necessary to analyze each occurrence of a

certain word so as to determine its function. This was so because, regrettably, *WordSmith Tools 5* does not separate words into morphological categories since sometimes a term can have different grammatical functions. In addition, I found another difficulty when analysing the processes and it was the fact that some verbs change their meaning depending on the following word, for instance, the verb *have* has the meaning of “possessing” and in that case is a relational process; however, it can have the meaning of “taking” for instance “a drink” and in that case is a material process. The complete list of verbal processes labelled in terms of transitivity can be consulted in the appendix 2 enclosed.

Hence, 3,595 occurrences were excluded. The reasons were: (i) the search term was the head of a noun phrase instead of the head of a verb phrase, like the word *bit*, i.e. [...] *children out of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to the [...]*. (ii) The search term was a past participle acting as the head of an adjective phrase. This was the case of words like *bewitched* or *betrothed*. (iii) The search term was a gerund acting as the head of an adjective phrase. Some examples were words like *working* and *boiling*. (iv) I made the decision of not taking into account verbal expressions like *began to + infinitive*, *want to + infinitive* and *let + (pron)+ infinitive without to*, because I considered the verbal process to be the infinitive verb in these clauses. (v) Modal verbs were not considered either, for the same reason as the previous case. (vi) Auxiliary verbs like *did*, *do*, *had*, *has*, *have*, *hast* (the old form) *are*, *is*, *art* (the old form) were not considered for obvious reasons. (vii) Infinitives acting as Direct Objects like *nothing to eat* or *heavier to draw up* were not considered verbal processes in themselves. (viii) Sometimes, the search word became part of a compound noun like *look** in *looking-glass* or *step** in *step-mother* or formed part of longer words like *break** in *breakfast* or

*counter** in *counterpanes*. (ix) The word *there* was also removed when it referred to the adverb of place instead of to the existential process. Finally, after all these occurrences had been removed, 6,567 verbal processes were analysed and classified. I found 3,830 material processes, 1,104 relational processes, 753 verbal processes, 623 mental processes 115 existential processes and 142 behavioural processes.

This thesis has shown that the semantic category of ‘process’, instead of the traditional grammatical category known as ‘verb’ is able to describe not solely the function of the category, but its meaning also. In this sense, I have found that the presence of material processes in such a high number showed evidence that The Grimm Corpus is concerned with actions and events of doing, controlled by a volitional human (animal or magic creature) participant, the agent, who has carried them out. As Downing and Locke (2006:130) argue, the notion of *agency* includes features such as “one’s own energy to initiate or control a process”. For this reason, the presence of violent and cruel acts has a component of voluntariness which adds more horror to the scenes involved in such situations. Hence, once the classification of verbal processes was carried out, I made the decision of restricting my search at this point of my study solely to those clauses reflecting violent actions. This was so because my primary concern at this stage was to carry out the investigation of the participants involved in violent and cruel actions and critically verify the social and power position they were holding within every tale. Thus, I isolated those clauses from the main table of verbal processes in order to help me in my analysis.

This stage of the study provided me with a piece of evidence on the identity categories which participants committing violent acts in them belong to, explicitly: ordinary people, magic creatures, outlaws and spouses and thus, confirming my hypothesis 5, that is,

that a study of the verbal processes of The Grimm Corpus might provide me with a piece of evidence on the identity categories which participants in them belong to.

The results indicate also the confirmation of my last hypothesis, number 6, that the person holding the power is the one inflicting violence, regardless of his or her previous condition. For instance, all the violent acts committed by ordinary people are based on power related to a better social status either related to political structure, like kings and queens, or a family structure like mothers or brothers with regard to their offspring or weaker siblings respectively. This better position is even observed in the relationship between owner and their farm animals and even pets. Regarding magic and fantastic creatures, a group predominantly violent in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection, their power is based on the power their magic provides them and which turns their victims defenceless. Likewise, outlaws, that is, robbers, thieves and assassins, take advantage of their stronger position to perpetrate crimes. Finally, the spouses related to violence in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection are, in my view, passive perpetrators, that is to say, they consent to the violent acts against their relatives which makes them a part of the violent act.

Nevertheless, on some occasions, power does not have well-defined boundaries regarding the participants' identities. In The Grimm Corpus, power sometimes changes from perpetrators to victims: the power which tyrants use in order to inflict violence on their victims, works to their own detriment in the shape of the cruellest revenges carried out by their victims, who, in turn, become tyrants or allow their spouses to do so. It is noteworthy to mention that the mechanisms used for revenge are particularly cruel.

Another conclusion has been drawn from the present thesis, explicitly, that one of the messages that the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection transmits to its addressees regarding the family structure does not suit the modern concept of family. For example, on the subject of the figure of the step-mother, she is always wicked, envious; she always ill-treats her step-daughter (always a girl). Modern families nowadays have many different structures [composed of: one man and a woman (either step-mother or step-father or not), two men, two women; and a single man or single woman] and readings aimed at children should transmit tolerance to all of them.

Finally, the preliminary observations gathered in this thesis hint at the implications of possible gender inequalities demonstrated empirically. For example, the real perpetrator of some tales in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection is the figure of the step-mother, in contrast with her poor husband; or the fact that most victims are women and children. Moreover, the language of the tales, most concretely, those verbal processes regarding housework are always related to women.

As a general conclusion, it may be argued that the results obtained from the analysis of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection corpus support the main point of departure of this study, mainly that a reclassification of such tales should be considered if they proved to have a high content of violence, or, alternatively, that a linguistic intervention be carried out with the intention of diminishing the amount of violent content. In turn, the multidisciplinary approach applied in the analysis of the tales has proven to be an objective procedure to detect the presence of any topic embedded in any reading under study. Hence, it can be said to be a useful tool that may help to establish an empirical classification and/or reclassification of any kind of readings and therefore, the main

hypothesis (number 1), that classical readings aimed at children might be reclassified empirically and objectively by using a multidisciplinary approach has been demonstrated.

7.3. Pointers for further research

The most apparent future work to come out of this thesis is to study whether violence is inflicted equally upon men and women because some results achieved show that, in most of the occurrences found in the concordance lines of the words, for instance, *die*/-d and *dead*, refer to the death of a mother/woman. This fact support those authors like Zipes (cf.2002a) who have branded the brothers Grimm as to foster a male-dominated discourse. Hence, it would be interesting to see what gender implications these results might have in The Grimm Corpus (cf. García Gómez 2010) and the relationship between gender and violence (cf. GENTEXT).

Along the same line, it would be interesting to study the stereotypical portrayal of relationship between participants in terms of gender. In one of the scenes (in *Fitcher's Bird*), a girl ignores the wizard's prohibition of opening the door of the forbidden chamber. This prohibition is hard to cope with for a young girl who is alone in an unknown house, so some authors like Tatar (2004:203) argue that "stories about forbidden chambers often the position of women as victims of curiosity, even though their curiosity is nearly always justified". In my opinion, this is a stereotype about women which reflects again the gendered discourse which can be found in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection and that, as mentioned previously, should be a matter of further research (Sunderland 2006).

Another possible work that may be undertaken as a result of this thesis involves the extending and updating of the study of the transitivity analysis comparing the versions of individual tales belonging to the collections published in 1812 , 1815, 1857 and some more recent versions, by the Disney factory for example, of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection to check if some verbal processes related to violence have been removed or check whether the occurrences in concordances related to violence have changed.

One more pointer for future work to come out of this thesis is the study of symbols and metaphors within the brothers Grimms's fairy tales collection by means of a corpus analysis. For example, the words *hand* and *hands* seem to have a double meaning along the lines of The Grimm Corpus. Firstly, there is the hand of the victims, which are cut or seized as a part of a crime, conversely, there is the hand of the perpetrator, the hand that holds the sword to kill or kidnap someone to show its power. In my opinion, this word is a prevailing representation of the dualism existent between the perpetrator and his or her victim. Hence, I consider a study of the metaphor concerning the word hand(s) a matter of interest for further research. One issue of interest might be to carry out a contrastive study of the presence of the word *hand* in other tales collections and to study its participants/actors, that is, perpetrators and victims, if any exist.

Further research could extend this analysis of transitivity to other authors like Andersen, with the aim of crossing data and accomplishing an anachronic study of the participants of fairy tales collected in the 19th century more in depth.

Finally, an interesting line of further research seem to me the investigation of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection following the approach of 'grammar of visual

design' following Kress and van Leeuwen's work (1996, 2001). They "recognize that images, like language, realize not only representations of material reality but also interpersonal interaction of social reality (such as relations between viewers and what is viewed)" (Unsworth et al 2005:10)). Thus, I find interesting to study the narrative reality that the images in the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection construct. To be more precise, It would be interesting to research the types of processes in which characters participate in the illustrations provided in the different versions of the brothers Grimm's fairy tales collection.

I would like to finish this thesis in the same way that Zipes (2002b:1) started his book *Breaking the Magic Spell: Radical Theories of Folk and Fairy Tales*, with a true story told in a fairy-tale way, as personal homage to fairy tales:

Once upon a time the famous physicist Albert Einstein was confronted by an overly concerned woman who sought advice on how to raise her small son to become a successful scientist. In particular she wanted to know what kinds of books she should read to her son.

"Fairy tales," Einstein responded without hesitation.

"Fine, but what else should I read to him after that?" the mother asked.

"More fairy tales," Einstein stated.

"And after that?"

"Even more fairy tales," replied the great scientist, and he waved his pipe like a wizard pronouncing a happy end to a long adventure.

Zipes (2002b:1)]

CHAPTER 8

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8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1
THE GRIMM CORPUS SELECTED EXCERPTS

APPENDIX 1. THE GRIMM CORPUS EXTRACTS: SELECTED EXCERPTS-

6. Faithful John

1. she saw that it was on the deep sea far from land, and hurrying onwards with all sail set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away and have fallen into the power of a merchant -- I would die rather!" KIDNAP,
2. "Oh, yes, if any one else gets on it swiftly, and takes out the pistol which must be in its holster, and shoots the horse dead with it, the young King is saved. ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
3. When they go into the castle together, a wrought bridal garment will be lying there in a dish, and looking as if it were woven of gold and silver; it is, however, nothing but sulphur and pitch, and if he put it on, it will burn him to the very bone and marrow. MURDER ATTEMPT.
4. when Faithful John got before him, jumped quickly on it, drew the pistol out of the holster, and shot the horse. ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
5. Next morning Faithful John was condemned, and led to the gallows, and when he stood on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one who has to die is permitted before his end to make one last speech; DEATH PENALTY
6. "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their blood, I shall be restored to life." MURDER
7. The King was terrified when he heard that he himself must kill his dearest children, but he thought of faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood, life returned to it, MURDER
8. "Thy truth shall not go unrewarded," and took the heads of the children, put them on again, and rubbed the wounds with their blood, on which they became whole again immediately, and jumped about, and went on playing as if nothing had happened. MURDER AND CORPSE MANIPULATION

9. The Twelve Brothers

9. Then said the King to his wife, "If the thirteenth child which thou art about to bring into the world, is a girl, the twelve boys shall die, in order that her possessions may be great, and that the kingdom may fall to her alone." He caused likewise twelve coffins to be made, which were already filled with shavings, and in each lay the little pillow for the dead, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and then he gave the Queen the key of it, and bade her not to speak of this to any one MURDER ATTEMPT.
10. but the blood-red flag which announced that they were all to die. When the brothers heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we all to suffer death for the sake of a girl? We swear that we will avenge ourselves!- wheresoever we find a girl, her red blood shall flow." MURDER ATTEMPT
11. We have agreed that every maiden whom we meet shall die, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account of a girl." Then said she, "I will willingly die, If by so doing I can deliver my twelve brothers." GENDER VIOLENCE
12. for thou must be dumb for seven years, and mayst not speak or laugh, and if thou speakest one single word, and only an hour of the seven years is wanting, all is in vain, and thy brothers will be killed by the one word." TORTURE
13. and accused her of so many evil things, that at last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. DEATH PENALTY

14. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the King stood above at the window and looked on with tearful eyes, because he still loved her so much DEATH PENALTY
15. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death. TORTURE AND MURDER

11. Little Brother and Little Sister

16. "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog under the table is better off, for she often throws it a nice bit. May Heaven pity us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth together into the wide world." ILL TREATMENT TO CHILDREN AND ABANDONMENT
17. The daughter also was close by; so they carried the weakly Queen into the bath-room, and put her into the bath; then they shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated. MURDER ATTEMPT
18. The daughter was taken into the forest where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck changed his shape, and received his human form again, so the sister and brother lived happily together all their lives. DEATH PENALTY/MURDER

12. Rapunzel

19. I will allow thee to take away with thee as much ransom as thou wilt, only I make one condition, thou must give me the child which thy wife will bring into the world; it shall be well treated, and I will care for it like a mother." The man in his terror consented to everything, and when the woman was brought to bed, the enchantress appeared at once, gave the child the name of Rapunzel, and took it away with her. KIDNAPING/CHILD ABANDONMENT
20. Rapunzel grew into the most beautiful child beneath the sun. When she was twelve years old, the enchantress shut her into a tower, which lay in a forest, and had neither stairs nor door, but quite at the top was a little window. When the enchantress wanted to go in, she placed herself beneath it and cried, KIDNAPING/ILL TREATMENT
21. "I thought I had separated thee from all the world, and yet thou hast deceived me. In her anger she clutched Rapunzel's beautiful tresses, wrapped them twice round her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And she was so pitiless that she took poor Rapunzel into a desert where she had to live in great grief and misery. ILL TREATMENT
22. He escaped with his life, but the thorns into which he fell, pierced his eyes. Then he wandered quite blind about the forest, ate nothing but roots and berries, and did nothing but lament and weep over the loss of his dearest wife. Thus he roamed about in misery for some years, and at length came to the desert where Rapunzel, with the twins to which she had given birth, a boy and a girl, lived in wretchedness. SERIOUS INJURIES

13. The Three Little Men in the Wood

23. The woman became bitterly unkind to her step-daughter, and day by day did her best to treat her still worse. She was also envious because her step-daughter was beautiful and lovable, and her own daughter ugly and repulsive. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

24. Once, in winter, when everything was frozen as hard as a stone, and hill and vale lay covered with snow, the woman made a frock of paper, called her step-daughter, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out into the wood, and fetch me a little basketful of strawberries, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND MURDER ATTEMPT
25. Then she gave her a little piece of hard bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and thought, "Thou wilt die of cold and hunger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me." MURDER ATTEMPT
26. Then the step-mother was still more enraged, and thought of nothing but how to do every possible injury to the man's daughter, whose beauty, however, grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the poor girl's shoulder, and gave her an axe in order that she might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in the ice, and rinse the yarn DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
27. Once, however, when the King had gone out, and no one else was present, the wicked woman seized the Queen by the head, and her daughter seized her by the feet, and they lifted her out of the bed, and threw her out of the window into the stream which flowed by. MURDER
28. "The wretch deserves nothing better," answered the old woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of nails, and rolled down hill into the water." "Then," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sentence;" and he ordered such a barrel to be brought, and the old woman to be put into it with her daughter, and then the top was hammered on, and the barrel rolled down hill until it went into the river. MURDER AND TORTURE

15. Hansel and Grethel

29. "I'll tell you what, husband," answered the woman, "Early to-morrow morning we will take the children out into the forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, and then we will go to our work and leave them alone. They will not find the way home again, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said the man, "I will not do that; how can I bear to leave my children alone in the forest? -- the wild animals would soon come and tear them to pieces." "O, thou fool!" said she, "Then we must all four die of hunger, thou mayest as well plane the planks for our coffins," and she left him no peace until he consented. "But I feel very sorry for the poor children, all the same," said the man. ABANDONEMENT/ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
30. "Everything is eaten again, we have one half loaf left, and after that there is an end. The children must go, we will take them farther into the wood, so that they will not find their way out again; there is no other means of saving ourselves!" ABANDONEMENT
31. The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch, who lay in wait for children, and had only built the little house of bread in order to entice them there. When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her. CANNIBALISM
32. Then she seized Hansel with her shrivelled hand, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in with a grated door. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook something good for thy brother, he is in the stable outside, and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered her. CHILDREN ILL TREATMENT AND KIDNAPPING
33. "Hola, Grethel," she cried to the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill him, and cook him. ILL TREATMENT, MURDER ATTEMPT AND CANNIBALISM
34. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated the oven. CANNIBALISM
35. Early in the morning, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated the oven, and kneaded the dough." She pushed poor Grethel out to the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting.

"Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly heated, so that we can shut the bread in." And when once Grethel was inside, she intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose," said the old woman, "The door is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust her head into the oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove her far into it, and shut the iron door, and fastened the bolt. Oh! then she began to howl quite horribly, but Grethel ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to death.

. MURDER

16. The three snake-leaves

36. **THERE** was once on a time a poor man, who could no longer support his only son. Then said the son, "Dear father, things go so badly with us that I am a burden to you. I would rather go away and see how I can earn my bread. ABANDONEMENT
37. The King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was also very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lord and husband who did not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she died first. "If he loves me with all his heart, HARD SCENE OF HORROR
38. They lived now for a while happy and contented with each other, and then it befell that the young Queen was attacked by a severe illness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. HARD SCENE OF HORROR
39. Near the coffin stood a table on which were four candles, four loaves of bread, and four bottles of wine, and when this provision came to an end, he would have to die of hunger. MURDER ATTEMPT
40. And once when the young King lay there asleep, she called in the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head, and the skipper took him by the feet, and thus they threw him down into the sea. MURDER ATTEMPT
41. The King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to die with thee and restored thee to life again, but thou hast murdered him in his sleep, and shalt receive the reward that thou deservest." Then she was placed with her accomplice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent out to sea, where they soon sank amid the waves. TORTURE AND DEATH PENALTY

21 Cinderella

42. "Is the stupid goose to sit in the parlour with us?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess, how decked out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led her into the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the sisters did her every imaginable injury -- they mocked her and emptied her peas and lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the evening when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. And as on that account she always looked dusty and dirty, they called her Cinderella DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
43. "Thou go, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and wouldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and shoes, and yet wouldst dance!" As, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils into the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in two hours, thou shalt go with us." DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
44. "No, Cinderella, thou hast no clothes and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes of lentils out of

the ashes for me in one hour, thou shalt go with us." And she thought to herself, "That she most certainly cannot do." DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

45. The eldest went with the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her mother stood by. But she could not get her big toe into it, and the shoe was too small for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. MUTILATION/INJURIES
46. looked at her foot and saw how the blood was running from it." Then the same happened to the other sister "that the other sister should try on the shoe. She went into her bedroom, and got her toes into the shoe all right, but her heel was too large. So her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. MUTILATION/INJURIES
47. "No," said the man, "There is still a little stunted kitchen-wench which my late wife left behind her, but she cannot possibly be the bride. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
48. When the wedding with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour with Cinderella and share her good fortune. When the betrothed couple went to church, the elder was at the right side and the younger at the left, and the pigeons pecked out one eye of each of them. Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and the younger at the right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each. And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as long as they lived HARD SCENES OF HORROR

24. Mother Holle

49. THERE was once a widow who had two daughters -- one of whom was pretty and industrious, whilst the other was ugly and idle. But she was much fonder of the ugly and idle one, because she was her own daughter; and the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the Cinderella of the house. Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers bled ILL TREATMENT TO CHILDREN

25 The Seven Ravens

50. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it. MUTILATION

26 Little Red-Cap

51. The wolf lifted the latch, the door flew open, and without saying a word he went straight to the grandmother's bed, and devoured her. Then he put on her clothes, dressed himself in her cap, laid himself in bed and drew the curtains. MURDER
52. "The better to eat you with!" And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one bound he was out of bed and swallowed up Red-Cap. MURDER
53. Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-Cap shining, and then he made two snips more, and the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf;" and after that the aged grandmother came out alive also, but scarcely able to breathe. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

54. Cap, however, quickly fetched great stones with which they filled the wolf's body, and when he awoke, he wanted to run away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell dead.
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

27. The Bremen Town Musicians

55. "Ah," replied the hound, "as I am old, and daily grow weaker, and no longer can hunt, my master wanted to kill me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to earn my bread?" ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
56. "Who can be merry when his neck is in danger?" answered the cat. "Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, so I ran away. But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?" ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
57. "I have been foretelling fine weather, because it is the day on which Our Lady washes the Christ-child's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the cock; "but guests are coming for Sunday, so the housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
58. The messenger finding all still, went into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking the glistening fiery eyes of the cat for live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them to light it. But the cat did not understand the joke, and flew in his face, spitting and scratching. INJURIES
59. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay there sprang up and bit his leg; and as he ran across the yard by the straw-heap, the donkey gave him a smart kick with its hind foot. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become lively, cried down from the beam, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" . INJURIES

28. The Singing Bone

60. Before long he saw the beast, which rushed at him; but he held the spear towards it, and in its blind fury it ran so swiftly against it that its heart was cloven in twain. Then he took the monster on his back and went homewards with it to the King. MURDER
61. The wicked brother could not deny the deed, and was sewn up in a sack and drowned. But the bones of the murdered man were laid to rest in a beautiful tomb in the churchyard. MURDER

31. The girl Without Hands

62. The next morning the devil came again, but she had wept on her hands, and they were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands?" Then the Evil-one threatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine, and I will take thee thyself." The father became alarmed, and promised to obey him. So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the devil will carry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, and forgive me the harm I do thee." She replied, "Dear father, do with me what you will, I am your child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off.

SEVERE INJURIES/ MUTILATION/ILL TREATMENT

63. Then came the Devil once more, and put a different letter in his pocket, in which it was written that they were to put the Queen and her child to death. The old mother was terribly shocked when she received the letter, and could not believe it. . The old mother was terribly shocked when she received the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote back again to the King, but received no other answer, because each time the Devil substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also written that she was to preserve the Queen's tongue and eyes as a token that she had obeyed. MURDER ATTEMPT
64. But the old mother wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. SEVERE INJURIES
65. here thou mayst stay no longer. Go forth into the wide world with thy child, and never come here again." The poor woman tied her child on her back, and went away with eyes full of tears
ABANDONMENT

40. The Robber Bridgeroom

66. **THERE** was once on a time a miller, who had a beautiful daughter, and as she was grown up, he wished that she was provided for, and well married. He thought, "If any good suitor comes and asks for her, I will give her to him." ABANDONMENT / GENDER INEQUALITIES
67. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there, with water in it, and when they have thee in their power, they will cut thee to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I do not have compassion on thee, and save thee, thou art lost. CANNIBALISM/ MURDER
68. They dragged with them another young girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to her screams and lamentations. They gave her wine to drink, three glasses full, one glass of white wine, one glass of red, and a glass of yellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon. The poor bride behind the cask trembled and shook, for she saw right well what fate the robbers had destined for her. One of them noticed a gold ring on the little finger of the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away over the cask and fell straight into the bride's bosom. KIDNAPPING/TORTURE/MURDER/CANNIBALISM/
69. The robber, who had during this story become as pale as ashes, leapt up and wanted to escape, but the guests held him fast, and delivered him over to justice. Then he and his whole troop were executed for their infamous deeds. DEATH PENALTY

46. Fitcher's Bird

70. THERE was once a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man, and went to houses and begged, and caught pretty girls. No one knew whither he carried them, for they were never seen more. KIDNAP
71. One day he appeared before the door of a man who had three pretty daughters; he looked like a poor weak beggar, and carried a basket on his back, as if he meant to collect charitable gifts in it. He begged for a little food, and when the eldest daughter came out and was just reaching him a piece of bread, he did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into his basket. Thereupon he hurried away with long strides, and carried her away into a dark forest to his house, KIDNAP
72. "I must journey forth, and leave thee alone for a short time; there are the keys of the house; thou mayst go everywhere and look at everything except into one room, which this little key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain of death." He likewise gave her an egg and said, "Preserve the egg carefully for me, and carry it continually about with thee, for a great misfortune would arise from the loss of it." GENDER VIOLENCE/

73. A great bloody basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay upon it. MURDER
74. "Since thou hast gone into the room against my will," said he, "thou shalt go back into it against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with the rest. MURDER
75. "Now I will fetch myself the second," said the wizard, and again he went to the house in the shape of a poor man, and begged. Then the second daughter brought him a piece of bread; he caught her like the first, by simply touching her, and carried her away KIDNAP
76. She allowed herself to be led away by her curiosity, opened the door of the bloody chamber, looked in, and had to atone for it with her life on the wizard's return. MURDER
77. Then he went and brought the third sister, but she was clever and crafty. KIDNAP
78. Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in order, head, body, arms and legs. And when nothing further was wanting the limbs began to move and unite themselves together HORROR SCENE
79. Then she took a skull with grinning teeth, put some ornaments on it and a wreath of flowers, carried it upstairs to the garret-window, and let it look out from thence. HORROR SCENE
80. The bridegroom looked up, saw the decked-out skull, thought it was his bride, and nodded to her, greeting her kindly. But when he and his guests had all gone into the house, the brothers and kinsmen of the bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn. TORTURE AND MURDER
47. The Juniper Tree
81. When the woman looked at her daughter she loved her very much, but then she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always stand in her way, and she was for ever thinking how she could get all the fortune for her daughter, and the Evil One filled her mind with this till she was quite wroth with the little boy, and slapped him here and cuffed him there, until the unhappy child was in continual terror, for when he came out of school he had no peace in any place. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
82. "My son, wilt thou have an apple?" and she looked wickedly at him. "Mother," said the little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come with me," and she opened the lid of the chest and said, "Take out an apple for thyself," and while the little boy was stooping inside, the Devil prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his head flew off and fell among the red apples. Then she was overwhelmed with terror, and thought, "If I could but make them think that it was not done by me!" So she went upstairs to her room to her chest of drawers, and took a white handkerchief out of the top drawer, and set the head on the neck again, and folded the handkerchief so that nothing could be seen, and she set him on a chair in front of the door, and put the apple in his hand. MURDER
83. Then the mother took the little boy and chopped him in pieces, put him into the pan and made him into black puddings; but Marlinchen stood by weeping and weeping, and all her tears fell into the pan and there was no need of any salt. Then the father came home, and sat down to dinner and said, "But where is my son?" And the mother served up a great dish of black-puddings, and Marlinchen wept and could not leave off. Then the father again said, "But where is my son?" "Ah," said the mother, "he has gone across the country to his mother's great uncle; he will stay there awhile." "And what is he going to do there? He did not even say good-bye to me." CANIBALISM
84. ." And as she went out at the door, crash! the bird threw down the millstone on her head, and she was entirely crushed by it. MURDER

53. Little Snow-White

85. And envy and pride grew higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peace day or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away; but when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run away into the wild forest, and never come home again." MURDER ATTEMPT
86. "The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. ILL TREATMENTS TO ANIMALS/CANNIBALISM
87. But the Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, CANIBALISM
88. Snow-white had no suspicion, but stood before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But the old woman laced so quickly and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away. MURDER ATTEMPT
89. "Poor little Snow-white had no suspicion, and let the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than the poison in it took effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty," said the wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went away. MURDER ATTEMPT
90. . But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "White as snow, red as blood, black as ebony-wood! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up again." MURDER ATTEMPT
91. Then the wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched, that she knew not what to do. At first she would not go to the wedding at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when she went in she knew Snow-white; and she stood still with rage and fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead TORTURE AND MURDER AND DEATH PENALTY

65. Allerleirauh

92. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at her one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his late wife, and suddenly felt a violent love for her. INCEST
93. So they put her in the carriage, and took her home to the royal palace. There they pointed out to her a closet under the stairs, where no daylight entered, and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep." Then she was sent into the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the vegetables, raked the ashes, and did all the dirty work. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ABUSE/ILL TREATMENT

76. The Pink

94. Then came the old cook, who knew that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her dress. Then he carried the child away to a secret place, where a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he ran to

- the King and accused the Queen of having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. KIDNAP, ILL TREATMENT TO ANIMALS
95. When the King saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such a passion that he ordered a high tower to be built, in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without meat or drink, and die of hunger. TORTURE/GENDER VIOLENCE/MURDER ATTEMPT
 96. So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy life." MURDER ATTEMPT
 97. So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy life." MURDER
 98. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. MURDER DEATH PENALTY TORTURE

Legend 5: God's Food

99. In her need, therefore, she went to her sister, and said, "My children and I are suffering the greatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful of bread." The very rich sister was as hard as a stone, and said, "I myself have nothing in the house," and drove away the poor creature with harsh words. HELP REFUSAL
100. She had her two youngest children in her arms, and the three eldest were lying dead. He offered her food, but she answered, "For earthly food have we no longer any desire. God has already satisfied the hunger of three of us, and he will hearken to our supplications likewise." Scarcely had she uttered these words than the two little ones drew their last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead.

ABANDONMENT

Legend 8: The Aged Mother

101. And when she looked at the people, they were none other than her dead relations who were sitting there in their old-fashioned garments, but with pale faces. They neither spoke nor sang; but a soft humming and whispering was heard all over the church. Then an aunt of hers stood up, stepped forward, and said to the poor old woman, "Look there beside the altar, and thou wilt see thy sons." The old woman looked there, and saw her two children, one hanging on the gallows, the other bound to the wheel. HORROR SCENE
102. Then said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been with them if they had lived, and if the good God had not taken them to himself when they were innocent children." The old woman went trembling home, and on her knees thanked God for having dealt with her more kindly than she had been able to understand, and on the third day she lay down and died. HORROR SCENE

APPENDIX 2

VERBAL PROCESSES ANALYSIS

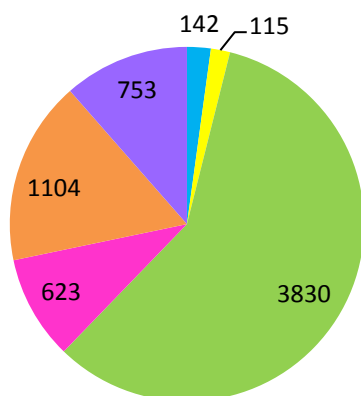
The process types were labelled in this appendix are: material (MA), mental (ME) relational (R), behavioural (B), verbal (V) and existential (E).The Colour codes are displayed in table 66 the results achieved in the analysis are displayed in table 65, results which have been displayed in graph 2 in order to make the results more easily comprehensible. (see either the tables and the graph below). Appendix 4 shows all the occurrences analyzed and labelled according this colour code.

M	MATERIAL
ME	MENTAL
R	RELATIONAL
B	BEHAVIOURAL
V	VERBAL
E	EXISTENTIAL
X	NO VERBAL PROCESS

Table 65. Colour codes

Process categories	Number of processes	%
Material process	3,839	58.51
Relational process	1,094	16.67
Verbal process	752	11.46
Mental process	630	9.60
Behavioural process	135	2.05
Existential process	111	1.69
Total	6,561	100%

Table 66. Results of verbal processes classification



Graph 2. Results of verbal processes classification

SetID	Concordance	Set	tag
1	it, and he ran to the King and accused the Queen of having a	ACCUS*	V
2	woman urged this so long, and accused her of so many evil t	ACCUS*	V
3	erently." He answered, "I must acknowledge that I did not ma	ACKNOWLEDG*	MA
4	had a daughter. The girls were acquainted with each other, a	ACQUAINT*	ME
5	in comfort and peace." Then he added, "After my death, thou	ADD*	V
6	r another out of his pocket to add to them. Then all anxiety	ADD*	X
7	still one difficulty. We have agreed that every maiden whom	AGREE*	V
8	t have some quality!" The cock agreed to this plan, and all	AGREE*	V
9	It take me on thy horse." They agreed that until that time h	AGREE*	V
10	egged so much that at last she agreed. "But," said she to hi	AGREE*	V
11	eat the kettledrum." The hound agreed, and on they went. Bef	AGREE*	V
12	her, the girl took courage and agreed to enter her service.	AGREE*	V
13	nd then I will soon come to an agreement with them." She did	AGREE*	X
14	y upon it. She was so terribly alarmed that the egg which sh	ALARM*	X
15	il set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am c	ALARM*	X
16	ee thyself." The father became alarmed, and promised to obey	ALARM*	X
17	iserable. Then her husband was alarmed, and asked, "What ail	ALARM*	X
18	whirring and crowding in, and alighted amongst the ashes. A	ALIGHT*	MA
19	house, on the roof of which it alighted; and when they came	ALIGHT*	MA
20	whirring and crowding in, and alighted amongst the ashes. A	ALIGHT*	MA
21	and begged her step-mother to allow her to do so. "Thou go,	ALLOW*	X
22	case be as thou sayest, I will allow thee to take away with	ALLOW*	X
23	re better than her sister. She allowed herself to be led awa	ALLOW*	X
24	believed that now she would be allowed to go with them to th	ALLOW*	X
25	nd accused the Queen of having allowed her child to be taken	ALLOW*	X
26	to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her anger to be softe	ALLOW*	R
27	leirauh Don't miss SurLaLune's annotated version of the tale	ANNOTAT*	X
28	ther, and caused himself to be announced as a strange huntsm	ANNOUNC*	V
29	mother made haste to write and announce the joyful news to h	ANNOUNC*	V
30	, but the blood-red flag which announced that they were all	ANNOUNC*	V
31	and is the fairest of all?" it answered at last -- "Oh, Quee	ANSWER*	V
32	." "It is all the same to me," answered the woman, "I shall	ANSWER*	V
33	the fairest of all?" the glass answered -- "Oh, Queen, of al	ANSWER*	V
34	u want for it." But the dwarfs answered, "We will not part w	ANSWER*	V
35	od things, pretty things," she answered; "stay-laces of all	ANSWER*	V
36	fairest of all?" and the glass answered -- "Oh, Queen, thou	ANSWER*	V
37	s the fairest of all?" then it answered as before -- "Oh, Qu	ANSWER*	V
38	is the fairest of all?" and it answered as before -- "Oh, Qu	ANSWER*	V

39	came before the King, but she answered that she was good fo	ANSWER*	V
40	or leave to go and look on. He answered, "Yes, but come back	ANSWER*	V
41	. He offered her food, but she answered, "For earthly food h	ANSWER*	V
42	l alive, or are you dead?" She answered, "I have just eaten,	ANSWER*	V
43	l, and cooked differently." He answered, "I must acknowledge	ANSWER*	V
44	lf outside the door." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but you m	ANSWER*	V
45	ng which was in the soup?" She answered, "I know nothing abo	ANSWER*	V
46	se art thou in my palace?" She answered, "I am good for noth	ANSWER*	V
47	. "My name is Snow-white," she answered. "How have you come	ANSWER*	V
48	eaten the pear?" The gardener answered, "Some one came in a	ANSWER*	V
49	h the tree, but was gone. Then answered the gardener, "Last	ANSWER*	V
50	ked the cock. "What do I see?" answered the donkey; "a table	ANSWER*	V
51	y when his neck is in danger?" answered the cat. "Because I	ANSWER*	V
52	r." The miller was shocked and answered, "How could I cut of	ANSWER*	V
53	know not how it happened." He answered, "It comes from a st	ANSWER*	V
54	er mother, "and if he will not answer thee, give him a box o	ANSWER*	V
55	e me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I was quite fr	ANSWER*	V
56	and is the fairest of all?" it answered -- "Thou art fairer	ANSWER*	V
57	est of all?" the looking-glass answered -- "Thou, O Queen, a	ANSWER*	V
58	ed him from whence he came. He answered, "Soon shall I have	ANSWER*	V
59	was a queen?" The white maiden answered, "I am an angel sent	ANSWER*	V
60	egroom live in this house? She answered, 'Alas poor child, t	ANSWER*	V
61	close my eyes in peace." Then answered Faithful John, "I wi	ANSWER*	V
62	ncess of the Golden Dwelling," answered Faithful John. Then	ANSWER*	V
63	ld terrify thee." But the King answered, "I have seen all th	ANSWER*	V
64	hat does little baby mine?" He answered, "Sleepeth in her cr	ANSWER*	V
65	"I'll tell you what, husband," answered the woman, "Early to	ANSWER*	V
66	etch deserves nothing better," answered the old woman, "than	ANSWER*	V
67	ph! Sweep for yourselves," she answered, "I am not your serv	ANSWER*	V
68	in thy thin dress?" "Ah," she answered, "I am to look for a	ANSWER*	V
69	e talked with his wife and she answered him, with every word	ANSWER*	V
70	, yes, with all my heart," she answered, for she was glad to	ANSWER*	V
71	long time!" But the lazy thing answered, "As if I had any wi	ANSWER*	V
72	her up to him; but the mother answered, "Oh, no, she is muc	ANSWER*	V
73	apples are all ripe!" But she answered, "I like that! one o	ANSWER*	V
74	my little house?" The children answered, "The wind, the wind	ANSWER*	V
75	wants to say good-bye to me," answered Hansel. "Simpleton!"	ANSWER*	V
76	ou art with me, dear wife," he answered, and told her how ev	ANSWER*	V
77	"And no boat crosses either," answered Grethel, "but a whit	ANSWER*	V
78	ou shalt suffer for it!" "Ah," answered he, "let mercy take	ANSWER*	V
79	star on her forehead. And she answered, "I am a king's daug	ANSWER*	V
80	ll for father?" Then the Queen answered with a heavy heart,	ANSWER*	V

81	you know anything?" "No," they answered. He continued, "You	ANSWER*	V
82	ver my twelve brothers." "No," answered he, "thou shalt not	ANSWER*	V
83	I too claim the right?" "Yes," answered the King, "it shall	ANSWER*	V
84	r, and asked who he was. So he answered, "I am a merchant,"	ANSWER*	V
85	so sad?" "Dearest child," she answered, "I may not tell the	ANSWER*	V
86	praying in the church?" "Yes," answered she, "but I have con	ANSWER*	V
87	ace during the night, but they answered, "No, we have seen n	ANSWER*	V
88	een my luck." "Only be quiet," answered the old woman, and c	ANSWER*	V
89	other than my dear wife." She answered, "Yes, I am your dea	ANSWER*	V
90	never more." The nurse did not answer, but when the Queen ha	ANSWER*	V
91	would be his wife. She made no answer, but nodded a little w	ANSWER*	V
92	"Tell us then," they cried. He answered, "But promise me tha	ANSWER*	V
93	my dear wife?" "Yes, indeed," answered the maiden, "but the	ANSWER*	V
94	ou will have me die of grief," answered the roe; "when I hea	ANSWER*	V
95	he King, but received no other answer, because each time the	ANSWER*	X
96	much troubled, but he wrote in answer that they were to take	ANSWER*	X
97	t thou?" And as he returned no answer, it said, "And my gues	ANSWER*	X
98	Good morning," but received no answer; so she went to the be	ANSWER*	X
99	My wife had silver hands." She answered, "The good God has c	ANSWER*	MA
100	e. Then he ordered the cook to appear before him. The cook w	APPEAR*	X
101	eding day. And when Cinderella appeared at the festival in t	APPEAR*	MA
102	rs heard that they too were to appear among the number, they	APPEAR*	MA
103	herself with chalk. The devil appeared quite early, but he	APPEAR*	MA
104	nd at midnight the Queen again appeared and said -- "How far	APPEAR*	MA
105	ling in, and the godless woman appeared before her father wi	APPEAR*	MA
106	rough to bed, the enchantress appeared at once, gave the ch	APPEAR*	MA
107	the blood off, but in vain, it appeared again in a moment. S	APPEAR*	MA
108	God, and the angel of the Lord appeared to her and led her t	APPEAR*	MA
109	re never seen more. One day he appeared before the door of a	APPEAR*	MA
110	be celebrated, the bridegroom appeared, and the Miller had	APPEAR*	MA
111	urning in their house, and all appeared quiet, the captain s	APPEAR*	R
112	ttle hut, and the time did not appear long to them. The litt	APPEAR*	R
113	afterwards, a suitor came, who appeared to be very rich, and	APPEAR*	R
114	up Red-Cap. When the wolf had appeased his appetite, he lay	APPEAS*	MA
115	them in order that they might appease their hunger. They li	APPEAS*	MA
116	hard, he let her go up at the appointed time. And now she p	APPOINT*	X
117	ppened, however, that the King appointed a festival which wa	APPOINT*	MA
118	t of a corner of the vault and approach the dead body. And a	APPROACH*	X
119	t faithful John, I feel my end approaching, and have no anxi	APPROACH*	MA
120	e went towards it, and when he approached, Rapunzel knew him	APPROACH*	MA
121	f came to meet her, who said, "My child, what are you looking for?" "I am looking for my b	ARE*	X

122	n the little dwarf said, "Now the lord ravens are flying home." Then they came, and wanted	ARE*	X
123	rush our shoes and fasten our buckles, for we are going to the festival at the King's pala	ARE*	X
124	ittle duck, dost thou see, Hansel and Grethel are waiting for thee? 'There's never a plank,	ARE*	X
125	ood. Set out before it gets hot, and when you are going, walk nicely and quietly and do no	ARE*	X
126	donkey, "you had better come away with us. We are going to Bremen; you can find something	ARE*	X
127	ants to dry them," said the cock; "but guests are coming for Sunday, so the housewife has	ARE*	X
128	. "Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by t	ARE*	X
129	like one who had run till he was tired. "What are you gasping so for, you big fellow?" ask	ARE*	X
130	you do not hear how sweetly the little birds are singing; you walk gravely along as if yo	ARE*	X
131	he little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping together." In the evening they c	ARE*	X
132	flowers growing? They were thy brothers, who are now for evermore changed into ravens." 'T	ARE*	X
133	of them?" She replied, "God knows where they are, they are wandering about the world." 'Th	ARE*	X
134	ouse wherein stood twelve lily flowers, which are likewise called students. She wished to	ARE*	X
135	She replied, "God knows where they are, they are wandering about the world." Then she too	ARE*	X
136	orest to cut wood, and in the evening when we are done, we will come and fetch you away."	ARE*	X
137	when you are tired you may sleep a little; we are going into the forest to cut wood, and i	ARE*	X
138	ned his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead!" Then Hans	ARE*	X
139	, "Just sit there, you children, and when you are tired you may sleep a little; we are goi	ARE*	X
140	id to his wife, "What is to become of us? How are we to feed our poor children, when we no	ARE*	X
141	, What may they do?" The scullion said, "They are sleeping soundly, too." 'Then it asked ag	ARE*	X
142	rk night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of the forest now?" But Ha	ARE*	X
143	o children, saying "Get up, you sluggards! we are going into the forest to fetch wood." Sh	ARE*	X
144	ragon of beauty," said the wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went away. But fo	ARE*	X
145	and leave thee alone for a short time; there are the keys of the house; thou mayst go eve	ARE*	X
146	t to her sister, and said, "My children and I are suffering the greatest hunger; thou art	ARE*	X
147	if I bring a little girl into the world, you are all to be killed and buried in them." An	ARE*	X
148	s heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we all to suffer death for the sake of a	ARE*	X
149	ing brought to her there, but he said, "There are so many of them that it would take a gre	ARE*	X
150	ares, she was quite delighted and said, "They are so beautifully worked, that I will buy t	ARE*	X
151	nt of a rich merchant. The things I have here are not to be compared with those my master	ARE*	X

152	the Glass mountain, and in the Glass mountain are thy brothers." The maiden took the drums	ARE*	R
153	she replied. The dwarf said, "The lord ravens are not at home, but if you will wait here u	ARE*	R
154	ich cried, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all ripe!" But she answered, "I like tha	ARE*	R
155	y. But the old woman called out to her, "What are you afraid of, dear child? Stay with me;	ARE*	R
156	ut to her, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all ripe!" So she shook the tree till th	ARE*	R
157	be over with thee. At night, when the robbers are asleep, we will escape; I have long wait	ARE*	R
158	mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I do not have	ARE*	R
159	, "See Little Red-Cap, how pretty the flowers are about here -- why do you not look round?	ARE*	R
160	nder the three large oak-trees, the nut-trees are just below; you surely must know it," re	ARE*	R
161	ood chests full of pearls and jewels. "These are far better than pebbles!" said Hansel, a	ARE*	R
162	. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog under the	ARE*	R
163	er she kicks us away with her foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left o	ARE*	R
164	Tell me, Dame Gothel, how it happens that you are so much heavier for me to draw up than t	ARE*	R
165	thy twelve brothers." Said the maiden, "Where are my twelve brothers, I have never yet hea	ARE*	R
166	ge stopped, and the King asked,"My child, who are thou, and what art thou doing here?" "I	ARE*	R
167	t they have a keen scent like the beasts, and are aware when human beings draw near. When	ARE*	R
168	said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything." "Are you afraid of poison?" said the old woma	ARE*	R
169	en the wicked wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?" The girl re	ARE*	R
170	ried. The King's son, full of joy, said, "You are with me," and told her what had happened	ARE*	R
171	een; take care and let no one come in when we are not with you." But the wicked woman when	ARE*	R
172	self carry you home again, but as soon as you are at home send help to me." She put both o	ARE*	R
173	your step-mother, she will soon know that you are here; be sure to let no one come in." Bu	ARE*	R
174	it answered -- "Thou art fairer than all who are here, Lady Queen. But more beautiful sti	ARE*	R
175	side, and cried, "Beloved mother, Lady Queen, are you still alive, or are you dead?" She a	ARE*	R
176	m as a flower in his pocket, and whether they are still alive or not, is known to God. Leg	ARE*	R
177	d mother, Lady Queen, are you still alive, or are you dead?" She answered, "I have just ea	ARE*	R
178	ed flag, and then fly hence as quickly as you are able, and may the good God protect you.	ARE*	R
179	whom do these twelve shirts belong, for they are far too small for father?" Then the Quee	ARE*	R
180	and household furniture. Among thy treasures are five tons of gold; let one of the goldsm	ARE*	R
181	ed with those my master has in his ship. They are the most beautiful and valuable things t	ARE*	R

182	the same time a mist seemed to arise from the tree, and in t	ARIS*	MA
183	, for a great misfortune would arise from the loss of it." S	ARIS*	MA
184	her named." Then the huntsman arose and said, "Gracious lor	AROSE	MA
185	le chair. But the morning star arose, and gave her the drums	AROSE	MA
186	den to the feast. When she had arrayed herself in beautiful	ARRAY*	MA
187	nd caressed each other. On his arrival, the man at once dema	ARRIV*	MA
188	ght, until in the morning they arrived at the mill, and then	ARRIV*	MA
189	as already lighted up when she arrived, but not as it usuall	ARRIV*	MA
190	o had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They locked all the	ARRIV*	MA
191	y with the King, and when they arrived at his palace, the we	ARRIV*	MA
192	n and nurse her well until his arrival. The messenger went b	ARRIV*	MA
193	t in to her mother, and as she arrived thus covered with gol	ARRIV*	MA
194	le window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on	ART	X
195	eat and said, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy brother	ART	X
196	le window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on	ART	X
197	hence comest thou, and whither art thou bound?" and was asto	ART	X
198	he thirteenth child which thou art about to bring into the w	ART	X
199	His father said, "Hansel, what art thou looking at there and	ART	X
200	tter, and it said, "King, what art thou doing now? Sleepest	ART	MA
201	child, who are thou, and what art thou doing here?" "I am a	ART	MA
202	n on thee, and save thee, thou art lost. Thereupon the old w	ART	R
203	or. Once he said to her, "Thou art my betrothed, and yet tho	ART	R
204	the prayer, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven,' thou hast tol	ART	R
205	erer's den. Thou thinkest thou art a bride soon to be marrie	ART	R
206	"whither hast thou come? Thou art in a murderer's den. Thou	ART	R
207	"Oh, Queen, in this land thou art fairest of all." Then her	ART	R
208	as before -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But	ART	R
209	rauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a poor girl	ART	R
210	Queen, of all here the fairest art thou, But the young Queen	ART	R
211	of all?" it answered -- "Thou art fairer than all who are h	ART	R
212	ss answered -- "Thou, O Queen, art the fairest of all!" Then	ART	R
213	as before -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But	ART	R
214	s answered -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But	ART	R
215	God." The King said, "If thou art forsaken by all the world	ART	R
216	dwel, and thou Benjamin, who art the youngest and weakest,	ART	R
217	of no meaner origin than thou art, and if I have carried th	ART	R
218	give my life to win her. Thou art my most Faithful John, th	ART	R
219	said to her, "Dear mother, why art thou so sad?" "Dearest ch	ART	R
220	a bit off thy heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no m	ART	R
221	d, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no m	ART	R
222	hou from heaven or from earth? Art thou a spirit, or a human	ART	R
223	, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine, and I will take the	ART	R

224	ing behind for? Mind what thou art about, and do not forget	ART	R
225	, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and would	ART	R
226	, "Ah, God, where am I?" "Thou art with me, dear wife," he a	ART	R
227	ring the greatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful	ART	R
228	said, "Faith rough-skin, thou art a witch, and always putte	ART	R
229	He asked further, "Of what use art thou in my palace?" She a	ART	R
230	said to the huntsmen, "As thou art so clever, thou shalt sit	ART	R
231	arth. But the King said, "Thou art my dear bride, and we wil	ART	R
232	the hair down. The King's son ascended, but he did not find	ASCEND*	MA
233	canst not dance; we should be ashamed of thee!" On this she	ASHAM*	R
234	nd has an apple in his hand. I asked him to give me the appl	ASK*	V
235	wly back. He, like the others, asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, ho	ASK*	V
236	rself. And once when the Queen asked her looking-glass -- "L	ASK*	V
237	me." "Oh, he wanted to go, and asked me if he might stay six	ASK*	V
238	old woman, whose head shook; I asked her, 'Does my bridegroo	ASK*	V
239	"If any good suitor comes and asks for her, I will give her	ASK*	V
240	ome of the wedding-guests, who asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, ho	ASK*	V
241	and the first things which he asked for were the key and th	ASK*	V
242	ced as a strange huntsman, and asked if he could give him a	ASK*	V
243	has any father or mother." He asked further, "Of what use a	ASK*	V
244	s throat. On this the huntsman asked the King if he would li	ASK*	V
245	gin to speak of her, and would ask how it was faring with th	ASK*	V
246	went in front of the glass and asked -- "Looking-glass, Look	ASK*	V
247	fs. But they were friendly and asked her what her name was.	ASK*	V
248	ame before the King the latter asked who had made the soup?	ASK*	V
249	ke you up again." And when she asked of the Looking-glass at	ASK*	V
250	once going to the fair, and he asked his two step-daughters	ASK*	V
251	en he saw them come alone, and asked what had happened to th	ASK*	V
252	t to her father and mother and asked if it was true that she	ASK*	V
253	s, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at la	ASK*	V
254	leeping soundly, too." Then it asked again, "What does littl	ASK*	V
255	f gold had fallen out. Then he asked what that could be, but	ASK*	V
256	that he cared for nothing, but asked her father for her. "Bu	ASK*	V
257	e duck is swimming there; if I ask her, she will help us ove	ASK*	V
258	en an angel, I was afraid, and asked no questions, and did n	ASK*	V
259	of the pears was missing, and asked the gardener what had b	ASK*	V
260	ing heard that, he got up, and asked who they were. Then sai	ASK*	V
261	aid, "Welcome, Lord King," and asked him from whence he came	ASK*	V
262	spring so for, you big fellow?" asked the donkey. "Ah," repli	ASK*	V
263	at do you see, my grey-horse?" asked the cock. "What do I se	ASK*	V
264	what has gone askew with you?" asked the donkey. "Who can be	ASK*	V
265	carriage stopped, and the King asked, "My child, who are thou	ASK*	V

266	ater she saw the stranger, and asked who he was. So he answe	ASK*	V
267	n her husband was alarmed, and asked, "What aileth thee, dea	ASK*	V
268	in. The next morning the nurse asked the guards whether anyo	ASK*	V
269	o and gave them the half. They asked, "What dost thou here i	ASK*	V
270	zel lost her fear, and when he asked her if she would take h	ASK*	V
271	it and found a young boy, who asked, "From whence comest th	ASK*	V
272	s shirts among the things, and asked her mother, "To whom do	ASK*	V
273	h her beauty that he called to ask her if she would be his w	ASK*	V
274	ing at table, and eating, they asked, "What news is there?"	ASK*	V
275	hen, old shaver, what has gone askew with you?" asked the do	ASK*	X
276	reat feast. When they were all assembled together, he said t	ASSEMBL*	MA
277	r the first time, to his great astonishment, the bone began	ASTONISH*	X
278	, no one knew how to speak for astonishment. The King's son	ASTONISH*	X
279	ng up, and they cried out with astonishment, and brought the	ASTONISH*	X
280	t was Hansel's finger, and was astonished that there was no	ASTONISH*	X
281	ither art thou bound?" and was astonished that she was so be	ASTONISH*	X
282	l in this dress, every one was astonished at her beauty. The	ASTONISH*	X
283	before the others did. He was astonished when he saw them c	ASTONISH*	X
284	so fair as she." Then she was astounded, for she knew that	ASTOUND*	X
285	them, and to still her hunger, ate one with her mouth from t	ATE	MA
286	came in, who had no hands, and ate off one of the pears with	ATE	MA
287	ontent with what was left, and ate as if they were going to	ATE	MA
288	glasses, and the little sister ate a morsel from each plate,	ATE	MA
289	home with it; the grandmother ate the cake and drank the wi	ATE	MA
290	t, went to the tree, and again ate one pear off it with her	ATE	MA
291	s if it were all mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the	ATE	MA
292	were all mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the bones u	ATE	MA
293	me some more." And the more he ate the more he wanted to hav	ATE	MA
294	whole of this time he neither ate nor drank, but God suppor	ATE	MA
295	hed at the juniper-berries and ate them greedily, then she g	ATE	MA
296	ll together, they sat down and ate and drank and were full o	ATE	MA
297	tender grass for the roe, who ate out of her hand, and was	ATE	MA
298	wer, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast	ATE	MA
299	there full of pain and grief, ate every day only a little p	ATE	MA
300	fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread,	ATE	MA
301	ade herself a salad of it, and ate it with much relish. She,	ATE	MA
302	quite blind about the forest, ate nothing but roots and ber	ATE	MA
303	se, and sat down to dinner and ate. But the bird flew away a	ATE	MA
304	it was taken to the King, who ate it, and liked it as much	ATE	MA
305	some live coals, and these he ate, until the flames broke f	ATE	MA
306	King had his soup brought and ate it, and he liked it so mu	ATE	MA
307	it longed for it; but whoever ate a piece of it must surely	ATE	MA

308	nd when she saw that the woman ate part of it she could resi	ATE	MA
309	e. But when she was led in she ate nothing, and said, "The g	ATE	MA
310	er she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Mar	ATE	MA
311	stopped working, "My father he ate me." Then two more stoppe	ATE	MA
312	er she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Mar	ATE	MA
313	er she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Mar	ATE	MA
314	er she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Mar	ATE	MA
315	er she killed me, My father he ate me, My sister, little Mar	ATE	MA
316	alt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had e	ATE	MA
317	so hungry and thirsty that she ate some vegetables and bread	ATE	MA
318	into the house to dinner, and ate. 53. Little Snow-White ON	ATE	MA
319	like lightning, "My father he ate me," "Ah, mother," says t	ATE	MA
320	t to hear that!" "My father he ate me," Then the woman fell	ATE	MA
321	good; with this you can boldly attack the wild boar, and it	ATTACK*	MA
322	efell that the young Queen was attacked by a severe illness,	ATTACK*	MA
323	sent two waiting-maids and two attendants into the tower, to	ATTEND*	X
324	e fire and burnt it. The other attendants again began to mur	ATTEND*	X
325	shot the horse. Then the other attendants of the King, who a	ATTEND*	X
326	reed to enter her service. She attended to everything to the	ATTEND*	MA
327	King will be saved. "But what avails that?" Whosoever knows	AVAIL*	MA
328	e it in front of him, but what availed that? The King stood	AVAIL*	MA
329	a girl? We swear that we will avenge ourselves!-- wheresoe	AVENG*	MA
330	es, and it was not possible to avoid his fate. When the day	AVOID*	X
331	rning before the children were awake, she was already up, an	AWAK*	X
332	he poor children. They did not awake until it was dark night	AWAK*	X
333	children were, however, still awake and had heard the conve	AWAK*	X
334	e, and who was the only person awake, saw the door open and	AWAK*	X
335	t. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and ha	AWAK*	MA
336	asleep. The next day when they awoke, the sun was already hi	AWOKE	MA
337	was morning little Snow-white awoke, and was frightened whe	AWOKE	MA
338	d the wolf's body, and when he awoke, he wanted to run away,	AWOKE	MA
339	n laid hold of the maiden, she awoke full of terror, and cri	AWOKE	MA
340	fast asleep. When at last they awoke, it was already dark ni	AWOKE	MA
341	had risen, the woman came and awoke the two children, sayin	AWOKE	MA
342	lost her senses; and when she awoke and came to herself aga	AWOKE	MA
343	to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, la	AWOKE	MA
344	he went, and at last came to a baker's oven full of bread, a	BAK*	X
345	"Cake and wine; yesterday was baking-day, so poor sick gran	BAK*	X
346	! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" So she we	BAK*	MA
347	! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" But the l	BAK*	MA
348	d to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she woul	BAK*	MA
349	, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old wom	BAK*	MA

350	ould have to die without being baptized, and in his anger cr	BAPTIZ*	X
351	small, and had to be privately baptized on account of its we	BAPTIZ*	MA
352	sprang about it, whining, and barking at her. Then the King	BARK*	V
353	he tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. The K	BARK*	V
354	: the donkey brayed, the hound barked, the cat mewed, and th	BARK*	V
355	n the blasts of the horns, the barking of dogs, and the merr	BARK*	X
356	nd, "I know more than that; even if the horse be killed, the young King will still not kee	BE	X
357	oeever does know it, and tells it to him, will be turned to stone from the toe to the knee.	BE	X
358	to the fire and burns it, the young King will be saved. "But what avails that?" Whosoever	BE	X
359	astle together, a wrought bridal garment will be lying there in a dish, and looking as if	BE	X
360	reater than the picture had represented it to be, and thought no other than that his heart	BE	X
361	many days to do that, and so many rooms would be required to exhibit them, that your house	BE	X
362	unto him, so that she willingly consented to be his wife. It so happened, however, while	BE	X
363	ehind with the pilot, and ordered the ship to be pushed off, saying, "Set all sail, till i	BE	X
364	I know still more; even if the bridal garment be burnt, the young King will still not have	BE	X
365	aithful John and the children, and said, "God be praised, he is delivered, and we have our	BE	X
366	nd, and sprinkle me with their blood, I shall be restored to life." The King was terrified	BE	X
367	alone." He caused likewise twelve coffins to be made, which were already filled with shav	BE	X
368	at fidelity!" and ordered the stone figure to be taken up and placed in his bedroom beside	BE	X
369	e right?" "Yes," answered the King, "it shall be granted unto thee." Then said Faithful Jo	BE	X
370	, and when he stood on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one who has to	BE	X
371	h merchant. The things I have here are not to be compared with those my master has in his	BE	X
372	luck." The King ordered all the goldsmiths to be brought to him, and they had to work nigh	BE	X
373	him everything that he ought to know, and to be his foster-father, I cannot close my eyes	BE	X
374	a little girl into the world, you are all to be killed and buried in them." And as she we	BE	X
375	entirely empty and not one human being was to be found. At last she came to the the cellar	BE	X
376	ng afterwards, a suitor came, who appeared to be very rich, and as the miller had no fault	BE	X
377	r behind a great hogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse," said she,	BE	X
378	s den. Thou thinkest thou art a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep thy wedding w	BE	X
379	she still lives; I secretly caused a hind to be killed, and took these tokens from it; bu	BE	X
380	r, it went back again." The King said, "If it be as thou sayest, I will watch with thee to	BE	X
381	ire." Thereupon she caused her maimed arms to be bound to her back,	BE	X

	and by sunrise she set		
382	aged mother had compassion on him and said, "Be at peace, she still lives; I secretly cau	BE	X
383	ther wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and	BE	X
384	great hogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse," said she, "do not m	BE	X
385	se quite near." "And what may the young bride be doing?" "From cellar to garret she's swep	BE	X
386	ver with gold, so that nothing of them was to be seen, then she called in the wizard and s	BE	X
387	folded the handkerchief so that nothing could be seen, and she set him on a chair in front	BE	X
388	se quite near." "And what may the young bride be doing?" "From cellar to garret she's swept	BE	X
389	e said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be my bride." He now had no longer any power	BE	X
390	ed. When the day came when the wedding was to be celebrated, the bridegroom appeared, and	BE	X
391	etter than her sister. She allowed herself to be led away by her curiosity, opened the doo	BE	X
392	on she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third tim	BE	X
393	ature! what a nice plump mouthful -- she will be better to eat than the old woman. I must	BE	X
394	red the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pai	BE	X
395	ut the pitch stuck fast to her, and could not be got off as long as she lived. 25 The Seve	BE	X
396	give her. But on the second day she began to be lazy, and on the third day still more so,	BE	X
397	went with him, and as each of them wanted to be first to fill it, the jug fell into the w	BE	X
398	ut the child was sickly and small, and had to be privately baptized on account of its weak	BE	X
399	ll, and caused the ground below the bridge to be dug up, and then the whole skeleton of th	BE	X
400	called out to his companions that there must be a house not far off, for he saw a light.	BE	X
401	uch a passion that he ordered a high tower to be built, in which neither sun nor moon coul	BE	X
402	used the Queen of having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. When t	BE	X
403	cook said to him, "It is not well for thee to be so alone, wish for a pretty girl as a com	BE	X
404	be built, in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and w	BE	X
405	n an angel from heaven came to her and said, "Be at rest, thou shalt have a son with the p	BE	X
406	t the bottom of it, he caused Allerleirauh to be summoned, and then he espied the white fi	BE	X
407	l into the soup, and if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten for it." When he came before the K	BE	X
408	im that the King's son might some day wish to be with his father, and thus bring him into	BE	X
409	im he fell into a passion, and ordered him to be cast into the deepest dungeon. Then the h	BE	X
410	"That is the wretch!" and caused live coals to be brought, and these the dog was compelled	BE	X

411	her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed t	BE	X
412	?" But the King replied, "She let my dear son be torn to pieces by wild beasts; I will not	BE	X
413	not seem quite willing, and as they could not be parted from each other, he wished that sh	BE	X
414	ittle hind brought to her, and ordered her to be killed, and took her heart and tongue, an	BE	X
415	and went to his father, and caused himself to be announced as a strange huntsman, and aske	BE	X
416	ted from each other, he wished that she might be changed into a beautiful pink, and took h	BE	X
417	she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they sa	BE	X
418	picion, but stood before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But the old wom	BE	X
419	ge was small, but neater and cleaner than can be told. There was a table on which was a wh	BE	X
420	ead off!" and she wept and wept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said the mother,	BE	X
421	ut be quiet and let no one know it; it cannot be helped now, we will make him into black-p	BE	X
422	leased the girl so well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door. When they	BE	X
423	come from such a crime, and the kingdom will be involved in the ruin." The daughter was s	BE	X
424	uty. In the whole world, however, none was to be found, and even if one had been found, st	BE	X
425	all was ready, the King caused the mantle to be brought, spread it out before her, and sa	BE	X
426	n for it." But she thought, "To get that will be quite impossible, and thus I shall divert	BE	X
427	arent coffin of glass made, so that she could be seen from all sides, and they laid her in	BE	X
428	d happened. Then they warned her once more to be upon her guard and to open the door to no	BE	X
429	he was so beautiful that her equal was not to be found on earth. It came to pass that she	BE	X
430	ilty of towards her. The King ordered both to be led before the judge, and judgment was de	BE	X
431	t." Then the enchantress allowed her anger to be softened, and said to him, "If the case b	BE	X
432	heir house from which a splendid garden could be seen, which was full of the most beautifu	BE	X
433	to be softened, and said to him, "If the case be as thou sayest, I will allow thee to take	BE	X
434	hamber until the Sunday, when the baby was to be christened. And when it was christened he	BE	X
435	wn sentence;" and he ordered such a barrel to be brought, and the old woman to be put into	BE	X
436	ing better," answered the old woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of n	BE	X
437	ed for the door of the tower, but none was to be found. He rode home, but the singing had	BE	X
438	as nothing but snow, and not a green blade to be seen. When she got into the wood she saw	BE	X
439	ie of cold and hunger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me." Then the maiden was ob	BE	X
440	lighted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the King stood above at the wi	BE	X

441	vil things, that at last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. And	BE	X
442	aning, all is in vain, and thy brothers will be killed by the one word." Then said the ma	BE	X
443	sit constantly on the highest tree which can be found, and keep watch, looking towards th	BE	X
444	that the first maiden who meets us shall not be killed." "Yes," they all cried, "she shal	BE	X
445	oebuck heard all, and was only too anxious to be there. "Oh," said he, to his sister, "let	BE	X
446	ay he sprang through the bushes and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cott	BE	X
447	s and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderella wept at th	BE	X
448	and was glad, and believed that now she would be allowed to go with them to the festival.	BE	X
449	and spin; and in order that her shuttle might be stained with blood, she stuck her hand in	BE	X
450	here than at home, still she had a longing to be there. At last she said to the old woman,	BE	X
451	. When the wedding with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sisters came an	BE	X
452	ategem, and had caused the whole staircase to be smeared with pitch, and there, when she r	BE	X
453	olutely insisted on it, and Cinderella had to be called. She first washed her hands and fa	BE	X
454	ate. When the day came when the corpse was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal	BE	X
455	n heaven. The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witc	BE	X
456	other, he is in the stable outside, and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him.	BE	X
457	a barrel to be brought, and the old woman to be put into it with her daughter, and then t	BE	X
458	nd husband who did not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she died first.	BE	X
459	m, and cried, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others followed him, an	BE	X
460	at thou must promise?" said the King. "I must be buried with her," he replied, "if I outli	BE	X
461	his heart," said she, "of what use will life be to him afterwards?" On her side she would	BE	X
462	walked for a short time, the forest seemed to be more and more familiar to them, and at le	BE	X
463	l, and thrust into his pockets whatever could be got in, and Grethel said, "I, too, will t	BE	X
464	swiftly, and takes out the pistol which must be in its holster, and shoots the horse dead	BE	R
465	shall die, in order that her possessions may be great, and that the kingdom may fall to h	BE	R
466	is my most faithful John, who knows what may be the good of that!" They went into the pal	BE	R
467	e had heard from his master, the latter would be unfortunate, and if he discovered it to h	BE	R
468	d the young King, "if I do not go in, it will be my certain destruction. I should have no	BE	R
469	aid, "This will I assuredly perform, and will be faithful to thee as I have been faithful	BE	R
470	sfortune has befallen us, Lord God, what will be the end of it?" Then he strengthened him	BE	R

471	thought to himself, "I am lying on what must be my death-bed." Then said he, " Tell Faith	BE	R
472	e, "do not make a sound, or move, or all will be over with thee. At night, when the robber	BE	R
473	e, and said, "My darling, thou wilt certainly be happy with me, for thou hast everything t	BE	R
474	hat our sister may be here, and then we shall be free." When the maiden, who was standing	BE	R
475	to Bremen. "There," he thought, "I can surely be town-musician." When he had walked some d	BE	R
476	her, and said, "God grant that our sister may be here, and then we shall be free." When th	BE	R
477	the donkey, "I am going to Bremen, and shall be town-musician there; go with me and engag	BE	R
478	heart. The King said, "In order that you may be the more sure of finding the beast, you m	BE	R
479	l water away from her, that she may no longer be able to wash herself, for otherwise I hav	BE	R
480	is standing behind thy mill?" "What can that be but my apple-tree?" thought the miller, a	BE	R
481	ain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be frightened out of our wits;" and ordered	BE	R
482	o Bremen. You understand night-music, you can be a town-musician." The cat thought well of	BE	R
483	e askew with you?" asked the donkey. "Who can be merry when his neck is in danger?" answer	BE	R
484	tting at it enjoying themselves." "That would be the sort of thing for us," said the cock.	BE	R
485	r." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but you must be back here in half-an-hour to sweep the he	BE	R
486	ou." Then said they, "Allerleirauh, thou wilt be useful in the kitchen, come with us, and	BE	R
487	out before her, and said, "The wedding shall be to-morrow." When, therefore, the King's d	BE	R
488	mother, she will soon know that you are here; be sure to let no one come in." But the Quee	BE	R
489	they came back, and then their supper had to be ready. The girl was alone the whole day,	BE	R
490	," said the mother, "what hast thou done? but be quiet and let no one know it; it cannot b	BE	R
491	e man, "I feel so unhappy lest all should not be right. He ought to have said good-bye to	BE	R
492	and died. For a long time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought of taking a	BE	R
493	come with me to my father's palace, you shall be my wife." And Snow-white was willing, and	BE	R
494	lf, he sprang towards her, and said, "You can be none other than my dear wife." She answer	BE	R
495	d her by saying, "when the time comes I shall be ready." As time went on, the Queen had a	BE	R
496	t outside, he said, "I cannot bear it, I must be there; they shall not find it so easy to	BE	R
497	ned the door for him, and said, "But you must be here again in the evening and say your pa	BE	R
498	ueen! that ought to have been my luck." "Only be quiet," answered the old woman, and comfo	BE	R
499	d said, "Will you go with me to my palace and be my dear wife?" "Yes, indeed," answered th	BE	R
500	had fallen out. Then he asked what that could be, but the old woman said that she had got	BE	R

501	the old woman cried, "Hush, hush, that can't be now, she is lying in a violent perspirati	BE	R
502	thy wife will bring into the world; it shall be well treated, and I will care for it like	BE	R
503	peace, but said, "Sister, let me out, I must be off." His sister opened the door for him,	BE	R
504	us tricks she practises secretly! Even if she be dumb, and not able to speak, she still mi	BE	R
505	beauty that he called to ask her if she would be his wife. She made no answer, but nodded	BE	R
506	up and pray for you -- in winter that you may be able to warm yourself at a fire, and in s	BE	R
507	ou wilt not deliver them by it, for thou must be dumb for seven years, and mayst not speak	BE	R
508	how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a tiger; who drinks of me will be a tiger	BE	R
509	ully near to her. But at last the girl said, "Be quiet, dear little roe, I will never, nev	BE	R
510	there. "Oh," said he, to his sister, "let me be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it any lon	BE	R
511	f me will be a roebuck; who drinks of me will be a roebuck." The sister said, "Oh, I pray	BE	R
512	r heard this also say, "Who drinks of me will be a wolf; who drinks of me will be a wolf."	BE	R
513	of me will be a tiger; who drinks of me will be a tiger." Then the sister cried, "Pray, d	BE	R
514	how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a roebuck; who drinks of me will be a roe	BE	R
515	s of me will be a wolf; who drinks of me will be a wolf." Then the sister cried out, "Pray	BE	R
516	ast no clothes and canst not dance; we should be ashamed of thee!" On this she turned her	BE	R
517	he pigeon-house. The old man thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and they had to bring him an	BE	R
518	owever did not know her, and thought she must be a foreign princess, for she looked so bea	BE	R
519	thee; who knows in what trouble they may yet be of service to us!" A change had, however,	BE	R
520	t the snake to life again, could not likewise be of service to a human being. So he picked	BE	R
521	and I will look down on thee from heaven and be near thee." Thereupon she closed her eyes	BE	R
522	daughter to her bedside and said, "Dear child, be good and pious, and then the good God wil	BE	R
523	p the pear-tree." The father thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and had an axe brought and c	BE	R
524	all the work in the house properly, you shall be the better for it. Only you must take car	BE	R
525	daughter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the Cinderella of the house. Every day th	BE	R
526	to the father, and said to him, "No one shall be my wife but she whose foot this golden sl	BE	R
527	wife left behind her, but she cannot possibly be the bride." The King's son said he was to	BE	R
528	n's heart was heavy, and he thought "it would be better for thee to share the last mouthfu	BE	R
529	d cheeks, she muttered to herself, "That will be a dainty mouthful!" Then she seized Hanse	BE	R
530	ood, and I will light a fire that you may not be cold." Hansel and Grethel gathered brushw	BE	R

531	ill not find the way home again, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said the man, "	BE	R
532	t in. Then he went back and said to Grethel, "Be comforted, dear little sister, and sleep	BE	R
533	d said to Hansel, "Now all is over with us." "Be quiet, Grethel," said Hansel, "do not dis	BE	R
534	thy finger that I may feel if thou wilt soon be fat." Hansel, however, stretched out a li	BE	R
535	"be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill him, a	BE	R
536	ger. "Hola, Grethel," she cried to the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel	BE	R
537	sit by him. "No," replied Grethel, "that will be too heavy for the little duck; she shall	BE	R
538	or open the door, so the grey-beard stole twice or thrice r	BEAR*	X
539	and haughty, and she could not bear that anyone else should	BEAR*	B
540	though he still wept he could bear it, and after some time	BEAR*	B
541	"I will not do that; how can I bear to leave my children alo	BEAR*	B
542	rt outside, he said, "I cannot bear it, I must be there; the	BEAR*	B
543	said, "I will go with thee and bear thee company," for he wi	BEAR*	B
544	e be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it any longer;" and he b	BEAR*	B
545	venture to come back, but if I bear a daughter, I will hoist	BEAR*	B
546	nd if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten for it." When he came	BEAT*	MA
547	no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if we	BEAT*	MA
548	here lies a black monster, who beat me with a wooden club; a	BEAT*	MA
549	I play the lute, and you shall beat the kettledrum." The hou	BEAT*	MA
550	who made a dam in the water, so that the moat became dry and she could walk through it. An	BECAME	R
551	ne, and I will take thee thyself." The father became alarmed, and promised to obey him. So	BECAME	R
552	white as snow!" And while she thus spake, she became quite happy in her mind, and felt jus	BECAME	R
553	and the maiden had to set out on her way, she became very uneasy, she herself knew not exa	BECAME	R
554	daughter, who soon grew strong and every day became more beautiful. For a long time she d	BECAME	R
555	mother and the two sisters were terrified and became pale with rage; he, however, took Cin	BECAME	R
556	it and watered it. And it grew, however, and became a handsome tree. Thrice a day Cindere	BECAME	R
557	gotten it for some game, the wicked boys!" He became afraid that the girl would have to di	BECAME	R
558	yed some time with Mother Holle, and then she became sad. At first she did not know what w	BECAME	R
559	The daughter was still more shocked when she became aware of her father's resolution, but	BECAME	R
560	in great grief; during the voyage, my husband became suddenly ill and died, and if the goo	BECAME	R
561	an's daughter, and so it continued. The woman became bitterly unkind to her step-daughter,	BECAME	R
562	he water drew the hole together, and the boot became full to the top. She informed her fat	BECAME	R
563	ned themselves together, the snake moved, and became alive again, and both of them hastene	BECAME	R

564	ime frightened away all wooers, but the youth became so charmed with her beauty that he ca	BECAME	R
565	t she received life again, and by God's grace became fresh, rosy, and full of health. Then	BECAME	R
566	ed the wounds with their blood, on which they became whole again immediately, and jumped a	BECAME	R
567	stood everything, but from that time forth he became quiet and sad, for if he concealed wh	BECAME	R
568	, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become lively, cried down from the beam, "Co	BECOM*	R
569	true that she had had brothers, and what had become of them? The parents now dared keep t	BECOM*	R
570	resent. The robber, who had during this story become as pale as ashes, leapt up and wanted	BECOM*	R
571	was missing, and asked the gardener what had become of it, as it was not lying beneath th	BECOM*	R
572	he groaned and said to his wife, "What is to become of us? How are we to feed our poor ch	BECOM*	R
573	Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a wild beast, and tear me to pieces."	BECOM*	R
574	the last word he had fallen down lifeless and become a stone. Thereupon the King and the Q	BECOM*	R
575	you, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a roebuck, and run away from me." But	BECOM*	R
576	Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a wolf, and devour me." The brother d	BECOM*	R
577	wretchedness. Alas, fair princess, what is to become of thee now! It happened, however, th	BECOM*	R
578	u in her own form," and wished that she might become a maiden, and she stood there looking	BECOM*	R
579	Now will I pronounce thy sentence. Thou shalt become a black poodle and have a gold collar	BECOM*	R
580	e who knows that were to declare it, he would become stone from the crown of his head to t	BECOM*	R
581	ws it and tells it to him, half his body will become stone from the knee to the heart." Th	BECOM*	R
582	has been using my fork?" The sixth, "Who has been cutting with my knife?" The seventh, "W	BEEN	X
583	en eating my vegetables?" The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?" The sixth, "Who has bee	BEEN	X
584	little hole on his bed, and he said, "Who has been getting into my bed?" The others came u	BEEN	X
585	cutting with my knife?" The seventh, "Who has been drinking out of my mug?" Then the first	BEEN	X
586	aking some of my bread?" The fourth, "Who has been eating my vegetables?" The fifth, "Who	BEEN	X
587	ch they had left it. The first said, "Who has been sitting on my chair?" The second, "Who	BEEN	X
588	een eating off my plate?" The third, "Who has been taking some of my bread?" The fourth, "	BEEN	X
589	en sitting on my chair?" The second, "Who has been eating off my plate?" The third, "Who h	BEEN	X
590	rs came up and each called out, "Somebody has been lying in my bed too." But the seventh w	BEEN	X
591	e was more beautiful than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King said, "Thou	BEEN	X
592	er, none was to be found, and even if one had been found, still there would have been no o	BEEN	X
593	could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brough	BEEN	X

594	if one had been found, still there would have been no one who had such golden hair. So the	BEEN	X
595	of the ravens when on the sea, and how he had been obliged to do all these things in order	BEEN	X
596	" "Yes," answered she, "but I have constantly been thinking of Faithful John and what misf	BEEN	X
597	When she entered, he said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the church?" "Yes," answered	BEEN	X
598	efore they came to shore, all happened as had been foretold by the ravens, and a magnifice	BEEN	X
599	n his pillow, and died. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John tol	BEEN	X
600	alled, because he had for his whole life long been so true to him. When therefore he came	BEEN	X
601	beautiful and valuable things that have ever been made in gold." She wanted to have every	BEEN	X
602	ew the curtains. Little Red-Cap, however, had been running about picking flowers, and when	BEEN	X
603	aid the donkey. "What is the matter?" "I have been foretelling fine weather, because it is	BEEN	X
604	me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" So she went up to i	BEEN	X
605	laced with her accomplice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent out to sea	BEEN	X
606	me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" But the lazy thing	BEEN	X
607	ith it. "You shall have that because you have been so industrious," said Mother Holle, and	BEEN	X
608	ck with its hind foot. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become l	BEEN	X
609	he brothers and kinsmen of the bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They locke	BEEN	X
610	ought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no l	BEEN	X
611	ilt keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there,	BEEN	X
612	nd my child, if in the meantime they have not been killed, or died of hunger." Thereupon t	BEEN	X
613	ce, because of her piety, her hands which had been cut off, grew once more. At last the Ki	BEEN	X
614	beasts in the wood, and that the brother had been shot for a roebuck by the huntsmen. Now	BEEN	X
615	d which the wicked witch and her daughter had been guilty of towards her. The King ordered	BEEN	X
616	rld, thought all the time that the sister had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts in th	BEEN	X
617	aiden whom we meet shall die, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account	BEEN	X
618	that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost h	BEEN	X
619	e dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified a	BEEN	X
620	wever, taken place in his wife; after she had been restored to life, it seemed as if all l	BEEN	X
621	came into the mind of the unhappy man who had been watching all this, to know if the wondr	BEEN	X
622	owing backwards and forwards. And as they had been sitting such a long time, their eyes sh	BEEN	X
623	had not been looking back at the cat, but had been constantly throwing one of the white pe	BEEN	X

624	ng on the chimneys." Hansel, however, had not been looking back at the cat, but had been c	BEEN	X
625	within the cottage they saw that someone had been there, for everything was not in the sa	BEEN	R
626	'Then said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been with them if they had lived, and if the	BEEN	R
627	aving dealt with her more kindly than she had been able to understand, and on the third da	BEEN	R
628	to her den beneath the stairs, but as she had been too long, and had stayed more than half	BEEN	R
629	ul maiden, and thought that she never yet had been so beautiful. And whilst she was dancin	BEEN	R
630	hn, "I am unjustly condemned, and have always been true to thee," and he related how he ha	BEEN	R
631	rform, and will be faithful to thee as I have been faithful to him, even if it should cost	BEEN	R
632	prang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf;" and	BEEN	R
633	wicked look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road she was certain he w	BEEN	R
634	e will of Heaven, and that her birth had only been the innocent cause. But the maiden took	BEEN	R
635	he saw at once by the red spots that she had been in the bloody chamber. "Since thou hast	BEEN	R
636	was gone, the juniper-tree was just as it had been before, and the handkerchief with the b	BEEN	R
637	ht walk through the moat. And as it must have been an angel, I was afraid, and asked no qu	BEEN	R
638	nd," said the terrified wife, "that must have been the devil! He did not mean the apple-tr	BEEN	R
639	idelity which he had shown her, and which had been the means of rescuing her from death, a	BEEN	R
640	at her and said, "A Queen! that ought to have been my luck." "Only be quiet," answered the	BEEN	R
641	ike a friend, and told her that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have no	BEEN	R
642	"No," they answered. He continued, "You have been in the forest and I have stayed at home	BEEN	R
643	brother had had his human form it would have been a delightful life. For some time they w	BEEN	R
644	outh and speak, she told the King why she had been dumb, and had never laughed. The King r	BEEN	R
645	e forest, where they had never in their lives been before. Then a great fire was again mad	BEEN	R
646	" said the man. The two children had also not been able to sleep for hunger, and had heard	BEEN	R
647	re him strong, living, and healthy as she had been before. Thereupon the King was full of	BEEN	R
648	y thought, "The misfortune has befallen us, Lord God, what w	BEFALLEN	R
649	e for the misfortune which had befallen her seven brothers."	BEFALLEN	R
650	l John and what misfortune has befallen him through us." The	BEFALLEN	R
651	longer, but said that what had befallen her brothers was the	BEFALLEN	R
652	d with each other, and then it befell that the young Queen w	BEFELL	R
653	then, as before, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to	BEG*	V
654	o well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door	BEG*	V
655	that which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go	BEG*	V

656	or man, and went to houses and begged, and caught pretty gir	BEG*	V
657	n the shape of a poor man, and begged. Then the second daugh	BEG*	V
658	ect charitable gifts in it. He begged for a little food, and	BEG*	V
659	ot bear it any longer;" and he begged so much that at last s	BEG*	V
660	to the King, "This is a common beggar girl whom thou hast br	BEG*	V
661	go with them to the dance, and begged her step-mother to all	BEG*	V
662	uck, and fell on her knees and begged for mercy. The King sa	BEG*	V
663	rs; he looked like a poor weak beggar, and carried a basket	BEG*	X
664	faithful John." Then the stone began to speak and said, "Tho	BEGAN	V
665	m in the ship." Then the first began again, and cried, "What	BEGAN	X
666	ding was solemnized: the dance began, and the bride also too	BEGAN	X
667	it. The other attendants again began to murmur, and said, "B	BEGAN	X
668	Marlinchen was terrified, and began crying and screaming, a	BEGAN	X
669	t took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach	BEGAN	X
670	in in the bed, fell asleep and began to snore very loud. The	BEGAN	X
671	nfit for work. Then his master began to consider how he migh	BEGAN	X
672	no longer keep his footing and began to slip, and slipped do	BEGAN	X
673	ck, pick, pick, and the others began also pick, pick, pick,	BEGAN	X
674	her. But on the second day she began to be lazy, and on the	BEGAN	X
675	nd and fell to the bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her	BEGAN	X
676	ed, and cut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs t	BEGAN	X
677	tongue and eyes. Then the King began to weep for his poor wi	BEGAN	X
678	neath the juniper-tree, and he began to weep sore; after som	BEGAN	X
679	further was wanting the limbs began to move and unite them	BEGAN	X
680	done, at a given signal, they began to perform their music	BEGAN	X
681	he child. Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou	BEGAN	X
682	it to the King the horn again began to sing its little song	BEGAN	X
683	ed on a goldsmith's house, and began to sing, "My mother she	BEGAN	V
684	bench by the stove, where she began to warm herself and eat	BEGAN	MA
685	ame to her; but the King's son began to talk to her quite li	BEGAN	MA
686	as already dark night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How a	BEGAN	MA
687	ated herself by the stove, and began to eat her bread-and-bu	BEGAN	MA
688	other, who was a wicked woman, began to slander the young Qu	BEGAN	MA
689	thy youngest brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Be	BEGAN	MA
690	d he, and the next day when it began to grow dark, he went t	BEGAN	MA
691	ssed in this manner, the Queen began to speak in the night,	BEGAN	MA
692	ns nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick,	BEGAN	MA
693	t vile and black of heart. Now began a bad time for the poor	BEGAN	MA
694	es nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick,	BEGAN	MA
695	pick, pick, pick, and the rest began also pick, pick, pick,	BEGAN	MA
696	fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but i	BEGAN	MA
697	eft their father's house. They began to walk again, but they	BEGAN	MA

698	heir father's house. Then they began to run, rushed into the	BEGAN	MA
699	astened the bolt. Oh! then she began to howl quite horribly,	BEGAN	MA
700	, they cut the laces; then she began to breathe a little, an	BEGAN	MA
701	not know what to do. Then she began to run, and ran over sh	BEGAN	MA
702	rmed the wish than the marshal began, and said, "Your majest	BEGAN	MA
703	here he stationed himself, and began to wish. Two hundred de	BEGAN	MA
704	f blood. Then the juniper-tree began to stir itself, and the	BEGAN	MA
705	good-bye to me." With that he began to eat and said, "Marli	BEGAN	MA
706	ow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah	BEGAN	MA
707	wn. Next day when the festival began afresh, and her parents	BEGAN	MA
708	s great astonishment, the bone began of its own accord to si	BEGAN	MA
709	ing's principal servants would begin to speak of her, and wo	BEGIN*	X
710	ore, and as the dance was just beginning they danced it toge	BEGIN*	MA
711	the wedding, when the dancing begins and the young queen is	BEGIN*	MA
712	"I cannot believe that she has behaved so ill, but the truth	BEHAV*	B
713	as red as blood, and when she beheld it she was so delighte	BEHELD*	B
714	such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but the	BEHELD*	B
715	in began to murmur, and said, "Behold, now he is even burnin	BEHOLD	B
716	p, I will go there myself, and behold the treasures of thine	BEHOLD	B
717	he wheel. Then said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been	BEHOLD	B
718	idden room. Alas, what did she behold! Both her sisters lay	BEHOLD	B
719	, but it was entirely empty and not one human being was to be found. At last she came to t	BEING	X
720	or from earth? Art thou a spirit, or a human being?" She replied, "I am no spirit, but an	BEING	X
721	fraid that the girl would have to die without being baptized, and in his anger cried, "I w	BEING	X
722	, could not likewise be of service to a human being. So he picked up the leaves and laid o	BEING	X
723	perched himself upon a beam of the roof; and being tired from their long walk, they soon	BEING	X
724	easy I feel to-day, and at other times I like being with grandmother so much." She called	BEING	X
725	turn came to Benjamin, he saw that a flag was being raised. It was, however, not the white	BEING	X
726	erself, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant why Faithful John had done it	BEING	X
727	saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such	BELIEV*	ME
728	ave killed him," and every one believed it. But as nothing r	BELIEV*	ME
729	- why do you not look round? I believe, too, that you do not	BELIEV*	ME
730	o one come in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten	BELIEV*	ME
731	ived the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote back ag	BELIEV*	ME
732	den has escaped from me, and I believe she has climbed up th	BELIEV*	ME
733	step-mother, and was glad, and believed that now she would b	BELIEV*	ME
734	is daughter he said, "I cannot believe that she has behaved	BELIEV*	ME
735	nce thought of Cinderella, and believed that she was sitting	BELIEV*	ME

736	-mother and was delighted, and believed that she might now g	BELIEV*	ME
737	e strokes of the wood-axe they believed that their father wa	BELIEV*	ME
738	." At first the King would not believe it, but the old woman	BELIEV*	ME
739	To whom do these twelve shirts belong, for they are far too	BELONG*	R
740	ed him the twelve shirts which belonged to them. Then Benjam	BELONG*	R
741	eavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers	BELONG*	R
742	will come and carry away what belongs to me," and then he w	BELONG*	R
743	it, and saw that it was a ring belonging to his father and m	BELONG*	R
744	again." "Yes," said he, "if it belonged to me only, thou sho	BELONG*	R
745	s. The King to whom the garden belonged, came down to it nex	BELONG*	R
746	dared to go into it because it belonged to an enchantress, w	BELONG*	R
747	was, however, a little garden belonging to the bewitched ho	BELONG*	R
748	ing with her but a little ring belonging to her parents as a	BELONG*	R
749	e to whom the beautiful maiden belonged. She escaped from hi	BELONG*	R
750	t the King to whom this forest belonged, was hunting in it.	BELONG*	R
751	at once by the brook, and had bent down and drunk some of t	BENT	MA
752	she knew that the huntsman had betrayed her, and that little	BETRAY*	ME
753	cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away a	BETRAY*	ME
754	e he said to her, "Thou art my betrothed, and yet thou hast	BETROTH*	X
755	are her good fortune. When the betrothed couple went to chur	BETROTH*	X
756	l me," said the maiden, "if my betrothed lives here?" "Alas,	BETROTH*	X
757	d dwarfs warned her and said, "Beware of your step-mother, s	BEWAR*	ME
758	the sister wept over her poor bewitched brother, and the li	BEWITCH*	X
759	in the evening she came to the bewitched hut. Then she enter	BEWITCH*	X
760	e darkest, they found a little bewitched hut, which was stan	BEWITCH*	X
761	little garden belonging to the bewitched house wherein stood	BEWITCH*	X
762	, as witches do creep, and had bewitched all the brooks in t	BEWITCH*	MA
763	ver, did as the little men had bidden her, swept away the sn	BIDDEN	V
764	's wicked step-mother was also bidden to the feast. When she	BIDDEN	MA
765	As they sat at table, each was bidden to relate something. T	BIDDEN	MA
766	have a good meal. I will eat a bit of the roof, and thou, Gr	BIT*	X
767	ldren out of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to the	BIT*	X
768	e her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou a	BIT*	X
769	at him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in v	BIT*	X
770	ly," she said, and divided her bit of bread in two and gave	BIT*	X
771	it continued. The woman became bitterly unkind to her step-d	BIT*	X
772	to their father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said to Han	BIT*	X
773	go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her	BIT*	X
774	nd his little son so much more bitterly than she was doing,	BIT*	X
775	for she often throws it a nice bit. May Heaven pity us. If o	BIT*	X
776	of apple which Snow-white had bitten off came out of her th	BIT*	MA
777	g, who lay there sprang up and bit his leg; and as he ran ac	BIT*	MA

778	girl Grethel. He had little to bite and to break, and once w	BIT*	R
779	ous half. But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than s	BIT*	R
780	antle of all kinds of fur, and blackened her face and hands	BLACKEN*	MA
781	spin and spin till her fingers bled. Now it happened that on	BLED	B
782	d." So the father gave him his blessing, and with great sorr	BLESS*	X
783	ay in the heat." After she had blessed her sons therefore, t	BLESS*	MA
784	iece for his horn. But when he blew through it for the first	BLEW	MA
785	-way across he gave him such a blow from behind that he fell	BLOW*	X
786	ord to sing: "Ah, friend, thou blowest upon my bone! Long ha	BLOW*	MA
787	d in their power. The wind had blown away the strewn ashes,	BLOW*	MA
788	breath freezes! The wind will blow through the frock, and t	BLOW*	MA
789	, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran away and set out	BLOW*	MA
790	thered tree which the wind was blowing backwards and forward	BLOW*	MA
791	put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snak	BOIL*	X
792	so carry the water in which I boiled them to the trough." R	BOIL*	MA
793	ldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it wa	BOIL*	MA
794	her; never an angry word; and boiled or roast meat every da	BOIL*	MA
795	boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the p	BOIL*	MA
796	he iron door, and fastened the bolt. Oh! then she began to h	BOLT*	X
797	and then the door was shut and bolted. Near the coffin stood	BOLT*	MA
798	-white. And when the child was born, the Queen died. After a	BOR*	B
799	, placed her on his horse, and bore her home. Then the weddi	BOR*	B
800	away secretly before thou wert born," and she related to her	BOR*	B
801	"The wind, the wind, The heaven-born wind," and went on eatin	BOR*	B
802	year was over, the young Queen bore a son, and as the step-m	BOR*	B
803	Some time passed and the Queen bore twins, two sons who grew	BOR*	B
804	tily to her, lifted her up and bore her into a chamber -- th	BOR*	MA
805	r hat on your way home." So he bought beautiful dresses, pea	BOUGHT	MA
806	and she unbolted the door and bought the pretty laces. "Chi	BOUGHT	MA
807	wolf said this, than with one bound he was out of bed and s	BOUND*	X
808	ging on the gallows, the other bound to the wheel. Then said	BOUND*	X
809	e caused her maimed arms to be bound to her back, and by sun	BOUND*	MA
810	ok these tokens from it; but I bound the child to thy wife's	BOUND*	MA
811	est thou, and whither art thou bound?" and was astonished th	BOUND*	MA
812	ebuck, full of health and joy, bounded into the forest. When	BOUND*	MA
813	her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and	BOUND*	MA
814	nning-wheel, and put it in the bowl so that the soup covered	BOW*	X
815	bles, chairs, dishes, glasses, bowls, and household furnitur	BOW*	X
816	n he came to the bottom of the bowl, he saw a golden ring ly	BOW*	X
817	little den, and put it in the bowl in which the soup was se	BOW*	X
818	face clean, and then went and bowed down before the King's	BOW*	MA
819	enchantress she unfastened her braided tresses, wound them r	BRAID*	X

820	y were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And	BRAID*	X
821	r." Then Rapunzel let down the braids of her hair, and the e	BRAID*	X
822	ss in the evening fastened the braids of hair which she had	BRAID*	X
823	eir music together: the donkey brayed, the hound barked, the	BRAY*	MA
824	d the whole night long, and by break of day came once more t	BREAK*	X
825	. He had little to bite and to break, and once when great sc	BREAK*	X
826	an to warm herself and eat her breakfast. The elves said, "G	BREAK*	X
827	the path, or you may fall and break the bottle, and then yo	BREAK*	MA
828	what wilt thou have?" "Father, break off for me the first br	BREAK*	MA
829	lso," and he went and tried to break open the door by force.	BREAK*	MA
830	ghtly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if de	BREATH*	X
831	l at last, groaning and out of breath, he took the basket wi	BREATH*	X
832	o cold outside that one's very breath freezes! The wind will	BREATH*	X
833	wo little ones drew their last breath, whereupon her heart b	BREATH*	X
834	ite lying upon the ground; she breathed no longer and was de	BREATH*	B
835	t the laces; then she began to breathe a little, and after a	BREATH*	B
836	spat them out. Immediately she breathed again and recovered	BREATH*	B
837	ive also, but scarcely able to breathe. Red-Cap, however, qu	BREATH*	B
838	loured it again. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes, and	BREATH*	B
839	ably painted that it seemed to breathe and live, and there w	BREATH*	B
840	and said, "Ah, if I could but bring thee to life again, my	BRING*	X
841	tower, to fetch the Queen and bring her to the royal table.	BRING*	MA
842	I do not know how to get down. Bring with thee a skein of si	BRING*	MA
843	the child which thy wife will bring into the world; it shal	BRING*	MA
844	step-daughters what he should bring back for them. "Beautif	BRING*	MA
845	d to the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel	BRING*	MA
846	thy eleven brothers, for if I bring a little girl into the	BRING*	MA
847	child which thou art about to bring into the world, is a gi	BRING*	MA
848	"Sooner than let thy wife die, bring her some of the rampion	BRING*	MA
849	t of nothing but how she could bring them again to misfortun	BRING*	MA
850	o be with his father, and thus bring him into great peril. S	BRING*	MA
851	her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a	BRING*	MA
852	and the cooks were ordered to bring up some live coals, and	BRING*	MA
853	this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue	BRING*	MA
854	ap," replied the wolf. "She is bringing cake and wine; open	BRING*	MA
855	e Cinderella?" and they had to bring him an axe and a pickax	BRING*	MA
856	re stands a pair of red shoes, bring them down." Then the wi	BRING*	MA
857	ts the judge, who called out, "Bring the rogue here to me!"	BRING*	MA
858	wept and said, "Ah, if I could bring thee to life again, my	BRING*	MA
859	ithful John. Pardon, pardon -- bring him down." But as Faith	BRING*	MA
860	to speak and said, "Thou canst bring me to life again if tho	BRING*	MA
861	h is in this chamber, it might bring the greatest misfortune	BRING*	MA

862	ill save my master, even if it bring destruction on myself."	BRING*	MA
863	wait for him. "Perhaps I shall bring the princess with me,"	BRING*	MA
864	st breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead	BROKE*	MA
865	d knocked off his hat. Then he broke off the branch and took	BROKE*	MA
866	" Hansel reached up above, and broke off a little of the roo	BROKE*	MA
867	these he ate, until the flames broke forth from his throat.	BROKE*	MA
868	d yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darling, I	BROKE*	MA
869	thirsty; if I knew of a little brook I would go and just tak	BROOK*	X
870	eep, and had bewitched all the brooks in the forest. Now whe	BROOK*	X
871	, and they set off to find the brook. But the wicked step-mo	BROOK*	X
872	But the messenger rested by a brook on the way, and as he w	BROOK*	X
873	s they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let	BROOK*	X
874	g." When they came to the next brook the sister heard this a	BROOK*	X
875	. Now when they found a little brook leaping brightly over t	BROOK*	X
876	had knelt down at once by the brook, and had bent down and	BROOK*	X
877	nd when they came to the third brook the sister heard how it	BROOK*	X
878	She wanted to have everything brought to her there, but he	BROUGHT	X
879	dered all the goldsmiths to be brought to him, and they had	BROUGHT	X
880	was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out	BROUGHT	X
881	he ordered such a barrel to be brought, and the old woman to	BROUGHT	X
882	g had happened, and how he had brought her back again to lif	BROUGHT	X
883	ied out with astonishment, and brought their seven little ca	BROUGHT	MA
884	down." Then the wife went and brought the shoes. "There, bi	BROUGHT	MA
885	e King caused the mantle to be brought, spread it out before	BROUGHT	MA
886	t upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and se	BROUGHT	MA
887	went into the inner room, and brought the silver hands, and	BROUGHT	MA
888	ard's return. Then he went and brought the third sister, but	BROUGHT	MA
889	gged. Then the second daughter brought him a piece of bread;	BROUGHT	MA
890	t his hand into his pocket and brought forth the pink, and p	BROUGHT	MA
891	r, will you see the maiden who brought me up so tenderly and	BROUGHT	MA
892	e beautiful maiden whom he had brought with him as a flower	BROUGHT	MA
893	the two white doves which had brought her food to the tower	BROUGHT	MA
894	ch as before, and had the cook brought, who this time likewi	BROUGHT	MA
895	as over, the King had his soup brought and ate it, and he li	BROUGHT	MA
896	!" and caused live coals to be brought, and these the dog wa	BROUGHT	MA
897	ne away, she had a little hind brought to her, and ordered h	BROUGHT	MA
898	was written that the Queen had brought a monster into the wo	BROUGHT	MA
899	Oh, you dear children, who has brought you here? Do come in,	BROUGHT	MA
900	mon beggar girl whom thou hast brought back with thee. Who k	BROUGHT	MA
901	t and opened the cupboard, and brought forth Faithful John a	BROUGHT	MA
902	othing, and when the woman was brought to bed, the enchantre	BROUGHT	MA
903	ries and nuts for herself, and brought tender grass for the	BROUGHT	MA

904	x and chest was filled; no one brought it in, and I know not	BROUGHT	MA
905	ank the wine which Red-Cap had brought, and revived, but Red	BROUGHT	MA
906	is mother and said, "If she is brought to bed take care of h	BROUGHT	MA
907	King came into the garden and brought a priest with him, wh	BROUGHT	MA
908	en another wife. The woman had brought two daughters into th	BROUGHT	MA
909	eyes and mouth, he fortunately brought the young King back t	BROUGHT	MA
910	dropped the ring which she had brought away with her. Sudden	BROUGHT	MA
911	be Cinderella?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down	BROUGHT	MA
912	power of the leaves which had brought the snake to life aga	BROUGHT	R
913	er with the golden star on her brow, and was so charmed with	BROW	X
914	as high as a little hill. The brushwood was lighted, and wh	BRUSH*	X
915	." Hansel and Grethel gathered brushwood together, as high a	BRUSH*	X
916	a green thicket, a hazel twig brushed against him and knock	BRUSH*	MA
917	d said, "Comb our hair for us, brush our shoes and fasten ou	BRUSH*	MA
918	ait for children, and had only built the little house of bre	BUILT	MA
919	he ordered a high tower to be built, in which neither sun n	BUILT	MA
920	tle house they saw that it was built of bread and covered wi	BUILT	MA
921	se?" said the King. "I must be buried with her," he replied,	BURI*	MA
922	came when the corpse was to be buried, he was taken down int	BURI*	MA
923	, you are all to be killed and buried in them." And as she w	BURI*	MA
924	not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she	BURI*	MA
925	died happily, and when she was buried, the two white doves w	BURI*	MA
926	ind that he fell down dead. He buried him beneath the bridge	BURI*	MA
927	hat she died. Then her husband buried her beneath the junipe	BURI*	MA
928	in the distance a little spark burning; so he called out to	BURN*	X
929	round thy neck, and shalt eat burning coals, till the flame	BURN*	MA
930	, and if he put it on, it will burn him to the very bone and	BURN*	MA
931	nd throws it into the fire and burns it, the young King will	BURN*	MA
932	e out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a lon	BURN*	MA
933	and a dim little oil-lamp was burning on the mantle-piece,	BURN*	MA
934	e out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a lon	BURN*	MA
935	in the centre of this mist it burned like a fire, and a bea	BURN*	MA
936	st violent storm, and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightn	BURN*	MA
937	r that the light was no longer burning in their house, and a	BURN*	MA
938	wizard and all his crew had to burn. 47. The Juniper Tree IT	BURN*	MA
939	said, "Behold, now he is even burning the King's bridal gar	BURN*	MA
940	urtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the King stood abo	BURN*	MA
941	even if the bridal garment be burnt, the young King will st	BURN*	MA
942	ied it quickly to the fire and burnt it. The other attendant	BURN*	MA
943	hted, and when the flames were burning very high, the woman	BURN*	MA
944	he godless witch was miserably burnt to death. Grethel, howe	BURN*	MA
945	st into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was	BURN*	MA

946	burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck changed his	BURN*	MA
947	and the cock crowed; then they burst through the window into	BURST*	MA
948	ellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereupon the	BURST*	MA
949	ther than that his heart would burst in twain. Then she got	BURST*	MA
950	burning coals, till the flames burst forth from thy throat."	BURST*	MA
951	the sight of all, until flames burst forth from its throat.	BURST*	MA
952	eeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the dark ground,"	BURY	MA
953	wept and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the juniper-t	BURY	MA
954	long. Then they were going to bury her, but she still looke	BURY	MA
955	n golden things, that she will buy all you have." She took h	BUY*	MA
956	eautifully worked, that I will buy them all of thee." But Fa	BUY*	MA
957	with grandmother so much." She called out, "Good morning," b	CALL*	V
958	a little spark burning; so he called out to his companions	CALL*	V
959	ything else; so she was always called "Little Red-Cap." One	CALL*	V
960	n the door." "Lift the latch," called out the grandmother, "	CALL*	V
961	with her son, whom she usually called "Sorrowful," and said	CALL*	V
962	the roof, sits the judge, who called out, 'Bring the rogue	CALL*	V
963	il heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in,	CALL*	V
964	ree covered with apples, which called out to her, "Oh, shake	CALL*	V
965	to run away. But the old woman called out to her, "What are	CALL*	V
966	back-door into the garden, and called, "You tame pigeons, yo	CALL*	V
967	e looked out of the window and called out, "Good-day my good	CALL*	V
968	ully thou canst sing!" Then he called in at his door, "Wife,	CALL*	V
969	?" The others came up and each called out, "Somebody has bee	CALL*	V
970	ly flowers, which are likewise called students. She wished t	CALL*	X
971	favourite servant, and was so called, because he had for hi	CALL*	X
972	his two children. The boy was called Hansel and the girl Gr	CALL*	X
973	as at the door, he knocked and called out, "Dear little sist	CALL*	X
974	was. But the old woman quickly called out, "For your life le	CALL*	X
975	It that she must soon die, she called the King and said, "If	CALL*	X
976	harmed with her beauty that he called to ask her if she woul	CALL*	MA
977	e woman made a frock of paper, called her step-daughter, and	CALL*	MA
978	t to the door and knocked, and called so loudly that the sen	CALL*	MA
979	hunger!" Then she knelt down, called on God the Lord, and p	CALL*	MA
980	s looked dusty and dirty, they called her Cinderella. It hap	CALL*	MA
981	e number, they were delighted, called Cinderella and said, "	CALL*	MA
982	ung King lay there asleep, she called in the skipper and sei	CALL*	MA
983	her end was drawing near, she called her only daughter to h	CALL*	MA
984	n it, and Cinderella had to be called. She first washed her	CALL*	MA
985	them was to be seen, then she called in the wizard and said	CALL*	MA
986	stood outside the palace were called and questioned, but no	CALL*	MA
987	e just can sing well." Then he called his daughter and child	CALL*	MA

988	ought it was his bride who was calling that to him; and got	CALL*	MA
989	e eighth month passed, and she called her husband to her, an	CALL*	MA
990	s lying asleep therein. And he called the others, who came r	CALL*	MA
991	s ebony; and she was therefore called Little Snow-white. And	CALL*	MA
992	had no peace day or night. She called a huntsman, and said,	CALL*	MA
993	e long been so true to him. When therefore he came beside the bed, the King said to him, "	CAME	MA
994	iled across the sea, and sailed on until they came to the town wherein dwelt the princess	CAME	MA
995	'Then he strengthened him with wine, until he came to himself again. The first words the K	CAME	MA
996	merchant and wanted to go home, but when she came to the side of the ship, she saw that i	CAME	MA
997	t the dinner was always ready when the eleven came. She likewise kept order in the little	CAME	MA
998	he lifted up the tub, and the King's daughter came forth in her royal garments with the go	CAME	MA
999	ound was heard in the air, and twelve ravens came flying towards the place, and sank down	CAME	MA
1000	t, whining, and barking at her. Then the King came by and saw the beautiful King's daughte	CAME	MA
1001	She did so, and when it was night the others came from hunting, and their dinner was read	CAME	MA
1002	g destruction on myself." When therefore they came to shore, all happened as had been fore	CAME	MA
1003	ing music, saw three ravens in the air, which came flying towards them. On this he stopped	CAME	MA
1004	walked the whole day, and in the evening she came to the bewitched hut. Then she entered	CAME	MA
1005	wer. When eleven days had passed and the turn came to Benjamin, he saw that a flag was bei	CAME	MA
1006	ll show us our way home again." When the moon came they set out, but they found no crumbs,	CAME	MA
1007	asleep and evening came and went, but no one came to the poor children. They did not awak	CAME	MA
1008	old woman, who supported herself on crutches, came creeping out. Hansel and Grethel were s	CAME	MA
1009	the roof of which it alighted; and when they came quite up to little house they saw that	CAME	MA
1010	by the way. Then they fell asleep and evening came and went, but no one came to the poor c	CAME	MA
1011	el and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread, and	CAME	MA
1012	wned, but before the sun had risen, the woman came and awoke the two children, saying "Get	CAME	MA
1013	good God will help us." Early in the morning came the woman, and took the children out of	CAME	MA
1014	ked the whole night long, and by break of day came once more to their father's house. They	CAME	MA
1015	man beings draw near. When Hansel and Grethel came into her neighborhood, she laughed mali	CAME	MA
1016	ead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves in its mo	CAME	MA
1017	approach the dead body. And as he thought it came to gnaw at it, he drew his sword and sa	CAME	MA
1018	entries heard it, and told the King. The King came down himself and opened the door, and t	CAME	MA

1019	s were left lying on the ground, and a desire came into the mind of the unhappy man who ha	CAME	MA
1020	four bottles of wine, and when this provision came to an end, he would have to die of hung	CAME	MA
1021	ake us across on thy back so white." The duck came to them, and Hansel seated himself on i	CAME	MA
1022	st." When they had walked for two hours, they came to a great piece of water. "We cannot g	CAME	MA
1023	not possible to avoid his fate. When the day came when the corpse was to be buried, he wa	CAME	MA
1024	, and with him went out to fight. And when he came before the enemy, there was a battle, a	CAME	MA
1025	e scullion ran and told this to the King, who came with his sword and swung it thrice over	CAME	MA
1026	they answered, "No, we have seen no one." She came thus many nights and never spoke a word	CAME	MA
1027	which she had no eye. In the evening when he came home and heard that he had a son he was	CAME	MA
1028	ing behind a tree, he saw that an enchantress came there, and he heard how she cried, "Rap	CAME	MA
1029	ess climbed up by it. After a year or two, it came to pass that the King's son rode throug	CAME	MA
1030	u live, and shall want nothing." Just then he came running in, and the sister again tied h	CAME	MA
1031	"I will wait for the next spring." When they came to the next brook the sister heard this	CAME	MA
1032	ts are weeping together." In the evening they came to a large forest, and they were so wea	CAME	MA
1033	. And when they had gone a very long way they came at last to a little house, and the girl	CAME	MA
1034	e; for my thirst is too great." And when they came to the third brook the sister heard how	CAME	MA
1035	a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but the King's son began to tal	CAME	MA
1036	ther had heard of her great good-fortune, she came with her daughter to the palace and pre	CAME	MA
1037	the midst of her cutting, a splendid carriage came driving up, in which sat the King. The	CAME	MA
1038	n down the gutter in the shape of a duck. She came thus for two nights; on the third, she	CAME	MA
1039	n covered her up over her head. When the King came home again and wanted to speak to his w	CAME	MA
1040	id she find but real ripe strawberries, which came up quite dark-red out of the snow! In h	CAME	MA
1041	e hook of the window, and when the King's son came and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let dow	CAME	MA
1042	come to her every evening, for the old woman came by day. The enchantress remarked nothin	CAME	MA
1043	and went out walking together, and afterwards came to the woman in her house. Then said sh	CAME	MA
1044	about in misery for some years, and at length came to the desert where Rapunzel, with the	CAME	MA
1045	rom every one. Soon afterwards the great ship came sailing in, and the godless woman appea	CAME	MA
1046	u hast, thou shalt be beaten for it." When he came before the King the latter asked who ha	CAME	MA
1047	o him he had never tasted better. But when he came to the bottom of the bowl, he saw a gol	CAME	MA
1048	auh had prepared the soup. Allerleirauh again came before the King, but she answered that	CAME	MA

1049	o and bid it come up here." When Allerleirauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a	CAME	MA
1050	than that she was a king's daughter. The King came to meet her, gave his hand to her, and	CAME	MA
1051	st belonged, was hunting in it. When his dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran bark	CAME	MA
1052	e who had such golden hair. So the messengers came home as they went. Now the King had a d	CAME	MA
1053	and hands, so that her full beauty once more came to light. And she opened the nut, and t	CAME	MA
1054	The huntsmen obeyed his order, and when they came back they said, "A wondrous beast is ly	CAME	MA
1055	son or a daughter. Then an angel from heaven came to her and said, "Be at rest, thou shal	CAME	MA
1056	he clothes over thee." Then the wicked wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart	CAME	MA
1057	s lying in her arms and she fell asleep. Then came the old cook, who knew that the child h	CAME	MA
1058	fter some time the husband of the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself	CAME	MA
1059	and began to wish. Two hundred deer and more came running inside the circle at once, and	CAME	MA
1060	at her equal was not to be found on earth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she fe	CAME	MA
1061	n it was quite dark the owners of the cottage came back; they were seven dwarfs who dug an	CAME	MA
1062	im to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out i	CAME	MA
1063	asleep therein. And he called the others, who came running up, and they cried out with ast	CAME	MA
1064	Who has been getting into my bed?" The others came up and each called out, "Somebody has b	CAME	MA
1065	n, however, sat weeping and weeping, and then came the bird flying, and as it seated itsel	CAME	MA
1066	and apprentices, boys and girls, and they all came up the street and looked at the bird an	CAME	MA
1067	, now sing me that song again." Then the bird came and took the golden chain in his right	CAME	MA
1068	sings again he shall have it." Then the bird came down, and the twenty millers all set to	CAME	MA
1069	"now sing me that piece again." Then the bird came and took the shoes in his left claw, an	CAME	MA
1070	ked for copper and gold, in the evenings they came back, and then their supper had to be r	CAME	MA
1071	always stayed by it and watched it. And birds came too, and wept for Snow-white; first an	CAME	MA
1072	us heart can have rest. The dwarfs, when they came home in the evening, found Snow-white l	CAME	MA
1073	iece of apple which Snow-white had bitten off came out of her throat. And before long she	CAME	MA
1074	bony. It happened, however, that a king's son came into the forest, and went to the dwarfs	CAME	MA
1075	quite secret, lonely room, where no one ever came, and there she made a very poisonous ap	CAME	MA
1076	began to breathe a little, and after a while came to life again. When the dwarfs heard wh	CAME	MA
1077	afterwards, in the evening, the seven dwarfs came home, but how shocked they were when th	CAME	MA
1078	arcely had they taken it out when Snow-white came to herself, and told them what had happ	CAME	MA

1079	it was almost evening, when the seven dwarfs came home. When they saw Snow-white lying as	CAME	MA
1080	in a cloth, and went onwards again until she came to the Glass mountain. The door was shut	CAME	MA
1081	sh of men." On this she ran swiftly away, and came to the stars, which were kind and good	CAME	MA
1082	w the lord ravens are flying home." Then they came, and wanted to eat and drink, and looked	CAME	MA
1083	it. When she had gone inside, a little dwarf came to meet her, who said, "My child, what	CAME	MA
1084	r, far to the very end of the world. Then she came to the sun, but it was too hot and terrible	CAME	MA
1085	make myself dirty?" and on she went. Soon she came to the apple-tree, which cried, "Oh, shut	CAME	MA
1086	le into the well, and jumped in after it. She came, like the other, to the beautiful meadow	CAME	MA
1087	e again gave him hope of a child, and when it came into the world it was a girl. The joy was	CAME	MA
1088	ht fall on my head," and so went on. When she came to Mother Holle's house she was not afraid	CAME	MA
1089	? It was a human mouth." And when the seventh came to the bottom of the glass, the ring rolled	CAME	MA
1090	it shine brighter and grow larger, until they came to a well-lighted robber's house. The door	CAME	MA
1091	of Bremen in one day, and in the evening they came to a forest where they meant to pass through	CAME	MA
1092	away together, and when in the darkness they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother	CAME	MA
1093	and went homewards with it to the King. As he came out at the other side of the wood, there	CAME	MA
1094	ent with them. After this the three fugitives came to a farm-yard, where the cock was sitting	CAME	MA
1095	thing." So he went into the room, and when he came to the bed, he saw that the wolf was lying	CAME	MA
1096	ehind the door watching, heard that wish, she came forth, and on this all the ravens were	CAME	MA
1097	nd agreed, and on they went. Before long they came to a cat, sitting on the path, with a face	CAME	MA
1098	he wolf;" and after that the aged grandmother came out alive also, but scarcely able to breathe	CAME	MA
1099	into a heap, she went on her way. At last she came to a little house, out of which an old	CAME	MA
1100	r left loose of her hand, and if any one else came to invite her, he said, "This is my parrot	CAME	MA
1101	and at length all the birds beneath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted	CAME	MA
1102	r beauty. The King's son had waited until she came, and instantly took her by the hand and	CAME	MA
1103	house. The King's son waited until her father came, and then he told him that the stranger	CAME	MA
1104	he had into the crop." Then two white pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterward	CAME	MA
1105	pt and prayed, and a little white bird always came on the tree, and if Cinderella expressed	CAME	MA
1106	and she remained pious and good. When winter came the snow spread a white sheet over the	CAME	MA
1107	s, and at last all the birds beneath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted	CAME	MA
1108	he had into the crop." Then two white pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterward	CAME	MA

1109	d and danced with no one but her. When others came and invited her, he said, "She is my pa	CAME	MA
1110	. She lost her senses; and when she awoke and came to herself again, she was in a lovely m	CAME	MA
1111	t one eye of each of them. Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and th	CAME	MA
1112	bread-shovel. After that she went on till she came to a tree covered with apples, which ca	CAME	MA
1113	wing. Along this meadow she went, and at last came to a baker's oven full of bread, and th	CAME	MA
1114	n had to be celebrated, the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour with Cind	CAME	MA
1115	here she was gone. He waited until her father came, and said to him, "The stranger-maiden	CAME	MA
1116	r, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came she wished to leave, and the King's son	CAME	MA
1117	h you," and when they had cried that, the two came flying down and placed themselves on Ci	CAME	MA
1118	e, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came, Cinderella wished to leave, and the Ki	CAME	MA
1119	pt and snored. When the bride heard that, she came out from behind the hogshead, and had t	CAME	MA
1120	" Hardly was this done, than the godless crew came home. They dragged with them another yo	CAME	MA
1121	s walking alone through a wood, and at last I came to a house, in which no living soul was	CAME	MA
1122	hing exactly as it had happened. When the day came when the wedding was to be celebrated,	CAME	MA
1123	one human being was to be found. At last she came to the the cellar, and there sat an ext	CAME	MA
1124	ve her to him." Not long afterwards, a suitor came, who appeared to be very rich, and as t	CAME	MA
1125	ome, Lord King," and asked him from whence he came. He answered, "Soon shall I have travel	CAME	MA
1126	The maiden looked up, and saw that the voice came from a bird, which was hanging in a cag	CAME	MA
1127	find thy way through the forest." When Sunday came, and the maiden had to set out on her w	CAME	MA
1128	and, scarcely was I hidden, when the robbers came home, dragging a maiden with them, to w	CAME	MA
1129	o the chest, and shut it. Then the little boy came in at the door, and the Devil made her	CAME	MA
1130	py child was in continual terror, for when he came out of school he had no peace in any pl	CAME	MA
1131	here was no need of any salt. Then the father came home, and sat down to dinner and said,	CAME	MA
1132	the apple in his hand. After this Marlinchen came into the kitchen to her mother, who was	CAME	MA
1133	emed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always stan	CAME	MA
1134	ever seen such great splendour. At length she came to the forbidden door; she wished to pa	CAME	MA
1135	r a little food, and when the eldest daughter came out and was just reaching him a piece o	CAME	MA
1136	n, and three months, and then all the flowers came out of the earth, and four months, and	CAME	MA
1137	ot get it out. It was not long before the man came back from his journey, and the first th	CAME	MA
1138	e sign was, "Here all dwell free." Then forth came the white maiden, took him by the hand,	CAME	MA

1139	lked the whole day until night fell. Then she came to a royal garden, and by the shimmerin	CAME	MA
1140	her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so	CAME	MA
1141	bushes. The King to whom the garden belonged, came down to it next morning, and counted, a	CAME	MA
1142	d the Lord, and prayed. And suddenly an angel came towards her, who made a dam in the wate	CAME	MA
1143	fraid, and did so. The next morning the devil came again, but she had wept on her hands, a	CAME	MA
1144	d then the whole skeleton of the murdered man came to light. The wicked brother could not	CAME	MA
1145	ust take it to my lord the King." And when he came with it to the King the horn again bega	CAME	MA
1146	When therefore the time was over, and the day came when the Evil-one was to fetch her, she	CAME	MA
1147	n he went. When the miller got home, his wife came to meet him and said, "Tell me, miller,	CAME	MA
1148	answered the gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands, and ate off one o	CAME	MA
1149	s, "Here all dwell free." A snow-white maiden came out of the little house and said, "Welc	CAME	MA
1150	k, and went away with eyes full of tears. She came into a great wild forest, and then she	CAME	MA
1151	or drank, but God supported him. At length he came into a great forest, and found therein	CAME	MA
1152	een cut off, grew once more. At last the King came home again from the war, and his first	CAME	MA
1153	at the same place and again fell asleep. Then came the Devil once more, and put a differen	CAME	MA
1154	th thee to-night." When it grew dark the King came into the garden and brought a priest wi	CAME	MA
1155	n the pear?" The gardener answered, "Some one came in a snow-white garment from heaven who	CAME	MA
1156	d by the great distance, he fell asleep. Then came the Devil, who was always seeking to in	CAME	MA
1157	the tree and watched. At midnight the maiden came creeping out of the thicket, went to th	CAME	MA
1158	y one come in." "I suppose you can look," said the old woman	CAN*	X
1159	and brought their seven little candles and let the light fal	CAN*	X
1160	everything neat and clean, you can stay with us and you shal	CAN*	X
1161	st, so far as an envious heart can have rest. The dwarfs, wh	CAN*	X
1162	et me have it as a gift, for I cannot live without seeing Sn	CAN*	X
1163	out of the window and said, "I cannot let any one in; the se	CAN*	X
1164	ony-wood! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up again." An	CAN*	X
1165	iet and let no one know it; it cannot be helped now, we will	CAN*	X
1166	he then, "how beautifully thou canst sing! Sing me that piec	CAN*	X
1167	thou hast everything thy heart can wish for." This lasted a	CAN*	X
1168	d, "The moment has come when I can save you. The wretch shal	CAN*	X
1169	l, but neater and cleaner than can be told. There was a tabl	CAN*	X
1170	for ore. They lit their seven candles, and as it was now li	CAN*	X
1171	said he, "how beautifully thou canst sing!" Then he called i	CAN*	X
1172	rd, look at that bird, he just can sing well." Then he calle	CAN*	X

1173	t of my late wife, otherwise I can find no bride who resembl	CAN*	X
1174	itchen, come with us, and thou canst sweep up the ashes." So	CAN*	X
1175	and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep." T	CAN*	X
1176	to marry his daughter, no good can come from such a crime, a	CAN*	X
1177	p." Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive, and then	CAN*	X
1178	not as it usually was with wax candles, but with a dim light	CAN*	X
1179	wife left behind her, but she cannot possibly be the bride.	CAN*	X
1180	no, she is much too dirty, she cannot show herself!" He abso	CAN*	X
1181	n-house. The old man thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and th	CAN*	X
1182	ar-tree." The father thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and ha	CAN*	X
1183	andmother, "I am too weak, and cannot get up." The wolf lift	CAN*	X
1184	remen. "There," he thought, "I can surely be town-musician."	CAN*	X
1185	ver well off I am down here, I cannot stay any longer; I mus	CAN*	X
1186	u hast not that drumstick thou canst not open the Glass moun	CAN*	X
1187	ss of his daughter he said, "I cannot believe that she has b	CAN*	X
1188	was present at his death, and can tell you all." The King s	CAN*	X
1189	d rather go away and see how I can earn my bread." So the fa	CAN*	X
1190	ood a table on which were four candles, four loaves of bread	CAN*	X
1191	self, "That she most certainly cannot do." When the step-mot	CAN*	X
1192	, for thou hast no clothes and canst not dance; we should be	CAN*	X
1193	thou hast no clothes and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst	CAN*	X
1194	the step-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes of lent	CAN*	X
1195	ily grow weaker, and no longer can hunt, my master wanted to	CAN*	X
1196	Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee killed as th	CAN*	X
1197	EEK my wife and her child, but cannot find them." The angel	CAN*	X
1198	"Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her.	CAN*	X
1199	est." But she replied, "Here I cannot stay, I will go forth,	CAN*	X
1200	whose head shook constantly. "Can you not tell me," said th	CAN*	X
1201	ide's bosom. The robber took a candle and wanted to look for	CAN*	X
1202	t, and said, "Dear mother, how can I cover my father's face	CAN*	X
1203	and was the good God, and how can I know a wild man like th	CAN*	X
1204	crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah, but red-comb," sai	CAN*	X
1205	s. We are going to Bremen; you can find something better tha	CAN*	X
1206	h you?" asked the donkey. "Who can be merry when his neck is	CAN*	X
1207	ou understand night-music, you can be a town-musician." The	CAN*	X
1208	anding behind thy mill?" "What can that be but my apple-tree	CAN*	X
1209	hat stands behind the mill; we can very well give him the bi	CAN*	X
1210	nt into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking the glist	CAN*	X
1211	s pure and good; with this you can boldly attack the wild bo	CAN*	X
1212	He is still of tender age, and cannot always know how to gui	CAN*	X
1213	" Then said he, "Dear wife, we can give him his life again,	CAN*	X
1214	ntly on the highest tree which can be found, and keep watch,	CAN*	X

1215	and to be his foster-father, I cannot close my eyes in peace	CAN*	X
1216	began to speak and said, "Thou canst bring me to life again	CAN*	X
1217	illingly die, if by so doing I can deliver my twelve brother	CAN*	X
1218	man, "I will not do that; how can I bear to leave my childr	CAN*	X
1219	f the roof, and thou, Grethel, canst eat some of the window,	CAN*	X
1220	not enough for myself, so how can I give it away to other p	CAN*	X
1221	woman cried, "Hush, hush, that can't be now, she is lying in	CAN*	X
1222	or is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" and she c	CAN*	X
1223	to a great piece of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel	CAN*	X
1224	er. Witches have red eyes, and cannot see far, but they have	CAN*	X
1225	is properly heated, so that we can shut the bread in." And w	CAN*	X
1226	the sport outside, he said, "I cannot bear it, I must be the	CAN*	X
1227	little roe must go with me, I cannot leave him." The King s	CAN*	X
1228	it was empty, she thought, "We can stay here and live." Then	CAN*	X
1229	"let me be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it any longer;" a	CAN*	X
1230	ress standing before him. "How canst thou dare," said she wi	CAN*	X
1231	and am not to go home until I can take them with me." When	CAN*	X
1232	ng towards her, and said, "You can be none other than my dea	CAN*	X
1233	ife?" "Ah," she replied, "if I can't get some of the rampion	CAN*	X
1234	oked out and said, "Go away; I cannot let any one come in."	CAN*	MA
1235	e notice that whosoever should capture or kill the wild boar	CAPTUR*	MA
1236	nt and said, "Keep them for me carefully, and carry them con	CAR*	X
1237	long till night-fall, but take care that no one does him any	CAR*	X
1238	up, in which sat the King. The carriage stopped, and the Kin	CAR*	X
1239	nd sister. So she got into the carriage and drove away with	CAR*	X
1240	dst of her cutting, a splendid carriage came driving up, in	CAR*	X
1241	mmended his young Queen to the care of his mother and said,	CAR*	X
1242	brothers, for her parents were careful not to mention them b	CAR*	X
1243	took the drumstick, wrapped it carefully in a cloth, and wen	CAR*	X
1244	she was just turning round to carry away the sparkling wate	CAR*	X
1245	ittle sister and Benjamin took care to make it ready for the	CAR*	X
1246	ay six weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," said th	CAR*	X
1247	se than the wicked Queen; take care and let no one come in w	CAR*	X
1248	dwarfs said, "If you will take care of our house, cook, make	CAR*	X
1249	gg and said, "Preserve the egg carefully for me, and carry i	CAR*	X
1250	st put the egg away with great care, and then she examined t	CAR*	X
1251	ive, and then fasten it to the carriage, and we will take it	CAR*	X
1252	ashes." So they put her in the carriage, and took her home t	CAR*	X
1253	re all placed on sixty country carts, and driven home to the	CAR*	X
1254	harmed with her beauty that he cared for nothing, but asked	CAR*	MA
1255	so weary that their legs would carry them no longer, they la	CAR*	MA
1256	nsel with her shrivelled hand, carried him into a little sta	CAR*	MA

1257	night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, coo	CAR*	MA
1258	lew out again. Then the maiden carried the dishes to the ste	CAR*	MA
1259	leep them for me carefully, and carry them constantly about t	CAR*	MA
1260	he three snake-leaves which he carried about with him, and l	CAR*	MA
1261	vely maiden upon his horse and carried her to his palace, wh	CAR*	MA
1262	ter also was close by; so they carried the weakly Queen into	CAR*	MA
1263	e climbed up the tree himself, carried her down, placed her	CAR*	MA
1264	ll be well treated, and I will care for it like a mother." T	CAR*	MA
1265	ter for it. Only you must take care to make my bed well, and	CAR*	MA
1266	s have passed, I will come and carry away what belongs to me	CAR*	MA
1267	th thine hands, the devil will carry me away, and in my terr	CAR*	MA
1268	emen so well that they did not care to leave it any more. An	CAR*	MA
1269	the bridge, took the boar, and carried it to the King, prete	CAR*	MA
1270	r that they were to take great care of the Queen and nurse h	CAR*	MA
1271	the little house, and was well cared for, and by God's grace	CAR*	MA
1272	"If she is brought to bed take care of her, nurse her well,	CAR*	MA
1273	n." Thereupon the little dwarf carried the ravens' dinner in	CAR*	MA
1274	you do it." "I will take great care," said Little Red-Cap to	CAR*	MA
1275	d them to the trough." Red-Cap carried until the great troug	CAR*	MA
1276	IN man had a donkey, which had carried the corn-sacks to the	CAR*	MA
1277	athered so many that she could carry no more, she remembered	CAR*	MA
1278	de some sausages yesterday, so carry the water in which I bo	CAR*	MA
1279	n than thou art, and if I have carried thee away with subtle	CAR*	MA
1280	d. One cried, "Oh, there he is carrying home the princess of	CAR*	MA
1281	er alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away and have fallen	CAR*	MA
1282	way, seized it with gloves on, carried it quickly to the fir	CAR*	MA
1283	ood," said the King, "he shall carry me to my palace," and w	CAR*	MA
1284	tiful animal, that was to have carried the King to his palac	CAR*	MA
1285	ed. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithfu	CAR*	MA
1286	nd. Faithful John took him up, carried him to his bed, and s	CAR*	MA
1287	girls. No one knew whither he carried them, for they were n	CAR*	MA
1288	on it and a wreath of flowers, carried it upstairs to the ga	CAR*	MA
1289	you. The wretch shall himself carry you home again, but as	CAR*	MA
1290	e wizard and said to him, "Now carry the basket away, but I	CAR*	MA
1291	And now the King's son had it carried away by his servants	CAR*	MA
1292	in her silk handkerchief, and carried them outside the door	CAR*	MA
1293	the egg carefully for me, and carry it continually about wi	CAR*	MA
1294	d like a poor weak beggar, and carried a basket on his back,	CAR*	MA
1295	ed away with long strides, and carried her away into a dark	CAR*	MA
1296	n they rejoiced and kissed and caressed each other. On his a	CAR*	MA
1297	d to my father and mother, and carry it thyself on thy back;	CAR*	MA
1298	t, by simply touching her, and carried her away. She did not	CAR*	MA

1299	pron and on her dress. Then he carried the child away to a s	CAR*	MA
1300	h flew to her twice a day, and carried her food until the se	CAR*	MA
1301	nto the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept	CAR*	MA
1302	nd I am her son, and I was not carried away by wild beasts,	CAR*	MA
1303	I must act craftily, so as to catch both." So he walked for	CATCH*	X
1304	y shall not find it so easy to catch me." The sister cried,	CATCH*	X
1305	stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of every kind of an	CATCH*	MA
1306	Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive, and then fast	CATCH*	MA
1307	there runs a mouse, whosoever catches it, may make himself	CATCH*	MA
1308	after him, but they could not catch him, and when they thou	CATCH*	MA
1309	ought him a piece of bread; he caught her like the first, by	CAUGHT'	MA
1310	leven went into the forest and caught game, and deer, and bi	CAUGHT'	MA
1311	went to houses and begged, and caught pretty girls. No one k	CAUGHT'	MA
1312	rth had only been the innocent cause. But the maiden took it	CAUS*	X
1313	n, and went to his father, and caused himself to be announce	CAUS*	MA
1314	aid, "That is the wretch!" and caused live coals to be broug	CAUS*	MA
1315	he King understood it all, and caused the ground below the b	CAUS*	MA
1316	h as I require." Thereupon she caused her maimed arms to be	CAUS*	MA
1317	ver, used a strategem, and had caused the whole staircase to	CAUS*	MA
1318	, when all was ready, the King caused the mantle to be broug	CAUS*	MA
1319	e reel at the bottom of it, he caused Allerleirauh to be sum	CAUS*	MA
1320	e, she still lives; I secretly caused a hind to be killed, a	CAUS*	MA
1321	he answered, "The good God has caused my natural hands to gr	CAUS*	MA
1322	dom may fall to her alone." He caused likewise twelve coffin	CAUS*	MA
1323	wooded her, and the wedding was celebrated. The next morning,	CELEBRAT*	MA
1324	at his palace, the wedding was celebrated with great pomp, a	CELEBRAT*	MA
1325	with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sis	CELEBRAT*	MA
1326	ame when the wedding was to be celebrated, the bridegroom ap	CELEBRAT*	MA
1327	ay yet be of service to us!" A change had, however, taken pl	CHANG*	X
1328	n as she was burnt the roebuck changed his shape, and receiv	CHANG*	MA
1329	in the coffin, and she did not change, but looked as if she	CHANG*	MA
1330	owers the twelve brothers were changed into twelve ravens, a	CHANG*	R
1331	hers, who are now for evermore changed into ravens." The mai	CHANG*	R
1332	n these words, the old man was changed into a poodle dog, an	CHANG*	R
1333	r, he wished that she might be changed into a beautiful pink	CHANG*	R
1334	he heard a song, which was so charming that he stood still	CHARM*	X
1335	ooers, but the youth became so charmed with her beauty that	CHARM*	X
1336	ve, and there was nothing more charming or more beautiful in	CHARM*	X
1337	n star on her brow, and was so charmed with her beauty that	CHARM*	X
1338	th the golden collar, they all chased him, but he was too qu	CHAS*	MA
1339	he said to his huntsmen, "Now chase him all day long till n	CHAS*	MA
1340	, "I feel so anxious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have f	CHAT*	B

1341	er; the roebuck was tended and cherished, and ran about in t	CHERISH*	B
1342	d, in order that his son might choose himself a bride. When	CHOOS*	MA
1343	mother took the little boy and chopped him in pieces, put hi	CHOPP*	MA
1344	unday, when the baby was to be christened. And when it was c	CHRISTEN*	MA
1345	be christened. And when it was christened he said, "What doe	CHRISTEN*	MA
1346	ake one last speech; may I too claim the right?" "Yes," answ	CLAIM*	MA
1347	he most magnificent pears. She clambered so nimbly between t	CLAMBER*	MA
1348	make a good mouth-piece, so he clambered down, picked it up,	CLAMBER*	MA
1349	he twilight of the evening, he clambered down over the wall	CLAMBER*	MA
1350	lf down again; but when he had clambered down the wall he wa	CLAMBER*	MA
1351	to the room, so that the glass clattered! At this horrible d	CLATTER*	MA
1352	her hands, and they were quite clean. Again he could not get	CLEAN*	X
1353	that after all they were quite clean. Then he had to give in	CLEAN*	X
1354	irst washed her hands and face clean, and then went and bowe	CLEAN*	X
1355	fetch her, she washed herself clean, and made a circle roun	CLEAN*	X
1356	tage was small, but neater and cleaner than can be told. The	CLEAN*	X
1357	will keep everything neat and clean, you can stay with us a	CLEAN*	X
1358	llar to garret she's swept all clean, And now from the windo	CLEAN*	X
1359	llar to garret she's swept all clean, And now from the windo	CLEAN*	X
1360	is a broom for thee, sweep all clean for us outside by the b	CLEAN*	X
1361	little beds were covered with clean white linen, and Hansel	CLEAN*	X
1362	use, and put beautifully white clean coverings on the little	CLEAN*	X
1363	a little with her head. So he climbed up the tree himself,	CLIMB*	MA
1364	her hair, and the enchantress climbed up to her. "If that i	CLIMB*	MA
1365	r fell down and the King's son climbed up. At first Rapunzel	CLIMB*	MA
1366	ells down, and the enchantress climbed up by it. After a yea	CLIMB*	MA
1367	ound. The King's son wanted to climb up to her, and looked f	CLIMB*	MA
1368	from me, and I believe she has climbed up the pear-tree." Th	CLIMB*	MA
1369	donkey's back, the cat was to climb upon the dog, and lastl	CLIMB*	MA
1370	nd the green branches were all closely entwined, and the bir	CLOSE*	X
1371	here they pointed out to her a closet under the stairs, wher	CLOSE*	X
1372	out, I must see the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," said	CLOSE*	X
1373	s cold." The daughter also was close by; so they carried the	CLOSE*	X
1374	o the well. Thereupon the door closed, and the maiden found	CLOSE*	MA
1375	r your life leave the curtains closed; the Queen ought not t	CLOSE*	MA
1376	d be near thee." Thereupon she closed her eyes and departed.	CLOSE*	MA
1377	King had promised her this she closed her eyes and died. For	CLOSE*	MA
1378	be his foster-father, I cannot close my eyes in peace." Then	CLOSE*	MA
1379	deceived me. In her anger she clutched Rapunzel's beautiful	CLUTCH*	MA
1380	ar-dress shone forth. The King clutched the mantle and tore	CLUTCH*	MA
1381	en of the enchantress, hastily clutched a handful of rampion	CLUTCH*	MA
1382	pebbles which shone like newly-coined silver pieces, and sho	COIN*	X

1383	on his back, as if he meant to collect charitable gifts in i	COLLECT*	X
1384	one which was woven of bright-coloured silk. "I may let the	COLOUR*	X
1385	e answered; "stay-laces of all colours," and she pulled out	COLOUR*	X
1386	, rose into her pale face, and coloured it again. Then she d	COLOUR*	MA
1387	t have thee killed as the King commands, but here thou mayst	COM*	V
1388	brought, and these the dog was compelled to devour before th	COM*	X
1389	wept and wept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said	COM*	X
1390	human flesh. If I do not have compassion on thee, and save	COM*	X
1391	ong time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought	COM*	X
1392	and hands with soot. Then she commended herself to God, and	COM*	X
1393	e seventh dwarf slept with his companions, one hour with eac	COM*	X
1394	id he, "Tell Faithful John to come to me." Faithful John wa	COM*	X
1395	e old King said, "Now I die in comfort and peace." Then he a	COM*	X
1396	d said to the King, "This is a common beggar girl whom thou	COM*	X
1397	n Dwelling heard that, she was comforted, and her heart was	COM*	X
1398	rning; so he called out to his companions that there must be	COM*	X
1399	out into the forest. The four companions now sat down at th	COM*	X
1400	icking to her, so that she was completely covered over with	COM*	X
1401	oing, that the aged mother had compassion on him and said, "	COM*	X
1402	cannot stay, I will go forth, compassionate people will giv	COM*	X
1403	sing yarn." Then the King felt compassion, and when he saw t	COM*	X
1404	back and said to Grethel, "Be comforted, dear little sister	COM*	X
1405	ill go with thee and bear thee company," for he wished to se	COM*	X
1406	, and it rained shot until his comrades fell on all sides, a	COM*	X
1407	, and when she saw the old man coming, she said to the boy,	COM*	MA
1408	ld get game for him, he should come to him, but that deer ha	COM*	MA
1409	tidings, and when the time was come she gave birth to a son,	COM*	MA
1410	e, wish for a pretty girl as a companion." Then the King's s	COM*	MA
1411	ng felt great joy at this, and commanded that his entire hou	COM*	MA
1412	iper-tree." Then she was quite comforted and happy until the	COM*	MA
1413	y, but she said, "Yes, when he comes out of school." And whe	COM*	MA
1414	asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st thou here?" "I come fr	COM*	MA
1415	ird, how com'st thou here?" "I come from Fitcher's house qui	COM*	MA
1416	ng? Thy brother will certainly come back." Then he said, "Ah	COM*	MA
1417	aw from the window that he was coming, it was just as if the	COM*	MA
1418	he were forced to say to him, "Come with me," and she opened	COM*	MA
1419	ad?" But the old woman cried, "Come and get something to eat	COM*	MA
1420	the bridegroom to the bride, "Come, my darling, dost thou k	COM*	MA
1421	ered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an	COM*	MA
1422	ird, how com'st thou here?" "I come from Fitcher's house qui	COM*	MA
1423	he met the bridegroom, who was coming slowly back. He, like	COM*	MA
1424	ber, and said, "The moment has come when I can save you. The	COM*	MA

1425	asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st thou here?" "I come fr	COM*	MA
1426	ed in at his door, "Wife, just come outside, there is a bird	COM*	MA
1427	arry his daughter, no good can come from such a crime, and t	COM*	MA
1428	"Go away; I cannot let any one come in." "I suppose you can	COM*	MA
1429	than everything in the world; come with me to my father's p	COM*	MA
1430	The King said, "Go and bid it come up here." When Allerleir	COM*	MA
1431	ook on. He answered, "Yes, but come back again in half-an-ho	COM*	MA
1432	wilt be useful in the kitchen, come with us, and thou canst	COM*	MA
1433	nto the wild forest, and never come home again." And as she	COM*	MA
1434	just as if a heavy storm were coming." Marlinchen, however,	COM*	MA
1435	, "I feel as if the world were coming to an end! I, too, wil	COM*	MA
1436	oman, "what a fright you look; come, I will lace you properl	COM*	MA
1437	ueen; take care and let no one come in when we are not with	COM*	MA
1438	, " she answered. "How have you come to our house?" said the	COM*	MA
1439	re here; be sure to let no one come in." But the Queen, beli	COM*	MA
1440	beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us aw	COM*	MA
1441	y us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth togeth	COM*	MA
1442	ers come, and then I will soon come to an agreement with the	COM*	MA
1443	ing said to the huntsman, "Now come and show me the cottage	COM*	MA
1444	not her little roe, but a man come in who wore a golden cro	COM*	MA
1445	nd said, "I will wait until we come to the next spring, but	COM*	MA
1446	reed. "But," said she to him, "come back to me in the evenin	COM*	MA
1447	joy, and when he saw the Queen coming he hid Faithful John a	COM*	MA
1448	ings I have here are not to be compared with those my master	COM*	MA
1449	e away with subtlety, that has come to pass because of my ex	COM*	MA
1450	g boy, who asked, "From whence comest thou, and whither art	COM*	MA
1451	tub until our eleven brothers come, and then I will soon co	COM*	MA
1452	e she was saying this, the son comforted her and said, "Weep	COM*	MA
1453	g, and then you may venture to come back, but if I bear a da	COM*	MA
1454	, " answered the old woman, and comforted her by saying, "whe	COM*	MA
1455	id the donkey, "you had better come away with us. We are goi	COM*	MA
1456	shut the door, that he may not come in." Soon afterwards the	COM*	MA
1457	said the cock; "but guests are coming for Sunday, so the hou	COM*	MA
1458	when he saw his young brother coming out of the wood laden	COM*	MA
1459	peace. He called out to him, "Come in, dear brother, rest a	COM*	MA
1460	therwise than that a ghost had come in, and fled in a great	COM*	MA
1461	s the mother heard how she had come by so much wealth, she w	COM*	MA
1462	that now the golden rain would come. Mother Holle led her al	COM*	MA
1463	doodle-doo! Your golden girl's come back to you!" So she wen	COM*	MA
1464	you will wait here until they come, step in." Thereupon the	COM*	MA
1465	e day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red-Cap, here is	COM*	MA
1466	doodle-doo! Your pitchy girl's come back to you!" But the pi	COM*	MA

1467	ons, they still to some extent comforted themselves with the	COM*	MA
1468	en his younger brother did not come back he said, "The boar	COM*	MA
1469	and made her promise never to come back here again, because	COM*	MA
1470	orld with thy child, and never come here again." The poor wo	COM*	MA
1471	m said, "Next Sunday thou must come out there to me; I have	COM*	MA
1472	old woman, "whither hast thou come? Thou art in a murderer'	COM*	MA
1473	th thy child, thy husband hath come." So she went to the pla	COM*	MA
1474	e thought, "If any good suitor comes and asks for her, I wil	COM*	MA
1475	"Tell me, miller, from whence comes this sudden wealth into	COM*	MA
1476	it happened." He answered, "It comes from a stranger who met	COM*	MA
1477	so this black deed also was to come to light. Years afterwar	COM*	MA
1478	hree years have passed, I will come and carry away what belo	COM*	MA
1479	st went out to them and said, "Comest thou from heaven or fr	COM*	MA
1480	g had to take the field, so he commended his young Queen to	COM*	MA
1481	quite early, but he could not come near to her. Angrily, he	COM*	MA
1482	"My gift is, that a king shall come and take her to wife." 'T	COM*	MA
1483	orment." At length as he could come to no decision, he pulle	COM*	MA
1484	stly at the door. They cried, "Come in," and she entered the	COM*	MA
1485	-- the wild animals would soon come and tear them to pieces.	COM*	MA
1486	suspected no evil, and did not come back again till next mor	COM*	MA
1487	wever, the scullion saw a duck come swimming up the gutter,	COM*	MA
1488	the guards whether anyone had come into the palace during t	COM*	MA
1489	ow fares my roe? 'Twice shall I come, then never more." The n	COM*	MA
1490	her by saying, "when the time comes I shall be ready." As t	COM*	MA
1491	e Queen lay, and said to her, "Come, the bath is ready; it w	COM*	MA
1492	n of silk every time that thou comest, and I will weave a la	COM*	MA
1493	that until that time he should come to her every evening, fo	COM*	MA
1494	how fares my roe? Once will I come, then never more." And s	COM*	MA
1495	how fares my roe? This time I come, then never more." Then	COM*	MA
1496	od. When we have done, we will come back and fetch you away.	COM*	MA
1497	nance. He said, "Why dost thou come back alone? Where is thy	COM*	MA
1498	dear father," she replied, "I come home again in great grie	COM*	MA
1499	as astonished when he saw them come alone, and asked what ha	COM*	MA
1500	o ill, but the truth will soon come to light," and bade both	COM*	MA
1501	nd all you birds under heaven, come and help me to pick "The	COM*	MA
1502	the chamber, and bade the two come out. When the woman saw	COM*	MA
1503	all you birds beneath the sky, come and help me to pick "The	COM*	MA
1504	d not get out. Nevertheless he comforted his little sister,	COM*	MA
1505	ning when we are done, we will come and fetch you away." Whe	COM*	MA
1506	of the forest now?" But Hansel comforted her and said, "Just	COM*	MA
1507	? -- we thought you were never coming back at all!" The fath	COM*	MA
1508	, who has brought you here? Do come in, and stay with me. No	COM*	MA

1509	it was dark night, and Hansel comforted his little sister a	COM*	MA
1510	he forest, and if help did not come soon, they must die of h	COM*	MA
1511	oman, and pulled the poisonous comb out and held it up. It p	COMB*	X
1512	tch while I can." "Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey, "you	COMB*	X
1513	derstood, she made a poisonous comb. Then she disguised hers	COMB*	X
1514	ed, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than the poi	COMB*	X
1515	looked and found the poisoned comb. Scarcely had they taken	COMB*	X
1516	he old woman said, "Now I will comb you properly for once."	COMB*	MA
1517	ything poisonous, unlaced her, combed her hair, washed her w	COMB*	MA
1518	, called Cinderella and said, "Comb our hair for us, brush o	COMB*	MA
1519	ecame quiet and sad, for if he concealed what he had heard f	CONCEAL*	MA
1520	he was satisfied, and went and concealed herself among the b	CONCEAL*	MA
1521	lden ring lying, and could not conceive how it could have go	CONCEIV*	ME
1522	f rescuing her from death, and conceived a wicked inclinatio	CONCEIV*	R
1523	Next morning Faithful John was condemned, and led to the gal	CONDEMN*	MA
1524	Faithful John, "I am unjustly condemned, and have always be	CONDEMN*	MA
1525	ited, until at last she said, "Conduct me to the ship, I wil	CONDUCT*	MA
1526	id, "Welcome, Lady Queen," and conducted her inside. Then th	CONDUCT*	MA
1527	is time likewise was forced to confess that Allerleirauh had	CONFESS*	V
1528	tower in which his mother was confined, and as it was so hi	CONFINED	MA
1529	wed him, and he pressed on and conquered the enemy. When the	CONQUER*	MA
1530	she left him no peace until he consented. "But I feel very s	CONSENT*	V
1531	ind the danger." Then the King consented, and the wedding wa	CONSENT*	V
1532	nto him, so that she willingly consented to be his wife. It	CONSENT*	V
1533	mother." The man in his terror consented to everything, and	CONSENT*	V
1534	help me." The faithful servant considered within himself for	CONSIDER*	ME
1535	work. Then his master began to consider how he might best sa	CONSIDER*	ME
1536	torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart	CONSUM*	MA
1537	ived now for a while happy and contented with each other, an	CONTENT*	X
1538	ow sat down at the table, well content with what was left, a	CONTENT*	X
1539	o ate out of her hand, and was content and played round abou	CONTENT*	X
1540	ong time afterwards, happy and contented 13. The Three Littl	CONTENT*	X
1541	were married again, and lived contentedly to their happy en	CONTENT*	X
1542	, and the brothers were always contented and lived in great	CONTENT*	X
1543	the world for thee." The stone continued, "If thou wilt will	CONTINU*	V
1544	hing?" "No," they answered. He continued, "You have been in	CONTINU*	V
1545	d Faithful John. Then the King continued, "My love for her i	CONTINU*	V
1546	Evil-one had forged, and then continued, "I did as thou bad	CONTINU*	V
1547	e boots thrown at my head." He continued, "Where didst thou	CONTINU*	V
1548	carefully for me, and carry it continually about with thee,	CONTINU*	X
1549	st weariness. And now she went continually onwards, far, far	CONTINU*	X
1550	until the unhappy child was in continual terror, for when he	CONTINU*	X

1551	he woman's daughter, and so it continued. The woman became b	CONTINU*	MA
1552	had gone by, and Hansel still continued thin, she was seize	CONTINU*	R
1553	ar it off my body." "Wilt thou contradict me again?" said th	CONTRADICT*	V
1554	And whilst she was dancing, he contrived, without her notici	CONTRIV*	MA
1555	him back into the form of the cook, in the which he stood i	COOK*	X
1556	ave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four piece	COOK*	X
1557	the seven years were over. The cook, however, thought to him	COOK*	X
1558	wished for. After a while the cook said to him, "It is not	COOK*	X
1559	soup for the King, and as the cook was away, put her golden	COOK*	X
1560	fell asleep. Then came the old cook, who knew that the child	COOK*	X
1561	collar round his neck, and the cooks were ordered to bring u	COOK*	X
1562	ts, but by that wretch the old cook, who tore me from her ar	COOK*	X
1563	all their hearts, and the old cook went out hunting like a	COOK*	X
1564	has never harmed any one?" The cook once more said, "If thou	COOK*	X
1565	has no pity, and has told the cook that she intends to eat	COOK*	X
1566	efore, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to go and look	COOK*	X
1567	epare the bread soup. When the cook had gone up-stairs, she	COOK*	X
1568	ked who had made the soup? The cook replied, "I made it." Bu	COOK*	X
1569	as much as before, and had the cook brought, who this time l	COOK*	X
1570	ust as it had done before. The cook said, "Faith rough-skin,	COOK*	X
1571	he palace, and she said to the cook, "May I go up-stairs for	COOK*	X
1572	myself outside the door." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but	COOK*	X
1573	f that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and th	COOK*	X
1574	got there. Then he ordered the cook to appear before him. Th	COOK*	X
1575	cook to appear before him. The cook was terrified when he he	COOK*	X
1576	rk and sweep up the ashes, the cook said, "Leave that alone	COOK*	X
1577	t have nothing to eat." So the cook went away, and Allerleir	COOK*	X
1578	y thing, fetch some water, and cook something good for thy b	COOK*	MA
1579	her. And now the best food was cooked for poor Hansel, but G	COOK*	MA
1580	m. She sought for the wood for cooking and herbs for vegetab	COOK*	MA
1581	into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that w	COOK*	MA
1582	to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for	COOK*	MA
1583	to-morrow I will kill him, and cook him." Ah, how the poor l	COOK*	MA
1584	eak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this,	COOK*	MA
1585	nd kill thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My	COOK*	MA
1586	as much better than usual, and cooked differently." He answe	COOK*	MA
1587	es it better than that which I cook," but as she begged so h	COOK*	MA
1588	rauh ran into the kitchen, and cooked the bread soup for the	COOK*	MA
1589	u will take care of our house, cook, make the beds, wash, se	COOK*	MA
1590	th fidelity, even if it should cost me my life." On this, th	COST*	R
1591	hful to him, even if it should cost me my life." When the mo	COST*	R
1592	hers and set them free, let it cost what it might. She took	COST*	R

1593	l die," she cried, "even if it costs me my life!" Thereupon	COST*	R
1594	im his life again, but it will cost us our two little sons,	COST*	R
1595	of the rampion thyself, let it cost thee what it will." In t	COST*	R
1596	thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy own life." When	COST*	R
1597	died. For a long time the King could not be comforted, and h	COULD*	X
1598	de bread soup and the best she could, and when it was ready	COULD*	X
1599	fin of glass made, so that she could be seen from all sides,	COULD*	X
1600	still with rage and fear, and could not stir. But iron slip	COULD*	X
1601	g about the ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had	COULD*	X
1602	eared so quickly that the King could not observe where she w	COULD*	X
1603	e saw a golden ring lying, and could not conceive how it cou	COULD*	X
1604	and could not conceive how it could have got there. Then he	COULD*	X
1605	but proud and haughty, and she could not bear that anyone el	COULD*	X
1606	had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but think that she	COULD*	X
1607	ff!" and she wept and wept and could not be comforted. "Marl	COULD*	X
1608	dings, and Marlinchen wept and could not leave off. Then the	COULD*	X
1609	up, looked to see whether they could find anything poisonous	COULD*	X
1610	tty red cheeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the dar	COULD*	X
1611	n old pedler-woman, and no one could have known her. In this	COULD*	X
1612	t the woman ate part of it she could resist no longer, and s	COULD*	X
1613	sight. She ran as fast as she could into her den beneath th	COULD*	X
1614	g so beautiful that no painter could have made her look more	COULD*	X
1615	in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wi	COULD*	X
1616	ore beautiful than any painter could have painted her. The t	COULD*	X
1617	yed more than half-an-hour she could not take off her pretty	COULD*	X
1618	d there in full splendour, and could no longer hide herself.	COULD*	X
1619	aid yes, if he was skilful and could get game for him, he sh	COULD*	X
1620	ure as much game for him as he could possibly use at the roy	COULD*	X
1621	eem quite willing, and as they could not be parted from each	COULD*	X
1622	ange huntsman, and asked if he could give him a place. The K	COULD*	X
1623	had gathered so many that she could carry no more, she reme	COULD*	X
1624	ed out his neck so far that he could no longer keep his foot	COULD*	X
1625	e pitch stuck fast to her, and could not be got off as long	COULD*	X
1626	avens flying away. The parents could not recall the curse, a	COULD*	X
1627	el" so I got away as well as I could." After this the robber	COULD*	X
1628	e to light. The wicked brother could not deny the deed, and	COULD*	X
1629	ll four went on together. They could not, however, reach the	COULD*	X
1630	robber ran back as fast as he could to his captain, and sai	COULD*	X
1631	rust into his pockets whatever could be got in, and Grethel	COULD*	X
1632	once on a time a poor man, who could no longer support his o	COULD*	X
1633	ad locked the door, and Hansel could not get out. Neverthele	COULD*	X
1634	e old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought	COULD*	X

1635	ed from him so quickly that he could not follow her. The Kin	COULD*	X
1636	d her mother stood by. But she could not get her big toe int	COULD*	X
1637	vere illness, and no physician could save her. And as she la	COULD*	X
1638	ought the snake to life again, could not likewise be of serv	COULD*	X
1639	l appeared quite early, but he could not come near to her. A	COULD*	X
1640	he keys and the egg, and as he could perceive no trace of an	COULD*	X
1641	ke a wondrous bird, and no one could recognize her. Then she	COULD*	X
1642	nt; he gave her whatsoever she could possibly desire, and sa	COULD*	X
1643	e washed and scrubbed, but she could not get it out. It was	COULD*	X
1644	ith terror, and thought, "If I could but make them think tha	COULD*	X
1645	e handkerchief so that nothing could be seen, and she set hi	COULD*	X
1646	e, and though he still wept he could bear it, and after some	COULD*	X
1647	was for ever thinking how she could get all the fortune for	COULD*	X
1648	ful fruits grew in it, but she could not enter, for there wa	COULD*	X
1649	at the moat became dry and she could walk through it. And no	COULD*	X
1650	hey were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and f	COULD*	X
1651	was shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child'	COULD*	X
1652	ind a great hogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as sti	COULD*	X
1653	and wanted to look for it, but could not find it. Then anoth	COULD*	X
1654	n she received the letter, and could not believe it. She wro	COULD*	X
1655	to excuse herself and said she could not find the way there.	COULD*	X
1656	ittle pocket of his coat as he could possibly get in. Then h	COULD*	X
1657	e from which a splendid garden could be seen, which was full	COULD*	X
1658	day, and as she knew that she could not get any of it, she	COULD*	X
1659	he look of the Queen, only she could not make good the lost	COULD*	X
1660	hen never more." Then the King could not restrain himself; h	COULD*	X
1661	n out. Then he asked what that could be, but the old woman s	COULD*	X
1662	scarcity fell on the land, he could no longer procure daily	COULD*	X
1663	they grew clear again, and he could see with them as before	COULD*	X
1664	so a torment." At length as he could come to no decision, he	COULD*	X
1665	it he wept and said, "Ah, if I could bring thee to life agai	COULD*	X
1666	re, sighed and said, "Ah, if I could but bring thee to life	COULD*	X
1667	ught by standing before him he could hide the portrait so th	COULD*	X
1668	l the trees were tongues, they could not declare it. I will	COULD*	X
1669	t of my skin." Then the sister could not do otherwise, but o	COULD*	X
1670	thought of nothing but how she could bring them again to mis	COULD*	X
1671	nd started after him, but they could not catch him, and when	COULD*	X
1672	sprang through the bushes and could not be seen. When it wa	COULD*	X
1673	ore her father with a troubled countenance. He said, "Why do	COUNT*	X
1674	e beautiful young girls in the country were invited, in orde	COUNT*	X
1675	happened that the King of the country held a great hunt in	COUNT*	X
1676	The Singing Bone IN a certain country there was once great	COUNT*	X

1677	o wife. Now there lived in the country two brothers, sons of	COUNT*	X
1678	other, "he has gone across the country to his mother's great	COUNT*	X
1679	ry my daughter, for she is the counterpart of my late wife,	COUNT*	X
1680	den, "I will go home to my own country; if thou wilt go with	COUNT*	X
1681	e, and covered with snow-white counterpanes. Little Snow-whi	COUNT*	X
1682	e, and dressed herself up as a country-woman, and so she wen	COUNT*	X
1683	they were all placed on sixty country carts, and driven hom	COUNT*	X
1684	. Then he went away to his own country, and the poodle had t	COUNT*	X
1685	in any part of the district or country. Then the huntsman pr	COUNT*	X
1686	tiful pears, but they were all counted. Then she went to the	COUNT*	MA
1687	e down to it next morning, and counted, and saw that one of	COUNT*	MA
1688	nd put beautifully white clean coverings on the little beds,	COVER*	X
1689	s a table on which was a white cover, and seven little plate	COVER*	X
1690	other, and as she arrived thus covered with gold, she was we	COVER*	X
1691	ozen, and besides the snow has covered everything. And why a	COVER*	MA
1692	l very soon the whole room was covered with them. "Now look	COVER*	MA
1693	laid the child down again, and covered it with the little qu	COVER*	MA
1694	a stone, and hill and vale lay covered with snow, the woman	COVER*	MA
1695	that it was built of bread and covered with cakes, but that	COVER*	MA
1696	ds two pretty little beds were covered with clean white line	COVER*	MA
1697	in the bed, and the old woman covered her up over her head.	COVER*	MA
1698	baby, shook up its little bed, covered it over, and then swa	COVER*	MA
1699	ent on till she came to a tree covered with apples, which ca	COVER*	MA
1700	little beds side by side, and covered with snow-white count	COVER*	MA
1701	t in the bowl so that the soup covered it. Then it was taken	COVER*	MA
1702	t both of them in a basket and covered them quite over with	COVER*	MA
1703	l went home; but she was quite covered with pitch, and the c	COVER*	MA
1704	answered the donkey; "a table covered with good things to e	COVER*	MA
1705	er, so that she was completely covered over with it. "You sh	COVER*	MA
1706	thy father's handkerchief, and cover his face again." The ch	COVER*	MA
1707	said, "Dear mother, how can I cover my father's face when I	COVER*	MA
1708	of the moon she saw that trees covered with beautiful fruits	COVER*	MA
1709	went with her. She saw a tree covered with beautiful pears,	COVER*	MA
1710	e, the Devil prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down,	CRASH*	X
1711	d as she went out at the door, crash! the bird threw down th	CRASH*	X
1712	d. At midnight the maiden came creeping out of the thicket,	CREEP*	MA
1713	of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "a	CREEP*	MA
1714	zed before him, he saw a snake creep out of a corner of the	CREEP*	MA
1715	er them privily, as witches do creep, and had bewitched all	CREEP*	MA
1716	rted herself on crutches, came creeping out. Hansel and Gret	CREEP*	MA
1717	s. After a time a second snake crept out of the hole, and wh	CREPT	MA
1718	hildren had gone away, and had crept after them privily, as	CREPT	MA

1719	hells. Every morning the woman crept to the little stable, a	CREPT	MA
1720	I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust her head	CREPT	MA
1721	and ran slowly. Then a hunter crept after him to the cottag	CREPT	MA
1722	at, opened the door below, and crept outside. The moon shone	CREPT	MA
1723	arfs, knocked at the door, and cried, "Good things to sell,	CRIED	V
1724	e. "Snow-white shall die," she cried, "even if it costs me m	CRIED	V
1725	e. "Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!" cried they, "what a lovely ch	CRIED	V
1726	s, and knocked at the door and cried, "Pretty things to sell	CRIED	V
1727	nted up and looked inside, and cried, "Beloved mother, Lady	CRIED	V
1728	"Oh, heavens, where am I?" she cried. The King's son, full o	CRIED	V
1729	she awoke full of terror, and cried to them, "I am a poor c	CRIED	V
1730	e you enter here." And this it cried once more. 'My darling,	CRIED	V
1731	one of the girls in the basket cried, "I am looking through	CRIED	V
1732	t hogshead?" But the old woman cried, "Come and get somethin	CRIED	V
1733	ere was a bird in a cage which cried, "Turn back, turn back,	CRIED	V
1734	her plate before her eyes and cried till it was quite wet.	CRIED	V
1735	who came running up, and they cried out with astonishment,	CRIED	V
1736	to sit down, but instantly she cried, "I am looking through	CRIED	V
1737	d whenever he stood still, she cried this, and then he was f	CRIED	V
1738	y longer. "Hola, Grethel," she cried to the girl, "be active	CRIED	V
1739	s! "Dear God, do help us," she cried. "If the wild beasts in	CRIED	V
1740	shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, lazy thing, f	CRIED	V
1741	rept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out t	CRIED	V
1742	rth, spoke boldly to them, and cried, "We will not let our f	CRIED	V
1743	, how decked out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led h	CRIED	V
1744	opened his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved!	CRIED	V
1745	e will help us over." Then she cried, "Little duck, little d	CRIED	V
1746	and venomous looks. "Aha!" she cried mockingly, "Thou woulds	CRIED	V
1747	ked modestly at the door. They cried, "Come in," and she ent	CRIED	V
1748	ent." "Ah! thou wicked child," cried the enchantress "What d	CRIED	V
1749	d when the King's son came and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, L	CRIED	V
1750	eak to his wife, the old woman cried, "Hush, hush, that can'	CRIED	V
1751	t the panes. Then a soft voice cried from the room, "Nibble,	CRIED	V
1752	. "Now look at her arrogance," cried the step-sister, "to th	CRIED	V
1753	nd cake. "Give us some of it," cried the little men; but she	CRIED	V
1754	back-door into the garden and cried, You tame pigeons, you	CRIED	V
1755	l-side, as soon as he saw her, cried out -- "Cock-a-doodle-d	CRIED	V
1756	ing baptized, and in his anger cried, "I wish the boys were	CRIED	V
1757	ot to the oven the bread again cried, "Oh, take me out! take	CRIED	V
1758	came to the apple-tree, which cried, "Oh, shake me! shake m	CRIED	V
1759	ness reigned. Suddenly a voice cried, "'Turn back, turn back,	CRIED	V
1760	n a cage on the wall. Again it cried, "'Turn back, turn back,	CRIED	V

1761	terwards the wolf knocked, and cried, "Open the door, grandm	CRIED	V
1762	noise, and had become lively, cried down from the beam, "Co	CRIED	V
1763	o little pigeons sat on it and cried, "Turn and peep, turn a	CRIED	V
1764	en who had danced with him and cried, "That is the true brid	CRIED	V
1765	ve beneath the hazel-tree, and cried, "Shiver and quiver, li	CRIED	V
1766	-tree, sat the two pigeons and cried, "Turn and peep, turn a	CRIED	V
1767	n full of bread, and the bread cried out, "Oh, take me out!	CRIED	V
1768	standing by the well-side, and cried -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo!	CRIED	V
1769	azel-tree, the two white doves cried -- "Turn and peep, turn	CRIED	V
1770	s with you," and when they had cried that, the two came flyi	CRIED	V
1771	l be a tiger." Then the sister cried, "Pray, dear brother, d	CRIED	R
1772	ll be a wolf." Then the sister cried out, "Pray, dear brothe	CRIED	R
1773	you do." "Tell us then," they cried. He answered, "But prom	CRIED	R
1774	ot be killed." "Yes," they all cried, "she shall have mercy,	CRIED	R
1775	me there, and he heard how she cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, L	CRIED	R
1776	dark, he went to the tower and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, L	CRIED	R
1777	easy to catch me." The sister cried, and said, "This time t	CRIED	R
1778	placed herself beneath it and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, L	CRIED	R
1779	r that he well understood. One cried, "Oh, there he is carry	CRIED	R
1780	hen the first began again, and cried, "What good will that d	CRIED	R
1781	and let her look in. Then she cried, "Oh, what beautiful go	CRIED	R
1782	wards with all sail set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am	CRIED	R
1783	order to save his master. Then cried the King, "Oh, my most	CRIED	R
1784	what is dearest to thee." Then cried the King, "I will give	CRIED	R
1785	ot very fond of Faithful John, cried, "How shameful to kill	CRIED	R
1786	ohn had done it, was angry and cried, "Throw him into a dung	CRIED	R
1787	, and no bridge." "And no boat crosses either," answered Gre	CROSS*	MA
1788	to him. He stood up, but as he crossed the threshold he lost	CROSS*	MA
1789	have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I	CROW*	V
1790	ock was sitting upon the gate, crowing with all his might. "	CROW*	V
1791	with a dim light. It was also crowded already with people,	CROW*	X
1792	ng away so quickly through the crowd that she vanished from	CROW*	X
1793	and make thee the heir to his crown." But the faithful serv	CROW*	X
1794	ath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted amo	CROW*	X
1795	he would become stone from the crown of his head to the sole	CROW*	X
1796	man come in who wore a golden crown upon his head. But the	CROW*	X
1797	wing with all his might. "Your crow goes through and through	CROW*	X
1798	ath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted amo	CROW*	X
1799	d, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed; then they burst throu	CROW*	MA
1800	the way into the forest Hansel crumbled his in his pocket, a	CRUMBL*	MA
1801	her head, and she was entirely crushed by it. The father and	CRUSH*	X
1802	r foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left	CRUST*	X

1803	oman, who supported herself on crutches, came creeping out.	CRUTCH*	X
1804	ttle sister, and said, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sleep qui	CRY*	B
1805	nd the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I	CRY*	B
1806	y dark night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to	CRY*	B
1807	nchen was terrified, and began crying and screaming, and ran	CRY*	B
1808	aid, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy brother will cert	CRY*	B
1809	silent, neither did he dare to cry out, or to speak to the s	CRY*	B
1810	sked no questions, and did not cry out. When the spirit had	CRY*	B
1811	but Marlinchen sat in a corner crying, and held her plate be	CRY*	B
1812	boy, and slapped him here and cuffed him there, until the u	CUFF*	MA
1813	!" When the dance was over she curtsied, and when the King l	CURTS*	MA
1814	ad, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed	CUT*	X
1815	he little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the	CUT*	X
1816	me home, and was just going to cut himself a piece of bread,	CUT*	MA
1817	d the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in two pieces;	CUT*	MA
1818	t away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped	CUT*	MA
1819	s paring herself the apple she cut her finger, and the blood	CUT*	MA
1820	e basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces. But she began	CUT*	MA
1821	to a barrel of honey, and then cut the feather-bed open and	CUT*	MA
1822	ork?" The sixth, "Who has been cutting with my knife?" The s	CUT*	MA
1823	he was laced too tightly, they cut the laces; then she began	CUT*	MA
1824	ller's men hewing a stone, and cutting, hick hack, hick hack	CUT*	MA
1825	running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it	CUT*	MA
1826	e are going into the forest to cut wood, and in the evening	CUT*	MA
1827	t saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back,	CUT*	MA
1828	we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When we have d	CUT*	MA
1829	however, rejoiced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave	CUT*	MA
1830	eeded to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the f	CUT*	MA
1831	er gave her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when	CUT*	MA
1832	a?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down, but no one	CUT*	MA
1833	er gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off, when thou ar	CUT*	MA
1834	ght, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braid	CUT*	MA
1835	e braids of hair which she had cut off, to the hook of the w	CUT*	MA
1836	continued, "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two	CUT*	MA
1837	s sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads.	CUT*	MA
1838	le she was in the midst of her cutting, a splendid carriage	CUT*	MA
1839	great forest dwelt a poor wood-cutter with his wife and his	CUT*	MA
1840	might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in the ice, and ri	CUT*	MA
1841	was obedient, went thither and cut a hole in the ice; and wh	CUT*	MA
1842	eeded to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, force	CUT*	MA
1843	xiety, her hands which had been cut off, grew once more. At l	CUT*	MA
1844	thee in their power, they will cut thee to pieces without me	CUT*	MA

1845	oth her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for t	CUT*	MA
1846	ad a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes,	CUT*	MA
1847	o draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the finger sp	CUT*	MA
1848	agged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block	CUT*	MA
1849	raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pie	CUT*	MA
1850	ff at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sp	CUT*	MA
1851	s evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at	CUT*	MA
1852	mbered down, picked it up, and cut out of it a mouth-piece f	CUT*	MA
1853	The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fin	CUT*	MA
1854	pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the s	CUT*	MA
1855	ked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands?"	CUT*	MA
1856	d said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the	CUT*	MA
1857	dost thou plague thyself with cutting wood, I will make the	CUT*	MA
1858	furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I	CUT*	MA
1859	he wedding was solemnized: the dance began, and the bride al	DANC*	X
1860	e. After the wedding, when the dancing begins and the young	DANC*	X
1861	e liked to go with them to the dance, and begged her step-mo	DANC*	X
1862	and when she saw the sunbeams dancing here and there throug	DANC*	X
1863	and if any one invited her to dance, he said, "She is my pa	DANC*	X
1864	ny one so beautiful!" When the dance was over she curtsied,	DANC*	X
1865	the soup was served. When the dancing was over, the King ha	DANC*	X
1866	see her once more, and as the dance was just beginning they	DANC*	X
1867	d he had given orders that the dance should last a very long	DANC*	X
1868	ch he had put on it during the dance. Then he grasped her by	DANC*	X
1869	ce and embrace each other, and dance about and kiss each oth	DANC*	MA
1870	begins and the young queen is dancing, she will suddenly tu	DANC*	MA
1871	ere making merry with wine and dancing. His elder brother ha	DANC*	MA
1872	d the beautiful maiden who had danced with him and cried, "T	DANC*	MA
1873	her, gave his hand to her, and danced with her, and thought	DANC*	MA
1874	put on the new red shoes, and danced and leaped into the ho	DANC*	MA
1875	put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down	DANC*	MA
1876	hast no clothes and canst not dance; we should be ashamed o	DANC*	MA
1877	her, took her by the hand and danced with her. He would dan	DANC*	MA
1878	hes and shoes, and yet wouldst dance!" As, however, Cinderel	DANC*	MA
1879	no clothes and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be l	DANC*	MA
1880	antly took her by the hand and danced with no one but her. W	DANC*	MA
1881	r astonishment. The King's son danced with her only, and if	DANC*	MA
1882	and danced with her. He would dance with no other maiden, a	DANC*	MA
1883	aid, "This is my partner." She danced till it was evening, a	DANC*	MA
1884	tered the hall. Again the King danced with the beautiful mai	DANC*	MA
1885	beautiful. And whilst she was dancing, he contrived, withou	DANC*	MA
1886	dance was just beginning they danced it together. But when	DANC*	MA

1887	possibly desire, and said, "My darling, thou wilt certainly	DAR*	X
1888	nt to sleep. When it was quite dark the owners of the cottag	DAR*	X
1889	d sprinkled them with salt. My darling, I only dreamt this.	DAR*	X
1890	s, and carried her away into a dark forest to his house, whi	DAR*	X
1891	could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage, k	DAR*	X
1892	awberries, which came up quite dark-red out of the snow! In	DAR*	X
1893	ast they awoke, it was already dark night. Grethel began to	DAR*	X
1894	next day when it began to grow dark, he went to the tower an	DAR*	X
1895	midst of it, where it was the darkest, they found a little	DAR*	X
1896	hey did not awake until it was dark night, and Hansel comfor	DAR*	X
1897	f the forest, where it was the darkest, and there stood a so	DAR*	X
1898	did not like, for it looked so dark and dismal. She went ins	DAR*	X
1899	h thee to-night." When it grew dark the King came into the g	DAR*	X
1900	"My house is out there in the dark forest." She tried to ex	DAR*	X
1901	I cook thee, and eat thee.' My darling, I only dreamt this.	DAR*	X
1902	h her heart broke in twain. My darling, I only dreamt this.	DAR*	X
1903	egroom to the bride, "Come, my darling, dost thou know nothi	DAR*	X
1904	d this it cried once more. 'My darling, I only dreamt this.	DAR*	X
1905	ow frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf;"	DAR*	X
1906	ch flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the	DAR*	X
1907	away together, and when in the darkness they came to a bridg	DAR*	X
1908	fter her and devour her in the darkness. But the grandmother	DAR*	X
1909	ne." "No," said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything." "Are	DAR*	ME
1910	"We could not bury her in the dark ground," and they had a	DAR*	ME
1911	fore she disappeared. The King dared not speak to her, but o	DAR*	ME
1912	ded by a high wall, and no one dared to go into it because i	DAR*	ME
1913	lways saw her, but she did not dare to tell anyone about it.	DAR*	ME
1914	ng before him. "How canst thou dare," said she with angry lo	DAR*	ME
1915	d embraced her. And now as she dared to open her mouth and s	DAR*	ME
1916	ecome of them? The parents now dared keep the secret no long	DAR*	ME
1917	w what to do, and none of them dared to go home. As they sti	DAR*	ME
1918	and was silent, neither did he dare to cry out, or to speak	DAR*	ME
1919	so big and strong that no one dared to go near the forest i	DAR*	ME
1920	own again in his bed. When day dawned, but before the sun ha	DAWN*	X
1921	r child was dead, and remained dead. They laid her upon a bi	DEAD	X
1922	d dance until she dropped down dead. 65. Allerleirauh Don't	DEAD	X
1923	she breathed no longer and was dead. They lifted her up, loo	DEAD	X
1924	of no use; the poor child was dead, and remained dead. They	DEAD	X
1925	nd the three eldest were lying dead. He offered her food, bu	DEAD	X
1926	heart broke, and she sank down dead. Legend 8: The Aged Moth	DEAD	X
1927	o was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same	DEAD	X
1928	re you still alive, or are you dead?" She answered, "I have	DEAD	X

1929	he woman fell down again as if dead. "My sister, little Marl	DEAD	X
1930	en as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt th	DEAD	X
1931	from behind that he fell down dead. He buried him beneath t	DEAD	X
1932	and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and	DEAD	X
1933	hey saw Snow-white lying as if dead upon the ground they at	DEAD	X
1934	n her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen looked a	DEAD	X
1935	her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beau	DEAD	X
1936	ed nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and	DEAD	X
1937	they were none other than her dead relations who were sitti	DEAD	X
1938	of the vault and approach the dead body. And as he thought	DEAD	X
1939	nd when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it we	DEAD	X
1940	orest; the woman, however, was dead. Grethel emptied her pin	DEAD	X
1941	save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remember	DEAD	X
1942	he King said, "I will make the dead alive again," and opened	DEAD	X
1943	he fell down at once, and fell dead. Then all three were del	DEAD	X
1944	ne of them on the mouth of his dead wife, and the two others	DEAD	X
1945	on their way. He fished up the dead body, and by the help of	DEAD	X
1946	holster, and shoots the horse dead with it, the young King	DEAD	X
1947	lay the little pillow for the dead, and he had them taken i	DEAD	X
1948	we are saved! The old witch is dead!" Then Hansel sprang out	DEAD	X
1949	turn pale and fall down as if dead, and if some one does no	DEAD	X
1950	to the ground, as if she were dead. On this he ran hastily	DEAD	X
1951	l the world, and yet thou hast deceived me. In her anger she	DECEIV*	X
1952	bridegroom looked up, saw the decked-out skull, thought it	DECK*	X
1953	g, and for once he was able to deck his table with game, aft	DECK*	MA
1954	ook at the proud princess, how decked out she is!" they crie	DECK*	MA
1955	thers, sons of a poor man, who declared themselves willing t	DECLAR*	V
1956	s were tongues, they could not declare it. I will give my li	DECLAR*	V
1957	any one who knows that were to declare it, he would become s	DECLAR*	V
1958	els set out and the whole ship decorated." Then he gathered	DECORAT*	X
1959	whilst she was seeing everything, and in her delight she did not observe that the ship wa	DELIGHT*	X
1960	re twins, two sons who grew fast and were her delight. Once when the Queen was at church a	DELIGHT*	X
1961	-white bird sitting on a bough, which sang so delightfully that they stood still and liste	DELIGHT*	X
1962	r had had his human form it would have been a delightful life. For some time they were alo	DELIGHT*	X
1963	King's daughter saw the wares, she was quite delighted and said, "They are so beautifully	DELIGHT*	ME
1964	hine master." On this Faithful John was quite delighted, and led her to the ship, and when	DELIGHT*	ME
1965	d as blood, and when she beheld it she was so delighted that she died. Then her husband bu	DELIGHT*	ME
1966	n at once, and fell dead. Then all three were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's	DELIGHT*	ME

1967	carried the dishes to the step-mother and was delighted, and believed that she might now g	DELIGHT*	ME
1968	oo were to appear among the number, they were delighted, called Cinderella and said, "Comb	DELIGHT*	ME
1969	, weeping, "Is there no way of delivering them?" "No," said	DELIVER*	X
1970	alive still, and will speedily deliver you." Then he descend	DELIVER*	MA
1971	me in the tower, will speedily deliver me." She lived three	DELIVER*	MA
1972	is so hard that thou wilt not deliver them by it, for thou	DELIVER*	MA
1973	d said, "God be praised, he is delivered, and we have our li	DELIVER*	MA
1974	ngly die, if by so doing I can deliver my twelve brothers."	DELIVER*	MA
1975	rt daily, and thought she must deliver her brothers. She had	DELIVER*	MA
1976	the guests held him fast, and delivered him over to justice	DELIVER*	MA
1977	twelve brothers, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire	DELIVER*	MA
1978	re the judge, and judgment was delivered against them. The d	DELIVER*	MA
1979	were seven dwarfs who dug and delved in the mountains for o	DELV*	MA
1980	n his arrival, the man at once demanded the keys and the egg	DEMAND*	V
1981	. The wicked brother could not deny the deed, and was sewn u	DEN*	V
1982	er golden ring from her little den, and put it in the bowl i	DEN*	X
1983	likes." Then she ran into her den, washed herself quickly,	DEN*	X
1984	ok her oil-lamp, went into her den, put off her fur-dress, a	DEN*	X
1985	, however, run into her little den, had quickly taken off he	DEN*	X
1986	She, however, sprang into her den, and once more made herse	DEN*	X
1987	as fast as she could into her den beneath the stairs, but a	DEN*	X
1988	hurried out of the murderers' den with all the speed in the	DEN*	X
1989	hou hast got into a murderer's den, thy bridegroom does live	DEN*	X
1990	come? Thou art in a murderer's den. Thou thinkest thou art a	DEN*	X
1991	reupon she closed her eyes and departed. Every day the maide	DEPART*	B
1992	not do it, though her own life depended on it?" The King rep	DEPEND*	B
1993	st, her husband must once more descend into the garden. In t	DESCEND*	MA
1994	speedily deliver you." Then he descended again, and went to	DESCEND*	MA
1995	said she with angry look, "to descend into my garden and st	DESCEND*	MA
1996	and when that is ready I will descend, and thou wilt take m	DESCEND*	MA
1997	she took poor Rapunzel into a desert where she had to live	DESERT*	X
1998	ars, and at length came to the desert where Rapunzel, with t	DESERT*	X
1999	spirit, but an unhappy mortal deserted by all but God." The	DESERT*	X
2000	d to them, "I am a poor child, deserted by father and mother	DESERT*	MA
2001	him in the water?" "The wretch deserves nothing better," ans	DESERVE*	R
2002	t receive the reward that thou deservest." Then she was plac	DESERVE*	R
2003	d he said, "What does a person deserve who drags another out	DESERVE*	R
2004	but hoped to turn him from his design. Then she said to him,	DESIGN*	X
2005	hly food have we no longer any desire. God has already satis	DESIR*	X
2006	hat God was about to grant her desire. These people had a li	DESIR*	X
2007	eft lying on the ground, and a desire came into the mind of	DESIR*	X

2008	d for it, and had the greatest desire to eat some. This desi	DESIR*	X
2009	atest desire to eat some. This desire increased every day, a	DESIR*	X
2010	as forced to do whatsoever she desired. "Oh, very well," sai	DESIR*	ME
2011	whatsoever she could possibly desire, and said, "My darling	DESIR*	ME
2012	hese coffins," said she, "were destined for thy brothers, bu	DESTIN*	MA
2013	well what fate the robbers had destined for her. One of them	DESTIN*	MA
2014	these the dog was compelled to devour before the sight of al	DEVOUR*	X
2015	The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, an	DEVOUR*	MA
2016	o him that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother, and	DEVOUR*	MA
2017	nd then to steal after her and devour her in the darkness. B	DEVOUR*	MA
2018	was too hot and terrible, and devoured little children. Has	DEVOUR*	MA
2019	to the grandmother's bed, and devoured her. Then he put on	DEVOUR*	MA
2020	or you will become a wolf, and devour me." The brother did n	DEVOUR*	MA
2021	d beasts in the forest had but devoured us, we should at any	DEVOUR*	MA
2022	n the little hut, and the time did not appear long to them.	DID*	X
2023	ly there was one room which he did not open, that in which h	DID*	X
2024	ything, and in her delight she did not observe that the ship	DID*	X
2025	hild, what hast thou done? Why didst thou not leave the twel	DID*	X
2026	he King suspected no evil, and did not come back again till	DID*	X
2027	house with the broom, and what did she find but real ripe st	DID*	X
2028	lves peeped out again, but she did not greet them, and witho	DID*	X
2029	hat the roebuck, next morning, did not feel it any more. And	DID*	X
2030	rest." The King went away, and did not find out that a false	DID*	X
2031	ear me to pieces." The brother did not drink, although he wa	DID*	X
2032	f, and devour me." The brother did not drink, and said, "I w	DID*	X
2033	e, then never more." The nurse did not answer, but when the	DID*	X
2034	he King's son ascended, but he did not find his dearest Rapu	DID*	X
2035	with the little quilt. And she did not forget the roebuck, b	DID*	X
2036	nurse always saw her, but she did not dare to tell anyone a	DID*	X
2037	ame to the poor children. They did not awake until it was da	DID*	X
2038	the forbidden room. Alas, what did she behold! Both her sist	DID*	X
2039	m to give me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I was	DID*	X
2040	o him, but she trembled as she did so, and he saw at once by	DID*	X
2041	her, and carried her away. She did not fare better than her	DID*	X
2042	wild beasts ran past her, but did her no harm. She ran as l	DID*	X
2043	wine out of each mug, for she did not wish to take all from	DID*	X
2044	at is he going to do there? He did not even say good-bye to	DID*	X
2045	every leaf of every tree, and did not know what to do. Then	DID*	X
2046	forged, and then continued, "I did as thou badest me," and s	DID*	X
2047	red him meat and drink, but he did not take anything, and on	DID*	X
2048	d, and asked no questions, and did not cry out. When the spi	DID*	X
2049	nd said, "Thou wicked man, why didst thou write to me that I	DID*	X

2050	ching him a piece of bread, he did but touch her, and she wa	DID*	X
2051	the door sprang open. But what did she see when she went in?	DID*	X
2052	r to him. The maiden, however, did not like him quite so muc	DID*	X
2053	od a solitary house, which she did not like, for it looked s	DID*	X
2054	nd they were so glad that they did not wake her up, but let	DID*	X
2055	ed, "I must acknowledge that I did not make it, it was made	DID*	X
2056	ng time in the coffin, and she did not change, but looked as	DID*	X
2057	ntentions." The King, however, did not give it up, and the c	DID*	X
2058	nd said, "Thou old sinner, why didst thou want to kill me? N	DID*	X
2059	nd where I am unknown?" As she did not seem quite willing, a	DID*	X
2060	my head." He continued, "Where didst thou get the ring which	DID*	X
2061	r-mantle, and in her haste she did not make herself quite bl	DID*	X
2062	rs and the step-mother however did not know her, and thought	DID*	X
2063	the old King before the others did. He was astonished when h	DID*	X
2064	n she became sad. At first she did not know what was the mat	DID*	X
2065	in the morning at all. Neither did she make Mother Holle's b	DID*	X
2066	a squirrel that the King's son did not know where she was go	DID*	X
2067	irl went back to the well, and did not know what to do; and	DID*	X
2068	r into the forest, and if help did not come soon, they must	DID*	X
2069	Ah, how the poor little sister did lament when she had to fe	DID*	X
2070	l soon find the way," but they did not find it. They walked	DID*	X
2071	morning till evening, but they did not get out of the forest	DID*	X
2072	ne as her lord and husband who did not promise to let himsel	DID*	X
2073	h the water, and how her tears did flow down over her cheeks	DID*	X
2074	oor is opened for it. How they did rejoice and embrace each	DID*	X
2075	Holle's bed as she ought, and did not shake it so as to mak	DID*	X
2076	. And when his younger brother did not come back he said, "T	DID*	X
2077	t must have been the devil! He did not mean the apple-tree,	DID*	X
2078	could." After this the robbers did not trust themselves in t	DID*	X
2079	ns of Bremen so well that they did not care to leave it any	DID*	X
2080	ts mouth." The King said, "How did the spirit get over the w	DID*	X
2081	get over the water, and where did it go after it had eaten	DID*	X
2082	pirit, and was silent, neither did he dare to cry out, or to	DID*	X
2083	beautiful. For a long time she did not know that she had had	DID*	X
2084	wood, a wolf met her. Red-Cap did not know what a wicked cr	DID*	X
2085	the well. There they stood and did not know what to do, and	DID*	X
2086	ared to go home. As they still did not return, the father gr	DID*	X
2087	them to light it. But the cat did not understand the joke,	DID*	X
2088	he might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair	DID*	X
2089	hing you some cakes." But they did not speak, or open the do	DID*	X
2090	o an agreement with them." She did so, and when it was night	DID*	MA
2091	step-daughter, and day by day did her best to treat her sti	DID*	MA

2092	r to wife." The girl, however, did as the little men had bid	DID*	MA
2093	ing but roots and berries, and did nothing but lament and we	DID*	MA
2094	through, I will not." The girl did as she was ordered, but t	DID*	MA
2095	peeped back at the house, and did so again and again. His f	DID*	MA
2096	hou shalt sit by me," until he did it. Whilst he was sitting	DID*	MA
2097	s afterwards to murder me, but did not do it, though her own	DID*	MA
2098	getables, raked the ashes, and did all the dirty work. Aller	DID*	MA
2099	ash. Besides this, the sisters did her every imaginable inju	DID*	MA
2100	ant who had seen all that they did, unseen by them, unfasten	DID*	MA
2101	e other." The good little duck did so, and when they were on	DID*	MA
2102	r." The miller was afraid, and did so. The next morning the	DID*	MA
2103	went joyously home, and never did anything to harm any one.	DID*	MA
2104	the third day she lay down and died.	DIE*	B
2105	ived three days more, and then died happily, and when she wa	DIE*	B
2106	King's own heart, and he soon died. His son married the bea	DIE*	B
2107	spit them out again, she will die. But if any one who knows	DIE*	MA
2108	he said, "Every one who has to die is permitted before his e	DIE*	MA
2109	id his head on his pillow, and died. When the old King had b	DIE*	MA
2110	power of a merchant -- I would die rather!" The King, howeve	DIE*	MA
2111	nnounced that they were all to die. When the brothers heard	DIE*	MA
2112	very maiden whom we meet shall die, because we have been obl	DIE*	MA
2113	great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword,	DIE*	MA
2114	a girl, the twelve boys shall die, in order that her posses	DIE*	MA
2115	his, the old King said, "Now I die in comfort and peace." Th	DIE*	MA
2116	en said she, "I will willingly die, if by so doing I can del	DIE*	MA
2117	it is too cold, thou mightest die of cold." However, as her	DIE*	MA
2118	rd said, "I grant that she may die a miserable death." The m	DIE*	MA
2119	ied, and a woman whose husband died, and the man had a daugh	DIE*	MA
2120	day," and thought, "Thou wilt die of cold and hunger outsid	DIE*	MA
2121	us, we should at any rate have died together." "Just keep th	DIE*	MA
2122	e buried alive with her if she died first. "If he loves me w	DIE*	MA
2123	id she, "Then we must all four die of hunger, thou mayest as	DIE*	MA
2124	p did not come soon, they must die of hunger and weariness.	DIE*	MA
2125	nd and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness	DIE*	MA
2126	u out." "Then you will have me die of grief," answered the r	DIE*	MA
2127	" answered he, "thou shalt not die, seat thyself beneath thi	DIE*	MA
2128	g oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death. 11. Littl	DIE*	MA
2129	ing for it that she would have died if she had not got some	DIE*	MA
2130	HERE was once a man whose wife died, and a woman whose husba	DIE*	MA
2131	ind our house, to eat, I shall die." The man, who loved her,	DIE*	MA
2132	ght, "Sooner than let thy wife die, bring her some of the ra	DIE*	MA
2133	e would do the same, and if he died first, would go down to	DIE*	MA

2134	the child was born, the Queen died. After a year had passed	DIE*	MA
2135	k with rage. "Snow-white shall die," she cried, "even if it	DIE*	MA
2136	her, and wept and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the	DIE*	MA
2137	she was so delighted that she died. Then her husband buried	DIE*	MA
2138	r this she closed her eyes and died. For a long time the Kin	DIE*	MA
2139	ars without meat or drink, and die of hunger. But God sent t	DIE*	MA
2140	ate a piece of it must surely die. When the apple was ready	DIE*	MA
2141	as she felt that she must soon die, she called the King and	DIE*	MA
2142	usband became suddenly ill and died, and if the good skipper	DIE*	MA
2143	e is no mercy. He was ready to die with thee and restored th	DIE*	MA
2144	me to an end, he would have to die of hunger. And now he sat	DIE*	MA
2145	s return home, and say that he died on the way. I will extol	DIE*	MA
2146	they have not been killed, or died of hunger." Thereupon th	DIE*	MA
2147	d her not, and thought she had died of want. During the whol	DIE*	MA
2148	id that the girl would have to die without being baptized, a	DIE*	MA
2149	eat of the fruit, else must I die of hunger!" Then she knel	DIE*	MA
2150	Is she still alive, or has she died?" But the King replied,	DIE*	MA
2151	marked with her blood, so she dipped it in the well, to was	DIP*	MA
2152	she was wont to do before she disappeared. The King dared n	DISAPPEAR*	X
2153	t when it was ended, she again disappeared so quickly that t	DISAPPEAR*	MA
2154	ould be unfortunate, and if he discovered it to him, he hims	DISCOVER*	MA
2155	could have known her. In this disguise she went over the se	DISGUISE*	X
2156	ade a poisonous comb. Then she disguised herself and took th	DISGUISE*	MA
2157	d," and went on eating without disturbing themselves. Hansel	DISTURB*	X
2158	e impossible, and thus I shall divert my father from his vic	DIVERT*	MA
2159	t." "Willingly," she said, and divided her bit of bread in t	DIVID*	MA
2160	form their music together: the donkey brayed, the hound bark	DO*	X
2161	t. The four companions now sat down at the table, well conte	DO*	X
2162	, the hound was to jump on the donkey's back, the cat was to	DO*	X
2163	the cat was to climb upon the dog, and lastly the cock was	DO*	X
2164	rightened, and ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay th	DO*	X
2165	ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay there sprang up	DO*	X
2166	the yard, the hound behind the door, the cat upon the hearth	DO*	X
2167	re and to what suited him. The donkey laid himself down upon	DO*	X
2168	d him. The donkey laid himself down upon some straw in the y	DO*	X
2169	and the hound laid themselves down under a large tree, the	DO*	X
2170	" "Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey, "you had better come	DO*	X
2171	y meant to pass the night. The donkey and the hound laid the	DO*	X
2172	ill-lighted robber's house. The donkey, as the biggest, went	DO*	X
2173	wish we were there!" said the donkey. Then the animals took	DO*	X
2174	st they thought of a plan. The donkey was to place himself w	DO*	X
2175	"What do I see?" answered the donkey; "a table covered with	DO*	X

2176	he window and looked in. "What do you see, my grey-horse?" a	DO*	X
2177	-horse?" asked the cock. "What do I see?" answered the donke	DO*	X
2178	he yard by the straw-heap, the donkey gave him a smart kick	DO*	X
2179	our child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let	DO*	X
2180	die of hunger!" Then she knelt down, called on God the Lord,	DO*	X
2181	n my terror I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, an	DO*	X
2182	eed, and forgive me the harm I do thee." She replied, "Dear	DO*	X
2183	whom the garden belonged, came down to it next morning, and	DO*	X
2184	still as a mouse," said she, "do not make a sound, or move,	DO*	X
2185	re eaters of human flesh. If I do not have compassion on the	DO*	X
2186	to rest a little. Then he lay down to sleep, and put a hand	DO*	X
2187	ith her long claws; and by the door stands a man with a knif	DO*	X
2188	ack the wild boar, and it will do you no harm." He thanked t	DO*	X
2189	from the beam, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" Then the robber ran bac	DO*	X
2190	, and had become lively, cried down from the beam, "Cock-a-d	DO*	X
2191	ed down from the beam, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" Then the robber	DO*	X
2192	im and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine, and I wi	DO*	X
2193	d mouth-piece, so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut o	DO*	X
2194	er seen before, and said, "Why dost thou plague thyself with	DO*	X
2195	ame to the Glass mountain. The door was shut, and she though	DO*	X
2196	stood and did not know what to do, and none of them dared to	DO*	X
2197	saw her, cried out -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Your pitchy girl'	DO*	X
2198	r, cried out -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Your pitchy girl's come	DO*	X
2199	little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in openin	DO*	X
2200	and when you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good-mo	DO*	X
2201	et to say, 'Good-morning,' and don't peep into every corner	DO*	X
2202	g, walk nicely and quietly and do not run off the path, or y	DO*	X
2203	n, who was standing behind the door watching, heard that wis	DO*	X
2204	d led her to a large door. The door was opened, and just as	DO*	X
2205	aiden was standing beneath the doorway, a heavy shower of go	DO*	X
2206	e hand, and led her to a large door. The door was opened, an	DO*	X
2207	ome; and however well off I am down here, I cannot stay any	DO*	X
2208	l into the well. Thereupon the door closed, and the maiden f	DO*	X
2209	olle led her also to the great door; but while she was stand	DO*	X
2210	aid Mother Holle, and shut the door. So the lazy girl went h	DO*	X
2211	ell-side, and cried -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Your golden girl'	DO*	X
2212	e, and cried -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Your golden girl's come	DO*	X
2213	olf, and he sniffed and peeped down, and at last stretched o	DO*	X
2214	and began to slip, and slipped down from the roof straight i	DO*	X
2215	hey did not speak, or open the door, so the grey-beard stole	DO*	X
2216	grandmother, "we will shut the door, that he may not come in	DO*	X
2217	knocked, and cried, "Open the door, grandmother, I am littl	DO*	X

2218	Musicians A CERTAIN man had a donkey, which had carried the	DO*	X
2219	one askew with you?" asked the donkey. "Who can be merry whe	DO*	X
2220	ugh and through one," said the donkey. "What is the matter?"	DO*	X
2221	?" "I tell you what," said the donkey, "I am going to Bremen	DO*	X
2222	ht best save his keep; but the donkey, seeing that no good w	DO*	X
2223	or, you big fellow?" asked the donkey. "Ah," replied the hou	DO*	X
2224	her's house and knocked at the door. "Who is there?" "Little	DO*	X
2225	inging cake and wine; open the door." "Lift the latch," call	DO*	X
2226	ound? I believe, too, that you do not hear how sweetly the l	DO*	X
2227	to make her stronger." "Where does your grandmother live, L	DO*	X
2228	flowers are about here -- why do you not look round? I beli	DO*	X
2229	The wolf lifted the latch, the door flew open, and without s	DO*	X
2230	nes were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell dead.	DO*	X
2231	hat the wolf was lying in it. "Do I find thee here, thou old	DO*	X
2232	surprised to find the cottage-door standing open, and when	DO*	X
2233	otated version of the tale at: Donkeyskin THERE was once on	DO*	X
2234	owl, then a raven, and last a dove. And now Snow-white lay	DO*	X
2235	hed, that she knew not what to do. At first she would not go	DO*	X
2236	d, was hunting in it. When his dogs came to the tree, they s	DO*	X
2237	m heaven in the shape of white doves, which flew to her twic	DO*	X
2238	will place myself outside the door." The cook answered, "Ye	DO*	X
2239	e seven dwarfs, knocked at the door, and cried, "Good things	DO*	X
2240	lf be beguiled, and opened the door. When they had made a ba	DO*	X
2241	white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am th	DO*	X
2242	ven dwarfs, and knocked at the door and cried, "Pretty thing	DO*	X
2243	ow-white, and she unbolted the door and bought the pretty la	DO*	X
2244	ven dwarfs. She knocked at the door. Snow-white put her head	DO*	X
2245	it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen loo	DO*	X
2246	upon her guard and to open the door to no one. The Queen, at	DO*	X
2247	took effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon	DO*	X
2248	her heart broke, and she sank down dead. Legend 8: The Aged	DO*	X
2249	, and on the third day she lay down and died.	DO*	X
2250	ing, she said to the boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and draw the	DO*	X
2251	man was changed into a poodle dog, and had a gold collar ro	DO*	X
2252	she was buried, the two white doves which had brought her f	DO*	X
2253	ng if he would like to see the dog in his true shape, and wi	DO*	X
2254	hicken." Thereupon he took the dog with the golden collar, a	DO*	X
2255	s to be brought, and these the dog was compelled to devour b	DO*	X
2256	med from his face. Then he sat down and wanted to rest awhile	DO*	X
2257	Once more he was going to sit down, but instantly she cried	DO*	X
2258	ay with it, but it weighed him down so heavily that the pers	DO*	X
2259	y by her curiosity, opened the door of the bloody chamber, l	DO*	X

2260	er over her, and was forced to do whatsoever she desired. "O	DO*	X
2261	r, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his head flew off a	DO*	X
2262	the little boy came in at the door, and the Devil made her	DO*	X
2263	, arrived. They locked all the doors of the house, that no o	DO*	X
2264	the bride, "Come, my darling, dost thou know nothing? Relat	DO*	X
2265	ble about them! At last I went down into the cellar, and the	DO*	X
2266	n went up with her, opened the doors, and they hurried out o	DO*	X
2267	gave up their search, and sat down to eat, and the old woma	DO*	X
2268	ir wine, so that they soon lay down in the cellar, and slept	DO*	X
2269	hose head shook; I asked her, 'Does my bridegroom live in th	DO*	X
2270	nd turned it a little, and the door sprang open. But what di	DO*	X
2271	y life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by	DO*	X
2272	ngth she came to the forbidden door; she wished to pass it b	DO*	X
2273	murderer's den, thy bridegroom does live here, but he will h	DO*	X
2274	One day he appeared before the door of a man who had three p	DO*	X
2275	him on a chair in front of the door, and put the apple in hi	DO*	X
2276	woman was terrified, and fell down on the floor in the room	DO*	X
2277	e ate me," Then the woman fell down again as if dead. "My si	DO*	X
2278	ee the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," said the woman, "I	DO*	X
2279	l have it." Then the bird came down, and the twenty millers	DO*	X
2280	ul bird am I!" And when he had done singing, he spread his w	DO*	X
2281	n handkerchief," Then he threw down the shoes to her. "Laid	DO*	X
2282	was so tired, she laid herself down on one of the little bed	DO*	X
2283	t last thought of something to do, she painted her face, and	DO*	X
2284	tree, and did not know what to do. Then she began to run, an	DO*	X
2285	r." And as she went out at the door, crash! the bird threw d	DO*	X
2286	he door, crash! the bird threw down the millstone on her hea	DO*	X
2287	the father came home, and sat down to dinner and said, "But	DO*	X
2288	he ear, on which his head fell down. Marlinchen was terrifie	DO*	X
2289	, and carried them outside the door, weeping tears of blood.	DO*	X
2290	ain." "Nay," said the bird, "I do not sing twice for nothing	DO*	X
2291	pair of red shoes, bring them down." Then the wife went and	DO*	X
2292	ing!" Then he called in at his door, "Wife, just come outsid	DO*	X
2293	errily into the house, and sat down to dinner and ate. But t	DO*	X
2294	aker heard that and ran out of doors in his shirt sleeves, a	DO*	X
2295	on shaking till they were all down, and when she had gather	DO*	X
2296	o the bath; then they shut the door and ran away. But in the	DO*	X
2297	wood;" and when he was at the door, he knocked and called o	DO*	X
2298	e sister, let me in." Then the door opened, and the King wal	DO*	X
2299	the only person awake, saw the door open and the true Queen	DO*	X
2300	ing by this window and looking down into the garden, when sh	DO*	X
2301	t of the evening, he clambered down over the wall into the g	DO*	X

2302	up its pillow, laid the child down again, and covered it wi	DO*	X
2303	went quite silently out of the door again. The next morning	DO*	X
2304	hat I may know you; and if you do not say that, I shall not	DO*	X
2305	say that, I shall not open the door." Then the young roebuck	DO*	X
2306	in the evening; I must shut my door for fear of the rough hu	DO*	X
2307	nce by the brook, and had bent down and drunk some of the wa	DO*	X
2308	s of the horns, the barking of dogs, and the merry shouts of	DO*	X
2309	e sister, let me in." Then the door was opened for him, and	DO*	X
2310	t do otherwise, but opened the door for him with a heavy hea	DO*	X
2311	be off." His sister opened the door for him, and said, "But	DO*	X
2312	, let me in," and saw that the door was opened for him, and	DO*	X
2313	ing, therefore, he let himself down again; but when he had c	DO*	X
2314	ried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair," she let the h	DO*	X
2315	wn thy hair," she let the hair down. The King's son ascended	DO*	X
2316	," cried the enchantress "What do I hear thee say! I thought	DO*	X
2317	ingly go away with thee, but I do not know how to get down.	DO*	X
2318	, but I do not know how to get down. Bring with thee a skein	DO*	X
2319	n, and in his despair he leapt down from the tower. He escap	DO*	X
2320	weep away the snow at the back door with it." But when she w	DO*	X
2321	y, and knocked modestly at the door. They cried, "Come in,"	DO*	X
2322	her, "See that thou goest, and do not show thy face again un	DO*	X
2323	ried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair to me." Rapunze	DO*	X
2324	then the hair fell twenty ells down, and the enchantress cli	DO*	X
2325	st, and had neither stairs nor door, but quite at the top wa	DO*	X
2326	ain; but when he had clambered down the wall he was terribly	DO*	X
2327	ice, I only made up my mind to do it out of necessity. My wi	DO*	X
2328	up to her, and looked for the door of the tower, but none w	DO*	X
2329	ir." Immediately the hair fell down and the King's son climb	DO*	X
2330	e me more than old Dame Gothel does;" and she said yes, and	DO*	X
2331	ried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair." Immediately t	DO*	X
2332	ried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair." Then Rapunzel	DO*	X
2333	n thy hair." Then Rapunzel let down the braids of her hair,	DO*	X
2334	old things!" and put her pails down and looked at the golden	DO*	X
2335	ould take a great many days to do that, and so many rooms wo	DO*	X
2336	nt, and the King was forced to do the same in order to make	DO*	X
2337	w until thou hast unlocked the door." Then Faithful John saw	DO*	X
2338	bunch. When he had opened the door, he went in first, and t	DO*	X
2339	wn as if dead, and if some one does not lift her up and draw	DO*	X
2340	ll suddenly turn pale and fall down as if dead, and if some	DO*	X
2341	who knows that? And whosoever does know it, and tells it to	DO*	X
2342	how to guide himself. If thou dost not promise me to teach	DO*	X
2343	n love with her, and will drop down in a swoon, and go throu	DO*	X

2344	k him about everywhere, up and down, and let him see all the	DO*	X
2345	nt and tried to break open the door by force. Then Faithful	DO*	X
2346	replied the young King, "if I do not go in, it will be my c	DO*	X
2347	this one door, and said, "Why dost thou never open this one	DO*	X
2348	wever, so placed that when the door was opened you looked st	DO*	X
2349	hn always walked past this one door, and said, "Why dost tho	DO*	X
2350	a chamber -- then he laid her down, and knelt and sucked th	DO*	X
2351	are left over; and the little dog under the table is better	DO*	X
2352	d the long walk, that they lay down in a hollow tree and fel	DO*	X
2353	ng towards the place, and sank downwards, and when they touc	DO*	X
2354	the tree himself, carried her down, placed her on his horse	DO*	X
2355	laugh for once; but those who do not laugh have bad conscie	DO*	X
2356	ady high in the sky, and shone down hot into the tree. Then	DO*	X
2357	"Oh, I pray you, dear brother, do not drink, or you will bec	DO*	X
2358	me." But the brother had knelt down at once by the brook, an	DO*	X
2359	ried out, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will bec	DO*	X
2360	after them privily, as witches do creep, and had bewitched a	DO*	X
2361	er cried, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will bec	DO*	X
2362	ke the last word he had fallen down lifeless and become a st	DO*	X
2363	and asked her mother, "To whom do these twelve shirts belong	DO*	X
2364	n. Pardon, pardon -- bring him down." But as Faithful John s	DO*	X
2365	and how he had been obliged to do all these things in order	DO*	X
2366	ey were all together, they sat down and ate and drank and we	DO*	X
2367	aid, "My child, what hast thou done? Why didst thou not leav	DO*	X
2368	led countenance. He said, "Why dost thou come back alone? Wh	DO*	X
2369	feet, and thus they threw him down into the sea. When the s	DO*	X
2370	d told the King. The King came down himself and opened the d	DO*	X
2371	me down himself and opened the door, and there he found both	DO*	X
2372	protect thee, and I will look down on thee from heaven and	DO*	X
2373	pressed a wish, the bird threw down to her what she had wish	DO*	X
2374	pt so much that the tears fell down on it and watered it. An	DO*	X
2375	and if he died first, would go down to the grave with him. T	DO*	X
2376	asked her father for her. "But dost thou know what thou must	DO*	X
2377	ed, "Little duck, little duck, dost thou see, Hansel and Gre	DO*	X
2378	but my love is so great that I do not mind the danger." Then	DO*	X
2379	ed her up and they went to the door and knocked, and called	DO*	X
2380	yal vault with it and then the door was shut and bolted. Nea	DO*	X
2381	was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave, but	DO*	X
2382	was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal vault wit	DO*	X
2383	"You tame pigeons, you turtle-doves, and all you birds bene	DO*	X
2384	er me." And now the bird threw down to her a dress which was	DO*	X
2385	pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the maiden's left s	DO*	X

2386	le tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." And now the bi	DO*	X
2387	n axe brought and cut the tree down, but no one was on it. A	DO*	X
2388	, as usual, for she had jumped down on the other side of the	DO*	X
2389	ride waits for you." He looked down at her foot and saw how	DO*	X
2390	step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the C	DO*	X
2391	well, and did not know what to do; and in the sorrow of her	DO*	X
2392	ried that, the two came flying down and placed themselves on	DO*	X
2393	clean, and then went and bowed down before the King's son, w	DO*	X
2394	the hazel-tree, the two white doves cried -- "Turn and peep	DO*	X
2395	, You tame pigeons, you turtle-doves, and all you birds unde	DO*	X
2396	dow, and afterwards the turtle-doves, and at length all the	DO*	X
2397	e maiden went through the back-door into the garden and crie	DO*	X
2398	dow, and afterwards the turtle-doves, and at last all the bi	DO*	X
2399	ted amongst the ashes. And the doves nodded with their heads	DO*	X
2400	le tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." Then the bird	DO*	X
2401	over me." Then the bird threw down a much more beautiful dr	DO*	X
2402	Cinderella had jumped quickly down from the back of the pig	DO*	X
2403	le tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." Then the bird	DO*	X
2404	threw a gold and silver dress down to her, and slippers emb	DO*	X
2405	quiet, Grethel," said Hansel, "do not distress thyself, I wi	DO*	X
2406	on his little coat, opened the door below, and crept outside	DO*	X
2407	tuck full of nails, and rolled down hill into the water." "T	DO*	X
2408	ered on, and the barrel rolled down hill until it went into	DO*	X
2409	ll not forsake us," and he lay down again in his bed. When d	DO*	X
2410	r's house. They knocked at the door, and when the woman open	DO*	X
2411	"Now, children, lay yourselves down by the fire and rest, we	DO*	X
2412	something for your dinner, but do not eat it up before then,	DO*	X
2413	Mind what thou art about, and do not forget how to use thy	DO*	X
2414	anything, she went out by the door. Then the little men sai	DO*	X
2415	can for us outside by the back-door." "Humph! Sweep for your	DO*	X
2416	over, and then swam away again down the gutter in the shape	DO*	X
2417	was christened he said, "What does a person deserve who dra	DO*	X
2418	wn over her cheeks! "Dear God, do help us," she cried. "If t	DO*	X
2419	ated the oven, and kneaded the dough." She pushed poor Greth	DO*	X
2420	er, and how her tears did flow down over her cheeks! "Dear G	DO*	X
2421	and shut him in with a grated door. He might scream as he l	DO*	X
2422	all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch orde	DO*	X
2423	had in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it	DO*	X
2424	far into it, and shut the iron door, and fastened the bolt.	DO*	X
2425	a bird from its cage when the door is opened for it. How th	DO*	X
2426	ose," said the old woman, "The door is big enough; just look	DO*	X
2427	ot know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose,	DO*	X

2428	el on the ground. "Hansel, why dost thou stop and look round	DO*	X
2429	his little sister, and said, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sl	DO*	X
2430	, but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel could not ge	DO*	X
2431	carry them no longer, they lay down beneath a tree and fell	DO*	X
2432	ren, who has brought you here? Do come in, and stay with me.	DO*	X
2433	en, and Hansel and Grethel lay down in them, and thought the	DO*	X
2434	herself with it. Suddenly the door opened, and a very, very	DO*	X
2435	he roof tasted very nice, tore down a great piece of it, and	DO*	X
2436	of one round window-pane, sat down, and enjoyed herself wit	DO*	X
2437	head of the cat. When this was done, at a given signal, they	DO*	MA
2438	soon as the four minstrels had done, they put out the light,	DO*	MA
2439	r off, for he saw a light. The donkey said, "If so, we had b	DO*	MA
2440	bones with some meat on would do him good too! So they made	DO*	MA
2441	e." She replied, "Dear father, do with me what you will, I a	DO*	MA
2442	opportunity." Hardly was this done, than the godless crew c	DO*	MA
2443	uch more bitterly than she was doing, that the aged mother h	DO*	MA
2444	blow from behind that he fell down dead. He buried him bene	DO*	MA
2445	girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine han	DO*	MA
2446	appeased his appetite, he lay down again in the bed, fell a	DO*	MA
2447	ed down dead. 65. Allerleirauh Don't miss SurLaLune's annota	DO*	MA
2448	s, and dance until she dropped down dead. 65. Allerleirauh D	DO*	MA
2449	heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lo	DO*	MA
2450	l, all happened just as it had done before. The cook said, "	DO*	MA
2451	like the sun, and when she had done that she went up to the	DO*	MA
2452	spicion, and let the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly	DO*	MA
2453	aid the wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went a	DO*	MA
2454	d tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy li	DO*	MA
2455	e more said, "If thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy	DO*	MA
2456	returned next day she had not done it, and said, "Why shoul	DO*	MA
2457	cook once more said, "If thou dost not do it, it shall cost	DO*	MA
2458	y is so long, and what shall I do in a strange land where I	DO*	MA
2459	ards to murder me, but did not do it, though her own life de	DO*	MA
2460	nd what may the young bride be doing?" "From cellar to garre	DO*	MA
2461	ake them think that it was not done by me!" So she went upst	DO*	MA
2462	nd what may the young bride be doing?" "From cellar to garret	DO*	MA
2463	ile." "And what is he going to do there? He did not even say	DO*	MA
2464	id the mother, "what hast thou done? but be quiet and let no	DO*	MA
2465	soon suffocated. When this was done the old woman took her d	DO*	MA
2466	me, the bath is ready; it will do you good, and give you fre	DO*	MA
2467	d the child as she was wont to do before she disappeared. Th	DO*	MA
2468	all, but take care that no one does him any harm." As soon a	DO*	MA
2469	in." Then the sister could not do otherwise, but opened the	DO*	MA

2470	ignorant why Faithful John had done it, was angry and cried,	DO*	MA
2471	I will willingly die, if by so doing I can deliver my twelve	DO*	MA
2472	d, "she shall have mercy, only do tell us." Then said he, "O	DO*	MA
2473	ews is there?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you know anything?" "No	DO*	MA
2474	, and yet I know more than you do." "Tell us then," they cri	DO*	MA
2475	ea. When the shameful deed was done, she said, "Now let us r	DO*	MA
2476	er step-mother to allow her to do so. "Thou go, Cinderella!"	DO*	MA
2477	e maiden went through the back-door into the garden, and cal	DO*	MA
2478	the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from morning til	DO*	MA
2479	rwards?" On her side she would do the same, and if he died f	DO*	MA
2480	perfect happiness. My tale is done, there runs a mouse, who	DO*	MA
2481	on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the blood stir	DO*	MA
2482	That she most certainly cannot do." When the step-mother had	DO*	MA
2483	fe," said the man, "I will not do that; how can I bear to le	DO*	MA
2484	nd cut some wood. When we have done, we will come back and f	DO*	MA
2485	heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?" T	DO*	MA
2486	thought of nothing but how to do every possible injury to t	DO*	MA
2487	to other people?" When she had done eating, they said, "Ther	DO*	MA
2488	ho are thou, and what art thou doing here?" "I am a poor gir	DO*	MA
2489	o." Then it asked again, "What does little baby mine?" He an	DO*	MA
2490	it said, "King, what art thou doing now? Sleepest thou, or	DO*	MA
2491	"And my guests, What may they do?" The scullion said, "They	DO*	MA
2492	lded the first time, he had to do so a second time also. The	DO*	MA
2493	id, "I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "S	DO*	MA
2494	and in the evening when we are done, we will come and fetch	DO*	MA
2495	and pick up pebbles as he had done before, but the woman ha	DO*	MA
2496	eatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine,	DO*	R
2497	s present. What was she now to do? She wished to rescue her	DO*	R
2498	is ill and weak, and they will do her good. Set out before i	DO*	R
2499	ild? Stay with me; if you will do all the work in the house	DO*	R
2500	her Holle when she told her to do anything, for she was thin	DO*	R
2501	p into every corner before you do it." "I will take great ca	DO*	R
2502	my mother has forbidden me to do so." * * * * *	DO*	R
2503	en, "brother is sitting at the door, and he looks quite whit	DO*	R
2504	em the half. They asked, "What dost thou here in the forest	DO*	R
2505	d. The man said, "What shall I do? Marriage is a joy and als	DO*	R
2506	nd cried, "What good will that do him? When they reach land	DO*	R
2507	ho knows what good he may have done, leave him alone, he is	DO*	R
2508	ll want to mount it, but if he does that, it will run away w	DO*	R
2509	e godless crew came home. They dragged with them another you	DRAG*	MA
2510	n, when the robbers came home, dragging a maiden with them,	DRAG*	MA
2511	What does a person deserve who drags another out of bed and	DRAG*	MA

2512	is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her ha	DRAG*	MA
2513	e grandmother ate the cake and drank the wine which Red-Cap	DRANK	MA
2514	f this time he neither ate nor drank, but God supported him.	DRANK	MA
2515	only a little piece of bread, drank only a mouthful of wine	DRANK	MA
2516	her, they sat down and ate and drank and were full of gladne	DRANK	MA
2517	and bread from each plate and drank a drop of wine out of e	DRANK	MA
2518	he old woman poured a sleeping-draught in their wine, so tha	DRAUGHT	X
2519	are so much heavier for me to draw up than the young King's	DRAW*	X
2520	chen went away to her chest of drawers, and took her best si	DRAW*	X
2521	handkerchief out of the bottom drawer, and got all the bones	DRAW*	X
2522	te handkerchief out of the top drawer, and set the head on t	DRAW*	X
2523	rs to her room to her chest of drawers, and took a white han	DRAW*	X
2524	took her away; but when he had drawn his knife, and was abou	DRAW*	MA
2525	boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and draw the clothes over thee."	DRAW*	MA
2526	d nevertheless saw death daily drawing nearer. Whilst he thu	DRAW*	MA
2527	d as she felt that her end was drawing near, she called her	DRAW*	MA
2528	nd are aware when human beings draw near. When Hansel and Gr	DRAW*	MA
2529	e one does not lift her up and draw three drops of blood fro	DRAW*	MA
2530	e, and when the spring sun had drawn it off again, the man h	DRAW*	MA
2531	finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and	DRAW*	MA
2532	wo golden buckets in her hand, drawing water with them. And	DRAW*	MA
2533	s, who had great power and was dreaded by all the world. One	DREAD*	X
2534	pitting and scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ra	DREAD*	X
2535	he little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when sh	DREAD*	X
2536	er," said the little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give	DREAD*	X
2537	the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed al	DREAD*	X
2538	replied, "Then I will relate a dream. I was walking alone th	DREAM*	X
2539	with salt. My darling, I only dreamt this. And one of the r	DREAM*	B
2540	eat thee.' My darling, I only dreamt this. But the old woma	DREAM*	B
2541	e in twain. My darling, I only dreamt this. Thereupon they p	DREAM*	B
2542	once more. 'My darling, I only dreamt this. Then I went thro	DREAM*	B
2543	, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out into the woo	DRESS*	X
2544	n the winter time, in thy thin dress?" "Ah," she answered, "	DRESS*	X
2545	ship, Faithful John put on the dress of a merchant, and the	DRESS*	X
2546	ielded, made her a magnificent dress of fur, which she was o	DRESS*	X
2547	ilk and silver. She put on the dress with all speed, and wen	DRESS*	X
2548	ked so beautiful in the golden dress. They never once though	DRESS*	X
2549	e bird threw a gold and silver dress down to her, and slippe	DRESS*	X
2550	ring back for them. "Beautiful dresses," said one, "Pearls a	DRESS*	X
2551	home." So he bought beautiful dresses, pearls and jewels fo	DRESS*	X
2552	rew down a much more beautiful dress than on the preceding d	DRESS*	X
2553	d time. And now she put on the dress which shone like the st	DRESS*	X

2554	could not take off her pretty dress, but only threw over it	DRESS*	X
2555	y, and took out of the nut the dress which was as silvery as	DRESS*	X
2556	ened the nut, and took out her dress which shone like the su	DRESS*	X
2557	den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hand	DRESS*	X
2558	opened a little, and the star-dress shone forth. The King c	DRESS*	X
2559	n the Queen's apron and on her dress. Then he carried the ch	DRESS*	X
2560	he went to the festival in the dress, no one knew how to spe	DRESS*	X
2561	w the bird threw down to her a dress which was more splendid	DRESS*	X
2562	peared at the festival in this dress, every one was astonish	DRESS*	X
2563	tree, had taken the beautiful dress to the bird on the litt	DRESS*	X
2564	into her den, put off her fur-dress, and washed the soot of	DRESS*	X
2565	kingdom had to weave the three dresses, one as golden as the	DRESS*	X
2566	l your wish, I must have three dresses, one as golden as the	DRESS*	X
2567	y took to Benjamin, who had to dress it for them in order th	DRESS*	MA
2568	r. Then he put on her clothes, dressed himself in her cap, l	DRESS*	MA
2569	do, she painted her face, and dressed herself like an old p	DRESS*	MA
2570	, and a golden reel. The three dresses of the sun, moon, and	DRESS*	MA
2571	eady she painted her face, and dressed herself up as a count	DRESS*	MA
2572	she was ordered, but the water drew the hole together, and t	DREW	MA
2573	ught it came to gnaw at it, he drew his sword and said, "As	DREW	MA
2574	, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his	DREW	MA
2575	ore him, jumped quickly on it, drew the pistol out of the ho	DREW	MA
2576	er; so she went to the bed and drew back the curtains. There	DREW	MA
2577	e were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's skin and	DREW	MA
2578	r cap, laid himself in bed and drew the curtains. Little Red	DREW	MA
2579	nd coloured it again. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes,	DREW	MA
2580	she seated herself on a stool, drew her foot out of the heav	DREW	MA
2581	ing!" And with these words she drew it forth, and showed it	DREW	MA
2582	words than the two little ones drew their last breath, where	DREW	MA
2583	milk for washing and wine for drinking, before the woman's	DRINK*	X
2584	ey came, and wanted to eat and drink, and looked for their l	DRINK*	X
2585	ater for washing and water for drinking before the man's dau	DRINK*	X
2586	ash herself with and water for drinking. On the second morni	DRINK*	X
2587	ater for washing and water for drinking before the man's dau	DRINK*	X
2588	ed with good things to eat and drink, and robbers sitting at	DRINK*	X
2589	tations. They gave her wine to drink, three glasses full, on	DRINK*	X
2590	ey gave three kinds of wine to drink, white, red, and yellow	DRINK*	X
2591	The angel offered him meat and drink, but he did not take an	DRINK*	X
2592	blue, and will neither eat nor drink until I have found agai	DRINK*	X
2593	nks of me will be a tiger; who drinks of me will be a tiger.	DRINK*	MA
2594	d, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a w	DRINK*	MA
2595	rd how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a tiger;	DRINK*	MA

2596	ook I would go and just take a drink; I think I hear one run	DRINK*	MA
2597	ones, the brother was going to drink out of it, but the sist	DRINK*	MA
2598	o pieces." The brother did not drink, although he was so thi	DRINK*	MA
2599	un away from him, was going to drink until he felt brave. Bu	DRINK*	MA
2600	evour me." The brother did not drink, and said, "I will wait	DRINK*	MA
2601	e next spring, but then I must drink, say what you like; for	DRINK*	MA
2602	t, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a w	DRINK*	MA
2603	ster heard this also say, "Who drinks of me will be a wolf;	DRINK*	MA
2604	inks of me will be a wolf; who drinks of me will be a wolf."	DRINK*	MA
2605	rd how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a roebuc	DRINK*	MA
2606	hall wash herself in water and drink water." The girl went h	DRINK*	MA
2607	to wash in and wine for her to drink, but before the woman's	DRINK*	MA
2608	elf in milk every morning, and drink wine, but my own daught	DRINK*	MA
2609	s of me will be a roebuck; who drinks of me will be a roebuc	DRINK*	MA
2610	pray you, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a r	DRINK*	MA
2611	e?" The seventh, "Who has been drinking out of my mug?" Then	DRINK*	MA
2612	or seven years without meat or drink, and die of hunger. But	DRINK*	MA
2613	ears afterwards a shepherd was driving his herd across the b	DRIV*	MA
2614	ting, a splendid carriage came driving up, in which sat the	DRIV*	MA
2615	ther how they should manage to drive away the robbers, and a	DRIVE	MA
2616	ed on sixty country carts, and driven home to the King, and	DRIVEN	X
2617	ger with the needle, and three drops of blood fell upon the	DROP*	X
2618	and knelt and sucked the three drops of blood from her right	DROP*	X
2619	ater, and as soon as the first drops touched his lips he lay	DROP*	X
2620	ad from each plate and drank a drop of wine out of each mug,	DROP*	X
2621	not lift her up and draw three drops of blood from her right	DROP*	X
2622	t in the last little glass she dropped the ring which she ha	DROP*	MA
2623	, to wash the mark off; but it dropped out of her hand and f	DROP*	MA
2624	hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead. 65. Allerl	DROP*	MA
2625	hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on	DROP*	MA
2626	tly in love with her, and will drop down in a swoon, and go	DROP*	MA
2627	she got into the carriage and drove away with the King, and	DROVE	MA
2628	n Grethel gave her a push that drove her far into it, and sh	DROVE	MA
2629	ave nothing in the house," and drove away the poor creature	DROVE	MA
2630	er mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, so I ran away. But	DROWN*	X
2631	and was sewn up in a sack and drowned. But the bones of the	DROWN*	MA
2632	into the great trough, and was drowned. But Red-Cap went joy	DROWN*	MA
2633	another young girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to he	DRUNK	X
2634	e brook, and had bent down and drunk some of the water, and	DRUNK	MA
2635	omething from my plate? Who has drunk out of my little glass?	DRUNK	MA
2636	's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the cock; "bu	DRY	X
2637	water, so that the moat became dry and she could walk throug	DRY	X

2638	Grethel HARD by a great forest dwelt a poor wood-cutter with	DWEL*	MA
2639	sign with the words, "Here all dwell free." A snow-white mai	DWEL*	MA
2640	Then said they, "Here we will dwell, and thou Benjamin, who	DWEL*	MA
2641	ome the princess of the Golden Dwelling." "Yes," replied the	DWEL*	MA
2642	ything had occurred. Then they dwelt together in much happin	DWEL*	MA
2643	ouse whose sign was, "Here all dwell free." Then forth came	DWEL*	MA
2644	hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell, Snow-white is still al	DWEL*	MA
2645	hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell, Snow-white is still al	DWEL*	MA
2646	il at last she had found their dwelling. The dwarfs said, "I	DWEL*	MA
2647	hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell, Snow-white is still al	DWEL*	MA
2648	elt the princess of the Golden Dwelling. Faithful John bade	DWEL*	MA
2649	hen the princess of the Golden Dwelling heard that, she was	DWEL*	MA
2650	they came to the town wherein dwelt the princess of the Gol	DWEL*	MA
2651	of the princess of the Golden Dwelling, shalt thou not show	DWEL*	MA
2652	is the princess of the Golden Dwelling," answered Faithful	DWEL*	MA
2653	aid, "My child, what are you looking for?" "I am looking for my brothers, the seven ravens	E	X
2654	gain to my own people." Mother Holle said, "I am pleased that you long for your home again	E	X
2655	and look round?" said the father, "go on." "I am looking back at my little pigeon which is	E	X
2656	use thy legs." "Ah, father," said Hansel, "I am looking at my little white cat, which is	E	X
2657	d in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goos	E	X
2658	an away. But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?" "Go with us to Bremen. You unde	E	X
2659	k is in danger?" answered the cat. "Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to	E	X
2660	s evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah,	E	X
2661	me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing	E	X
2662	read?" "I tell you what," said the donkey, "I am going to Bremen, and shall be town-musici	E	X
2663	e door, grandmother, I am little Red-Cap, and am fetchng you some cakes." But they did no	E	X
2664	to kill me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to earn my bread?" "I tell you what," s	E	X
2665	rt thou doing here?" "I am a poor girl, and I am rinsing yarn." Then the King felt compass	E	X
2666	anted unto thee." Then said Faithful John, "I am unjustly condemned, and have always been	E	X
2667	h," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away and have fallen into the pow	E	X
2668	king who was ill, and thought to himself, "I am lying on what must be my death-bed." Then	E	X
2669	ll sail set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away and have fall	E	X
2670	nd she answered, "I am a king's daughter, and am seeking my twelve brothers, and I will wa	E	X
2671	to look for a basketful of strawberries, and am not to go home until I can take them with	E	X

2672	e, in thy thin dress?" "Ah," she answered, "I am to look for a basketful of strawberries,	E	X
2673	umph! Sweep for yourselves," she answered, "I am not your servant." When she saw that they	E	X
2674	ides the snow has covered everything. And why am I to go in this paper frock? It is so col	E	X
2675	going to sit down, but instantly she cried, "I am looking through my little window, and I s	E	X
2676	tely one of the girls in the basket cried, "I am looking through my little window, and I s	E	X
2677	nd wept without ceasing, but the man said, "I am going out, I must see the bird quite clos	E	X
2678	ve a longing for home; and however well off I am down here, I cannot stay any longer; I mu	E	R
2679	fly -- for then there is snow on the earth. I am Mother Holle. As the old woman spoke so k	E	R
2680	h, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, God, where am I?" "Thou art with me, dear wife," he ans	E	R
2681	ear father, things go so badly with us that I am a burden to you. I would rather go away a	E	R
2682	ft the latch," called out the grandmother, "I am too weak, and cannot get up." "The wolf li	E	R
2683	ed, and cried, "Open the door, grandmother, I am little Red-Cap, and am fetching you some	E	R
2684	ed the donkey. "Ah," replied the hound, "as I am old, and daily grow weaker, and no longer	E	R
2685	d her hand, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and of no meaner origin than thou	E	R
2686	King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and of no me	E	R
2687	a star on her forehead. And she answered, "I am a king's daughter, and am seeking my twel	E	R
2688	ger, and asked who he was. So he answered, "I am a merchant," and opened his apron, and le	E	R
2689	them all of thee." But Faithful John said, "I am only the servant of a rich merchant. The	E	R
2690	o are thou, and what art thou doing here?" "I am a poor girl, and I am rinsing yarn." Then	E	R
2691	o the tree. Then the brother said, "Sister, I am thirsty; if I knew of a little brook I wo	E	R
2692	min saw that she was his sister, and said, "I am Benjamin, thy youngest brother." And she	E	R
2693	her than my dear wife." She answered, "Yes, I am your dear wife," and at the same moment s	E	R
2694	said, "This time they will kill you, and here am I alone in the forest and forsaken by all	E	R
2695	he thought the angels were there. Said he, "I am your dear son, whom the wild beasts were	E	R
2696	dead?" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still satisfied," for she thought the ang	E	R
2697	d, "Lord King, your majesty must excuse me, I am a poor huntsman." But the King insisted o	E	R
2698	were said to have torn from your arms; but I am alive still, and will speedily deliver yo	E	R
2699	and what shall I do in a strange land where I am unknown?" As she did not seem quite willi	E	R
2700	irauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a poor girl who no longer has any father	E	R
2701	e awoke full of terror, and cried to them, "I am a poor child, deserted by father and moth	E	R

2702	"If the child has the power of wishing, and I am here, he might very easily get me into tr	E	R
2703	use art thou in my palace?" She answered, "I am good for nothing but to have boots thrown	E	R
2704	acious lord father, she is alive still, and I am her son, and I was not carried away by wi	E	R
2705	ake no one who is not quite as beautiful as I am, and who has not just such golden hair as	E	R
2706	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" The goldsmith was sitting in his work	E	R
2707	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" The shoemaker heard that and ran out	E	R
2708	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" Then the bird flew away to a shoemake	E	R
2709	a spirit, or a human being?" She replied, "I am no spirit, but an unhappy mortal deserted	E	R
2710	ed, "Dear father, do with me what you will, I am your child." Thereupon she laid down both	E	R
2711	p, and asked who they were. Then said she, "I am thy wife, and that is thy son, Sorrowful.	E	R
2712	I was a queen?" The white maiden answered, "I am an angel sent by God, to watch over thee	E	R
2713	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" And when he had sung the whole he fle	E	R
2714	she, "I was so sad when I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a splendid bird	E	R
2715	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous	E	R
2716	and was once more alive. "Oh, heavens, where am I?" she cried. The King's son, full of jo	E	R
2717	t her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to he	E	R
2718	r tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" On this the bird let the golden chain	E	R
2719	r-tree, Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" And when he had done singing, he spre	E	R
2720	y one, "Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!" Then the last stopped also, and heard	E	R
2721	said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay," said the mother, "I feel so unea	E	R
2722	, and I am here, he might very easily get me into trouble."	EAS*	X
2723	t side, and the younger on the east. When the younger had go	EAS*	X
2724	after some time he was more at ease, and though he still wep	EAS*	X
2725	ere; they shall not find it so easy to catch me." The sister	EAS*	X
2726	ungry, for they had nothing to eat but two or three berries,	EAT*	X
2727	"and have a good meal. I will eat a bit of the roof, and th	EAT*	X
2728	o their father, "Everything is eaten again, we have one half	EAT*	X
2729	?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out w	EAT*	X
2730	Then they came, and wanted to eat and drink, and looked for	EAT*	X
2731	s, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took to Benjam	EAT*	X
2732	he garden behind our house, to eat, I shall die." The man, w	EAT*	X
2733	ied if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress al	EAT*	X
2734	ee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I d	EAT*	X
2735	at his entire household should eat with him next day, and ma	EAT*	MA

2736	d?" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still satisfied	EAT*	MA
2737	ure thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the cook went away,	EAT*	MA
2738	llar round thy neck, and shalt eat burning coals, till the f	EAT*	MA
2739	eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The apple was	EAT*	MA
2740	her people?" When she had done eating, they said, "There is	EAT*	MA
2741	ng for your dinner, but do not eat it up before then, for yo	EAT*	MA
2742	roof, and thou, Grethel, canst eat some of the window, it wi	EAT*	MA
2743	bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw	EAT*	MA
2744	heaven-born wind," and went on eating without disturbing the	EAT*	MA
2745	de fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to we	EAT*	MA
2746	hey were sitting at table, and eating, they asked, "What new	EAT*	MA
2747	and had the greatest desire to eat some. This desire increas	EAT*	MA
2748	ke them with me." When she had eaten her bread, they gave he	EAT*	MA
2749	elf by the stove, and began to eat her bread-and-butter and	EAT*	MA
2750	she began to warm herself and eat her breakfast. The elves	EAT*	MA
2751	one after the other, "Who has eaten something from my plate	EAT*	MA
2752	their search, and sat down to eat, and the old woman poured	EAT*	MA
2753	nd then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My darling, I only	EAT*	MA
2754	ed, "Come and get something to eat, and leave off looking ti	EAT*	MA
2755	out mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters	EAT*	MA
2756	to me." With that he began to eat and said, "Marlinchen, wh	EAT*	MA
2757	Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, cou	EAT*	MA
2758	t the apple in two pieces; you eat the red cheek, and I will	EAT*	MA
2759	ad?" The fourth, "Who has been eating my vegetables?" The fi	EAT*	MA
2760	en ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white	EAT*	MA
2761	ir?" The second, "Who has been eating off my plate?" The thi	EAT*	MA
2762	d the cook that she intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow,	EAT*	MA
2763	le covered with good things to eat and drink, and robbers si	EAT*	MA
2764	she was certain he would have eaten her up. "Well," said th	EAT*	MA
2765	thful -- she will be better to eat than the old woman. I mus	EAT*	MA
2766	outh you have!" "The better to eat you with!" And scarcely h	EAT*	MA
2767	d walked the whole day and not eaten one mouthful, and hunge	EAT*	MA
2768	t cry out. When the spirit had eaten the pear, it went back	EAT*	MA
2769	sky is blue, and will neither eat nor drink until I have fo	EAT*	MA
2770	d where did it go after it had eaten the pear?" The gardener	EAT*	MA
2771	were but inside, that I might eat of the fruit, else must I	EAT*	MA
2772	ak to the spirit. When she had eaten the pear, she was satis	EAT*	MA
2773	eir human form again. And they embraced and kissed each othe	EMBRAC*	MA
2774	r it. How they did rejoice and embrace each other, and dance	EMBRAC*	MA
2775	wept also, and they kissed and embraced each other with the	EMBRAC*	MA
2776	ar sister free, and kissed and embraced her. And now as she	EMBRAC*	MA
2777	ress down to her, and slippers embroidered with silk and sil	EMBROIDER*	MA

2778	itched hut, which was standing empty. Then said they, "Here	EMPT*	X
2779	girl looked in; and as it was empty, she thought, "We can s	EMPT*	X
2780	l the rooms, and they were all empty, and there was somethin	EMPT*	X
2781	er usual place it also was not empty, but the whole bench wa	EMPT*	X
2782	ole house, but it was entirely empty and not one human being	EMPT*	X
2783	en she undid the cloth, it was empty, and she had lost the g	EMPT*	X
2784	injury -- they mocked her and emptied her peas and lentils	EMPT*	MA
2785	p-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils int	EMPT*	MA
2786	an, however, was dead. Grethel emptied her pinafore until pe	EMPT*	MA
2787	do." When the step-mother had emptied the two dishes of len	EMPT*	MA
2788	d a big kettleful of pitch was emptied over her. "That is th	EMPT*	MA
2789	not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her anger	ENCHANT*	X
2790	woman was brought to bed, the enchantress appeared at once,	ENCHANT*	X
2791	erribly afraid, for he saw the enchantress standing before h	ENCHANT*	X
2792	o it because it belonged to an enchantress, who had great po	ENCHANT*	X
2793	he wall into the garden of the enchantress, hastily clutched	ENCHANT*	X
2794	she was twelve years old, the enchantress shut her into a t	ENCHANT*	X
2795	behind a tree, he saw that an enchantress came there, and h	ENCHANT*	X
2796	he braids of her hair, and the enchantress climbed up to her	ENCHANT*	X
2797	fell twenty ells down, and the enchantress climbed up by it.	ENCHANT*	X
2798	was a little window. When the enchantress wanted to go in,	ENCHANT*	X
2799	hen she heard the voice of the enchantress she unfastened he	ENCHANT*	X
2800	the old woman came by day. The enchantress remarked nothing	ENCHANT*	X
2801	arest Rapunzel above, but the enchantress, who gazed at him	ENCHANT*	X
2802	thou wicked child," cried the enchantress "What do I hear t	ENCHANT*	X
2803	hat she cast out Rapunzel, the enchantress in the evening fa	ENCHANT*	X
2804	of something that shall put an end to you," and by the help	END*	X
2805	if the world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and	END*	X
2806	ved contentedly to their happy end. 40. The Robber Bridegroom	END*	X
2807	rm a great circle, open at one end where he stationed himsel	END*	X
2808	"Most faithful John, I feel my end approaching, and have no	END*	X
2809	us, Lord God, what will be the end of it?" Then he strengthe	END*	X
2810	to die is permitted before his end to make one last speech;	END*	X
2811	sick, and as she felt that her end was drawing near, she cal	END*	X
2812	onwards, far, far to the very end of the world. Then she ca	END*	X
2813	when this provision came to an end, he would have to die of	END*	X
2814	ft, and after that there is an end. The children must go, we	END*	X
2815	em. Then all anxiety was at an end, and they lived together	END*	X
2816	d it together. But when it was ended, she again disappeared	END*	MA
2817	against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dr	END*	MA
2818	a very long time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her	END*	MA
2819	ld like the man to whom she is engaged, and had no confidenc	ENGAG*	MA

2820	musician there; go with me and engage yourself also as a mus	ENGAGE	MA
2821	s to eat and drink, and robbers sitting at it enjoying themselves." "That would be the sor	ENJOY*	ME
2822	whole of one round window-pane, sat down, and enjoyed herself with it. Suddenly the door o	ENJOY*	ME
2823	the step-mother was still more enraged, and thought of nothi	ENRAG*	X
2824	home had prepared a beautiful entertainment, and when they	ENTER*	X
2825	in a great cupboard. When she entered, he said to her, "Has	ENTER*	X
2826	grew in it, but she could not enter, for there was much wat	ENTER*	X
2827	t to the royal palace. When he entered the courtyard of the	ENTER*	MA
2828	and her children, but when he entered her room, he found he	ENTER*	MA
2829	shone like the stars, and thus entered the hall. Again the K	ENTER*	MA
2830	g, it was just as if the Devil entered into her, and she sna	ENTER*	MA
2831	the stairs, where no daylight entered, and said, "Hairy ani	ENTER*	MA
2832	'They cried, "Come in," and she entered the room and seated h	ENTER*	MA
2833	irl took courage and agreed to enter her service. She attend	ENTER*	MA
2834	to the bewitched hut. Then she entered it and found a young	ENTER*	MA
2835	ge, and just as Little Red-Cap entered the wood, a wolf met	ENTER*	MA
2836	r, "Tis a murderer's house you enter here." Then the young m	ENTER*	MA
2837	r, "Tis a murderer's house you enter here." And this it crie	ENTER*	MA
2838	r, "Tis a murderer's house you enter here." The maiden looke	ENTER*	MA
2839	ing to undertake the hazardous enterprise; the elder, who wa	ENTER*	MA
2840	reen branches were all closely entwined, and the birds sang	ENTWIN*	MA
2841	and wide, to seek a bride who equalled the late Queen in be	EQUALL*	MA
2842	in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed s	ESCAP*	X
2843	e the second, "But is there no escape?" "Oh, yes, if any one	ESCAP*	X
2844	" Said the third, "Is there no escape at all?" "Oh, yes," re	ESCAP*	X
2845	ashes, leapt up and wanted to escape, but the guests held h	ESCAP*	X
2846	, "I have them, they shall not escape me again!" Early in th	ESCAP*	MA
2847	leapt down from the tower. He escaped with his life, but th	ESCAP*	MA
2848	beautiful maiden belonged. She escaped from him, however, an	ESCAP*	MA
2849	f the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and t	ESCAP*	MA
2850	he robbers are asleep, we will escape; I have long waited fo	ESCAP*	MA
2851	him, "The stranger-maiden has escaped from me, and I believ	ESCAP*	MA
2852	nxious to go with her, but she escaped from him so quickly t	ESCAP*	MA
2853	uh to be summoned, and then he espied the white finger, and	ESPI*	MA
2854	with great care, and then she examined the house, and at la	EXAMIN*	MA
2855	sity let her have no rest. She examined the key, it looked j	EXAMIN*	MA
2856	ordered one of them to go and examine the house. The messen	EXAMIN*	MA
2857	rom the bottom to the top, and examined everything. The room	EXAMIN*	MA
2858	to injure the good Queen, and exchanged the letter for anot	EXCHANG*	MA
2859	ty and longing were still more excited, until at last she sa	EXCIT*	X
2860	en he and his whole troop were executed for their infamous d	EXECUT*	MA

2861	d on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one	EXECUT*	MA
2862	ast instant of the seven years expired. Then a whirring soun	EXPIR*	R
2863	on the tree, and if Cinderella expressed a wish, the bird th	EXPRESS*	V
2864	d. They tore the fire asunder, extinguished the flames, set	EXTINGUISH*	MA
2865	d and precious stones, he fell fainting to the ground. Faith	FAINT*	MA
2866	looked on thy portrait, I fell fainting to the ground." When	FAINT*	MA
2867	and in summer that you may not faint away in the heat." Afte	FAINT*	R
2868	se him all day long till night-fall, but take care that no o	FALL*	X
2869	ribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their h	FALL*	X
2870	, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from off mine heart."	FALL*	MA
2871	the bird let the golden chain fall, and it fell exactly rou	FALL*	MA
2872	re in letting the handkerchief fall once more. But the child	FALL*	MA
2873	t run off the path, or you may fall and break the bottle, an	FALL*	MA
2874	IN miller had little by little fallen into poverty, and had	FALL*	MA
2875	, when the flakes of snow were falling like feathers from th	FALL*	MA
2876	'Thou hast certainly let a hair fall into the soup, and if th	FALL*	MA
2877	ttle candles and let the light fall on little Snow-white. "O	FALL*	MA
2878	take a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in future thou sh	FALL*	MA
2879	ift is, that gold pieces shall fall out of her mouth every t	FALL*	MA
2880	reat, and that the kingdom may fall to her alone." He caused	FALL*	MA
2881	he will suddenly turn pale and fall down as if dead, and if	FALL*	MA
2882	ohn spoke the last word he had fallen down lifeless and beco	FALL*	MA
2883	s formerly a piece of gold had fallen out. Then he asked wha	FALL*	MA
2884	the shuttle which she had let fall into the well. Thereupon	FALL*	MA
2885	"I like that! one of you might fall on my head," and so went	FALL*	MA
2886	Since you have let the shuttle fall in, you must fetch it ou	FALL*	MA
2887	s." And when the old folks had fallen asleep, he got up, put	FALL*	R
2888	he sees that picture, he will fall violently in love with h	FALL*	R
2889	ed! I am carried away and have fallen into the power of a me	FALL*	R
2890	!" Then the robber ran back as fast as he could to his capta	FAST*	X
2891	scape, but the guests held him fast, and delivered him over	FAST*	X
2892	d ate as if they were going to fast for a month. As soon as	FAST*	X
2893	k to you!" But the pitch stuck fast to her, and could not be	FAST*	X
2894	her by the hand, and held her fast, and when she wanted to	FAST*	X
2895	s ended, he wanted to hold her fast by her hands, but she to	FAST*	X
2896	hed from his sight. She ran as fast as she could into her de	FAST*	X
2897	bore twins, two sons who grew fast and were her delight. On	FAST*	X
2898	ut with fatigue, and they fell fast asleep. When at last the	FAST*	X
2899	o much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and the fi	FAST*	X
2900	ir for us, brush our shoes and fasten our buckles, for we ar	FAST*	MA
2901	u can catch it alive, and then fasten it to the carriage, an	FAST*	MA
2902	t, and shut the iron door, and fastened the bolt. Oh! then s	FAST*	MA

2903	, it was a branch which he had fastened to a withered tree w	FAST*	MA
2904	the enchantress in the evening fastened the braids of hair w	FAST*	MA
2905	ong time, their eyes shut with fatigue, and they fell fast a	FATIGU*	X
2906	rook on the way, and as he was fatigued by the great distanc	FATIGU*	X
2907	to become of us? How are we to feed our poor children, when	FEED*	MA
2908	im to her breast that he might feed, and laid him in a beaut	FEED*	MA
2909	e room, she had such a strange feeling that she said to hers	FEEL*	X
2910	in." "Nay," said the woman, "I feel so anxious, my teeth cha	FEEL*	ME
2911	don't go," said the woman, "I feel as if the whole house we	FEEL*	ME
2912	ning so beautifully outside, I feel just as if I were about	FEEL*	ME
2913	m!" "Nay," said the mother, "I feel so uneasy, just as if a	FEEL*	ME
2914	e roof the father said, "Ah, I feel so truly happy, and the	FEEL*	ME
2915	ood up like flames of fire, "I feel as if the world were com	FEEL*	ME
2916	ill go out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as she we	FEEL*	ME
2917	roebuck, next morning, did not feel it any more. And when he	FEEL*	ME
2918	"when I hear the bugle-horns I feel as if I must jump out of	FEEL*	ME
2919	to him, "Most faithful John, I feel my end approaching, and	FEEL*	ME
2920	ace until he consented. "But I feel very sorry for the poor	FEEL*	ME
2921	there." "Ah," said the man, "I feel so unhappy lest all shou	FEEL*	ME
2922	her said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay,"	FEEL*	ME
2923	erself, "Oh dear! how uneasy I feel to-day, and at other tim	FEEL*	ME
2924	etch out thy finger that I may feel if thou wilt soon be fat	FEEL*	ME
2925	on the ear, on which his head fell down. Marlinchen was ter	FELL	MA
2926	and weeping, and all her tears fell into the pan and there w	FELL	MA
2927	own, and his head flew off and fell among the red apples. Th	FELL	MA
2928	ood resounded and the blossoms fell from the trees, then the	FELL	MA
2929	that her heart leapt, and she fell on her knees and was bes	FELL	MA
2930	the golden chain fall, and it fell exactly round the man's	FELL	MA
2931	edle, and three drops of blood fell upon the snow. And the r	FELL	MA
2932	Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I	FELL	MA
2933	her he ate me," Then the woman fell down again as if dead. "	FELL	MA
2934	t the woman was terrified, and fell down on the floor in the	FELL	MA
2935	floor in the room, and her cap fell off her head. Then sang	FELL	MA
2936	gued by the great distance, he fell asleep. Then came the De	FELL	MA
2937	ed at the same place and again fell asleep. Then came the De	FELL	MA
2938	lked the whole day until night fell. Then she came to a roya	FELL	MA
2939	that he fell down at once, and fell dead. Then all three wer	FELL	MA
2940	uch a blow from behind that he fell down dead. He buried him	FELL	MA
2941	reat wild forest, and then she fell on her knees and prayed	FELL	MA
2942	egg which she held in her hand fell into the basin. She got	FELL	MA
2943	cut her finger, and the blood fell on the snow. "Ah," said	FELL	MA
2944	behind the great hogshead, and fell in my bosom. And there i	FELL	MA

2945	e he lay, and the handkerchief fell from his face. Then said	FELL	MA
2946	he air, away over the cask and fell straight into the bride'	FELL	MA
2947	n it took effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You par	FELL	MA
2948	n her apron, he believed this, fell into such a passion that	FELL	MA
2949	side. When the King saw him he fell into a passion, and orde	FELL	MA
2950	was lying in her arms and she fell asleep. Then came the ol	FELL	MA
2951	it of it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Quee	FELL	MA
2952	he got into a hollow tree, and fell asleep. The sun rose, an	FELL	MA
2953	e stones were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell d	FELL	MA
2954	h gold and precious stones, he fell fainting to the ground.	FELL	MA
2955	at I looked on thy portrait, I fell fainting to the ground."	FELL	MA
2956	d suddenly she turned pale and fell to the ground, as if she	FELL	MA
2957	nd, she was thunderstruck, and fell on her knees and begged	FELL	MA
2958	rained shot until his comrades fell on all sides, and when t	FELL	MA
2959	nice them there. When a child fell into her power, she kill	FELL	MA
2960	nd wept so much that the tears fell down on it and watered i	FELL	MA
2961	o be first to fill it, the jug fell into the well. There the	FELL	MA
2962	a heavy shower of golden rain fell, and all the gold remain	FELL	MA
2963	it dropped out of her hand and fell to the bottom. She began	FELL	MA
2964	shook the tree till the apples fell like rain, and went on s	FELL	MA
2965	hy hair." Immediately the hair fell down and the King's son	FELL	MA
2966	, but the thorns into which he fell, pierced his eyes. Then	FELL	MA
2967	indow above, and then the hair fell twenty ells down, and th	FELL	MA
2968	en they were all rejoiced, and fell on her neck, and kissed	FELL	MA
2969	roached, Rapunzel knew him and fell on his neck and wept. Tw	FELL	MA
2970	, and once when great scarcity fell on the land, he could no	FELL	MA
2971	ening, a piece of gold at once fell from her mouth. Thereupo	FELL	MA
2972	ry word she spoke, gold pieces fell from her mouth, until ve	FELL	MA
2973	derella THE wife of a rich man fell sick, and as she felt th	FELL	R
2974	ey lay down beneath a tree and fell asleep. It was now three	FELL	R
2975	he lay down again in the bed, fell asleep and began to snor	FELL	R
2976	lay down in a hollow tree and fell asleep. The next day whe	FELL	R
2977	es shut with fatigue, and they fell fast asleep. When at las	FELL	R
2978	ered his by the way. Then they fell asleep and evening came	FELL	R
2979	rich man fell sick, and as she felt that her end was drawing	FELT	ME
2980	m, was going to drink until he felt brave. But when he saw h	FELT	ME
2981	m rinsing yarn." Then the King felt compassion, and when he	FELT	ME
2982	r rampion from the window, and felt such a longing for it th	FELT	ME
2983	he saw, or thought of him, she felt a secret horror. Once he	FELT	ME
2984	at all for years. Now the King felt great joy at this, and c	FELT	ME
2985	ke his late wife, and suddenly felt a violent love for her.	FELT	ME
2986	e quite happy in her mind, and felt just as if that were goi	FELT	ME

2987	s that she lay ill, and as she felt that she must soon die,	FELT	ME
2988	r, I am little Red-Cap, and am fetching you some cakes." But	FETCH*	MA
2989	he had gone into the forest to fetch wood, an old man steppe	FETCH*	MA
2990	the. Red-Cap, however, quickly fetched great stones with whi	FETCH*	MA
2991	the shuttle fall in, you must fetch it out again." So the g	FETCH*	MA
2992	boys in haste to the spring to fetch water for the baptism.	FETCH*	MA
2993	came when the Evil-one was to fetch her, she washed herself	FETCH*	MA
2994	attendants into the tower, to fetch the Queen and bring her	FETCH*	MA
2995	e cook had gone up-stairs, she fetched the little golden spi	FETCH*	MA
2996	sin with the rest. "Now I will fetch myself the second," sai	FETCH*	MA
2997	uld, and when it was ready she fetched her golden ring from	FETCH*	MA
2998	cried mockingly, "Thou wouldst fetch thy dearest, but the be	FETCH*	MA
2999	and go out into the wood, and fetch me a little basketful o	FETCH*	MA
3000	nd cried, "Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook so	FETCH*	MA
3001	ter did lament when she had to fetch the water, and how her	FETCH*	MA
3002	we are done, we will come and fetch you away." When it was	FETCH*	MA
3003	e are going into the forest to fetch wood." She gave each a	FETCH*	MA
3004	ve done, we will come back and fetch you away." Hansel and G	FETCH*	MA
3005	him, and with him went out to fight. And when he came befor	FIGHT*	X
3006	of them wanted to be first to fill it, the jug fell into th	FILL*	X
3007	e judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and v	FILL*	X
3008	to be made, which were already filled with shavings, and in	FILL*	X
3009	d him the twelve coffins ready filled with shavings. Then sh	FILL*	X
3010	e something home with me," and filled her pinafore full. "Bu	FILL*	MA
3011	d great stones with which they filled the wolf's body, and w	FILL*	MA
3012	rth to a son, and the King was filled with gladness. Every m	FILL*	MA
3013	people, and all the seats were filled; and when the old woma	FILL*	MA
3014	her daughter, and the Evil One filled her mind with this til	FILL*	MA
3015	t once every box and chest was filled; no one brought it in,	FILL*	MA
3016	y why, and to mark her way she filled both her pockets full	FILL*	MA
3017	y to her. She was surprised to find the cottage-door standin	FIND*	X
3018	at you may be the more sure of finding the beast, you must g	FIND*	X
3019	as the miller had no fault to find with him, he promised hi	FIND*	X
3020	must be there; they shall not find it so easy to catch me."	FIND*	MA
3021	he King went away, and did not find out that a false Queen w	FIND*	MA
3022	the hand, and they set off to find the brook. But the wicke	FIND*	MA
3023	e ourselves !- wheresoever we find a girl, her red blood sh	FIND*	MA
3024	far as the sky is blue until I find them." She likewise show	FIND*	MA
3025	s son ascended, but he did not find his dearest Rapunzel abo	FIND*	MA
3026	s risen, and then we will soon find the way." And when the f	FIND*	MA
3027	he wood, so that they will not find their way out again; the	FIND*	MA
3028	distress thyself, I will soon find a way to help us." And w	FIND*	MA

3029	th the broom, and what did she find but real ripe strawberri	FIND*	MA
3030	eave them alone. They will not find the way home again, and	FIND*	MA
3031	aid to Grethel, "We shall soon find the way," but they did n	FIND*	MA
3032	oked to see whether they could find anything poisonous, unl	FIND*	MA
3033	my late wife, otherwise I can find no bride who resembles h	FIND*	MA
3034	e are going to Bremen; you can find something better than de	FIND*	MA
3035	amine the house. The messenger finding all still, went into	FIND*	MA
3036	he wolf was lying in it. "Do I find thee here, thou old sinn	FIND*	MA
3037	ind the way," but they did not find it. They walked the whol	FIND*	MA
3038	ashes in order that thou mayst find thy way through the fore	FIND*	MA
3039	to look for it, but could not find it. Then another of them	FIND*	MA
3040	herself and said she could not find the way there. The bride	FIND*	MA
3041	wife and her child, but cannot find them." The angel offered	FIND*	MA
3042	istened to it. And when it had finished its song, it spread	FINISH*	MA
3043	ne hour passed before they had finished, and all flew out ag	FINISH*	MA
3044	hour was over they had already finished, and all flew out ag	FINISH*	MA
3045	under the table, until he had finished the whole. But Marli	FINISH*	MA
3046	e traitors go on their way. He fished up the dead body, and	FISH*	MA
3047	for their infamous deeds. 46. Fitcher's Bird THERE was once	FIT*	X
3048	om'st thou here?" "I come from Fitcher's house quite near."	FIT*	X
3049	e, like the others, asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st th	FIT*	X
3050	wedding-guests, who asked, "O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st th	FIT*	X
3051	om'st thou here?" "I come from Fitcher's house quite near."	FIT*	X
3052	whose foot this golden slipper fits." Then were the two sist	FIT*	R
3053	put it into the slipper, which fitted like a glove. And when	FIT*	R
3054	nd so exactly round it that it fitted beautifully. Then he w	FIT*	R
3055	storm, and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightning, "My f	FLASH*	MA
3056	that a ghost had come in, and fled in a great fright out in	FLED	MA
3057	on as if it were a collar, and flew on to the tree again, an	FLEW	MA
3058	his neck the millstone, and he flew far away to his father's	FLEW	MA
3059	the shoes in his left, and he flew far away to a mill, and	FLEW	MA
3060	he shoes in his left claw, and flew back on the roof, and sa	FLEW	MA
3061	when he had sung the whole he flew away. In his right claw	FLEW	MA
3062	he shape of white doves, which flew to her twice a day, and	FLEW	MA
3063	olf lifted the latch, the door flew open, and without saying	FLEW	MA
3064	in the branches; but the cock flew right to the top, where	FLEW	MA
3065	o vigorously that the feathers flew about like snow-flakes.	FLEW	MA
3066	ore they had finished, and all flew out again. Then the girl	FLEW	MA
3067	had already finished, and all flew out again. Then the maid	FLEW	MA
3068	d not understand the joke, and flew in his face, spitting an	FLEW	MA
3069	o dinner and ate. But the bird flew away and lighted on a go	FLEW	MA
3070	iful bird am I!" Then the bird flew away to a shoemaker, and	FLEW	MA

3071	singing magnificently, and he flew high up in the air, and	FLEW	MA
3072	hut the lid down, and his head flew off and fell among the r	FLEW	MA
3073	e a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of the fire singing	FLEW	MA
3074	d night, and their little boat flew so swiftly that they rea	FLEW	MA
3075	hanged into twelve ravens, and flew away over the forest, an	FLEW	MA
3076	song, it spread its wings and flew away before them, and th	FLEW	MA
3077	spoken of this together, they flew onwards, and Faithful Jo	FLEW	MA
3078	those left were about to take flight, but the youth stepped	FLIGHT	X
3079	anted to kill me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to e	FLIGHT	X
3080	ouse wherein stood twelve lily flowers, which are likewise c	FLOW*	X
3081	easeure, and plucked the twelve flowers, and thought she woul	FLOW*	X
3082	me moment that she plucked the flowers the twelve brothers w	FLOW*	X
3083	you in the form of a beautiful flower," and he thrust his ha	FLOW*	X
3084	m he had brought with him as a flower in his pocket, and whe	FLOW*	X
3085	shining and many thousands of flowers were growing. Along t	FLOW*	X
3086	e window into the stream which flowed by. Then the ugly daug	FLOW*	X
3087	hou not leave the twelve white flowers growing? They were th	FLOW*	X
3088	was full of the most beautiful flowers and herbs. It was, ho	FLOW*	X
3089	Little Red-Cap, how pretty the flowers are about here -- why	FLOW*	X
3090	rnaments on it and a wreath of flowers, carried it upstairs	FLOW*	X
3091	three months, and then all the flowers came out of the earth	FLOW*	X
3092	had been running about picking flowers, and when she had gat	FLOW*	X
3093	through the trees, and pretty flowers growing everywhere, s	FLOW*	X
3094	path into the wood to look for flowers. And whenever she had	FLOW*	X
3095	nd a girl, her red blood shall flow." Thereupon they went de	FLOW*	B
3096	e first cut into the loaf, out flowed red blood. When the wo	FLOW*	B
3097	e water, and how her tears did flow down over her cheeks! "D	FLOW*	B
3098	it so as to make the feathers fly up. Mother Holle was soon	FLY*	MA
3099	nd saw seven coal-black ravens flying away. The parents coul	FLY*	MA
3100	t thoroughly till the feathers fly -- for then there is snow	FLY*	MA
3101	many thousands of birds which fly about in the woods and fi	FLY*	MA
3102	y had cried that, the two came flying down and placed themse	FLY*	MA
3103	said, "Now the lord ravens are flying home." Then they came,	FLY*	MA
3104	og, and lastly the cock was to fly up and perch upon the hea	FLY*	MA
3105	eeping, and then came the bird flying, and as it seated itse	FLY*	MA
3106	ill hoist a red flag, and then fly hence as quickly as you a	FLY*	MA
3107	he air, and twelve ravens came flying towards the place, and	FLY*	MA
3108	ravens in the air, which came flying towards them. On this	FLY*	MA
3109	saying, "Set all sail, till it fly like a bird in air." With	FLY*	MA
3110	he head on the neck again, and folded the handkerchief so th	FOLDED	MA
3111	little sister by the hand, and followed the pebbles which sh	FOLLOW*	MA
3112	flew away before them, and they followed it until they reache	FOLLOW*	MA

3113	e of the forest, and these she followed, but at every step s	FOLLOW*	MA
3114	er, and were angels of heaven, followed her body and seated	FOLLOW*	MA
3115	m so quickly that he could not follow her. The King's son ha	FOLLOW*	MA
3116	nd be ruined!" Then the others followed him, and he pressed	FOLLOW*	MA
3117	d to leave, and the King's son followed her and wanted to se	FOLLOW*	MA
3118	one in; the seven dwarfs have forbidden me." "It is all the	FORBID*	X
3119	o the wood, when my mother has forbidden me to do so." * * *	FORBID*	X
3120	use, and at last went into the forbidden room. Alas, what di	FORBID*	MA
3121	our. At length she came to the forbidden door; she wished to	FORBID*	MA
3122	le key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain of	FORBID*	MA
3123	re shocked, and said, "God has forbidden a father to marry h	FORBID*	MA
3124	with death. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle	FORCE*	X
3125	f a merchant, and the King was forced to do the same in orde	FORCE*	X
3126	did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into his baske	FORCE*	MA
3127	immediately. The first day she forced herself to work dilige	FORCE*	MA
3128	." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe	FORCE*	MA
3129	maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe	FORCE*	MA
3130	er any power over her, and was forced to do whatsoever she d	FORCE*	MA
3131	d set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot	FORCE*	MA
3132	ht, who this time likewise was forced to confess that Allerl	FORCE*	MA
3133	looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand befor	FORCE*	MA
3134	he cried this, and then he was forced to go onwards, until a	FORCE*	MA
3135	t seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come w	FORCE*	MA
3136	ut it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked	FORCE*	MA
3137	nto the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them o	FORCE*	MA
3138	have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapun	FORCE*	MA
3139	ried to break open the door by force. Then Faithful John hel	FORCE*	MA
3140	little quilt. And she did not forget the roebuck, but went	FORGET*	ME
3141	hat thou art about, and do not forget how to use thy legs."	FORGET*	ME
3142	en you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good-morning,	FORGET*	ME
3143	and said, "They have certainly forgotten it for some game, t	FORGOT*	ME
3144	had gone on board a ship, she forgot the great love and fid	FORGOT*	ME
3145	I will show her to you in the form of a beautiful flower,"	FORM*	X
3146	l I show her to you in her own form," and wished that she mi	FORM*	X
3147	, and wished him back into the form of the cook, in the whic	FORM*	X
3148	e went with them and made them form a great circle, open at	FORM*	X
3149	or had perished. Hardly had he formed the wish than the mars	FORM*	X
3150	the brother had had his human form it would have been a del	FORM*	X
3151	ing; so the old witch took the form of the chamber-maid, wen	FORM*	X
3152	s were restored to their human form again. And they embraced	FORM*	X
3153	a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man, and went	FORM*	X
3154	Then she went upstairs in the form of the Queen, nursed the	FORM*	X

3155	shape, and received his human form again, so the sister and	FORM*	X
3156	ord a toad leaped out, whereas formerly a piece of gold had	FORM*	X
3157	red Faithful John, "I will not forsake him, and will serve h	FORSAKE*	MA
3158	all the world, yet will I not forsake thee." He took her wi	FORSAKE*	MA
3159	." The King said, "If thou art forsaken by all the world, ye	FORSAKE*	MA
3160	e am I alone in the forest and forsaken by all the world. I	FORSAKE*	MA
3161	d sleep in peace, God will not forsake us," and he lay down	FORSAKE*	MA
3162	e ought to know, and to be his foster-father, I cannot close	FOSTER*	X
3163	t when he entered her room, he found her praying. She had he	FOUND	MA
3164	en reel into it. When the King found the reel at the bottom	FOUND	MA
3165	world, however, none was to be found, and even if one had be	FOUND	MA
3166	ound, and even if one had been found, still there would have	FOUND	MA
3167	ocks and in every cave, but he found her not, and thought sh	FOUND	MA
3168	came into a great forest, and found therein the little hous	FOUND	MA
3169	her eat nor drink until I have found again my dear wife and	FOUND	MA
3170	he door closed, and the maiden found herself up above upon t	FOUND	MA
3171	e had walked some distance, he found a hound lying on the ro	FOUND	MA
3172	not one human being was to be found. At last she came to th	FOUND	MA
3173	they came home in the evening, found Snow-white lying upon t	FOUND	MA
3174	l that her equal was not to be found on earth. It came to pa	FOUND	MA
3175	ep-mother, and they looked and found the poisoned comb. Scar	FOUND	MA
3176	her too short, but at last she found that the seventh one wa	FOUND	MA
3177	ole day, until at last she had found their dwelling. The dwa	FOUND	MA
3178	where it was the darkest, they found a little bewitched hut,	FOUND	MA
3179	d hut. Then she entered it and found a young boy, who asked,	FOUND	MA
3180	the highest tree which can be found, and keep watch, lookin	FOUND	MA
3181	s in the forest. Now when they found a little brook leaping	FOUND	MA
3182	opened the door, and there he found both strong and well, a	FOUND	MA
3183	t was the matter with her, but found at length that it was h	FOUND	MA
3184	on came they set out, but they found no crumbs, for the many	FOUND	MA
3185	the tower, but none was to be found. He rode home, but the	FOUND	MA
3186	rawberries outside, but as she found none, she went angrily	FOUND	MA
3187	out her brothers and set them free, let it cost what it mig	FREE*	X
3188	be here, and then we shall be free." When the maiden, who w	FREE*	X
3189	y that I shall set my brothers free," and went and sought a	FREE*	X
3190	flames, set their dear sister free, and kissed and embraced	FREE*	X
3191	ith the words, "Here all dwell free." A snow-white maiden ca	FREE*	X
3192	hose sign was, "Here all dwell free." Then forth came the wh	FREE*	X
3193	outside that one's very breath freezes! The wind will blow t	FREE*	MA
3194	rge reward to anyone who would free the land from this plagu	FREE*	MA
3195	l and Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall	FRIGHT*	X
3196	range oath had up to this time frightened away all wooers, b	FRIGHT*	X

3197	At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man such as	FRIGHT*	X
3198	ister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that	FRIGHT*	X
3199	had ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw, not	FRIGHT*	X
3200	large teeth that the girl was frightened, and was about to	FRIGHT*	X
3201	scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the ba	FRIGHT*	X
3202	not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to him,	FRIGHT*	X
3203	t not to have let ourselves be frightened out of our wits;"	FRIGHT*	X
3204	l sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How d	FRIGHT*	X
3205	d come in, and fled in a great fright out into the forest. T'	FRIGHT*	X
3206	ttle Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the s	FRIGHT*	X
3207	," said the old woman, "what a fright you look; come, I will	FRIGHT*	X
3208	order that she might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in t	FROZEN	X
3209	in winter, when everything was frozen as hard as a stone, an	FROZEN	X
3210	grow in winter! The ground is frozen, and besides the snow	FROZEN	MA
3211	hen she said to him, "Before I fulfil your wish, I must have	FULFIL*	MA
3212	My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3213	hen," Then four more stopped, "Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3214	My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3215	My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3216	My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3217	My sister, little Marlinchen, Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3218	t out and looked at the bird: "Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3219	anything," and she went out. "Gathered together all my bone	GATHER*	MA
3220	every morning she went out and gathered roots and berries an	GATHER*	MA
3221	e snow! In her joy she hastily gathered her basket full, tha	GATHER*	MA
3222	whole ship decorated." Then he gathered together in his apro	GATHER*	MA
3223	t be cold." Hansel and Grethel gathered brushwood together,	GATHER*	MA
3224	king flowers, and when she had gathered so many that she cou	GATHER*	MA
3225	ut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs together a	GATHER*	MA
3226	ere all down, and when she had gathered them into a heap, sh	GATHER*	MA
3227	so pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the good grains	GATHER*	MA
3228	so pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the good seeds i	GATHER*	MA
3229	e three snake-leaves with him, gave them to a servant and sa	GAVE	MA
3230	n old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just	GAVE	MA
3231	er back again to life. Then he gave her some wine and bread,	GAVE	MA
3232	earn my bread." So the father gave him his blessing, and wi	GAVE	MA
3233	ised him above all the others, gave him great treasures, and	GAVE	MA
3234	h him. When he reached home he gave his step-daughters the t	GAVE	MA
3235	own before the King's son, who gave her the golden shoe. The	GAVE	MA
3236	olle, and at the same time she gave her back the shuttle whi	GAVE	MA
3237	l was too large. So her mother gave her a knife and said, "C	GAVE	MA
3238	shed for, and to Cinderella he gave the branch from the haze	GAVE	MA

3239	small for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "C	GAVE	MA
3240	enchantress appeared at once, gave the child the name of Ra	GAVE	MA
3241	ful of strawberries!" Then she gave her a little piece of ha	GAVE	MA
3242	bed in place of the Queen. She gave her too the shape and th	GAVE	MA
3243	a locked-up room, and then he gave the Queen the key of it,	GAVE	MA
3244	ed her bit of bread in two and gave them the half. They aske	GAVE	MA
3245	the forest to fetch wood." She gave each a little piece of b	GAVE	MA
3246	ad into the oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove he	GAVE	MA
3247	the poor girl's shoulder, and gave her an axe in order that	GAVE	MA
3248	she had eaten her bread, they gave her a broom and said, "S	GAVE	MA
3249	she was obliged to put on, and gave her bread-and-butter and	GAVE	MA
3250	le was soon tired of this, and gave her notice to leave. The	GAVE	MA
3251	the house was magnificent; he gave her whatsoever she could	GAVE	MA
3252	on pain of death." He likewise gave her an egg and said, "Pr	GAVE	MA
3253	maiden with them, to whom they gave three kinds of wine to d	GAVE	MA
3254	screams and lamentations. They gave her wine to drink, three	GAVE	MA
3255	"The old woman is right," and gave up their search, and sat	GAVE	MA
3256	were the key and the egg. She gave them to him, but she tre	GAVE	MA
3257	er. The King came to meet her, gave his hand to her, and dan	GAVE	MA
3258	and when the time was come she gave birth to a son, and the	GAVE	MA
3259	dwarfs took pity upon him, and gave him the coffin. And now	GAVE	MA
3260	my child," said the woman, and gave her a fine apple out of	GAVE	MA
3261	e." But he was silent, and she gave him a box on the ear, on	GAVE	MA
3262	tle Red-Cap to her mother, and gave her hand on it. The gran	GAVE	MA
3263	by the straw-heap, the donkey gave him a smart kick with it	GAVE	MA
3264	e given to the child. Once she gave her a little cap of red	GAVE	MA
3265	one. At length his wife again gave him hope of a child, and	GAVE	MA
3266	ut the morning star arose, and gave her the drumstick of a c	GAVE	MA
3267	ich it lived. At last the King gave notice that whosoever sh	GAVE	MA
3268	at once in a letter." Then she gave birth to a fine boy. So	GAVE	MA
3269	heart." Then the angel of God gave them one meal with her,	GAVE	MA
3270	e miller, and said, "Yes," and gave a written promise to the	GAVE	MA
3271	booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He called	GAVE	MA
3272	when he was half-way across he gave him such a blow from beh	GAVE	MA
3273	bove, but the enchantress, who gazed at him with wicked and	GAZ*	B
3274	drawing nearer. Whilst he thus gazed before him, he saw a sn	GAZ*	B
3275	ome and keep house, we others will go out and get food." Then they went into the forest an	GET*	MA
3276	every day, and as she knew that she could not get any of it, she quite pined away, and loo	GET*	MA
3277	s there no escape?" "Oh, yes, if any one else gets on it swiftly, and takes out the pistol	GET*	MA
3278	miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shock	GET*	MA

3279	hogshead?" But the old woman cried, "Come and get something to eat, and leave off looking	GET*	MA
3280	ts mouth." The King said, "How did the spirit get over the water, and where did it go afte	GET*	MA
3281	light. The donkey said, "If so, we had better get up and go on, for the shelter here is ba	GET*	MA
3282	It is so early in the day that I shall still get there in good time;" and so she ran from	GET*	MA
3283	ak the bottle, and then your grandmother will get nothing; and when you go into her room,	GET*	MA
3284	t the grandmother, "I am too weak, and cannot get up." The wolf lifted the latch, the door	GET*	MA
3285	t. She washed and scrubbed, but she could not get it out. It was not long before the man c	GET*	MA
3286	wishing, and I am here, he might very easily get me into trouble." So he left the palace	GET*	MA
3287	at my head." He continued, "Where didst thou get the ring which was in the soup?" She ans	GET*	MA
3288	he King said yes, if he was skilful and could get game for him, he should come to him, but	GET*	MA
3289	n she went into the kitchen, and was about to get to her work and sweep up the ashes, the	GET*	MA
3290	e hole on his bed, and he said, "Who has been getting into my bed?" The others came up and	GET*	MA
3291	, and she was for ever thinking how she could get all the fortune for her daughter, and th	GET*	MA
3292	ece of his skin for it." But she thought, "To get that will be quite impossible, and thus	GET*	MA
3293	ame to me," answered the woman, "I shall soon get rid of my apples. There, I will give you	GET*	MA
3294	Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of the forest now?" But Hansel comfo	GET*	MA
3295	ut do not eat it up before then, for you will get nothing else." Grethel took the bread un	GET*	MA
3296	o from morning till evening, but they did not get out of the forest, and were very hungry,	GET*	MA
3297	man had locked the door, and Hansel could not get out. Nevertheless he comforted his littl	GET*	MA
3298	oman came and awoke the two children, saying "Get up, you sluggards! we are going into the	GET*	MA
3299	y go away with thee, but I do not know how to get down. Bring with thee a skein of silk ev	GET*	MA
3300	e, dear wife?" "Ah," she replied, "if I can't get some of the rampion, which is in the gar	GET*	MA
3301	ittle pocket of his coat as he could possibly get in. Then he went back and said to Grethe	GET*	MA
3302	my heart," she answered, for she was glad to get away from the mother and sister. So she	GET*	MA
3303	rethel, shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and co	GET*	MA
3304	n, and her mother stood by. But she could not get her big toe into it, and the shoe was to	GET*	MA
3305	ird day still more so, and then she would not get up in the morning at all. Neither did sh	GET*	MA
3306	rrow of her heart she jumped into the well to get the shuttle. She lost her senses; and wh	GET*	MA
3307	had to do hard work from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light f	GET*	MA
3308	an, "The door is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust	GET*	MA

3309	"I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose," said the old woman,	GET*	MA
3310	ey came to a great piece of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank	GET*	MA
3311	w we will go away." said Hansel, "that we may get out of the witch's forest." When they ha	GET*	MA
3312	said, "Go to your bed, dear roe, that you may get well again." But the wound was so slight	GET*	R
3313	give you fresh strength; make haste before it gets cold." The daughter also was close by;	GET*	R
3314	and they were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and furiously said to the mill	GET*	R
3315	danger?" answered the cat. "Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps	GET*	R
3316	and they will do her good. Set out before it gets hot, and when you are going, walk nicel	GET*	R
3317	ted, the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour with Cinderella and share he	GET*	R
3318	r beds. Their bit of bread was given to them, but it was sti	GIV*	MA
3319	nd if the good skipper had not given me his help, it would h	GIV*	MA
3320	ill light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece o	GIV*	MA
3321	aw that they were not going to give her anything, she went o	GIV*	MA
3322	to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so naughty	GIV*	MA
3323	of all the gold that she would give her. But on the second d	GIV*	MA
3324	ut the good little man who had given him the spear wherewith	GIV*	MA
3325	ind the mill; we can very well give him the big apple-tree f	GIV*	MA
3326	and a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because y	GIV*	MA
3327	othing that she would not have given to the child. Once she	GIV*	MA
3328	cat. When this was done, at a given signal, they began to p	GIV*	MA
3329	called students. She wished to give her brothers pleasure, a	GIV*	MA
3330	eady; it will do you good, and give you fresh strength; make	GIV*	MA
3331	ich their mother the Queen had given birth to, was now grown	GIV*	MA
3332	en said he, "Dear wife, we can give him his life again, but	GIV*	MA
3333	tower here in the castle. If I give birth to a little son, I	GIV*	MA
3334	make one condition, thou must give me the child which thy w	GIV*	MA
3335	er bread-and-butter and cake. "Give us some of it," cried th	GIV*	MA
3336	nough for myself, so how can I give it away to other people?	GIV*	MA
3337	to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so good, a	GIV*	MA
3338	ith the twins to which she had given birth, a boy and a girl	GIV*	MA
3339	er breakfast. The elves said, "Give us, too, some of it." "W	GIV*	MA
3340	re quite clean. Then he had to give in, and had lost all rig	GIV*	MA
3341	o out and see if the bird will give me anything," and she we	GIV*	MA
3342	hat is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red shoes!	GIV*	MA
3343	t a handsome gold chain he has given me, and how pretty he i	GIV*	MA
3344	g twice for nothing; thou must give me something." "Wife," s	GIV*	MA
3345	ll not sing twice for nothing. Give me the millstone, and th	GIV*	MA
3346	id of my apples. There, I will give you one." "No," said Sno	GIV*	MA

3347	ring on her finger, and he had given orders that the dance s	GIV*	MA
3348	a time a Queen to whom God had given no children. Every morn	GIV*	MA
3349	s." The King, however, did not give it up, and the cleverest	GIV*	MA
3350	Let me have the coffin, I will give you whatever you want fo	GIV*	MA
3351	of animal in your kingdom must give a piece of his skin for	GIV*	MA
3352	ent up too, and said, "Mother, give me an apple." "Yes, my c	GIV*	MA
3353	, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give me an apple." Then it se	GIV*	MA
3354	clever and crafty. When he had given her the keys and the eg	GIV*	MA
3355	rth, compassionate people will give me as much as I require.	GIV*	MA
3356	comes and asks for her, I will give her to him." Not long af	GIV*	MA
3357	le in his hand. I asked him to give me the apple, but he did	GIV*	MA
3358	wanted to have, and he said, "Give me some more, you shall	GIV*	MA
3359	not sing it twice for nothing! Give me the golden chain, and	GIV*	MA
3360	e, how delicious this food is, give me some more." And the m	GIV*	MA
3361	nd if he will not answer thee, give him a box on the ear." S	GIV*	MA
3362	ent to him and said, "Brother, give me the apple." But he wa	GIV*	MA
3363	y could not declare it. I will give my life to win her. Thou	GIV*	MA
3364	" Then cried the King, "I will give everything I have in the	GIV*	MA
3365	en Faithful John had once more given his promise to the old	GIV*	MA
3366	untsman, and asked if he could give him a place. The King sa	GIV*	MA
3367	reatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful of bread."	GIV*	MA
3368	as a strange huntsman, and asked if he could give him a place. The King said yes, if he w	GIV*	MA
3369	RE was once on a time a Queen to whom God had given no children. Every morning she went in	GIV*	MA
3370	suffering the greatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful of bread." The very rich	GIV*	MA
3371	slip a golden ring on her finger, and he had given orders that the dance should last a ve	GIV*	MA
3372	o the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin, I will give you whatever you want for it." But the	GIV*	MA
3373	hall soon get rid of my apples. There, I will give you one." "No," said Snow-white, "I dar	GIV*	MA
3374	icked intentions." The King, however, did not give it up, and the cleverest maidens in his	GIV*	MA
3375	of every kind of animal in your kingdom must give a piece of his skin for it." But she th	GIV*	MA
3376	m that." And when Faithful John had once more given his promise to the old King about this	GIV*	MA
3377	arest to thee." Then cried the King, "I will give everything I have in the world for thee	GIV*	MA
3378	re tongues, they could not declare it. I will give my life to win her. Thou art my most Fa	GIV*	MA
3379	ttle daughter went up too, and said, "Mother, give me an apple." "Yes, my child," said the	GIV*	MA
3380	r, but she was clever and crafty. When he had given her the keys and the egg, and had left	GIV*	MA
3381	and has an apple in his hand. I asked him to give me the apple, but he did not answer me,	GIV*	MA
3382	the little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as	GIV*	MA

3383	ny good suitor comes and asks for her, I will give her to him." Not long afterwards, a sui	GIV*	MA
3384	what stands behind the mill; we can very well give him the big apple-tree for it." "Ah, hu	GIV*	MA
3385	nd told him about the good little man who had given him the spear wherewith he had slain t	GIV*	MA
3386	y, I will go forth, compassionate people will give me as much as I require." Thereupon she	GIV*	MA
3387	ter all they were quite clean. Then he had to give in, and had lost all right over her. Th	GIV*	MA
3388	her mother, "and if he will not answer thee, give him a box on the ear." So Marlinchen we	GIV*	MA
3389	hat is, and what a handsome gold chain he has given me, and how pretty he is!" But the wom	GIV*	MA
3390	the bird, "I will not sing twice for nothing. Give me the millstone, and then I will sing	GIV*	MA
3391	ight-hearted; that is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red shoes!" "Well," said	GIV*	MA
3392	, "I too will go out and see if the bird will give me anything," and she went out. "Gather	GIV*	MA
3393	, "I do not sing twice for nothing; thou must give me something." "Wife," said the man, "g	GIV*	MA
3394	said, "Ah, wife, how delicious this food is, give me some more." And the more he ate the	GIV*	MA
3395	So Marlinchen went to him and said, "Brother, give me the apple." But he was silent, and s	GIV*	MA
3396	he bird, "I'll not sing it twice for nothing! Give me the golden chain, and then I will si	GIV*	MA
3397	ate the more he wanted to have, and he said, "Give me some more, you shall have none of it	GIV*	MA
3398	e held in his hand a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because your heart is pu	GIV*	MA
3399	ere Rapunzel, with the twins to which she had given birth, a boy and a girl, lived in wret	GIV*	MA
3400	ou wilt, only I make one condition, thou must give me the child which thy wife will bring	GIV*	MA
3401	little men said to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so good, and has shared h	GIV*	MA
3402	rself and eat her breakfast. The elves said, "Give us, too, some of it." "Willingly," she	GIV*	MA
3403	, the bath is ready; it will do you good, and give you fresh strength; make haste before i	GIV*	MA
3404	ng towards the tower here in the castle. If I give birth to a little son, I will put up a	GIV*	MA
3405	through us." Then said he, "Dear wife, we can give him his life again, but it will cost us	GIV*	MA
3406	h are likewise called students. She wished to give her brothers pleasure, and plucked the	GIV*	MA
3407	tle daughter which their mother the Queen had given birth to, was now grown up; she was go	GIV*	MA
3408	began to eat her bread-and-butter and cake. "Give us some of it," cried the little men; b	GIV*	MA
3409	e was thinking of all the gold that she would give her. But on the second day she began to	GIV*	MA
3410	ill and died, and if the good skipper had not given me his help, it would have gone ill wi	GIV*	MA
3411	the head of the cat. When this was done, at a given signal, they began to perform their mu	GIV*	MA
3412	and there was nothing that she would not have given to the child. Once she gave her a litt	GIV*	MA

3413	ren out of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to them, but it was still smaller than	GIV*	MA
3414	nt." When she saw that they were not going to give her anything, she went out by the door.	GIV*	MA
3415	"There is not enough for myself, so how can I give it away to other people?" When she had	GIV*	MA
3416	est, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, a	GIV*	MA
3417	little men said to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so naughty, and has a wic	GIV*	MA
3418	hich lay in front of the house glittered like real silver pe	GLITTER*	MA
3419	little window. When the enchantress wanted to go in, she placed herself beneath it and cri	GO	X
3420	urrounded by a high wall, and no one dared to go into it because it belonged to an enchant	GO	X
3421	snow has covered everything. And why am I to go in this paper frock? It is so cold outsid	GO	X
3422	re asleep, Hansel again got up, and wanted to go out and pick up pebbles as he had done be	GO	X
3423	she was secretly envious of it, and wanted to go into the forest also to seek strawberries	GO	X
3424	or a basketful of strawberries, and am not to go home until I can take them with me." When	GO	X
3425	her hand in his. She said, "I will willingly go away with thee, but I do not know how to	GO	MA
3426	ghter, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out into the wood, and fetch me a little	GO	MA
3427	e this boot, it has a hole in the sole of it. Go with it up to the loft, hang it on the bi	GO	MA
3428	off him, laid herbs on the wound, and said, "Go to your bed, dear roe, that you may get w	GO	MA
3429	thirsty; if I knew of a little brook I would go and just take a drink; I think I hear one	GO	MA
3430	answered the maiden, "but the little roe must go with me, I cannot leave him." The King sa	GO	MA
3431	, stretched out his hand, and said, "Will you go with me to my palace and be my dear wife?	GO	MA
3432	yourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When w	GO	MA
3433	hem one piece of bread more, and then we will go to our work and leave them alone. They wi	GO	MA
3434	after that there is an end. The children must go, we will take them farther into the wood,	GO	MA
3435	hts; on the third, she said to the scullion, "Go and tell the King to take his sword and s	GO	MA
3436	so very beautiful, he said to her, "Wilt thou go away with me?" "Ah, yes, with all my hear	GO	MA
3437	, and gave her an axe in order that she might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in the ic	GO	MA
3438	ty us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth together into the wide world." They	GO	MA
3439	with her, and will drop down in a swoon, and go through great danger for her sake, theref	GO	MA
3440	Ah, no," replied the young King, "if I do not go in, it will be my certain destruction. I	GO	MA
3441	save ourselves, and go hence." But she said, "Go forth into the forest with thy eleven bro	GO	MA
3442	not, dear mother, we will save ourselves, and go hence." But she said, "Go forth into the	GO	MA

3443	id the maiden, "Dear mother, weep not, I will go and seek my brothers." So she took the tw	GO	MA
3444	t stay at home and keep house, we others will go out and get food." Then they went into th	GO	MA
3445	im. He said to the King, "Thy truth shall not go unrewarded," and took the heads of the ch	GO	MA
3446	ast she said, "Conduct me to the ship, I will go there myself, and behold the treasures of	GO	MA
3447	animals, such as may please her, and we will go there with them and try our luck." The Ki	GO	MA
3448	King will still not keep his bride. When they go into the castle together, a wrought brida	GO	MA
3449	last, she thanked the merchant and wanted to go home, but when she came to the side of th	GO	MA
3450	ur grandmother will get nothing; and when you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good	GO	MA
3451	ot know what to do, and none of them dared to go home. As they still did not return, the f	GO	MA
3452	But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?" "Go with us to Bremen. You understand n	GO	MA
3453	to Bremen, and shall be town-musician there; go with me and engage yourself also as a mus	GO	MA
3454	to leave. The lazy girl was willing enough to go, and thought that now the golden rain wou	GO	MA
3455	thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, for	GO	MA
3456	d to leave, and the King's son was anxious to go with her, but she escaped from him so qui	GO	MA
3457	m down here, I cannot stay any longer; I must go up again to my own people." Mother Holle	GO	MA
3458	thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her he	GO	MA
3459	ow good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?" "Go with us to Bremen. You understand night-m	GO	MA
3460	e spirit get over the water, and where did it go after it had eaten the pear?" The gardene	GO	MA
3461	But she replied, "Here I cannot stay, I will go forth, compassionate people will give me	GO	MA
3462	und the child to thy wife's back and bade her go forth into the wide world, and made her p	GO	MA
3463	commands, but here thou mayst stay no longer. Go forth into the wide world with thy child,	GO	MA
3464	over a brook, the elder brother let the other go first; and when he was half-way across he	GO	MA
3465	out of our wits;" and ordered one of them to go and examine the house. The messenger find	GO	MA
3466	donkey said, "If so, we had better get up and go on, for the shelter here is bad." The hou	GO	MA
3467	the more sure of finding the beast, you must go into the forest from opposite sides." So	GO	MA
3468	st was so big and strong that no one dared to go near the forest in which it lived. At las	GO	MA
3469	to go home. But the King's son said, "I will go with thee and bear thee company," for he	GO	MA
3470	ould do the same, and if he died first, would go down to the grave with him. This strange	GO	MA
3471	us that I am a burden to you. I would rather go away and see how I can earn my bread." So	GO	MA
3472	sailed after his master, and let the traitors go on their way. He fished up the dead body,	GO	MA

3473	e snake, laid them together, as they ought to go, and placed one of the leaves on each wou	GO	MA
3474	son. Then said the son, "Dear father, things go so badly with us that I am a burden to yo	GO	MA
3475	thou stop and look round?" said the father, "go on." "I am looking back at my little pig	GO	MA
3476	ittle sister, and said, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sleep quietly, the good God will help	GO	MA
3477	nd filled her pinafore full. "But now we will go away." said Hansel, "that we may get out	GO	MA
3478	at all." Early in the morning, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the wat	GO	MA
3479	truth will soon come to light," and bade both go into a secret chamber and keep themselves	GO	MA
3480	t of the ashes for me in one hour, thou shalt go with us." And she thought to herself, "Th	GO	MA
3481	and believed that now she would be allowed to go with them to the festival. But the step-m	GO	MA
3482	d till it was evening, and then she wanted to go home. But the King's son said, "I will go	GO	MA
3483	as delighted, and believed that she might now go with them to the festival. But the step-m	GO	MA
3484	icked them out again in two hours, thou shalt go with us." The maiden went through the bac	GO	MA
3485	but wept, because she too would have liked to go with them to the dance, and begged her st	GO	MA
3486	d worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in t	GO	MA
3487	id she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and wouldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and	GO	MA
3488	her step-mother to allow her to do so. "Thou go, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty a	GO	MA
3489	angry with her." Then spoke the King, "I will go as far as the sky is blue, and will neith	GO	MA
3490	oned all the huntsmen together, and bade them go out into the forest with him. And he went	GO	MA
3491	will go home to my own country; if thou wilt go with me, I will provide for thee." "Ah,"	GO	MA
3492	ive. At length he said to the maiden, "I will go home to my own country; if thou wilt go w	GO	MA
3493	re, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to go and look on. He answered, "Yes, but come	GO	MA
3494	as made by the rough animal." The King said, "Go and bid it come up here." When Allerleira	GO	MA
3495	, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his	GO	MA
3496	cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go up at the appointed time. And now she put	GO	MA
3497	d make me the soup for the King; I, too, will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let	GO	MA
3498	ll, she cried this, and then he was forced to go onwards, until at last, groaning and out	GO	MA
3499	w, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on directly?" And whenever he stood still	GO	MA
3500	t even say good-bye to me." "Oh, he wanted to go, and asked me if he might stay six weeks,	GO	MA
3501	not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to him," said her mother, "and if he	GO	MA
3502	w, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on at once?" He thought it was his bride	GO	MA

3503	; there are the keys of the house; thou mayst go everywhere and look at everything except	GO	MA
3504	usually called "Sorrowful," and said to her, "Go out with thy child, thy husband hath come	GO	MA
3505	e room against my will," said he, "thou shalt go back into it against thine own. Thy life	GO	MA
3506	le key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain of death." He likewise gave her a	GO	MA
3507	st give me something." "Wife," said the man, "go to the garret, upon the top shelf there s	GO	MA
3508	edding at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when she went	GO	MA
3509	e knew not what to do. At first she would not go to the wedding at all, but she had no pea	GO	MA
3510	f outside the door." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but you must be back here in half-an-hou	GO	MA
3511	the palace, and she said to the cook, "May I go up-stairs for a while, and look on? I wil	GO	MA
3512	eap!" Little Snow-white looked out and said, "Go away; I cannot let any one come in." "I s	GO	MA
3513	rlinchen," "Ah," said Marlinchen, "I too will go out and see if the bird will give me anyt	GO	MA
3514	I must see the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," said the woman, "I feel as if the whole	GO	MA
3515	er no harm. She ran as long as her feet would go until it was almost evening; then she saw	GO	MA
3516	the world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter." A	GO	MA
3517	gate, crowing with all his might. "Your crow goes through and through one," said the donk	GOES	MA
3518	witch, and had seen how the two children had gone away, and had crept after them privily,	GONE	MA
3519	and deeper into the forest. And when they had gone a very long way they came at last to a	GONE	MA
3520	pper had not given me his help, it would have gone ill with me. He was present at his deat	GONE	MA
3521	he sea, to visit his old father, and they had gone on board a ship, she forgot the great l	GONE	MA
3522	hat the King's son did not know where she was gone. He waited until her father came, and s	GONE	MA
3523	esh, and her parents and the step-sisters had gone once more, Cinderella went to the hazel	GONE	MA
3524	it seemed as if all love for her husband had gone out of her heart. After some time, when	GONE	MA
3525	nurse did not answer, but when the Queen had gone again, went to the King and told him al	GONE	MA
3526	step-mother, because of whom the children had gone out into the world, thought all the tim	GONE	MA
3527	no way of fattening him. When four weeks had gone by, and Hansel still continued thin, sh	GONE	MA
3528	her a visit. Once, however, when the King had gone out, and no one else was present, the w	GONE	MA
3529	as it was not lying beneath the tree, but was gone. Then answered the gardener, "Last nigh	GONE	MA
3530	large apple-tree behind it. Once when he had gone into the forest to fetch wood, an old m	GONE	MA
3531	been in the bloody chamber. "Since thou hast gone into the room against my will," said he	GONE	MA
3532	omised to obey him in everything. When he was gone, she went all round the house from the	GONE	MA

3533	with wine and dancing. His elder brother had gone in here, and, thinking that after all t	GONE	MA
3534	or, and succeeded in opening it. When she had gone inside, a little dwarf came to meet her	GONE	MA
3535	e third day, when the parents and sisters had gone away, Cinderella went once more to her	GONE	MA
3536	the younger on the east. When the younger had gone a short way, a little man stepped up to	GONE	MA
3537	e rainy days! "Now then, old shaver, what has gone askew with you?" asked the donkey. "Who	GONE	MA
3538	er kindly. But when he and his guests had all gone into the house, the brothers and kinsme	GONE	MA
3539	it shall cost thee thy own life." When he had gone away, she had a little hind brought to	GONE	MA
3540	to prepare the bread soup. When the cook had gone up-stairs, she fetched the little golde	GONE	MA
3541	no peace in any place. One day the woman had gone upstairs to her room, and her little da	GONE	MA
3542	he house and a month went by and the snow was gone, and two months, and then everything wa	GONE	MA
3543	d he flew high up in the air, and when he was gone, the juniper-tree was just as it had be	GONE	MA
3544	re is my son?" "Ah," said the mother, "he has gone across the country to his mother's grea	GONE	MA
3545	." "Yes," replied the second, "but he has not got her yet." Said the third, "But he has go	GOT'	X
3546	se? She answered, 'Alas poor child, thou hast got into a murderer's den, thy bridegroom do	GOT'	X
3547	d-Cap?" "To my grandmother's." "What have you got in your apron?" "Cake and wine; yesterda	GOT'	X
3548	that his heart would burst in twain. Then she got into the ship, and the King led her with	GOT'	MA
3549	as his bride who was calling that to him; and got up on his legs again. Once more he was g	GOT'	MA
3550	not my father." When the King heard that, he got up, and asked who they were. Then said s	GOT'	MA
3551	ngs to me," and then he went. When the miller got home, his wife came to meet him and said	GOT'	MA
3552	alled out, 'Bring the rogue here to me!' so I got away as well as I could." After this the	GOT'	MA
3553	look out from thence. When all was ready, she got into a barrel of honey, and then cut the	GOT'	MA
3554	the seats were filled; and when the old woman got to her usual place it also was not empty	GOT'	MA
3555	ing, and could not conceive how it could have got there. Then he ordered the cook to appea	GOT'	MA
3556	th his companions, one hour with each, and so got through the night. When it was morning l	GOT'	MA
3557	lk handkerchief out of the bottom drawer, and got all the bones from beneath the table, an	GOT'	MA
3558	hed a great forest. And as she was tired, she got into a hollow tree, and fell asleep. The	GOT'	MA
3559	In the night whilst every one was asleep, she got up, and took three different things from	GOT'	MA
3560	the pitch stuck fast to her, and could not be got off as long as she lived. 25 The Seven R	GOT'	MA
3561	w, and not a green blade to be seen. When she got into the wood she saw a small house out	GOT'	MA
3562	ebrated. The next morning, when the two girls got up, there stood before the man's daughte	GOT'	MA

3563	could be, but the old woman said that she had got that from the violent perspiration, and	GOT	MA
3564	o get away from the mother and sister. So she got into the carriage and drove away with th	GOT	MA
3565	ts no longer singing in the nest; the cat has got it, and will scratch out thy eyes as wel	GOT	MA
3566	and was about to mount it when Faithful John got before him, jumped quickly on it, drew t	GOT	MA
3567	not got her yet." Said the third, "But he has got her, she is sitting beside him in the sh	GOT	MA
3568	or it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allow	GOT	MA
3569	ink; I think I hear one running." The brother got up and took the little sister by the han	GOT	MA
3570	And when the old folks had fallen asleep, he got up, put on his little coat, opened the d	GOT	MA
3571	ree down, but no one was on it. And when they got into the kitchen, Cinderella lay there a	GOT	MA
3572	eces, but no one was inside it. And when they got home Cinderella lay in her dirty clothes	GOT	MA
3573	and walked along the very same path. When she got to the oven the bread again cried, "Oh,	GOT	MA
3574	e on. Then this one went into her chamber and got her toes safely into the shoe, but her h	GOT	MA
3575	them, unfastened a little boat from the ship, got into it, sailed after his master, and le	GOT	MA
3576	se. They began to walk again, but they always got deeper into the forest, and if help did	GOT	MA
3577	When the old folks were asleep, Hansel again got up, and wanted to go out and pick up peb	GOT	MA
3578	and thrust into his pockets whatever could be got in, and Grethel said, "I, too, will take	GOT	MA
3579	food was cooked for poor Hansel, but Grethel got nothing but crab-shells. Every morning t	GOT	MA
3580	aken one of them. But God helped her, and she got safely over. The old woman went up with	GOT	R
3581	she held in her hand fell into the basin. She got it out and washed the blood off, but in	GOT	R
3582	tier one farther on, and ran after it, and so got deeper and deeper into the wood. Meanwhi	GOT	R
3583	nswered the King, "it shall be granted unto thee." Then said	GRANT*	MA
3584	an hoped that God was about to grant her desire. These peopl	GRANT*	MA
3585	o any one?" The first said, "I grant that she may grow uglie	GRANT*	MA
3586	her and mother, and said, "God grant that our sister may be	GRANT*	MA
3587	at pomp, as the little men had granted to the maiden. When a	GRANT*	MA
3588	very day." The second said, "I grant that at every word she	GRANT*	MA
3589	her mouth." The third said, "I grant that she may die a mise	GRANT*	MA
3590	n it during the dance. Then he grasped her by the hand, and	GRASP*	MA
3591	stable, and shut him in with a grated door. He might scream	GRAT*	X
3592	his bride, and nodded to her, greeting her kindly. But when	GREET*	MA
3593	ped out again, but she did not greet them, and without looki	GREET*	MA
3594	covered with beautiful fruits grew in it, but she could not	GREW	MA
3595	ut two or three berries, which grew on the ground. And as th	GREW	MA
3596	n on it and watered it. And it grew, however, and became a h	GREW	MA

3597	hands which had been cut off, grew once more. At last the K	GREW	MA
3598	ook it away with her. Rapunzel grew into the most beautiful	GREW	MA
3599	dear little daughter, who soon grew strong and every day bec	GREW	R
3600	ill did not return, the father grew impatient, and said, "Th	GREW	R
3601	h with thee to-night." When it grew dark the King came into	GREW	R
3602	nd ate them greedily, then she grew sick and sorrowful, then	GREW	R
3603	Snow-white was growing up, and grew more and more beautiful;	GREW	R
3604	then all the trees in the wood grew thicker, and the green b	GREW	R
3605	fall once more. But the child grew impatient, and said, "De	GREW	R
3606	tears wetted his eyes and they grew clear again, and he coul	GREW	R
3607	ughter, whose beauty, however, grew daily greater. At length	GREW	R
3608	Queen bore twins, two sons who grew fast and were her deligh	GREW	R
3609	rl so much. And envy and pride grew higher and higher in her	GREW	R
3610	nds of the wizard. Then she took a skull with grinning teeth, put some ornaments on it and	GRIN*	X
3611	to go onwards, until at last, groaning and out of breath, h	GROAN*	V
3612	ossed about in his anxiety, he groaned and said to his wife,	GROAN*	V
3613	en had given birth to, was now grown up; she was good of hea	GROW*	X
3614	leave the twelve white flowers growing? They were thy brothe	GROW*	X
3615	the next day when it began to grow dark, he went to the tow	GROW*	MA
3616	many thousands of flowers were growing. Along this meadow sh	GROW*	MA
3617	the trees, and pretty flowers growing everywhere, she thoug	GROW*	MA
3618	aid the girl, "no strawberries grow in winter! The ground is	GROW*	MA
3619	tiful daughter, and as she was grown up, he wished that she	GROW*	MA
3620	s and lentils had sprouted and grown up, and showed them the	GROW*	MA
3621	has caused my natural hands to grow again;" and the angel we	GROW*	MA
3622	the truth. But Snow-white was growing up, and grew more and	GROW*	MA
3623	same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at h	GROW*	MA
3624	st said, "I grant that she may grow uglier every day." The s	GROW*	R
3625	t is, that she shall every day grow more beautiful." The sec	GROW*	R
3626	strength was going, and he was growing more and more unfit f	GROW*	R
3627	hound, "as I am old, and daily grow weaker, and no longer ca	GROW*	R
3628	soon saw it shine brighter and grow larger, until they came	GROW*	R
3629	s night, and had only one eye, grumbled at her and said, "A	GRUMBL*	V
3630	or having dealt with her more kindly than she had been able to understand, and on the thir	HAD	X
3631	by her and her sister. The girl told all that had happened to her; and as soon as the moth	HAD	X
3632	time she gave her back the shuttle which she had let fall into the well. Thereupon the do	HAD	X
3633	g there. When the wedding with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sisters	HAD	X
3634	shaking till they were all down, and when she had gathered them into a heap, she went on h	HAD	X
3635	derella of the house. Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well, in the highway, and sp	HAD	X

3636	her; and as soon as the mother heard how she had come by so much wealth, she was very anx	HAD	X
3637	reat, but the child was sickly and small, and had to be privately baptized on account of i	HAD	X
3638	ity she was to blame for the misfortune which had befallen her seven brothers." Then she w	HAD	X
3639	good luck for the ugly and lazy daughter. She had to seat herself by the well and spin; an	HAD	X
3640	her Holle's house she was not afraid, for she had already heard of her big teeth, and she	HAD	X
3641	'The true bride rides with you," and when they had cried that, the two came flying down and	HAD	X
3642	e father thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down, bu	HAD	X
3643	was astonished at her beauty. The King's son had waited until she came, and instantly too	HAD	X
3644	ad jumped down on the other side of the tree, had taken the beautiful dress to the bird on	HAD	X
3645	ay there amongst the ashes, as usual, for she had jumped down on the other side of the tre	HAD	X
3646	afresh, and her parents and the step-sisters had gone once more, Cinderella went to the h	HAD	X
3647	d run to the little hazel-tree, and there she had taken off her beautiful clothes and laid	HAD	X
3648	ly down from the back of the pigeon-house and had run to the little hazel-tree, and there	HAD	X
3649	bird had taken them away again, and then she had placed herself in the kitchen amongst th	HAD	X
3650	thes and laid them on the grave, and the bird had taken them away again, and then she had	HAD	X
3651	n the third day, when the parents and sisters had gone away, Cinderella went once more to	HAD	X
3652	blood was running out of her shoe, and how it had stained her white stocking. Then he turn	HAD	X
3653	r face he recognized the beautiful maiden who had danced with him and cried, "That is the	HAD	X
3654	He absolutely insisted on it, and Cinderella had to be called. She first washed her hands	HAD	X
3655	red with pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the maiden's left slipper remained stick	HAD	X
3656	as more splendid and magnificent than any she had yet had, and the slippers were golden. A	HAD	X
3657	ing's son had, however, used a strategem, and had caused the whole staircase to be smeared	HAD	X
3658	that he could not follow her. The King's son had, however, used a strategem, and had caus	HAD	X
3659	r he saw a light. The donkey said, "If so, we had better get up and go on, for the shelter	HAD	X
3660	n." "Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey, "you had better come away with us. We are going t	HAD	X
3661	st for a month. As soon as the four minstrels had done, they put out the light, and each s	HAD	X
3662	g up, thinking no otherwise than that a ghost had come in, and fled in a great fright out	HAD	X
3663	hound lying on the road, gasping like one who had run till he was tired. "What are you gas	HAD	X
3664	such a wicked look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road she was cert	HAD	X
3665	ght, "I can surely be town-musician." When he had walked some distance, he found a hound l	HAD	X

3666	n Musicians A CERTAIN man had a donkey, which had carried the corn-sacks to the mill indef	HAD	X
3667	t kick with its hind foot. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had beco	HAD	X
3668	. 31. The Girl Without Hands A CERTAIN miller had little by little fallen into poverty, an	HAD	X
3669	nd carried it to the King, pretending that he had killed it; whereupon he obtained the Kin	HAD	X
3670	nd a large apple-tree behind it. Once when he had gone into the forest to fetch wood, an o	HAD	X
3671	had little by little fallen into poverty, and had nothing left but his mill and a large ap	HAD	X
3672	man who had given him the spear wherewith he had slain the boar. The elder brother kept h	HAD	X
3673	and the younger on the east. When the younger had gone a short way, a little man stepped u	HAD	X
3674	too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become lively, cried down from the beam,	HAD	X
3675	in and told him about the good little man who had given him the spear wherewith he had sla	HAD	X
3676	erry with wine and dancing. His elder brother had gone in here, and, thinking that after a	HAD	X
3677	mother that she had met the wolf, and that he had said "good-morning" to her, but with suc	HAD	X
3678	en she undid the cloth, it was empty, and she had lost the good star's present. What was s	HAD	X
3679	nd thought she must deliver her brothers. She had no rest or peace until she set out secre	HAD	X
3680	e door, and succeeded in opening it. When she had gone inside, a little dwarf came to meet	HAD	X
3681	rs was the will of Heaven, and that her birth had only been the innocent cause. But the ma	HAD	X
3682	and mother and asked if it was true that she had had brothers, and what had become of the	HAD	X
3683	keep the secret no longer, but said that what had befallen her brothers was the will of He	HAD	X
3684	was true that she had had brothers, and what had become of them? The parents now dared ke	HAD	X
3685	t little glass she dropped the ring which she had brought away with her. Suddenly she hear	HAD	X
3686	pen the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-Ca	HAD	X
3687	f bed and swallowed up Red-Cap. When the wolf had appeased his appetite, he lay down again	HAD	X
3688	on her way, and told her grandmother that she had met the wolf, and that he had said "good	HAD	X
3689	ate the cake and drank the wine which Red-Cap had brought, and revived, but Red-Cap though	HAD	X
3690	!" "The better to eat you with!" And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one bound	HAD	X
3691	d drew the curtains. Little Red-Cap, however, had been running about picking flowers, and	HAD	X
3692	he wood to look for flowers. And whenever she had picked one, she fancied that she saw a s	HAD	X
3693	n running about picking flowers, and when she had gathered so many that she could carry no	HAD	X
3694	y stood still and listened to it. And when it had finished its song, it spread its wings a	HAD	X
3695	asleep. It was now three mornings since they had left their father's house. They began to	HAD	X

3696	nd thought they were in heaven. The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in	HAD	X
3697	dren still deeper into the forest, where they had never in their lives been before. Then a	HAD	X
3698	pebbles as he had done before, but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel could not ge	HAD	X
3699	birds which fly about in the woods and fields had picked them all up. Hansel said to Greth	HAD	X
3700	el shared her piece of bread with Hansel, who had scattered his by the way. Then they fell	HAD	X
3701	cked witch, who lay in wait for children, and had only built the little house of bread in	HAD	X
3702	so, and when they were once safely across and had walked for a short time, the forest seem	HAD	X
3703	may get out of the witch's forest." When they had walked for two hours, they came to a gre	HAD	X
3704	p thee at all." Early in the morning, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with	HAD	X
3705	was no way of fattening him. When four weeks had gone by, and Hansel still continued thin	HAD	X
3706	she cried. "If the wild beasts in the forest had but devoured us, we should at any rate h	HAD	X
3707	ow the poor little sister did lament when she had to fetch the water, and how her tears di	HAD	X
3708	nd wanted to go out and pick up pebbles as he had done before, but the woman had locked th	HAD	X
3709	his bed. When day dawned, but before the sun had risen, the woman came and awoke the two	HAD	X
3710	is shining on the chimneys." Hansel, however, had not been looking back at the cat, but ha	HAD	X
3711	together on the way to the forest. When they had walked a short time, Hansel stood still	HAD	X
3712	ind a way to help us." And when the old folks had fallen asleep, he got up, put on his lit	HAD	X
3713	all the same," said the man. The two children had also not been able to sleep for hunger,	HAD	X
3714	hunger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to their father. Grethel wept bitte	HAD	X
3715	d also not been able to sleep for hunger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to	HAD	X
3716	er, had not been looking back at the cat, but had been constantly throwing one of the whit	HAD	X
3717	He who says A must say B, likewise, and as he had yielded the first time, he had to do so	HAD	X
3718	man, however, would listen to nothing that he had to say, but scolded and reproached him.	HAD	X
3719	. The children were, however, still awake and had heard the conversation. When the old fol	HAD	X
3720	ise, and as he had yielded the first time, he had to do so a second time also. The childre	HAD	X
3721	t all!" The father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave them behin	HAD	X
3722	t, however, the axe, it was a branch which he had fastened to a withered tree which the wi	HAD	X
3723	ones out of his pocket on the road. When they had reached the middle of the forest, the fa	HAD	X
3724	ll soon find the way." And when the full moon had risen, Hansel took his little sister by	HAD	X
3725	s blowing backwards and forwards. And as they had been sitting such a long time, their eye	HAD	X

3726	ghed, and led her into the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from morning till night,	HAD	X
3727	in, the man had taken another wife. The woman had brought two daughters into the house wit	HAD	X
3728	ng when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the	HAD	X
3729	pick them out again. In the evening when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed	HAD	X
3730	he spring sun had drawn it off again, the man had taken another wife. The woman had brough	HAD	X
3731	uddenly ill and died, and if the good skipper had not given me his help, it would have gon	HAD	X
3732	d when he saw them come alone, and asked what had happened to them. When he learnt the wic	HAD	X
3733	sheet over the grave, and when the spring sun had drawn it off again, the man had taken an	HAD	X
3734	as placed with her accomplice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent out to	HAD	X
3735	ll she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. A	HAD	X
3736	and then he told him that the stranger maiden had leapt into the pigeon-house. The old man	HAD	X
3737	dishes, and before half an hour was over they had already finished, and all flew out again	HAD	X
3738	s burning on the mantle-piece, for Cinderella had jumped quickly down from the back of the	HAD	X
3739	man thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and they had to bring him an axe and a pickaxe that h	HAD	X
3740	st certainly cannot do." When the step-mother had emptied the two dishes of lentils amongs	HAD	X
3741	d a wish, the bird threw down to her what she had wished for. It happened, however, that t	HAD	X
3742	gave his step-daughters the things which they had wished for, and to Cinderella he gave th	HAD	X
3743	dish. Hardly had one hour passed before they had finished, and all flew out again. Then t	HAD	X
3744	red all the good grains into the dish. Hardly had one hour passed before they had finished	HAD	X
3745	r to his crown." But the faithful servant who had seen all that they did, unseen by them,	HAD	X
3746	the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed sentries at all the gates, and it	HAD	X
3747	there dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrifi	HAD	X
3748	now if the wondrous power of the leaves which had brought the snake to life again, could n	HAD	X
3749	ire came into the mind of the unhappy man who had been watching all this, to know if the w	HAD	X
3750	down to the grave with him. This strange oath had up to this time frightened away all wooe	HAD	X
3751	The man had not known one happy hour since he had left the children in the forest; the wom	HAD	X
3752	themselves into their father's arms. The man had not known one happy hour since he had le	HAD	X
3753	beautiful, but she was also very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lord an	HAD	X
3754	e, and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the blood stirred in h	HAD	X
3755	er the sea, to visit his old father, and they had gone on board a ship, she forgot the gre	HAD	X

3756	ife, it seemed as if all love for her husband had gone out of her heart. After some time,	HAD	X
3757	nd fidelity which he had shown her, and which had been the means of rescuing her from deat	HAD	X
3758	e forgot the great love and fidelity which he had shown her, and which had been the means	HAD	X
3759	, however, taken place in his wife; after she had been restored to life, it seemed as if a	HAD	X
3760	d her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her back again to life. Then he	HAD	X
3761	fe," he answered, and told her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her bac	HAD	X
3762	e they may yet be of service to us!" A change had, however, taken place in his wife; after	HAD	X
3763	he gave her some wine and bread, and when she had regained her strength, he raised her up	HAD	X
3764	ch wood, an old man stepped up to him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why dost t	HAD	X
3765	owever, none was to be found, and even if one had been found, still there would have been	HAD	X
3766	ong time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought of taking another wife. At le	HAD	X
3767	d fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they	HAD	X
3768	his thou must promise me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes an	HAD	X
3769	up, and the cleverest maidens in his kingdom had to weave the three dresses, one as golde	HAD	X
3770	s served. When the dancing was over, the King had his soup brought and ate it, and he like	HAD	X
3771	r. She had, however, run into her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her fa	HAD	X
3772	he came before the King the latter asked who had made the soup? The cook replied, "I made	HAD	X
3773	he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never tasted better. But when he came to	HAD	X
3774	and questioned, but no one had seen her. She had, however, run into her little den, had q	HAD	X
3775	dress which shone like the sun, and when she had done that she went up to the festival, a	HAD	X
3776	one as bright as the stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of every kind of animal in	HAD	X
3777	palace were called and questioned, but no one had seen her. She had, however, run into her	HAD	X
3778	ied, and when the King looked round again she had vanished, and none knew whither. The gua	HAD	X
3779	mother was also bidden to the feast. When she had arrayed herself in beautiful clothes she	HAD	X
3780	not with you." But the wicked woman when she had reached home went in front of the glass	HAD	X
3781	ame to life again. When the dwarfs heard what had happened they said, "The old pedler-woma	HAD	X
3782	f be beguiled, and opened the door. When they had made a bargain the old woman said, "Now	HAD	X
3783	e come in." But the Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but	HAD	X
3784	venings they came back, and then their supper had to be ready. The girl was alone the whol	HAD	X
3785	land, envy let her have no rest. And when she had at last thought of something to do, she	HAD	X

3786	spoke falsely, and she knew that the huntsman had betrayed her, and that little Snow-white	HAD	X
3787	t the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than the po	HAD	X
3788	d gave him the coffin. And now the King's son had it carried away by his servants on their	HAD	X
3789	y, said, "You are with me," and told her what had happened, and said, "I love you more tha	HAD	X
3790	the poisonous piece of apple which Snow-white had bitten off came out of her throat. And b	HAD	X
3791	now-white came to herself, and told them what had happened. Then they warned her once more	HAD	X
3792	looked and found the poisoned comb. Scarcely had they taken it out when Snow-white came t	HAD	X
3793	table, and it was so beautiful that the King had never seen one to equal it. Then the son	HAD	X
3794	she were alive still, or had perished. Hardly had he formed the wish than the marshal bega	HAD	X
3795	His son married the beautiful maiden whom he had brought with him as a flower in his pock	HAD	X
3796	hen she was buried, the two white doves which had brought her food to the tower, and were	HAD	X
3797	in the tower, and if she were alive still, or had perished. Hardly had he formed the wish	HAD	X
3798	went away to his own country, and the poodle had to run after him. He went to the tower i	HAD	X
3799	ble to deck his table with game, after having had none at all for years. Now the King felt	HAD	X
3800	for him, he should come to him, but that deer had never taken up their quarters in any par	HAD	X
3801	for early prayer. She was surprised that she had thus in her sorrow watched through the w	HAD	X
3802	he evening alone in her room thinking how she had lost first her husband, then both her ch	HAD	X
3803	h them if they had lived, and if the good God had not taken them to himself when they were	HAD	X
3804	hold, so would it have been with them if they had lived, and if the good God had not taken	HAD	X
3805	rken to our supplications likewise." Scarcely had she uttered these words than the two lit	HAD	X
3806	saw that she was terrified and told him what had occurred. He hurried away to help the wi	HAD	X
3807	mes burst forth from thy throat." And when he had spoken these words, the old man was chan	HAD	X
3808	, to slip a golden ring on her finger, and he had given orders that the dance should last	HAD	X
3809	utiful maiden, and thought that she never yet had been so beautiful. And whilst she was da	HAD	X
3810	the stairs, but as she had been too long, and had stayed more than half-an-hour she could	HAD	X
3811	d into her den beneath the stairs, but as she had been too long, and had stayed more than	HAD	X
3812	King held a festival, all happened just as it had done before. The cook said, "Faith rough	HAD	X
3813	chen to prepare the bread soup. When the cook had gone up-stairs, she fetched the little g	HAD	X
3814	e ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had to send her away again. After a while, t	HAD	X
3815	ewise was forced to confess that Allerleirauh had prepared the soup. Allerleirauh again ca	HAD	X

3816	o ate it, and liked it as much as before, and had the cook brought, who this time likewise	HAD	X
3817	d the white finger, and saw the ring which he had put on it during the dance. Then he gras	HAD	X
3818	went away, and when he returned next day she had not done it, and said, "Why should I she	HAD	X
3819	oy's mouth, when everything was there that he had wished for. After a while the cook said	HAD	X
3820	hee thy own life." When he had gone away, she had a little hind brought to her, and ordere	HAD	X
3821	it, it shall cost thee thy own life." When he had gone away, she had a little hind brought	HAD	X
3822	which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and walled up. Her	HAD	X
3823	face, she was more beautiful than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King sa	HAD	X
3824	nd could no longer hide herself. And when she had washed the soot and ashes from her face,	HAD	X
3825	THERE was once on a time a Queen to whom God had given no children. Every morning she wen	HAD	X
3826	t, she came out from behind the hog'shead, and had to step over the sleepers, for they lay	HAD	X
3827	for she saw right well what fate the robbers had destined for her. One of them noticed a	HAD	X
3828	ay the strewn ashes, but the peas and lentils had sprouted and grown up, and showed them t	HAD	X
3829	n with all the speed in their power. The wind had blown away the strewn ashes, but the pea	HAD	X
3830	the forest." When Sunday came, and the maiden had to set out on her way, she became very u	HAD	X
3831	iden told her father everything exactly as it had happened. When the day came when the wed	HAD	X
3832	ister, but she was clever and crafty. When he had given her the keys and the egg, and had	HAD	X
3833	he door of the bloody chamber, looked in, and had to atone for it with her life on the wiz	HAD	X
3834	en he had given her the keys and the egg, and had left her, she first put the egg away wit	HAD	X
3835	and he saw at once by the red spots that she had been in the bloody chamber. "Since thou	HAD	X
3836	d showed it to those present. The robber, who had during this story become as pale as ashe	HAD	X
3837	ated, the bridegroom appeared, and the Miller had invited all his relations and friends. A	HAD	X
3838	one with silver and gold, and she thought she had never seen such great splendour. At leng	HAD	X
3839	ears was missing, and asked the gardener what had become of it, as it was not lying beneat	HAD	X
3840	cry out, or to speak to the spirit. When she had eaten the pear, she was satisfied, and w	HAD	X
3841	over the water, and where did it go after it had eaten the pear?" The gardener answered,	HAD	X
3842	ere was much water round about it. And as she had walked the whole day and not eaten one m	HAD	X
3843	f. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on the stumps,	HAD	X
3844	he next morning the devil came again, but she had wept on her hands, and they were quite c	HAD	X
3845	were quite clean. Then he had to give in, and had lost all right over her. The miller said	HAD	X

3846	that after all they were quite clean. Then he had to give in, and had lost all right over	HAD	X
3847	estions, and did not cry out. When the spirit had eaten the pear, it went back again." The	HAD	X
3848	showed him the two letters which the Evil-one had forged, and then continued, "I did as th	HAD	X
3849	grace, because of her piety, her hands which had been cut off, grew once more. At last th	HAD	X
3850	y cave, but he found her not, and thought she had died of want. During the whole of this t	HAD	X
3851	think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her	HAD	X
3852	, and took her to wife. After a year the King had to take the field, so he commended his y	HAD	X
3853	e Queen's tongue and eyes as a token that she had obeyed. But the old mother wept to think	HAD	X
3854	another, in which was written that the Queen had brought a monster into the world. When t	HAD	X
3855	child was born, the Queen died. After a year had passed the King took to himself another	HAD	X
3856	ntsman obeyed, and took her away; but when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce	HAD	X
3857	itt, what a beautiful bird am I!" And when he had done singing, he spread his wings, and i	HAD	X
3858	d by it. The father and Marlinchen heard what had happened and went out, and smoke, flames	HAD	X
3859	hed to have her killed, but that the huntsman had spared her life, and that she had run fo	HAD	X
3860	arfs. Then she told them that her step-mother had wished to have her killed, but that the	HAD	X
3861	had run for the whole day, until at last she had found their dwelling. The dwarfs said, "	HAD	X
3862	he huntsman had spared her life, and that she had run for the whole day, until at last she	HAD	X
3863	thing was not in the same order in which they had left it. The first said, "Who has been s	HAD	X
3864	en as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate i	HAD	X
3865	" thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was	HAD	X
3866	ight within the cottage they saw that someone had been there, for everything was not in th	HAD	X
3867	and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. But now t	HAD	X
3868	eeting her kindly. But when he and his guests had all gone into the house, the brothers an	HAD	X
3869	dding." Then she ran to her sisters, whom she had hidden in a little chamber, and said, "T	HAD	X
3870	t fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn. 47. The Juniper Tree IT is now	HAD	X
3871	e, the brothers and kinsmen of the bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They l	HAD	X
3872	itt, what a beautiful bird am I!" And when he had sung the whole he flew away. In his righ	HAD	X
3873	had no peace in any place. One day the woman had gone upstairs to her room, and her littl	HAD	X
3874	threw all the bones under the table, until he had finished the whole. But Marlinchen went	HAD	X
3875	before him strong, living, and healthy as she had been before. Thereupon the King was full	HAD	X

3876	n the evening, when the sister was tired, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upon	HAD	X
3877	per and deeper into the forest. And when they had gone a very long way they came at last t	HAD	X
3878	after them privily, as witches do creep, and had bewitched all the brooks in the forest.	HAD	X
3879	seen how the two children had gone away, and had crept after them privily, as witches do	HAD	X
3880	ther had knelt down at once by the brook, and had bent down and drunk some of the water, a	HAD	X
3881	ebuck, and run away from me." But the brother had knelt down at once by the brook, and had	HAD	X
3882	wild beasts in the wood, and that the brother had been shot for a roebuck by the huntsmen.	HAD	X
3883	e world, thought all the time that the sister had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts i	HAD	X
3884	ked step-mother, because of whom the children had gone out into the world, thought all the	HAD	X
3885	ll, and went to the King and told him what he had seen and heard. Then the King said, "To-	HAD	X
3886	day, but at last by the evening the huntsmen had surrounded him, and one of them wounded	HAD	X
3887	there stood a maiden more lovely than any he had ever seen. The maiden was frightened whe	HAD	X
3888	no one does him any harm." As soon as the sun had set, the King said to the huntsman, "Now	HAD	X
3889	as a witch, and had seen how the two children had gone away, and had crept after them priv	HAD	X
3890	e was to eat; this they took to Benjamin, who had to dress it for them in order that they	HAD	X
3891	nd looked towards the tower. When eleven days had passed and the turn came to Benjamin, he	HAD	X
3892	little daughter which their mother the Queen had given birth to, was now grown up; she wa	HAD	X
3893	ou may not faint away in the heat." After she had blessed her sons therefore, they went fo	HAD	X
3894	ch lay the little pillow for the dead, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and th	HAD	X
3895	st son, who was always with her, and whom she had named Benjamin, from the Bible, said to	HAD	X
3896	born," and she related to her how everything had happened; then said the maiden, "Dear mo	HAD	X
3897	she told the King why she had been dumb, and had never laughed. The King rejoiced when he	HAD	X
3898	er mouth and speak, she told the King why she had been dumb, and had never laughed. The Ki	HAD	X
3899	. But the wicked step-mother was a witch, and had seen how the two children had gone away,	HAD	X
3900	earth they were her twelve brothers, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire asunder, e	HAD	X
3901	mony with her. Once on a time the two at home had prepared a beautiful entertainment, and	HAD	X
3902	the bride neither spoke nor smiled. When they had lived happily together for a few years,	HAD	X
3903	went home, and told her father what the woman had said. The man said, "What shall I do? Ma	HAD	X
3904	nd the man had a daughter, and the woman also had a daughter. The girls were acquainted wi	HAD	X
3905	home until I can take them with me." When she had eaten her bread, they gave her a broom a	HAD	X

3906	ll to the top. She informed her father how it had turned out. Then he himself went up, and	HAD	X
3907	he took poor Rapunzel into a desert where she had to live in great grief and misery. On th	HAD	X
3908	antress "What do I hear thee say! I thought I had separated thee from all the world, and y	HAD	X
3909	t where Rapunzel, with the twins to which she had given birth, a boy and a girl, lived in	HAD	X
3910	evening fastened the braids of hair which she had cut off, to the hook of the window, and	HAD	X
3911	fe." The girl, however, did as the little men had bidden her, swept away the snow behind t	HAD	X
3912	pay her a visit. Once, however, when the King had gone out, and no one else was present, t	HAD	X
3913	oung Queen bore a son, and as the step-mother had heard of her great good-fortune, she cam	HAD	X
3914	hat could be, but the old woman said that she had got that from the violent perspiration,	HAD	X
3915	leaped out, whereas formerly a piece of gold had fallen out. Then he asked what that coul	HAD	X
3916	celebrated with great pomp, as the little men had granted to the maiden. When a year was o	HAD	X
3917	ll from her mouth. Thereupon she related what had happened to her in the wood, but with ev	HAD	X
3918	and ran home to take her step-mother what she had longed for so much. When she went in and	HAD	X
3919	mouth, and was about to tell her mother what had happened to her in the wood, with every	HAD	X
3920	can I give it away to other people?" When she had done eating, they said, "There is a broo	HAD	X
3921	rred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lo	HAD	X
3922	deed which the wicked witch and her daughter had been guilty of towards her. The King ord	HAD	X
3923	The nurse did not answer, but when the Queen had gone again, went to the King and told hi	HAD	X
3924	apunzel THERE were once a man and a woman who had long in vain wished for a child. At leng	HAD	X
3925	dare to tell anyone about it. When some time had passed in this manner, the Queen began t	HAD	X
3926	door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the	HAD	X
3927	ing the nurse asked the guards whether anyone had come into the palace during the night, b	HAD	X
3928	e evening when he came home and heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was goin	HAD	X
3929	rribly frightened when a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but the K	HAD	X
3930	as to be found. He rode home, but the singing had so deeply touched his heart, that every	HAD	X
3931	er that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been fo	HAD	X
3932	te like a friend, and told her that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have	HAD	X
3933	efore, he let himself down again; but when he had clambered down the wall he was terribly	HAD	X
3934	gether, they flew onwards, and Faithful John had well understood everything, but from tha	HAD	X
3935	ead to the sole of his foot." When the ravens had spoken of this together, they flew onwar	HAD	X

3936	therefore they came to shore, all happened as had been foretold by the ravens, and a magni	HAD	X
3937	me quiet and sad, for if he concealed what he had heard from his master, the latter would	HAD	X
3938	rve that the ship was sailing away. After she had looked at the last, she thanked the merc	HAD	X
3939	ght out the key from the great bunch. When he had opened the door, he went in first, and t	HAD	X
3940	n. I should have no rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I shall not le	HAD	X
3941	her beauty was even greater than the picture had represented it to be, and thought no oth	HAD	X
3942	the goldsmiths to be brought to him, and they had to work night and day until at last the	HAD	X
3943	ain and recovered herself, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant why Faithf	HAD	X
3944	mped about, and went on playing as if nothing had happened. Then the King was full of joy,	HAD	X
3945	and cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood, life	HAD	X
3946	sons again also," and told her how everything had occurred. Then they dwelt together in mu	HAD	X
3947	the King was rejoiced that she thought as he had thought, and went and opened the cupboar	HAD	X
3948	of faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with h	HAD	X
3949	ays been true to thee," and he related how he had hearkened to the conversation of the rav	HAD	X
3950	en this, and being ignorant why Faithful John had done it, was angry and cried, "Throw him	HAD	X
3951	" But as Faithful John spoke the last word he had fallen down lifeless and become a stone.	HAD	X
3952	ion of the ravens when on the sea, and how he had been obliged to do all these things in o	HAD	X
3953	Faithful John told the young King all that he had promised his father on his deathbed, and	HAD	X
3954	ourite servant, and was so called, because he had for his whole life long been so true to	HAD	X
3955	ad on his pillow, and died. When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John	HAD	X
3956	eserve him from that." And when Faithful John had once more given his promise to the old K	HAD	X
3957	ere once upon a time two sisters, one of whom had no children and was rich, and the other	HAD	N
3958	times better off here than at home, still she had a longing to be there. At last she said	HAD	R
3959	feathers flew about like snow-flakes. So she had a pleasant life with her; never an angry	HAD	R
3960	se, out of which an old woman peeped; but she had such large teeth that the girl was frigh	HAD	R
3961	. 24. Mother Holle THERE was once a widow who had two daughters -- one of whom was pretty	HAD	R
3962	ul. For a long time she did not know that she had had brothers, for her parents were caref	HAD	R
3963	For a long time she did not know that she had had brothers, for her parents were careful n	HAD	R
3964	s once a man who had seven sons, and still he had no daughter, however much he wished for	HAD	R
3965	time!" But the lazy thing answered, "As if I had any wish to make myself dirty?" and on s	HAD	R

3966	25 The Seven Ravens THERE was once a man who had seven sons, and still he had no daughter	HAD	R
3967	ts." Then were the two sisters glad, for they had pretty feet. The eldest went with the sh	HAD	R
3968	splendid and magnificent than any she had yet had, and the slippers were golden. And when	HAD	R
3969	. 27. The Bremen Town Musicians A CERTAIN man had a donkey, which had carried the corn-sac	HAD	R
3970	to do? She wished to rescue her brothers, and had no key to the Glass mountain. The good s	HAD	R
3971	mother and asked if it was true that she had had brothers, and what had become of them? T	HAD	R
3972	ng open, and when she went into the room, she had such a strange feeling that she said to	HAD	R
3973	ribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands. The old woman, however,	HAD	R
3974	of the forest, and were very hungry, for they had nothing to eat but two or three berries,	HAD	R
3975	dance about and kiss each other! And as they had no longer any need to fear her, they wen	HAD	R
3976	would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not know ho	HAD	R
3977	a little bone to her, and the old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought	HAD	R
3978	hel took the bread under her apron, as Hansel had the stones in his pocket. Then they all	HAD	R
3979	oy was called Hansel and the girl Grethel. He had little to bite and to break, and once wh	HAD	R
3980	d made him the first in the kingdom. The King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but s	HAD	R
3981	found, still there would have been no one who had such golden hair. So the messengers came	HAD	R
3982	was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown	HAD	R
3983	ssengers came home as they went. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as	HAD	R
3984	e would not go to the wedding at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Q	HAD	R
3985	onkeyskin THERE was once on a time a King who had a wife with golden hair, and she was so	HAD	R
3986	ou properly for once." Poor little Snow-white had no suspicion, and let the old woman do a	HAD	R
3987	will lace you properly for once." Snow-white had no suspicion, but stood before her, and	HAD	R
3988	ld not bury her in the dark ground," and they had a transparent coffin of glass made, so t	HAD	R
3989	still looked as if she were living, and still had her pretty red cheeks. They said, "We co	HAD	R
3990	u art fairest of all." Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an envious heart can hav	HAD	R
3991	hand and took the poisonous half. But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fe	HAD	R
3992	he old man was changed into a poodle dog, and had a gold collar round his neck, and the co	HAD	R
3993	d was a widow, and so poor that she no longer had food enough to satisfy herself and her c	HAD	R
3994	m had no children and was rich, and the other had five and was a widow, and so poor that s	HAD	R
3995	e entered her room, he found her praying. She had her two youngest children in her arms, a	HAD	R

3996	en came the old cook, who knew that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away,	HAD	R
3997	egroom THERE was once on a time a miller, who had a beautiful daughter, and as she was gro	HAD	R
3998	d he saw her living hands, and said, "My wife had silver hands." She answered, "The good G	HAD	R
3999	ould like the man to whom she is engaged, and had no confidence in him. Whenever she saw,	HAD	R
4000	o appeared to be very rich, and as the miller had no fault to find with him, he promised h	HAD	R
4001	ood the test, thou shalt be my bride." He now had no longer any power over her, and was fo	HAD	R
4002	day he appeared before the door of a man who had three pretty daughters; he looked like a	HAD	R
4003	The King in his sleep heard what passed, and had pleasure in letting the handkerchief fal	HAD	R
4004	gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands, and ate off one of the pears w	HAD	R
4005	erly than she was doing, that the aged mother had compassion on him and said, "Be at peace	HAD	R
4006	ul and good, he loved her with all his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her	HAD	R
4007	anyone else should surpass her in beauty. She had a wonderful looking-glass, and when she	HAD	R
4008	higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peace day or night. She called a hunt	HAD	R
4009	ood of the window-frame." Soon after that she had a little daughter, who was as white as s	HAD	R
4010	he spread his wings, and in his right claw he had the chain, and in his left the shoes, an	HAD	R
4011	ow, and she thought to herself, "Would that I had a child as white as snow, as red as bloo	HAD	R
4012	in." And as she was so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, y	HAD	R
4013	the whole he flew away. In his right claw he had the chain and the shoes in his left, and	HAD	R
4014	prayed for them day and night, but still they had none. Now there was a court-yard in fron	HAD	R
4015	wife, and they loved each other dearly. They had, however, no children, though they wishe	HAD	R
4016	y until the next month was over, and then she had a child as white as snow and as red as b	HAD	R
4017	d before her, and was most unhappy, "ah, if I had but a child as red as blood and as white	HAD	R
4018	housand years, since there was a rich man who had a beautiful and pious wife, and they lov	HAD	R
4019	r he took another wife. By the second wife he had a daughter, but the first wife's child w	HAD	R
4020	sock; he had his apron on, and in one hand he had the gold chain and in the other the pinc	HAD	R
4021	the street with one shoe on and one sock; he had his apron on, and in one hand he had the	HAD	R
4022	was, and what fine red and green feathers he had, and how like real gold his neck was, an	HAD	R
4023	he was gone, the juniper-tree was just as it had been before, and the handkerchief with t	HAD	R
4024	ual terror, for when he came out of school he had no peace in any place. One day the woman	HAD	R
4025	a fine apple out of the chest, but the chest had a great heavy lid with a great sharp iro	HAD	R

4026	e slept softly on it. And if only the brother had had his human form it would have been a	HAD	R
4027	h him, and when they thought that they surely had him, away he sprang through the bushes a	HAD	R
4028	ept softly on it. And if only the brother had had his human form it would have been a deli	HAD	R
4029	gle-horn, and the ho! ho! of the huntsmen, he had no peace, but said, "Sister, let me out,	HAD	R
4030	I shall be ready." As time went on, the Queen had a pretty little boy, and it happened tha	HAD	R
4031	Her own daughter, who was ugly as night, and had only one eye, grumbled at her and said,	HAD	R
4032	she was good of heart, and fair of face, and had a golden star on her forehead. Once, whe	HAD	R
4033	ng and a queen who lived happily together and had twelve children, but they were all boys.	HAD	R
4034	she said, my dearest Benjamin, thy father has had these coffins made for thee and for thy	HAD	R
4035	hand and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us e	HAD	R
4036	as so beautiful, and wore royal garments, and had a star on her forehead. And she answered	HAD	R
4037	ed that a king was hunting in the forest, who had a great greyhound which ran to the tree	HAD	R
4038	, and a woman whose husband died, and the man had a daughter, and the woman also had a dau	HAD	R
4039	d was about to grant her desire. These people had a little window at the back of their hou	HAD	R
4040	e it, she was to lie on the side on which she had no eye. In the evening when he came home	HAD	R
4041	it because it belonged to an enchantress, who had great power and was dreaded by all the w	HAD	R
4042	Rapunzel, Let down thy hair to me." Rapunzel had magnificent long hair, fine as spun gold	HAD	R
4043	o fresh and green that she longed for it, and had the greatest desire to eat some. This de	HAD	R
4044	her into a tower, which lay in a forest, and had neither stairs nor door, but quite at th	HAD	R
4045	onging for it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchante	HAD	R
4046	daughter, and then the top was hammered on, and the barrel r	HAMMER*	MA
4047	and saw her two children, one hanging on the gallows, the o	HANG*	MA
4048	ce came from a bird, which was hanging in a cage on the wall	HANG*	MA
4049	it. Go with it up to the loft, hang it on the big nail, and	HANG*	MA
4050	ing, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the	HANG*	MA
4051	onsented to be his wife. It so happened, however, while they	HAPPEN*	E
4052	efore they came to shore, all happened as had been foretold	HAPPEN*	E
4053	this in the wilderness. But it happened that the King of the	HAPPEN*	E
4054	ad a pretty little boy, and it happened that the King was ou	HAPPEN*	E
4055	r spoke nor laughed. Now it so happened that a king was hunt	HAPPEN*	E
4056	t on playing as if nothing had happened. Then the King was f	HAPPEN*	E
4057	ated to her how everything had happened; then said the maide	HAPPEN*	E
4058	"Tell me, Dame Gothel, how it happens that you are so much	HAPPEN*	E
4059	erself, and told them what had happened. Then they warned he	HAPPEN*	E

4060	hair was as black as ebony. It happened, however, that a kin	HAPPEN*	E
4061	When the dwarfs heard what had happened they said, "The old	HAPPEN*	E
4062	just as if that were going to happen. Then she went into th	HAPPEN*	E
4063	and Marlinchen heard what had happened and went out, and sm	HAPPEN*	E
4064	nts on their shoulders. And it happened that they stumbled o	HAPPEN*	E
4065	the King held a festival, all happened just as it had done	HAPPEN*	E
4066	If there in a clear stream. It happened once when the child	HAPPEN*	E
4067	t is to become of thee now! It happened, however, that one d	HAPPEN*	E
4068	ith me," and told her what had happened, and said, "I love y	HAPPEN*	E
4069	en it was full day. Then it so happened that the King to who	HAPPEN*	E
4070	nd told her how everything had happened, and how he had brou	HAPPEN*	E
4071	come alone, and asked what had happened to them. When he lea	HAPPEN*	E
4072	nd stay with me. No harm shall happen to you." She took them	HAPPEN*	E
4073	Thereupon she related what had happened to her in the wood,	HAPPEN*	E
4074	ut to tell her mother what had happened to her in the wood,	HAPPEN*	E
4075	they called her Cinderella. It happened that the father was	HAPPEN*	E
4076	t it in, and I know not how it happened." He answered, "It c	HAPPEN*	E
4077	r everything exactly as it had happened. When the day came w	HAPPEN*	E
4078	er. The girl told all that had happened to her; and as soon	HAPPEN*	E
4079	er what she had wished for. It happened, however, that the K	HAPPEN*	E
4080	till her fingers bled. Now it happened that one day the shu	HAPPEN*	E
4081	ome, and never did anything to harm any one. 27. The Bremen	HARM*	X
4082	ld boar, and it will do you no harm." He thanked the little	HARM*	X
4083	come in, and stay with me. No harm shall happen to you." Sh	HARM*	X
4084	s contented and lived in great harmony with her. Once on a t	HARM*	X
4085	care that no one does him any harm." As soon as the sun had	HARM*	X
4086	in my need, and forgive me the harm I do thee." She replied,	HARM*	X
4087	s ran past her, but did her no harm. She ran as long as her	HARM*	X
4088	an innocent boy who has never harmed any one?" The cook onc	HARM*	MA
4089	leave the place now until thou hast unlocked the door." Then	HAS*	X
4090	thee away with subtlety, that has come to pass because of m	HAS*	X
4091	fully thought, "The misfortune has befallen us, Lord God, wh	HAS*	X
4092	ive her as she is so good, and has shared her bread with us?	HAS*	X
4093	s frozen, and besides the snow has covered everything. And w	HAS*	X
4094	ut of the snow! In her joy she hastily gathered her basket f	HAS*	X
4095	d, "Oh, you dear children, who has brought you here? Do come	HAS*	X
4096	wait a little, until the moon has risen, and then we will s	HAS*	X
4097	" "Then," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sen	HAS*	X
4098	she entered, he said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the	HAS*	X
4099	thful John and what misfortune has befallen him through us."	HAS*	X
4100	cuted, he said, "Every one who has to die is permitted befor	HAS*	X
4101	she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up	HAS*	X

4102	the garden of the enchantress, hastily clutched a handful of	HAS*	X
4103	om all the world, and yet thou hast deceived me. In her ange	HAS*	X
4104	give you fresh strength; make haste before it gets cold." T	HAS*	X
4105	a common beggar girl whom thou hast brought back with thee.	HAS*	X
4106	it her fur-mantle, and in her haste she did not make hersel	HAS*	X
4107	st see what kind of wild beast has hidden itself in there."	HAS*	X
4108	nd said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly let a hair fal	HAS*	X
4109	e we no longer any desire. God has already satisfied the hun	HAS*	X
4110	gracious and merciful God who has supported me in the tower	HAS*	X
4111	e blood of an innocent boy who has never harmed any one?" Th	HAS*	X
4112	tower? Is she still alive, or has she died?" But the King r	HAS*	X
4113	sl "Now then, old shaver, what has gone askew with you?" ask	HAS*	X
4114	into the wood, when my mother has forbidden me to do so." *	HAS*	X
4115	said one after the other, "Who has eaten something from my p	HAS*	X
4116	n something from my plate? Who has drunk out of my little gl	HAS*	X
4117	the housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she in	HAS*	X
4118	glad, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from off mine hear	HAS*	X
4119	art my betrothed, and yet thou hast never once paid me a vis	HAS*	X
4120	." She answered, "The good God has caused my natural hands t	HAS*	X
4121	ne boy. So the old mother made haste to write and announce t	HAS*	X
4122	er, which art in Heaven,' thou hast told me that my father w	HAS*	X
4123	to the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in	HAS*	X
4124	id, "I cannot believe that she has behaved so ill, but the t	HAS*	X
4125	d thee to life again, but thou hast murdered him in his slee	HAS*	X
4126	and devoured little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran	HAS*	X
4127	father sent one of the boys in haste to the spring to fetch	HAS*	X
4128	d to him, "The stranger-maiden has escaped from me, and I be	HAS*	X
4129	ped from me, and I believe she has climbed up the pear-tree.	HAS*	X
4130	plied the old woman, "whither hast thou come? Thou art in a	HAS*	X
4131	of my bread?" The fourth, "Who has been eating my vegetables	HAS*	X
4132	y vegetables?" The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?" The	HAS*	X
4133	off my plate?" The third, "Who has been taking some of my br	HAS*	X
4134	left it. The first said, "Who has been sitting on my chair?	HAS*	X
4135	on my chair?" The second, "Who has been eating off my plate?	HAS*	X
4136	sing my fork?" The sixth, "Who has been cutting with my knif	HAS*	X
4137	y were shocked, and said, "God has forbidden a father to mar	HAS*	X
4138	and each called out, "Somebody has been lying in my bed too.	HAS*	X
4139	h my knife?" The seventh, "Who has been drinking out of my m	HAS*	X
4140	on his bed, and he said, "Who has been getting into my bed?	HAS*	X
4141	he bloody chamber. "Since thou hast gone into the room again	HAS*	X
4142	ny blood on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou sha	HAS*	X
4143	t. Then another of them said, "Hast thou looked behind the g	HAS*	X

4144	chamber, and said, "The moment has come when I can save you.	HAS*	X
4145	what a handsome gold chain he has given me, and how pretty	HAS*	X
4146	d; that is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red sh	HAS*	X
4147	n?" "Ah," said the mother, "he has gone across the country t	HAS*	X
4148	nchen," said the mother, "what hast thou done? but be quiet	HAS*	X
4149	alive again, and both of them hastened away together. The l	HAS*	MA
4150	compared with those my master has in his ship. They are the	HAS*	R
4151	e princess must see these, she has such great pleasure in go	HAS*	R
4152	he King, "Everything which she has about her is of gold -- t	HAS*	R
4153	," replied the second, "but he has not got her yet." Said th	HAS*	R
4154	show thy face again until thou hast the basketful of strawbe	HAS*	R
4155	r singing in the nest; the cat has got it, and will scratch	HAS*	R
4156	and said, "Take this boot, it has a hole in the sole of it.	HAS*	R
4157	her as she is so naughty, and has a wicked envious heart, t	HAS*	R
4158	yet." Said the third, "But he has got her, she is sitting b	HAS*	R
4159	y dearest Benjamin, thy father has had these coffins made fo	HAS*	R
4160	her who said, "My child, what hast thou done? Why didst th	HAS*	R
4161	I am a poor girl who no longer has any father or mother." He	HAS*	R
4162	all into the soup, and if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten fo	HAS*	R
4163	ught to himself, "If the child has the power of wishing, and	HAS*	R
4164	g for Sunday, so the housewife has no pity, and has told the	HAS*	R
4165	er said, "No, Cinderella, thou hast no clothes and thou cans	HAS*	R
4166	uldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and shoes, an	HAS*	R
4167	ou goest not with us, for thou hast no clothes and canst not	HAS*	R
4168	hicken, and said, "If you thou hast not that drumstick thou	HAS*	R
4169	as beautiful as I am, and who has not just such golden hair	HAS*	R
4170	nly be happy with me, for thou hast everything thy heart can	HAS*	R
4171	swered, 'Alas poor child, thou hast got into a murderer's de	HAS*	R
4172	, and he looks quite white and has an apple in his hand. I a	HAS*	R
4173	the garden of the enchantress, hastily clutched a handful of	HAST*	X
4174	om all the world, and yet thou hast deceived me. In her ange	HAST*	X
4175	give you fresh strength; make haste before it gets cold." T	HAST*	X
4176	her who said, "My child, what hast thou done? Why didst th	HAST*	X
4177	a common beggar girl whom thou hast brought back with thee.	HAST*	X
4178	d thee to life again, but thou hast murdered him in his slee	HAST*	X
4179	" "Then," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sen	HAST*	X
4180	ut of the snow! In her joy she hastily gathered her basket f	HAST*	X
4181	she entered, he said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the	HAST*	X
4182	leave the place now until thou hast unlocked the door." Then	HAST*	X
4183	she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up	HAST*	X
4184	he bloody chamber. "Since thou hast gone into the room again	HAST*	X
4185	ny blood on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou sha	HAST*	X

4186	t. Then another of them said, "Hast thou looked behind the g	HAST*	X
4187	swered, 'Alas poor child, thou hast got into a murderer's de	HAST*	X
4188	it her fur-mantle, and in her haste she did not make hersel	HAST*	X
4189	nchen," said the mother, "what hast thou done? but be quiet	HAST*	X
4190	nd said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly let a hair fal	HAST*	X
4191	plied the old woman, "whither hast thou come? Thou art in a	HAST*	X
4192	father sent one of the boys in haste to the spring to fetch	HAST*	X
4193	to the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in	HAST*	X
4194	er, which art in Heaven,' thou hast told me that my father w	HAST*	X
4195	art my betrothed, and yet thou hast never once paid me a vis	HAST*	X
4196	ne boy. So the old mother made haste to write and announce t	HAST*	X
4197	and devoured little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran	HAST*	X
4198	alive again, and both of them hastened away together. The l	HAST*	R
4199	show thy face again until thou hast the basketful of strawbe	HAST*	R
4200	nly be happy with me, for thou hast everything thy heart can	HAST*	R
4201	all into the soup, and if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten fo	HAST*	R
4202	ou goest not with us, for thou hast no clothes and canst not	HAST*	R
4203	er said, "No, Cinderella, thou hast no clothes and thou cans	HAST*	R
4204	uldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and shoes, an	HAST*	R
4205	hicken, and said, "If you thou hast not that drumstick thou	HAST*	R
4206	gainst him and knocked off his hat. Then he broke off the br	HAT*	X
4207	ut with thy child, thy husband hath come." So she went to th	HAT*	X
4208	anch which knocks against your hat on your way home." So he	HAT*	X
4209	ppy, and so well off, envy and hatred rose in her heart and	HAT*	X
4210	heart heaved in her breast, she hated the girl so much. And e	HAT*	ME
4211	autiful that no painter could have made her look more so. A	HAVE	X
4212	"I am good for nothing but to have boots thrown at my head.	HAVE	X
4213	s good for nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head	HAVE	X
4214	ould not conceive how it could have got there. Then he order	HAVE	X
4215	thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one s	HAVE	X
4216	re you dead?" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still	HAVE	X
4217	m the wild beasts were said to have torn from your arms; but	HAVE	X
4218	autiful than any painter could have painted her. The two pla	HAVE	X
4219	ave no father in this world? I have learnt to say the prayer	HAVE	X
4220	u must come out there to me; I have already invited the gues	HAVE	X
4221	are asleep, we will escape; I have long waited for an oppor	HAVE	X
4222	er, and said, "Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's hea	HAVE	X
4223	s it by, but curiosity let her have no rest. She examined th	HAVE	X
4224	ry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do it. Help	HAVE	X
4225	er. The miller said to her, "I have by means of thee receive	HAVE	X
4226	great treasure. I, in return, have promised him what stands	HAVE	X
4227	me. He answered, "Soon shall I have travelled about for the	HAVE	X

4228	child, if in the meantime they have not been killed, or died	HAVE	X
4229	id she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee killed as the King	HAVE	X
4230	neither eat nor drink until I have found again my dear wife	HAVE	X
4231	ould not be right. He ought to have said good-bye to me." Wi	HAVE	X
4232	"Good-day my good woman, what have you to sell?" "Good thin	HAVE	X
4233	t any one in; the seven dwarfs have forbidden me." "It is al	HAVE	X
4234	s lying in the hollow tree; we have never before seen one li	HAVE	X
4235	e he ate the more he wanted to have, and he said, "Give me s	HAVE	X
4236	n the whole land, envy let her have no rest. And when she ha	HAVE	X
4237	pedler-woman, and no one could have known her. In this disgu	HAVE	X
4238	her step-mother had wished to have her killed, but that the	HAVE	X
4239	d." "The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought h	HAVE	X
4240	now-white," she answered. "How have you come to our house?"	HAVE	X
4241	ly and said, "When three years have passed, I will come and	HAVE	X
4242	e step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentil	HAVE	X
4243	ut wept, because she too would have liked to go with them to	HAVE	X
4244	or your home again, and as you have served me so truly, I my	HAVE	X
4245	erciless as to say, "Since you have let the shuttle fall in,	HAVE	X
4246	ake me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!"	HAVE	X
4247	ee the crumbs of bread which I have strewn about, they will	HAVE	X
4248	id, "You naughty children, why have you slept so long in the	HAVE	X
4249	ision came to an end, he would have to die of hunger. And no	HAVE	X
4250	ot given me his help, it would have gone ill with me. He was	HAVE	X
4251	first," said the old woman, "I have already heated the oven,	HAVE	X
4252	ured us, we should at any rate have died together." "Just ke	HAVE	X
4253	ou shall have that because you have been so industrious," sa	HAVE	X
4254	nkey. "What is the matter?" "I have been foretelling fine we	HAVE	X
4255	road she was certain he would have eaten her up. "Well," sa	HAVE	X
4256	red to him that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother	HAVE	X
4257	crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was in	HAVE	X
4258	e back he said, "The boar must have killed him," and every o	HAVE	X
4259	hou blowest upon my bone! Long have I lain beside the water;	HAVE	X
4260	captain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be frighte	HAVE	X
4261	was nothing that she would not have given to the child. Once	HAVE	X
4262	ame afraid that the girl would have to die without being bap	HAVE	X
4263	ake me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!"	HAVE	X
4264	rew impatient, and said, "They have certainly forgotten it f	HAVE	X
4265	thou old sinner!" said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then	HAVE	X
4266	origin than thou art, and if I have carried thee away with s	HAVE	X
4267	etrayed! I am carried away and have fallen into the power of	HAVE	X
4268	tiful and valuable things that have ever been made in gold."	HAVE	X
4269	n made in gold." She wanted to have everything brought to he	HAVE	X

4270	beautiful animal, that was to have carried the King to his	HAVE	X
4271	ing, "I will give everything I have in the world for thee."	HAVE	X
4272	?" "Yes," answered she, "but I have constantly been thinking	HAVE	X
4273	the King said, "Ah, how ill I have requited great fidelity!	HAVE	X
4274	d, "Who knows what good he may have done, leave him alone, h	HAVE	X
4275	"I am unjustly condemned, and have always been true to thee	HAVE	X
4276	will be faithful to thee as I have been faithful to him, ev	HAVE	X
4277	ngs, that she will buy all you have." She took him by the ha	HAVE	X
4278	e that everything is in order; have the golden vessels set o	HAVE	X
4279	ee." But the King answered, "I have seen all the palace, and	HAVE	X
4280	ht, but they answered, "No, we have seen no one." She came t	HAVE	X
4281	t let you out." "Then you will have me die of grief," answer	HAVE	X
4282	said, "A Queen! that ought to have been my luck." "Only be	HAVE	X
4283	longing for it that she would have died if she had not got	HAVE	X
4284	est and cut some wood. When we have done, we will come back	HAVE	X
4285	wever, as her daughter let her have no peace, the mother at	HAVE	X
4286	asketful of strawberries, -- I have a fancy for some." "Good	HAVE	X
4287	we meet shall die, because we have been obliged to leave ou	HAVE	X
4288	y answered. He continued, "You have been in the forest and I	HAVE	X
4289	re is still one difficulty. We have agreed that every maiden	HAVE	X
4290	here are my twelve brothers, I have never yet heard of them?	HAVE	X
4291	have been in the forest and I have stayed at home, and yet	HAVE	X
4292	aid, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our st	HAVE	X
4293	ad had his human form it would have been a delightful life.	HAVE	X
4294	he answered, "For earthly food have we no longer any desire.	HAVE	R
4295	the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been with them if they h	HAVE	R
4296	s a stone, and said, "I myself have nothing in the house," a	HAVE	R
4297	ces by wild beasts; I will not have her named." Then the hun	HAVE	R
4298	ll in, or in future thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the	HAVE	R
4299	said, "Be at rest, thou shalt have a son with the power of	HAVE	R
4300	halt become a black poodle and have a gold collar round thy	HAVE	R
4301	d he wishes for, that shall he have." Then she went to the K	HAVE	R
4302	ith water in it, and when they have thee in their power, the	HAVE	R
4303	rs of human flesh. If I do not have compassion on thee, and	HAVE	R
4304	hy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to put a gre	HAVE	R
4305	him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have an apple?" and she looke	HAVE	R
4306	ter, and said, "Thou shalt not have one before thy brother."	HAVE	R
4307	e daughter, "is brother not to have one too?" This made the	HAVE	R
4308	wash herself, for otherwise I have no power over her." The	HAVE	R
4309	the terrified wife, "that must have been the devil! He did n	HAVE	R
4310	rough the moat. And as it must have been an angel, I was afr	HAVE	R
4311	cover my father's face when I have no father in this world?	HAVE	R

4312	he said to the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin, I will give	HAVE	R
4313	world." Then he said, "Let me have it as a gift, for I cann	HAVE	R
4314	so far as an envious heart can have rest. The dwarfs, when t	HAVE	R
4315	not just such golden hair as I have: this thou must promise	HAVE	R
4316	deserted by father and mother; have pity on me, and take me	HAVE	R
4317	ore I fulfil your wish, I must have three dresses, one as go	HAVE	R
4318	must marry again, that we may have a Queen." And now messen	HAVE	R
4319	been found, still there would have been no one who had such	HAVE	R
4320	s, "if he sings again he shall have it." Then the bird came	HAVE	R
4321	y teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins." And s	HAVE	R
4322	nged to me only, thou shouldst have it." "Yes," said the oth	HAVE	R
4323	"Give me some more, you shall have none of it. It seems to	HAVE	R
4324	o the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill he	HAVE	R
4325	when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on fo	HAVE	R
4326	when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on fo	HAVE	R
4327	lla," said he, "what wilt thou have?" "Father, break off for	HAVE	R
4328	not the right one," said he, "have you no other daughter?"	HAVE	R
4329	vered over with it. "You shall have that because you have be	HAVE	R
4330	she said to the old woman, "I have a longing for home; and	HAVE	R
4331	rk on that," said Hansel, "and have a good meal. I will eat	HAVE	R
4332	a feast day with her. Witches have red eyes, and cannot see	HAVE	R
4333	"Everything is eaten again, we have one half loaf left, and	HAVE	R
4334	, and cannot see far, but they have a keen scent like the be	HAVE	R
4335	iously, and said mockingly, "I have them, they shall not esc	HAVE	R
4336	rrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I a	HAVE	R
4337	ter than death everywhere: you have a good voice, and if we	HAVE	R
4338	e or kill the wild boar should have his only daughter to wif	HAVE	R
4339	we make music together it must have some quality!" The cock	HAVE	R
4340	" "To my grandmother's." "What have you got in your apron?"	HAVE	R
4341	so poor sick grandmother is to have something good, to make	HAVE	R
4342	what a terrible big mouth you have!" "The better to eat you	HAVE	R
4343	ndmother, what large hands you have!" "The better to hug you	HAVE	R
4344	" she said, "what big ears you have!" "The better to hear yo	HAVE	R
4345	grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said. "The better	HAVE	R
4346	the young King will still not have his bride. After the wed	HAVE	R
4347	I feel my end approaching, and have no anxiety except about	HAVE	R
4348	a rich merchant. The things I have here are not to be compa	HAVE	R
4349	certain destruction. I should have no rest day or night unt	HAVE	R
4350	aised, he is delivered, and we have our little sons again al	HAVE	R
4351	s much as before. If he was to have any rest, her husband mu	HAVE	R
4352	to see the light yet, and must have rest." The King went awa	HAVE	R
4353	or children, when we no longer have anything even for oursel	HAVE	R

4354	so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been	HAVE	R
4355	not tell thee." But he let her have no rest until she went a	HAVE	R
4356	ce; but those who do not laugh have bad consciences." At fir	HAVE	R
4357	s," they all cried, "she shall have mercy, only do tell us."	HAVE	R
4358	d wood-pigeons that they might have food, and the little sis	HAVE	R
4359	he Queen answered with a heavy heart, "Dear child, these bel	HEAR*	X
4360	The Queen turned pale, and her heart was full of terror, but	HEAR*	X
4361	e sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping together."	HEAR*	X
4362	d and loved her with all their hearts. Now she stayed at hom	HEAR*	X
4363	." Then said the maiden in her heart, "I know with certainty	HEAR*	X
4364	p for it now, and with a heavy heart and many sighs, sought	HEAR*	X
4365	thought no other than that his heart would burst in twain. T	HEAR*	X
4366	ome stone from the knee to the heart." Then said the third,	HEAR*	X
4367	at, she was comforted, and her heart was inclined unto him,	HEAR*	X
4368	heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was going	HEAR*	X
4369	f, envy and hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace,	HEAR*	X
4370	friend, and told her that his heart had been so stirred tha	HEAR*	X
4371	ging had so deeply touched his heart, that every day he went	HEAR*	X
4372	the door for him with a heavy heart, and the roebuck, full	HEAR*	X
4373	d just take a drink; I think I hear one running." The brothe	HEAR*	X
4374	and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white. But now	HEAR*	X
4375	said Snow-white, "with all my heart," and she stayed with t	HEAR*	X
4376	he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Quee	HEAR*	X
4377	o pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and	HEAR*	X
4378	stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer	HEAR*	X
4379	t, all her blood rushed to her heart with fear, for she saw	HEAR*	X
4380	hat she had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but think th	HEAR*	X
4381	ill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsm	HEAR*	X
4382	bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and she p	HEAR*	X
4383	nd the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I a	HEAR*	X
4384	she looked at Snow-white, her heart heaved in her breast, s	HEAR*	X
4385	grew higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that sh	HEAR*	X
4386	went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a splendid b	HEAR*	X
4387	too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as	HEAR*	X
4388	eir last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank dow	HEAR*	X
4389	grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. His	HEAR*	X
4390	her to be killed, and took her heart and tongue, and laid th	HEAR*	X
4391	and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?" The girl r	HEAR*	X
4392	desolate. She was very sad at heart, and heaviest of all he	HEAR*	X
4393	to his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou	HEAR*	X
4394	y hope of turning her father's heart, she resolved to run aw	HEAR*	X
4395	ried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, pi	HEAR*	X

4396	rest of all." Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an	HEAR*	X
4397	had rest, so far as an envious heart can have rest. The dwar	HEAR*	X
4398	oved each other with all their hearts, and the old cook went	HEAR*	X
4399	and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart	HEAR*	X
4400	e in half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she took her oi	HEAR*	X
4401	d with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have never ye	HEAR*	X
4402	o do; and in the sorrow of her heart she jumped into the wel	HEAR*	X
4403	of face, but vile and black of heart. Now began a bad time f	HEAR*	X
4404	er husband had gone out of her heart. After some time, when	HEAR*	X
4405	, but one day she accidentally heard some people saying of h	HEAR*	X
4406	use. But the maiden took it to heart daily, and thought she	HEAR*	X
4407	. "If he loves me with all his heart," said she, "of what us	HEAR*	X
4408	ghty, and has a wicked envious heart, that will never let he	HEAR*	X
4409	ith me?" "Ah, yes, with all my heart," she answered, for she	HEAR*	X
4410	f saving ourselves!" The man's heart was heavy, and he thoug	HEAR*	X
4411	ced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave them behind al	HEAR*	X
4412	ed, and yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darl	HEAR*	X
4413	s of yellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereup	HEAR*	X
4414	stone has fallen from off mine heart." Then the angel of God	HEAR*	X
4415	nd it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came i	HEAR*	X
4416	, for thou hast everything thy heart can wish for." This las	HEAR*	X
4417	hich smelt so sweetly that her heart leapt, and she fell on	HEAR*	X
4418	ind the door, the cat upon the hearth near the warm ashes, a	HEAR*	X
4419	h his booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He c	HEAR*	X
4420	ood, he loved her with all his heart, had silver hands made	HEAR*	X
4421	so swiftly against it that its heart was cloven in twain. Th	HEAR*	X
4422	nocent and simple, from a kind heart. The King said, "In ord	HEAR*	X
4423	ve you this spear because your heart is pure and good; with	HEAR*	X
4424	lve brothers, I have never yet heard of them?" She replied,	HEAR*	ME
4425	now grown up; she was good of heart, and fair of face, and	HEAR*	ME
4426	all to die. When the brothers heard that, they were very an	HEAR*	ME
4427	hed. The King rejoiced when he heard that she was innocent,	HEAR*	ME
4428	red. Then a whirring sound was heard in the air, and twelve	HEAR*	ME
4429	The King was terrified when he heard that he himself must ki	HEAR*	ME
4430	or if he concealed what he had heard from his master, the la	HEAR*	ME
4431	ee," and he related how he had hearkened to the conversation	HEAR*	ME
4432	rincess of the Golden Dwelling heard that, she was comforted	HEAR*	ME
4433	ine as spun gold, and when she heard the voice of the enchan	HEAR*	ME
4434	evening when he came home and heard that he had a son he wa	HEAR*	ME
4435	by the huntsmen. Now when she heard that they were so happy	HEAR*	ME
4436	ied the enchantress "What do I hear thee say! I thought I ha	HEAR*	ME
4437	enchantress came there, and he heard how she cried, "Rapunze	HEAR*	ME

4438	and went by the tower. Then he heard a song, which was so ch	HEAR*	ME
4439	to the third brook the sister heard how it said as it ran,	HEAR*	ME
4440	ugh the trees, and the roebuck heard all, and was only too a	HEAR*	ME
4441	e to the next brook the sister heard this also say, "Who dri	HEAR*	ME
4442	rink out of it, but the sister heard how it said as it ran,	HEAR*	ME
4443	it any more. And when he again heard the sport outside, he s	HEAR*	ME
4444	ef," answered the roe; "when I hear the bugle-horns I feel a	HEAR*	ME
4445	told him what he had seen and heard. Then the King said, "T	HEAR*	ME
4446	sh, and when the roebuck again heard the bugle-horn, and the	HEAR*	ME
4447	t after him to the cottage and heard how he said, "My little	HEAR*	ME
4448	irl, lived in wretchedness. He heard a voice, and it seemed	HEAR*	ME
4449	e is so fair as she." When she heard the glass speak thus sh	HEAR*	ME
4450	e is so fair as she." When she heard that, all her blood rus	HEAR*	ME
4451	to life again. When the dwarfs heard what had happened they	HEAR*	ME
4452	beneath the earth so as not to hear that!" "My father he ate	HEAR*	ME
4453	her eyes, and would not see or hear, but there was a roaring	HEAR*	ME
4454	lly thou singest! Let me, too, hear that. Sing that once mor	HEAR*	ME
4455	it. The father and Marlinchen heard what had happened and w	HEAR*	ME
4456	er of three of us, and he will hearken to our supplications	HEAR*	ME
4457	oft humming and whispering was heard all over the church. Th	HEAR*	ME
4458	thought, when all at once she heard the bells ringing for e	HEAR*	ME
4459	les her." When the councillors heard that, they were shocked	HEAR*	ME
4460	'The cook was terrified when he heard the order, and said to	HEAR*	ME
4461	hen the last stopped also, and heard the last words. "Bird,"	HEAR*	ME
4462	ide. When the two step-sisters heard that they too were to a	HEAR*	ME
4463	ed so loudly that the sentries heard it, and told the King.	HEAR*	ME
4464	was the word spoken before he heard a whirring of wings ove	HEAR*	ME
4465	her; and as soon as the mother heard how she had come by so	HEAR*	ME
4466	ot afraid, for she had already heard of her big teeth, and s	HEAR*	ME
4467	e to sleep for hunger, and had heard what their step-mother	HEAR*	ME
4468	le piece of bread, and as they heard the strokes of the wood	HEAR*	ME
4469	on, and as the step-mother had heard of her great good-fortu	HEAR*	ME
4470	, however, still awake and had heard the conversation. When	HEAR*	ME
4471	uered the enemy. When the King heard that he owed the victor	HEAR*	ME
4472	in all parts, and the children heard their mother saying at	HEAR*	ME
4473	ept and snored. When the bride heard that, she came out from	HEAR*	ME
4474	not my father." When the King heard that, he got up, and as	HEAR*	ME
4475	p making a gold chain, when he heard the bird which was sitt	HEAR*	ME
4476	iful bird am I!" The shoemaker heard that and ran out of doo	HEAR*	ME
4477	e again. The King in his sleep heard what passed, and had pl	HEAR*	ME
4478	ears you have!" "The better to hear you with, my child," was	HEAR*	ME
4479	believe, too, that you do not hear how sweetly the little b	HEAR*	ME

4480	ht away with her. Suddenly she heard a whirring of wings and	HEAR*	ME
4481	ding behind the door watching, heard that wish, she came for	HEAR*	ME
4482	ch, "and see if it is properly heated, so that we can shut t	HEAT*	X
4483	you may not faint away in the heat." After she had blessed	HEAT*	X
4484	had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young	HEAT*	X
4485	the old woman, "I have already heated the oven, and kneaded	HEAT*	MA
4486	doves, and all you birds under heaven, come and help me to p	HEAV*	X
4487	tool, drew her foot out of the heavy wooden shoe, and put it	HEAV*	X
4488	I will look down on thee from heaven and be near thee." The	HEAV*	X
4489	them, and thought they were in heaven. The old woman had onl	HEAV*	X
4490	ied Grethel, "that will be too heavy for the little duck; sh	HEAV*	X
4491	e in a snow-white garment from heaven who made a dam, and ke	HEAV*	X
4492	em and said, "Comest thou from heaven or from earth? Art tho	HEAV*	X
4493	n away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at on	HEAV*	X
4494	tanding beneath the doorway, a heavy shower of golden rain f	HEAV*	X
4495	n her brothers was the will of Heaven, and that her birth ha	HEAV*	X
4496	ered, "The wind, the wind, The heaven-born wind," and went o	HEAV*	X
4497	ften throws it a nice bit. May Heaven pity us. If our mother	HEAV*	X
4498	ained the little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are wee	HEAV*	X
4499	Then the Queen answered with a heavy heart, "Dear child, the	HEAV*	X
4500	no help for it now, and with a heavy heart and many sighs, s	HEAV*	X
4501	have a fancy for some." "Good heavens!" said the girl, "no	HEAV*	X
4502	urselves!" The man's heart was heavy, and he thought "it wou	HEAV*	X
4503	t happens that you are so much heavier for me to draw up tha	HEAV*	X
4504	opened the door for him with a heavy heart, and the roebuck,	HEAV*	X
4505	d him all. The King said, "Ah, heavens! what is this? To-mor	HEAV*	X
4506	the tower, and were angels of heaven, followed her body and	HEAV*	X
4507	She was very sad at heart, and heaviest of all her losses to	HEAV*	X
4508	. But God sent two angels from heaven in the shape of white	HEAV*	X
4509	he garden and prayed to God in heaven to bestow on her a son	HEAV*	X
4510	a daughter. Then an angel from heaven came to her and said,	HEAV*	X
4511	and was once more alive. "Oh, heavens, where am I?" she cri	HEAV*	X
4512	it, but it weighed him down so heavily that the perspiration	HEAV*	X
4513	id the woman, and sighed right heavily, and looked at the bl	HEAV*	X
4514	em, and was glad, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from o	HEAV*	X
4515	yer, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven,' thou hast told me th	HEAV*	X
4516	told me that my father was in Heaven, and was the good God,	HEAV*	X
4517	all on little Snow-white. "Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!" cried	HEAV*	X
4518	Snow-white. "Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!" cried they, "what a	HEAV*	X
4519	ooked at Snow-white, her heart heaved in her breast, she hat	HEAV*	X
4520	est, but the chest had a great heavy lid with a great sharp	HEAV*	X
4521	I feel so uneasy, just as if a heavy storm were coming." Mar	HEAV*	X

4522	e grasped her by the hand, and held her fast, and when she w	HELD	MA
4523	, for the third time, the King held a festival, all happened	HELD	MA
4524	ith him, and their wedding was held with great show and sple	HELD	MA
4525	ever, that one day a feast was held in the palace, and she s	HELD	MA
4526	led the poisonous comb out and held it up. It pleased the gi	HELD	MA
4527	of the cat for live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them	HELD	MA
4528	ttle man stepped up to him. He held in his hand a black spea	HELD	MA
4529	palace, where the wedding was held with great pomp. She was	HELD	MA
4530	r by force. Then Faithful John held him back and said, "I pr	HELD	MA
4531	d that the King of the country held a great hunt in the fore	HELD	MA
4532	alarmed that the egg which she held in her hand fell into th	HELD	MA
4533	en sat in a corner crying, and held her plate before her eye	HELD	MA
4534	nted to escape, but the guests held him fast, and delivered	HELD	MA
4535	t, which rushed at him; but he held the spear towards it, an	HELD	MA
4536	little boy from her back, and held him to her breast that h	HELD	MA
4537	ful John saw that there was no help for it now, and with a h	HELP*	X
4538	deeper into the forest, and if help did not come soon, they	HELP*	X
4539	elf, I will soon find a way to help us." And when the old fo	HELP*	X
4540	d occurred. He hurried away to help the widow and her childr	HELP*	X
4541	councillors said, "There is no help for it, the King must ma	HELP*	X
4542	put an end to you," and by the help of witchcraft, which she	HELP*	X
4543	s soon as you are at home send help to me." She put both of	HELP*	X
4544	d up the dead body, and by the help of the three snake-leave	HELP*	X
4545	d skipper had not given me his help, it would have gone ill	HELP*	X
4546	leep quietly, the good God will help us." Early in the mornin	HELP*	MA
4547	most Faithful John, thou must help me." The faithful servan	HELP*	MA
4548	ayed at home with Benjamin and helped him with the work. The	HELP*	MA
4549	t no one know it; it cannot be helped now, we will make him	HELP*	MA
4550	there; if I ask her, she will help us over." Then she cried	HELP*	MA
4551	over her cheeks! "Dear God, do help us," she cried. "If the	HELP*	MA
4552	the old woman, "all that won't help thee at all." Early in t	HELP*	MA
4553	rror I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, and forgi	HELP*	MA
4554	uld waken one of them. But God helped her, and she got safel	HELP*	MA
4555	other said, "All this will not help thee; thou goest not wit	HELP*	MA
4556	irds beneath the sky, come and help me to pick "The good int	HELP*	MA
4557	u birds under heaven, come and help me to pick "The good int	HELP*	MA
4558	e mill sat twenty miller's men hewing a stone, and cutting,	HEW*	X
4559	kerchief," Now eight only were hewing, "Laid them beneath" N	HEW*	X
4560	thou shalt not touch her," and hewed the snake in three piec	HEW*	MA
4561	ein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by w	HEW*	MA
4562	her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that h	HEW*	MA
4563	ed off her pretty clothes, and hewed her fair body in pieces	HEW*	MA

4564	xe and a pickaxe that he might hew the pigeon-house to piece	HEW*	MA
4565	om does live here, but he will hew thee in pieces, and kill	HEW*	MA
4566	eat joy, but he kept the Queen hidden in a chamber until the	HID*	X
4567	et chamber and keep themselves hidden from every one. Soon a	HID*	X
4568	splendour, and could no longer hide herself. And when she ha	HID*	MA
4569	hen he saw the Queen coming he hid Faithful John and the two	HID*	MA
4570	y standing before him he could hide the portrait so that the	HID*	MA
4571	n to her sisters, whom she had hidden in a little chamber, a	HID*	MA
4572	ee what kind of wild beast has hidden itself in there." The	HID*	MA
4573	hogshead, and, scarcely was I hidden, when the robbers came	HID*	MA
4574	ved it. But as nothing remains hidden from God, so this blac	HID*	MA
4575	dreamt this. But the old woman hid me behind a great hogshea	HID*	MA
4576	oard of her big teeth, and she hired herself to her immediat	HIR*	MA
4577	hen it was ended, he wanted to hold her fast by her hands, b	HOLD*	X
4578	at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand before his eyes	HOLD*	X
4579	th us." When the huntsmen laid hold of the maiden, she awoke	HOLD*	X
4580	wards it and was about to take hold of it, but Faithful John	HOLD*	X
4581	then pour water into it. If it hold the water, then I will a	HOLD*	MA
4582	s palace." But the King said, "Hold your peace and leave him	HOLD*	MA
4583	which she had cut off, to the hook of the window, and when	HOOK*	X
4584	s, wound them round one of the hooks of the window above, an	HOOK*	X
4585	length his wife again gave him hope of a child, and when it	HOP*	X
4586	w that there was no longer any hope of turning her father's	HOP*	X
4587	r a child. At length the woman hoped that God was about to g	HOP*	MA
4588	f her father's resolution, but hoped to turn him from his de	HOP*	ME
4589	ty must excuse me, I am a poor huntsman." But the King insis	HUNT*	X
4590	not have her named." Then the huntsman arose and said, "Gra	HUNT*	X
4591	mbled together, he said to the huntsmen, "As thou art so cle	HUNT*	X
4592	table. So he summoned all the huntsmen together, and bade t	HUNT*	X
4593	de the circle at once, and the huntsmen shot them. Then they	HUNT*	X
4594	h from its throat. On this the huntsman asked the King if he	HUNT*	X
4595	the deepest dungeon. Then the huntsman spoke further and sa	HUNT*	X
4596	district or country. Then the huntsman promised to procure	HUNT*	X
4597	s bright as the stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of	HUNT*	X
4598	falsely, and she knew that the huntsman had betrayed her, an	HUNT*	X
4599	nd as she was so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her and	HUNT*	X
4600	have her killed, but that the huntsman had spared her life,	HUNT*	X
4601	rts, and the old cook went out hunting like a nobleman. The	HUNT*	X
4602	f to be announced as a strange huntsman, and asked if he cou	HUNT*	X
4603	ill take it with us." When the huntsmen laid hold of the mai	HUNT*	X
4604	about it. The King said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind	HUNT*	X
4605	s hidden itself in there." The huntsmen obeyed his order, an	HUNT*	X

4606	an to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I	HUNT*	X
4607	ng of the country held a great hunt in the forest. Then the	HUNT*	X
4608	was night the others came from hunting, and their dinner was	HUNT*	X
4609	happened that the King was out hunting; so the old witch too	HUNT*	X
4610	began to snore very loud. The huntsman was just passing the	HUNT*	X
4611	been shot for a roebuck by the huntsmen. Now when she heard	HUNT*	X
4612	e King saw him, he said to his huntsmen, "Now chase him all	HUNT*	X
4613	had set, the King said to the huntsman, "Now come and show	HUNT*	X
4614	ace day or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the	HUNT*	X
4615	ack her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her	HUNT*	X
4616	the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mis	HUNT*	X
4617	King said, "To-morrow we will hunt once more." The little s	HUNT*	X
4618	the open air. The King and the huntsmen saw the pretty creat	HUNT*	X
4619	his soft bed. The next day the hunt went on afresh, and when	HUNT*	X
4620	my door for fear of the rough huntsmen, so knock and say, '	HUNT*	X
4621	s, and the merry shouts of the huntsmen rang through the tre	HUNT*	X
4622	sister, "let me be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it any lo	HUNT*	X
4623	limped and ran slowly. Then a hunter crept after him to the	HUNT*	X
4624	nd was shut again at once. The huntsman took notice of it al	HUNT*	X
4625	but at last by the evening the huntsmen had surrounded him,	HUNT*	X
4626	e-horn, and the ho! ho! of the huntsmen, he had no peace, bu	HUNT*	X
4627	s-word." When the King and his huntsmen again saw the young	HUNT*	X
4628	whom this forest belonged, was hunting in it. When his dogs	HUNT*	MA
4629	it so happened that a king was hunting in the forest, who ha	HUNT*	MA
4630	all three were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's	HUNT*	MA
4631	grow weaker, and no longer can hunt, my master wanted to kil	HUNT*	MA
4632	ed her back on Cinderella, and hurried away with her two pro	HURR*	MA
4633	er, opened the doors, and they hurried out of the murderers'	HURR*	MA
4634	he deep sea far from land, and hurrying onwards with all sai	HURR*	MA
4635	into his basket. Thereupon he hurried away with long stride	HURR*	MA
4636	told him what had occurred. He hurried away to help the wido	HURR*	MA
4637	when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the blood of	HURT*	MA
4638	, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant why Faithful John had done it, was	IGNOR*	X
4639	death, and conceived a wicked inclination for the skipper.	INCLIN*	X
4640	s comforted, and her heart was inclined unto him, so that sh	INCLIN*	MA
4641	esire to eat some. This desire increased every day, and as s	INCREAS*	MA
4642	ot became full to the top. She informed her father how it ha	INFORM*	V
4643	sters did her every imaginable injury -- they mocked her and	INJUR*	X
4644	vil, who was always seeking to injure the good Queen, and ex	INJUR*	X
4645	g but how to do every possible injury to the man's daughter,	INJUR*	X
4646	a poor huntsman." But the King insisted on it, and said, "Th	INSIST*	V

4647	t show herself!" He absolutely insisted on it, and Cinderell	INSIST*	MA
4648	nd at last jumped on the roof, intending to wait until Red-C	INTEND*	MA
4649	and has told the cook that she intends to eat me in the soup	INTEND*	ME
4650	n once Grethel was inside, she intended to shut the oven and	INTEND*	ME
4651	d, and if any one else came to invite her, he said, "This is	INVIT*	X
4652	d the marriage-feast, and sent invitations to the friends of	INVIT*	X
4653	oung girls in the country were invited, in order that his so	INVIT*	MA
4654	ut there to me; I have already invited the guests, and I wil	INVIT*	MA
4655	m appeared, and the Miller had invited all his relations and	INVIT*	MA
4656	with her only, and if any one invited her to dance, he said	INVIT*	MA
4657	but her. When others came and invited her, he said, "She is	INVIT*	MA
4658	crime, and the kingdom will be involved in the ruin." The da	INVOLV*	R
4659	t heavy lid with a great sharp iron lock. "Mother," said the	IRON*	X
4660	fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already bee	IRON*	X
4661	her far into it, and shut the iron door, and fastened the b	IRON*	X
4662	Immediately the severed parts joined themselves together, t	JOIN*	MA
4663	ifferent kinds of fur and hair joined together, and one of e	JOIN*	MA
4664	her shuttle into the well, and jumped in after it. She came,	JUMP*	MA
4665	e round the house, and at last jumped on the roof, intending	JUMP*	MA
4666	in the sorrow of her heart she jumped into the well to get t	JUMP*	MA
4667	ntle-piece, for Cinderella had jumped quickly down from the	JUMP*	MA
4668	e ashes, as usual, for she had jumped down on the other side	JUMP*	MA
4669	window-ledge, the hound was to jump on the donkey's back, th	JUMP*	MA
4670	uch her, and she was forced to jump into his basket. Thereup	JUMP*	MA
4671	ugle-horns I feel as if I must jump out of my skin." Then th	JUMP*	MA
4672	e whole again immediately, and jumped about, and went on pla	JUMP*	MA
4673	oor was opened for him, and he jumped in, and rested himself	JUMP*	MA
4674	Faithful John got before him, jumped quickly on it, drew th	JUMP*	MA
4675	t a little ring belonging to her parents as a keepsake, a loaf of bread against hunger, a	KEEP*	X
4676	hat had become of them? The parents now dared keep the secret no longer, but said that wha	KEEP*	X
4677	began to consider how he might best save his keep; but the donkey, seeing that no good wi	KEEP*	X
4678	," and bade both go into a secret chamber and keep themselves hidden from every one. Soon	KEEP*	R
4679	s with him, gave them to a servant and said, "Keep them for me carefully, and carry them c	KEEP*	R
4680	should at any rate have died together." "Just keep thy noise to thyself," said the old wom	KEEP*	R
4681	orse be killed, the young King will still not keep his bride. When they go into the castle	KEEP*	R
4682	gest and weakest, thou shalt stay at home and keep house, we others will go out and get fo	KEEP*	R
4683	y on the highest tree which can be found, and keep watch, looking towards the tower here i	KEEP*	R
4684	d out his neck so far that he could no longer keep his footing and began to slip, and slip	KEEP*	R

4685	f thee received such great wealth that I will keep thee most delicately as long as thou li	KEEP*	R
4686	he beds, wash, sew, and knit, and if you will keep everything neat and clean, you can stay	KEEP*	R
4687	art a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have be	KEEP*	R
4688	e, they went forth into the forest. They each kept watch in turn, and sat on the highest o	KEPT'	X
4689	ways ready when the eleven came. She likewise kept order in the little house, and put beau	KEPT'	MA
4690	white garment from heaven who made a dam, and kept back the water, that the spirit might w	KEPT'	MA
4691	with he had slain the boar. The elder brother kept him there until the evening, and then t	KEPT'	MA
4692	hild to the garden where the wild beasts were kept, and washed herself there in a clear st	KEPT'	R
4693	all my heart," and she stayed with them. She kept the house in order for them; in the mor	KEPT'	R
4694	by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I ca	KEPT'	R
4695	reupon the King was full of great joy, but he kept the Queen hidden in a chamber until the	KEPT'	R
4696	p, the donkey gave him a smart kick with its hind foot. The	KICK*	X
4697	y, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her foot.	KICK*	MA
4698	I secretly caused a hind to be killed, and took these tokens	KILL*	X
4699	John, cried, "How shameful to kill the beautiful animal, th	KILL*	X
4700	can hunt, my master wanted to kill me, so I took to flight;	KILL*	X
4701	bird once more, "My mother she killed me." "Would that I wer	KILL*	MA
4702	o longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back h	KILL*	MA
4703	tree, and sang, "My mother she killed me," Then the mother s	KILL*	MA
4704	mill, and sang, "My mother she killed me," Then one of them	KILL*	MA
4705	gain, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate m	KILL*	MA
4706	to her, and ordered her to be killed, and took her heart an	KILL*	MA
4707	sinner, why didst thou want to kill me? Now will I pronounce	KILL*	MA
4708	nd thought again how she might kill her, for so long as she	KILL*	MA
4709	s no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar	KILL*	MA
4710	-mother had wished to have her killed, but that the huntsman	KILL*	MA
4711	roof, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate m	KILL*	MA
4712	han that; even if the horse be killed, the young King will s	KILL*	MA
4713	the Queen, "I cannot have thee killed as the King commands,	KILL*	MA
4714	k he said, "The boar must have killed him," and every one be	KILL*	MA
4715	at whosoever should capture or kill the wild boar should hav	KILL*	MA
4716	e King, pretending that he had killed it; whereupon he obtai	KILL*	MA
4717	mith, and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate m	KILL*	MA
4718	roof and sang, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate m	KILL*	MA
4719	began to sing, "My mother she killed me, My father he ate m	KILL*	MA
4720	he meantime they have not been killed, or died of hunger." T	KILL*	MA
4721	e will hew thee in pieces, and kill thee, and then he will c	KILL*	MA

4722	aid waste the farmer's fields, killed the cattle, and ripped	KILL*	MA
4723	iden who meets us shall not be killed." "Yes," they all crie	KILL*	MA
4724	vain, and thy brothers will be killed by the one word." Then	KILL*	MA
4725	o the world, you are all to be killed and buried in them." A	KILL*	MA
4726	he heard that he himself must kill his dearest children, bu	KILL*	MA
4727	, and when the leader also was killed, those left were about	KILL*	MA
4728	fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill him, and cook him." Ah,	KILL*	MA
4729	and said, "This time they will kill you, and here am I alone	KILL*	MA
4730	child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it,	KILL*	MA
4731	m again. And they embraced and kissed each other, and went j	KISS*	MA
4732	ife and his dear child, and he kissed them, and was glad, an	KISS*	MA
4733	ach other, and dance about and kiss each other! And as they	KISS*	MA
4734	ced, and fell on her neck, and kissed and loved her with all	KISS*	MA
4735	et their dear sister free, and kissed and embraced her. And	KISS*	MA
4736	alive. Then they rejoiced and kissed and caressed each othe	KISS*	MA
4737	d Benjamin wept also, and they kissed and embraced each othe	KISS*	MA
4738	e already heated the oven, and kneaded the dough." She pushe	KNEAD*	MA
4739	from me." But the brother had knelt down at once by the bro	KNELT	MA
4740	ust I die of hunger!" Then she knelt down, called on God the	KNELT	MA
4741	-- then he laid her down, and knelt and sucked the three dr	KNELT	MA
4742	en pity us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth	KNEW	ME
4743	rown at her head, and that she knew nothing at all about the	KNEW	ME
4744	p. Then came the old cook, who knew that the child had the p	KNEW	ME
4745	ain she had vanished, and none knew whither. The guards who	KNEW	ME
4746	ueen. And when she went in she knew Snow-white; and she stoo	KNEW	ME
4747	e made way for her, for no one knew her, and thought no othe	KNEW	ME
4748	so utterly wretched, that she knew not what to do. At first	KNEW	ME
4749	festival in the dress, no one knew how to speak for astonis	KNEW	ME
4750	howed them to him. Hereupon he knew for a certainty that it	KNEW	ME
4751	d when he approached, Rapunzel knew him and fell on his neck	KNEW	ME
4752	d, "Sister, I am thirsty; if I knew of a little brook I woul	KNEW	ME
4753	ncreased every day, and as she knew that she could not get a	KNEW	ME
4754	hen she was astounded, for she knew that the looking-glass n	KNEW	ME
4755	s never spoke falsely, and she knew that the huntsman had be	KNEW	ME
4756	hen she was satisfied, for she knew that the looking-glass s	KNEW	ME
4757	ecame very uneasy, she herself knew not exactly why, and to	KNEW	ME
4758	nd caught pretty girls. No one knew whither he carried them,	KNEW	ME
4759	make the beds, wash, sew, and knit, and if you will keep ev	KNIT*	MA
4760	to the grandmother's house and knocked at the door. "Who is	KNOCK*	MA
4761	in." Soon afterwards the wolf knocked, and cried, "Open the	KNOCK*	MA
4762	l twig brushed against him and knocked off his hat. Then he	KNOCK*	MA
4763	and they went to the door and knocked, and called so loudly	KNOCK*	MA

4764	for me the first branch which knocks against your hat on yo	KNOCK*	MA
4765	tains to the seven dwarfs. She knocked at the door. Snow-whi	KNOCK*	MA
4766	mountains to the seven dwarfs, knocked at the door, and crie	KNOCK*	MA
4767	nd said, "Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's head off	KNOCK*	MA
4768	tains to the seven dwarfs, and knocked at the door and cried	KNOCK*	MA
4769	to their father's house. They knocked at the door, and when	KNOCK*	MA
4770	nd when he was at the door, he knocked and called out, "Dear	KNOCK*	MA
4771	She wished them good day, and knocked modestly at the door.	KNOCK*	MA
4772	as dark he ran to the cottage, knocked, and said, "My little	KNOCK*	MA
4773	fear of the rough huntsmen, so knock and say, 'My little sis	KNOCK*	MA
4774	had been watching all this, to know if the wondrous power of	KNOW*	X
4775	e ² but be quiet and let no one know it; it cannot be helped	KNOW*	X
4776	id the maiden in her heart, "I know with certainty that I sh	KNOW*	ME
4777	st brought back with thee. Who knows what impious tricks she	KNOW*	ME
4778	have stayed at home, and yet I know more than you do." "Tell	KNOW*	ME
4779	rd of them?" She replied, "God knows where they are, they ar	KNOW*	ME
4780	re?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you know anything?" "No," they an	KNOW*	ME
4781	father's arms. The man had not known one happy hour since he	KNOW*	ME
4782	father for her. "But dost thou know what thou must promise?"	KNOW*	ME
4783	her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how d	KNOW*	ME
4784	sister, let me in! that I may know you; and if you do not s	KNOW*	ME
4785	o away with thee, but I do not know how to get down. Bring w	KNOW*	ME
4786	But the young King said, "Who knows what good he may have d	KNOW*	ME
4787	e young King is saved. But who knows that? And whosoever doe	KNOW*	ME
4788	knows that? And whosoever does know it, and tells it to him,	KNOW*	ME
4789	een all the palace, and I will know what is in this room als	KNOW*	ME
4790	tender age, and cannot always know how to guide himself. If	KNOW*	ME
4791	im everything that he ought to know, and to be his foster-fa	KNOW*	ME
4792	e will die. But if any one who knows that were to declare it	KNOW*	ME
4793	is my most faithful John, who knows what may be the good of	KNOW*	ME
4794	eat." Then said the third, "I know still more; even if the	KNOW*	ME
4795	nee." Then said the second, "I know more than that; even if	KNOW*	ME
4796	t what avails that?" Whosoever knows it and tells it to him,	KNOW*	ME
4797	eaf of every tree, and did not know what to do. Then she beg	KNOW*	ME
4798	, "Come, my darling, dost thou know nothing? Relate somethin	KNOW*	ME
4799	as the good God, and how can I know a wild man like this? He	KNOW*	ME
4800	visit." The maiden replied, "I know not where thy house is."	KNOW*	ME
4801	hey are still alive or not, is known to God. Legend 5: God's	KNOW*	ME
4802	our step-mother, she will soon know that you are here; be su	KNOW*	ME
4803	r-woman, and no one could have known her. In this disguise s	KNOW*	ME
4804	d the poor woman, "From whence knowest thou that I was a que	KNOW*	ME
4805	back to the well, and did not know what to do; and in the s	KNOW*	ME

4806	came sad. At first she did not know what was the matter with	KNOW*	ME
4807	el that the King's son did not know where she was gone. He w	KNOW*	ME
4808	hem constantly about thee; who knows in what trouble they ma	KNOW*	ME
4809	he step-mother however did not know her, and thought she mus	KNOW*	ME
4810	re just below; you surely must know it," replied Little Red-	KNOW*	ME
4811	d; no one brought it in, and I know not how it happened." He	KNOW*	ME
4812	wolf met her. Red-Cap did not know what a wicked creature h	KNOW*	ME
4813	. There they stood and did not know what to do, and none of	KNOW*	ME
4814	l. For a long time she did not know that she had had brother	KNOW*	ME
4815	in the soup?" She answered, "I know nothing about the ring."	KNOW*	RR
4816	herself be laced with the new laces. But the old woman lace	LAC*	X
4817	aced too tightly, they cut the laces; then she began to brea	LAC*	X
4818	the door and bought the pretty laces. "Child," said the old	LAC*	X
4819	y things," she answered; "stay-laces of all colours," and sh	LAC*	X
4820	e new laces. But the old woman laced so quickly and so tight	LAC*	MA
4821	and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly, they cut t	LAC*	MA
4822	fright you look; come, I will lace you properly for once."	LAC*	MA
4823	before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But	LAC*	MA
4824	wed by. Then the ugly daughter laid herself in the bed, and	LAID	MA
4825	the three pieces of the snake, laid them together, as they o	LAID	MA
4826	l does;" and she said yes, and laid her hand in his. She sai	LAID	MA
4827	k the child out of the cradle, laid it on her arm, and suckl	LAID	MA
4828	'Then she shook up its pillow, laid the child down again, an	LAID	MA
4829	s, dressed himself in her cap, laid himself in bed and drew	LAID	MA
4830	ight. The donkey and the hound laid themselves down under a	LAID	MA
4831	off her beautiful clothes and laid them on the grave, and t	LAID	MA
4832	So he picked up the leaves and laid one of them on the mouth	LAID	MA
4833	he carried about with him, and laid on the eyes and mouth, h	LAID	MA
4834	ut a nightcap on her head, and laid her in bed in place of t	LAID	MA
4835	, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upon the roebuc	LAID	MA
4836	She washed the blood off him, laid herbs on the wound, and	LAID	MA
4837	her into a chamber -- then he laid her down, and knelt and	LAID	MA
4838	is, the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillow,	LAID	MA
4839	threw down the shoes to her. "Laid them beneath the juniper	LAID	MA
4840	Then, as she was so tired, she laid herself down on one of t	LAID	MA
4841	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAID	MA
4842	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAID	MA
4843	e Marlinchen," Then Marlinchen laid her head on her knees an	LAID	MA
4844	took her heart and tongue, and laid them on a plate, and whe	LAID	MA
4845	it with us." When the huntsmen laid hold of the maiden, she	LAID	MA
4846	dead, and remained dead. They laid her upon a bier, and all	LAID	MA
4847	seen from all sides, and they laid her in it, and wrote her	LAID	MA

4848	" Now eight only were hewing, "Laid them beneath" Now only f	LAIID	MA
4849	am your child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and	LAIID	MA
4850	breast that he might feed, and laid him in a beautifully-mad	LAIID	MA
4851	bones of the murdered man were laid to rest in a beautiful t	LAIID	MA
4852	to what suited him. The donkey laid himself down upon some s	LAIID	MA
4853	entation over a wild boar that laid waste the farmer's field	LAIID	MA
4854	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAIID	MA
4855	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAIID	MA
4856	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAIID	MA
4857	tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her	LAIID	MA
4858	them in a silken handkerchief, Laid them beneath the juniper	LAIID	MA
4859	west upon my bone! Long have I lain beside the water; My bro	LAIN	MA
4860	e mother, however, now sat and lamented all day long, until	LAMENT*	V
4861	d berries, and did nothing but lament and weep over the loss	LAMENT*	V
4862	how the poor little sister did lament when she had to fetch	LAMENT*	V
4863	n country there was once great lamentation over a wild boar	LAMENT*	V
4864	aid no heed to her screams and lamentations. They gave her w	LAMENT*	X
4865	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4866	s not the fairest in the whole land, envy let her have no re	LAND*	X
4867	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4868	d to anyone who would free the land from this plague; but th	LAND*	X
4869	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4870	at last -- "Oh, Queen, in this land thou art fairest of all.	LAND*	X
4871	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4872	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4873	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4874	lass, on the wall, Who in this land is the fairest of all?"	LAND*	X
4875	hen great scarcity fell on the land, he could no longer proc	LAND*	X
4876	t was on the deep sea far from land, and hurrying onwards wi	LAND*	X
4877	l that do him? When they reach land a chestnut horse will le	LAND*	X
4878	d what shall I do in a strange land where I am unknown?" As	LAND*	X
4879	r have no peace, the mother at last yielded, made her a magn	LAST*	X
4880	t on for the whole day, but at last by the evening the hunts	LAST*	X
4881	e a very long way they came at last to a little house, and t	LAST*	X
4882	and he begged so much that at last she agreed. "But," said	LAST*	X
4883	on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a	LAST*	X
4884	wards the turtle-doves, and at last all the birds beneath th	LAST*	X
4885	they fell fast asleep. When at last they awoke, it was alrea	LAST*	X
4886	e better for thee to share the last mouthful with thy childr	LAST*	X
4887	orrowfully near to her. But at last the girl said, "Be quiet	LAST*	X
4888	to work night and day until at last the most splendid things	LAST*	X
4889	e still more excited, until at last she said, "Conduct me to	LAST*	X

4890	res which lie therein, but the last chamber in the long gall	LAST*	X
4891	f so many evil things, that at last the King let himself be	LAST*	X
4892	othes with its red tongue, the last instant of the seven yea	LAST*	X
4893	But as Faithful John spoke the last word he had fallen down	LAST*	X
4894	y. After she had looked at the last, she thanked the merchan	LAST*	X
4895	ted before his end to make one last speech; may I too claim	LAST*	X
4896	g this meadow she went, and at last came to a baker's oven f	LAST*	X
4897	ing so horrible about them! At last I went down into the cel	LAST*	X
4898	she examined the house, and at last went into the forbidden	LAST*	X
4899	g alone through a wood, and at last I came to a house, in wh	LAST*	X
4900	en cut off, grew once more. At last the King came home again	LAST*	X
4901	uman being was to be found. At last she came to the the cell	LAST*	X
4902	st stopped also, and heard the last words. "Bird," said he,	LAST*	X
4903	ong, another too short, but at last she found that the seven	LAST*	X
4904	beautiful bird am I!" Then the last stopped also, and heard	LAST*	X
4905	forced to go onwards, until at last, groaning and out of bre	LAST*	X
4906	dow she's peeping, I ween." At last she met the bridegroom,	LAST*	X
4907	ted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also writt	LAST*	X
4908	thrice round the house, and at last jumped on the roof, inte	LAST*	X
4909	niffed and peeped down, and at last stretched out his neck s	LAST*	X
4910	ass she took a sip, but in the last little glass she dropped	LAST*	X
4911	heap, she went on her way. At last she came to a little hou	LAST*	X
4912	had a longing to be there. At last she said to the old woma	LAST*	X
4913	e forest in which it lived. At last the King gave notice tha	LAST*	X
4914	. Then answered the gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in,	LAST*	X
4915	more. And the mouth of him who last told this story is still	LAST*	X
4916	drive away the robbers, and at last they thought of a plan.	LAST*	X
4917	was to climb upon the dog, and lastly the cock was to fly up	LAST*	X
4918	irst an owl, then a raven, and last a dove. And now Snow-whi	LAST*	X
4919	airest of all?" it answered at last -- "Oh, Queen, in this l	LAST*	X
4920	un for the whole day, until at last she had found their dwel	LAST*	X
4921	e no rest. And when she had at last thought of something to	LAST*	X
4922	the two little ones drew their last breath, whereupon her he	LAST*	X
4923	at length, that very day, her last friend, and now she was	LAST*	X
4924	rd bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and thoug	LAST*	R
4925	ointed a festival which was to last three days, and to which	LAST*	R
4926	n orders that the dance should last a very long time. When i	LAST*	R
4927	thy heart can wish for." This lasted a few days, and then h	LASTED	R
4928	nd thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderella wept at this,	LAUGH*	B
4929	cess, how decked out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led her into the kitchen. There	LAUGH*	B
4930	Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said,	LAUGH*	B

	"White as snow, red		
4931	written promise to the stranger. He, however, laughed mockingly and said, "When three year	LAUGH*	B
4932	l and Grethel came into her neighborhood, she laughed maliciously, and said mockingly, "I	LAUGH*	B
4933	dumb, and not able to speak, she still might laugh for once; but those who do not laugh h	LAUGH*	B
4934	herself in it and span, and neither spoke nor laughed. Now it so happened that a king was	LAUGH*	B
4935	the King why she had been dumb, and had never laughed. The King rejoiced when he heard tha	LAUGH*	B
4936	ll might laugh for once; but those who do not laugh have bad consciences." At first the Ki	LAUGH*	B
4937	dumb for seven years, and mayst not speak or laugh, and if thou speakest one single word,	LAUGH*	B
4938	ot dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderell	LAUGH*	MA
4939	to the stranger. He, however, laughed mockingly and said, "	LAUGH*	MA
4940	d out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led her into the	LAUGH*	MA
4941	e had been dumb, and had never laughed. The King rejoiced wh	LAUGH*	MA
4942	ame into her neighborhood, she laughed maliciously, and said	LAUGH*	MA
4943	her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "Whit	LAUGH*	MA
4944	for once; but those who do not laugh have bad consciences."	LAUGH*	MA
4945	nd span, and neither spoke nor laughed. Now it so happened t	LAUGH*	MA
4946	able to speak, she still might laugh for once; but those who	LAUGH*	MA
4947	years, and mayst not speak or laugh, and if thou speakest o	LAUGH*	MA
4948	drew back the curtains. There lay her grandmother with her	LAY	E
4949	ast a dove. And now Snow-white lay a long, long time in the	LAY	MA
4950	arth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she felt that	LAY	MA
4951	d she behold! Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruel	LAY	MA
4952	iddle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and he	LAY	MA
4953	ck of wood, and a gleaming axe lay upon it. She was so terri	LAY	MA
4954	tand, and on the third day she lay down and died.	LAY	MA
4955	ep over the sleepers, for they lay in rows on the ground, an	LAY	MA
4956	r and the long walk, that they lay down in a hollow tree and	LAY	MA
4957	irst drops touched his lips he lay there a young roebuck. An	LAY	MA
4958	led with shavings, and in each lay the little pillow for the	LAY	MA
4959	here stood a dish, and therein lay the bridal garment lookin	LAY	MA
4960	t into the kitchen, Cinderella lay there amongst the ashes,	LAY	MA
4961	when they got home Cinderella lay in her dirty clothes amon	LAY	MA
4962	ian could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young Kin	LAY	MA
4963	. And once when the young King lay there asleep, she called	LAY	MA
4964	she went to the place where he lay, and the handkerchief fel	LAY	MA
4965	their wine, so that they soon lay down in the cellar, and s	LAY	MA
4966	shed to rest a little. Then he lay down to sleep, and put a	LAY	MA
4967	had appeased his appetite, he lay down again in the bed, fe	LAY	MA
4968	he back-door, but the dog, who lay there sprang up and bit h	LAY	MA

4969	in reality a wicked witch, who lay in wait for children, and	LAY	MA
4970	cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And she wa	LAY	MA
4971	as a stone, and hill and vale lay covered with snow, the wo	LAY	MA
4972	s shut her into a tower, which lay in a forest, and had neit	LAY	MA
4973	into the room where the Queen lay, and said to her, "Come,	LAY	MA
4974	went into the corner where it lay, and stroked its back. Th	LAY	MA
4975	uld carry them no longer, they lay down beneath a tree and f	LAY	MA
4976	linen, and Hansel and Grethel lay down in them, and thought	LAY	MA
4977	he woman said, "Now, children, lay yourselves down by the fi	LAY	MA
4978	y, and the white pebbles which lay in front of the house gli	LAY	MA
4979	d will not forsake us," and he lay down again in his bed. Wh	LAY	MA
4980	ell on all sides, and when the leader also was killed, those	LEAD*	X
4981	me water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill h	LEAN*	X
4982	try how it tasted, and Grethel leant against the window and	LEAN*	MA
4983	melt so sweetly that her heart leapt, and she fell on her kn	LEAP*	MA
4984	new red shoes, and danced and leaped into the house. "Ah,"	LEAP*	MA
4985	story become as pale as ashes, leapt up and wanted to escape	LEAP*	MA
4986	ed him, with every word a toad leaped out, whereas formerly	LEAP*	MA
4987	m that the stranger maiden had leapt into the pigeon-house.	LEAP*	MA
4988	th pain, and in his despair he leapt down from the tower. He	LEAP*	MA
4989	ach land a chestnut horse will leap forward to meet him, and	LEAP*	MA
4990	when they found a little brook leaping brightly over the sto	LEAP*	MA
4991	t the ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had to sen	LEARN*	MA
4992	had happened to them. When he learnt the wickedness of his	LEARN*	MA
4993	o father in this world? I have learnt to say the prayer, 'Ou	LEARN*	MA
4994	and live." Then she sought for leaves and moss to make a sof	LEAVE*	X
4995	ecause we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account	LEAVE*	X
4996	not do that; how can I bear to leave my children alone in th	LEAVE*	X
4997	it had cut him to the heart to leave them behind alone. Not	LEAVE*	X
4998	r is so great, that if all the leaves on all the trees were	LEAVE*	X
4999	well that they did not care to leave it any more. And the mo	LEAVE*	X
5000	f this, and gave her notice to leave. The lazy girl was will	LEAVE*	X
5001	lerleirauh begged the cook for leave to go and look on. He a	LEAVE*	X
5002	ing came, Cinderella wished to leave, and the King's son was	LEAVE*	X
5003	t to go, and placed one of the leaves on each wound. Immedia	LEAVE*	X
5004	em hastened away together. The leaves were left lying on the	LEAVE*	X
5005	on came again with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it	LEAVE*	X
5006	out of it. 16. The Three Snake-Leaves THERE was once on a ti	LEAVE*	X
5007	ng, and with great sorrow took leave of him. At this time th	LEAVE*	X
5008	by the help of the three snake-leaves which he carried about	LEAVE*	X
5009	hen evening came she wished to leave, and the King's son fol	LEAVE*	X
5010	however, took the three snake-leaves with him, gave them to	LEAVE*	X

5011	w if the wondrous power of the leaves which had brought the	LEAVE*	X
5012	man being. So he picked up the leaves and laid one of them o	LEAVE*	X
5013	ittle roe, I will never, never leave you." Then she untied h	LEAVE*	MA
5014	thou done? Why didst thou not leave the twelve white flower	LEAVE*	MA
5015	ws what good he may have done, leave him alone, he is my mos	LEAVE*	MA
5016	hen we will go to our work and leave them alone. They will n	LEAVE*	MA
5017	roe must go with me, I cannot leave him." The King said, "I	LEAVE*	MA
5018	kly called out, "For your life leave the curtains closed; th	LEAVE*	MA
5019	ing said, "Hold your peace and leave him alone, he is my mos	LEAVE*	MA
5020	with my own eyes. I shall not leave the place now until tho	LEAVE*	MA
5021	and get something to eat, and leave off looking till the mo	LEAVE*	MA
5022	id, "I must journey forth, and leave thee alone for a short	LEAVE*	MA
5023	I live, I will never by myself leave the path, to run into t	LEAVE*	MA
5024	up the ashes, the cook said, "Leave that alone till morning	LEAVE*	MA
5025	Marlinchen wept and could not leave off. Then the father ag	LEAVE*	MA
5026	, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run	LEAVE*	MA
5027	maiden, took him by the hand, led him in, and said, "Welcom	LED	MA
5028	lost. Thereupon the old woman led her behind a great hogshe	LED	MA
5029	f the Lord appeared to her and led her to a little house on	LED	MA
5030	she took her by the hand, and led her to a large door. The	LED	MA
5031	rain would come. Mother Holle led her also to the great doo	LED	MA
5032	ter. She allowed herself to be led away by her curiosity, op	LED	MA
5033	royal table. But when she was led in she ate nothing, and s	LED	MA
5034	" they cried, and laughed, and led her into the kitchen. The	LED	MA
5035	ot into the ship, and the King led her within. Faithful John	LED	MA
5036	ithful John was condemned, and led to the gallows, and when	LED	MA
5037	John was quite delighted, and led her to the ship, and when	LED	MA
5038	" She took him by the hand and led him upstairs, for she was	LED	MA
5039	crumbs on the path. The woman led the children still deeper	LED	MA
5040	ook them both by the hand, and led them into her little hous	LED	MA
5041	ld see with them as before. He led her to his kingdom where	LED	MA
5042	she tied the little beast and led it on, and she walked dee	LED	MA
5043	r. The King ordered both to be led before the judge, and jud	LED	MA
5044	ht side and the younger at the left, and the pigeons pecked	LEFT	X
5045	ame back, the elder was at the left, and the younger at the	LEFT	X
5046	w he had the chain, and in his left the shoes, and round his	LEFT	X
5047	came and took the shoes in his left claw, and flew back on t	LEFT	X
5048	the chain and the shoes in his left, and he flew far away to	LEFT	X
5049	on the right, the other on the left, and remained sitting th	LEFT	X
5050	, wrapped them twice round her left hand, seized a pair of s	LEFT	X
5051	anks for our coffins," and she left him no peace until he co	LEFT	X
5052	she ran down, had the maiden's left slipper remained stickin	LEFT	X

5053	hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog	LEFT	X
5054	into poverty, and had nothing left but his mill and a large	LEFT	MA
5055	the keys and the egg, and had left her, she first put the e	LEFT	MA
5056	le, well content with what was left, and ate as if they were	LEFT	MA
5057	e same order in which they had left it. The first said, "Who	LEFT	MA
5058	ly get me into trouble." So he left the palace and went to t	LEFT	MA
5059	three mornings since they had left their father's house. Th	LEFT	MA
5060	wn one happy hour since he had left the children in the fore	LEFT	MA
5061	tchen-wench which my late wife left behind her, but she cann	LEFT	MA
5062	leader also was killed, those left were about to take fligh	LEFT	MA
5063	away together. The leaves were left lying on the ground, and	LEFT	MA
5064	d hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace, and she th	LEFT	MA
5065	n again, we have one half loaf left, and after that there is	LEFT	R
5066	ith no other maiden, and never left loose of her hand, and i	LEFT	R
5067	uiet, the captain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be frightened out of our wits;	LET*	X
5068	to trace out her brothers and set them free, let it cost what it might. She took nothing	LET*	X
5069	" Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the	LET*	X
5070	e to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let the other go first; and when he was half	LET*	X
5071	e she gave her back the shuttle which she had let fall into the well. Thereupon the door c	LET*	X
5072	en the shameful deed was done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that he died on	LET*	X
5073	s her lord and husband who did not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she	LET*	X
5074	d was so merciless as to say, "Since you have let the shuttle fall in, you must fetch it o	LET*	X
5075	ip, got into it, sailed after his master, and let the traitors go on their way. He fished	LET*	X
5076	urse her well, and tell me of it at once in a letter." Then she gave birth to a fine boy.	LET*	X
5077	l substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also written that she was to p	LET*	X
5078	cause each time the Devil substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also w	LET*	X
5079	sleep heard what passed, and had pleasure in letting the handkerchief fall once more. But	LET*	X
5080	o innocent lives?" and she showed him the two letters which the Evil- one had forged, and t	LET*	X
5081	er was terribly shocked when she received the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote	LET*	X
5082	onster into the world. When the King read the letter he was shocked and much troubled, but	LET*	X
5083	g to injure the good Queen, and exchanged the letter for another, in which was written tha	LET*	X
5084	came the Devil once more, and put a different letter in his pocket, in which it was writte	LET*	X
5085	his arrival. The messenger went back with the letter, but rested at the same place and aga	LET*	X
5086	spoke boldly to them, and cried, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the othe	LET*	X

5087	unzel, who in her solitude passed her time in letting her sweet voice resound. The King's	LET*	X
5088	If beneath it and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair to me." Rapunzel had magni	LET*	X
5089	, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair." Then Rapunzel let down the braids of her hair, and the enc	LET*	X
5090	he heard how she cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair." Then Rapunzel let down t	LET*	X
5091	hou shalt suffer for it!" "Ah," answered he, "let mercy take the place of justice, I only	LET*	X
5092	The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy wife die, bring her some of the ramp	LET*	X
5093	knocked and called out, "Dear little sister, let me in." Then the door opened, and the Ki	LET*	X
5094	arden. In the gloom of evening, therefore, he let himself down again; but when he had clam	LET*	X
5095	e die, bring her some of the rampion thyself, let it cost thee what it will." In the twili	LET*	X
5096	to the tower and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair." Immediately the hair fel	LET*	X
5097	Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands. The o	LET*	X
5098	is lying in a violent perspiration; you must let her rest to-day." The King suspected no	LET*	X
5099	was inside, she intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat h	LET*	X
5100	o the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will	LET*	X
5101	d has a wicked envious heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?" The firs	LET*	X
5102	ng's son came and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair," she let the hair down. T	LET*	X
5103	hat his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced	LET*	X
5104	ghtest die of cold." However, as her daughter let her have no peace, the mother at last yi	LET*	X
5105	"Rapunzel, Rapunzel, Let down thy hair," she let the hair down. The King's son ascended,	LET*	X
5106	nd said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly let a hair fall into the soup, and if thou h	LET*	X
5107	will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in future thou shal	LET*	X
5108	or has she died?" But the King replied, "She let my dear son be torn to pieces by wild be	LET*	X
5109	which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go up at the appointed time. And now	LET*	X
5110	or all the gold in the world." Then he said, "Let me have it as a gift, for I cannot live	LET*	X
5111	re so glad that they did not wake her up, but let her sleep on in the bed. And the seventh	LET*	X
5112	t, and brought their seven little candles and let the light fall on little Snow-white. "Oh	LET*	X
5113	e was not the fairest in the whole land, envy let her have no rest. And when she had at la	LET*	X
5114	will soon know that you are here; be sure to let no one come in." But the Queen, believin	LET*	X
5115	what a beautiful bird am I!" On this the bird let the golden chain fall, and it fell exact	LET*	X
5116	carried it upstairs to the garret-window, and let it look out from thence. When all was re	LET*	X

5117	door; she wished to pass it by, but curiosity let her have no rest. She examined the key,	LET*	X
5118	ird," said he, "how beautifully thou singest! Let me, too, hear that. Sing that once more	LET*	X
5119	other, "what hast thou done? but be quiet and let no one know it; it cannot be helped now,	LET*	X
5120	ich was woven of bright-coloured silk. "I may let the worthy old woman in," thought Snow-w	LET*	X
5121	r in it, and wrote her name upon it in golden letters, and that she was a king's daughter.	LET*	X
5122	er head out of the window and said, "I cannot let any one in; the seven dwarfs have forbid	LET*	X
5123	golden letters. Then he said to the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin, I will give you what	LET*	X
5124	, and read what was written upon it in golden letters. Then he said to the dwarfs, "Let me	LET*	X
5125	Poor little Snow-white had no suspicion, and let the old woman do as she pleased, but har	LET*	X
5126	one else than the wicked Queen; take care and let no one come in when we are not with you.	LET*	X
5127	e had no suspicion, but stood before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But	LET*	X
5128	d it up. It pleased the girl so well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door	LET*	X
5129	white looked out and said, "Go away; I cannot let any one come in." "I suppose you can loo	LET*	X
5130	e. Among thy treasures are five tons of gold; let one of the goldsmiths of the Kingdom wor	LET*	X
5131	e took him about everywhere, up and down, and let him see all the riches, and the magnific	LET*	X
5132	"I am a merchant," and opened his apron, and let her look in. Then she cried, "Oh, what b	LET*	X
5133	huntsmen, he had no peace, but said, "Sister, let me out, I must be off." His sister opene	LET*	X
5134	ottage, knocked, and said, "My little sister, let me in." Then the door was opened for him	LET*	X
5135	est and forsaken by all the world. I will not let you out." "Then you will have me die of	LET*	X
5136	age and heard how he said, "My little sister, let me in," and saw that the door was opened	LET*	X
5137	untsmen, so knock and say, 'My little sister, let me in!' that I may know you; and if you	LET*	X
5138	into the forest with thy eleven brothers, and let one sit constantly on the highest tree w	LET*	X
5139	" she answered, "I may not tell thee." But he let her have no rest until she went and unlo	LET*	X
5140	s to be there. "Oh," said he, to his sister, "let me be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it	LET*	X
5141	of so many evil things, that at last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her t	LET*	X
5142	and was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave,	LIE	MA
5143	coming, she said to the boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and draw	LIE	MA
5144	g might not see it, she was to lie on the side on which she	LIE	R
5145	s, and all the treasures which lie therein, but the last cha	LIE	R
5146	d no longer and was dead. They lifted her up, looked to see	LIFT*	MA
5147	fore long she opened her eyes, lifted up the lid of the coff	LIFT*	MA
5148	d, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they s	LIFT*	MA

5149	ake and wine; open the door." "Lift the latch," called out t	LIFT*	MA
5150	, and cannot get up." The wolf lifted the latch, the door fl	LIFT*	MA
5151	ized her by the feet, and they lifted her out of the bed, an	LIFT*	MA
5152	On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up and bore her in	LIFT*	MA
5153	, "Our sister is here," and he lifted up the tub, and the Ki	LIFT*	MA
5154	dead, and if some one does not lift her up and draw three dr	LIFT*	MA
5155	ouse not far off, for he saw a light. The donkey said, "If s	LIGHT*	X
5156	eir way to the place where the light was, and soon saw it sh	LIGHT*	X
5157	before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. B	LIGHT*	X
5158	th. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel, opened h	LIGHT*	X
5159	till, went into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking t	LIGHT*	X
5160	eld a lucifer-match to them to light it. But the cat did not	LIGHT*	X
5161	robbers saw from afar that the light was no longer burning i	LIGHT*	X
5162	ger, until they came to a well-lighted robber's house. The d	LIGHT*	X
5163	the Queen ought not to see the light yet, and must have rest	LIGHT*	X
5164	th wax candles, but with a dim light. It was also crowded al	LIGHT*	X
5165	went to church. It was already lighted up when she arrived,	LIGHT*	X
5166	ven little candles and let the light fall on little Snow-whi	LIGHT*	X
5167	ner, and the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how hap	LIGHT*	X
5168	out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as she went out	LIGHT*	X
5169	ven candles, and as it was now light within the cottage they	LIGHT*	X
5170	hen I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a sple	LIGHT*	X
5171	er eyes burnt and flashed like lightning, "My father he ate	LIGHT*	X
5172	tiful bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and	LIGHT*	X
5173	ut the truth will soon come to light," and bade both go into	LIGHT*	MA
5174	els had done, they put out the light, and each sought for hi	LIGHT*	MA
5175	e cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake	LIGHT*	MA
5176	pile up some wood, and I will light a fire that you may not	LIGHT*	MA
5177	little hill. The brushwood was lighted, and when the flames	LIGHT*	MA
5178	is the thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and gi	LIGHT*	MA
5179	eath. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in w	LIGHT*	MA
5180	d through the whole night, and lighted her lantern and went	LIGHT*	MA
5181	flew away to a shoemaker, and lighted on his roof and sang,	LIGHT*	MA
5182	te. But the bird flew away and lighted on a goldsmith's hous	LIGHT*	MA
5183	full beauty once more came to light. And she opened the nut	LIGHT*	ME
5184	black deed also was to come to light. Years afterwards a she	LIGHT*	ME
5185	on of the murdered man came to light. The wicked brother cou	LIGHT*	ME
5186	eady when the eleven came. She likewise kept order in the li	LIKE*	X
5187	twelve lily flowers, which are likewise called students. She	LIKE*	X
5188	s blue until I find them." She likewise showed him the twelv	LIKE*	X
5189	ng, "Set all sail, till it fly like a bird in air." Within,	LIKE*	X
5190	fall to her alone." He caused likewise twelve coffins to be	LIKE*	X

5191	the house and garden vanished likewise. And now the poor ma	LIKE*	X
5192	the old cook went out hunting like a nobleman. The thought,	LIKE*	X
5193	e put on the dress which shone like the stars, and thus ente	LIKE*	X
5194	I hearken to our supplications likewise." Scarcely had she u	LIKE*	X
5195	he cook brought, who this time likewise was forced to confes	LIKE*	X
5196	that in every respect she was like his late wife, and sudde	LIKE*	X
5197	we have never before seen one like it. Its skin is fur of a	LIKE*	X
5198	her face, and dressed herself like an old pedler-woman, and	LIKE*	X
5199	he flakes of snow were falling like feathers from the sky, a	LIKE*	X
5200	higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had	LIKE*	X
5201	t on. Then she went up and was like a princess, and the King	LIKE*	X
5202	took out her dress which shone like the sun, and when she ha	LIKE*	X
5203	pt, because she too would have liked to go with them to the	LIKE*	X
5204	ed door. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Th	LIKE*	X
5205	o death. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel, ope	LIKE*	X
5206	y that the feathers flew about like snow-flakes. So she had	LIKE*	X
5207	jumped in after it. She came, like the other, to the beauti	LIKE*	X
5208	the tree till the apples fell like rain, and went on shakin	LIKE*	X
5209	so nimbly between the branches like a squirrel that the King	LIKE*	X
5210	into the slipper, which fitted like a glove. And when she ro	LIKE*	X
5211	ar, but they have a keen scent like the beasts, and are awar	LIKE*	X
5212	my garden and steal my rampion like a thief? Thou shalt suff	LIKE*	X
5213	reated, and I will care for it like a mother." The man in hi	LIKE*	X
5214	For some time they were alone like this in the wilderness.	LIKE*	X
5215	llowed the pebbles which shone like newly-coined silver piec	LIKE*	X
5216	him. He who says A must say B, likewise, and as he had yield	LIKE*	X
5217	n front of the house glittered like real silver pennies. Han	LIKE*	X
5218	son began to talk to her quite like a friend, and told her t	LIKE*	X
5219	ho was coming slowly back. He, like the others, asked, "O, F	LIKE*	X
5220	centre of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful	LIKE*	X
5221	erself in it, until she looked like a wondrous bird, and no	LIKE*	X
5222	amed the key, it looked just like any other; she put it in	LIKE*	X
5223	piece of bread; he caught her like the first, by simply tou	LIKE*	X
5224	and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightning, "My father he	LIKE*	X
5225	arm, and there is a smell just like cinnamon." "My sister, I	LIKE*	X
5226	here was a roaring in her ears like the most violent storm,	LIKE*	X
5227	green feathers he had, and how like real gold his neck was,	LIKE*	X
5228	how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the	LIKE*	X
5229	ee to go on pain of death." He likewise gave her an egg and	LIKE*	X
5230	tting on the path, with a face like three rainy days! "Now t	LIKE*	X
5231	and how can I know a wild man like this? He is not my fathe	LIKE*	X
5232	und lying on the road, gasping like one who had run till he	LIKE*	X

5233	othing? Relate something to us like the rest." She replied,	LIKE*	X
5234	ee pretty daughters; he looked like a poor weak beggar, and	LIKE*	X
5235	her feet and her hair stood up like flames of fire, "I feel	LIKE*	XX
5236	man asked the King if he would like to see the dog in his tr	LIKE*	ME
5237	he King replied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The son sai	LIKE*	ME
5238	makes it so good that the King likes it better than that whi	LIKE*	ME
5239	n to the King, who ate it, and liked it as much as before, a	LIKE*	ME
5240	he bread soup which he so much likes." Then she ran into her	LIKE*	ME
5241	oup brought and ate it, and he liked it so much that it seem	LIKE*	ME
5242	snake to life again, could not likewise be of service to a h	LIKE*	ME
5243	dead!" Then Hansel sprang out like a bird from its cage whe	LIKE*	ME
5244	ith much relish. She, however, liked it so much -- so very m	LIKE*	ME
5245	hen I must drink, say what you like; for my thirst is too gr	LIKE*	ME
5246	, tell thy father that I would like to marry him, and then t	LIKE*	ME
5247	ll ripe!" But she answered, "I like that! one of you might f	LIKE*	ME
5248	l to-day, and at other times I like being with grandmother s	LIKE*	ME
5249	itary house, which she did not like, for it looked so dark a	LIKE*	ME
5250	. The maiden, however, did not like him quite so much as a g	LIKE*	ME
5251	quite so much as a girl should like the man to whom she is e	LIKE*	ME
5252	little in the foot, so that he limped and ran slowly. Then a	LIMP*	MA
5253	arming that he stood still and listened. This was Rapunzel,	LISTEN*	MA
5254	e went out into the forest and listened to it. Once when he	LISTEN*	MA
5255	On this he stopped playing and listened to what they were sa	LISTEN*	MA
5256	n two more stopped working and listened to that, "My sister,	LISTEN*	MA
5257	ully that they stood still and listened to it. And when it h	LISTEN*	MA
5258	id she to the man's daughter, "Listen, tell thy father that	LISTEN*	MA
5259	en." The woman, however, would listen to nothing that he had	LISTEN*	MA
5260	in the mountains for ore. They lit their seven candles, and	LIT	MA
5261	d the maiden, "if my betrothed lives here?" "Alas, poor chil	LIVE*	X
5262	was to take those two innocent lives?" and she showed him th	LIVE*	X
5263	ning fiery eyes of the cat for live coals, he held a lucifer	LIVE*	X
5264	d by the noise, and had become lively, cried down from the b	LIVE*	X
5265	hat is the wretch!" and caused live coals to be brought, and	LIVE*	X
5266	were ordered to bring up some live coals, and these he ate,	LIVE*	X
5267	ved happily together all their lives. 12. Rapunzel THERE wer	LIVE*	X
5268	into a desert where she had to live in great grief and miser	LIVE*	B
5269	ain, so the sister and brother lived happily together all th	LIVE*	B
5270	I stay with you as long as you live, and shall want nothing.	LIVE*	B
5271	he was now the Queen, and they lived for a long time happily	LIVE*	B
5272	nxiety was at an end, and they lived together in perfect hap	LIVE*	B
5273	zed with great splendour. They lived now for a while happy a	LIVE*	B
5274	where they had never in their lives been before. Then a gre	LIVE*	B

5275	given birth, a boy and a girl, lived in wretchedness. He hea	LIVE*	B
5276	as joyfully received, and they lived for a long time afterwa	LIVE*	B
5277	thought, "We can stay here and live." Then she sought for le	LIVE*	B
5278	that it seemed to breathe and live, and there was nothing m	LIVE*	B
5279	poke nor smiled. When they had lived happily together for a	LIVE*	B
5280	she was innocent, and they all lived in great unity until th	LIVE*	B
5281	hers were always contented and lived in great harmony with h	LIVE*	B
5282	a time a king and a queen who lived happily together and ha	LIVE*	B
5283	ght appease their hunger. They lived together ten years in t	LIVE*	B
5284	asked her, 'Does my bridegroom live in this house? She answe	LIVE*	MA
5285	Queen were married again, and lived contentedly to their ha	LIVE*	MA
5286	said, "Be at peace, she still lives; I secretly caused a hi	LIVE*	MA
5287	l the dirty work. Allerleirauh lived there for a long time i	LIVE*	MA
5288	riage was solemnized, and they lived happily until their dea	LIVE*	MA
5289	Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep." Then she was	LIVE*	MA
5290	rer's den, thy bridegroom does live here, but he will hew th	LIVE*	MA
5291	ave it as a gift, for I cannot live without seeing Snow-whit	LIVE*	MA
5292	ost delicately as long as thou livest." But she replied, "He	LIVE*	MA
5293	" "Where does your grandmother live, Little Red-Cap?" "A goo	LIVE*	MA
5294	ught to herself, "As long as I live, I will never by myself	LIVE*	MA
5295	er hand on it. The grandmother lived out in the wood, half a	LIVE*	MA
5296	with blindness as long as they lived. 24. Mother Holle THERE	LIVE*	MA
5297	not be got off as long as she lived. 25 The Seven Ravens TH	LIVE*	MA
5298	ly daughter to wife. Now there lived in the country two brot	LIVE*	MA
5299	s a beautiful, pious girl, and lived through the three years	LIVE*	MA
5300	go near the forest in which it lived. At last the King gave	LIVE*	MA
5301	will speedily deliver me." She lived three days more, and th	LIVE*	MA
5302	ave been with them if they had lived, and if the good God ha	LIVE*	MA
5303	n, and said, "Your majesty, we live joyously here, but how i	LIVE*	MA
5304	sword and said, "As long as I live, thou shalt not touch he	LIVE*	MA
5305	vy lid with a great sharp iron lock. "Mother," said the litt	LOCK*	X
5306	, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and then he g	LOCK*	X
5307	t to rescue her, arrived. They locked all the doors of the h	LOCK*	MA
5308	done before, but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel c	LOCK*	MA
5309	gave her too the shape and the look of the Queen, only she c	LOOK*	X
5310	t him with wicked and venomous looks. "Aha!" she cried mocki	LOOK*	X
5311	hou dare," said she with angry look, "to descend into my gar	LOOK*	X
5312	to her, but with such a wicked look in his eyes, that if the	LOOK*	X
5313	therein lay the bridal garment looking no otherwise than as	LOOK*	X
5314	in." And when she asked of the Looking-glass at home -- "Loo	LOOK*	X
5315	the Looking-glass at home -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5316	looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and s	LOOK*	X

5317	ul clothes she went before the Looking-glass, and said -- "L	LOOK*	X
5318	ass at home -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5319	ont of the glass and asked -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5320	s and asked -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5321	tounded, for she knew that the looking-glass never spoke fal	LOOK*	X
5322	ront of the glass and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5323	ss and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5324	he Looking-glass, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5325	s, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5326	go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs fall i	LOOK*	X
5327	ss and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5328	omething to eat, and leave off looking till the morning, the	LOOK*	X
5329	oking-glass -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5330	once when the Queen asked her looking-glass -- "Looking-gla	LOOK*	X
5331	en asked her looking-glass -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5332	ul of all; and she went to her looking-glass and said -- "Lo	LOOK*	X
5333	her looking-glass and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5334	tisfied, for she knew that the looking-glass spoke the truth	LOOK*	X
5335	ire." But the man went out and looked at the bird: "Gathered	LOOK*	X
5336	t, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, W	LOOK*	X
5337	nd is the fairest of all?" the looking-glass answered -- "Th	LOOK*	X
5338	at herself in it, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass,	LOOK*	X
5339	in beauty. She had a wonderful looking-glass, and when she s	LOOK*	X
5340	r said, "Hansel, what art thou looking at there and staying	LOOK*	MA
5341	h, father," said Hansel, "I am looking at my little white ca	LOOK*	MA
5342	a miserable death." The maiden looked for strawberries outsi	LOOK*	MA
5343	om was covered with them. "Now look at her arrogance," cried	LOOK*	MA
5344	id not greet them, and without looking round at them and wit	LOOK*	MA
5345	"The door is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" a	LOOK*	MA
5346	aid the father, "go on." "I am looking back at my little pig	LOOK*	MA
5347	Hansel, however, had not been looking back at the cat, but	LOOK*	MA
5348	Hansel, why dost thou stop and look round?" said the father,	LOOK*	MA
5349	" "Ah," she answered, "I am to look for a basketful of straw	LOOK*	MA
5350	as standing by this window and looking down into the garden,	LOOK*	MA
5351	stood above at the window and looked on with tearful eyes,	LOOK*	MA
5352	o a little house, and the girl looked in; and as it was empty	LOOK*	MA
5353	wanted to climb up to her, and looked for the door of the to	LOOK*	MA
5354	from the path into the wood to look for flowers. And whenever	LOOK*	MA
5355	e about here -- why do you not look round? I believe, too, t	LOOK*	MA
5356	led against his mouth. Then he looked at it, and saw that it	LOOK*	MA
5357	who was loved by every one who looked at her, but most of al	LOOK*	MA
5358	se you enter here." The maiden looked up, and saw that the v	LOOK*	MA

5359	iggest, went to the window and looked in. "What do you see,	LOOK*	MA
5360	fe. Before he went to sleep he looked round on all four side	LOOK*	MA
5361	d wanted to eat and drink, and looked for their little plate	LOOK*	MA
5362	bride waits for you." Then he looked at her foot and saw ho	LOOK*	MA
5363	lways protect thee, and I will look down on thee from heaven	LOOK*	MA
5364	d gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess, h	LOOK*	MA
5365	said, "My child, what are you looking for?" "I am looking f	LOOK*	MA
5366	at are you looking for?" "I am looking for my brothers, the	LOOK*	MA
5367	ings over his head in the air, looked up and saw seven coal-	LOOK*	MA
5368	true bride waits for you." He looked down at her foot and s	LOOK*	MA
5369	she rose up and the King's son looked at her face he recogni	LOOK*	MA
5370	the wild forest, and when she looked around, an old woman w	LOOK*	MA
5371	or thee. The first time that I looked on thy portrait, I fel	LOOK*	MA
5372	s!" and put her pails down and looked at the golden wares on	LOOK*	MA
5373	as sailing away. After she had looked at the last, she thank	LOOK*	MA
5374	can be found, and keep watch, looking towards the tower her	LOOK*	MA
5375	and sat on the highest oak and looked towards the tower. Whe	LOOK*	MA
5376	the latter full of grief again looked at the stone figure, s	LOOK*	MA
5377	Faithful John was watchful and looked into her face, and sud	LOOK*	MA
5378	de his bed. And as often as he looked on it he wept and said	LOOK*	MA
5379	opened his apron, and let her look in. Then she cried, "Oh,	LOOK*	MA
5380	t when the door was opened you looked straight on it, and it	LOOK*	MA
5381	t keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to p	LOOK*	MA
5382	poison?" said the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in	LOOK*	MA
5383	fell down dead. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful	LOOK*	MA
5384	was dead. They lifted her up, looked to see whether they co	LOOK*	MA
5385	very cheap." Little Snow-white looked out of the window and	LOOK*	MA
5386	cted the step-mother, and they looked and found the poisoned	LOOK*	MA
5387	heap, cheap!" Little Snow-white looked out and said, "Go away	LOOK*	MA
5388	e come in." "I suppose you can look," said the old woman, an	LOOK*	MA
5389	d said to the poor old woman, "Look there beside the altar,	LOOK*	MA
5390	t see thy sons." The old woman looked there, and saw her two	LOOK*	MA
5391	as entirely full. And when she looked at the people, they we	LOOK*	MA
5392	go up-stairs for a while, and look on? I will place myself	LOOK*	MA
5393	he curtsied, and when the King looked round again she had va	LOOK*	MA
5394	When she was grown up the King looked at her one day, and sa	LOOK*	MA
5395	ry top. Then he mounted up and looked inside, and cried, "Be	LOOK*	MA
5396	d the cook for leave to go and look on. He answered, "Yes, b	LOOK*	MA
5397	white as snow. When the woman looked at her daughter she lo	LOOK*	MA
5398	ed her very much, but then she looked at the little boy and	LOOK*	MA
5399	and sighed right heavily, and looked at the blood before he	LOOK*	MA
5400	eping, I ween." The bridegroom looked up, saw the decked-out	LOOK*	MA

5401	doors in his shirt sleeves, and looked up at his roof, and wa	LOOK*	MA
5402	come outside, there is a bird, look at that bird, he just ca	LOOK*	MA
5403	the garret-window, and let it look out from thence. When al	LOOK*	MA
5404	; thou mayst go everywhere and look at everything except int	LOOK*	MA
5405	er took a candle and wanted to look for it, but could not fi	LOOK*	MA
5406	other of them said, "Hast thou looked behind the great hogsh	LOOK*	MA
5407	rls in the basket cried, "I am looking through my little win	LOOK*	MA
5408	but instantly she cried, "I am looking through my little win	LOOK*	MA
5409	y the basket away, but I shall look through my little window	LOOK*	MA
5410	he door of the bloody chamber, looked in, and had to atone f	LOOK*	MA
5411	. From that hour, whenever she looked at Snow-white, her hea	LOOK*	MA
5412	est, and so terrified that she looked at every leaf of every	LOOK*	MA
5413	they went to the mountains and looked for copper and gold, i	LOOK*	MA
5414	out of my mug?" Then the first looked round and saw that the	LOOK*	MA
5415	too." But the seventh when he looked at his bed saw little	LOOK*	MA
5416	And whilst she was sewing and looking out of the window at	LOOK*	MA
5417	hen he went in and said, "Just look what a fine bird that is	LOOK*	MA
5418	hey all came up the street and looked at the bird and saw ho	LOOK*	MA
5419	n she stood in front of it and looked at herself in it, and	LOOK*	MA
5420	saw both of them sleeping and looking so pretty, with their	LOOK*	R
5421	wn upon his head. But the King looked kindly at her, stretch	LOOK*	R
5422	ful rampion (rapunzel), and it looked so fresh and green tha	LOOK*	R
5423	it, she quite pined away, and looked pale and miserable. Th	LOOK*	R
5424	pulled far over her face, and looking very strange. "Oh! gr	LOOK*	R
5425	which she did not like, for it looked so dark and dismal. Sh	LOOK*	R
5426	be a foreign princess, for she looked so beautiful in the go	LOOK*	R
5427	as on that account she always looked dusty and dirty, they	LOOK*	R
5428	be lying there in a dish, and looking as if it were woven o	LOOK*	R
5429	n, and she did not change, but looked as if she were asleep;	LOOK*	R
5430	ing to bury her, but she still looked as if she were living,	LOOK*	R
5431	ry poisonous apple. Outside it looked pretty, white with a r	LOOK*	R
5432	old woman, "what a fright you look; come, I will lace you p	LOOK*	R
5433	a maiden, and she stood there looking so beautiful that no	LOOK*	R
5434	no painter could have made her look more so. And the King se	LOOK*	R
5435	olled herself in it, until she looked like a wondrous bird,	LOOK*	R
5436	is sitting at the door, and he looks quite white and has an	LOOK*	R
5437	t thou have an apple?" and she looked wickedly at him. "Moth	LOOK*	R
5438	little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give me an apple."	LOOK*	R
5439	had three pretty daughters; he looked like a poor weak begga	LOOK*	R
5440	rest. She examined the key, it looked just like any other; s	LOOK*	R
5441	ell upon the snow. And the red looked pretty upon the white	LOOK*	R
5442	er hands, but she tore herself loose, and sprang away so qui	LOOS*	X

5443	o other maiden, and never left loose of her hand, and if any	LOOS*	X
5444	ly she could not make good the lost eye. But in order that t	LOS*	X
5445	g but lament and weep over the loss of his dearest wife. Thu	LOS*	X
5446	thy eyes as well. Rapunzel is lost to thee; thou wilt never	LOS*	X
5447	for it. She was still sitting lost in thought, when all at	LOS*	X
5448	thee, and save thee, thou art lost. Thereupon the old woman	LOS*	X
5449	isfortune would arise from the loss of it." She took the key	LOS*	X
5450	d however sad they were at the loss of their seven sons, the	LOS*	X
5451	heart, and heaviest of all her losses to her was that of her	LOS*	X
5452	t perspiration, and would soon lose it again. During the nig	LOS*	MA
5453	e well to get the shuttle. She lost her senses; and when she	LOS*	MA
5454	rced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost her fear, and when he as	LOS*	MA
5455	hen he had to give in, and had lost all right over her. The	LOS*	MA
5456	oth, it was empty, and she had lost the good star's present.	LOS*	MA
5457	her room thinking how she had lost first her husband, then	LOS*	MA
5458	hou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy life." Thereupon he	LOS*	MA
5459	as he crossed the threshold he lost one of his slippers. But	LOS*	MA
5460	and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down	LOS*	MA
5461	d each other with the greatest love. But after this he said,	LOV*	X
5462	because of my exceeding great love for thee. The first time	LOV*	X
5463	ure, he will fall violently in love with her, and will drop	LOV*	X
5464	. Then the King continued, "My love for her is so great, tha	LOV*	X
5465	the cottage. The King took the lovely maiden upon his horse	LOV*	X
5466	and there stood a maiden more lovely than any he had ever s	LOV*	X
5467	e, and suddenly felt a violent love for her. Then he spake t	LOV*	X
5468	heavens!" cried they, "what a lovely child!" and they were	LOV*	X
5469	ied, "if I outlive her, but my love is so great that I do no	LOV*	X
5470	d to life, it seemed as if all love for her husband had gone	LOV*	X
5471	ap, they were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the grou	LOV*	X
5472	tep-daughter was beautiful and lovable, and her own daughter	LOV*	X
5473	to herself again, she was in a lovely meadow where the sun w	LOV*	X
5474	ll on her neck, and kissed and loved her with all their hear	LOV*	ME
5475	at, I shall die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner t	LOV*	ME
5476	andsome, she thought, "He will love me more than old Dame Go	LOV*	ME
5477	tearful eyes, because he still loved her so much. And when s	LOV*	ME
5478	. The two played together, and loved each other with all the	LOV*	ME
5479	hat had happened, and said, "I love you more than everything	LOV*	ME
5480	man looked at her daughter she loved her very much, but then	LOV*	ME
5481	her if she died first. "If he loves me with all his heart,"	LOV*	ME
5482	was so beautiful and good, he loved her with all his heart,	LOV*	ME
5483	tiful and pious wife, and they loved each other dearly. They	LOV*	ME
5484	was a dear little girl who was loved by every one who looked	LOV*	ME

5485	d a ship, she forgot the great love and fidelity which he ha	LOV*	ME
5486	e stable outside, and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I w	MADE	X
5487	e." The apple was so cunningly made that only the red cheek	MADE	X
5488	and laid him in a beautifully-made little bed. Then said th	MADE	X
5489	gave him great treasures, and made him the first in the kin	MADE	MA
5490	e. Then a great fire was again made, and the mother said, "J	MADE	MA
5491	y covered with snow, the woman made a frock of paper, called	MADE	MA
5492	e, the mother at last yielded, made her a magnificent dress	MADE	MA
5493	ld, "Take the pail, Red-Cap; I made some sausages yesterday,	MADE	MA
5494	would do him good too! So they made their way to the place w	MADE	MA
5495	e Red-Cap shining, and then he made two snips more, and the	MADE	MA
5496	was also very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as	MADE	MA
5497	the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the li	MADE	MA
5498	e the place of justice, I only made up my mind to do it out	MADE	MA
5499	ble things that have ever been made in gold." She wanted to	MADE	MA
5500	o otherwise than as if it were made of gold and silver. The	MADE	MA
5501	But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly he	MADE	MA
5502	ok it to his wife. She at once made herself a salad of it, a	MADE	MA
5503	if she would be his wife. She made no answer, but nodded a	MADE	MA
5504	likewise twelve coffins to be made, which were already fill	MADE	MA
5505	y father has had these coffins made for thee and for thy ele	MADE	MA
5506	she washed herself clean, and made a circle round herself w	MADE	MA
5507	a transparent coffin of glass made, so that she could be se	MADE	MA
5508	its skin, and out of these was made a mantle of a thousand d	MADE	MA
5509	opened the door. When they had made a bargain the old woman	MADE	MA
5510	o one ever came, and there she made a very poisonous apple.	MADE	MA
5511	ade the soup for the king, and made bread soup and the best	MADE	MA
5512	King the latter asked who had made the soup? The cook repli	MADE	MA
5513	ok went away, and Allerleirauh made the soup for the king, a	MADE	MA
5514	to the festival, and every one made way for her, for no one	MADE	MA
5515	d quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hands black	MADE	MA
5516	aft, which she understood, she made a poisonous comb. Then s	MADE	MA
5517	a fine boy. So the old mother made haste to write and annou	MADE	MA
5518	ll his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her to	MADE	MA
5519	an angel came towards her, who made a dam in the water, so t	MADE	MA
5520	-white garment from heaven who made a dam, and kept back the	MADE	MA
5521	eces, put him into the pan and made him into black puddings;	MADE	MA
5522	nd the frame of the window was made of black ebony. And whil	MADE	MA
5523	in at the door, and the Devil made her say to him kindly, "	MADE	MA
5524	forth into the wide world, and made her promise never to com	MADE	MA
5525	her not to have one too?" This made the woman angry, but she	MADE	MA
5526	him. And he went with them and made them form a great circle	MADE	MA

5527	uld eat with him next day, and made a great feast. When they	MADE	MA
5528	ng into her den, and once more made herself a hairy animal,	MADE	MA
5529	the soup? The cook replied, "I made it." But the King said,	MADE	MA
5530	that I did not make it, it was made by the rough animal." Th	MADE	MA
5531	ful that no painter could have made her look more so. And th	MADE	MA
5532	a piece of bread, but when he made the first cut into the l	MADE	MA
5533	is to have something good, to make her stronger." "Where do	MAK*	X
5534	ced to do the same in order to make himself quite unrecogniz	MAK*	X
5535	sought for leaves and moss to make a soft bed for the roe;	MAK*	X
5536	ster and Benjamin took care to make it ready for them. She s	MAK*	X
5537	is permitted before his end to make one last speech; may I t	MAK*	X
5538	as a mouse," said she, "do not make a sound, or move, or all	MAK*	MA
5539	, and thought, "If I could but make them think that it was n	MAK*	MA
5540	self with cutting wood, I will make thee rich, if thou wilt	MAK*	MA
5541	ance a house where people were making merry with wine and da	MAK*	MA
5542	bone. He thought that it would make a good mouth-piece, so h	MAK*	MA
5543	e that alone till morning, and make me the soup for the King	MAK*	MA
5544	ust acknowledge that I did not make it, it was made by the r	MAK*	MA
5545	take care of our house, cook, make the beds, wash, sew, and	MAK*	MA
5546	cannot be helped now, we will make him into black-puddings.	MAK*	MA
5547	th was sitting in his workshop making a gold chain, when he	MAK*	MA
5548	u have a good voice, and if we make music together it must h	MAK*	MA
5549	he will marry me to thee, and make thee the heir to his cro	MAK*	MA
5550	u all." The King said, "I will make the dead alive again," a	MAK*	MA
5551	r some time, when he wanted to make a voyage over the sea, t	MAK*	MA
5552	h rampion as thou wilt, only I make one condition, thou must	MAK*	MA
5553	use, whosoever catches it, may make himself a big fur cap ou	MAK*	MA
5554	and did not shake it so as to make the feathers fly up. Mot	MAK*	MA
5555	orning at all. Neither did she make Mother Holle's bed as sh	MAK*	MA
5556	it. Only you must take care to make my bed well, and shake i	MAK*	MA
5557	ered, "As if I had any wish to make myself dirty?" and on sh	MAK*	MA
5558	, and in her haste she did not make herself quite black, but	MAK*	MA
5559	ack again in half-an-hour, and make the King the bread soup	MAK*	MA
5560	st something in the soup which makes it so good that the Kin	MAK*	MA
5561	the Queen, only she could not make good the lost eye. But i	MAK*	MA
5562	, and give you fresh strength; make haste before it gets col	MAK*	MA
5563	n the fore part of the vessel, making music, saw three raven	MAK*	MA
5564	unsel together how they should manage to drive away the robb	MANAG*	MA
5565	f knew not exactly why, and to mark her way she filled both	MARK*	X
5566	ed it in the well, to wash the mark off; but it dropped out	MARK*	X
5567	d that one day the shuttle was marked with her blood, so she	MARK*	MA
5568	rom each other." Thereupon the marriage was solemnized, and	MARR*	X

5569	"God has forbidden a father to marry his daughter, no good c	MARR*	X
5570	e so to my father that he will marry me to thee, and make th	MARR*	X
5571	btained the King's daughter in marriage. And when his younge	MARR*	X
5572	he man said, "What shall I do? Marriage is a joy and also a	MARR*	X
5573	burn him to the very bone and marrow." Said the third, "Is	MARR*	X
5574	hy father that I would like to marry him, and then thou shal	MARR*	X
5575	owever, the bride prepared the marriage-feast, and sent invi	MARR*	X
5576	and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my death, t	MARR*	X
5577	st thou art a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep t	MARR*	X
5578	e, and the King and Queen were married again, and lived cont	MARR*	X
5579	she was provided for, and well married. He thought, "If any	MARR*	X
5580	art, and he soon died. His son married the beautiful maiden	MARR*	MA
5581	ke to his councillors, "I will marry my daughter, for she is	MARR*	MA
5582	no help for it, the King must marry again, that we may have	MARR*	MA
5583	live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them to light it. Bu	MATCH*	X
5584	it thyself on thy back; in the meantime I will prepare for t	MEAN*	X
5585	miller said to her, "I have by means of thee received such g	MEAN*	X
5586	r wife and my child, if in the meantime they have not been k	MEAN*	X
5587	eper and deeper into the wood. Meanwhile the wolf ran straig	MEAN*	X
5588	wn her, and which had been the means of rescuing her from de	MEAN*	X
5589	rchant. I am a king, and of no meaner origin than thou art,	MEAN*	X
5590	y out again; there is no other means of saving ourselves!" T	MEAN*	X
5591	a basket on his back, as if he meant to collect charitable g	MEAN*	ME
5592	ave been the devil! He did not mean the apple-tree, but our	MEAN*	ME
5593	ey came to a forest where they meant to pass the night. The	MEAN*	ME
5594	nut horse will leap forward to meet him, and the prince will	MEET*	X
5595	inside, a little dwarf came to meet her, who said, "My child	MEET*	X
5596	ler got home, his wife came to meet him and said, "Tell me,	MEET*	X
5597	the ashes. The prince went to meet her, took her by the han	MEET*	X
5598	g's daughter. The King came to meet her, gave his hand to he	MEET*	X
5599	nd the King stepped forward to meet her, and rejoiced to see	MEET*	X
5600	reed that every maiden whom we meet shall die, because we ha	MEET*	MA
5601	e me that the first maiden who meets us shall not be killed.	MEET*	MA
5602	er parents were careful not to mention them before her, but	MENTION*	X
5603	d her grandmother that she had met the wolf, and that he had	MET'	MA
5604	"It comes from a stranger who met me in the forest, and pro	MET'	MA
5605	d-Cap entered the wood, a wolf met her. Red-Cap did not know	MET'	MA
5606	the house, and on her way she met some of the wedding-guest	MET'	MA
5607	peeping, I ween." At last she met the bridegroom, who was c	MET'	MA
5608	yed, the hound barked, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed; t	MEW*	V
5609	she became quite happy in her mind, and felt just as if tha	MIND*	X
5610	for the thought came into her mind that he would always sta	MIND*	X

5611	nd, and a desire came into the mind of the unhappy man who h	MIND*	X
5612	rethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not kno	MIND*	X
5613	love is so great that I do not mind the danger." Then the Ki	MIND*	X
5614	r, and the Evil One filled her mind with this till she was q	MIND*	X
5615	of justice, I only made up my mind to do it out of necessit	MIND*	X
5616	there and staying behind for? Mind what thou art about, and	MIND*	ME
5617	n dead. 65. Allerleirauh Don't miss SurLaLune's annotated ve	MISS*	X
5618	saw that one of the pears was missing, and asked the garden	MISS*	ME
5619	stranger. He, however, laughed mockingly and said, "When thr	MOCK*	X
5620	nomous looks. "Aha!" she cried mockingly, "Thou wouldst fetc	MOCK*	X
5621	laughed maliciously, and said mockingly, "I have them, they	MOCK*	X
5622	very imaginable injury -- they mocked her and emptied her pe	MOCK*	MA
5623	ight. He saw the coffin on the mountain, and the beautiful S	MOUNT*	X
5624	ey put the coffin out upon the mountain, and one of them alw	MOUNT*	X
5625	an. So she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs	MOUNT*	X
5626	and so she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs	MOUNT*	X
5627	sguise she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs	MOUNT*	X
5628	thou canst not open the Glass mountain, and in the Glass mo	MOUNT*	X
5629	m, and the prince will want to mount it, but if he does that	MOUNT*	X
5630	arfs who dug and delved in the mountains for ore. They lit t	MOUNT*	X
5631	the mornings they went to the mountains and looked for copp	MOUNT*	X
5632	s, and had no key to the Glass mountain. The good sister too	MOUNT*	X
5633	ass mountain, and in the Glass mountain are thy brothers." T	MOUNT*	X
5634	in until she came to the Glass mountain. The door was shut,	MOUNT*	X
5635	ch up to the very top. Then he mounted up and looked inside,	MOUNT*	MA
5636	hat is the ladder by which one mounts, I will for once try m	MOUNT*	MA
5637	o my palace," and was about to mount it when Faithful John g	MOUNT*	MA
5638	was wanting the limbs began to move and unite themselves tog	MOV*	X
5639	e branches parted asunder, and moved together again, just as	MOV*	MA
5640	d that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead.	MOV*	MA
5641	themselves together, the snake moved, and became alive again	MOV*	MA
5642	she, "do not make a sound, or move, or all will be over wit	MOV*	MA
5643	ack, young maiden dear, 'Tis a murderer's house you enter he	MURDER*	X
5644	ack, young maiden dear, 'Tis a murderer's house you enter he	MURDER*	X
5645	drowned. But the bones of the murdered man were laid to res	MURDER*	X
5646	then the whole skeleton of the murdered man came to light. T	MURDER*	X
5647	ack, young maiden dear, 'Tis a murderer's house you enter he	MURDER*	X
5648	or child, thou hast got into a murderer's den, thy bridegroo	MURDER*	X
5649	s, and they hurried out of the murderers' den with all the s	MURDER*	X
5650	hast thou come? Thou art in a murderer's den. Thou thinkest	MURDER*	X
5651	ng on the little finger of the murdered girl, and as it woul	MURDER*	X
5652	erly and who was afterwards to murder me, but did not do it,	MURDER*	MA

5653	ay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces.	MURDER*	MA
5654	e to life again, but thou hast murdered him in his sleep, an	MURDER*	MA
5655	th their plump red cheeks, she muttered to herself, "That wi	MUTTER*	V
5656	ed at once, gave the child the name of Rapunzel, and took it	NAM*	X
5657	riently and asked her what her name was. "My name is Snow-wh	NAM*	X
5658	ked her what her name was. "My name is Snow-white," she ans	NAM*	X
5659	laid her in it, and wrote her name upon it in golden letter	NAM*	X
5660	ays with her, and whom she had named Benjamin, from the Bibl	NAM*	MA
5661	ld beasts; I will not have her named." Then the huntsman aro	NAM*	MA
5662	l; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." 'The maiden cut a bit of	NEED*	X
5663	f; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." 'The maiden cut the toe	NEED*	X
5664	her tears fell into the pan and there was no need of any salt. Then the father came home,	NEED*	X
5665	error I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, and forgive me the harm I do thee." Sh	NEED*	X
5666	iss each other! And as they had no longer any need to fear her, they went into the witch's	NEED*	X
5667	at the snow, she pricked her finger with the needle, and three drops of blood fell upon t	NEED*	X
5668	h to satisfy herself and her children. In her need, therefore, she went to her sister, and	NEED*	X
5669	rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young	NEED*	X
5670	cried from the room, "Nibble, nibble, gnaw, Who is nibbling	NIBBLE*	X
5671	l leant against the window and nibbled at the panes. Then a	NIBBLE*	X
5672	ft voice cried from the room, "Nibble, nibble, gnaw, Who is	NIBBLE*	X
5673	ongst the ashes. And the doves nodded with their heads and b	NODD*	MA
5674	thought it was his bride, and nodded to her, greeting her k	NODD*	MA
5675	gst the ashes. And the pigeons nodded with their heads and b	NODD*	MA
5676	wife. She made no answer, but nodded a little with her head	NODD*	MA
5677	hands. The old woman, however, nodded her head, and said, "O	NODD*	MA
5678	t lived. At last the King gave notice that whosoever should	NOTIC*	X
5679	ain at once. The huntsman took notice of it all, and went to	NOTIC*	X
5680	destined for her. One of them noticed a gold ring on the li	NOTIC*	ME
5681	ing, he contrived, without her noticing it, to slip a golden	NOTIC*	ME
5682	on tired of this, and gave her notice to leave. The lazy gir	NOTIC*	ME
5683	I come, then never more." The nurse did not answer, but whe	NURS*	X
5684	n the evening he went into the nursery, and at midnight the	NURS*	X
5685	ts and never spoke a word: the nurse always saw her, but she	NURS*	X
5686	nurse, who was sitting in the nursery by the cradle, and wh	NURS*	X
5687	or again. The next morning the nurse asked the guards whethe	NURS*	X
5688	ke great care of the Queen and nurse her well until his arri	NURS*	X
5689	way to a secret place, where a nurse was obliged to suckle i	NURS*	X
5690	midnight, when all slept, the nurse, who was sitting in the	NURS*	X

5691	ought to bed take care of her, nurse her well, and tell me o	NURS*	MA
5692	ome, then never more." And she nursed the child as she was w	NURS*	MA
5693	airs in the form of the Queen, nursed the baby, shook up its	NURS*	MA
5694	s and the egg, and promised to obey him in everything. When	OBEY*	X
5695	ecame alarmed, and promised to obey him. So he went to the g	OBEY*	X
5696	d eyes as a token that she had obeyed. But the old mother we	OBEY*	MA
5697	the King's palace." Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she	OBEY*	MA
5698	erself to work diligently, and obeyed Mother Holle when she	OBEY*	MA
5699	cart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away; bu	OBEY*	MA
5700	itself in there." The huntsmen obeyed his order, and when th	OBEY*	MA
5701	ecret place, where a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he	OBLIGE*	MA
5702	with her. They were, however, obliged to pass the grave, an	OBLIGE*	MA
5703	, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, a	OBLIGE*	MA
5704	ng remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was h	OBLIGE*	MA
5705	hall die, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom	OBLIGE*	MA
5706	nt dress of fur, which she was obliged to put on, and gave h	OBLIGE*	MA
5707	n the sea, and how he had been obliged to do all these thing	OBLIGE*	MA
5708	and in her delight she did not observe that the ship was sai	OBSERVE*	ME
5709	uickly that the King could not observe where she went. She,	OBSERVE*	ME
5710	, for it was difficult even to obtain a sight of the King's	OBTAIN*	X
5711	ealth, she was very anxious to obtain the same good luck for	OBTAIN*	X
5712	he had killed it; whereupon he obtained the King's daughter	OBTAIN*	MA
5713	nd told her how everything had occurred. Then they dwelt tog	OCCURR*	E
5714	e was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf	OCCURR*	E
5715	errified and told him what had occurred. He hurried away to	OCCURR*	E
5716	obleman. The thought, however, occurred to him that the King	OCCURR*	ME
5717	ree eldest were lying dead. He offered her food, but she ans	OFFER*	MA
5718	t cannot find them." The angel offered him meat and drink, b	OFFER*	MA
5719	re to be upon her guard and to open the door to no one. The	OPEN*	X
5720	veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marlinchen sat in a	OPEN*	X
5721	, and then cut the feather-bed open and rolled herself in it	OPEN*	X
5722	ppy was he and so merry in the open air. The King and the hu	OPEN*	X
5723	d her. And now as she dared to open her mouth and speak, she	OPEN*	X
5724	nly person awake, saw the door open and the true Queen walk	OPEN*	X
5725	and he went and tried to break open the door by force. Then	OPEN*	X
5726	of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleep	OPEN*	X
5727	find the cottage-door standing open, and when she went into	OPEN*	X
5728	ifted the latch, the door flew open, and without saying a wo	OPEN*	X
5729	a little, and the door sprang open. But what did she see wh	OPEN*	X
5730	be led away by her curiosity, opened the door of the bloody	OPEN*	X
5731	in the door, and succeeded in opening it. When she had gone	OPEN*	X
5732	e let herself be beguiled, and opened the door. When they ha	OPEN*	MA

5733	o him, "Come with me," and she opened the lid of the chest a	OPEN*	MA
5734	made them form a great circle, open at one end where he stat	OPEN*	MA
5735	nd run away, her mantle of fur opened a little, and the star	OPEN*	MA
5736	er throat. And before long she opened her eyes, lifted up th	OPEN*	MA
5737	ce more came to light. And she opened the nut, and took out	OPEN*	MA
5738	together, and both the maidens opened their eyes and were on	OPEN*	MA
5739	let me in." Then the door was opened for him, and he jumped	OPEN*	MA
5740	ut, I must be off." His sister opened the door for him, and	OPEN*	MA
5741	u do not say that, I shall not open the door." Then the youn	OPEN*	MA
5742	ent angrily home. And when she opened her mouth, and was abo	OPEN*	MA
5743	ter, let me in." Then the door opened, and the King walked i	OPEN*	MA
5744	in," and saw that the door was opened for him, and was shut	OPEN*	MA
5745	er could not do otherwise, but opened the door for him with	OPEN*	MA
5746	" Then she took the maiden and opened the chamber for her, a	OPEN*	MA
5747	was one room which he did not open, that in which hung the	OPEN*	MA
5748	placed that when the door was opened you looked straight on	OPEN*	MA
5749	swered, "I am a merchant," and opened his apron, and let her	OPEN*	MA
5750	s he had thought, and went and opened the cupboard, and brou	OPEN*	MA
5751	m the great bunch. When he had opened the door, he went in f	OPEN*	MA
5752	and said, "Why dost thou never open this one for me?" "There	OPEN*	MA
5753	the wolf knocked, and cried, "Open the door, grandmother, I	OPEN*	MA
5754	She is bringing cake and wine; open the door." "Lift the lat	OPEN*	MA
5755	om, which this little key here opens, and there I forbid the	OPEN*	MA
5756	s." But they did not speak, or open the door, so the grey-be	OPEN*	MA
5757	he old woman went up with her, opened the doors, and they hu	OPEN*	MA
5758	ran like lightning to Hansel, opened his little stable, and	OPEN*	MA
5759	from its cage when the door is opened for it. How they did r	OPEN*	MA
5760	elf with it. Suddenly the door opened, and a very, very old	OPEN*	MA
5761	ot up, put on his little coat, opened the door below, and cr	OPEN*	MA
5762	t the door, and when the woman opened it and saw that it was	OPEN*	MA
5763	to a large door. The door was opened, and just as the maide	OPEN*	MA
5764	that drumstick thou canst not open the Glass mountain, and	OPEN*	MA
5765	ake the dead alive again," and opened the chamber, and bade	OPEN*	MA
5766	t again. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes, and said, "A	OPEN*	MA
5767	The King came down himself and opened the door, and there he	OPEN*	MA
5768	the twelve boys shall die, in order that her possessions ma	ORDER*	X
5769	igned to do all these things in order to save his master. The	ORDER*	X
5770	fore see that everything is in order; have the golden vessel	ORDER*	X
5771	make good the lost eye. But in order that the King might not	ORDER*	X
5772	ho had to dress it for them in order that they might appease	ORDER*	X
5773	eleven came. She likewise kept order in the little house, an	ORDER*	X
5774	g was forced to do the same in order to make himself quite u	ORDER*	X

5775	as terrified when he heard the order, and said to Allerleira	ORDER*	X
5776	n her finger, and he had given orders that the dance should	ORDER*	X
5777	th them. She kept the house in order for them; in the mornin	ORDER*	X
5778	here." The huntsmen obeyed his order, and when they came bac	ORDER*	X
5779	everything was not in the same order in which they had left	ORDER*	X
5780	n the country were invited, in order that his son might choo	ORDER*	X
5781	t the little house of bread in order to entice them there. W	ORDER*	X
5782	oulder, and gave her an axe in order that she might go on th	ORDER*	X
5783	sts, and I will strew ashes in order that thou mayst find th	ORDER*	X
5784	limbs together and put them in order, head, body, arms and l	ORDER*	X
5785	kind heart. The King said, "In order that you may be the mor	ORDER*	X
5786	f by the well and spin; and in order that her shuttle might	ORDER*	X
5787	requited great fidelity!" and ordered the stone figure to b	ORDER*	MA
5788	ned behind with the pilot, and ordered the ship to be pushed	ORDER*	MA
5789	uilty of towards her. The King ordered both to be led before	ORDER*	MA
5790	not." The girl did as she was ordered, but the water drew t	ORDER*	MA
5791	em and try our luck." The King ordered all the goldsmiths to	ORDER*	MA
5792	could have got there. Then he ordered the cook to appear be	ORDER*	MA
5793	im he fell into a passion, and ordered him to be cast into t	ORDER*	MA
5794	es on her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn i	ORDER*	MA
5795	d his neck, and the cooks were ordered to bring up some live	ORDER*	MA
5796	ll into such a passion that he ordered a high tower to be bu	ORDER*	MA
5797	ittle hind brought to her, and ordered her to be killed, and	ORDER*	MA
5798	ed to do what the wicked witch ordered her. And now the best	ORDER*	MA
5799	ed thine own sentence;" and he ordered such a barrel to be b	ORDER*	MA
5800	ighted out of our wits;" and ordered one of them to go and	ORDER*	MA
5801	nd delved in the mountains for ore. They lit their seven can	ORE*	X
5802	l of terror, but she said, "We owe it to him, for his great	OWE*	X
5803	y. When the King heard that he owed the victory to him alone	OWE*	X
5804	rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I shall not leave the place now un	OWN*	X
5805	ad died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And w	OWN*	X
5806	off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their blood,	OWN*	X
5807	not stay any longer; I must go up again to my own people." Mother Holle said, "I am please	OWN*	X
5808	of the ugly and idle one, because she was her own daughter; and the other, who was a step-	OWN [†] *	X
5809	his great astonishment, the bone began of its own accord to sing: "Ah, friend, thou blowes	OWN*	X
5810	and good to her, and each of them sat on its own particular little chair. But the morning	OWN [†] *	X
5811	," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sentence;" and he ordered such a barrel	OWN*	X
5812	she could bring them again to misfortune. Her own daughter, who was ugly as night, and had	OWN [†] *	X

5813	d him with the cord of rushes, took it in her own hand, and went away with the King from t	OWN*	X
5814	p-daughter was beautiful and lovable, and her own daughter ugly and repulsive. Once, in wi	OWN†*	X
5815	in milk every morning, and drink wine, but my own daughter shall wash herself in water and	OWN*	X
5816	shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands?" Then the Evil-one threat	OWN*	X
5817	son said, "Now will I show her to you in her own form," and wished that she might become	OWN*	X
5818	s to murder me, but did not do it, though her own life depended on it?" The King replied,	OWN*	X
5819	in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. His son married	OWN*	X
5820	d took her with him. Then he went away to his own country, and the poodle had to run after	OWN*	X
5821	and went to sleep. When it was quite dark the owners of the cottage came back; they were s	OWN†*	X
5822	he, "thou shalt go back into it against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down,	OWN*	X
5823	he said to the maiden, "I will go home to my own country; if thou wilt go with me, I will	OWN†*	X
5824	f thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy own life." When he had gone away, she had a	OWN*	X
5825	ung girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to her screams a	PAID	MA
5826	, and yet thou hast never once paid me a visit." The maiden	PAID	MA
5827	nd was more beautiful than any painter could have painted he	PAINT*	X
5828	e looking so beautiful that no painter could have made her l	PAINT*	X
5829	on it, and it was so admirably painted that it seemed to bre	PAINT*	MA
5830	. When the apple was ready she painted her face, and dressed	PAINT*	MA
5831	hought of something to do, she painted her face, and dressed	PAINT*	MA
5832	ul than any painter could have painted her. The two played t	PAINT*	MA
5833	taken up their quarters in any part of the district or count	PART*	X
5834	nd each of them sat on its own particular little chair. But	PART*	X
5835	hen she saw that the woman ate part of it she could resist n	PART*	X
5836	vite her, he said, "This is my partner." She danced till it	PART*	X
5837	wound. Immediately the severed parts joined themselves toget	PART*	X
5838	to dance, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came,	PART*	X
5839	vited her, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came s	PART*	X
5840	nce more great scarcity in all parts, and the children heard	PART*	X
5841	began, and the bride also took part in it; then Faithful Joh	PART*	X
5842	n, who was sitting on the fore part of the vessel, making mu	PART*	X
5843	ling, and as they could not be parted from each other, he wi	PART*	MA
5844	bride, and we will never more part from each other." Thereu	PART*	MA
5845	stir itself, and the branches parted asunder, and moved tog	PART*	MA
5846	dwarfs answered, "We will not part with it for all the gold	PART*	MA
5847	They were, however, obliged to pass the grave, and there, on	PASS*	X
5848	in in the evening and say your pass-word." When the King and	PASS*	X
5849	fter a year or two, it came to pass that the King's son rode	PASS*	X

5850	elieved this, fell into such a passion that he ordered a hig	PASS*	X
5851	he King saw him he fell into a passion, and ordered him to b	PASS*	X
5852	be found on earth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as	PASS*	E
5853	most faithful John." Some time passed and the Queen bore twi	PASS*	MA
5854	ith subtlety, that has come to pass because of my exceeding	PASS*	MA
5855	he tower. When eleven days had passed and the turn came to B	PASS*	MA
5856	e away with her, but when they passed by the hazel-tree, two	PASS*	MA
5857	ry loud. The huntsman was just passing the house, and though	PASS*	MA
5858	nd rode away with her. As they passed by the hazel-tree, the	PASS*	MA
5859	the dish. Hardly had one hour passed before they had finish	PASS*	MA
5860	e about it. When some time had passed in this manner, the Qu	PASS*	MA
5861	Rapunzel, who in her solitude passed her time in letting he	PASS*	MA
5862	e Queen died. After a year had passed the King took to himse	PASS*	R
5863	rrowful, then the eighth month passed, and she called her hu	PASS*	R
5864	he trees, then the fifth month passed away and she stood und	PASS*	R
5865	d said, "When three years have passed, I will come and carry	PASS*	R
5866	o a forest where they meant to pass the night. The donkey an	PASS*	R
5867	forbidden door; she wished to pass it by, but curiosity let	PASS*	R
5868	e King in his sleep heard what passed, and had pleasure in l	PASS*	R
5869	oon went to sleep. When it was past midnight, and the robber	PAST	X
5870	at Faithful John always walked past this one door, and said,	PAST	X
5871	horns, and the wild beasts ran past her, but did her no harm	PAST	X
5872	d pretended that she wanted to pay her a visit. Once, howeve	PAY*	X
5873	he right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of e	PECK*	MA
5874	r at the left, and the pigeons pecked out one eye of each of	PECK*	MA
5875	say, 'Good-morning,' and don't peep into every corner before	PEEP*	MA
5876	use, out of which an old woman peeped; but she had such larg	PEEP*	MA
5877	And now from the window she's peeping, I ween." At last she	PEEP*	MA
5878	d the wolf, and he sniffed and peeped down, and at last stre	PEEP*	MA
5879	ed -- "Turn and peep, turn and peep, No blood is in the shoe	PEEP*	MA
5880	sat on it and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's	PEEP*	MA
5881	ried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's blood within th	PEEP*	MA
5882	white doves cried -- "Turn and peep, turn and peep, No blood	PEEP*	MA
5883	ried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's blood within th	PEEP*	MA
5884	And now from the window she's peeping, I ween." The bridegr	PEEP*	MA
5885	house. The three little elves peeped out again, but she did	PEEP*	MA
5886	saw a small house out of which peeped three dwarfs. She wish	PEEP*	MA
5887	o pigeons and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's	PEEP*	MA
5888	t time, Hansel stood still and peeped back at the house, and	PEEP*	MA
5889	s and the egg, and as he could perceive no trace of any bloo	PERCEIVE*	ME
5890	and when the King saw her, he perceived that her beauty was	PERCEIVE*	ME
5891	r the warm ashes, and the cock perched himself upon a beam o	PERCH*	MA

5892	tly the cock was to fly up and perch upon the head of the ca	PERCH*	MA
5893	a given signal, they began to perform their music together:	PERFORM*	X
5894	d said, "This will I assuredly perform, and will be faithful	PERFORM*	MA
5895	f she were alive still, or had perished. Hardly had he forme	PERISH*	B
5896	, "Every one who has to die is permitted before his end to m	PERMIT*	MA
5897	t last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her t	PERSUADE*	B
5898	had to bring him an axe and a pickaxe that he might hew the	PICK*	X
5899	owever, had been running about picking flowers, and when she	PICK*	X
5900	er heaven, come and help me to pick "The good into the pot,	PICK*	X
5901	s sitting at home in the dirt, picking lentils out of the as	PICK*	MA
5902	flowers. And whenever she had picked one, she fancied that	PICK*	MA
5903	ained sticking. The King's son picked it up, and it was smal	PICK*	MA
5904	s began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the go	PICK*	MA
5905	ick, and the others began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and g	PICK*	MA
5906	ds and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the others began al	PICK*	MA
5907	others began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all	PICK*	MA
5908	nd the others began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathere	PICK*	MA
5909	ce. Then said she, "Sorrowful, pick up thy father's handker	PICK*	MA
5910	h-piece, so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut out of	PICK*	MA
5911	the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the vegetables, raked	PICK*	MA
5912	ver his face again." The child picked it up, and put it over	PICK*	MA
5913	ded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and t	PICK*	MA
5914	h the sky, come and help me to pick "The good into the pot,	PICK*	MA
5915	ir heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the rest bega	PICK*	MA
5916	th their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the res	PICK*	MA
5917	e ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in two	PICK*	MA
5918	ut in the woods and fields had picked them all up. Hansel sa	PICK*	MA
5919	t up, and wanted to go out and pick up pebbles as he had don	PICK*	MA
5920	that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the e	PICK*	MA
5921	ervice to a human being. So he picked up the leaves and laid	PICK*	MA
5922	ds and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the rest began also	PICK*	MA
5923	ded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and t	PICK*	MA
5924	ir heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the others be	PICK*	MA
5925	th their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the oth	PICK*	MA
5926	ep-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes of lentils ou	PICK*	MA
5927	and the rest began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathere	PICK*	MA
5928	pick, and the rest began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and g	PICK*	MA
5929	t began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the go	PICK*	MA
5930	he rest began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all	PICK*	MA
5931	wn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent	PIERCE*	MA
5932	plice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent	PIERCE*	MA
5933	the thorns into which he fell, pierced his eyes. Then he wan	PIERCE*	MA

5934	d not get any of it, she quite pined away, and looked pale a	PINE*	B
5935	wever, nothing but sulphur and pitch, and if he put it on, i	PITCH*	X
5936	off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can." "Ah, but	PITCH*	X
5937	bread against hunger, a little pitcher of water against thir	PITCH*	X
5938	's come back to you!" But the pitch stuck fast to her, and	PITCH*	X
5939	of the gold a big kettleful of pitch was emptied over her. "	PITCH*	X
5940	e staircase to be smeared with pitch, and there, when she ra	PITCH*	X
5941	ut -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Your pitchy girl's come back to yo	PITCH*	X
5942	but she was quite covered with pitch, and the cock by the we	PITCH*	X
5943	letter, but rested at the same place and again fell asleep.	PLACE*	X
5944	sought for himself a sleeping-place according to his nature	PLACE*	X
5945	school he had no peace in any place. One day the woman had	PLACE*	X
5946	hath come." So she went to the place where he lay, and the h	PLACE*	X
5947	So they made their way to the place where the light was, an	PLACE*	X
5948	and fire were rising from the place, and when that was over	PLACE*	X
5949	the old woman got to her usual place it also was not empty,	PLACE*	X
5950	ied the child away to a secret place, where a nurse was obli	PLACE*	X
5951	d asked if he could give him a place. The King said yes, if	PLACE*	X
5952	wn eyes. I shall not leave the place now until thou hast unl	PLACE*	X
5953	" A change had, however, taken place in his wife; after she	PLACE*	X
5954	swered he, "let mercy take the place of justice, I only made	PLACE*	X
5955	ravens came flying towards the place, and sank downwards, an	PLACE*	X
5956	r head, and laid her in bed in place of the Queen. She gave	PLACE*	X
5957	ver meadows, fields, and stony places; and when it rained th	PLACE*	X
5958	t of a plan. The donkey was to place himself with his fore-f	PLACE*	MA
5959	m away again, and then she had placed herself in the kitchen	PLACE*	MA
5960	thou deservest." Then she was placed with her accomplice in	PLACE*	MA
5961	, the two came flying down and placed themselves on Cinderel	PLACE*	MA
5962	nd brought forth the pink, and placed it on the royal table,	PLACE*	MA
5963	r a while, and look on? I will place myself outside the door	PLACE*	MA
5964	shot them. Then they were all placed on sixty country carts	PLACE*	MA
5965	. The picture was, however, so placed that when the door was	PLACE*	MA
5966	tone figure to be taken up and placed in his bedroom beside	PLACE*	MA
5967	re was no escape. The King had placed sentries at all the ga	PLACE*	MA
5968	chantress wanted to go in, she placed herself beneath it and	PLACE*	MA
5969	ther, as they ought to go, and placed one of the leaves on e	PLACE*	MA
5970	ree himself, carried her down, placed her on his horse, and	PLACE*	MA
5971	thou mayest as well plane the planks for our coffins," and	PLAN*	X
5972	and at last they thought of a plan. The donkey was to place	PLAN*	X
5973	ting for thee? There's never a plank, or bridge in sight, 'Ta	PLAN*	X
5974	," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank, and no bridge." "And n	PLAN*	X
5975	lity!" The cock agreed to this plan, and all four went on to	PLAN*	X

5976	, when she saw a bed which was planted with the most beautif	PLAN*	MA
5977	of hunger, thou mayest as well plane the planks for our coff	PLAN*	MA
5978	went to her mother's grave and planted the branch on it, and	PLAN*	MA
5979	the two children were sitting playing beside their father,	PLAY*	X
5980	wards them. On this he stopped playing and listened to what	PLAY*	X
5981	her hand, and was content and played round about her. In th	PLAY*	MA
5982	and jumped about, and went on playing as if nothing had hap	PLAY*	MA
5983	elf also as a musician. I will play the lute, and you shall	PLAY*	MA
5984	ould have painted her. The two played together, and loved ea	PLAY*	MA
5985	nd let the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly had she p	PLEASE*	ME
5986	us comb out and held it up. It pleased the girl so well that	PLEASE*	ME
5987	d strange animals, such as may please her, and we will go th	PLEASE*	ME
5988	er a fresh nosegay; that would please her too. It is so earl	PLEASE*	ME
5989	ple." Mother Holle said, "I am pleased that you long for you	PLEASE*	ME
5990	d and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the	PLUCK*	MA
5991	ive her brothers pleasure, and plucked the twelve flowers, a	PLUCK*	MA
5992	nd the roebuck's neck, and she plucked rushes and wove them	PLUCK*	MA
5993	the self-same moment that she plucked the flowers the twelv	PLUCK*	MA
5994	looking so pretty, with their plump red cheeks, she muttere	PLUMP*	X
5995	er young creature! what a nice plump mouthful -- she will be	PLUMP*	X
5996	y is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his he	PLUNGE*	MA
5997	o the royal palace. There they pointed out to her a closet u	POINT*	MA
5998	anything." "Are you afraid of poison?" said the old woman;	POISON	X
5999	the comb in her hair than the poison in it took effect, and	POISON	X
6000	ur and prize her as my dearest possession." As he spoke in t	POSSES*	X
6001	s shall die, in order that her possessions may be great, and	POSSES*	X
6002	g it on the big nail, and then pour water into it. If it hol	POUR*	MA
6003	down to eat, and the old woman poured a sleeping-draught in	POUR*	MA
6004	earch, and sat down to eat, and the old woman poured a sleeping- draught in their wine, so	POUR*	MA
6005	o the loft, hang it on the big nail, and then pour water into it. If it hold the water, th	POUR*	MA
6006	knows what impious tricks she practises secretly! Even if s	PRACTIS*	MA
6007	d on the way. I will extol and praise thee so to my father t	PRAISE*	MA
6008	he children, and said, "God be praised, he is delivered, and	PRAISE*	MA
6009	so she remained in it, said a prayer and went to sleep. Whe	PRAY*	X
6010	orld? I have learnt to say the prayer, 'Our Father, which ar	PRAY*	X
6011	er was tired, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upo	PRAY*	X
6012	rd the bells ringing for early prayer. She was surprised tha	PRAY*	X
6013	iger." Then the sister cried, "Pray, dear brother, do not dr	PRAY*	MA
6014	every night I will rise up and pray for you -- in winter tha	PRAY*	MA
6015	buck." The sister said, "Oh, I pray you, dear brother, do no	PRAY*	MA
6016	." Then the sister cried out, "Pray, dear brother, do not dr	PRAY*	MA

6017	e said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the church?" "Yes,	PRAY*	MA
6018	them very much, and the woman prayed for them day and night	PRAY*	MA
6019	entered her room, he found her praying. She had her two youn	PRAY*	MA
6020	g she went into the garden and prayed to God in heaven to be	PRAY*	MA
6021	d sat beneath it, and wept and prayed, and a little white bi	PRAY*	MA
6022	then she fell on her knees and prayed to God, and the angel	PRAY*	MA
6023	n, called on God the Lord, and prayed. And suddenly an angel	PRAY*	MA
6024	eeeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and	PREFER*	ME
6025	, and went into the kitchen to prepare the bread soup. When	PREPARE*	X
6026	confess that Allerleirauh had prepared the soup. Allerleira	PREPARE*	MA
6027	e. At home, however, the bride prepared the marriage-feast,	PREPARE*	MA
6028	the most splendid things were prepared. When everything was	PREPARE*	MA
6029	y back; in the meantime I will prepare for the wedding." The	PREPARE*	MA
6030	on a time the two at home had prepared a beautiful entertai	PREPARE*	MA
6031	ise gave her an egg and said, "Preserve the egg carefully fo	PRESERVE*	MA
6032	s also written that she was to preserve the Queen's tongue a	PRESERVE*	MA
6033	her sake, therefore thou must preserve him from that." And	PRESERVE*	MA
6034	he others followed him, and he pressed on and conquered the	PRESS*	MA
6035	r, and carried it to the King, pretending that he had killed	PRETEND*	R
6036	heaven. The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she	PRETEND*	R
6037	her daughter to the palace and pretended that she wanted to	PRETEND*	R
6038	of the window at the snow, she pricked her finger with the n	PRICK*	MA
6039	her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger. Then she	PRICK*	MA
6040	'Then the huntsman promised to procure as much game for him	PROCURE*	X
6041	n the land, he could no longer procure daily bread. Now when	PROCURE*	MA
6042	r lord and husband who did not promise to let himself be bur	PROMISE*	V
6043	the young King all that he had promised his father on his de	PROMISE*	V
6044	l John had once more given his promise to the old King about	PROMISE*	V
6045	they cried. He answered, "But promise me that the first mai	PROMISE*	V
6046	ohn held him back and said, "I promised thy father before hi	PROMISE*	V
6047	o the wide world, and made her promise never to come back he	PROMISE*	X
6048	aid, "Yes," and gave a written promise to the stranger. He,	PROMISE*	X
6049	ed what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified at	PROMISE*	X
6050	no fault to find with him, he promised his daughter to him.	PROMISE*	MA
6051	hair as I have: this thou must promise me." And after the Ki	PROMISE*	MA
6052	took the keys and the egg, and promised to obey him in every	PROMISE*	MA
6053	away, and in my terror I have promised to do it. Help me in	PROMISE*	MA
6054	who met me in the forest, and promised me great treasure. I	PROMISE*	MA
6055	The father became alarmed, and promised to obey him. So he w	PROMISE*	MA
6056	t treasure. I, in return, have promised him what stands behi	PROMISE*	MA
6057	se me." And after the King had promised her this she closed	PROMISE*	MA
6058	or country. Then the huntsman promised to procure as much g	PROMISE*	MA

6059	uide himself. If thou dost not promise me to teach him every	PROMISE*	MA
6060	dost thou know what thou must promise?" said the King. "I m	PROMISE*	MA
6061	I make thee rich, if thou wilt promise me what is standing b	PROMISE*	MA
6062	odies with his tusks. The King promised a large reward to an	PROMISE*	MA
6063	was stooping inside, the Devil prompted her, and crash! she	PROMPT*	MA
6064	ou want to kill me? Now will I pronounce thy sentence. Thou	PRONOUNCE*	MA
6065	en," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sentence	PRONOUNCE*	MA
6066	then the good God will always protect thee, and I will look	PROTECT*	MA
6067	are able, and may the good God protect you. And every night	PROTECT*	MA
6068	read, and four bottles of wine, and when this provision came to an end, he would have to d	PROV*	X
6069	d as she was grown up, he wished that she was provided for, and well married. He thought,	PROV*	MA
6070	water against thirst, and a little chair as a provision against weariness. And now she wen	PROV*	MA
6071	own country; if thou wilt go with me, I will provide for thee." "Ah," she replied, "the w	PROV*	MA
6072	own up, he wished that she was provided for, and well marrie	PROVIDE*	MA
6073	f thou wilt go with me, I will provide for thee." "Ah," she	PROVIDE*	MA
6074	y her grandmother with her cap pulled far over her face, and	PULL*	X
6075	ly dreamt this. Thereupon they pulled off her pretty clothes	PULL*	MA
6076	look," said the old woman, and pulled the poisonous comb out	PULL*	MA
6077	laces of all colours," and she pulled out one which was wove	PULL*	MA
6078	could come to no decision, he pulled off his boot, and said	PULL*	MA
6079	dness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as lo	PUNISH*	MA
6080	n, and kneaded the dough." She pushed poor Grethel out to th	PUSH*	X
6081	great piece of it, and Grethel pushed out the whole of one r	PUSH*	X
6082	oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove her far into	PUSH*	X
6083	hold of it, but Faithful John pushed him away, seized it wi	PUSH*	MA
6084	ot, and ordered the ship to be pushed off, saying, "Set all	PUSH*	MA
6085	h. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there,	PUT*	X
6086	re her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and	PUT*	X
6087	fur, which she was obliged to put on, and gave her bread-an	PUT*	X
6088	tle golden spinning-wheel, and put it in the bowl so that th	PUT*	MA
6089	as as silvery as the moon, and put it on. Then she went up a	PUT*	MA
6090	he appointed time. And now she put on the dress which shone	PUT*	MA
6091	, thou art a witch, and always putttest something in the soup	PUT*	MA
6092	ring from her little den, and put it in the bowl in which t	PUT*	MA
6093	t sweep up the ashes." So they put her in the carriage, and	PUT*	MA
6094	stars she put into a nutshell, put on her mantle of all kind	PUT*	MA
6095	er face and hands black again, put on the fur-mantle, and ag	PUT*	MA
6096	r oil-lamp, went into her den, put off her fur-dress, and wa	PUT*	MA
6097	ing, and as the cook was away, put her golden reel into it.	PUT*	MA
6098	ould be seen, and had his wife put into it, and walled up. H	PUT*	MA

6099	and saw the ring which he had put on it during the dance. T	PUT*	MA
6100	order in the little house, and put beautifully white clean c	PUT*	MA
6101	and herbs for vegetables, and put the pans on the fire so t	PUT*	MA
6102	e untied her golden garter and put it round the roebuck's ne	PUT*	MA
6103	as taken before the judge, and put into a barrel filled with	PUT*	MA
6104	birth to a little son, I will put up a white flag, and then	PUT*	MA
6105	at beautiful gold things!" and put her pails down and looked	PUT*	MA
6106	on board a ship, Faithful John put on the dress of a merchan	PUT*	MA
6107	ook the heads of the children, put them on again, and rubbed	PUT*	MA
6108	t sulphur and pitch, and if he put it on, it will burn him t	PUT*	MA
6109	at home send help to me." She put both of them in a basket	PUT*	MA
6110	ather their limbs together and put them in order, head, body	PUT*	MA
6111	hair in front of the door, and put the apple in his hand. Af	PUT*	MA
6112	k a skull with grinning teeth, put some ornaments on it and	PUT*	MA
6113	g, and had left her, she first put the egg away with great c	PUT*	MA
6114	." The child picked it up, and put it over his face again. T	PUT*	MA
6115	Then he lay down to sleep, and put a handkerchief over his f	PUT*	MA
6116	ooked just like any other; she put it in the keyhole and tur	PUT*	MA
6117	boy and chopped him in pieces, put him into the pan and made	PUT*	MA
6118	iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they w	PUT*	MA
6119	s a king's daughter. Then they put the coffin out upon the m	PUT*	MA
6120	f the sun, moon, and stars she put into a nutshell, put on h	PUT*	MA
6121	nocked at the door. Snow-white put her head out of the windo	PUT*	MA
6122	ht-hearted and joyous, and she put on the new red shoes, and	PUT*	MA
6123	his neck through the hole, and put the stone on as if it wer	PUT*	MA
6124	he pleased, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than	PUT*	MA
6125	think of something that shall put an end to you," and by th	PUT*	MA
6126	ought, and the old woman to be put into it with her daughter	PUT*	MA
6127	d woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of	PUT*	MA
6128	er pennies. Hansel stooped and put as many of them in the li	PUT*	MA
6129	had fallen asleep, he got up, put on his little coat, opene	PUT*	MA
6130	e old woman took her daughter, put a nightcap on her head, a	PUT*	MA
6131	Queen into the bath-room, and put her into the bath; then t	PUT*	MA
6132	n the maiden was obedient, and put on the paper frock, and w	PUT*	MA
6133	tep-daughter, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out	PUT*	MA
6134	pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on he	PUT*	MA
6135	four minstrels had done, they put out the light, and each s	PUT*	MA
6136	bed, and devoured her. Then he put on her clothes, dressed h	PUT*	MA
6137	was written that they were to put the Queen and her child t	PUT*	MA
6138	came the Devil once more, and put a different letter in his	PUT*	MA
6139	off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succe	PUT*	MA
6140	on the little hazel-tree, and put on her grey gown. On the	PUT*	MA

6141	ered with silk and silver. She put on the dress with all spe	PUT*	MA
6142	of the heavy wooden shoe, and put it into the slipper, whic	PUT*	MA
6143	d that the other sister was to put the shoe on. Then this on	PUT*	MA
6144	ide the palace were called and questioned, but no one had se	QUESTION*	V
6145	el, I was afraid, and asked no questions, and did not cry ou	QUESTION*	V
6146	hite; and she stood still with rage and fear, and could not	RAG*	X
6147	us she trembled and shook with rage. "Snow-white shall die,"	RAG*	X
6148	terrified and became pale with rage; he, however, took Cinde	RAG*	X
6149	rway, a heavy shower of golden rain fell, and all the gold r	RAIN*	X
6150	tree till the apples fell like rain, and went on shaking til	RAIN*	X
6151	e path, with a face like three rainy days! "Now then, old sh	RAIN*	X
6152	nd thought that now the golden rain would come. Mother Holle	RAIN*	X
6153	ttle, and great danger, and it rained shot until his comrade	RAIN*	MA
6154	and stony places; and when it rained the little sister said	RAIN*	MA
6155	had regained her strength, he raised her up and they went t	RAIS*	MA
6156	d the victory to him alone, he raised him above all the othe	RAIS*	MA
6157	stand or to rest." The wizard raised the basket on his back	RAIS*	MA
6158	wood is merry." Little Red-Cap raised her eyes, and when she	RAIS*	MA
6159	, he saw that a flag was being raised. It was, however, not	RAIS*	MA
6160	ll set to work with a beam and raised the stone up. And the	RAIS*	MA
6161	fowls, picked the vegetables, raked the ashes, and did all	RAK*	MA
6162	e crowd that she vanished from his sight. She ran as fast as she could into her den beneat	RAN	X
6163	ained white. Then Allerleirauh ran into the kitchen, and coo	RAN	MA
6164	e vanished from his sight. She ran as fast as she could into	RAN	MA
6165	s obliged to suckle it, and he ran to the King and accused t	RAN	MA
6166	up and bit his leg; and as he ran across the yard by the st	RAN	MA
6167	was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the back-door, but the	RAN	MA
6168	s it, and in its blind fury it ran so swiftly against it tha	RAN	MA
6169	a-doodle-doo!" Then the robber ran back as fast as he could	RAN	MA
6170	tress wanted to drown me, so I ran away. But now good advice	RAN	MA
6171	l prettier one farther on, and ran after it, and so got deep	RAN	MA
6172	here in good time;" and so she ran from the path into the wo	RAN	MA
6173	that no good wind was blowing, ran away and set out on the r	RAN	MA
6174	o the wood. Meanwhile the wolf ran straight to the grandmoth	RAN	MA
6175	er in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he th	RAN	MA
6176	said the Queen to herself, and ran away. Not long afterwards	RAN	MA
6177	her, but did her no harm. She ran as long as her feet would	RAN	MA
6178	ch he so much likes." Then she ran into her den, washed hers	RAN	MA
6179	to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. T	RAN	MA
6180	gh thorns, and the wild beasts ran past her, but did her no	RAN	MA
6181	egan crying and screaming, and ran to her mother, and said,	RAN	MA

6182	are for the wedding." Then she ran to her sisters, whom she	RAN	MA
6183	do. Then she began to run, and ran over sharp stones and thr	RAN	MA
6184	" The shoemaker heard that and ran out of doors in his shirt	RAN	MA
6185	he foot, so that he limped and ran slowly. Then a hunter cre	RAN	MA
6186	t be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage, knocked,	RAN	MA
6187	h; then they shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-roo	RAN	MA
6188	was tended and cherished, and ran about in the palace-garde	RAN	MA
6189	sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will b	RAN	MA
6190	s if she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted he	RAN	MA
6191	sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will b	RAN	MA
6192	ho had a great greyhound which ran to the tree on which the	RAN	MA
6193	k hands with each of them, and ran home to take her step-mot	RAN	MA
6194	d little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran to the moon	RAN	MA
6195	bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her step-mother and to	RAN	MA
6196	the flesh of men." On this she ran swiftly away, and came to	RAN	MA
6197	ren. Hastily she ran away, and ran to the moon, but it was f	RAN	MA
6198	ith pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the maiden's le	RAN	MA
6199	wl quite horribly, but Grethel ran away, and the godless wit	RAN	MA
6200	threshold." Then the scullion ran and told this to the King	RAN	MA
6201	til pearls and precious stones ran about the room, and Hanse	RAN	MA
6202	nt to death. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel,	RAN	MA
6203	o the ground, as if she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up and bore h	RAN	MA
6204	n the forest, who had a great greyhound which ran to the tree on which the maiden was sitt	RAN	MA
6205	ittle men, shook hands with each of them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she ha	RAN	MA
6206	er into the bath; then they shut the door and ran away. But in the bath- room they had made	RAN	MA
6207	she began to howl quite horribly, but Grethel ran away, and the godless witch was miserabl	RAN	MA
6208	over me on the threshold." Then the scullion ran and told this to the King, who came with	RAN	MA
6209	er; the roebuck was tended and cherished, and ran about in the palace- garden. But the wick	RAN	MA
6210	hird brook the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a roebuck; wh	RAN	MA
6211	of it, but the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a tiger; who	RAN	MA
6212	m a little in the foot, so that he limped and ran slowly. Then a hunter crept after him to	RAN	MA
6213	es and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage, knocked, and said, "My l	RAN	MA
6214	bread soup which he so much likes." Then she ran into her den, washed herself quickly, an	RAN	MA
6215	here a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he ran to the King and accused the Queen of hav	RAN	MA
6216	one finger remained white. Then Allerleirauh ran into the kitchen, and cooked the bread s	RAN	MA
6217	his dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. The King said to	RAN	MA

6218	tones and through thorns, and the wild beasts ran past her, but did her no harm. She ran a	RAN	MA
6219	t know what to do. Then she began to run, and ran over sharp stones and through thorns, an	RAN	MA
6220	st beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away. Not long afterwards, in the evenin	RAN	MA
6221	beasts ran past her, but did her no harm. She ran as long as her feet would go until it wa	RAN	MA
6222	iful bird am I!" The shoemaker heard that and ran out of doors in his shirt sleeves, and l	RAN	MA
6223	smell, I smell the flesh of men." On this she ran swiftly away, and came to the stars, whi	RAN	MA
6224	ed little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran to the moon, but it was far too cold, an	RAN	MA
6225	she saw a still prettier one farther on, and ran after it, and so got deeper and deeper i	RAN	MA
6226	all still get there in good time;" and so she ran from the path into the wood to look for	RAN	MA
6227	le, and devoured little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran to the moon, but it was fa	RAN	MA
6228	her pinafore until pearls and precious stones ran about the room, and Hansel threw one han	RAN	MA
6229	s miserably burnt to death. Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel, opened his lit	RAN	MA
6230	nd fell to the bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her step-mother and told her of the m	RAN	MA
6231	to be smeared with pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the maiden's left slipper rema	RAN	MA
6232	and deeper into the wood. Meanwhile the wolf ran straight to the grandmother's house and	RAN	MA
6233	ck, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into th	RAN	MA
6234	he spear towards it, and in its blind fury it ran so swiftly against it that its heart was	RAN	MA
6235	erified, and began crying and screaming, and ran to her mother, and said, "Alas, mother,	RAN	MA
6236	ime I will prepare for the wedding." Then she ran to her sisters, whom she had hidden in a	RAN	MA
6237	he beam, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" Then the robber ran back as fast as he could to his captain,	RAN	MA
6238	er mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, so I ran away. But now good advice is scarce. Whe	RAN	MA
6239	donkey, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran away and set out on the road to Bremen.	RAN	MA
6240	ay there sprang up and bit his leg; and as he ran across the yard by the straw-heap, the d	RAN	MA
6241	scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay t	RAN	MA
6242	e merry shouts of the huntsmen rang through the trees, and t	RANG*	MA
6243	nd they followed it until they reached a little house, on th	REACH*	MA
6244	ket on the road. When they had reached the middle of the for	REACH*	MA
6245	boat flew so swiftly that they reached the old King before t	REACH*	MA
6246	, it will taste sweet." Hansel reached up above, and broke o	REACH*	MA
6247	od will that do him? When they reach land a chestnut horse w	REACH*	MA
6248	and took it with him. When he reached home he gave his step	REACH*	MA
6249	's heart and tongue?" The girl reached the plate to him, but	REACH*	MA

6250	lked the whole night until she reached a great forest. And a	REACH*	MA
6251	ished for a ladder which would reach up to the very top. The	REACH*	MA
6252	the wicked woman when she had reached home went in front of	REACH*	MA
6253	ther. They could not, however, reach the city of Bremen in o	REACH*	MA
6254	Then the smell of the sausages reached the wolf, and he snif	REACH*	MA
6255	daughter came out and was just reaching him a piece of bread	REACH*	MA
6256	almost the whole day until she reached the middle of the for	REACH*	MA
6257	showed him the twelve coffins ready filled with shavings. T	READ*	X
6258	id, "There is no mercy. He was ready to die with thee and re	READ*	X
6259	dder with it, and when that is ready I will descend, and tho	READ*	X
6260	out from thence. When all was ready, she got into a barrel	READ*	X
6261	into the world. When the King read the letter he was shocke	READ*	X
6262	aid to her, "Come, the bath is ready; it will do you good, a	READ*	X
6263	Benjamin took care to make it ready for them. She sought fo	READ*	X
6264	hunting, and their dinner was ready. And as they were sitti	READ*	X
6265	when the time comes I shall be ready." As time went on, the	READ*	X
6266	so that the dinner was always ready when the eleven came. S	READ*	X
6267	nd then their supper had to be ready. The girl was alone the	READ*	X
6268	surely die. When the apple was ready she painted her face, a	READ*	X
6269	est she could, and when it was ready she fetched her golden	READ*	X
6270	f fur. At length, when all was ready, the King caused the ma	READ*	X
6271	iful Snow-white within it, and read what was written upon it	READ*	MA
6272	had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch, who lay in wait for	REALI*	X
6273	the girl was certainly beautiful, but that in reality she was to blame for the misfortune	REALI*	X
6274	ng away. The parents could not recall the curse, and however	RECALL*	ME
6275	te back again to the King, but received no other answer, bec	RECEIVE*	MA
6276	alled out, "Good morning," but received no answer; so she we	RECEIVE*	MA
6277	covered with gold, she was well received, both by her and her	RECEIVE*	MA
6278	was terribly shocked when she received the letter, and coul	RECEIVE*	MA
6279	her, "I have by means of thee received such great wealth th	RECEIVE*	MA
6280	roebuck changed his shape, and received his human form again	RECEIVE*	MA
6281	e," and at the same moment she received life again, and by G	RECEIVE*	MA
6282	ed him in his sleep, and shalt receive the reward that thou	RECEIVE*	MA
6283	kingdom where he was joyfully received, and they lived for	RECEIVE*	MA
6284	ondrous bird, and no one could recognize her. Then she went	RECOGNIZE*	ME
6285	ng's son looked at her face he recognized the beautiful maid	RECOGNIZE*	ME
6286	diately she breathed again and recovered herself, but the yo	RECOVER*	MA
6287	ome in, dear brother, rest and refresh yourself with a cup o	REFRESH*	MA
6288	ne and bread, and when she had regained her strength, he rai	REGAIN*	MA
6289	nd the most absolute stillness reigned. Suddenly a voice cri	REIGN*	MA
6290	ound both strong and well, and rejoiced with them that now a	REJOICE*	B

6291	is opened for it. How they did rejoice and embrace each othe	REJOICE*	B
6292	epped forward to meet her, and rejoiced to see her once more	REJOICE*	B
6293	ere once more alive. Then they rejoiced and kissed and cares	REJOICE*	B
6294	at all!" The father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him	REJOICE*	B
6295	t fidelity." Then the King was rejoiced that she thought as	REJOICE*	B
6296	nd had never laughed. The King rejoiced when he heard that s	REJOICE*	B
6297	e and fair. Then they were all rejoiced, and fell on her nec	REJOICE*	B
6298	rling, dost thou know nothing? Relate something to us like t	RELAT*	V
6299	t at table, each was bidden to relate something. The bride s	RELAT*	V
6300	st." She replied, "Then I will relate a dream. I was walking	RELAT*	V
6301	efore thou wert born," and she related to her how everything	RELAT*	V
6302	ays been true to thee," and he related how he had hearkened	RELAT*	V
6303	***** It is also related that once when Red-Ca	RELAT*	V
6304	from her mouth. Thereupon she related what had happened to	RELAT*	V
6305	ldren, then one by one all her relations, and at length, tha	RELAT*	X
6306	the Miller had invited all his relations and friends. As the	RELAT*	X
6307	were none other than her dead relations who were sitting th	RELAT*	X
6308	r fast, and when she wanted to release herself and run away,	RELEASE*	X
6309	ad of it, and ate it with much relish. She, however, liked i	RELISH*	X
6310	lf quite black, but one finger remained white. Then Allerlei	REMAIN*	R
6311	; the poor child was dead, and remained dead. They laid her	REMAIN*	R
6312	rom his throat. The King's son remained there a short while	REMAIN*	R
6313	en rain fell, and all the gold remained sticking to her, so	REMAIN*	R
6314	ht, the other on the left, and remained sitting there. When	REMAIN*	R
6315	enth one was right, and so she remained in it, said a prayer	REMAIN*	R
6316	ne believed it. But as nothing remains hidden from God, so t	REMAIN*	R
6317	had the maiden's left slipper remained sticking. The King's	REMAIN*	R
6318	her's grave, and wept, and she remained pious and good. When	REMAIN*	R
6319	ithin. Faithful John, however, remained behind with the pilo	REMAIN*	R
6320	n came by day. The enchantress remarked nothing of this, unt	REMARK*	V
6321	e young King, however, plainly remarked that Faithful John a	REMARK*	V
6322	t she could carry no more, she remembered her grandmother, a	REMEMBER*	ME
6323	lay there dead, the young King remembered what he had been o	REMEMBER*	ME
6324	on thee and on me." "Ah, no," replied the young King, "if I	REPL*	V
6325	re is something within it," he replied, "which would terrify	REPL*	V
6326	f the Golden Dwelling." "Yes," replied the second, "but he h	REPL*	V
6327	sband?" "Ah, dear father," she replied, "I come home again i	REPL*	V
6328	I must be buried with her," he replied, "if I outlive her, b	REPL*	V
6329	low; you surely must know it," replied Little Red-Cap. The w	REPL*	V
6330	others, the seven ravens," she replied. The dwarf said, "The	REPL*	V
6331	is sister to sit by him. "No," replied Grethel, "that will b	REPL*	V
6332	never yet heard of them?" She replied, "God knows where the	REPL*	V

6333	no escape at all?" "Oh, yes," replied the second, "if any o	REPL*	V
6334	cried the little men; but she replied, "There is not enough	REPL*	V
6335	th thee, dear wife?" "Ah," she replied, "if I can't get some	REPL*	V
6336	e paid me a visit." The maiden replied, "I know not where th	REPL*	V
6337	spirit, or a human being?" She replied, "I am no spirit, but	REPL*	V
6338	hing to us like the rest." She replied, "Then I will relate	REPL*	V
6339	ves here?" "Alas, poor child," replied the old woman, "whith	REPL*	V
6340	long as thou livest." But she replied, "Here I cannot stay,	REPL*	V
6341	o is there?" "Little Red-Cap," replied the wolf. "She is bri	REPL*	V
6342	ve me the harm I do thee." She replied, "Dear father, do wit	REPL*	V
6343	llow?" asked the donkey. "Ah," replied the hound, "as I am o	REPL*	V
6344	ho had made the soup? The cook replied, "I made it." But the	REPL*	V
6345	ver, thou shalt sit by me." He replied, "Lord King, your maj	REPL*	V
6346	l provide for thee." "Ah," she replied, "the way is so long,	REPL*	V
6347	life depended on it?" The King replied, "Yes, I would like t	REPL*	V
6348	or has she died?" But the King replied, "She let my dear son	REPL*	V
6349	r you with, my child," was the reply. "But, grandmother, wha	REPL*	X
6350	n greater than the picture had represented it to be, and tho	REPRESENT*	R
6351	he had to say, but scolded and reproached him. He who says A	REPROACH*	MA
6352	ople will give me as much as I require." Thereupon she cause	REQUIRE*	V
6353	at, and so many rooms would be required to exhibit them, tha	REQUIRE*	X
6354	King said, "Ah, how ill I have requited great fidelity!" and	REQUITE*	MA
6355	he bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They loc	RESCUE*	X
6356	s she now to do? She wished to rescue her brothers, and had	RESCUE*	X
6357	erwise I can find no bride who resembles her." When the coun	RESEMBLE*	R
6358	woman ate part of it she could resist no longer, and stretch	RESIST*	MA
6359	urning her father's heart, she resolved to run away from him	RESOLVE*	MA
6360	the birds sang until the wood resounded and the blossoms fe	RESOUND*	MA
6361	ime in letting her sweet voice resound. The King's son wante	RESOUND*	MA
6362	one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his late	RESPECT*	X
6363	n came to her and said, "Be at rest, thou shalt have a son w	REST*	X
6364	r as an envious heart can have rest. The dwarfs, when they c	REST*	X
6365	the murdered man were laid to rest in a beautiful tomb in t	REST*	X
6366	e anything, and only wished to rest a little. Then he lay do	REST*	X
6367	ick, pick, pick, pick, and the rest began also pick, pick, p	REST*	X
6368	liver her brothers. She had no rest or peace until she set o	REST*	X
6369	elate something to us like the rest." She replied, "Then I w	REST*	X
6370	le cottage and went into it to rest herself. Everything in t	REST*	X
6371	ole land, envy let her have no rest. And when she had at las	REST*	X
6372	ew her into the basin with the rest. "Now I will fetch mysel	REST*	X
6373	but curiosity let her have no rest. She examined the key, i	REST*	X
6374	Then he sat down and wanted to rest awhile, but immediately	REST*	X

6375	pest on the way to stand or to rest." The wizard raised the	REST*	X
6376	destruction. I should have no rest day or night until I had	REST*	X
6377	perspiration; you must let her rest to-day." The King suspec	REST*	X
6378	ed that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced	REST*	X
6379	before. If he was to have any rest, her husband must once m	REST*	X
6380	thee." But he let her have no rest until she went and unloc	REST*	X
6381	e the light yet, and must have rest." The King went away, an	REST*	X
6382	news to him. But the messenger rested by a brook on the way,	REST*	MA
6383	went back with the letter, but rested at the same place and	REST*	MA
6384	o him, "Come in, dear brother, rest and refresh yourself wit	REST*	MA
6385	was ready to die with thee and restored thee to life again,	REST*	MA
6386	nd on this all the ravens were restored to their human form	REST*	MA
6387	indow, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on dire	REST*	MA
6388	l." Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an envious he	REST*	MA
6389	indow, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on at o	REST*	MA
6390	e with their blood, I shall be restored to life." The King w	REST*	MA
6391	n his wife; after she had been restored to life, it seemed a	REST*	MA
6392	ourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the for	REST*	MA
6393	for him, and he jumped in, and rested himself the whole nigh	REST*	MA
6394	more." Then the King could not restrain himself; he sprang t	REST*	MA
6395	mised me great treasure. I, in return, have promised him wha	RETURN*	X
6396	with her life on the wizard's return. Then he went and brou	RETURN*	X
6397	as done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that he	RETURN*	X
6398	go home. As they still did not return, the father grew impat	RETURN*	MA
6399	upon he went away, and when he returned next day she had not	RETURN*	MA
6400	ou, or wakest thou?" And as he returned no answer, it said,	RETURN*	MA
6401	e stone with their blood, life returned to it, and Faithful	RETURN*	MA
6402	ay home again, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," sai	RID	X
6403	d the woman, "I shall soon get rid of my apples. There, I wi	RID	X
6404	small for her, The true bride rides with you," and when the	RIDE*	MA
6405	er. One of them noticed a gold ring on the little finger of	RING*	X
6406	d at it, and saw that it was a ring belonging to his father	RING*	X
6407	d there is the finger with the ring!" And with these words s	RING*	X
6408	ers saw that there was still a ring on her little finger, an	RING*	X
6409	o the bottom of the glass, the ring rolled against his mouth	RING*	X
6410	t little glass she dropped the ring which she had brought aw	RING*	X
6411	nothing with her but a little ring belonging to her parents	RING*	X
6412	the white finger, and saw the ring which he had put on it d	RING*	X
6413	noticing it, to slip a golden ring on her finger, and he ha	RING*	X
6414	red, "I know nothing about the ring." So the King could lear	RING*	X
6415	s ready she fetched her golden ring from her little den, and	RING*	X
6416	s from her treasures, a golden ring, a golden spinning-wheel	RING*	X

6417	ued, "Where didst thou get the ring which was in the soup?"	RING*	X
6418	m of the bowl, he saw a golden ring lying, and could not con	RING*	X
6419	ll at once she heard the bells ringing for early prayer. She	RING*	MA
6420	er, cut a hole in the ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedi	RINSE*	MA
6421	and what did she find but real ripe strawberries, which came	RIP*	X
6422	el shake me! we apples are all ripe!" But she answered, "I l	RIP*	X
6423	el shake me! we apples are all ripe!" So she shook the tree	RIP*	X
6424	fields, killed the cattle, and ripped up people's bodies wit	RIP*	MA
6425	t a little, until the moon has risen, and then we will soon	RISE*	MA
6426	dawned, but before the sun had risen, the woman came and awo	RISE*	MA
6427	wait, Grethel, until the moon rises, and then we shall see	RISE*	MA
6428	y." And when the full moon had risen, Hansel took his little	RISE*	MA
6429	ct you. And every night I will rise up and pray for you -- i	RISE*	MA
6430	it will run away with him, and rise up into the air with him	RISE*	MA
6431	s of his dearest wife. Thus he roamed about in misery for so	ROAM*	MA
6432	, but none was to be found. He rode home, but the singing ha	RODE	MA
6433	me to pass that the King's son rode through the forest and w	RODE	MA
6434	on his horse as his bride, and rode away with her, but when	RODE	MA
6435	his his horse as his bride and rode away with her. They were	RODE	MA
6436	ok Cinderella on his horse and rode away with her. As they p	RODE	MA
6437	ge, who called out, 'Bring the rogue here to me!' so I got a	ROGUE*	X
6438	seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since i	ROLL*	MA
6439	n cut the feather-bed open and rolled herself in it, until s	ROLL*	MA
6440	arrel stuck full of nails, and rolled down hill into the wat	ROLL*	MA
6441	bottom of the glass, the ring rolled against his mouth. The	ROLL*	MA
6442	as hammered on, and the barrel rolled down hill until it wen	ROLL*	MA
6443	he blood stirred in her veins, rose into her pale face, and	ROSE	MA
6444	d so well off, envy and hatred rose in her heart and left he	ROSE	MA
6445	tree, and fell asleep. The sun rose, and she slept on, and s	ROSE	MA
6446	ted like a glove. And when she rose up and the King's son lo	ROSE	MA
6447	the sleepers, for they lay in rows on the ground, and great	ROW*	X
6448	g King back to life. They both rowed with all their strength	ROW*	MA
6449	ildren, put them on again, and rubbed the wounds with their	RUB*	MA
6450	ingdom will be involved in the ruin." The daughter was still	RUIN*	X
6451	will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others foll	RUIN*	X
6452	er's house. Then they began to run, rushed into the parlour,	RUN*	X
6453	nt nothing." Just then he came running in, and the sister ag	RUN*	X
6454	ke a drink; I think I hear one running." The brother got up	RUN*	X
6455	Two hundred deer and more came running inside the circle at	RUN*	X
6456	r by myself leave the path, to run into the wood, when my mo	RUN*	X
6457	nd when he awoke, he wanted to run away, but the stones were	RUN*	X
6458	s frightened, and was about to run away. But the old woman c	RUN*	X

6459	as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and	RUN*	X
6460	what to do. Then she began to run, and ran over sharp stone	RUN*	X
6461	go and just take a drink; I think I hear one running." The brother got up and took the li	RUN*	X
6462	piness. My tale is done, there runs a mouse, whosoever catch	RUN*	E
6463	in perfect happiness. My tale is done, there runs a mouse, whosoever catches it, may make	RUN*	E
6464	I again take a wife, but if it run through, I will not." The	RUN*	MA
6465	ck of the pigeon-house and had run to the little hazel-tree,	RUN*	MA
6466	, but if he does that, it will run away with him, and rise u	RUN*	MA
6467	you will become a roebuck, and run away from me." But the br	RUN*	MA
6468	road, gasping like one who had run till he was tired. "What	RUN*	MA
6469	the morning, the finger won't run away from you." Then the	RUN*	MA
6470	t after all the boar would not run away from him, was going	RUN*	MA
6471	foot and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and	RUN*	MA
6472	tle Red-Cap, however, had been running about picking flowers	RUN*	MA
6473	nically and quietly and do not run off the path, or you may	RUN*	MA
6474	sman, leave me my life! I will run away into the wild forest	RUN*	MA
6475	ad seen her. She had, however, run into her little den, had	RUN*	MA
6476	ather's heart, she resolved to run away from him. In the nig	RUN*	MA
6477	country, and the poodle had to run after him. He went to the	RUN*	MA
6478	wanted to release herself and run away, her mantle of fur o	RUN*	MA
6479	red her life, and that she had run for the whole day, until	RUN*	MA
6480	man had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, you poor chil	RUN*	MA
6481	he called the others, who came running up, and they cried ou	RUN*	MA
6482	way to his own country, and the poodle had to run after him. He went to the tower in which	RUN*	MA
6483	t, and when she wanted to release herself and run away, her mantle of fur opened a little,	RUN*	MA
6484	began to wish. Two hundred deer and more came running inside the circle at once, and the h	RUN*	MA
6485	d, but no one had seen her. She had, however, run into her little den, had quickly taken o	RUN*	MA
6486	p therein. And he called the others, who came running up, and they cried out with astonish	RUN*	MA
6487	nd did not know what to do. Then she began to run, and ran over sharp stones and through t	RUN*	MA
6488	f turning her father's heart, she resolved to run away from him. In the night whilst every	RUN*	MA
6489	untsman had spared her life, and that she had run for the whole day, until at last she had	RUN*	MA
6490	kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its he	RUN*	MA
6491	afar their father's house. Then they began to run, rushed into the parlour, and threw them	RUN*	MA
6492	ed down at her foot and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and how it had stai	RUN*	MA
6493	own from the back of the pigeon-house and had run to the little hazel-tree, and there she	RUN*	MA
6494	ter, then I will again take a wife, but if it run through, I will not." The girl did as sh	RUN*	MA

6495	ant to mount it, but if he does that, it will run away with him, and rise up into the air	RUN*	MA
6496	e, and shall want nothing." Just then he came running in, and the sister again tied him wi	RUN*	MA
6497	not drink, or you will become a roebuck, and run away from me." But the brother had knelt	RUN*	MA
6498	hat the girl was frightened, and was about to run away. But the old woman called out to he	RUN*	MA
6499	ff looking till the morning, the finger won't run away from you." Then the robbers said, "	RUN*	MA
6500	d, thinking that after all the boar would not run away from him, was going to drink until	RUN*	MA
6501	tiful the huntsman had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, you poor child." "The wild b	RUN*	MA
6502	, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run away into the wild forest, and never com	RUN*	MA
6503	d lying on the road, gasping like one who had run till he was tired. "What are you gasping	RUN*	MA
6504	e curtains. Little Red-Cap, however, had been running about picking flowers, and when she	RUN*	MA
6505	are going, walk nicely and quietly and do not run off the path, or you may fall and break	RUN*	MA
6506	ve, I will never by myself leave the path, to run into the wood, when my mother has forbid	RUN*	MA
6507	wolf's body, and when he awoke, he wanted to run away, but the stones were so heavy that	RUN*	MA
6508	gain tied him with the cord of rushes, took it in her own ha	RUSH*	X
6509	she heard that, all her blood rushed to her heart with fear	RUSH*	MA
6510	e long he saw the beast, which rushed at him; but he held th	RUSH*	MA
6511	oebuck's neck, and she plucked rushes and wove them into a s	RUSH*	MA
6512	heard a whirring of wings and a rushing through the air, and	RUSH*	MA
6513	house. Then they began to run, rushed into the parlour, and	RUSH*	MA
6514	daughter. At length he thought of a way, and said to the King, "Everything which she has	SAID	V
6515	me to himself again. The first words the King said were, "Ah, the beautiful portrait! whos	SAID	V
6516	at the golden wares one after the other. Then said the girl, "The princess must see these,	SAID	V
6517	"Perhaps I shall bring the princess with me," said he, "therefore see that everything is i	SAID	V
6518	y force. Then Faithful John held him back and said, "I promised thy father before his deat	SAID	V
6519	had promised his father on his deathbed, and said, "This will I assuredly perform, and wi	SAID	V
6520	promise to the old King about this, the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillo	SAID	V
6521	ul John always walked past this one door, and said, "Why dost thou never open this one for	SAID	V
6522	e." When the mourning was over, Faithful John said to him, "It is now time that thou shoul	SAID	V
6523	er saw the wares, she was quite delighted and said, "They are so beautifully worked, that	SAID	V
6524	t will burn him to the very bone and marrow." Said the third, "Is there no escape at all?"	SAID	V
6525	red to stone from the toe to the knee." Then said the second, "I know more than that; eve	SAID	V
6526	st sacrifice his life. At length, however, he said to himself, "I will save	SAID	V

	my master, eve		
6527	ecome stone from the knee to the heart." Then said the third, "I know still more; even if	SAID	V
6528	ied the second, "but he has not got her yet." Said the third, "But he has got her, she is	SAID	V
6529	have everything brought to her there, but he said, "There are so many of them that it wou	SAID	V
6530	will buy them all of thee." But Faithful John said, "I am only the servant of a rich merch	SAID	V
6531	her!" The King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and	SAID	V
6532	ng were still more excited, until at last she said, "Conduct me to the ship, I will go the	SAID	V
6533	ould cost me my life." On this, the old King said, "Now I die in comfort and peace." Then	SAID	V
6534	en therefore he came beside the bed, the King said to him, "Most faithful John, I feel my	SAID	V
6535	am lying on what must be my death-bed." Then said he, " Tell Faithful John to come to me.	SAID	V
6536	ificent chestnut horse sprang forward. "Good," said the King, "he shall carry me to my pala	SAID	V
6537	ome and tear them to pieces." "O, thou fool!" said she, "Then we must all four die of hung	SAID	V
6538	in, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said the man, "I will not do that; how can I	SAID	V
6539	ger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to their father. Grethel wept bitter te	SAID	V
6540	y sorry for the poor children, all the same," said the man. The two children had also not	SAID	V
6541	d tossed about in his anxiety, he groaned and said to his wife, "What is to become of us?	SAID	V
6542	e came thus for two nights; on the third, she said to the scullion, "Go and tell the King	SAID	V
6543	nd my guests, What may they do?" The scullion said, "They are sleeping soundly, too." Then	SAID	V
6544	and rolled down hill into the water." "Then," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine o	SAID	V
6545	be christened. And when it was christened he said, "What does a person deserve who drags	SAID	V
6546	their father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said to Hansel, "Now all is over with us." "	SAID	V
6547	reached the middle of the forest, the father said, "Now, children, pile up some wood, and	SAID	V
6548	f, and wants to say good-bye to me." The wife said, "Fool, that is not thy little cat, tha	SAID	V
6549	already dark night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of the forest n	SAID	V
6550	the flames were burning very high, the woman said, "Now, children, lay yourselves down by	SAID	V
6551	ot forget how to use thy legs." "Ah, father," said Hansel, "I am looking at my little whit	SAID	V
6552	could possibly get in. Then he went back and said to Grethel, "Be comforted, dear little	SAID	V
6553	ow all is over with us." "Be quiet, Grethel," said Hansel, "do not distress thyself, I wil	SAID	V
6554	house, and did so again and again. His father said, "Hansel, what art thou looking at ther	SAID	V
6555	." She gave each a little piece of bread, and said, "There is something for your dinner, b	SAID	V

6556	akest thou?" And as he returned no answer, it said, "And my guests, What may they do?" The	SAID	V
6557	ll every day grow more beautiful." The second said, "My gift is, that gold pieces shall fa	SAID	V
6558	good, and has shared her bread with us?" Then said the first, "My gift is, that she shall	SAID	V
6559	had longed for so much. When she went in and said good-evening, a piece of gold at once f	SAID	V
6560	f her mouth every time she speaks." The third said, "My gift is, that a king shall come an	SAID	V
6561	ut when she was outside, the three little men said to each other, "What shall we give her	SAID	V
6562	warm herself and eat her breakfast. The elves said, "Give us, too, some of it." "Willingly	SAID	V
6563	he gave her a little piece of hard bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and tho	SAID	V
6564	ad eaten her bread, they gave her a broom and said, "Sweep away the snow at the back door	SAID	V
6565	"Give us, too, some of it." "Willingly," she said, and divided her bit of bread in two an	SAID	V
6566	forest also to seek strawberries. The mother said, "No, my dear little daughter, it is to	SAID	V
6567	hen he saw that she was so very beautiful, he said to her, "Wilt thou go away with me?" "A	SAID	V
6568	pened to her in the wood, with every word she said, a toad sprang out of her mouth, so tha	SAID	V
6569	aw a duck come swimming up the gutter, and it said, "King, what art thou doing now? Sleep	SAID	V
6570	e asked what that could be, but the old woman said that she had got that from the violent	SAID	V
6571	oad shall spring out of her mouth." The third said, "I grant that she may die a miserable	SAID	V
6572	she went out by the door. Then the little men said to each other, "What shall we give her	SAID	V
6573	other people?" When she had done eating, they said, "There is a broom for thee, sweep all	SAID	V
6574	at she may grow uglier every day." The second said, "I grant that at every word she says,	SAID	V
6575	let her do a good turn to any one?" The first said, "I grant that she may grow uglier ever	SAID	V
6576	the sea. When the shameful deed was done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that	SAID	V
6577	e-leaves with him, gave them to a servant and said, "Keep them for me carefully, and carry	SAID	V
6578	re her father with a troubled countenance. He said, "Why dost thou come back alone? Where	SAID	V
6579	n he learnt the wickedness of his daughter he said, "I cannot believe that she has behaved	SAID	V
6580	n. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, God, where am I?" "Thou art with	SAID	V
6581	d first. "If he loves me with all his heart," said she, "of what use will life be to him a	SAID	V
6582	ho could no longer support his only son. Then said the son, "Dear father, things go so bad	SAID	V
6583	it came to gnaw at it, he drew his sword and said, "As long as I live, thou shalt not tou	SAID	V
6584	"But dost thou know what thou must promise?" said the King. "I must be buried with her,"	SAID	V
6585	at his death, and can tell you all." The King said, "I will make the dead alive again," an	SAID	V

6586	r, they were delighted, called Cinderella and said, "Comb our hair for us, brush our shoes	SAID	V
6587	ls," said the second. "And thou, Cinderella," said he, "what wilt thou have?" "Father, bre	SAID	V
6588	rella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils into	SAID	V
6589	to allow her to do so. "Thou go, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and woul	SAID	V
6590	iful dresses," said one, "Pearls and jewels," said the second. "And thou, Cinderella," sai	SAID	V
6591	e called her only daughter to her bedside and said, "Dear child, be good and pious, and th	SAID	V
6592	l on her knees and begged for mercy. The King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to di	SAID	V
6593	uld bring back for them. "Beautiful dresses," said one, "Pearls and jewels," said the seco	SAID	V
6594	stupid goose to sit in the parlour with us?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must e	SAID	V
6595	a great piece of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank, and no br	SAID	V
6596	t, and Hansel comforted his little sister and said, "Just wait, Grethel, until the moon ri	SAID	V
6597	n a great fire was again made, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you children, and whe	SAID	V
6598	f clear sugar. "We will set to work on that," said Hansel, "and have a good meal. I will e	SAID	V
6599	ods and fields had picked them all up. Hansel said to Grethel, "We shall soon find the way	SAID	V
6600	ood-bye to me," answered Hansel. "Simpleton!" said the woman, "that is not thy little pige	SAID	V
6601	t and saw that it was Hansel and Grethel, she said, "You naughty children, why have you sl	SAID	V
6602	the forest now?" But Hansel comforted her and said, "Just wait a little, until the moon ha	SAID	V
6603	"Hansel, why dost thou stop and look round?" said the father, "go on." "I am looking back	SAID	V
6604	ertheless he comforted his little sister, and said, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sleep quie	SAID	V
6605	The old woman, however, nodded her head, and said, "Oh, you dear children, who has brough	SAID	V
6606	jewels. "These are far better than pebbles!" said Hansel, and thrust into his pockets wha	SAID	V
6607	to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose," said the old woman, "The door is big enough;	SAID	V
6608	her pinafore full. "But now we will go away." said Hansel, "that we may get out of the wit	SAID	V
6609	pockets whatever could be got in, and Grethel said, "I, too, will take something home with	SAID	V
6610	But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how	SAID	V
6611	together." "Just keep thy noise to thyself," said the old woman, "all that won't help the	SAID	V
6612	er neighborhood, she laughed maliciously, and said mockingly, "I have them, they shall not	SAID	V
6613	mes of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly h	SAID	V
6614	er, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated t	SAID	V
6615	leave our kingdom on account of a girl." Then said she, "I will willingly die, if by so do	SAID	V

6616	her with the greatest love. But after this he said, "Dear sister, there is still one diffi	SAID	V
6617	"she shall have mercy, only do tell us." Then said he, "Our sister is here," and he lifted	SAID	V
6618	and eating, they asked, "What news is there?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you know anything?" "N	SAID	V
6619	hen Benjamin saw that she was his sister, and said, "I am Benjamin, thy youngest brother."	SAID	V
6620	child, these belong to thy twelve brothers." Said the maiden, "Where are my twelve brothe	SAID	V
6621	bewitched hut, which was standing empty. Then said they, "Here we will dwell, and thou Ben	SAID	V
6622	ated to her how everything had happened; then said the maiden, "Dear mother, weep not, I w	SAID	V
6623	s, and pillows for the head. "These coffins," said she, "were destined for thy brothers, b	SAID	V
6624	round, an old woman was standing near her who said, "My child, what hast thou done? Why di	SAID	V
6625	hone down hot into the tree. Then the brother said, "Sister, I am thirsty; if I knew of a	SAID	V
6626	places; and when it rained the little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping tog	SAID	V
6627	id not drink, although he was so thirsty, but said, "I will wait for the next spring." Whe	SAID	V
6628	drink out of it, but the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a	SAID	V
6629	rother took his little sister by the hand and said, "Since our mother died we have had no	SAID	V
6630	, "Is there no way of delivering them?" "No," said the woman, "there is but one in the who	SAID	V
6631	for evermore changed into ravens." The maiden said, weeping, "Is there no way of deliverin	SAID	V
6632	woman, began to slander the young Queen, and said to the King, "This is a common beggar g	SAID	V
6633	rothers will be killed by the one word." Then said the maiden in her heart, "I know with c	SAID	V
6634	brothers heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we all to suffer death for the sa	SAID	V
6635	. And as often as he looked on it he wept and said, "Ah, if I could bring thee to life aga	SAID	V
6636	he Queen suffered great anguish, and the King said, "Ah, how ill I have requited great fid	SAID	V
6637	hful John." Then the stone began to speak and said, "Thou canst bring me to life again if	SAID	V
6638	again looked at the stone figure, sighed and said, "Ah, if I could but bring thee to life	SAID	V
6639	e King, "it shall be granted unto thee." Then said Faithful John, "I am unjustly condemned	SAID	V
6640	e other attendants again began to murmur, and said, "Behold, now he is even burning the Ki	SAID	V
6641	carried the King to his palace." But the King said, "Hold your peace and leave him alone,	SAID	V
6642	ood on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one who has to die is permitted	SAID	V
6643	he King's bridal garment!" But the young King said, "Who knows what good he may have done,	SAID	V
6644	ood once more safe and healthy before him. He said to the King, "Thy truth shall not go un	SAID	V
6645	coffins ready filled with shavings. Then she said, my dearest Benjamin, thy father has ha	SAID	V

6646	whom she had named Benjamin, from the Bible, said to her, "Dear mother, why art thou so s	SAID	V
6647	e will save ourselves, and go hence." But she said, "Go forth into the forest with thy ele	SAID	V
6648	he was saying this, the son comforted her and said, "Weep not, dear mother, we will save o	SAID	V
6649	twelve children, but they were all boys. Then said the King to his wife, "If the thirteent	SAID	V
6650	misfortune has befallen him through us." Then said he, "Dear wife, we can give him his lif	SAID	V
6651	ren in a great cupboard. When she entered, he said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the	SAID	V
6652	ght forth Faithful John and the children, and said, "God be praised, he is delivered, and	SAID	V
6653	le, and her heart was full of terror, but she said, "We owe it to him, for his great fidel	SAID	V
6654	s standing before him. "How canst thou dare," said she with angry look, "to descend into m	SAID	V
6655	restrain himself; he sprang towards her, and said, "You can be none other than my dear wi	SAID	V
6656	one mounts, I will for once try my fortune," said he, and the next day when it began to g	SAID	V
6657	antress allowed her anger to be softened, and said to him, "If the case be as thou sayest,	SAID	V
6658	on the next night he watched again. Then she said -- "How fares my child, how fares my ro	SAID	V
6659	r, the Queen began to speak in the night, and said -- "How fares my child, how fares my ro	SAID	V
6660	, went into the room where the Queen lay, and said to her, "Come, the bath is ready; it wi	SAID	V
6661	and at midnight the Queen again appeared and said -- "How fares my child, how fares my ro	SAID	V
6662	, went to the King and told him all. The King said, "Ah, heavens! what is this? To-morrow	SAID	V
6663	e me more than old Dame Gothel does;" and she said yes, and laid her hand in his. She said	SAID	V
6664	frock of paper, called her step-daughter, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out in	SAID	V
6665	e to no decision, he pulled off his boot, and said, "Take this boot, it has a hole in the	SAID	V
6666	ff my body." "Wilt thou contradict me again?" said the stepmother, "See that thou goest, a	SAID	V
6667	-- I have a fancy for some." "Good heavens!" said the girl, "no strawberries grow in wint	SAID	V
6668	d her father what the woman had said. The man said, "What shall I do? Marriage is a joy an	SAID	V
6669	remarked nothing of this, until once Rapunzel said to her, "Tell me, Dame Gothel, how it h	SAID	V
6670	d she said yes, and laid her hand in his. She said, "I will willingly go away with thee, b	SAID	V
6671	home, and told her father what the woman had said. The man said, "What shall I do? Marria	SAID	V
6672	terwards came to the woman in her house. Then said she to the man's daughter, "Listen, tel	SAID	V
6673	ht, and had only one eye, grumbled at her and said, "A Queen! that ought to have been my l	SAID	V
6674	egged so much that at last she agreed. "But," said she to him, "come back to me in the eve	SAID	V
6675	, and was only too anxious to be there. "Oh," said he, to his sister, "let me be off to th	SAID	V

6676	ho! ho! of the huntsmen, he had no peace, but said, "Sister, let me out, I must be off." H	SAID	V
6677	was dark he ran to the cottage, knocked, and said, "My little sister, let me in." Then th	SAID	V
6678	e evening, when the sister was tired, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upon the	SAID	V
6679	me to the third brook the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a	SAID	V
6680	nd devour me." The brother did not drink, and said, "I will wait until we come to the next	SAID	V
6681	sorrowfully near to her. But at last the girl said, "Be quiet, dear little roe, I will nev	SAID	V
6682	o drinks of me will be a roebuck." The sister said, "Oh, I pray you, dear brother, do not	SAID	V
6683	off." His sister opened the door for him, and said, "But you must be here again in the eve	SAID	V
6684	y harm." As soon as the sun had set, the King said to the huntsman, "Now come and show me	SAID	V
6685	ed into the forest. When the King saw him, he said to his huntsmen, "Now chase him all day	SAID	V
6686	ust go with me, I cannot leave him." The King said, "It shall stay with you as long as you	SAID	V
6687	ed kindly at her, stretched out his hand, and said, "Will you go with me to my palace and	SAID	V
6688	t so easy to catch me." The sister cried, and said, "This time they will kill you, and her	SAID	V
6689	him what he had seen and heard. Then the King said, "To-morrow we will hunt once more." Th	SAID	V
6690	ept after him to the cottage and heard how he said, "My little sister, let me in," and saw	SAID	V
6691	And when he again heard the sport outside, he said, "I cannot bear it, I must be there; th	SAID	V
6692	e blood off him, laid herbs on the wound, and said, "Go to your bed, dear roe, that you ma	SAID	V
6693	ith them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "No, Cinderella, thou hast no clothes	SAID	V
6694	y lid with a great sharp iron lock. "Mother," said the little daughter, "is brother not to	SAID	V
6695	"Mother, give me an apple." "Yes, my child," said the woman, and gave her a fine apple ou	SAID	V
6696	and took it away again from her daughter, and said, "Thou shalt not have one before thy br	SAID	V
6697	one too?" This made the woman angry, but she said, "Yes, when he comes out of school." An	SAID	V
6698	oom, and her little daughter went up too, and said, "Mother, give me an apple." "Yes, my c	SAID	V
6699	to be seen, then she called in the wizard and said to him, "Now carry the basket away, but	SAID	V
6700	whom she had hidden in a little chamber, and said, "The moment has come when I can save y	SAID	V
6701	d she called her husband to her, and wept and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the jun	SAID	V
6702	finger, and the blood fell on the snow. "Ah," said the woman, and sighed right heavily, an	SAID	V
6703	e?" and she looked wickedly at him. "Mother," said the little boy, "how dreadful you look!	SAID	V
6704	father came home, and sat down to dinner and said, "But where is my son?" And the mother	SAID	V
6705	ept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said the mother, "what hast thou done? but b	SAID	V

6706	ther again said, "But where is my son?" "Ah," said the mother, "he has gone across the cou	SAID	V
6707	nd could not leave off. Then the father again said, "But where is my son?" "Ah," said the	SAID	V
6708	ing and screaming, and ran to her mother, and said, "Alas, mother, I have knocked my broth	SAID	V
6709	she was constantly stirring round. "Mother," said Marlinchen, "brother is sitting at the	SAID	V
6710	me," and she opened the lid of the chest and said, "Take out an apple for thyself," and w	SAID	V
6711	ox on the ear." So Marlinchen went to him and said, "Brother, give me the apple." But he w	SAID	V
6712	nd I was quite frightened." "Go back to him," said her mother, "and if he will not answer	SAID	V
6713	o do whatsoever she desired. "Oh, very well," said she, "thou shalt first take a basketful	SAID	V
6714	could not find the way there. The bridegroom said, "Next Sunday thou must come out there	SAID	V
6715	dark forest." She tried to excuse herself and said she could not find the way there. The b	SAID	V
6716	could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse," said she, "do not make a sound, or move, or	SAID	V
6717	head shook constantly. "Can you not tell me," said the maiden, "if my betrothed lives here	SAID	V
6718	plied, "I know not where thy house is." Then said the bridegroom, "My house is out there	SAID	V
6719	Sorrowful." And he saw her living hands, and said, "My wife had silver hands." She answer	SAID	V
6720	hat, he got up, and asked who they were. Then said she, "I am thy wife, and that is thy so	SAID	V
6721	ght of him, she felt a secret horror. Once he said to her, "Thou art my betrothed, and yet	SAID	V
6722	child, and he kissed them, and was glad, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from off min	SAID	V
6723	, but could not find it. Then another of them said, "Hast thou looked behind the great hog	SAID	V
6724	hou hast gone into the room against my will," said he, "thou shalt go back into it against	SAID	V
6725	in of death." He likewise gave her an egg and said, "Preserve the egg carefully for me, an	SAID	V
6726	ould perceive no trace of any blood on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt	SAID	V
6727	e rest. "Now I will fetch myself the second," said the wizard, and again he went to the ho	SAID	V
6728	ish for." This lasted a few days, and then he said, "I must journey forth, and leave thee	SAID	V
6729	to relate something. The bride sat still, and said nothing. Then said the bridegroom to th	SAID	V
6730	er won't run away from you." Then the robbers said, "The old woman is right," and gave up	SAID	V
6731	her whatsoever she could possibly desire, and said, "My darling, thou wilt certainly be ha	SAID	V
6732	. The bride sat still, and said nothing. Then said the bridegroom to the bride, "Come, my	SAID	V
6733	, and danced and leaped into the house. "Ah," said she, "I was so sad when I went out and	SAID	V
6734	f dead. "My sister, little Marlinchen," "Ah," said Marlinchen, "I too will go out and see	SAID	V
6735	front of it and looked at herself in it, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on th	SAID	V

6736	he has given me a pair of red shoes!" "Well," said the woman, and sprang to her feet and h	SAID	V
6737	at it fitted beautifully. Then he went in and said, "Just look what a fine bird that is, a	SAID	V
6738	e about to see some old friend again." "Nay," said the woman, "I feel so anxious, my teeth	SAID	V
6739	nd as it seated itself on the roof the father said, "Ah, I feel so truly happy, and the su	SAID	V
6740	st see the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," said the woman, "I feel as if the whole hous	SAID	V
6741	r knees and wept without ceasing, but the man said, "I am going out, I must see the bird q	SAID	V
6742	each day or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest;	SAID	V
6743	last she had found their dwelling. The dwarfs said, "If you will take care of our house, c	SAID	V
6744	e answered. "How have you come to our house?" said the dwarfs. Then she told them that her	SAID	V
6745	whole day, so the good dwarfs warned her and said, "Beware of your step-mother, she will	SAID	V
6746	th us and you shall want for nothing." "Yes," said Snow-white, "with all my heart," and sh	SAID	V
6747	at there was a little hole on his bed, and he said, "Who has been getting into my bed?" Th	SAID	V
6748	so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, you poor child." "The	SAID	V
6749	hite's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I	SAID	V
6750	me order in which they had left it. The first said, "Who has been sitting on my chair?" Th	SAID	V
6751	nth one was right, and so she remained in it, said a prayer and went to sleep. When it was	SAID	V
6752	light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay," said the mother, "I feel so uneasy, just as	SAID	V
6753	nd stood still, and said to the bird, "Bird," said he then, "how beautifully thou canst si	SAID	V
6754	t. Then he went right on and stood still, and said to the bird, "Bird," said he then, "how	SAID	V
6755	then I will sing it again for thee." "There," said the goldsmith, "there is the golden cha	SAID	V
6756	canst sing! Sing me that piece again." "No," said the bird, "I'll not sing it twice for n	SAID	V
6757	ore he ate the more he wanted to have, and he said, "Give me some more, you shall have non	SAID	V
6758	est all should not be right. He ought to have said good-bye to me." With that he began to	SAID	V
6759	weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," said the man, "I feel so unhappy lest all sh	SAID	V
6760	hy brother will certainly come back." Then he said, "Ah, wife, how delicious this food is,	SAID	V
6761	ood-bye to me." With that he began to eat and said, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy	SAID	V
6762	s eyes lest the sun should blind him. "Bird," said he, "how beautifully thou canst sing!"	SAID	V
6763	stone, and then I will sing it again." "Yes," said he, "if it belonged to me only, thou sh	SAID	V
6764	ear that. Sing that once more for me." "Nay," said the bird, "I will not sing twice for no	SAID	V
6765	her, and Marlinchen at dinner, and the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I	SAID	V

6766	ed to me only, thou shouldst have it." "Yes," said the others, "if he sings again he shall	SAID	V
6767	opped also, and heard the last words. "Bird," said he, "how beautifully thou singest! Let	SAID	V
6768	emaker, "now sing me that song again." "Nay," said the bird, "I do not sing twice for noth	SAID	V
6769	he eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the shoemaker, "now sing me that song a	SAID	V
6770	fe went and brought the shoes. "There, bird," said the man, "now sing me that piece again.	SAID	V
6771	othing; thou must give me something." "Wife," said the man, "go to the garret, upon the to	SAID	V
6772	ng through the air, and then the little dwarf said, "Now the lord ravens are flying home."	SAID	V
6773	rs, the seven ravens," she replied. The dwarf said, "The lord ravens are not at home, but	SAID	V
6774	ring belonging to his father and mother, and said, "God grant that our sister may be here	SAID	V
6775	ked for their little plates and glasses. Then said one after the other, "Who has eaten som	SAID	V
6776	inside, a little dwarf came to meet her, who said, "My child, what are you looking for?"	SAID	V
6777	ents now dared keep the secret no longer, but said that what had befallen her brothers was	SAID	V
6778	id not return, the father grew impatient, and said, "They have certainly forgotten it for	SAID	V
6779	and gave her the drumstick of a chicken, and said, "If you thou hast not that drumstick t	SAID	V
6780	and malicious, and when it saw the child, it said, "I smell, I smell the flesh of men." O	SAID	V
6781	s called "Little Red-Cap." One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red-Cap, here is	SAID	V
6782	r to eat you with!" And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one bound he was out of	SAID	V
6783	ut, grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said. "The better to see you with, my dear."	SAID	V
6784	er that she had met the wolf, and that he had said "good-morning" to her, but with such a	SAID	V
6785	n it. "Do I find thee here, thou old sinner!" said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then jus	SAID	V
6786	looking very strange. "Oh! grandmother," she said, "what big ears you have!" "The better	SAID	V
6787	ll afraid of him. "Good-day, Little Red-Cap," said he. "Thank you kindly, wolf." "Whither	SAID	V
6788	before you do it." "I will take great care," said Little Red-Cap to her mother, and gave	SAID	V
6789	room, she had such a strange feeling that she said to herself, "Oh dear! how uneasy I feel	SAID	V
6790	me by the side of Little Red-Cap, and then he said, "See Little Red-Cap, how pretty the fl	SAID	V
6791	r her. "That is the reward for your service," said Mother Holle, and shut the door. So the	SAID	V
6792	as gone. He waited until her father came, and said to him, "The stranger-maiden has escape	SAID	V
6793	but her. When others came and invited her, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came	SAID	V
6794	only, and if any one invited her to dance, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came	SAID	V
6795	ella went once more to her mother's grave and said to the little tree -- "Shiver and quive	SAID	V

6796	e more, Cinderella went to the hazel-tree and said -- "Shiver and quiver, my little tree,	SAID	V
6797	ith them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "All this will not help thee; thou goe	SAID	V
6798	d as Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes of lent	SAID	V
6799	hen she wanted to go home. But the King's son said, "I will go with thee and bear thee com	SAID	V
6800	d, and if any one else came to invite her, he said, "This is my partner." She danced till	SAID	V
6801	t morning, he went with it to the father, and said to him, "No one shall be my wife but sh	SAID	V
6802	ll she had a longing to be there. At last she said to the old woman, "I have a longing for	SAID	V
6803	cannot possibly be the bride." The King's son said he was to send her up to him; but the m	SAID	V
6804	e that because you have been so industrious," said Mother Holle, and at the same time she	SAID	V
6805	t go up again to my own people." Mother Holle said, "I am pleased that you long for your h	SAID	V
6806	said he, "have you no other daughter?" "No," said the man, "There is still a little stunt	SAID	V
6807	ound and took the false bride home again, and said she was not the true one, and that the	SAID	V
6808	for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen	SAID	V
6809	home again. "This also is not the right one," said he, "have you no other daughter?" "No,"	SAID	V
6810	too large. So her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou art	SAID	V
6811	eaten the pear, it went back again." The King said, "If it be as thou sayest, I will watch	SAID	V
6812	ff one of the pears with its mouth." The King said, "How did the spirit get over the water	SAID	V
6813	ppy mortal deserted by all but God." The King said, "If thou art forsaken by all the world	SAID	V
6814	aments. Then the priest went out to them and said, "Comest thou from heaven or from earth	SAID	V
6815	, and had lost all right over her. The miller said to her, "I have by means of thee receiv	SAID	V
6816	gain he could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or e	SAID	V
6817	ut he could not come near to her. Angrily, he said to the miller, "Take all water away fro	SAID	V
6818	mised to obey him. So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both th	SAID	V
6819	hands?" Then the Evil-one threatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine,	SAID	V
6820	his young Queen to the care of his mother and said, "If she is brought to bed take care of	SAID	V
6821	son, whom she usually called "Sorrowful," and said to her, "Go out with thy child, thy hus	SAID	V
6822	maiden, took him by the hand, led him in, and said, "Welcome, Lord King," and asked him fr	SAID	V
6823	once more. But the child grew impatient, and said, "Dear mother, how can I cover my fathe	SAID	V
6824	and the handkerchief fell from his face. Then said she, "Sorrowful, pick up thy father's h	SAID	V
6825	hat the aged mother had compassion on him and said, "Be at peace, she still lives; I secre	SAID	V

6826	white maiden came out of the little house and said, "Welcome, Lady Queen," and conducted h	SAID	V
6827	out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee k	SAID	V
6828	child. Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou wicked man, why didst thou write	SAID	V
6829	id him in a beautifully-made little bed. Then said the poor woman, "From whence knowest th	SAID	V
6830	im the big apple-tree for it." "Ah, husband," said the terrified wife, "that must have bee	SAID	V
6831	e not far off, for he saw a light. The donkey said, "If so, we had better get up and go on	SAID	V
6832	full pitch while I can." "Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey, "you had better come away w	SAID	V
6833	ck. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the donkey. Then the animals took couns	SAID	V
6834	s." "That would be the sort of thing for us," said the cock. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we	SAID	V
6835	hild's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the cock; "but guests are coming for Su	SAID	V
6836	of the house was a great stone trough, so she said to the child, "Take the pail, Red-Cap;	SAID	V
6837	s certain he would have eaten her up. "Well," said the grandmother, "we will shut the door	SAID	V
6838	ht. "Your crow goes through and through one," said the donkey. "What is the matter?" "I ha	SAID	V
6839	ow am I to earn my bread?" "I tell you what," said the donkey, "I am going to Bremen, and	SAID	V
6840	ir house, and all appeared quiet, the captain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be	SAID	V
6841	e but my apple-tree?" thought the miller, and said, "Yes," and gave a written promise to t	SAID	V
6842	up to him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why dost thou plague thyself with cut	SAID	V
6843	iller got home, his wife came to meet him and said, "Tell me, miller, from whence comes th	SAID	V
6844	stranger. He, however, laughed mockingly and said, "When three years have passed, I will	SAID	V
6845	g's young daughter." "What a wonderful horn!" said the shepherd; "it sings by itself; I mu	SAID	V
6846	ocent and simple, from a kind heart. The King said, "In order that you may be the more sur	SAID	V
6847	back as fast as he could to his captain, and said, "Ah, there is a horrible witch sitting	SAID	V
6848	when his younger brother did not come back he said, "The boar must have killed him," and e	SAID	V
6849	to him. He held in his hand a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because your he	SAID	V
6850	of all; and she went to her looking-glass and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on th	SAID	V
6851	and different kinds, but it is lying asleep." Said the King, "See if you can catch it aliv	SAID	V
6852	beyed his order, and when they came back they said, "A wondrous beast is lying in the holl	SAID	V
6853	er the stairs, where no daylight entered, and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live a	SAID	V
6854	have pity on me, and take me with you." Then said they, "Allerleirauh, thou wilt be usefu	SAID	V
6855	fed, and ran barking round about it. The King said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind of	SAID	V

6856	ouncillors heard that, they were shocked, and said, "God has forbidden a father to marry h	SAID	V
6857	aking another wife. At length his councillors said, "There is no help for it, the King mus	SAID	V
6858	to be brought, spread it out before her, and said, "The wedding shall be to-morrow." When	SAID	V
6859	t hoped to turn him from his design. Then she said to him, "Before I fulfil your wish, I m	SAID	V
6860	e day a feast was held in the palace, and she said to the cook, "May I go up-stairs for a	SAID	V
6861	who had ever been seen on earth. But the King said, "Thou art my dear bride, and we will n	SAID	V
6862	happened just as it had done before. The cook said, "Faith rough-skin, thou art a witch, a	SAID	V
6863	boy, who was already big enough to speak, and said to him, "Wish for a beautiful palace fo	SAID	V
6864	er. Then an angel from heaven came to her and said, "Be at rest, thou shalt have a son wit	SAID	V
6865	me up here." When Allerleirauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a poor girl who	SAID	V
6866	ok was terrified when he heard the order, and said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly l	SAID	V
6867	to her work and sweep up the ashes, the cook said, "Leave that alone till morning, and ma	SAID	V
6868	t, it was made by the rough animal." The King said, "Go and bid it come up here." When All	SAID	V
6869	? The cook replied, "I made it." But the King said, "That is not true, for it was much bet	SAID	V
6870	at she must soon die, she called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after	SAID	V
6871	r. When they had made a bargain the old woman said, "Now I will comb you properly for once	SAID	V
6872	t any one come in." "I suppose you can look," said the old woman, and pulled the poisonous	SAID	V
6873	ueen, at home, went in front of the glass and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on th	SAID	V
6874	fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty," said the wicked woman, "you are done for now	SAID	V
6875	heap, cheap!" Little Snow-white looked out and said, "Go away; I cannot let any one come in	SAID	V
6876	wn as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away. Not	SAID	V
6877	he door and bought the pretty laces. "Child," said the old woman, "what a fright you look;	SAID	V
6878	le Snow-white was again alive. "But now," she said, "I will think of something that shall	SAID	V
6879	When the dwarfs heard what had happened they said, "The old pedler-woman was no one else	SAID	V
6880	Snow-white put her head out of the window and said, "I cannot let any one in; the seven dw	SAID	V
6881	m I?" she cried. The King's son, full of joy, said, "You are with me," and told her what h	SAID	V
6882	th it for all the gold in the world." Then he said, "Let me have it as a gift, for I canno	SAID	V
6883	lothes she went before the Looking-glass, and said -- "Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on th	SAID	V
6884	with me," and told her what had happened, and said, "I love you more than everything in th	SAID	V
6885	as written upon it in golden letters. Then he said to the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin,	SAID	V

6886	t take anything." "Are you afraid of poison?" said the old woman; "look, I will cut the ap	SAID	V
6887	my apples. There, I will give you one." "No," said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything."	SAID	V
6888	ng, and still had her pretty red cheeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the dark gro	SAID	V
6889	r with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "White as snow, red as blood, black as	SAID	V
6890	very rich sister was as hard as a stone, and said, "I myself have nothing in the house,"	SAID	V
6891	need, therefore, she went to her sister, and said, "My children and I are suffering the g	SAID	V
6892	e gallows, the other bound to the wheel. Then said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have bee	SAID	V
6893	n aunt of hers stood up, stepped forward, and said to the poor old woman, "Look there besi	SAID	V
6894	But when she was led in she ate nothing, and said, "The gracious and merciful God who has	SAID	V
6895	, but the King's son threw off the quilt, and said, "Thou old sinner, why didst thou want	SAID	V
6896	ver thee." Then the wicked wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?	SAID	V
6897	fied," for she thought the angels were there. Said he, "I am your dear son, whom the wild	SAID	V
6898	ondered if she were still alive. At length he said to the maiden, "I will go home to my ow	SAID	V
6899	ate, and when she saw the old man coming, she said to the boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and d	SAID	V
6900	So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go t	SAID	V
6901	hat he had wished for. After a while the cook said to him, "It is not well for thee to be	SAID	V
6902	has never harmed any one?" The cook once more said, "If thou dost not do it, it shall cost	SAID	V
6903	he returned next day she had not done it, and said, "Why should I shed the blood of an inn	SAID	V
6904	I am your dear son, whom the wild beasts were said to have torn from your arms; but I am a	SAID	V
6905	dungeon. Then the huntsman spoke further and said, "Father, will you see the maiden who b	SAID	V
6906	n he took the dog with the golden collar, and said, "That is the wretch!" and caused live	SAID	V
6907	had never seen one to equal it. Then the son said, "Now will I show her to you in her own	SAID	V
6908	lied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The son said, "Most gracious father, I will show her	SAID	V
6909	have her named." Then the huntsman arose and said, "Gracious lord father, she is alive st	SAID	V
6910	st. When they were all assembled together, he said to the huntsmen, "As thou art so clever	SAID	V
6911	asked if he could give him a place. The King said yes, if he was skilful and could get ga	SAID	V
6912	e formed the wish than the marshal began, and said, "Your majesty, we live joyously here,	SAID	V
6913	r huntsman." But the King insisted on it, and said, "Thou shalt sit by me," until he did i	SAID	V
6914	e pushed off, saying, "Set all sail, till it fly like a bird	SAIL*	X
6915	uite unrecognizable. Then they sailed across the sea, and sa	SAIL*	MA
6916	not observe that the ship was sailing away. After she had l	SAIL*	MA

6917	hey sailed across the sea, and sailed on until they came to	SAIL*	MA
6918	at from the ship, got into it, sailed after his master, and	SAIL*	MA
6919	ened, however, while they were sailing onwards over the deep	SAIL*	MA
6920	and hurrying onwards with all sail set. "Ah," cried she in	SAIL*	MA
6921	afterwards the great ship came sailing in, and the godless w	SAIL*	MA
6922	bird sitting on a bough, which sang so delightfully that the	SANG	MA
6923	r, and lighted on his roof and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6924	in front of the goldsmith, and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6925	losely entwined, and the birds sang until the wood resounded	SANG	MA
6926	and flew back on the roof, and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6927	d sat on the juniper tree, and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6928	flew on to the tree again, and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6929	tood in front of the mill, and sang, "My mother she killed m	SANG	MA
6930	faces. They neither spoke nor sang; but a soft humming and	SANG	MA
6931	er cap fell off her head. Then sang the bird once more, "My	SANG	MA
6932	eupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead. Legend 8: The	SANK	MA
6933	nt out to sea, where they soon sank amid the waves. 21. Cind	SANK	MA
6934	flying towards the place, and sank downwards, and when they	SANK	MA
6935	own there was an old woman who sat in the evening alone in h	SAT	MA
6936	fted up the lid of the coffin, sat up, and was once more ali	SAT	MA
6937	and gave up their search, and sat down to eat, and the old	SAT	MA
6938	e to the the cellar, and there sat an extremely aged woman,	SAT	MA
6939	to the chamber where the Queen sat with her son, whom she us	SAT	MA
6940	own into the cellar, and there sat a very very old woman, wh	SAT	MA
6941	to relate something. The bride sat still, and said nothing.	SAT	MA
6942	relations and friends. As they sat at table, each was bidden	SAT	MA
6943	and there, on the hazel-tree, sat the two pigeons and cried	SAT	MA
6944	rice a day Cinderella went and sat beneath it, and wept and	SAT	MA
6945	e to die of hunger. And now he sat there full of pain and gr	SAT	MA
6946	orest. The four companions now sat down at the table, well c	SAT	MA
6947	good to her, and each of them sat on its own particular lit	SAT	MA
6948	hazel-tree, two little pigeons sat on it and cried, "Turn an	SAT	MA
6949	her stays open, but Marlinchen sat in a corner crying, and h	SAT	MA
6950	coming." Marlinchen, however, sat weeping and weeping, and	SAT	MA
6951	is father's house. In the room sat the father, the mother, a	SAT	MA
6952	a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and wept for her	SAT	MA
6953	feathers from the sky, a queen sat at a window sewing, and t	SAT	MA
6954	t was quite wet. Then the bird sat on the juniper tree, and	SAT	MA
6955	nt merrily into the house, and sat down to dinner and ate. B	SAT	MA
6956	Then the father came home, and sat down to dinner and said,	SAT	MA
6957	treamed from his face. Then he sat down and wanted to rest a	SAT	MA
6958	klapp. Then the bird went and sat on a lime-tree which stoo	SAT	MA

6959	klipp klapp," and in the mill sat twenty miller's men hewin	SAT	MA
6960	n his right claw, and went and sat in front of the goldsmith	SAT	MA
6961	hole of one round window-pane, sat down, and enjoyed herself	SAT	MA
6962	n they were all together, they sat down and ate and drank an	SAT	MA
6963	y each kept watch in turn, and sat on the highest oak and lo	SAT	MA
6964	one. The mother, however, now sat and lamented all day long	SAT	MA
6965	you away." Hansel and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noo	SAT	MA
6966	iage came driving up, in which sat the King. The carriage st	SAT	MA
6967	the little roe wept also, and sat sorrowfully near to her.	SAT	MA
6968	t have compassion on thee, and save thee, thou art lost. The	SAVE*	VV
6969	o all these things in order to save his master. Then cried t	SAVE*	X
6970	r, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, bu	SAVE*	MA
6971	llness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay ther	SAVE*	MA
6972	le, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead!	SAVE*	MA
6973	The moment has come when I can save you. The wretch shall hi	SAVE*	MA
6974	to consider how he might best save his keep; but the donkey	SAVE*	MA
6975	rns it, the young King will be saved. "But what avails that?	SAVE*	MA
6976	ead with it, the young King is saved. But who knows that? An	SAVE*	MA
6977	Weep not, dear mother, we will save ourselves, and go hence.	SAVE*	MA
6978	r, he said to himself, "I will save my master, even if it br	SAVE*	MA
6979	ron, and his knife by his side. When the King saw him he fell into a passion, and ordered	SAW	ME
6980	ongue, and laid them on a plate, and when she saw the old man coming, she said to the boy,	SAW	ME
6981	ee thy sons." The old woman looked there, and saw her two children, one hanging on the gal	SAW	ME
6982	he loaf, out flowed red blood. When the woman saw that she was terrified and told him what	SAW	ME
6983	en from her by the wild beasts. When the King saw the blood on her apron, he believed this	SAW	ME
6984	and more familiar to them, and at length they saw from afar their father's house. Then the	SAW	ME
6985	and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I d	SAW	ME
6986	g nearer. Whilst he thus gazed before him, he saw a snake creep out of a corner of the vau	SAW	ME
6987	ank only a mouthful of wine, and nevertheless saw death daily drawing nearer. Whilst he th	SAW	ME
6988	were awake, she was already up, and when she saw both of them sleeping and looking so pre	SAW	ME
6989	at the door, and when the woman opened it and saw that it was Hansel and Grethel, she said	SAW	ME
6990	gain. During the night, however, the scullion saw a duck come swimming up the gutter, and	SAW	ME
6991	when they came quite up to little house they saw that it was built of bread and covered w	SAW	ME
6992	nger and weariness. When it was mid-day, they saw a beautiful snow- white bird sitting on a	SAW	ME
6993	cond snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces,	SAW	ME
6994	ld, and also awful and malicious, and when it saw the child, it said, "I	SAW	ME

	smell, I smell th		
6995	wings over his head in the air, looked up and saw seven coal-black ravens flying away. The	SAW	ME
6996	Little Red-Cap raised her eyes, and when she saw the sunbeams dancing here and there thro	SAW	ME
6997	against his mouth. Then he looked at it, and saw that it was a ring belonging to his fath	SAW	ME
6998	and the cock by the well-side, as soon as he saw her, cried out -- "Cock-a-doodle-doo! Yo	SAW	ME
6999	er, and bade the two come out. When the woman saw her husband, she was thunderstruck, and	SAW	ME
7000	ore the others did. He was astonished when he saw them come alone, and asked what had happ	SAW	ME
7001	aits for you." He looked down at her foot and saw how the blood was running out of her sho	SAW	ME
7002	aits for you." Then he looked at her foot and saw how the blood was streaming from it. He	SAW	ME
7003	." Then the King felt compassion, and when he saw that she was so very beautiful, he said	SAW	ME
7004	, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the b	SAW	ME
7005	w he said, "My little sister, let me in," and saw that the door was opened for him, and wa	SAW	ME
7006	ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw, not her little roe, but a man come in w	SAW	ME
7007	d joy, bounded into the forest. When the King saw him, he said to his huntsmen, "Now chase	SAW	ME
7008	s-word." When the King and his huntsmen again saw the young roebuck with the golden collar	SAW	ME
7009	shirts which belonged to them. Then Benjamin saw that she was his sister, and said, "I am	SAW	ME
7010	ead. Once, when it was the great washing, she saw twelve men's shirts among the things, an	SAW	ME
7011	ry in the open air. The King and the huntsmen saw the pretty creature, and started after h	SAW	ME
7012	and barking at her. Then the King came by and saw the beautiful King's daughter with the g	SAW	ME
7013	he cradle, and who was the only person awake, saw the door open and the true Queen walk in	SAW	ME
7014	ned out. Then he himself went up, and when he saw that she was right, he went to the widow	SAW	ME
7015	f she would take him for her husband, and she saw that he was young and handsome, she thou	SAW	ME
7016	e answered, "I am not your servant." When she saw that they were not going to give her any	SAW	ME
7017	de to be seen. When she got into the wood she saw a small house out of which peeped three	SAW	ME
7018	e when he was thus standing behind a tree, he saw that an enchantress came there, and he h	SAW	ME
7019	ow and looking down into the garden, when she saw a bed which was planted with the most be	SAW	ME
7020	ghts and never spoke a word: the nurse always saw her, but she did not dare to tell anyone	SAW	ME
7021	up my mind to do it out of necessity. My wife saw your rampion from the window, and felt s	SAW	ME
7022	down the wall he was terribly afraid, for he saw the enchantress standing before him. "Ho	SAW	ME
7023	o." But the seventh when he looked at his bed saw little Snow-white, who was lying asleep	SAW	ME

7024	t of my mug?" Then the first looked round and saw that there was a little hole on his bed,	SAW	ME
7025	ame home, but how shocked they were when they saw their dear little Snow-white lying on th	SAW	ME
7026	Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the seven dwarfs. But they were friendly	SAW	ME
7027	d as it was now light within the cottage they saw that someone had been there, for everyth	SAW	ME
7028	s, when he comes out of school." And when she saw from the window that he was coming, it w	SAW	ME
7029	s peeping, I ween." The bridegroom looked up, saw the decked-out skull, thought it was his	SAW	ME
7030	ould go until it was almost evening; then she saw a little cottage and went into it to res	SAW	ME
7031	came up the street and looked at the bird and saw how beautiful he was, and what fine red	SAW	ME
7032	to be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly, they cut	SAW	ME
7033	morrow." When, therefore, the King's daughter saw that there was no longer any hope of tur	SAW	ME
7034	grown up the King looked at her one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his l	SAW	ME
7035	ned, and then he espied the white finger, and saw the ring which he had put on it during t	SAW	ME
7036	ut when he came to the bottom of the bowl, he saw a golden ring lying, and could not conce	SAW	ME
7037	t to the dwarfs' house to spend the night. He saw the coffin on the mountain, and the beau	SAW	ME
7038	g, when the seven dwarfs came home. When they saw Snow-white lying as if dead upon the gro	SAW	ME
7039	blood rushed to her heart with fear, for she saw plainly that little Snow-white was again	SAW	ME
7040	white longed for the fine apple, and when she saw that the woman ate part of it she could	SAW	ME
7041	white with a red cheek, so that everyone who saw it longed for it; but whoever ate a piec	SAW	ME
7042	o him, but she trembled as she did so, and he saw at once by the red spots that she had be	SAW	ME
7043	ay to the place where the light was, and soon saw it shine brighter and grow larger, until	SAW	ME
7044	hat there must be a house not far off, for he saw a light. The donkey said, "If so, we had	SAW	ME
7045	spear, and went on fearlessly. Before long he saw the beast, which rushed at him; but he h	SAW	ME
7046	p. When it was past midnight, and the robbers saw from afar that the light was no longer b	SAW	ME
7047	ooked round on all four sides, and thought he saw in the distance a little spark burning;	SAW	ME
7048	nto the room, and when he came to the bed, he saw that the wolf was lying in it. "Do I fin	SAW	ME
7049	ever she had picked one, she fancied that she saw a still prettier one farther on, and ran	SAW	ME
7050	vour her in the darkness. But the grandmother saw what was in his thoughts. In front of th	SAW	ME
7051	sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-Cap shining, and then he	SAW	ME
7052	ing to drink until he felt brave. But when he saw his young brother coming out of the wood	SAW	ME
7053	se you enter here." The maiden looked up, and saw that the voice came from a bird, which w	SAW	ME

7054	d, and had no confidence in him. Whenever she saw, or thought of him, she felt a secret ho	SAW	ME
7055	g, I only dreamt this. And one of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her littl	SAW	ME
7056	e behind the cask trembled and shook, for she saw right well what fate the robbers had des	SAW	ME
7057	wife, and that is thy son, Sorrowful." And he saw her living hands, and said, "My wife had	SAW	ME
7058	garden, and by the shimmering of the moon she saw that trees covered with beautiful fruits	SAW	ME
7059	d was driving his herd across the bridge, and saw lying in the sand beneath, a snow-white	SAW	ME
7060	ame down to it next morning, and counted, and saw that one of the pears was missing, and a	SAW	ME
7061	o the garden and the angel went with her. She saw a tree covered with beautiful pears, but	SAW	ME
7062	u hast unlocked the door." Then Faithful John saw that there was no help for it now, and w	SAW	ME
7063	on the fore part of the vessel, making music, saw three ravens in the air, which came flyi	SAW	ME
7064	ut when she came to the side of the ship, she saw that it was on the deep sea far from lan	SAW	ME
7065	had passed and the turn came to Benjamin, he saw that a flag was being raised. It was, ho	SAW	ME
7066	d. Then the King was full of joy, and when he saw the Queen coming he hid Faithful John an	SAW	ME
7067	d, and led her to the ship, and when the King saw her, he perceived that her beauty was ev	SAW	ME
7068	toe and saw it over his shoulder. And when he saw the portrait of the maiden, which was so	SAW	ME
7069	t availed that? The King stood on tip-toe and saw it over his shoulder. And when he saw th	SAW	ME
7070	as the waiting-maid. When the King's daughter saw the wares, she was quite delighted and s	SAW	ME
7071	g round to carry away the sparkling water she saw the stranger, and asked who he was. So h	SAW	ME
7072	back again." The King said, "If it be as thou sayest, I will watch with thee to-night." Wh	SAY*	V
7073	ed the latch, the door flew open, and without saying a word he went straight to the grandm	SAY*	V
7074	colded and reproached him. He who says A must say B, likewise, and as he had yielded the f	SAY*	V
7075	o say, but scolded and reproached him. He who says A must say B, likewise, and as he had y	SAY*	V
7076	done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that he died on the way. I will extol an	SAY*	V
7077	on which is sitting on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me," answered Hansel. "Simpl	SAY*	V
7078	ave no father in this world? I have learnt to say the prayer, 'Our Father, which art in He	SAY*	V
7079	hen it seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come with me," and she opened t	SAY*	V
7080	y came in at the door, and the Devil made her say to him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have a	SAY*	V
7081	ghtning, "My father he ate me," "Ah, mother," says the man, "that is a beautiful bird! He	SAY*	V
7082	what is he going to do there? He did not even say good-bye to me." "Oh, he wanted to go, a	SAY*	V
7083	wever, would listen to nothing that he had to say, but scolded and reproached him. He who	SAY*	V

7084	uried in them." And as she wept while she was saying this, the son comforted her and said,	SAY*	V
7085	topped playing and listened to what they were saying to each other, for that he well under	SAY*	V
7086	me to the next spring, but then I must drink, say what you like; for my thirst is too grea	SAY*	V
7087	to the next brook the sister heard this also say, "Who drinks of me will be a wolf; who d	SAY*	V
7088	pilot, and ordered the ship to be pushed off, saying, "Set all sail, till it fly like a bi	SAY*	V
7089	for fear of the rough huntsmen, so knock and say, 'My little sister, let me in!' that I m	SAY*	V
7090	n, the woman came and awoke the two children, saying "Get up, you sluggards! we are going	SAY*	V
7091	second said, "I grant that at every word she says, a toad shall spring out of her mouth."	SAY*	V
7092	ll parts, and the children heard their mother saying at night to their father, "Everything	SAY*	V
7093	But you must be here again in the evening and say your pass-word." When the King and his h	SAY*	V
7094	e in!" that I may know you; and if you do not say that, I shall not open the door." Then t	SAY*	V
7095	ned, and said to him, "If the case be as thou sayest, I will allow thee to take away with	SAY*	V
7096	nd when you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good-morning,' and don't peep into eve	SAY*	X
7097	ut one day she accidentally heard some people saying of herself, "that the girl was certai	SAY*	X
7098	olded her sharply, and was so merciless as to say, "Since you have let the shuttle fall in	SAY*	X
7099	which is sitting up on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me." The wife said, "Fool, t	SAY*	X
7100	," cried the enchantress "What do I hear thee say! I thought I had separated thee from all	SAY*	X
7101	answered the old woman, and comforted her by saying, "when the time comes I shall be read	SAY*	X
7102	o our supplications likewise." Scarcely had she uttered thes	SCARCE*	X
7103	n away. But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?" "G	SCARCE*	X
7104	other came out alive also, but scarcely able to breathe. Red	SCARCE*	X
7105	e better to eat you with!" And scarcely had the wolf said th	SCARCE*	X
7106	all else that pertains to it." Scarcely were the words out o	SCARCE*	X
7107	d and found the poisoned comb. Scarcely had they taken it ou	SCARCE*	X
7108	behind a great hogshead, and, scarcely was I hidden, when t	SCARCE*	X
7109	of bread with Hansel, who had scattered his by the way. The	SCATTER*	MA
7110	othing that he had to say, but scolded and reproached him. H	SCOLD*	MA
7111	old her of the mishap. But she scolded her sharply, and was	SCOLD*	MA
7112	flew in his face, spitting and scratching. He was dreadfully	SCRATCH*	MA
7113	; the cat has got it, and will scratch out thy eyes as well.	SCRATCH*	MA
7114	the house, who spat on me and scratched my face with her lo	SCRATCH*	MA
7115	drunk, and paid no heed to her screams and lamentations. The	SCREAM*	X
7116	errified, and began crying and screaming, and ran to her mot	SCREAM*	MA
7117	n with a grated door. He might scream as he liked, that was	SCREAM*	MA
7118	in in a moment. She washed and scrubbed, but she could not g	SCRUB*	MA

7119	n is right," and gave up their search, and sat down to eat,	SEARCH*	X
7120	ready with people, and all the seats were filled; and when t	SEAT*	X
7121	went awkwardly into the room, seated herself by the stove,	SEAT*	MA
7122	" and she entered the room and seated herself on the bench b	SEAT*	MA
7123	ent and sought a high tree and seated herself in it and span	SEAT*	MA
7124	and lazy daughter. She had to seat herself by the well and	SEAT*	MA
7125	her the golden shoe. Then she seated herself on a stool, dr	SEAT*	MA
7126	duck came to them, and Hansel seated himself on its back, a	SEAT*	MA
7127	wered he, "thou shalt not die, seat thyself beneath this tub	SEAT*	MA
7128	heaven, followed her body and seated themselves on her grav	SEAT*	MA
7129	ame the bird flying, and as it seated itself on the roof the	SEAT*	MA
7130	speak to the spirit. All three seated themselves beneath the	SEAT*	MA
7131	est, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost h	SEE*	X
7132	to the bed of his dear wife to see how she was. But the old	SEE*	X
7133	w messengers were sent about far and wide, to seek a bride who equalled the late Queen in	SEE*	X
7134	at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when she went in sh	SEE*	X
7135	it?" The King replied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The son said, "Most gracious fathe	SEE*	X
7136	e huntsman asked the King if he would like to see the dog in his true shape, and wished hi	SEE*	X
7137	nothing but snow, and not a green blade to be seen. When she got into the wood she saw a s	SEE*	X
7138	, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the good seeds into the dishes, and before half an ho	SEE*	X
7139	t him have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost her fear, and wh	SEE*	X
7140	and was going to the bed of his dear wife to see how she was. But the old woman quickly c	SEE*	X
7141	ger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me." Then the m	SEE*	MA
7142	l asleep. Then came the Devil, who was always seeking to injure the good Queen, and exchan	SEE*	MA
7143	led about for the space of seven years, and I seek my wife and her child, but cannot find	SEE*	MA
7144	it, and wanted to go into the forest also to seek strawberries. The mother said, "No, my	SEE*	MA
7145	maiden, "Dear mother, weep not, I will go and seek my brothers." So she took the twelve sh	SEE*	MA
7146	she answered, "I am a king's daughter, and am seeking my twelve brothers, and I will walk	SEE*	MA
7147	ir with him, and he will never see his maiden more." Spake t	SEE*	ME
7148	y hours went by whilst she was seeing everything, and in her	SEE*	ME
7149	d the girl, "The princess must see these, she has such great	SEE*	ME
7150	gh the bushes and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran	SEE*	ME
7151	ep-mother was a witch, and had seen how the two children had	SEE*	ME
7152	erself, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant	SEE*	ME
7153	s death that thou shouldst not see that which is in this cha	SEE*	ME
7154	But the King answered, "I have seen all the palace, and I wi	SEE*	ME
7155	s so admirably painted that it seemed to breathe and live, a	SEE*	ME

7156	with me," said he, "therefore see that everything is in ord	SEE*	ME
7157	it so that the King should not see it in front of him, but w	SEE*	ME
7158	rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I s	SEE*	ME
7159	lost to thee; thou wilt never see her more." The King's son	SEE*	ME
7160	ich a splendid garden could be seen, which was full of the m	SEE*	ME
7161	again?" said the stepmother, "See that thou goest, and do n	SEE*	ME
7162	grew clear again, and he could see with them as before. He l	SEE*	ME
7163	order that the King might not see it, she was to lie on the	SEE*	ME
7164	re lovely than any he had ever seen. The maiden was frighten	SEE*	ME
7165	King and told him what he had seen and heard. Then the King	SEE*	ME
7166	ut they answered, "No, we have seen no one." She came thus m	SEE*	ME
7167	closed; the Queen ought not to see the light yet, and must h	SEE*	ME
7168	here, up and down, and let him see all the riches, and the m	SEE*	ME
7169	is now time that thou shouldst see thine inheritance. I will	SEE*	ME
7170	ng, shalt thou not show. If he sees that picture, he will fa	SEE*	ME
7171	chief so that nothing could be seen, and she set him on a ch	SEE*	ME
7172	eel just as if I were about to see some old friend again." "	SEE*	ME
7173	my little window and watch to see if thou stoppest on the w	SEE*	ME
7174	that nothing of them was to be seen, then she called in the	SEE*	ME
7175	sprang open. But what did she see when she went in? A great	SEE*	ME
7176	hrough my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wi	SEE*	ME
7177	hrough my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wi	SEE*	ME
7178	een, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, wher	SEE*	ME
7179	een, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, wher	SEE*	ME
7180	ass made, so that she could be seen from all sides, and they	SEE*	ME
7181	They lifted her up, looked to see whether they could find a	SEE*	ME
7182	een, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, wher	SEE*	ME
7183	said, "I am going out, I must see the bird quite close." "O	SEE*	ME
7184	d shut her eyes, and would not see or hear, but there was a	SEE*	ME
7185	n end! I, too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter	SEE*	ME
7186	inchen, "I too will go out and see if the bird will give me	SEE*	ME
7187	and she thought she had never seen such great splendour. At	SEE*	ME
7188	ou. I would rather go away and see how I can earn my bread."	SEE*	ME
7189	e duck, little duck, dost thou see, Hansel and Grethel are w	SEE*	ME
7190	ick, and gathered all the good seeds into the dishes, and be	SEE*	ME
7191	t the faithful servant who had seen all that they did, unsee	SEE*	ME
7192	ches have red eyes, and cannot see far, but they have a keen	SEE*	ME
7193	moon rises, and then we shall see the crumbs of bread which	SEE*	ME
7194	w, and not a green blade to be seen. When she got into the w	SEE*	ME
7195	not get over," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank, and no bri	SEE*	ME
7196	n, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Ha	SEE*	ME
7197	ed up to him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why d	SEE*	ME

7198	e?" asked the cock. "What do I see?" answered the donkey; "a	SEE*	ME
7199	ow and looked in. "What do you see, my grey-horse?" asked th	SEE*	ME
7200	ried them, for they were never seen more. One day he appeare	SEE*	ME
7201	ogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse	SEE*	ME
7202	war, and his first wish was to see his wife and the child. T	SEE*	ME
7203	le Red-Cap, and then he said, "See Little Red-Cap, how prett	SEE*	ME
7204	son followed her and wanted to see into which house she went	SEE*	ME
7205	hee company," for he wished to see to whom the beautiful mai	SEE*	ME
7206	save his keep; but the donkey, seeing that no good wind was	SEE*	ME
7207	woman is snoring! I must just see if she wants anything." S	SEE*	ME
7208	ave!" she said. "The better to see you with, my dear." "But,	SEE*	ME
7209	ift, for I cannot live without seeing Snow-white. I will hon	SEE*	ME
7210	than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King s	SEE*	ME
7211	d to meet her, and rejoiced to see her once more, and as the	SEE*	ME
7212	d the King if he would like to see the dog in his true shape	SEE*	ME
7213	neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put in	SEE*	ME
7214	low tree; we have never before seen one like it. Its skin is	SEE*	ME
7215	ng said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind of wild beast h	SEE*	ME
7216	e had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when	SEE*	ME
7217	and questioned, but no one had seen her. She had, however, r	SEE*	ME
7218	heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!" W	SEE*	ME
7219	lying asleep." Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive	SEE*	ME
7220	utiful that the King had never seen one to equal it. Then th	SEE*	ME
7221	replied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The son said, "Most	SEE*	ME
7222	er and said, "Father, will you see the maiden who brought me	SEE*	ME
7223	eside the altar, and thou wilt see thy sons." The old woman	SEE*	ME
7224	ly outside, I feel just as if I were about to see some old friend again." "Nay," said the	SEE*	ME
7225	ng, but the man said, "I am going out, I must see the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," s	SEE*	ME
7226	ed her ears, and shut her eyes, and would not see or hear, but there was a roaring in her	SEE*	ME
7227	ded the handkerchief so that nothing could be seen, and she set him on a chair in front of	SEE*	ME
7228	"Ah," said Marlinchen, "I too will go out and see if the bird will give me anything," and	SEE*	ME
7229	r and was dead. They lifted her up, looked to see whether they could find anything poisono	SEE*	ME
7230	fore -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, where the seven dwa	SEE*	ME
7231	have it as a gift, for I cannot live without seeing Snow-white. I will honour and prize h	SEE*	ME
7232	nt coffin of glass made, so that she could be seen from all sides, and they laid her in it	SEE*	ME
7233	fore -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, where the seven dwa	SEE*	ME
7234	ere coming to an end! I, too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as she w	SEE*	ME

7235	ered -- "Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see, But over the hills, where the seven dwa	SEE*	ME
7236	e, my grey-horse?" asked the cock. "What do I see?" answered the donkey; "a table covered	SEE*	ME
7237	ent to the window and looked in. "What do you see, my grey-horse?" asked the cock. "What d	SEE*	ME
7238	n old man stepped up to him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why dost thou plague	SEE*	ME
7239	he might best save his keep; but the donkey, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran aw	SEE*	ME
7240	he side of Little Red-Cap, and then he said, "See Little Red-Cap, how pretty the flowers a	SEE*	ME
7241	and the King's son followed her and wanted to see into which house she went. But she spran	SEE*	ME
7242	f, "How the old woman is snoring! I must just see if she wants anything." So he went into	SEE*	ME
7243	big eyes you have!" she said. "The better to see you with, my dear." "But, grandmother, w	SEE*	ME
7244	again from the war, and his first wish was to see his wife and the child. Then his aged mo	SEE*	ME
7245	ll look through my little window and watch to see if thou stoppest on the way to stand or	SEE*	ME
7246	with gold, so that nothing of them was to be seen, then she called in the wizard and said	SEE*	ME
7247	"I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on d	SEE*	ME
7248	"I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on a	SEE*	ME
7249	e, and the door sprang open. But what did she see when she went in? A great bloody basin s	SEE*	ME
7250	ehind a great hogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse," said she, "d	SEE*	ME
7251	ilver and gold, and she thought she had never seen such great splendour. At length she cam	SEE*	ME
7252	whither he carried them, for they were never seen more. One day he appeared before the do	SEE*	ME
7253	ce were called and questioned, but no one had seen her. She had, however, run into her lit	SEE*	ME
7254	thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!" When the dance w	SEE*	ME
7255	stepped forward to meet her, and rejoiced to see her once more, and as the dance was just	SEE*	ME
7256	nds, but it is lying asleep." Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive, and then fast	SEE*	ME
7257	ying in the hollow tree; we have never before seen one like it. Its skin is fur of a thous	SEE*	ME
7258	bout it. The King said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind of wild beast has hidden itsel	SEE*	ME
7259	more beautiful than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King said, "Thou art	SEE*	ME
7260	, "Look there beside the altar, and thou wilt see thy sons." The old woman looked there, a	SEE*	ME
7261	d it was so beautiful that the King had never seen one to equal it. Then the son said, "No	SEE*	ME
7262	built, in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and wall	SEE*	ME
7263	man spoke further and said, "Father, will you see the maiden who brought me up so tenderly	SEE*	ME
7264	im about everywhere, up and down, and let him see all the riches, and the magnificent apar	SEE*	ME

7265	id to him, "It is now time that thou shouldst see thine inheritance. I will show thee thy	SEE*	ME
7266	terrify thee." But the King answered, "I have seen all the palace, and I will know what is	SEE*	ME
7267	e Golden Dwelling, shalt thou not show. If he sees that picture, he will fall violently in	SEE*	ME
7268	y with her. Witches have red eyes, and cannot see far, but they have a keen scent like the	SEE*	ME
7269	thel, until the moon rises, and then we shall see the crumbs of bread which I have strewn	SEE*	ME
7270	of cold and hunger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me." Then the maiden was obedi	SEE*	ME
7271	ll. Rapunzel is lost to thee; thou wilt never see her more." The King's son was beside him	SEE*	ME
7272	u contradict me again?" said the stepmother, "See that thou goest, and do not show thy fac	SEE*	ME
7273	eyes and they grew clear again, and he could see with them as before. He led her to his k	SEE*	ME
7274	nd the old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finger,	SEE*	ME
7275	his crown." But the faithful servant who had seen all that they did, unseen by them, unfa	SEE*	ME
7276	m a burden to you. I would rather go away and see how I can earn my bread." So the father	SEE*	ME
7277	water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank, and no bridge." "And no b	SEE*	ME
7278	ady darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly heated, so that we can	SEE*	ME
7279	e cried, "Little duck, little duck, dost thou see, Hansel and Grethel are waiting for thee	SEE*	ME
7280	e up into the air with him, and he will never see his maiden more." Spake the second, "But	SEE*	ME
7281	ge animals. Many hours went by whilst she was seeing everything, and in her delight she di	SEE*	ME
7282	and recovered herself, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant why Faithful J	SEE*	ME
7283	other. Then said the girl, "The princess must see these, she has such great pleasure in go	SEE*	ME
7284	should have no rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I shall not leave	SEE*	ME
7285	ather before his death that thou shouldst not see that which is in this chamber, it might	SEE*	ME
7286	ng the princess with me," said he, "therefore see that everything is in order; have the go	SEE*	ME
7287	hide the portrait so that the King should not see it in front of him, but what availed tha	SEE*	ME
7288	e the curtains closed; the Queen ought not to see the light yet, and must have rest." The	SEE*	ME
7289	r house from which a splendid garden could be seen, which was full of the most beautiful f	SEE*	ME
7290	ng the night, but they answered, "No, we have seen no one." She came thus many nights and	SEE*	ME
7291	ost eye. But in order that the King might not see it, she was to lie on the side on which	SEE*	ME
7292	he sprang through the bushes and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage	SEE*	ME
7293	t the wicked step-mother was a witch, and had seen how the two children had gone away, and	SEE*	ME
7294	ood a maiden more lovely than any he had ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw	SEE*	ME

7295	and went to the King and told him what he had seen and heard. Then the King said, "To-morr	SEE*	ME
7296	ness. He heard a voice, and it seemed so familiar to him tha	SEE*	R
7297	you shall have none of it. It seems to me as if it were all	SEE*	R
7298	es, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as if she were	SEE*	R
7299	f, and very beautiful the song seemed to him. He stood up, b	SEE*	R
7300	hands. At the same time a mist seemed to arise from the tree	SEE*	R
7301	ooked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the hear	SEE*	R
7302	neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifte	SEE*	R
7303	xious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins	SEE*	R
7304	d you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been	SEE*	R
7305	d for a short time, the forest seemed to be more and more fa	SEE*	R
7306	had been restored to life, it seemed as if all love for her	SEE*	R
7307	nd he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never ta	SEE*	R
7308	I am unknown?" As she did not seem quite willing, and as th	SEE*	R
7309	, "I feel so anxious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins." And she tore	SEE*	R
7310	ging on his roof, and very beautiful the song seemed to him. He stood up, but as he crosse	SEE*	R
7311	ful you look! Yes, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as if she were forced to say t	SEE*	R
7312	d clapping his hands. At the same time a mist seemed to arise from the tree, and in the ce	SEE*	R
7313	e me some more, you shall have none of it. It seems to me as if it were all mine." And he	SEE*	R
7314	on have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from hi	SEE*	R
7315	, and that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and,	SEE*	R
7316	but then she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thou	SEE*	R
7317	t and ate it, and he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never tasted better. Bu	SEE*	R
7318	ange land where I am unknown?" As she did not seem quite willing, and as they could not be	SEE*	R
7319	n it, and it was so admirably painted that it seemed to breathe and live, and there was no	SEE*	R
7320	ved in wretchedness. He heard a voice, and it seemed so familiar to him that he went towar	SEE*	R
7321	wife; after she had been restored to life, it seemed as if all love for her husband had go	SEE*	R
7322	thee and bear thee company," for he wished to see to whom the beautiful maiden belonged. S	SEE*	R
7323	s and had walked for a short time, the forest seemed to be more and more familiar to them,	SEE*	R
7324	reep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly heated,	SEE*	RR
7325	re sent about far and wide, to seek a bride who equalled the	SEEK*	X
7326	he space of seven years, and I seek my wife and her child, b	SEEK*	MA
7327	came the Devil, who was always seeking to injure the good Qu	SEEK*	MA
7328	to go into the forest also to seek strawberries. The mother	SEEK*	MA
7329	I am a king's daughter, and am seeking my twelve brothers, a	SEEK*	MA

7330	other, weep not, I will go and seek my brothers." So she too	SEEK*	MA
7331	she called in the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head	SEIZE*	MA
7332	still continued thin, she was seized with impatience and work	SEIZE*	MA
7333	her mouth, so that every one was seized with horror of her. Then	SEIZE*	MA
7334	she hemmed twice round her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with	SEIZE*	MA
7335	Faithful John pushed him away, seized it with gloves on, carried	SEIZE*	MA
7336	her a dainty mouthful!" Then she seized Hansel with her shriveled	SEIZE*	MA
7337	by the head, and her daughter seized her by the feet, and then	SEIZE*	MA
7338	was present, the wicked woman seized the Queen by the head,	SEIZE*	MA
7339	and, "if any one with gloves on seizes the garment and throws	SEIZE*	MA
7340	it away rather!" The King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I	SEIZE*	MA
7341	will buy a good woman, what have you to sell?" "Good things, pretty things	SELL*	MA
7342	to sell, and cried, "Pretty things to sell, very cheap, very cheap.	SELL*	MA
7343	and, and cried, "Good things to sell, cheap, cheap!" Little S	SELL*	MA
7344	could learn nothing, and had to send her away again. After a	SEND*	MA
7345	while but as soon as you are at home send help to me." She put both	SEND*	MA
7346	her. The King's son said he was to send her up to him; but the mother	SEND*	MA
7347	in vain effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty	SENSE*	X
7348	lost get the shuttle. She lost her senses; and when she awoke and	SENSE*	X
7349	was aware of its weakness. The father sent one of the boys in haste	SENT	MA
7350	to find out what had been pierced with holes, and sent out to sea, where they saw	SENT	MA
7351	that the men of the bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived.	SENT	MA
7352	He compared the marriage-feast, and sent invitations to the friends	SENT	MA
7353	and the maiden answered, "I am an angel sent by God, to watch over thee	SENT	MA
7354	and to keep thee from harm, and die of hunger. But God sent two angels from heaven to	SENT	MA
7355	keep thee alive and sleep." Then she was sent into the kitchen, and then	SENT	MA
7356	to the Queen." And now messengers were sent about far and wide, to see	SENT	MA
7357	if they could find her. Her look more so. And the King sent two waiting-maids and two	SENT	MA
7358	to find me? Now will I pronounce thy sentence. Thou shalt become a	SENTENCE*	X
7359	slave. Thou hast pronounced thine own sentence," and he ordered such	SENTENCE*	X
7360	to be done. He would not let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death. And now	SENTENCE*	MA
7361	she would hear thee say! I thought I had separated thee from all the world	SEPARATE*	MA
7362	and the bowl in which the soup was served. When the dancing was	SERVE*	MA
7363	over and over, she said, "Where is my son?" And the mother served up a great dish of bread	SERVE*	MA
7364	and sent her home again, and as you have served me so truly, I myself	SERVE*	MA
7365	will not forsake him, and will serve him with fidelity, even	SERVE*	MA
7366	if he were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was	SET*	MA
7367	set down, and the twenty millers all set to work with a beam and a	SET*	MA
7368	stone. Nothing could be seen, and she set him on a chair in front of	SET*	MA
7369	her. No harm." As soon as the sun had set, the King said to the hunter	SET*	MA
7370	and his sister by the hand, and they set off to find the brook. But	SET*	MA
7371	the hunter, extinguished the flames, set their dear sister free, and	SET*	MA

7372	gain." When the moon came they set out, but they found no cr	SET*	MA
7373	s in his pocket. Then they all set out together on the way t	SET*	MA
7374	At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boile	SET*	MA
7375	order; have the golden vessels set out and the whole ship de	SET*	MA
7376	himself for a long time how to set about the matter, for it	SET*	MA
7377	ow with certainty that I shall set my brothers free," and we	SET*	MA
7378	hurrying onwards with all sail set. "Ah," cried she in her a	SET*	MA
7379	hip to be pushed off, saying, "Set all sail, till it fly lik	SET*	MA
7380	o her back, and by sunrise she set out on her way, and walke	SET*	MA
7381	rge tree, the cat and the cock settled themselves in the bra	SET*	MA
7382	wind was blowing, ran away and set out on the road to Bremen	SET*	MA
7383	icf out of the top drawer, and set the head on the neck agai	SET*	MA
7384	use, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizar	SET*	MA
7385	ay came, and the maiden had to set out on her way, she becam	SET*	MA
7386	had no rest or peace until she set out secretly, and went fo	SET*	MA
7387	ttle house. Then good food was set before them, milk and pan	SET*	MA
7388	were of clear sugar. "We will set to work on that," said Ha	SET*	MA
7389	emembered her grandmother, and set out on the way to her. Sh	SET*	MA
7390	ak, and they will do her good. Set out before it gets hot, a	SET*	MA
7391	to trace out her brothers and set them free, let it cost wh	SET*	MA
7392	young Queen was attacked by a severe illness, and no physic	SEVERE*	X
7393	on each wound. Immediately the severed parts joined themselv	SEVERE*	X
7394	se, cook, make the beds, wash, sew, and knit, and if you wil	SEW*	MA
7395	lack ebony. And whilst she was sewing and looking out of the	SEW*	MA
7396	e sky, a queen sat at a window sewing, and the frame of the	SEW*	MA
7397	uld not deny the deed, and was sewn up in a sack and drowned	SEW*	MA
7398	which called out to her, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples	SHAKE*	MA
7399	apple-tree, which cried, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples	SHAKE*	MA
7400	care to make my bed well, and shake it thoroughly till the	SHAKE*	MA
7401	led out to her, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all r	SHAKE*	MA
7402	bed as she ought, and did not shake it so as to make the fe	SHAKE*	MA
7403	e, which cried, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all r	SHAKE*	MA
7404	her as she is so good, and has shared her bread with us?" Th	SHARE*	MA
7405	nto favour with Cinderella and share her good fortune. When	SHARE*	MA
7406	ay." When it was noon, Grethel shared her piece of bread wit	SHARE*	MA
7407	it would be better for thee to share the last mouthful with	SHARE*	MA
7408	ne it, and said, "Why should I shed the blood of an innocent	SHED*	MA
7409	such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought	SHED*	MA
7410	the light was, and soon saw it shine brighter and grow large	SHINE*	MA
7411	ngs so splendidly, and the sun shines so warm, and there is	SHINE*	MA
7412	to the hazel-tree and said -- "Shiver and quiver, my little	SHIVER*	B
7413	th the hazel-tree, and cried, "Shiver and quiver, little tre	SHIVER*	B

7414	nd said to the little tree -- "Shiver and quiver, my little	SHIVER*	MA
7415	." The daughter was still more shocked when she became aware	SHOCK*	X
7416	ncillors heard that, they were shocked, and said, "God has f	SHOCK*	X
7417	h. The old mother was terribly shocked when she received the	SHOCK*	X
7418	he King read the letter he was shocked and much troubled, bu	SHOCK*	X
7419	better of her." The miller was shocked and answered, "How co	SHOCK*	X
7420	ver a tree-stump, and with the shock the poisonous piece of	SHOCK*	X
7421	even dwarfs came home, but how shocked they were when they s	SHOCK*	X
7422	as I ween." Then the Queen was shocked, and turned yellow an	SHOCK*	X
7423	, which was so magnificent and shone with gold and precious	SHONE	MA
7424	and followed the pebbles which shone like newly-coined silve	SHONE	MA
7425	w, and crept outside. The moon shone brightly, and the white	SHONE	MA
7426	s already high in the sky, and shone down hot into the tree.	SHONE	MA
7427	, and took out her dress which shone like the sun, and when	SHONE	MA
7428	, and how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," sai	SHONE	MA
7429	examined everything. The rooms shone with silver and gold, a	SHONE	MA
7430	e it off. Then her golden hair shone forth, and she stood th	SHONE	MA
7431	d a little, and the star-dress shone forth. The King clutche	SHONE	MA
7432	now she put on the dress which shone like the stars, and thu	SHONE	MA
7433	ss speak thus she trembled and shook with rage. "Snow-white	SHOOK*	MA
7434	ery very old woman, whose head shook; I asked her, 'Does my	SHOOK*	MA
7435	e behind the cask trembled and shook, for she saw right well	SHOOK*	MA
7436	tremely aged woman, whose head shook constantly. "Can you no	SHOOK*	MA
7437	of the Queen, nursed the baby, shook up its little bed, cove	SHOOK*	MA
7438	full, thanked the little men, shook hands with each of them	SHOOK*	MA
7439	arm, and suckled it. Then she shook up its pillow, laid the	SHOOK*	MA
7440	on of her mistress, and always shook her bed so vigorously t	SHOOK*	MA
7441	e apples are all ripe!" So she shook the tree till the apple	SHOOK*	MA
7442	use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, and	SHOOK*	MA
7443	rclle at once, and the huntsmen shot them. Then they were all	SHOT*	MA
7444	nd great danger, and it rained shot until his comrades fell	SHOT*	MA
7445	and that the brother had been shot for a roebuck by the hun	SHOT*	MA
7446	they went into the forest and shot hares, wild deer, birds	SHOT*	MA
7447	pistol out of the holster, and shot the horse. Then the othe	SHOT*	MA
7448	ad not done it, and said, "Why should I shed the blood of an	SHOULD*	X
7449	ad given orders that the dance should last a very long time.	SHOULD*	X
7450	away by his servants on their shoulders. And it happened th	SHOULD*	X
7451	nded that his entire household should eat with him next day,	SHOULD*	X
7452	and could get game for him, he should come to him, but that	SHOULD*	X
7453	n, "I feel so unhappy lest all should not be right. He ought	SHOULD*	X
7454	great was her terror lest she should waken one of them. But	SHOULD*	X
7455	ke him quite so much as a girl should like the man to whom s	SHOULD*	X

7456	ould not bear that anyone else should surpass her in beauty.	SHOULD*	X
7457	f it belonged to me only, thou shouldst have it." "Yes," sai	SHOULD*	X
7458	d before his eyes lest the sun should blind him. "Bird," sai	SHOULD*	X
7459	m." He thanked the little man, shouldered the spear, and wen	SHOULD*	X
7460	him with fidelity, even if it should cost me my life." On t	SHOULD*	X
7461	her before his death that thou shouldst not see that which i	SHOULD*	X
7462	him, "It is now time that thou shouldst see thine inheritanc	SHOULD*	X
7463	en faithful to him, even if it should cost me my life." When	SHOULD*	X
7464	ced themselves on Cinderella's shoulders, one on the right,	SHOULD*	X
7465	lothes and canst not dance; we should be ashamed of thee!" O	SHOULD*	X
7466	his two step-daughters what he should bring back for them. "	SHOULD*	X
7467	capture or kill the wild boar should have his only daughter	SHOULD*	X
7468	ing gave notice that whosoever should capture or kill the wi	SHOULD*	X
7469	took counsel together how they should manage to drive away t	SHOULD*	X
7470	on tip-toe and saw it over his shoulder. And when he saw the	SHOULD*	X
7471	the portrait so that the King should not see it in front of	SHOULD*	X
7472	I be my certain destruction. I should have no rest day or ni	SHOULD*	X
7473	forest had but devoured us, we should at any rate have died	SHOULD*	X
7474	he flung it on the poor girl's shoulder, and gave her an axe	SHOULD*	X
7475	agreed that until that time he should come to her every even	SHOULD*	X
7476	barking of dogs, and the merry shouts of the huntsmen rang t	SHOUT*	X
7477	g beneath the doorway, a heavy shower of golden rain fell, a	SHOW*	X
7478	'Then the son said, "Now will I show her to you in her own fo	SHOW*	MA
7479	"Most gracious father, I will show her to you in the form o	SHOW*	MA
7480	ir wedding was held with great show and splendour. But Snow-	SHOW*	MA
7481	id as thou badest me," and she showed the tokens, the tongue	SHOW*	MA
7482	e two innocent lives?" and she showed him the two letters wh	SHOW*	MA
7483	e words she drew it forth, and showed it to those present. T	SHOW*	MA
7484	had sprouted and grown up, and showed them the way in the mo	SHOW*	MA
7485	brought the silver hands, and showed them to him. Hereupon	SHOW*	MA
7486	is much too dirty, she cannot show herself!" He absolutely	SHOW*	MA
7487	ee that thou goest, and do not show thy face again until tho	SHOW*	MA
7488	to the huntsman, "Now come and show me the cottage in the wo	SHOW*	MA
7489	til I find them." She likewise showed him the twelve shirts	SHOW*	MA
7490	love and fidelity which he had shown her, and which had been	SHOW*	MA
7491	I have strewn about, they will show us our way home again."	SHOW*	MA
7492	ewly-coined silver pieces, and showed them the way. They wal	SHOW*	MA
7493	see thine inheritance. I will show thee thy father's palace	SHOW*	MA
7494	olden Dwelling, shalt thou not show. If he sees that picture	SHOW*	MA
7495	d, "After my death, thou shalt show him the whole castle: al	SHOW*	MA
7496	pened the chamber for her, and showed her the twelve coffins	SHOW*	MA
7497	ent and unlocked the room, and showed him the twelve coffins	SHOW*	MA

7498	ir." Within, however, the King showed her the golden vessels	SHOW*	MA
7499	the elder, who was crafty and shrewd, out of pride; the you	SHREWD	X
7500	hen she seized Hansel with her shrivelled hand, carried him	SHRIVEL*	X
7501	el was inside, she intended to shut the oven and let her bak	SHUT*	X
7502	umped into the well to get the shuttle. She lost her senses;	SHUT*	X
7503	o say, "Since you have let the shuttle fall in, you must fet	SHUT*	X
7504	w it happened that one day the shuttle was marked with her b	SHUT*	X
7505	ame time she gave her back the shuttle which she had let fal	SHUT*	X
7506	her finger. Then she threw her shuttle into the well, and ju	SHUT*	X
7507	nd spin; and in order that her shuttle might be stained with	SHUT*	X
7508	k to me in the evening; I must shut my door for fear of the	SHUT*	MA
7509	with it and then the door was shut and bolted. Near the cof	SHUT*	MA
7510	hat drove her far into it, and shut the iron door, and faste	SHUT*	MA
7511	lve years old, the enchantress shut her into a tower, which	SHUT*	MA
7512	t her into the bath; then they shut the door and ran away. B	SHUT*	MA
7513	or was opened for him, and was shut again at once. The hunts	SHUT*	MA
7514	roperly heated, so that we can shut the bread in." And when	SHUT*	MA
7515	him into a little stable, and shut him in with a grated doo	SHUT*	MA
7516	g such a long time, their eyes shut with fatigue, and they f	SHUT*	MA
7517	e mother stopped her ears, and shut her eyes, and would not	SHUT*	MA
7518	l prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his he	SHUT*	MA
7519	rvice," said Mother Holle, and shut the door. So the lazy gi	SHUT*	MA
7520	the apple into the chest, and shut it. Then the little boy	SHUT*	MA
7521	said the grandmother, "we will shut the door, that he may no	SHUT*	MA
7522	e Glass mountain. The door was shut, and she thought she wou	SHUT*	MA
7523	nd with a heavy heart and many sighs, sought out the key fro	SIGH*	X
7524	's never a plank, or bridge in sight, Take us across on thy	SIGH*	X
7525	was difficult even to obtain a sight of the King's daughter.	SIGH*	X
7526	owd that she vanished from his sight. She ran as fast as she	SIGH*	X
7527	will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me	SIGH*	X
7528	compelled to devour before the sight of all, until flames bu	SIGH*	X
7529	in looked at the stone figure, sighed and said, "Ah, if I co	SIGH*	B
7530	now. "Ah," said the woman, and sighed right heavily, and loo	SIGH*	B
7531	ard the bird which was sitting singing on his roof, and very	SING*	X
7532	e found. He rode home, but the singing had so deeply touched	SING*	X
7533	ough, and if thou speakest one single word, and only an hour	SING*	X
7534	look at that bird, he just can sing well." Then he called hi	SING*	MA
7535	e, "how beautifully thou canst sing!" Then he called in at h	SING*	MA
7536	the golden chain for thee, now sing me that song again." The	SING*	MA
7537	ere, bird," said the man, "now sing me that piece again." Th	SING*	MA
7538	Nay," said the bird, "I do not sing twice for nothing; thou	SING*	MA
7539	ird," said the shoemaker, "now sing me that song again." "Na	SING*	MA

7540	n, "how beautifully thou canst sing! Sing me that piece agai	SING*	MA
7541	oldsmith's house, and began to sing, "My mother she killed m	SING*	MA
7542	golden chain, and then I will sing it again for thee." "The	SING*	MA
7543	"No," said the bird, "I'll not sing it twice for nothing! Gi	SING*	MA
7544	w beautifully thou canst sing! Sing me that piece again." "N	SING*	MA
7545	"that is a beautiful bird! He sings so splendidly, and the	SING*	MA
7546	y," said the bird, "I will not sing twice for nothing. Give	SING*	MA
7547	ngest! Let me, too, hear that. Sing that once more for me."	SING*	MA
7548	said he, "how beautifully thou singest! Let me, too, hear th	SING*	MA
7549	rd am I!" And when he had done singing, he spread his wings,	SING*	MA
7550	"Yes," said the others, "if he sings again he shall have it.	SING*	MA
7551	the millstone, and then I will sing it again." "Yes," said h	SING*	MA
7552	iful bird flew out of the fire singing magnificently, and he	SING*	MA
7553	s story is still warm. 28. The Singing Bone IN a certain cou	SING*	MA
7554	w sweetly the little birds are singing; you walk gravely alo	SING*	MA
7555	beautiful bird sits no longer singing in the nest; the cat	SING*	MA
7556	e King the horn again began to sing its little song. The Kin	SING*	MA
7557	horn!" said the shepherd; "it sings by itself; I must take	SING*	MA
7558	one began of its own accord to sing: "Ah, friend, thou blowe	SING*	MA
7559	m each little glass she took a sip, but in the last little g	SIP*	X
7560	ain. Once more he was going to sit down, but instantly she c	SIT*	MA
7561	lub; and above, upon the roof, sits the judge, who called ou	SIT*	MA
7562	"Ah, there is a horrible witch sitting in the house, who spa	SIT*	MA
7563	en he heard the bird which was sitting singing on his roof,	SIT*	MA
7564	bird am I!" The goldsmith was sitting in his workshop makin	SIT*	MA
7565	" said Marlinchen, "brother is sitting at the door, and he l	SIT*	MA
7566	efore long they came to a cat, sitting on the path, with a f	SIT*	MA
7567	Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well, in the highway	SIT*	MA
7568	ther on the left, and remained sitting there. When the weddi	SIT*	MA
7569	to eat and drink, and robbers sitting at it enjoying themse	SIT*	MA
7570	farm-yard, where the cock was sitting upon the gate, crowin	SIT*	MA
7571	orn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rat	SIT*	MA
7572	d on it, and said, "Thou shalt sit by me," until he did it.	SIT*	MA
7573	thou art so clever, thou shalt sit by me." He replied, "Lord	SIT*	MA
7574	The first said, "Who has been sitting on my chair?" The sec	SIT*	MA
7575	an her dead relations who were sitting there in their old-fa	SIT*	MA
7576	amed God for it. She was still sitting lost in thought, when	SIT*	MA
7577	until he did it. Whilst he was sitting there, he thought of	SIT*	MA
7578	lla, and believed that she was sitting at home in the dirt,	SIT*	MA
7579	a, that Faithful John, who was sitting on the fore part of t	SIT*	MA
7580	y eleven brothers, and let one sit constantly on the highest	SIT*	MA
7581	urch and the two children were sitting playing beside their	SIT*	MA

7582	d, "But he has got her, she is sitting beside him in the shi	SIT*	MA
7583	aw a beautiful snow-white bird sitting on a bough, which san	SIT*	MA
7584	de, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you children, and	SIT*	MA
7585	k at my little pigeon which is sitting on the roof, and want	SIT*	MA
7586	hes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again.	SIT*	MA
7587	child. "Is the stupid goose to sit in the parlour with us?"	SIT*	MA
7588	s back, and told his sister to sit by him. "No," replied Gre	SIT*	MA
7589	all slept, the nurse, who was sitting in the nursery by the	SIT*	MA
7590	e tree on which the maiden was sitting, and sprang about it,	SIT*	MA
7591	er was ready. And as they were sitting at table, and eating,	SIT*	MA
7592	forwards. And as they had been sitting such a long time, the	SIT*	MA
7593	my little white cat, which is sitting up on the roof, and w	SIT*	MA
7594	arest, but the beautiful bird sits no longer singing in the	SIT*	MA
7595	wroth with the little boy, and slapped him here and cuffed h	SLAP*	MA
7596	a little. Then he lay down to sleep, and put a handkerchief	SLEEP*	X
7597	r long walk, they soon went to sleep. When it was past midni	SLEEP*	X
7598	and each sought for himself a sleeping-place according to h	SLEEP*	X
7599	head, and had to step over the sleepers, for they lay in row	SLEEP*	X
7600	at, and the old woman poured a sleeping-draught in their win	SLEEP*	X
7601	is face again. The King in his sleep heard what passed, and	SLEEP*	X
7602	thou hast murdered him in his sleep, and shalt receive the	SLEEP*	X
7603	in the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head, and the	SLEEP*	X
7604	and when she saw both of them sleeping and looking so prett	SLEEP*	X
7605	to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had ma	SLEEP*	X
7606	ttle baby mine?" He answered, "Sleepeth in her cradle fine."	SLEEP*	X
7607	King, what art thou doing now? Sleepest thou, or wakest thou	SLEEP*	X
7608	s most safe. Before he went to sleep he looked round on all	SLEEP*	MA
7609	ad no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the	SLEEP*	MA
7610	he slept on, and she was still sleeping when it was full day	SLEEP*	MA
7611	d not wake her up, but let her sleep on in the bed. And the	SLEEP*	MA
7612	it, said a prayer and went to sleep. When it was quite dark	SLEEP*	MA
7613	mal, there canst thou live and sleep." Then she was sent int	SLEEP*	MA
7614	and when you are tired you may sleep a little; we are going	SLEEP*	MA
7615	" The scullion said, "They are sleeping soundly, too." Then	SLEEP*	MA
7616	d, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sleep quietly, the good God w	SLEEP*	MA
7617	orted, dear little sister, and sleep in peace, God will not	SLEEP*	MA
7618	dren had also not been able to sleep for hunger, and had hea	SLEEP*	MA
7619	the bed. And the seventh dwarf slept with his companions, on	SLEPT	MA
7620	on lay down in the cellar, and slept and snored. When the br	SLEPT	MA
7621	naughty children, why have you slept so long in the forest?	SLEPT	MA
7622	asleep. The sun rose, and she slept on, and she was still s	SLEPT	MA
7623	bed. But at midnight, when all slept, the nurse, who was sit	SLEPT	MA

7624	: that was her pillow, and she slept softly on it. And if on	SLEPT	MA
7625	n beside the water; My brother slew me for the boar, And too	SLEW	MA
7626	, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put	SLIP*	X
7627	oden shoe, and put it into the slipper, which fitted like a	SLIP*	X
7628	but she whose foot this golden slipper fits." Then were the	SLIP*	X
7629	an down, had the maiden's left slipper remained sticking. Th	SLIP*	X
7630	e threshold he lost one of his slippers. But he went away ri	SLIP*	X
7631	footing and began to slip, and slipped down from the roof st	SLIP*	X
7632	keep his footing and began to slip, and slipped down from t	SLIP*	X
7633	n any she had yet had, and the slippers were golden. And whe	SLIP*	X
7634	silver dress down to her, and slippers embroidered with sil	SLIP*	X
7635	d, without her noticing it, to slip a golden ring on her fin	SLIP*	MA
7636	ldren's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their	SMEAR*	MA
7637	used the whole staircase to be smeared with pitch, and there	SMEAR*	MA
7638	shines so warm, and there is a smell just like cinnamon." "M	SMELL*	X
7639	rough was quite full. Then the smell of the sausages reached	SMELL*	X
7640	he child, it said, "I smell, I smell the flesh of men." On t	SMELL*	ME
7641	it saw the child, it said, "I smell, I smell the flesh of m	SMELL*	ME
7642	under the juniper-tree, which smelt so sweetly that her hea	SMELT	ME
7643	ut the bride neither spoke nor smiled. When they had lived h	SMILE*	B
7644	had happened and went out, and smoke, flames, and fire were	SMOKE*	X
7645	sors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and	SNAP*	X
7646	evil entered into her, and she snatched at the apple and too	SNATCH*	MA
7647	ill, and the seventh month she snatched at the juniper-berri	SNATCH*	MA
7648	sages reached the wolf, and he sniffed and peeped down, and	SNIF*	B
7649	is dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking roun	SNIF*	B
7650	g in it. When his dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. The	SNIFF*	B
7651	mell of the sausages reached the wolf, and he sniffed and peeped down, and at last stretch	SNIFF*	B
7652	shining, and then he made two snips more, and the little gi	SNIP*	X
7653	ing wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-	SNIP*	Z
7654	f scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off	SNIP*	Z
7655	n in the cellar, and slept and snored. When the bride heard	SNORE*	B
7656	bed, fell asleep and began to snore very loud. The huntsman	SNORE*	B
7657	ntress allowed her anger to be softened, and said to him, "I	SOFTEN*	X
7658	r." Thereupon the marriage was solemnized, and they lived ha	SOLEMNIZE*	MA
7659	consented, and the wedding was solemnized with great splendo	SOLEMNIZE*	MA
7660	her home. Then the wedding was solemnized with great magnifi	SOLEMNIZE*	MA
7661	John." And now the wedding was solemnized: the dance began,	SOLEMNIZE*	MA
7662	to make it ready for them. She sought for the wood for cooki	SOUGHT	MA
7663	a heavy heart and many sighs, sought out the key from the g	SOUGHT	MA
7664	sinner!" said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he	SOUGHT	MA

7665	stay here and live." Then she sought for leaves and moss to	SOUGHT	MA
7666	y brothers free," and went and sought a high tree and seated	SOUGHT	MA
7667	bout for seven long years, and sought her in every cleft of	SOUGHT	MA
7668	ey put out the light, and each sought for himself a sleeping	SOUGHT	MA
7669	years expired. Then a whirring sound was heard in the air, a	SOUND*	X
7670	use," said she, "do not make a sound, or move, or all will b	SOUND*	X
7671	llion said, "They are sleeping soundly, too." Then it asked	SOUND*	X
7672	t of the seven years expired. Then a whirring sound was heard in the air, and twelve raven	SOUND*	X
7673	s still as a mouse," said she, "do not make a sound, or move, or all will be over with the	SOUND*	X
7674	ey do?" The scullion said, "They are sleeping soundly, too." Then it asked again, "What do	SOUND*	X
7675	violent love for her. Then he spake to his councillors, "I	SPAKE*	V
7676	e as snow!" And while she thus spake, she became quite happy	SPAKE*	V
7677	ll never see his maiden more." Spake the second, "But is the	SPAKE*	V
7678	e and seated herself in it and span, and neither spoke nor l	SPAN*	MA
7679	led, but that the huntsman had spared her life, and that she	SPARE*	MA
7680	e saw in the distance a little spark burning; so he called o	SPARK*	X
7681	urning round to carry away the sparkling water she saw the s	SPARK*	X
7682	ood from her right breast, and spat them out. Immediately sh	SPAT	MA
7683	itch sitting in the house, who spat on me and scratched my f	SPAT	MA
7684	came home again and wanted to speak to his wife, the old wo	SPEAK*	X
7685	king round at them and without speaking to them, she went aw	SPEAK*	X
7686	John." Then the stone began to speak and said, "Thou canst b	SPEAK*	X
7687	who was already big enough to speak, and said to him, "Wish	SPEAK*	X
7688	isappeared. The King dared not speak to her, but on the next	SPEAK*	MA
7689	his manner, the Queen began to speak in the night, and said	SPEAK*	MA
7690	he dared to open her mouth and speak, she told the King why	SPEAK*	MA
7691	ut of her mouth every time she speaks." The third said, "My	SPEAK*	MA
7692	key of it, and bade her not to speak of this to any one. The	SPEAK*	MA
7693	f she be dumb, and not able to speak, she still might laugh	SPEAK*	MA
7694	ot speak or laugh, and if thou speakest one single word, and	SPEAK*	MA
7695	for seven years, and mayst not speak or laugh, and if thou s	SPEAK*	MA
7696	ncipal servants would begin to speak of her, and would ask h	SPEAK*	MA
7697	did he dare to cry out, or to speak to the spirit. When she	SPEAK*	MA
7698	some cakes." But they did not speak, or open the door, so t	SPEAK*	MA
7699	the dress, no one knew how to speak for astonishment. The K	SPEAK*	MA
7700	she." When she heard the glass speak thus she trembled and s	SPEAK*	MA
7701	a priest with him, who was to speak to the spirit. All thre	SPEAK*	MA
7702	m. He held in his hand a black spear and said, "I give you t	SPEAR*	X
7703	rushed at him; but he held the spear towards it, and in its	SPEAR*	X
7704	the little man, shouldered the spear, and went on fearlessly	SPEAR*	X

7705	ear and said, "I give you this spear because your heart is p	SPEAR*	X
7706	ttle man who had given him the spear wherewith he had slain	SPEAR*	X
7707	he murderers' den with all the speed in their power. The win	SPEED	X
7708	She put on the dress with all speed, and went to the festiv	SPEED	X
7709	d went to the dwarfs' house to spend the night. He saw the c	SPEND*	X
7710	sure, a golden ring, a golden spinning-wheel, and a golden	SPIN*	X
7711	she fetched the little golden spinning-wheel, and put it in	SPIN*	X
7712	at all about the little golden spinning-wheel. When, for the	SPIN*	X
7713	, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers bled. N	SPIN*	MA
7714	by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her finger	SPIN*	MA
7715	prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about	SPIN*	MA
7716	o seat herself by the well and spin; and in order that her s	SPIN*	MA
7717	he joke, and flew in his face, spitting and scratching. He w	SPIT*	MA
7718	lood from her right breast and spit them out again, she will	SPIT*	MA
7719	m thy throat." And when he had spoken these words, the old m	SPOKE*	MA
7720	my dearest possession." As he spoke in this way the good dw	SPOKE*	MA
7721	w that the looking-glass never spoke falsely, and she knew t	SPOKE*	MA
7722	with pale faces. They neither spoke nor sang; but a soft hu	SPOKE*	MA
7723	est dungeon. Then the huntsman spoke further and said, "Fath	SPOKE*	MA
7724	o ravens." Hardly was the word spoken before he heard a whir	SPOKE*	MA
7725	Mother Holle. As the old woman spoke so kindly to her, the g	SPOKE*	MA
7726	, but the youth stepped forth, spoke boldly to them, and cri	SPOKE*	MA
7727	he knew that the looking-glass spoke the truth. But Snow-whi	SPOKE*	MA
7728	wert so angry with her." Then spoke the King, "I will go as	SPOKE*	MA
7729	old grandmother, another wolf spoke to her, and tried to en	SPOKE*	MA
7730	wood, but with every word she spoke, gold pieces fell from	SPOKE*	MA
7731	im down." But as Faithful John spoke the last word he had fa	SPOKE*	MA
7732	his foot." When the ravens had spoken of this together, they	SPOKE*	MA
7733	ame thus many nights and never spoke a word: the nurse alway	SPOKE*	MA
7734	joicing, but the bride neither spoke nor smiled. When they h	SPOKE*	MA
7735	lf in it and span, and neither spoke nor laughed. Now it so	SPOKE*	MA
7736	and he saw at once by the red spots that she had been in th	SPOT*	X
7737	could not restrain himself; he sprang towards her, and said,	SPRANG	MA
7738	t they surely had him, away he sprang through the bushes and	SPRANG	MA
7739	door." Then the young roebuck sprang away; so happy was he	SPRANG	MA
7740	escaped from him, however, and sprang into the pigeon-house.	SPRANG	MA
7741	ld witch is dead!" Then Hansel sprang out like a bird from i	SPRANG	MA
7742	th every word she said, a toad sprang out of her mouth, so t	SPRANG	MA
7743	ch the maiden was sitting, and sprang about it, whining, and	SPRANG	MA
7744	d a magnificent chestnut horse sprang forward. "Good," said	SPRANG	MA
7745	!" "Well," said the woman, and sprang to her feet and her ha	SPRANG	MA
7746	rned it a little, and the door sprang open. But what did she	SPRANG	MA

7747	nger sprang up in the air, and sprang behind the great hogsh	SPRANG	MA
7748	ut she tore herself loose, and sprang away so quickly through	SPRANG	MA
7749	where she went. She, however, sprang into her den, and once	SPRANG	MA
7750	this horrible din, the robbers sprang up, thinking no otherw	SPRANG	MA
7751	nips more, and the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how	SPRANG	MA
7752	which house she went. But she sprang away from him, and int	SPRANG	MA
7753	and cut it off, but the finger sprang up in the air, and spr	SPRANG	MA
7754	and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away ov	SPRANG	MA
7755	or, but the dog, who lay there sprang up and bit his leg; an	SPRANG	MA
7756	used the mantle to be brought, spread it out before her, and	SPREAD*	MA
7757	d when he had done singing, he spread his wings, and in his	SPREAD*	MA
7758	ood. When winter came the snow spread a white sheet over the	SPREAD*	MA
7759	n it had finished its song, it spread its wings and flew awa	SPREAD*	MA
7760	ldren with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their blood,	SPRINKLE*	MA
7761	arms when she was asleep, and sprinkled her apron with the	SPRINKLE*	MA
7762	body in pieces on a table, and sprinkled them with salt. My	SPRINKLE*	MA
7763	, but the peas and lentils had sprouted and grown up, and sh	SPROUT*	B
7764	magnificent long hair, fine as spun gold, and when she heard	SPUN	X
7765	for thy brother, he is in the stable outside, and is to be	STAB*	X
7766	and, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in with	STAB*	X
7767	g to Hansel, opened his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, w	STAB*	X
7768	the woman crept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, s	STAB*	X
7769	stands a man with a knife, who stabbed me in the leg; and in	STAB*	MA
7770	r just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its h	STAB*	MA
7771	rder that her shuttle might be stained with blood, she stuck	STAIN*	MA
7772	ut of her shoe, and how it had stained her white stocking. T	STAIN*	MA
7773	id, for he saw the enchantress standing before him. "How can	STAND*	R
7774	e world. One day the woman was standing by this window and I	STAND*	R
7775	ooked around, an old woman was standing near her who said, "	STAND*	R
7776	ent into the yard the cock was standing by the well-side, an	STAND*	R
7777	ed, and just as the maiden was standing beneath the doorway,	STAND*	R
7778	d to it. Once when he was thus standing behind a tree, he sa	STAND*	R
7779	ittle bewitched hut, which was standing empty. Then said the	STAND*	R
7780	e palace, a beautiful girl was standing there by the well wi	STAND*	R
7781	went in first, and thought by standing before him he could	STAND*	R
7782	great door; but while she was standing beneath it, instead	STAND*	R
7783	if thou stoppest on the way to stand or to rest." The wizard	STAND*	R
7784	watching; but as the angel was standing by, he was afraid an	STAND*	R
7785	ree, but our daughter, who was standing behind the mill swee	STAND*	R
7786	kitchen to her mother, who was standing by the fire with a p	STAND*	R
7787	her mind that he would always stand in her way, and she was	STAND*	R
7788	ne day in winter the woman was standing beneath it, paring h	STAND*	R

7789	rised to find the cottage-door standing open, and when she w	STAND*	R
7790	ther on in the wood; her house stands under the three large	STAND*	R
7791	ree." When the maiden, who was standing behind the door watc	STAND*	R
7792	return, have promised him what stands behind the mill; we ca	STAND*	R
7793	f thou wilt promise me what is standing behind thy mill?" "W	STAND*	R
7794	er long claws; and by the door stands a man with a knife, wh	STAND*	R
7795	rret, upon the top shelf there stands a pair of red shoes, b	STAND*	R
7796	reel. The three dresses of the sun, moon, and stars she put into a nutshell, put on her ma	STAR*	X
7797	silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of	STAR*	X
7798	y, her mantle of fur opened a little, and the star-dress shone forth. The King clutched th	STAR*	X
7799	now she put on the dress which shone like the stars, and thus entered the hall. Again the	STAR*	X
7800	of heart, and fair of face, and had a golden star on her forehead. Once, when it was the	STAR*	X
7801	loth, it was empty, and she had lost the good star's present. What was she now to do? She	STAR*	X
7802	own particular little chair. But the morning star arose, and gave her the drumstick of a	STAR*	X
7803	silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars; besides this, I wish for a mantle of	STAR*	X
7804	was, and how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the shoemaker, "now sing	STAR*	X
7805	On this she ran swiftly away, and came to the stars, which were kind and good to her, and	STAR*	X
7806	e forth in her royal garments with the golden star on her forehead, and she was beautiful,	STAR*	X
7807	beautiful, and wore royal garments, and had a star on her forehead. And she answered, "I a	STAR*	X
7808	the beautiful King's daughter with the golden star on her brow, and was so charmed with he	STAR*	X
7809	and the huntsmen saw the pretty creature, and started after him, but they could not catch	STAR*	MA
7810	n saw the pretty creature, and started after him, but they c	START*	MA
7811	rcle, open at one end where he stationed himself, and began	STATION*	X
7812	in my veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marlinchen sa	STAY*	X
7813	pretty things," she answered; "stay-laces of all colours," a	STAY*	X
7814	and walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without	STAY*	MA
7815	she had been too long, and had stayed more than half-an-hour	STAY*	MA
7816	ything neat and clean, you can stay with us and you shall wa	STAY*	MA
7817	o go, and asked me if he might stay six weeks, he is well ta	STAY*	MA
7818	untain, and one of them always stayed by it and watched it.	STAY*	MA
7819	, "with all my heart," and she stayed with them. She kept th	STAY*	MA
7820	mother's great uncle; he will stay there awhile." "And what	STAY*	MA
7821	ungest and weakest, thou shalt stay at home and keep house,	STAY*	MA
7822	g. Faithful John bade the King stay behind on the ship, and	STAY*	MA
7823	l off I am down here, I cannot stay any longer; I must go up	STAY*	MA
7824	d or roast meat every day. She stayed some time with Mother	STAY*	MA

7825	are you afraid of, dear child? Stay with me; if you will do	STAY*	MA
7826	thee and thy child." The Queen stayed seven years in the lit	STAY*	MA
7827	commands, but here thou mayst stay no longer. Go forth into	STAY*	MA
7828	ut she replied, "Here I cannot stay, I will go forth, compas	STAY*	MA
7829	as empty, she thought, "We can stay here and live." Then she	STAY*	MA
7830	with all their hearts. Now she stayed at home with Benjamin	STAY*	MA
7831	been in the forest and I have stayed at home, and yet I kno	STAY*	MA
7832	ught you here? Do come in, and stay with me. No harm shall h	STAY*	MA
7833	art thou looking at there and staying behind for? Mind what	STAY*	MA
7834	him." The King said, "It shall stay with you as long as you	STAY*	MA
7835	"to descend into my garden and steal my rampion like a thief	STEAL*	MA
7836	me in the evening, and then to steal after her and devour he	STEAL*	MA
7837	them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she had long	STEP*	X
7838	contradict me again?" said the stepmother, "See that thou go	STEP*	X
7839	e a frock of paper, called her step-daughter, and said, "Her	STEP*	X
7840	g Queen bore a son, and as the step-mother had heard of her	STEP*	X
7841	d with horror of her. Then the step-mother was still more en	STEP*	X
7842	k at her arrogance," cried the step-sister, "to throw about	STEP*	X
7843	find the brook. But the wicked step-mother was a witch, and	STEP*	X
7844	we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every da	STEP*	X
7845	until their death. The wicked step-mother was taken before	STEP*	X
7846	e was also envious because her step-daughter was beautiful a	STEP*	X
7847	became bitterly unkind to her step-daughter, and day by day	STEP*	X
7848	palace-garden. But the wicked step-mother, because of whom	STEP*	X
7849	nger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to their	STEP*	X
7850	und they at once suspected the step-mother, and they looked	STEP*	X
7851	her and said, "Beware of your step-mother, she will soon kn	STEP*	X
7852	s. Then she told them that her step-mother had wished to hav	STEP*	X
7853	ndour. But Snow-white's wicked step-mother was also bidden t	STEP*	X
7854	the girl took the dish to her step-mother, and was glad, an	STEP*	X
7855	Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I	STEP*	X
7856	m to the dance, and begged her step-mother to allow her to d	STEP*	X
7857	certainly cannot do." When the step-mother had emptied the t	STEP*	X
7858	s Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother said, "If thou ca	STEP*	X
7859	them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "No, Cinder	STEP*	X
7860	the fair, and he asked his two step-daughters what he should	STEP*	X
7861	began a bad time for the poor step-child. "Is the stupid go	STEP*	X
7862	himself a bride. When the two step-sisters heard that they	STEP*	X
7863	en he reached home he gave his step-daughters the things whi	STEP*	X
7864	pearls and jewels for his two step-daughters, and on his wa	STEP*	X
7865	began to weep, and ran to her step-mother and told her of t	STEP*	X
7866	hter; and the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to	STEP*	X

7867	and went to the festival. Her step-sisters and the step-mot	STEP*	X
7868	them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "All this w	STEP*	X
7869	iden carried the dishes to the step-mother and was delighted	STEP*	X
7870	"That is the true bride!" The step-mother and the two siste	STEP*	X
7871	fresh, and her parents and the step-sisters had gone once mo	STEP*	X
7872	ival. Her step-sisters and the step-mother however did not k	STEP*	X
7873	Then an aunt of hers stood up, stepped forward, and said to	STEP*	MA
7874	like a princess, and the King stepped forward to meet her,	STEP*	MA
7875	ehind the hogshead, and had to step over the sleepers, for t	STEP*	MA
7876	to take flight, but the youth stepped forth, spoke boldly t	STEP*	MA
7877	ill wait here until they come, step in." Thereupon the littl	STEP*	MA
7878	ese she followed, but at every step she threw a couple of pe	STEP*	MA
7879	rest to fetch wood, an old man stepped up to him whom he had	STEP*	MA
7880	gone a short way, a little man stepped up to him. He held in	STEP*	MA
7881	her that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him h	STIR*	X
7882	e her which she was constantly stirring round. "Mother," sai	STIR*	MA
7883	ad he done this than the blood stirred in her veins, rose in	STIR*	MA
7884	h rage and fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had a	STIR*	MA
7885	e ground, and that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed	STIR*	MA
7886	Then the juniper-tree began to stir itself, and the branches	STIR*	MA
7887	had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a	STOLE	MA
7888	en the door, so the grey-beard stole twice or thrice round t	STOLE	MA
7889	little mugs. Against the wall stood seven little beds side	STOOD	MA
7890	e church. Then an aunt of hers stood up, stepped forward, an	STOOD	R
7891	might become a maiden, and she stood there looking so beauti	STOOD	R
7892	e knew whither. The guards who stood outside the palace were	STOOD	R
7893	n she knew Snow-white; and she stood still with rage and fea	STOOD	R
7894	ow-white had no suspicion, but stood before her, and let her	STOOD	R
7895	m of the cook, in the which he stood immediately, with his w	STOOD	R
7896	d for one, and she immediately stood before him, and was mor	STOOD	R
7897	lden hair shone forth, and she stood there in full splendour	STOOD	R
7898	fell into the well. There they stood and did not know what t	STOOD	R
7899	d to try it on, and her mother stood by. But she could not g	STOOD	R
7900	rden behind the house. Therein stood a beautiful tall tree o	STOOD	R
7901	it was the darkest, and there stood a solitary house, which	STOOD	R
7902	with her mouth, and beside her stood the angel in white garm	STOOD	R
7903	other side of the wood, there stood at the entrance a house	STOOD	R
7904	d his in his pocket, and often stood still and threw a morse	STOOD	R
7905	ad walked a short time, Hansel stood still and peeped back a	STOOD	R
7906	nd at the third time, his wife stood before him strong, livi	STOOD	R
7907	ut and bolted. Near the coffin stood a table on which were f	STOOD	R
7908	use, and in every corner there stood chests full of pearls a	STOOD	R

7909	sang so delightfully that they stood still and listened to i	STOOD	R
7910	t and sat on a lime-tree which stood in front of the mill, a	STOOD	R
7911	eet. Then he went right on and stood still, and said to the	STOOD	R
7912	ful the song seemed to him. He stood up, but as he crossed t	STOOD	R
7913	ul looking-glass, and when she stood in front of it and look	STOOD	R
7914	and when that was over, there stood the little brother, and	STOOD	R
7915	prang to her feet and her hair stood up like flames of fire,	STOOD	R
7916	ood on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be	STOOD	R
7917	went in? A great bloody basin stood in the middle of the ro	STOOD	R
7918	ark forest to his house, which stood in the midst of it. Eve	STOOD	R
7919	black puddings; but Marlinchen stood by weeping and weeping,	STOOD	R
7920	fifth month passed away and she stood under the juniper-tree,	STOOD	R
7921	on directly?" And whenever he stood still, she cried this,	STOOD	R
7922	hter. And on the third morning stood water for washing and w	STOOD	R
7923	which was so charming that he stood still and listened. Thi	STOOD	R
7924	the King walked in, and there stood a maiden more lovely th	STOOD	R
7925	was to be burnt, and the King stood above at the window and	STOOD	R
7926	inking. On the second morning, stood water for washing and w	STOOD	R
7927	ut before the woman's daughter stood water to wash herself w	STOOD	R
7928	en the two girls got up, there stood before the man's daught	STOOD	R
7929	palace, and in the hall there stood a dish, and therein lay	STOOD	R
7930	ut what availed that? The King stood on tip-toe and saw it o	STOOD	R
7931	to the bewitched house wherein stood twelve lily flowers, wh	STOOD	R
7932	urned to it, and Faithful John stood once more safe and heal	STOOD	R
7933	ed to the gallows, and when he stood on high, and was about	STOOD	R
7934	" and while the little boy was stooping inside, the Devil pr	STOOP*	MA
7935	ke real silver pennies. Hansel stooped and put as many of th	STOOP*	MA
7936	le Marlinchen," Then four more stopped, "Gathered together a	STOP*	MA
7937	ther he ate me." Then two more stopped working and listened	STOP*	MA
7938	e killed me," Then one of them stopped working, "My father h	STOP*	MA
7939	he killed me," Then the mother stopped her ears, and shut he	STOP*	MA
7940	iful bird am I!" Then the last stopped also, and heard the l	STOP*	MA
7941	lying towards them. On this he stopped playing and listened	STOP*	MA
7942	indow and watch to see if thou stoppest on the way to stand	STOP*	MA
7943	ground. "Hansel, why dost thou stop and look round?" said th	STOP*	MA
7944	ich sat the King. The carriage stopped, and the King asked,"	STOP*	MA
7945	prepared. When everything was stowed on board a ship, Faith	STOW*	MA
7946	ashed herself there in a clear stream. It happened once when	STREAM*	X
7947	her out of the window into the stream which flowed by. Then	STREAM*	X
7948	foot and saw how the blood was streaming from it. He turned	STREAM*	MA
7949	heavily that the perspiration streamed from his face. Then	STREAM*	MA
7950	ill be the end of it?" Then he strengthened him with wine, u	STRENGTHEN*	MA

7951	the King looked kindly at her, stretched out his hand, and s	STRETCH*	MA
7952	le stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out thy finger that I	STRETCH*	MA
7953	soon be fat." Hansel, however, stretched out a little bone t	STRETCH*	MA
7954	d and peeped down, and at last stretched out his neck so far	STRETCH*	MA
7955	he could resist no longer, and stretched out her hand and to	STRETCH*	MA
7956	l if thou wilt soon be fat." Hansel, however, stretched out a little bone	STRETCH*	MA
7957	to her, and the ept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out thy finger that I may feel if th	STRETCH*	MA
7958	te part of it she could resist no longer, and stretched out her hand and took the poisonou	STRETCH*	MA
7959	, and he sniffed and peeped down, and at last stretched out his neck so far that he could	STRETCH*	MA
7960	his head. But the King looked kindly at her, stretched out his hand, and said, "Will you	STRETCH*	MA
7961	r. The wind had blown away the strewn ashes, but the peas an	STREW*	X
7962	invited the guests, and I will strew ashes in order that tho	STREW*	MA
7963	f peas and lentils. Ashes were strewn at the entrance of the	STREW*	MA
7964	r beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon. The poo	STREW*	MA
7965	e crumbs of bread which I have strewn about, they will show	STREW*	MA
7966	upon he hurried away with long strides, and carried her away	STRIDE*	X
7967	f bread, and as they heard the strokes of the wood-axe they	STROKE*	X
7968	o the corner where it lay, and stroked its back. Then she we	STROKE*	MA
7969	ght be stained with blood, she stuck her hand into a thorn b	STUCK	MA
7970	me back to you!" But the pitch stuck fast to her, and could	STUCK	MA
7971	sed the stone up. And the bird stuck his neck through the ho	STUCK	MA
7972	o be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of nails, and roll	STUCK	MA
7973	ers. And it happened that they stumbled over a tree-stump, a	STUMBLE*	MA
7974	that they stumbled over a tree-stump, and with the shock the	STUMP*	X
7975	old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit b	STUMP*	X
7976	ept so long and so much on the stumps, that after all they w	STUMP*	X
7977	man, "There is still a little stunted kitchen-wench which m	STUNT*	X
7978	r, because each time the Devil substituted a false letter, a	SUBSTITUTE*	MA
7979	ngers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it. When	SUCCEED*	MA
7980	, where a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he ran to the	SUCK*	X
7981	e laid her down, and knelt and sucked the three drops of blo	SUCK*	MA
7982	radle, laid it on her arm, and suckled it. Then she shook up	SUCK*	MA
7983	angry and said, "Are we all to suffer death for the sake of	SUFFER*	X
7984	mpion like a thief? Thou shalt suffer for it!" "Ah," answe	SUFFER*	ME
7985	d said, "My children and I are suffering the greatest hunger	SUFFER*	ME
7986	ereupon the King and the Queen suffered great anguish, and t	SUFFER*	ME
7987	beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated. When this was don	SUFFOCATE*	MA
7988	ried. He thought, "If any good suitor comes and asks for her	SUIT*	X
7989	o him." Not long afterwards, a suitor came, who appeared to	SUIT*	X
7990	little beds, but none of them suited her; one was too long,	SUIT*	X

7991	ves in the house again; but it suited the four musicians of	SUIT*	ME
7992	ittle cap of red velvet, which suited her so well that she w	SUIT*	ME
7993	ding to his nature and to what suited him. The donkey laid h	SUIT*	ME
7994	, he caused Allerleirauh to be summoned, and then he espied	SUMMON*	X
7995	use at the royal table. So he summoned all the huntsmen tog	SUMMON*	MA
7996	ul bird am I!" And when he had sung the whole he flew away.	SUNG	MA
7997	cious and merciful God who has supported me in the tower, wi	SUPPORT*	MA
7998	neither ate nor drank, but God supported him. At length he c	SUPPORT*	MA
7999	nd a very, very old woman, who supported herself on crutches	SUPPORT*	MA
8000	poor man, who could no longer support his only son. Then sa	SUPPORT*	MA
8001	wing everywhere, she thought, "Suppose I take grandmother a	SUPPOSE*	ME
8002	annot let any one come in." "I suppose you can look," said t	SUPPOSE*	ME
8003	t bear that anyone else should surpass her in beauty. She ha	SURPASS*	MA
8004	other, and set out on the way to her. She was surprised to find the cottage-door standing	SURPRISE*	X
8005	d the bells ringing for early prayer. She was surprised that she had thus in her sorrow wa	SURPRISE*	X
8006	y the evening the huntsmen had surrounded him, and one of th	SURROUND*	MA
8007	rs and herbs. It was, however, surrounded by a high wall, an	SURROUND*	MA
8008	a cup of wine." The youth, who suspected no evil, went in an	SUSPECT*	ME
8009	d upon the ground they at once suspected the step-mother, an	SUSPECT*	ME
8010	let her rest to-day." The King suspected no evil, and did no	SUSPECT*	ME
8011	ne bound he was out of bed and swallowed up Red-Cap. When th	SWALLOW*	MA
8012	forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went	SWALLOW*	MA
8013	forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went	SWALLOW*	MA
8014	bed, covered it over, and then swam away again down the gutt	SWAM	MA
8015	ath for the sake of a girl? We swear that we will avenge our	SWEAR*	V
8016	ey gave her a broom and said, "Sweep away the snow at the ba	SWEEP*	MA
8017	d, "There is a broom for thee, sweep all clean for us outsid	SWEEP*	MA
8018	s about to get to her work and sweep up the ashes, the cook	SWEEP*	MA
8019	e back here in half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she t	SWEEP*	MA
8020	ide by the back-door." "Humph! Sweep for yourselves," she an	SWEEP*	MA
8021	o was standing behind the mill sweeping the yard." The mille	SWEEP*	MA
8022	, come with us, and thou canst sweep up the ashes." So they	SWEEP*	MA
8023	re she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the	SWEPT	MA
8024	? "From cellar to garret she's swept all clean, And now from	SWEPT	MA
8025	the little men had bidden her, swept away the snow behind th	SWEPT	MA
8026	" "From cellar to garret she's swept all clean, And now from	SWEPT	MA
8027	, the scullion saw a duck come swimming up the gutter, and i	SWIM*	MA
8028	Grethel, "but a white duck is swimming there; if I ask her,	SWIM*	MA
8029	the King to take his sword and swing it three times over me	SWING*	MA
8030	h her, and will drop down in a swoon, and go through great d	SWOON	X
8031	g, who came with his sword and swung it thrice over the spir	SWUNG	MA

8032	d the Queen of having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. When the	TAK*	MA
8033	d stayed more than half-an-hour she could not take off her pretty dress, but only threw ov	TAK*	MA
8034	f they had lived, and if the good God had not taken them to himself when they were innocen	TAK*	MA
8035	e should come to him, but that deer had never taken up their quarters in any part of the d	TAK*	MA
8036	owl so that the soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it, and liked it	TAK*	MA
8037	ed by father and mother; have pity on me, and take me with you." Then said they, "Allerlei	TAK*	MA
8038	d then fasten it to the carriage, and we will take it with us." When the huntsmen laid hol	TAK*	MA
8039	he King; I, too, will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in	TAK*	MA
8040	however, run into her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hands	TAK*	MA
8041	nd of animal in the whole of his kingdom, and take from it a piece of its skin, and out of	TAK*	MA
8042	rawberries, and am not to go home until I can take them with me." When she had eaten her b	TAK*	MA
8043	o it. If it hold the water, then I will again take a wife, but if it run through, I will n	TAK*	MA
8044	hook hands with each of them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she had longed for	TAK*	MA
8045	said, "My gift is, that a king shall come and take her to wife." The girl, however, did as	TAK*	MA
8046	decision, he pulled off his boot, and said, "Take this boot, it has a hole in the sole of	TAK*	MA
8047	case be as thou sayest, I will allow thee to take away with thee as much rampion as thou	TAK*	MA
8048	suffer for it!" "Ah," answered he, "let mercy take the place of justice, I only made up my	TAK*	MA
8049	n that is ready I will descend, and thou wilt take me on thy horse." They agreed that unti	TAK*	MA
8050	her fear, and when he asked her if she would take him for her husband, and she saw that h	TAK*	MA
8051	aid to the scullion, "Go and tell the King to take his sword and swing it three times over	TAK*	MA
8052	der also was killed, those left were about to take flight, but the youth stepped forth, sp	TAK*	MA
8053	I be too heavy for the little duck; she shall take us across, one after the other." The go	TAK*	MA
8054	came when the corpse was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal vault with it and	TAK*	MA
8055	was also very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lord and husband who did	TAK*	MA
8056	e? There's never a plank, or bridge in sight, Take us across on thy back so white." The du	TAK*	MA
8057	d the woman, "Early to-morrow morning we will take the children out into the forest to whe	TAK*	MA
8058	better," answered the old woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of nail	TAK*	MA
8059	ld be got in, and Grethel said, "I, too, will take something home with me," and filled her	TAK*	MA
8060	here is an end. The children must go, we will take them farther into the wood, so that the	TAK*	MA
8061	was delivered against them. The daughter was taken into the forest where she was torn to	TAK*	MA

8062	until their death. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and put into a barre	TAK*	MA
8063	e little pillow for the dead, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and then he gav	TAK*	MA
8064	w chase him all day long till night-fall, but take care that no one does him any harm." As	TAK*	MA
8065	I knew of a little brook I would go and just take a drink; I think I hear one running." T	TAK*	MA
8066	fidelity!" and ordered the stone figure to be taken up and placed in his bedroom beside hi	TAK*	MA
8067	aid, "There are so many of them that it would take a great many days to do that, and so ma	TAK*	MA
8068	e young King went towards it and was about to take hold of it, but Faithful John pushed hi	TAK*	MA
8069	yes, if any one else gets on it swiftly, and takes out the pistol which must be in its ho	TAK*	MA
8070	er's Bird THERE was once a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man, and went to hou	TAK*	MA
8071	el offered him meat and drink, but he did not take anything, and only wished to rest a lit	TAK*	MA
8072	nd she opened the lid of the chest and said, "Take out an apple for thyself," and while th	TAK*	MA
8073	"Oh, very well," said she, "thou shalt first take a basketful of gold to my father and mo	TAK*	MA
8074	man, why didst thou write to me that I was to take those two innocent lives?" and she show	TAK*	MA
8075	ook her to wife. After a year the King had to take the field, so he commended his young Qu	TAK*	MA
8076	thou dost not do it thou art mine, and I will take thee thyself." The father became alarme	TAK*	MA
8077	led, but he wrote in answer that they were to take great care of the Queen and nurse her w	TAK*	MA
8078	is mother and said, "If she is brought to bed take care of her, nurse her well, and tell m	TAK*	MA
8079	ked me if he might stay six weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," said the man, "I	TAK*	MA
8080	you one." "No," said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything." "Are you afraid of poison?"	TAK*	MA
8081	nd found the poisoned comb. Scarcely had they taken it out when Snow-white came to herself	TAK*	MA
8082	could not be comforted, and had no thought of taking another wife. At length his counCILlo	TAK*	MA
8083	f thou wishest to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as	TAK*	MA
8084	-woman was no one else than the wicked Queen; take care and let no one come in when we are	TAK*	MA
8085	wine out of each mug, for she did not wish to take all from one only. Then, as she was so	TAK*	MA
8086	y or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest; I will	TAK*	MA
8087	their dwelling. The dwarfs said, "If you will take care of our house, cook, make the beds,	TAK*	MA
8088	ating off my plate?" The third, "Who has been taking some of my bread?" The fourth, "Who h	TAK*	MA
8089	near to her. Angrily, he said to the miller, "Take all water away from her, that she may n	TAK*	MA
8090	d, and the bread cried out, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been ba	TAK*	MA
8091	full of bread, and the bread cried out, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I	TAK*	MA

8092	as you have served me so truly, I myself will take you up again." 'Thereupon she took her b	TAK*	MA
8093	you shall be the better for it. Only you must take care to make my bed well, and shake it	TAK*	MA
8094	umped down on the other side of the tree, had taken the beautiful dress to the bird on the	TAK*	MA
8095	pring sun had drawn it off again, the man had taken another wife. The woman had brought tw	TAK*	MA
8096	be of service to us!" A change had, however, taken place in his wife; after she had been	TAK*	MA
8097	and laid them on the grave, and the bird had taken them away again, and then she had plac	TAK*	MA
8098	n to the little hazel-tree, and there she had taken off her beautiful clothes and laid the	TAK*	MA
8099	e got to the oven the bread again cried, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I	TAK*	MA
8100	reat stone trough, so she said to the child, "Take the pail, Red-Cap; I made some sausages	TAK*	MA
8101	also related that once when Red-Cap was again taking cakes to the old grandmother, another	TAK*	MA
8102	aid the shepherd; "it sings by itself; I must take it to my lord the King." And when he ca	TAK*	MA
8103	went into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking the glistening fiery eyes of the cat	TAK*	MA
8104	s growing everywhere, she thought, "Suppose I take grandmother a fresh nosegay; that would	TAK*	MA
8105	'The door was shut, and she thought she would take out the drumstick; but when she undid t	TAK*	MA
8106	oven the bread again cried, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been ba	TAK*	MA
8107	into every corner before you do it." "I will take great care," said Little Red-Cap to her	TAK*	MA
8108	here is a piece of cake and a bottle of wine; take them to your grandmother, she is ill an	TAK*	MA
8109	strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lord and h	TAKE*	X
8110	" said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything." "Are you afra	TAKE*	X
8111	e else gets on it swiftly, and takes out the pistol which mu	TAKE*	MA
8112	nt towards it and was about to take hold of it, but Faithful	TAKE*	MA
8113	day long till night-fall, but take care that no one does hi	TAKE*	MA
8114	against them. The daughter was taken into the forest where s	TAKE*	MA
8115	"Ah," answered he, "let mercy take the place of justice, I	TAKE*	MA
8116	ttle brook I would go and just take a drink; I think I hear	TAKE*	MA
8117	ordered the stone figure to be taken up and placed in his be	TAKE*	MA
8118	for the dead, and he had them taken into a locked-up room,	TAKE*	MA
8119	th. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and p	TAKE*	MA
8120	rawn it off again, the man had taken another wife. The woman	TAKE*	MA
8121	hazel-tree, and there she had taken off her beautiful cloth	TAKE*	MA
8122	on the grave, and the bird had taken them away again, and th	TAKE*	MA
8123	lled, those left were about to take flight, but the youth st	TAKE*	MA
8124	orpse was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal vau	TAKE*	MA
8125	ved me so truly, I myself will take you up again." Thereupon	TAKE*	MA
8126	en the bread again cried, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or	TAKE*	MA

8127	again cried, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn;	TAKE*	MA
8128	e better for it. Only you must take care to make my bed well	TAKE*	MA
8129	he other side of the tree, had taken the beautiful dress to	TAKE*	MA
8130	and the bread cried out, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or	TAKE*	MA
8131	d cried out, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn;	TAKE*	MA
8132	for the little duck; she shall take us across, one after the	TAKE*	MA
8133	d the water, then I will again take a wife, but if it run th	TAKE*	MA
8134	am not to go home until I can take them with me." When she	TAKE*	MA
8135	ulled off his boot, and said, "Take this boot, it has a hole	TAKE*	MA
8136	u sayest, I will allow thee to take away with thee as much r	TAKE*	MA
8137	when he asked her if she would take him for her husband, and	TAKE*	MA
8138	I will descend, and thou wilt take me on thy horse." They a	TAKE*	MA
8139	The children must go, we will take them farther into the wo	TAKE*	MA
8140	nd Grethel said, "I, too, will take something home with me,"	TAKE*	MA
8141	r a plank, or bridge in sight, Take us across on thy back so	TAKE*	MA
8142	arly to-morrow morning we will take the children out into th	TAKE*	MA
8143	each of them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she	TAKE*	MA
8144	lion, "Go and tell the King to take his sword and swing it t	TAKE*	MA
8145	red the old woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stu	TAKE*	MA
8146	The dwarfs said, "If you will take care of our house, cook,	TAKE*	MA
8147	ne else than the wicked Queen; take care and let no one come	TAKE*	MA
8148	isoned comb. Scarcely had they taken it out when Snow-white	TAKE*	MA
8149	h mug, for she did not wish to take all from one only. Then,	TAKE*	MA
8150	he lid of the chest and said, "Take out an apple for thyself	TAKE*	MA
8151	ght stay six weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," s	TAKE*	MA
8152	called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the	TAKE*	MA
8153	d mother; have pity on me, and take me with you." Then said	TAKE*	MA
8154	to her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her	TAKE*	MA
8155	, will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs	TAKE*	MA
8156	t to the carriage, and we will take it with us." When the hu	TAKE*	MA
8157	to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite	TAKE*	MA
8158	the whole of his kingdom, and take from it a piece of its s	TAKE*	MA
8159	," said she, "thou shalt first take a basketful of gold to m	TAKE*	MA
8160	gh, so she said to the child, "Take the pail, Red-Cap; I mad	TAKE*	MA
8161	d; "it sings by itself; I must take it to my lord the King."	TAKE*	MA
8162	gily, he said to the miller, "Take all water away from her,	TAKE*	MA
8163	where, she thought, "Suppose I take grandmother a fresh nose	TAKE*	MA
8164	hut, and she thought she would take out the drumstick; but w	TAKE*	MA
8165	of cake and a bottle of wine; take them to your grandmother	TAKE*	MA
8166	ner before you do it." "I will take great care," said Little	TAKE*	MA
8167	thou write to me that I was to take those two innocent lives	TAKE*	MA
8168	meat and drink, but he did not take anything, and only wishe	TAKE*	MA

8169	was once a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man,	TAKE*	MA
8170	te in answer that they were to take great care of the Queen	TAKE*	MA
8171	o it thou art mine, and I will take thee thyself." The fathe	TAKE*	MA
8172	. After a year the King had to take the field, so he commend	TAKE*	MA
8173	aid, "If she is brought to bed take care of her, nurse her w	TAKE*	MA
8174	d, and if the good God had not taken them to himself when th	TAKE*	MA
8175	o him, but that deer had never taken up their quarters in an	TAKE*	MA
8176	e soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it	TAKE*	MA
8177	han half-an-hour she could not take off her pretty dress, bu	TAKE*	MA
8178	having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild be	TAKE*	MA
8179	so many of them that it would take a great many days to do	TAKE*	R
8180	to us!" A change had, however, taken place in his wife; afte	TAKE*	R
8181	is, that a king shall come and take her to wife." The girl,	TAKE*	R
8182	r; but the King's son began to talk to her quite like a frie	TALK*	MA
8183	n till next morning; and as he talked with his wife and she	TALK*	MA
8184	it seemed to him he had never tasted better. But when he ca	TASTE*	ME
8185	at some of the window, it will taste sweet." Hansel reached	TASTE*	R
8186	ttle of the roof to try how it tasted, and Grethel leant aga	TASTE*	R
8187	. Hansel, who thought the roof tasted very nice, tore down a	TASTE*	R
8188	If thou dost not promise me to teach him everything that he	TEACH*	X
8189	it, and wept so much that the tears fell down on it and wat	TEAR*	X
8190	nd went away with eyes full of tears. She came into a great	TEAR*	X
8191	eping and weeping, and all her tears fell into the pan and t	TEAR*	X
8192	o fetch the water, and how her tears did flow down over her	TEAR*	X
8193	ir father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said to Hansel, "N	TEAR*	X
8194	them outside the door, weeping tears of blood. Then the juni	TEAR*	X
8195	his neck and wept. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and the	TEAR*	X
8196	the window and looked on with tearful eyes, because he stil	TEAR*	X
8197	the frock, and the thorns will tear it off my body." "Wilt t	TEAR*	MA
8198	ld animals would soon come and tear them to pieces." "O, tho	TEAR*	MA
8199	will become a wild beast, and tear me to pieces." The broth	TEAR*	MA
8200	ing even for ourselves?" "I'll tell you what, husband," answ	TELL*	V
8201	present at his death, and can tell you all." The King said,	TELL*	V
8202	how am I to earn my bread?" "I tell you what," said the donk	TELL*	V
8203	said to the scullion, "Go and tell the King to take his swo	TELL*	V
8204	il once Rapunzel said to her, "Tell me, Dame Gothel, how it	TELL*	V
8205	o the man's daughter, "Listen, tell thy father that I would	TELL*	V
8206	ed her mouth, and was about to tell her mother what had happ	TELL*	V
8207	fe came to meet him and said, "Tell me, miller, from whence	TELL*	V
8208	re of her, nurse her well, and tell me of it at once in a le	TELL*	V
8209	shook constantly. "Can you not tell me," said the maiden, "i	TELL*	V
8210	ild," she answered, "I may not tell thee." But he let her ha	TELL*	V

8211	yet I know more than you do." "Tell us then," they cried. He	TELL*	V
8212	"she shall have mercy, only do tell us." Then said he, "Our	TELL*	V
8213	that?" Whosoever knows it and tells it to him, half his bod	TELL*	V
8214	my death-bed." Then said he, " Tell Faithful John to come to	TELL*	V
8215	nd whosoever does know it, and tells it to him, will be turn	TELL*	V
8216	w her, but she did not dare to tell anyone about it. When so	TELL*	X
8217	he maiden who brought me up so tenderly and who was afterwar	TEND*	X
8218	nuts for herself, and brought tender grass for the roe, who	TEND*	X
8219	lf thought to himself, "What a tender young creature! what a	TEND*	X
8220	t about my son. He is still of tender age, and cannot always	TEND*	X
8221	pily together; the roebuck was tended and cherished, and ran	TEND*	MA
8222	he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be my bride.	TEST*	X
8223	nd it will do you no harm." He thanked the little man, shoul	THANK*	V
8224	embling home, and on her knees thanked God for having dealt	THANK*	V
8225	rom the hazel-bush. Cinderella thanked him, went to her moth	THANK*	V
8226	he had looked at the last, she thanked the merchant and want	THANK*	V
8227	tily gathered her basket full, thanked the little men, shook	THANK*	V
8228	ay, Little Red-Cap," said he. "Thank you kindly, wolf." "Whi	THANK*	X
8229	id she behold! Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murder	THERE	X
8230	ich this little key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain	THERE	X
8231	st I went down into the cellar, and there sat a very very old woman, w	THERE	X
8232	six weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," said the man, "I fee	THERE	X
8233	while." "And what is he going to do there? He did not even say good-	THERE	X
8234	by en I will sing it again for thee." "There," said the goldsmith, "there	THERE	X
8235	rchief with the bones was no longer there. Marlinchen, however, was as	THERE	X
8236	mother's great uncle; he will stay there awhile." "And what is he goi	THERE	X
8237	and slapped him here and cuffed him there, until the unhappy child	THERE	X
8238	was	THERE	X
8238	he boar. The elder brother kept him there until the evening, and then	THERE	X
8239	bbbed me in the leg; and in the yard there lies a black monster, who be	THERE	X
8240	the back-door, but the dog, who lay there sprang up and bit his leg; a	THERE	X
8241	id, "Next Sunday thou must come out there to me; I have already invite	THERE	X
8242	een forced to put a great kettle on there, with water in it, and when	THERE	X
8243	and said she could not find the way there. The bridegroom said, "Next	THERE	X
8244	id the bridegroom, "My house is out there in the dark forest." She tri	THERE	X
8245	den hair shone forth, and she stood there in full splendour, and could	THERE	X
8246	he boy's mouth, when everything was there that he had wished for. Afte	THERE	X
8247	east's were kept, and washed herself there in a clear stream. It happen	THERE	X
8248	she was sent into the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water,	THERE	X
8249	t entered, and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep."	THERE	X
8250	not conceive how it could have got there. Then he ordered the cook to	THERE	X

8251	the dirty work. Allerleirauh lived there for a long time in great wre	THERE	X
8252	her dead relations who were sitting there in their old-fashioned game	THERE	X
8253	see thy sons." The old woman looked there, and saw her two children,	THERE	X
8254	o d said to the poor old woman, "Look there beside the altar, and thou w	THERE	X
8255	d," for she thought the angels were there. Said he, "I am your dear so	THERE	X
8256	his throat. The King's son remained there a short while longer, and he	THERE	X
8257	ight become a maiden, and she stood there looking so beautiful that no	THERE	X
8258	il he did it. Whilst he was sitting there, he thought of his dearest m	THERE	X
8259	tage they saw that someone had been there, for everything was not in t	THERE	X
8260	e wife went and brought the shoes. "There, bird," said the man, "now s	THERE	X
8261	took her home to the royal palace. There they pointed out to her a cl	THERE	X
8262	of wild beast has hidden itself in there." The huntsmen obeyed his or	THERE	X
8263	y room, where no one ever came, and there she made a very poisonous	THERE	X
8264	ap "I shall soon get rid of my apples. There, I will give you one." "No,"	THERE	X
8265	said, "I cannot bear it, I must be there; they shall not find it so e	THERE	X
8266	all, and was only too anxious to be there. "Oh," said he, to his siste	THERE	X
8267	first drops touched his lips he lay there a young roebuck. And now the	THERE	X
8268	forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire for the	THERE	X
8269	, "Hansel, what art thou looking at there and staying behind for? Mind	THERE	X
8270	ee, he saw that an enchantress came there, and he heard how she cried,	THERE	X
8271	lace, a beautiful girl was standing there by the well with two golden	THERE	X
8272	h as may please her, and we will go there with them and try our luck."	THERE	X
8273	d to have everything brought to her there, but he said, "There are so	THERE	X
8274	he well understood. One cried, "Oh, there he is carrying home the prin	THERE	X
8275	"Conduct me to the ship, I will go there myself, and behold the treas	THERE	X
8276	roughed bridal garment will be lying there in a dish, and looking as if	THERE	X
8277	home, still she had a longing to be there. At last she said to the old	THERE	X
8278	r on the left, and remained sitting there. When the wedding with the K	THERE	X
8279	rcase to be smeared with pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the	THERE	X
8280	ot into the kitchen, Cinderella lay there amongst the ashes, as usual,	THERE	X
8281	ver, obliged to pass the grave, and there, on the hazel-tree, sat the	THERE	X
8282	se and knocked at the door. "Who is there?" "Little Red-Cap," replied	THERE	X
8283	Bremen, and shall be town-musician there; go with me and engage	THERE	X
8284	yours and set out on the road to Bremen. "There," he thought, "I can surely	THERE	X
8285	y in the day that I shall still get there in good time;" and so she ra	THERE	X
8286	ill it, the jug fell into the well. There they stood and did not know	THERE	X
8287	e saw the sunbeams dancing here and there through the trees, and prett	THERE	X
8288	thel, "but a white duck is swimming there; if I ask her, she will help	THERE	X
8289	se of bread in order to entice them there. When a child fell into her	THERE	X
8290	ade, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you children, and when you	THERE	X

8291	r. And once when the young King lay there asleep, she called in the sk	THERE	X
8292	d run to the little hazel-tree, and there she had taken off her beauti	THERE	X
8293	ghed, and led her into the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from	THERE	X
8294	wn himself and opened the door, and there he found both strong and wel	THERE	X
8295	cian could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remembe	THERE	X
8296	ve to die of hunger. And now he sat there full of pain and grief, ate	THERE	X
8297	leave thee alone for a short time; there are the keys of the house; t	THERE	E
8298	infamous deeds. 46. Fitcher's Bird THERE was once a wizard who used t	THERE	E
8299	hogshead, and fell in my bosom. And there is the finger with the ring!	THERE	E
8300	rooms, and they were all empty, and there was something so horrible ab	THERE	E
8301	no living soul was, but on the wall there was a bird in a cage which c	THERE	E
8302	is. And one of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her litt	THERE	E
8303	night, but still they had none. Now there was a court-yard in front of	THERE	E
8304	go, quite two thousand years, since there was a rich man who had a bea	THERE	E
8305	all her tears fell into the pan and there was no need of any salt. The	THERE	E
8306	have his only daughter to wife. Now there lived in the country two bro	THERE	E
8307	e Singing Bone IN a certain country there was once great lamentation o	THERE	E
8308	out at the other side of the wood, there stood at the entrance a hous	THERE	E
8309	. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the donkey. Then the	THERE	E
8310	e called out to his companions that there must be a house not far off,	THERE	E
8311	ould to his captain, and said, "Ah, there is a horrible witch sitting	THERE	E
8312	rest, where it was the darkest, and there stood a solitary house, whic	THERE	E
8313	ast she came to the the cellar, and there sat an extremely aged woman,	THERE	E
8314	ent home to the King's aged mother. There were great rejoicings everyw	THERE	E
8315	in it, but she could not enter, for there was much water round about i	THERE	E
8316	appy end. 40. The Robber Bridegroom THERE was once on a time a miller,	THERE	E
8317	hec." "There," said the goldsmith, "there is the golden chain for thee	THERE	E
8318	ily until their death. 76. The Pink THERE was once on a time a Queen t	THERE	E
8319	send her away again. After a while, there was another festival, and th	THERE	E
8320	8: The Aged Mother IN a large town there was an old woman who sat in	THERE	E
8321	known to God. Legend 5: God's Food THERE were once upon a time two si	THERE	E
8322	eater and cleaner than can be told. There was a table on which was a w	THERE	E
8323	the place, and when that was over, there stood the little brother, an	THERE	E
8324	ach plate a little spoon; moreover, there were seven little knives and	THERE	E
8325	ly, and the sun shines so warm, and there is a smell just like cinnamo	THERE	E
8326	o to the garret, upon the top shelf there stands a pair of red shoes,	THERE	E
8327	his door, "Wife, just come outside, there is a bird, look at that bird	THERE	E
8328	yes, and would not see or hear, but there was a roaring in her ears li	THERE	E

8329	efore, the King's daughter saw that there was no longer any hope of tu	THERE	E
8330	d even if one had been found, still there would have been no one who h	THERE	E
8331	e. At length his councillors said, "There is no help for it, the King	THERE	E
8332	the first looked round and saw that there was a little hole on his bed	THERE	E
8333	version of the tale at: Donkeyskin THERE was once on a time a King wh	THERE	E
8334	ether all their lives. 12. Rapunzel THERE were once a man and a woman	THERE	E
8335	opened, and the King walked in, and there stood a maiden more lovely t	THERE	E
8336	nd drank and were full of gladness. There was, however, a little garde	THERE	E
8337	d eating, they asked, "What news is there?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you	THERE	E
8338	ering them?" "No," said the woman, "there is but one in the whole worl	THERE	E
8339	ens." The maiden said, weeping, "Is there no way of delivering them?"	THERE	E
8340	en she had done eating, they said, "There is a broom for thee, sweep a	THERE	E
8341	a little piece of bread, and said, "There is something for your dinner	THERE	E
8342	d the little men; but she replied, "There is not enough for myself, so	THERE	E
8343	3. The Three Little Men in the Wood THERE was once a man whose wife di	THERE	E
8344	t out with the basket. Far and wide there was nothing but snow, and no	THERE	E
8345	morning, when the two girls got up, there stood before the man's daugh	THERE	E
8346	brought to her there, but he said, "There are so many of them that it	THERE	E
8347	door." Then Faithful John saw that there was no help for it now, and	THERE	E
8348	nd the magnificent apartments, only there was one room which he did no	THERE	E
8349	6. Faithful John THERE was once on a time an old kin	THERE	E
8350	thou never open this one for me?" "There is something within it," he	THERE	E
8351	it seemed to breathe and live, and there was nothing more charming or	THERE	E
8352	their death. 9. The Twelve Brothers THERE were once on a time a king a	THERE	E
8353	nt into the palace, and in the hall there stood a dish, and therein la	THERE	E
8354	t after this he said, "Dear sister, there is still one difficulty. We	THERE	E
8355	, birds and pigeons, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took t	THERE	E
8356	ne and marrow." Said the third, "Is there no escape at all?" "Oh, yes,	THERE	E
8357	en more." Spake the second, "But is there no escape?" "Oh, yes, if any	THERE	E
8358	behind alone. Not long afterwards, there was once more great scarcity	THERE	E
8359	y till the feathers fly -- for then there is snow on the earth. I am M	THERE	E
8360	ong as they lived. 24. Mother Holle THERE was once a widow who had two	THERE	E
8361	g as she lived. 25 The Seven Ravens THERE was once a man who had seven	THERE	E
8362	her daughter?" "No," said the man, "There is still a little stunted ki	THERE	E
8363	the bed and drew back the curtains. There lay her grandmother with her	THERE	E
8364	26 Little Red-Cap ONCE upon a time there was a dear little girl who w	THERE	E
8365	most of all by her grandmother, and there was nothing that she would	THERE	E

	n		
8366	witch's house, and in every corner there stood chests full of pearls	THERE	E
8367	t of it. 16. The Three Snake-Leaves THERE was once on a time a poor ma	THERE	E
8368	perfect happiness. My tale is done, there runs a mouse, whosoever catc	THERE	E
8369	l's finger, and was astonished that there was no way of fattening him.	THERE	E
8370	will not find their way out again; there is no other means of saving	THERE	E
8371	one half loaf left, and after that there is an end. The children must	THERE	E
8372	d begged for mercy. The King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to	THERE	E
8373	And when he came before the enemy, there was a battle, and great dang	THERE	E
8374	to lie down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had	THERE	E
8375	ed. But the old mother wept to think such innocent blood was	THINK*	X
8376	brother had gone in here, and, thinking that after all the b	THINK*	ME
8377	art in a murderer's den. Thou thinkest thou art a bride soo	THINK*	ME
8378	le din, the robbers sprang up, thinking no otherwise than th	THINK*	ME
8379	e, "but I have constantly been thinking of Faithful John and	THINK*	ME
8380	ld go and just take a drink; I think I hear one running." Th	THINK*	ME
8381	er to do anything, for she was thinking of all the gold that	THINK*	ME
8382	the evening alone in her room thinking how she had lost fir	THINK*	ME
8383	. "But now," she said, "I will think of something that shall	THINK*	ME
8384	her way, and she was for ever thinking how she could get al	THINK*	ME
8385	ght, "If I could but make them think that it was not done by	THINK*	ME
8386	w-white's heart, could not but think that she was again the	THINK*	ME
8387	She was still sitting lost in thought, when all at once she	THOUGHT	X
8388	t hunting like a nobleman. The thought, however, occurred to	THOUGHT	X
8389	an that be but my apple-tree?" thought the miller, and said,	THOUGHT	ME
8390	and hunger tormented her, she thought, "Ah, if I were but i	THOUGHT	ME
8391	standing by, he was afraid and thought the maiden was a spir	THOUGHT	ME
8392	, a snow-white little bone. He thought that it would make a	THOUGHT	ME
8393	d round on all four sides, and thought he saw in the distanc	THOUGHT	ME
8394	helter here is bad." The hound thought that a few bones with	THOUGHT	ME
8395	the robbers, and at last they thought of a plan. The donkey	THOUGHT	ME
8396	. Wilt thou go on at once?" He thought it was his bride who	THOUGHT	ME
8397	up, saw the decked-out skull, thought it was his bride, and	THOUGHT	ME
8398	cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind th	THOUGHT	ME
8399	with silver and gold, and she thought she had never seen su	THOUGHT	ME
8400	ave, but he found her not, and thought she had died of want.	THOUGHT	ME
8401	ided for, and well married. He thought, "If any good suitor	THOUGHT	ME
8402	e in him. Whenever she saw, or thought of him, she felt a se	THOUGHT	ME
8403	n be a town-musician." The cat thought well of it, and went	THOUGHT	ME
8404	the pigeon-house. The old man thought, "Can it be Cinderell	THOUGHT	ME

8405	up the pear-tree." The father thought, "Can it be Cinderell	THOUGHT	ME
8406	was willing enough to go, and thought that now the golden r	THOUGHT	ME
8407	golden dress. They never once thought of Cinderella, and be	THOUGHT	ME
8408	roach the dead body. And as he thought it came to gnaw at it	THOUGHT	ME
8409	hou shalt go with us." And she thought to herself, "That she	THOUGHT	ME
8410	however did not know her, and thought she must be a foreign	THOUGHT	ME
8411	as just passing the house, and thought to himself, "How the	THOUGHT	ME
8412	ught, and revived, but Red-Cap thought to herself, "As long	THOUGHT	ME
8413	he road to Bremen. "There," he thought, "I can surely be tow	THOUGHT	ME
8414	lowers growing everywhere, she thought, "Suppose I take gran	THOUGHT	ME
8415	en took it to heart daily, and thought she must deliver her	THOUGHT	ME
8416	in. The door was shut, and she thought she would take out th	THOUGHT	ME
8417	plied Little Red-Cap. The wolf thought to himself, "What a t	THOUGHT	ME
8418	e a short while longer, and he thought of his mother, and wo	THOUGHT	ME
8419	d am still satisfied," for she thought the angels were there	THOUGHT	ME
8420	hilst he was sitting there, he thought of his dearest mother	THOUGHT	ME
8421	te was still alive. And so she thought and thought again how	THOUGHT	ME
8422	alive. And so she thought and thought again how she might k	THOUGHT	ME
8423	rest. And when she had at last thought of something to do, s	THOUGHT	ME
8424	d the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the hea	THOUGHT	ME
8425	s overwhelmed with terror, and thought, "If I could but make	THOUGHT	ME
8426	y upon the white snow, and she thought to herself, "Would th	THOUGHT	ME
8427	will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed	THOUGHT	ME
8428	her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eye	THOUGHT	ME
8429	with the beautiful maiden, and thought that she never yet ha	THOUGHT	ME
8430	were over. The cook, however, thought to himself, "If the c	THOUGHT	ME
8431	her, for no one knew her, and thought no otherwise than tha	THOUGHT	ME
8432	let the worthy old woman in," thought Snow-white, and she u	THOUGHT	ME
8433	d not be comforted, and had no thought of taking another wif	THOUGHT	ME
8434	e of his skin for it." But she thought, "To get that will be	THOUGHT	ME
8435	he was young and handsome, she thought, "He will love me mor	THOUGHT	ME
8436	ss "What do I hear thee say! I thought I had separated thee	THOUGHT	ME
8437	s will last thee the day," and thought, "Thou wilt die of co	THOUGHT	ME
8438	die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy	THOUGHT	ME
8439	d not catch him, and when they thought that they surely had	THOUGHT	ME
8440	n had gone out into the world, thought all the time that the	THOUGHT	ME
8441	and left her no peace, and she thought of nothing but how sh	THOUGHT	ME
8442	urbing themselves. Hansel, who thought the roof tasted very	THOUGHT	ME
8443	Grethel lay down in them, and thought they were in heaven.	THOUGHT	ME
8444	im eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finge	THOUGHT	ME
8445	man's heart was heavy, and he thought "it would be better f	THOUGHT	ME
8446	er was still more enraged, and thought of nothing but how to	THOUGHT	ME

8447	ocure daily bread. Now when he thought over this by night in	THOUGHT	ME
8448	t so long in the forest? -- we thought you were never coming	THOUGHT	ME
8449	d in; and as it was empty, she thought, "We can stay here an	THOUGHT	ME
8450	e an old king who was ill, and thought to himself, "I am lyi	THOUGHT	ME
8451	he door, he went in first, and thought by standing before hi	THOUGHT	ME
8452	the King was rejoiced that she thought as he had thought, an	THOUGHT	ME
8453	ced that she thought as he had thought, and went and opened	THOUGHT	ME
8454	lucked the twelve flowers, and thought she would present eac	THOUGHT	ME
8455	l his dearest children, but he thought of faithful John's gr	THOUGHT	ME
8456	im to his bed, and sorrowfully thought, "The misfortune has	THOUGHT	ME
8457	King's daughter. At length he thought of a way, and said to	THOUGHT	ME
8458	had represented it to be, and thought no other than that hi	THOUGHT	ME
8459	ate to him, but the King's son threw off the quilt, and said	THREW	MA
8460	off her pretty dress, but only threw over it her fur-mantle,	THREW	MA
8461	mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the bones under the	THREW	MA
8462	silken handkerchief," Then he threw down the shoes to her.	THREW	MA
8463	t at the door, crash! the bird threw down the millstone on h	THREW	MA
8464	before thy brother." Then she threw the apple into the ches	THREW	MA
8465	ran about the room, and Hansel threw one handful after anoth	THREW	MA
8466	him by the feet, and thus they threw him down into the sea.	THREW	MA
8467	lla expressed a wish, the bird threw down to her what she ha	THREW	MA
8468	, rushed into the parlour, and threw themselves into their f	THREW	MA
8469	lifted her out of the bed, and threw her out of the window i	THREW	MA
8470	ket, and often stood still and threw a morsel on the ground.	THREW	MA
8471	el, however, little by little, threw all the crumbs on the p	THREW	MA
8472	ollowed, but at every step she threw a couple of peas on the	THREW	MA
8473	ne own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her t	THREW	MA
8474	ood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with	THREW	MA
8475	d pricked her finger. Then she threw her shuttle into the we	THREW	MA
8476	w down over me." Then the bird threw a gold and silver dress	THREW	MA
8477	w down over me." Then the bird threw down a much more beauti	THREW	MA
8478	own over me." And now the bird threw down to her a dress whi	THREW	MA
8479	nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head, and that	THROW*	MA
8480	oves on seizes the garment and throws it into the fire and b	THROW*	MA
8481	done it, was angry and cried, "Throw him into a dungeon." Ne	THROW*	MA
8482	e is better off, for she often throws it a nice bit. May Hea	THROW*	MA
8483	y little tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." Then the	THROW*	MA
8484	y little tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." And now	THROW*	MA
8485	for nothing but to have boots thrown at my head." He contin	THROW*	MA
8486	, little tree, Silver and gold throw down over me." Then the	THROW*	MA
8487	e," cried the step-sister, "to throw about gold in that way!	THROW*	MA
8488	o drags another out of bed and throws him in the water?" "Th	THROW*	MA

8489	e cat, but had been constantly throwing one of the white peb	THROW*	MA
8490	nto a soft cord. With this she tied the little beast and led	TIE*	MA
8491	nning in, and the sister again tied him with the cord of rus	TIE*	MA
8492	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8493	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8494	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8495	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8496	me here again." The poor woman tied her child on her back, a	TIE*	MA
8497	es from beneath the table, and tied them up in her silk hand	TIE*	MA
8498	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8499	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8500	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8501	athered together all my bones, Tied them in a silken handker	TIE*	MA
8502	raight forward on her way, and told her grandmother that she	TOLD	V
8503	housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she intend	TOLD	V
8504	And the mouth of him who last told this story is still warm	TOLD	V
8505	d obeyed Mother Holle when she told her to do anything, for	TOLD	V
8506	l her father came, and then he told him that the stranger ma	TOLD	V
8507	and ran to her step-mother and told her of the mishap. But s	TOLD	V
8508	y her and her sister. The girl told all that had happened to	TOLD	V
8509	se?" said the dwarfs. Then she told them that her step-mothe	TOLD	V
8510	now-white came to herself, and told them what had happened.	TOLD	V
8511	, said, "You are with me," and told her what had happened, a	TOLD	V
8512	neater and cleaner than can be told. There was a table on wh	TOLD	V
8513	suspected no evil, went in and told him about the good littl	TOLD	V
8514	hich art in Heaven,' thou hast told me that my father was in	TOLD	V
8515	the mill, and then the maiden told her father everything ex	TOLD	V
8516	hat the sentries heard it, and told the King. The King came	TOLD	V
8517	r little sons again also," and told her how everything had o	TOLD	V
8518	open her mouth and speak, she told the King why she had bee	TOLD	V
8519	all, and went to the King and told him what he had seen and	TOLD	V
8520	ed to his grave, Faithful John told the young King all that	TOLD	V
8521	ld." Then the scullion ran and told this to the King, who ca	TOLD	V
8522	eated himself on its back, and told his sister to sit by him	TOLD	V
8523	, dear wife," he answered, and told her how everything had h	TOLD	V
8524	ater." The girl went home, and told her father what the woma	TOLD	V
8525	ne again, went to the King and told him all. The King said,	TOLD	V
8526	, and full of health. Then she told the King the evil deed w	TOLD	V
8527	o her quite like a friend, and told her that his heart had b	TOLD	V
8528	Then she went to the King, and told him the joyful tidings,	TOLD	V
8529	saw that she was terrified and told him what had occurred. H	TOLD	V
8530	re laid to rest in a beautiful tomb in the churchyard. 31. T	TOMB*	X

8531	on with the blood of a chicken." Thereupon he took the dog with the golden collar, and sai	TOOK	MA
8532	oisonous comb. Then she disguised herself and took the shape of another old woman. So she	TOOK	MA
8533	g by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child	TOOK	MA
8534	ist no longer, and stretched out her hand and took the poisonous half. But hardly had she	TOOK	MA
8535	ut the comb in her hair than the poison in it took effect, and the girl fell down senseless	TOOK	MA
8536	r heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away; but when he had drawn his kni	TOOK	MA
8537	me that piece again." Then the bird came and took the shoes in his left claw, and flew ba	TOOK	MA
8538	g me that song again." Then the bird came and took the golden chain in his right claw, and	TOOK	MA
8539	Queen died. After a year had passed the King took to himself another wife. She was a beau	TOOK	MA
8540	over, there stood the little brother, and he took his father and Marlinchen by the hand,	TOOK	MA
8541	ion." As he spoke in this way the good dwarfs took pity upon him, and gave him the coffin.	TOOK	MA
8542	ring him into great peril. So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night w	TOOK	MA
8543	e power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and droppe	TOOK	MA
8544	e might be changed into a beautiful pink, and took her with him. Then he went away to his	TOOK	MA
8545	ght to her, and ordered her to be killed, and took her heart and tongue, and laid them on	TOOK	MA
8546	ran into her den, washed herself quickly, and took out of the nut the dress which was as s	TOOK	MA
8547	ashes." So they put her in the carriage, and took her home to the royal palace. There the	TOOK	MA
8548	whilst every one was asleep, she got up, and took three different things from her treasur	TOOK	MA
8549	re came to light. And she opened the nut, and took out her dress which shone like the sun,	TOOK	MA
8550	n half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she took her oil-lamp, went into her den, put of	TOOK	MA
8551	s, hastily clutched a handful of rampion, and took it to his wife. She at once made hersel	TOOK	MA
8552	the door open and the true Queen walk in. She took the child out of the cradle, laid it on	TOOK	MA
8553	the ground. And she was so pitiless that she took poor Rapunzel into a desert where she h	TOOK	MA
8554	nce, gave the child the name of Rapunzel, and took it away with her. Rapunzel grew into th	TOOK	MA
8555	suffocated. When this was done the old woman took her daughter, put a nightcap on her hea	TOOK	MA
8556	ister again tied him with the cord of rushes, took it in her own hand, and went away with	TOOK	MA
8557	him, and was shut again at once. The huntsman took notice of it all, and went to the King	TOOK	MA
8558	at the King was out hunting; so the old witch took the form of the chamber-maid, went into	TOOK	MA
8559	away with the King from the cottage. The King took the lovely maiden upon his horse and ca	TOOK	MA
8560	y, however, grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boi	TOOK	MA

8561	with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three pieces of the snake, laid the	TOOK	MA
8562	of a mighty empire was at war, and the youth took service with him, and with him went out	TOOK	MA
8563	ized the sleeper by the head, and the skipper took him by the feet, and thus they threw hi	TOOK	MA
8564	all sorrow was over. The young King, however, took the three snake-leaves with him, gave t	TOOK	MA
8565	gave him his blessing, and with great sorrow took leave of him. At this time the King of	TOOK	MA
8566	ay." And when the full moon had risen, Hansel took his little sister by the hand, and foll	TOOK	MA
8567	then, for you will get nothing else." Grethel took the bread under her apron, as Hansel ha	TOOK	MA
8568	ay with me. No harm shall happen to you." She took them both by the hand, and led them int	TOOK	MA
8569	us." Early in the morning came the woman, and took the children out of their beds. Their b	TOOK	MA
8570	k I hear one running." The brother got up and took the little sister by the hand, and they	TOOK	MA
8571	will show thee thy father's palace." Then he took him about everywhere, up and down, and	TOOK	MA
8572	not, I will go and seek my brothers." So she took the twelve shirts and went forth, and s	TOOK	MA
8573	they are wandering about the world." Then she took the maiden and opened the chamber for h	TOOK	MA
8574	ttle Brother and Little Sister LITTLE brother took his little sister by the hand and said,	TOOK	MA
8575	have food, and the little sister and Benjamin took care to make it ready for them. She sou	TOOK	MA
8576	s, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took to Benjamin, who had to dress it for th	TOOK	MA
8577	things, that she will buy all you have." She took him by the hand and led him upstairs, f	TOOK	MA
8578	he fell fainting to the ground. Faithful John took him up, carried him to his bed, and sor	TOOK	MA
8579	ing, "Thy truth shall not go unrewarded," and took the heads of the children, put them on	TOOK	MA
8580	lemnized: the dance began, and the bride also took part in it; then Faithful John was watc	TOOK	MA
8581	s; I secretly caused a hind to be killed, and took these tokens from it; but I bound the c	TOOK	MA
8582	his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her to wife. After a year the King had	TOOK	MA
8583	irl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it s	TOOK	MA
8584	well free." Then forth came the white maiden, took him by the hand, led him in, and said,	TOOK	MA
8585	l the world, yet will I not forsake thee." He took her with him into his royal palace, and	TOOK	MA
8586	t that its heart was cloven in twain. Then he took the monster on his back and went homewa	TOOK	MA
8587	ere there!" said the donkey. Then the animals took counsel together how they should manage	TOOK	MA
8588	e water; My brother slew me for the boar, And took for his wife the King's young daughter.	TOOK	MA
8589	down dead. He buried him beneath the bridge, took the boar, and carried it to the King, p	TOOK	MA
8590	l straight into the bride's bosom. The robber took a candle and wanted to look for it, but	TOOK	MA

8591	airs to her room to her chest of drawers, and took a white handkerchief out of the top dra	TOOK	MA
8592	d into her, and she snatched at the apple and took it away again from her daughter, and sa	TOOK	MA
8593	inchen went away to her chest of drawers, and took her best silk handkerchief out of the b	TOOK	MA
8594	ake him into black-puddings." Then the mother took the little boy and chopped him in piece	TOOK	MA
8595	could bear it, and after some time longer he took another wife. By the second wife he had	TOOK	MA
8596	fortune would arise from the loss of it." She took the keys and the egg, and promised to o	TOOK	MA
8597	le finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the finger s	TOOK	MA
8598	ations to the friends of the wizard. Then she took a skull with grinning teeth, put some o	TOOK	MA
8599	until at last, groaning and out of breath, he took the basket with the gold and the two ma	TOOK	MA
8600	r can hunt, my master wanted to kill me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to earn my	TOOK	MA
8601	eaming from it. He turned his horse round and took the false bride home again, and said sh	TOOK	MA
8602	pain, and went out to the King's son. Then he took her on his his horse as his bride and r	TOOK	MA
8603	white stocking. Then he turned his horse and took the false bride home again. "This also	TOOK	MA
8604	the pain, and went out to the King's son. He took her on his horse as his bride, and rode	TOOK	MA
8605	son had waited until she came, and instantly took her by the hand and danced with no one	TOOK	MA
8606	off his hat. Then he broke off the branch and took it with him. When he reached home he ga	TOOK	MA
8607	st earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her pretty clothes away from her, put a	TOOK	MA
8608	ut of the ashes. The prince went to meet her, took her by the hand and danced with her. He	TOOK	MA
8609	nished, and all flew out again. Then the girl took the dish to her step-mother, and was gl	TOOK	MA
8610	ified and became pale with rage; he, however, took Cinderella on his horse and rode away w	TOOK	MA
8611	no key to the Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fing	TOOK	MA
8612	Glass mountain are thy brothers." The maiden took the drumstick, wrapped it carefully in	TOOK	MA
8613	might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut op	TOOK	MA
8614	om each plate, and from each little glass she took a sip, but in the last little glass she	TOOK	MA
8615	set them free, let it cost what it might. She took nothing with her but a little ring belo	TOOK	MA
8616	he old woman spoke so kindly to her, the girl took courage and agreed to enter her service	TOOK	MA
8617	baked a long time!" So she went up to it, and took out all the loaves one after another wi	TOOK	MA
8618	only been the innocent cause. But the maiden took it to heart daily, and thought she must	TOOK	MA
8619	myself will take you up again." Thereupon she took her by the hand, and led her to a large	TOOK	MA
8620	ght the roof tasted very nice, tore down a great piece of it	TORE*	MA

8621	burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate raiment	TORE*	MA
8622	ave fire in my veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marl	TORE*	MA
8623	, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire asunder, exting	TORE*	MA
8624	her fast by her hands, but she tore herself loose, and spran	TORE*	MA
8625	e King clutched the mantle and tore it off. Then her golden	TORE*	MA
8626	that wretch the old cook, who tore me from her arms when sh	TORE*	MA
8627	? Marriage is a joy and also a torment." At length as he cou	TORMENT*	X
8628	eaten one mouthful, and hunger tormented her, she thought, "	TORMENT*	MA
8629	ed King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces, but grie	TORN	MA
8630	into the forest where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts	TORN	MA
8631	wild beasts were said to have torn from your arms; but I am	TORN	MA
8632	plied, "She let my dear son be torn to pieces by wild beasts	TORN	MA
8633	time that the sister had been torn to pieces by the wild be	TORN	MA
8634	this by night in his bed, and tossed about in his anxiety,	TOS*	MA
8635	and as soon as the first drops touched his lips he lay there	TOUCH*	MA
8636	but the singing had so deeply touched his heart, that every	TOUCH*	MA
8637	long as I live, thou shalt not touch her," and hewed the sna	TOUCH*	MA
8638	sank downwards, and when they touched the earth they were h	TOUCH*	MA
8639	m a piece of bread, he did but touch her, and she was forced	TOUCH*	MA
8640	her like the first, by simply touching her, and carried her	TOUCH*	MA
8641	g, and as he could perceive no trace of any blood on it, he	TRACE*	X
8642	t forth into the wide world to trace out her brothers and se	TRACE*	X
8643	of hunger." Thereupon the King travelled about for seven lon	TRAVEL*	MA
8644	e answered, "Soon shall I have travelled about for the space	TRAVEL*	MA
8645	to the world; it shall be well treated, and I will care for	TREAT*	X
8646	and day by day did her best to treat her still worse. She wa	TREAT*	X
8647	The poor bride behind the cask trembled and shook, for she s	TREMBLE*	B
8648	She gave them to him, but she trembled as she did so, and h	TREMBLE*	B
8649	heard the glass speak thus she trembled and shook with rage.	TREMBLE*	MA
8650	y house is out there in the dark forest." She tried to excuse herself and said she could n	TRIE*	X
8651	d grandmother, another wolf spoke to her, and tried to entice her from the path. Red-Cap,	TRIE*	X
8652	w what is in this room also," and he went and tried to break open the door by force. Then	TRIE*	X
8653	about thee; who knows in what trouble they may yet be of se	TROUBLE*	X
8654	cared before her father with a troubled countenance. He said	TROUBLE*	X
8655	n brothers." Then she was much troubled, and went to her fat	TROUBLE*	X
8656	letter he was shocked and much troubled, but he wrote in ans	TROUBLE*	X
8657	might very easily get me into trouble." So he left the pala	TROUBLE*	X
8658	After this the robbers did not trust themselves in the house	TRUST*	ME
8659	ent with the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her mother stood by. But she	TRY*	X
8660	above, and broke off a little of the roof to try how it tasted, and Grethel leant against	TRY*	X

8661	e ladder by which one mounts, I will for once try my fortune," said he, and the next day w	TRY*	MA
8662	lease her, and we will go there with them and try our luck." The King ordered all the gold	TRY*	MA
8663	t will never let her do a good turn to any one?" The first s	TURN*	X
8664	orest. They each kept watch in turn, and sat on the highest	TURN*	X
8665	eleven days had passed and the turn came to Benjamin, he saw	TURN*	X
8666	cage which cried, "Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,	TURN*	MA
8667	she put it in the keyhole and turned it a little, and the d	TURN*	MA
8668	a bird in a cage which cried, "Turn back, turn back, young m	TURN*	MA
8669	nly a voice cried, "Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,	TURN*	MA
8670	on the wall. Again it cried, "Turn back, turn back, young m	TURN*	MA
8671	l. Again it cried, "Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,	TURN*	MA
8672	her's resolution, but hoped to turn him from his design. The	TURN*	MA
8673	here was no longer any hope of turning her father's heart, s	TURN*	MA
8674	gned. Suddenly a voice cried, "Turn back, turn back, young m	TURN*	MA
8675	ashamed of thee!" On this she turned her back on Cinderella	TURN*	MA
8676	at the two pigeons and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep,	TURN*	MA
8677	ons and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's blood	TURN*	MA
8678	informed her father how it had turned out. Then he himself w	TURN*	MA
8679	the two white doves cried -- "Turn and peep, turn and peep,	TURN*	MA
8680	doves cried -- "Turn and peep, turn and peep, No blood is in	TURN*	MA
8681	ed her white stocking. Then he turned his horse and took the	TURN*	MA
8682	lood was streaming from it. He turned his horse round and to	TURN*	MA
8683	pigeons sat on it and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep,	TURN*	MA
8684	it and cried, "Turn and peep, turn and peep, There's blood	TURN*	MA
8685	th them. And when she was just turning round to carry away t	TURN*	MA
8686	hen the Queen was shocked, and turned yellow and green with	TURN*	R
8687	ied, "I wish the boys were all turned into ravens." Hardly w	TURN*	R
8688	we must sacrifice." The Queen turned pale, and her heart wa	TURN*	R
8689	, and tells it to him, will be turned to stone from the toe	TURN*	R
8690	is dancing, she will suddenly turn pale and fall down as if	TURN*	R
8691	nto her face, and suddenly she turned pale and fell to the g	TURN*	R
8692	," thought Snow-white, and she unbolted the door and bought	UNBOLT*	MA
8693	onducted her inside. Then they unbound the little boy from h	UNBOUND*	MA
8694	o?" "Go with us to Bremen. You understand night-music, you c	UNDERSTAND*	ME
8695	light it. But the cat did not understand the joke, and flew	UNDERSTAND*	ME
8696	ndly than she had been able to understand, and on the third	UNDERSTAND*	ME
8697	ds, and Faithful John had well understood everything, but fr	UNDERSTOOD	ME
8698	sing its little song. The King understood it all, and caused	UNDERSTOOD	ME
8699	help of witchcraft, which she understood, she made a poison	UNDERSTOOD	ME
8700	o each other, for that he well understood. One cried, "Oh, t	UNDERSTOOD	ME
8701	declared themselves willing to undertake the hazardous enter	UNDERTAKE*	X

8702	ut the drumstick; but when she undid the cloth, it was empty	UNDID	MA
8703	said to herself, "Oh dear! how uneasy I feel to-day, and at	UNEAS*	X
8704	ut on her way, she became very uneasy, she herself knew not	UNEAS*	X
8705	," said the mother, "I feel so uneasy, just as if a heavy st	UNEAS*	X
8706	e voice of the enchantress she unfastened her braided tresse	UNFASTEN*	MA
8707	that they did, unseen by them, unfastened a little boat from	UNFASTEN*	MA
8708	d he was growing more and more unfit for work. Then his mast	UNFIT*	X
8709	could find anything poisonous, unlaced her, combed her hair,	UNLACE*	MA
8710	the place now until thou hast unlocked the door." Then Fait	UNLOCK*	MA
8711	ave no rest until she went and unlocked the room, and showed	UNLOCK*	MA
8712	believe it, but the old woman urged this so long, and accus	URGE*	V
8713	what thou art about, and do not forget how to use thy legs." "Ah, father," said Hansel, "I	USE*	X
8714	. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her til	USE*	X
8715	father or mother." He asked further, "Of what use art thou in my palace?" She answered, "I	USE*	X
8716	" Then said they, "Allerleirauh, thou wilt be useful in the kitchen, come with us, and tho	USE*	X
8717	es me with all his heart," said she, "of what use will life be to him afterwards?" On her	USE*	X
8718	her with water and wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child was dead, and remained d	USE*	X
8719	6. Fitcher's Bird 'THERE was once a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man, and wen	USE*	X
8720	hou canst bring me to life again if thou wilt use for that purpose what is dearest to thee	USE*	MA
8721	ure as much game for him as he could possibly use at the royal table. So he summoned all t	USE*	MA
8722	not follow her. The King's son had, however, used a strategem, and had caused the whole s	USE*	MA
8723	ns likewise." Scarcely had she uttered these words than the	UTTER*	V
8724	I trow." Then the wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so w	UTTER*	V
8725	curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched, that she kn	UTTER*	V
8726	rest, and the house and garden vanished likewise. And now th	VANISH*	MA
8727	ing looked round again she had vanished, and none knew whith	VANISH*	MA
8728	kly through the crowd that she vanished from his sight. She	VANISH*	MA
8729	d that she wanted to pay her a visit. Once, however, when th	VISIT*	X
8730	make a voyage over the sea, to visit his old father, and the	VISIT*	X
8731	thou hast never once paid me a visit." The maiden replied, "	VISIT*	X
8732	o very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lor	VOW*	X
8733	ity a wicked witch, who lay in wait for children, and had on	WAIT*	X
8734	mped on the roof, intending to wait until Red-Cap went home	WAIT*	X
8735	more so. And the King sent two waiting-maids and two attenda	WAIT*	X
8736	him upstairs, for she was the waiting-maid. When the King's	WAIT*	X
8737	ou see, Hansel and Grethel are waiting for thee? There's nev	WAIT*	MA
8738	e pigeon-house. The King's son waited until her father came,	WAIT*	MA
8739	her beauty. The King's son had waited until she came, and in	WAIT*	MA

8740	with impatience and would not wait any longer. "Hola, Greth	WAIT*	MA
8741	comforted her and said, "Just wait a little, until the moon	WAIT*	MA
8742	little sister and said, "Just wait, Grethel, until the moon	WAIT*	MA
8743	p, we will escape; I have long waited for an opportunity." H	WAIT*	MA
8744	e not at home, but if you will wait here until they come, st	WAIT*	MA
8745	ot know where she was gone. He waited until her father came,	WAIT*	MA
8746	small for her, The true bride waits for you." Then he looke	WAIT*	MA
8747	small for her, The true bride waits for you." He looked dow	WAIT*	MA
8748	d not drink, and said, "I will wait until we come to the nex	WAIT*	MA
8749	g stay behind on the ship, and wait for him. "Perhaps I shal	WAIT*	MA
8750	so thirsty, but said, "I will wait for the next spring." Wh	WAIT*	MA
8751	d! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up again." And when	WAKE*	MA
8752	u doing now? Sleepest thou, or wakest thou?" And as he retur	WAKE*	MA
8753	was her terror lest she should waken one of them. But God he	WAKE*	MA
8754	were so glad that they did not wake her up, but let her slee	WAKE*	MA
8755	with each other, and went out walking together, and afterwa	WALK*	X
8756	sorrow and hunger and the long walk, that they lay down in a	WALK*	X
8757	ere once safely across and had walked for a short time, the	WALK*	MA
8758	r, to the beautiful meadow and walked along the very same pa	WALK*	MA
8759	s hot, and when you are going, walk nicely and quietly and d	WALK*	MA
8760	witch's forest." When they had walked for two hours, they ca	WALK*	MA
8761	and showed them the way. They walked the whole night long,	WALK*	MA
8762	but they did not find it. They walked the whole night and al	WALK*	MA
8763	father's house. They began to walk again, but they always g	WALK*	MA
8764	se she set out on her way, and walked the whole day until ni	WALK*	MA
8765	round about it. And as she had walked the whole day and not	WALK*	MA
8766	moat became dry and she could walk through it. And now she	WALK*	MA
8767	nd being tired from their long walk, they soon went to sleep	WALK*	MA
8768	y, so as to catch both." So he walked for a short time by th	WALK*	MA
8769	little birds are singing; you walk gravely along as if you	WALK*	MA
8770	be town-musician." When he had walked some distance, he foun	WALK*	MA
8771	y to the forest. When they had walked a short time, Hansel s	WALK*	MA
8772	rked that Faithful John always walked past this one door, an	WALK*	MA
8773	gold things, went on shore and walked straight to the royal	WALK*	MA
8774	ght into the great forest. She walked the whole day, and in	WALK*	MA
8775	the door opened, and the King walked in, and there stood a	WALK*	MA
8776	e door open and the true Queen walk in. She took the child o	WALK*	MA
8777	e beast and led it on, and she walked deeper and deeper into	WALK*	MA
8778	my twelve brothers, and I will walk as far as the sky is blu	WALK*	MA
8779	her into the wide world." They walked the whole day over mea	WALK*	MA
8780	n I will relate a dream. I was walking alone through a wood,	WALK*	MA
8781	elf to God, and went away, and walked the whole night until	WALK*	MA

8782	the way in the moonlight. They walked the whole night, until	WALK*	MA
8783	e water, that the spirit might walk through the moat. And as	WALK*	MA
8784	ple of peas on the ground. She walked almost the whole day u	WALK*	MA
8785	from one room to another, and walked through the whole hous	WALK*	MA
8786	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8787	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8788	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8789	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8790	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8791	however, surrounded by a high wall, and no one dared to go	WALL*	X
8792	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8793	g-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall, Who in this land is the	WALL*	X
8794	seven little mugs. Against the wall stood seven little beds	WALL*	X
8795	no living soul was, but on the wall there was a bird in a ca	WALL*	X
8796	ng, he clambered down over the wall into the garden of the e	WALL*	X
8797	when he had clambered down the wall he was terribly afraid,	WALL*	X
8798	h was hanging in a cage on the wall. Again it cried, "Turn b	WALL*	X
8799	had his wife put into it, and walled up. Here she was to st	WALL*	MA
8800	knows where they are, they are wandering about the world." T	WANDER*	V
8801	ell, pierced his eyes. Then he wandered quite blind about th	WANDER*	V
8802	. The robber took a candle and wanted to look for it, but co	WANT*	X
8803	as pale as ashes, leapt up and wanted to escape, but the gue	WANT*	X
8804	. And when nothing further was wanting the limbs began to mo	WANT*	X
8805	t, and thought she had died of want. During the whole of thi	WANT*	X
8806	no longer can hunt, my master wanted to kill me, so I took	WANT*	X
8807	about after mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, so I ran	WANT*	X
8808	ist-child's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the	WANT*	X
8809	, I will give you whatever you want for it." But the dwarfs	WANT*	X
8810	ng time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her fast by he	WANT*	X
8811	nd held her fast, and when she wanted to release herself and	WANT*	X
8812	can stay with us and you shall want for nothing." "Yes," sai	WANT*	X
8813	his face. Then he sat down and wanted to rest awhile, but im	WANT*	X
8814	n say good-bye to me." "Oh, he wanted to go, and asked me if	WANT*	X
8815	nd the more he ate the more he wanted to have, and he said,	WANT*	X
8816	's body, and when he awoke, he wanted to run away, but the s	WANT*	X
8817	ch is sitting on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me,"	WANT*	X
8818	earth. After some time, when he wanted to make a voyage over	WANT*	X
8819	r with us?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn	WANT*	X
8820	leep, Hansel again got up, and wanted to go out and pick up	WANT*	X
8821	palace and pretended that she wanted to pay her a visit. On	WANT*	X
8822	n the King came home again and wanted to speak to his wife,	WANT*	X
8823	is sitting up on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me."	WANT*	X

8824	with him, and as each of them wanted to be first to fill it	WANT*	X
8825	ing home." Then they came, and wanted to eat and drink, and	WANT*	X
8826	noring! I must just see if she wants anything." So he went i	WANT*	X
8827	the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour wit	WANT*	X
8828	l it was evening, and then she wanted to go home. But the Ki	WANT*	X
8829	he King's son followed her and wanted to see into which hous	WANT*	X
8830	ith the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her	WANT*	X
8831	hou old sinner, why didst thou want to kill me? Now will I p	WANT*	X
8832	as secretly envious of it, and wanted to go into the forest	WANT*	X
8833	e window. When the enchantress wanted to go in, she placed h	WANT*	X
8834	voice resound. The King's son wanted to climb up to her, an	WANT*	X
8835	an hour of the seven years is wanting, all is in vain, and	WANT*	X
8836	e ever been made in gold." She wanted to have everything bro	WANT*	X
8837	, she thanked the merchant and wanted to go home, but when s	WANT*	X
8838	meet him, and the prince will want to mount it, but if he d	WANT*	X
8839	as long as you live, and shall want nothing." Just then he c	WANT*	ME
8840	whole day, so the good dwarfs warned her and said, "Beware	WARN*	V
8841	m what had happened. Then they warned her once more to be up	WARN*	V
8842	his bed saw little Snow-white, who was lying asleep therein. And he c	WAS	X
8843	and cleaner than can be told. There was a table on which was a white c	WAS	X
8844	ours," and she pulled out one which was woven of bright-coloured silk.	WAS	X
8845	d her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly, they cut th	WAS	X
8846	ttle Snow-white. And when the child was born, the Queen died. After a	WAS	X
8847	made of black ebony. And whilst she was sewing and looking out of the	WAS	X
8848	the millstone on her head, and she was entirely crushed by it. The fa	WAS	X
8849	sewing, and the frame of the window was made of black ebony. And whils	WAS	X
8850	, art the fairest of all!" Then she was satisfied, for she knew that t	WAS	X
8851	ass spoke the truth. But Snow-white was growing up, and grew more and	WAS	X
8852	King to whom this forest belonged, was hunting in it. When his dogs c	WAS	X
8853	ened, however, that one day a feast was held in the palace, and she sa	WAS	X
8854	anst thou live and sleep." Then she was sent into the kitchen, and the	WAS	X
8855	piece of its skin, and out of these was made a mantle of a thousand di	WAS	X
8856	nowledge that I did not make it, it was made by the rough animal." The	WAS	X
8857	when she went into the kitchen, and was about to get to her work and s	WAS	X
8858	ut it in the bowl in which the soup was served. When the dancing was o	WAS	X
8859	Snow-white within it, and read what was written upon it in golden lett	WAS	X
8860	nd I will eat the white." The apple was so cunningly made that only th	WAS	X
8861	ningly made that only the red cheek was poisoned. Snow-white longed fo	WAS	X
8862	u shall be my wife." And Snow-white was willing, and went with him, an	WAS	X

8863	. In the whole world, however, none was to be found, and even if one h	WAS	X
8864	she was so beautiful that her equal was not to be found on earth. It c	WAS	X
8865	had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at he	WAS	X
8866	But Snow-white's wicked step-mother was also bidden to the feast. When	WAS	X
8867	nd went with him, and their wedding was held with great show and splen	WAS	X
8868	e wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretch	WAS	X
8869	on of the tale at: Donkeyskin THERE was once on a time a King who had	WAS	X
8870	tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot s	WAS	X
8871	read, he did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into his basket	WAS	X
8872	en the eldest daughter came out and was just reaching him a piece of b	WAS	X
8873	ous deeds. 46. Fitcher's Bird THERE was once a wizard who used to take	WAS	X
8874	and they were all empty, and there was something so horrible about th	WAS	X
8875	ing soul was, but on the wall there was a bird in a cage which cried,	WAS	X
8876	ind a great hogshead, and, scarcely was I hidden, when the robbers cam	WAS	X
8877	d one of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her little fin	WAS	X
8878	up on his legs again. Once more he was going to sit down, but instant	WAS	X
8879	e?" He thought it was his bride who was calling that to him; and got u	WAS	X
8880	still, she cried this, and then he was forced to go onwards, until at	WAS	X
8881	At last she met the bridegroom, who was coming slowly back. He, like t	WAS	X
8882	and legs. And when nothing further was wanting the limbs began to mov	WAS	X
8883	with gold, so that nothing of them was to be seen, then she called in	WAS	X
8884	d no longer any power over her, and was forced to do whatsoever she de	WAS	X
8885	ad a beautiful daughter, and as she was grown up, he wished that she w	WAS	X
8886	nd. 40. The Robber Bridegroom THERE was once on a time a miller, who h	WAS	X
8887	in from the war, and his first wish was to see his wife and the child.	WAS	X
8888	, why didst thou write to me that I was to take those two innocent liv	WAS	X
8889	son so much more bitterly than she was doing, that the aged mother ha	WAS	X
8890	he was grown up, he wished that she was provided for, and well married	WAS	X
8891	When the day came when the wedding was to be celebrated, the bridegro	WAS	X
8892	friends. As they sat at table, each was bidden to relate something. Th	WAS	X
8893	ied, "Then I will relate a dream. I was walking alone through a wood,	WAS	X
8894	waited for an opportunity." Hardly was this done, than the godless cr	WAS	X
8895	t the voice came from a bird, which was hanging in a cage on the wall.	WAS	X
8896	irely empty and not one human being was to be found. At last she came	WAS	X
8897	r tears fell into the pan and there was no need of any salt. Then the	WAS	X
8898	lew high up in the air, and when he was gone, the juniper-tree was jus	WAS	X

8899	together again, just as if some one was rejoicing and clapping his han	WAS	X
8900	thyself," and while the little boy was stooping inside, the Devil pro	WAS	X
8901	I could but make them think that it was not done by me!" So she went u	WAS	X
8902	n of hot water before her which she was constantly stirring round. "Mo	WAS	X
8903	into the kitchen to her mother, who was standing by the fire with a pa	WAS	X
8904	nd would not see or hear, but there was a roaring in her ears like the	WAS	X
8905	ves, and looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand before	WAS	X
8906	beautiful bird am I!" The goldsmith was sitting in his workshop making	WAS	X
8907	the other the pincers, and the sun was shining brightly on the street	WAS	X
8908	chain, when he heard the bird which was sitting singing on his roof, a	WAS	X
8909	se and a month went by and the snow was gone, and two months, and then	WAS	X
8910	ing herself an apple, and while she was paring herself the apple she c	WAS	X
8911	ee, and one day in winter the woman was standing beneath it, paring he	WAS	X
8912	ld always stand in her way, and she was for ever thinking how she coul	WAS	X
8913	hen she saw from the window that he was coming, it was just as if the	WAS	X
8914	live still, and I am her son, and I was not carried away by wild beast	WAS	X
8915	ls to be brought, and these the dog was compelled to devour before the	WAS	X
8916	o brought me up so tenderly and who was afterwards to murder me, but d	WAS	X
8917	speak of her, and would ask how it was faring with the Queen in the t	WAS	X
8918	nt to the tower in which his mother was confined, and as it was so hig	WAS	X
8919	by me," until he did it. Whilst he was sitting there, he thought of h	WAS	X
8920	n home to the King, and for once he was able to deck his table with ga	WAS	X
8921	er to the royal table. But when she was led in she ate nothing, and sa	WAS	X
8922	e Aged Mother IN a large town there was an old woman who sat in the ev	WAS	X
8923	her pain she blamed God for it. She was still sitting lost in thought,	WAS	X
8924	and then died happily, and when she was buried, the two white doves wh	WAS	X
8925	d of the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself a pi	WAS	X
8926	d been so beautiful. And whilst she was dancing, he contrived, without	WAS	X
8927	ould last a very long time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her f	WAS	X
8928	ook brought, who this time likewise was forced to confess that Allerle	WAS	X
8929	see her once more, and as the dance was just beginning they danced it	WAS	X
8930	o that the soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it,	WAS	X
8931	hey danced it together. But when it was ended, she again disappeared s	WAS	X
8932	each other." Thereupon the marriage was solemnized, and they lived hap	WAS	X
8933	ut into it, and walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years withou	WAS	X
8934	had spoken these words, the old man was changed into a poodle dog, and	WAS	X
8935	ay to a secret place, where a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he r	WAS	X
8936	e joyful tidings, and when the time was come she gave birth to a son,	WAS	X
8937	til their death. 76. The Pink THERE was once on a time a Queen to	WAS	X

	whom		
8938	e gave birth to a son, and the King was filled with gladness. Every mo	WAS	X
8939	e child was a little older, that it was lying in her arms and she fell	WAS	X
8940	; but a soft humming and whispering was heard all over the church. The	WAS	X
8941	her lantern and went to church. It was already lighted up when she ar	WAS	X
8942	d to everything, and when the woman was brought to bed, the enchantres	WAS	X
8943	hree times as much as before. If he was to have any rest, her husband	WAS	X
8944	nchantress, who had great power and was dreaded by all the world. One	WAS	X
8945	by all the world. One day the woman was standing by this window and lo	WAS	X
8946	ale and miserable. Then her husband was alarmed, and asked, "What aile	WAS	X
8947	he garden, when she saw a bed which was planted with the most beautifu	WAS	X
8948	Three Little Men in the Wood THERE was once a man whose wife died, an	WAS	X
8949	h, I will not." The girl did as she was ordered, but the water drew th	WAS	X
8950	idow and wooed her, and the wedding was celebrated. The next morning,	WAS	X
8951	st and listened to it. Once when he was thus standing behind a tree, h	WAS	X
8952	for the door of the tower, but none was to be found. He rode home, but	WAS	X
8953	ueen was soon suffocated. When this was done the old woman took her da	WAS	X
8954	that the King might not see it, she was to lie on the side on which sh	WAS	X
8955	had a son he was heartily glad, and was going to the bed of his dear w	WAS	X
8956	er to his palace, where the wedding was held with great pomp. She was	WAS	X
8957	time happily together; the roebuck was tended and cherished, and ran	WAS	X
8958	ieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserab	WAS	X
8959	was taken into the forest where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts,	WAS	X
8960	miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck changed his	WAS	X
8961	At length the woman hoped that God was about to grant her desire. The	WAS	X
8962	elivered against them. The daughter was taken into the forest where sh	WAS	X
8963	ght, when all slept, the nurse, who was sitting in the nursery by the	WAS	X
8964	did not find out that a false Queen was lying in the bed. But at midni	WAS	X
8965	led before the judge, and judgment was delivered against them. The da	WAS	X
8966	e." And she nursed the child as she was wont to do before she disappea	WAS	X
8967	d alone. Not long afterwards, there was once more great scarcity in al	WAS	X
8968	t of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to them, but it was stil	WAS	X
8969	d to a withered tree which the wind was blowing backwards and forwards	WAS	X
8970	wife and his two children. The boy was called Hansel and the girl Gre	WAS	X
8971	to her little house. Then good food was set before them, milk and panc	WAS	X
8972	up to little house they saw that it was built of bread and covered wit	WAS	X

8973	ives been before. Then a great fire was again made, and the mother sai	WAS	X
8974	magnificent dress of fur, which she was obliged to put on, and gave he	WAS	X
8975	And when she opened her mouth, and was about to tell her mother what	WAS	X
8976	out of her mouth, so that every one was seized with horror of her. The	WAS	X
8977	uth, until very soon the whole room was covered with them. "Now look a	WAS	X
8978	e. Once, in winter, when everything was frozen as hard as a stone, and	WAS	X
8979	with the basket. Far and wide there was nothing but snow, and not a gr	WAS	X
8980	ire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the po	WAS	X
8981	ber until the Sunday, when the baby was to be christened. And when it	WAS	X
8982	with her daughter, and then the top was hammered on, and the barrel ro	WAS	X
8983	y was to be christened. And when it was christened he said, "What does	WAS	X
8984	arrived at his palace, the wedding was celebrated with great pomp, as	WAS	X
8985	The young King went towards it and was about to take hold of it, but	WAS	X
8986	to kill the beautiful animal, that was to have carried the King to hi	WAS	X
8987	faithful John." And now the wedding was solemnized: the dance began, a	WAS	X
8988	e shall carry me to my palace," and was about to mount it when Faithfu	WAS	X
8989	t she did not observe that the ship was sailing away. After she had lo	WAS	X
8990	the Golden Dwelling heard that, she was comforted, and her heart was i	WAS	X
8991	e deep sea, that Faithful John, who was sitting on the fore part of th	WAS	X
8992	t, she was comforted, and her heart was inclined unto him, so that she	WAS	X
8993	ungeon." Next morning Faithful John was condemned, and led to the gall	WAS	X
8994	in them." And as she wept while she was saying this, the son comforted	WAS	X
8995	ame to Benjamin, he saw that a flag was being raised. It was, however,	WAS	X
8996	his great fidelity." Then the King was rejoiced that she thought as h	WAS	X
8997	ows, and when he stood on high, and was about to be executed, he said,	WAS	X
8998	wever, so placed that when the door was opened you looked straight on	WAS	X
8999	the dangerous picture. The picture was, however, so placed that when	WAS	X
9000	d you looked straight on it, and it was so admirably painted that it s	WAS	X
9001	" Then Faithful John saw that there was no help for it now, and with a	WAS	X
9002	emed to breathe and live, and there was nothing more charming or more	WAS	X
9003	magnificent apartments, only there was one room which he did not open	WAS	X
9004	6. Faithful John THERE was once on a time an old king who	WAS	X
9005	mals. Many hours went by whilst she was seeing everything, and in her	WAS	X
9006	ings were prepared. When everything was stowed on board a ship, Faithf	WAS	X
9007	e dress of a merchant, and the King was forced to do the same in order	WAS	X
9008	awing water with them. And when she was just turning round to carry aw	WAS	X

9009	ard of the palace, a beautiful girl was standing there by the well wit	WAS	X
9010	found a little bewitched hut, which was standing empty. Then said they	WAS	X
9011	ightly over the stones, the brother was going to drink out of it, but	WAS	X
9012	ears expired. Then a whirring sound was heard in the air, and twelve r	WAS	X
9013	their death. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and pu	WAS	X
9014	ighted when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the blood off	WAS	X
9015	at the door was opened for him, and was shut again at once. The huntsm	WAS	X
9016	young roebuck sprang away; so happy was he and so merry in the open ai	WAS	X
9017	e sister, let me in." Then the door was opened for him, and he jumped	WAS	X
9018	, let me in," and saw that the door was opened for him, and was shut a	WAS	X
9019	with them." She did so, and when it was night the others came from hun	WAS	X
9020	s and pigeons, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took to Benj	WAS	X
9021	star on her forehead. Once, when it was the great washing, she saw twe	WAS	X
9022	nk and were full of gladness. There was, however, a little garden belo	WAS	X
9023	her to death. And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in wh	WAS	X
9024	ghted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the King stoo	WAS	X
9025	und fast to the stake, and the fire was licking at her clothes with it	WAS	X
9026	and bore her home. Then the wedding was solemnized with great magnific	WAS	X
9027	hen she looked around, an old woman was standing near her who said, "M	WAS	X
9028	hed. Now it so happened that a king was hunting in the forest, who had	WAS	X
9029	ran to the tree on which the maiden was sitting, and sprang about it,	WAS	X
9030	also related that once when Red-Cap was again taking cakes to the old	WAS	X
9031	kness. But the grandmother saw what was in his thoughts. In front of t	WAS	X
9032	an to snore very loud. The huntsman was just passing the house, and th	WAS	X
9033	long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occur	WAS	X
9034	me to the bed, he saw that the wolf was lying in it. "Do I find thee h	WAS	X
9035	they thought of a plan. The donkey was to place himself with his fore	WAS	X
9036	jump on the donkey's back, the cat was to climb upon the dog, and las	WAS	X
9037	et upon the window-ledge, the hound was to jump on the donkey's back,	WAS	X
9038	came to a farm-yard, where the cock was sitting upon the gate, crowing	WAS	X
9039	many a long year; but his strength was going, and he was growing more	WAS	X
9040	straight into the great trough, and was drowned. But Red-Cap went joyo	WAS	X
9041	but his strength was going, and he was growing more and more unfit fo	WAS	X
9042	he donkey, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran away and set out	WAS	X
9043	ame to the Glass mountain. The door was shut, and she thought she woul	WAS	X
9044	ere all turned into ravens." Hardly was the word spoken before he hear	WAS	X

9045	lost the good star's present. What was she now to do? She wished to r	WAS	X
9046	ld never wear anything else; so she was always called "Little Red-Cap.	WAS	X
9047	f all by her grandmother, and there was nothing that she would not hav	WAS	X
9048	hall be free." When the maiden, who was standing behind the door watch	WAS	X
9049	me there was a dear little girl who was loved by every one who looked	WAS	X
9050	ttle Red-Cap ONCE upon a time there was a dear little girl who was lov	WAS	X
9051	b upon the dog, and lastly the cock was to fly up and perch upon the h	WAS	X
9052	rdener what had become of it, as it was not lying beneath the tree, bu	WAS	X
9053	nted, and saw that one of the pears was missing, and asked the gardene	WAS	X
9054	was not lying beneath the tree, but was gone. Then answered the garden	WAS	X
9055	and brought a priest with him, who was to speak to the spirit. All th	WAS	X
9056	ener was watching; but as the angel was standing by, he was afraid and	WAS	X
9057	the tree, but no more. The gardener was watching; but as the angel was	WAS	X
9058	letter it was also written that she was to preserve the Queen's tongue	WAS	X
9059	e letter, and in the last letter it was also written that she was to p	WAS	X
9060	r wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind bro	WAS	X
9061	ll asleep. Then came the Devil, who was always seeking to injure the g	WAS	X
9062	ed the letter for another, in which was written that the Queen had bro	WAS	X
9063	t letter in his pocket, in which it was written that they were to put	WAS	X
9064	e boar would not run away from him, was going to drink until he felt b	WAS	X
9065	o swiftly against it that its heart was cloven in twain. Then he took	WAS	X
9066	ing Bone IN a certain country there was once great lamentation over a	WAS	X
9067	upon the head of the cat. When this was done, at a given signal, they	WAS	X
9068	obbers saw from afar that the light was no longer burning in their hou	WAS	X
9069	and the day came when the Evil-one was to fetch her, she washed herse	WAS	X
9070	light. Years afterwards a shepherd was driving his herd across the br	WAS	X
9071	n from God, so this black deed also was to come to light. Years afterw	WAS	X
9072	rother could not deny the deed, and was sewn up in a sack and drowned.	WAS	X
9073	e apple-tree, but our daughter, who was standing behind the mill sweep	WAS	X
9074	se? All at once every box and chest was filled; no one brought it in,	WAS	X
9075	ward that thou deservest." Then she was placed with her accomplice in	WAS	X
9076	lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them ou	WAS	X
9077	sick, and as she felt that her end was drawing near, she called her o	WAS	X
9078	yal vault with it and then the door was shut and bolted. Near the coff	WAS	X
9079	hen the corpse was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal vaul	WAS	X
9080	nto the sea. When the shameful deed was done, she said, "Now let us re	WAS	X
9081	f Cinderella, and believed that she was sitting at home in the dirt, p	WAS	X
9082	he ashes, and a dim little oil-lamp was burning on the mantle-piece, f	WAS	X
9083	ughters, and on his way home, as he was riding through a green thicket	WAS	X

9084	rella. It happened that the father was once going to the fair, and he	WAS	X
9085	the King appointed a festival which was to last three days, and to whi	WAS	X
9086	nd Hansel still continued thin, she was seized with impatience and wou	WAS	X
9087	hel ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to death. Gret	WAS	X
9088	nger, and was astonished that there was no way of fattening him. When	WAS	X
9089	tterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked w	WAS	X
9090	ordered her. And now the best food was cooked for poor Hansel, but Gr	WAS	X
9091	t. 16. The Three Snake-Leaves THERE was once on a time a poor man, who	WAS	X
9092	then it befell that the young Queen was attacked by a severe illness,	WAS	X
9093	down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed	WAS	X
9094	. When the day came when the corpse was to be buried, he was taken dow	WAS	X
9095	the King consented, and the wedding was solemnized with great splendou	WAS	X
9096	hen he came before the enemy, there was a battle, and great danger, an	WAS	X
9097	all sides, and when the leader also was killed, those left were about	WAS	X
9098	d led her to a large door. The door was opened, and just as the maiden	WAS	X
9099	was opened, and just as the maiden was standing beneath the doorway,	WAS	X
9100	as she went into the yard the cock was standing by the well-side, and	WAS	X
9101	mained sticking to her, so that she was completely covered over with i	WAS	X
9102	as in a lovely meadow where the sun was shining and many thousands of	WAS	X
9103	h that the girl was frightened, and was about to run away. But the old	WAS	X
9104	arrived thus covered with gold, she was well received, both by her and	WAS	X
9105	So the lazy girl went home; but she was quite covered with pitch, and	WAS	X
9106	f the gold a big kettleful of pitch was emptied over her. "That is the	WAS	X
9107	he lived. 25 The Seven Ravens THERE was once a man who had seven sons,	WAS	X
9108	so to the great door; but while she was standing beneath it, instead o	WAS	X
9109	he told her to do anything, for she was thinking of all the gold that	WAS	X
9110	her notice to leave. The lazy girl was willing enough to go, and thou	WAS	X
9111	d at her foot and saw how the blood was streaming from it. He turned h	WAS	X
9112	true one, and that the other sister was to put the shoe on. Then this	WAS	X
9113	n at her foot and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and h	WAS	X
9114	safely into the shoe, but her heel was too large. So her mother gave	WAS	X
9115	e King's son did not know where she was gone. He waited until her fath	WAS	X
9116	the bride." The King's son said he was to send her up to him; but the	WAS	X
9117	the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, an	WAS	X
9118	t happened that one day the shuttle was marked with her blood, so she	WAS	X
9119	they lived. 24. Mother Holle THERE was once a widow who had two daugh	WAS	X
9120	hall be restored to life." The King was terrified when he heard that h	WAS	

9121	nothing had happened. Then the King was full of joy, and when he saw t	WAS	NN
9122	lit their seven candles, and as it was now light within the cottage t	WAS	R
9123	a prayer and went to sleep. When it was quite dark the owners of the c	WAS	R
9124	eone had been there, for everything was not in the same order in which	WAS	R
9125	rst looked round and saw that there was a little hole on his bed, and	WAS	R
9126	last she found that the seventh one was right, and so she remained in	WAS	R
9127	be told. There was a table on which was a white cover, and seven littl	WAS	R
9128	ite counterpanes. Little Snow-white was so hungry and thirsty that she	WAS	R
9129	s, but none of them suited her; one was too long, another too short, b	WAS	R
9130	ake all from one only. Then, as she was so tired, she laid herself dow	WAS	R
9131	d so got through the night. When it was morning little Snow-white awok	WAS	R
9132	might kill her, for so long as she was not the fairest in the whole l	WAS	R
9133	saw plainly that little Snow-white was again alive. "But now," she sa	WAS	R
9134	ed they said, "The old pedler-woman was no one else than the wicked Qu	WAS	R
9135	yed her, and that little Snow-white was still alive. And so she though	WAS	R
9136	riently and asked her what her name was. "My name is Snow-white," she	WAS	R
9137	orning little Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the se	WAS	R
9138	ir supper had to be ready. The girl was alone the whole day, so the go	WAS	R
9139	d none is so fair as she." Then she was astounded, for she knew that t	WAS	R
9140	heart, could not but think that she was again the first and most beaut	WAS	R
9141	, and as red as blood, and her hair was as black as ebony; and she was	WAS	R
9142	that she had a little daughter, who was as white as snow, and as red a	WAS	R
9143	hair was as black as ebony; and she was therefore called Little Snow-w	WAS	R
9144	g took to himself another wife. She was a beautiful woman, but proud a	WAS	R
9145	into the house. "Ah," said she, "I was so sad when I went out and now	WAS	R
9146	at a beautiful bird am I!" Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and	WAS	R
9147	ising from the place, and when that was over, there stood the little b	WAS	R
9148	o the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt thi	WAS	R
9149	been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to k	WAS	R
9150	Snow-white. But now the poor child was all alone in the great forest,	WAS	R
9151	herself. Everything in the cottage was small, but neater and cleaner	WAS	R
9152	long as her feet would go until it was almost evening; then she saw a	WAS	R
9153	never come home again." And as she was so beautiful the huntsman had	WAS	R
9154	re and more beautiful; and when she was seven years old she was as bea	WAS	R
9155	nd when she was seven years old she was as beautiful as the day, and m	WAS	R
9156	ut when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's i	WAS	R
9157	w-white, as I ween." Then the Queen was shocked, and turned yellow and	WAS	R
9158	d she went away. But fortunately it was almost evening, when the seven	WAS	R

9159	and she was still sleeping when it was full day. Then it so happened	WAS	R
9160	sun rose, and she slept on, and she was still sleeping when it was ful	WAS	R
9161	reached a great forest. And as she was tired, she got into a hollow t	WAS	R
9162	involved in the ruin." The daughter was still more shocked when she be	WAS	R
9163	t kinds of fur. At length, when all was ready, the King caused the man	WAS	R
9164	him. In the night whilst every one was asleep, she got up, and took t	WAS	R
9165	the King's daughter saw that there was no longer any hope of turning	WAS	R
9166	thought no otherwise than that she was a king's daughter. The King ca	WAS	R
9167	ing said, "That is not true, for it was much better than usual, and co	WAS	R
9168	cook to appear before him. The cook was terrified when he heard the or	WAS	R
9169	er away again. After a while, there was another festival, and then, as	WAS	R
9170	Where didst thou get the ring which was in the soup?" She answered, "I	WAS	R
9171	e soup was served. When the dancing was over, the King had his soup br	WAS	R
9172	n, put on the fur-mantle, and again was Allerleirauh. And now when she	WAS	R
9173	y one so beautiful!" When the dance was over she curtsied, and when th	WAS	R
9174	and the best she could, and when it was ready she fetched her golden r	WAS	R
9175	oked as if she were asleep; for she was as white as snow, as red as bl	WAS	R
9176	it in golden letters, and that she was a king's daughter. Then they p	WAS	R
9177	snow, as red as blood, and her hair was as black as ebony. It happened	WAS	R
9178	the lid of the coffin, sat up, and was once more alive. "Oh, heavens,	WAS	R
9179	t was all of no use; the poor child was dead, and remained dead. They	WAS	R
9180	it must surely die. When the apple was ready she painted her face, an	WAS	R
9181	hed her with water and wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child	WAS	R
9182	ground; she breathed no longer and was dead. They lifted her up, look	WAS	R
9183	t. Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead	WAS	R
9184	, and saw that in every respect she was like his late wife, and sudden	WAS	R
9185	ad a wife with golden hair, and she was so beautiful that her equal wa	WAS	R
9186	idst of it. Everything in the house was magnificent; he gave her whats	WAS	R
9187	ead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleamin	WAS	R
9188	to obey him in everything. When he was gone, she went all round the h	WAS	R
9189	ing on her little finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an a	WAS	R
9190	and a gleaming axe lay upon it. She was so terribly alarmed that the e	WAS	R
9191	t it look out from thence. When all was ready, she got into a barrel o	WAS	R
9192	thou go on at once?" He thought it was his bride who was calling that	WAS	R
9193	d brought the third sister, but she was clever and crafty. When he had	WAS	R
9194	d, but she could not get it out. It was not long before the man came b	WAS	R
9195	pon he knew for a certainty that it was his dear wife and his dear chi	WAS	R
9196	e that my father was in Heaven, and was the good God, and how can I kn	WAS	R

9197	dear child, and he kissed them, and was glad, and said, "A heavy stone	WAS	R
9198	,' thou hast told me that my father was in Heaven, and was the good Go	WAS	R
9199	even years in the little house, and was well cared for, and by God's g	WAS	R
9200	therein the little house whose sign was, "Here all dwell free." Then f	WAS	R
9201	ay in rows on the ground, and great was her terror lest she should wak	WAS	R
9202	to a house, in which no living soul was, but on the wall there was a b	WAS	R
9203	mal. She went inside it, but no one was within, and the most absolute	WAS	R
9204	the middle of the forest, where it was the darkest, and there stood a	WAS	R
9205	ked through the whole house, but it was entirely empty and not one hum	WAS	R
9206	aw the decked-out skull, thought it was his bride, and nodded to her,	WAS	R
9207	hich his head fell down. Marlinchen was terrified, and began crying an	WAS	R
9208	Brother, give me the apple." But he was silent, and she gave him a box	WAS	R
9209	le, but he did not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to	WAS	R
9210	fell among the red apples. Then she was overwhelmed with terror, and t	WAS	R
9211	when he was gone, the juniper-tree was just as it had been before, an	WAS	R
9212	ad, and how like real gold his neck was, and how the eyes in his head	WAS	R
9213	t the bird and saw how beautiful he was, and what fine red and green f	WAS	R
9214	e before her eyes and cried till it was quite wet. Then the bird sat o	WAS	R
9215	nd how pretty he is!" But the woman was terrified, and fell down on th	WAS	R
9216	longer there. Marlinchen, however, was as gay and happy as if her bro	WAS	R
9217	and the handkerchief with the bones was no longer there. Marlinchen, h	WAS	R
9218	and two months, and then everything was green, and three months, and t	WAS	R
9219	eapt, and she fell on her knees and was beside herself with joy, and w	WAS	R
9220	the sixth month was over the fruit was large and fine, and then she w	WAS	R
9221	with joy, and when the sixth month was over the fruit was large and f	WAS	R
9222	looked at the blood before her, and was most unhappy, "ah, if I had bu	WAS	R
9223	but still they had none. Now there was a court-yard in front of their	WAS	R
9224	ite two thousand years, since there was a rich man who had a beautiful	WAS	R
9225	rd in front of their house in which was a juniper-tree, and one day in	WAS	R
9226	it was large and fine, and then she was quite still, and the seventh m	WAS	R
9227	filled her mind with this till she was quite wroth with the little bo	WAS	R
9228	him there, until the unhappy child was in continual terror, for when	WAS	R
9229	m the window that he was coming, it was just as if the Devil entered i	WAS	R
9230	fe's child was a little son, and he was as red as blood and as white a	WAS	R
9231	rted and happy until the next month was over, and then she had a child	WAS	R
9232	beneath the juniper-tree." Then she was quite comforted and happy unti	WAS	R
9233	s blood, and when she beheld it she was so delighted that she died. Th	WAS	R
9234	aughter, but the first wife's child was a little son, and he was as re	WAS	R
9235	an to weep sore; after some time he was more at ease, and though he st	WAS	R

9236	who tore me from her arms when she was asleep, and sprinkled her apro	WAS	R
9237	laced it on the royal table, and it was so beautiful that the King had	WAS	R
9238	his mother was confined, and as it was so high, he wished for a ladde	WAS	R
9239	m a place. The King said yes, if he was skilful and could get game for	WAS	R
9240	y day, her last friend, and now she was quite alone and desolate. She	WAS	R
9241	e was quite alone and desolate. She was very sad at heart, and heavies	WAS	R
9242	d heaviest of all her losses to her was that of her sons; and in her p	WAS	R
9243	blood. When the woman saw that she was terrified and told him what ha	WAS	R
9244	rs, one of whom had no children and was rich, and the other had five a	WAS	R
9245	as rich, and the other had five and was a widow, and so poor that she	WAS	R
9246	ful of bread." The very rich sister was as hard as a stone, and said,	WAS	R
9247	the King, but she answered that she was good for nothing else but to h	WAS	R
9248	e soot and ashes from her face, she was more beautiful than anyone who	WAS	R
9249	soup for the King, and as the cook was away, put her golden reel into	WAS	R
9250	and put it on. Then she went up and was like a princess, and the King	WAS	R
9251	took out of the nut the dress which was as silvery as the moon, and pu	WAS	R
9252	the palace and went to the boy, who was already big enough to speak, a	WAS	R
9253	of the boy's mouth, when everything was there that he had wished for.	WAS	R
9254	e immediately stood before him, and was more beautiful than any painte	WAS	R
9255	am. It happened once when the child was a little older, that it was ly	WAS	R
9256	bells ringing for early prayer. She was surprised that she had thus in	WAS	R
9257	she arrived, but not as it usually was with wax candles, but with a d	WAS	R
9258	x candles, but with a dim light. It was also crowded already with peop	WAS	R
9259	was not empty, but the whole bench was entirely full. And when she lo	WAS	R
9260	oman got to her usual place it also was not empty, but the whole bench	WAS	R
9261	n he had clambered down the wall he was terribly afraid, for he saw th	WAS	R
9262	ful child beneath the sun. When she was twelve years old, the enchantr	WAS	R
9263	tower. Then he heard a song, which was so charming that he stood stil	WAS	R
9264	airs nor door, but quite at the top was a little window. When the ench	WAS	R
9265	ost beautiful flowers and herbs. It was, however, surrounded by a high	WAS	R
9266	t he stood still and listened. This was Rapunzel, who in her solitude	WAS	R
9267	He led her to his kingdom where he was joyfully received, and they li	WAS	R
9268	f went up, and when he saw that she was right, he went to the widow an	WAS	R
9269	never see her more." The King's son was beside himself with pain, and	WAS	R
9270	s son climbed up. At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man	WAS	R
9271	y braids lay on the ground. And she was so pitiless that she took poor	WAS	R
9272	or her husband, and she saw that he was young and handsome, she though	WAS	R
9273	heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated. When this was	WAS	R

9274	home and heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was going t	WAS	R
9275	re it gets cold." The daughter also was close by; so they carried the	WAS	R
9276	dding was held with great pomp. She was now the Queen, and they lived	WAS	R
9277	boy, and it happened that the King was out hunting; so the old witch	WAS	R
9278	o misfortune. Her own daughter, who was ugly as night, and had only on	WAS	R
9279	bed of his dear wife to see how she was. But the old woman quickly cal	WAS	R
9280	plendid garden could be seen, which was full of the most beautiful flo	WAS	R
9281	the nursery by the cradle, and who was the only person awake, saw the	WAS	R
9282	best to treat her still worse. She was also envious because her step-	WAS	R
9283	the woman opened it and saw that it was Hansel and Grethel, she said,	WAS	R
9284	asleep. When at last they awoke, it was already dark night. Grethel be	WAS	R
9285	saving ourselves!" The man's heart was heavy, and he thought "it woul	WAS	R
9286	igh as a little hill. The brushwood was lighted, and when the flames w	WAS	R
9287	axe they believed that their father was near. It was not, however, the	WAS	R
9288	r. It was not, however, the axe, it was a branch which he had fastened	WAS	R
9289	eved that their father was near. It was not, however, the axe, it was	WAS	R
9290	of bread was given to them, but it was still smaller than the time be	WAS	R
9291	d only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch, who	WAS	R
9292	led it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her. Witches	WAS	R
9293	. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Gr	WAS	R
9294	before the children were awake, she was already up, and when she saw b	WAS	R
9295	l come and fetch you away." When it was noon, Grethel shared her piece	WAS	R
9296	ildren. They did not awake until it was dark night, and Hansel comfort	WAS	R
9297	ie of hunger and weariness. When it was mid-day, they saw a beautiful	WAS	R
9298	beneath a tree and fell asleep. It was now three mornings since they	WAS	R
9299	ow about gold in that way!" but she was secretly envious of it, and wa	WAS	R
9300	horror of her. Then the step-mother was still more enraged, and though	WAS	R
9301	o envious because her step-daughter was beautiful and lovable, and her	WAS	R
9302	seen again by me." Then the maiden was obedient, and put on the paper	WAS	R
9303	he back door with it." But when she was outside, the three little men	WAS	R
9304	had been before. Thereupon the King was full of great joy, but he kept	WAS	R
9305	King had gone out, and no one else was present, the wicked woman seiz	WAS	R
9306	granted to the maiden. When a year was over, the young Queen bore a s	WAS	R
9307	ut a hole in the ice; and while she was in the midst of her cutting, a	WAS	R
9308	in the ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedient, went thither and cut	WAS	R
9309	ompassion, and when he saw that she was so very beautiful, he said to	WAS	R
9310	ll my heart," she answered, for she was glad to get away from the moth	WAS	R
9311	rant why Faithful John had done it, was angry and cried, "Throw him in	WAS	R

9312	took part in it; then Faithful John was watchful and looked into her f	WAS	R
9313	e side of the ship, she saw that it was on the deep sea far from land,	WAS	R
9314	y long, until the youngest son, who was always with her, and whom she	WAS	R
9315	t, and in the midst of it, where it was the darkest, they found a litt	WAS	R
9316	aw that a flag was being raised. It was, however, not the white, but t	WAS	R
9317	re her delight. Once when the Queen was at church and the two children	WAS	R
9318	he Queen turned pale, and her heart was full of terror, but she said,	WAS	R
9319	was once on a time an old king who was ill, and thought to himself, "	WAS	R
9320	John to come to me." Faithful John was his favourite servant, and was	WAS	R
9321	cost me my life." When the mourning was over, Faithful John said to hi	WAS	R
9322	John was his favourite servant, and was so called, because he had for	WAS	R
9323	w the portrait of the maiden, which was so magnificent and shone with	WAS	R
9324	King's daughter saw the wares, she was quite delighted and said, "The	WAS	R
9325	hand and led him upstairs, for she was the waiting-maid. When the Kin	WAS	R
9326	hine master." On this Faithful John was quite delighted, and led her t	WAS	R
9327	w her, he perceived that her beauty was even greater than the picture	WAS	R
9328	saw the stranger, and asked who he was. So he answered, "I am a merch	WAS	R
9329	how to set about the matter, for it was difficult even to obtain a sig	WAS	R
9330	, and the girl looked in; and as it was empty, she thought, "We can st	WAS	R
9331	brother did not drink, although he was so thirsty, but said, "I will	WAS	R
9332	e roe, who ate out of her hand, and was content and played round about	WAS	R
9333	head upon the roebuck's back: that was her pillow, and she slept soft	WAS	R
9334	er. In the evening, when the sister was tired, and had said her prayer	WAS	R
9335	ing rejoiced when he heard that she was innocent, and they all lived i	WAS	R
9336	e brook. But the wicked step-mother was a witch, and had seen how the	WAS	R
9337	e next day when they awoke, the sun was already high in the sky, and s	WAS	R
9338	ees, and the roebuck heard all, and was only too anxious to be there.	WAS	R
9339	more." The little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she	WAS	R
9340	may get well again." But the wound was so slight that the roebuck, ne	WAS	R
9341	an any he had ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw, not h	WAS	R
9342	e cottage in the wood;" and when he was at the door, he knocked and ca	WAS	R
9343	shes and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage, kn	WAS	R
9344	collar, they all chased him, but he was too quick and nimble for them.	WAS	R
9345	to them. Then Benjamin saw that she was his sister, and said, "I am Be	WAS	R
9346	came from hunting, and their dinner was ready. And as they were sittin	WAS	R
9347	pans on the fire so that the dinner was always ready when the eleven c	WAS	R
9348	olden star on her forehead, and she was beautiful, delicate and fair.	WAS	R
9349	bound?" and was astonished that she was so beautiful, and wore royal g	WAS	R

9350	other the Queen had given birth to, was now grown up; she was good of	WAS	R
9351	ven birth to, was now grown up; she was good of heart, and fair of fac	WAS	R
9352	u, and whither art thou bound?" and was astonished that she was so bea	WAS	R
9353	a few years, the King's mother, who was a wicked woman, began to sland	WAS	R
9354	ill loved her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and t	WAS	R
9355	d likewise. And now the poor maiden was alone in the wild forest, and	WAS	R
9356	th the golden star on her brow, and was so charmed with her beauty tha	WAS	R
9357	er from the path. Red-Cap, however, was on her guard, and went straigh	WAS	R
9358	had not been on the public road she was certain he would have eaten he	WAS	R
9359	his thoughts. In front of the house was a great stone trough, so she s	WAS	R
9360	frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf;" and after th	WAS	R
9361	f said this, than with one bound he was out of bed and swallowed up Re	WAS	R
9362	better to hear you with, my child," was the reply. "But, grandmother,	WAS	R
9363	-Cap carried until the great trough was quite full. Then the smell of	WAS	R
9364	ir way to the place where the light was, and soon saw it shine brighte	WAS	R
9365	ock flew right to the top, where he was most safe. Before he went to s	WAS	R
9366	asping like one who had run till he was tired. "What are you gasping s	WAS	R
9367	d. Then she came to the sun, but it was too hot and terrible, and devo	WAS	R
9368	that what had befallen her brothers was the will of Heaven, and that h	WAS	R
9369	n away, and ran to the moon, but it was far too cold, and also awful a	WAS	R
9370	k; but when she undid the cloth, it was empty, and she had lost the go	WAS	R
9371	r father and mother and asked if it was true that she had had brothers	WAS	R
9372	l. The joy was great, but the child was sickly and small, and had to b	WAS	R
9373	e saying of herself, "that the girl was certainly beautiful, but that	WAS	R
9374	allen her seven brothers." Then she was much troubled, and went to her	WAS	R
9375	beautiful, but that in reality she was to blame for the misfortune wh	WAS	R
9376	not know what a wicked creature he was, and was not at all afraid of	WAS	R
9377	what a wicked creature he was, and was not at all afraid of him. "Goo	WAS	R
9378	and set out on the way to her. She was surprised to find the cottage-	WAS	R
9379	r apron?" "Cake and wine; yesterday was baking-day, so poor sick grand	WAS	R
9380	en he looked at it, and saw that it was a ring belonging to his father	WAS	R
9381	as drunk out of my little glass? It was a human mouth." And when the s	WAS	R
9382	nd as it must have been an angel, I was afraid, and asked no questions	WAS	R
9383	t. When she had eaten the pear, she was satisfied, and went and concea	WAS	R
9384	ut as the angel was standing by, he was afraid and thought the maiden	WAS	R
9385	hought the maiden was a spirit, and was silent, neither did he dare to	WAS	R
9386	e was afraid and thought the maiden was a spirit, and was silent, neit	WAS	R
9387	m into his royal palace, and as she was so beautiful and good, he love	WAS	R

9388	n, "From whence knowest thou that I was a queen?" The white maiden ans	WAS	R
9389	led her to a little house on which was a sign with the words, "Here a	WAS	R
9390	her child to death. The old mother was terribly shocked when she rece	WAS	R
9391	ed by a brook on the way, and as he was fatigued by the great distance	WAS	R
9392	d. When the King read the letter he was shocked and much troubled, but	WAS	R
9393	azardous enterprise; the elder, who was crafty and shrewd, out of prid	WAS	R
9394	and from this plague; but the beast was so big and strong that no one	WAS	R
9395	ewd, out of pride; the younger, who was innocent and simple, from a ki	WAS	R
9396	t the table, well content with what was left, and ate as if they were	WAS	R
9397	k, they soon went to sleep. When it was past midnight, and the robbers	WAS	R
9398	s face, spitting and scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran	WAS	R
9399	let the other go first; and when he was half-way across he gave him su	WAS	R
9400	ithout sin. When therefore the time was over, and the day came when th	WAS	R
9401	have no power over her." The miller was afraid, and did so. The next m	WAS	R
9402	but she could not enter, for there was much water round about it. And	WAS	R
9403	get the better of her." The miller was shocked and answered, "How cou	WAS	R
9404	ng the yard." The miller's daughter was a beautiful, pious girl, and l	WAS	R
9405	e King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to die with thee and res	WAS	R
9406	When the woman saw her husband, she was thunderstruck, and fell on her	WAS	R
9407	it would have gone ill with me. He was present at his death, and can	WAS	R
9408	oiced with them that now all sorrow was over. The young King, however,	WAS	R
9409	old King before the others did. He was astonished when he saw them co	WAS	R
9410	vening when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to,	WAS	R
9411	her two proud daughters. As no one was now at home, Cinderella went t	WAS	R
9412	is my partner." She danced till it was evening, and then she wanted t	WAS	R
9413	pigeon-house to pieces, but no one was inside it. And when they got h	WAS	R
9414	d the dishes to the step-mother and was delighted, and believed that s	WAS	R
9415	the dishes, and before half an hour was over they had already finished	WAS	R
9416	ok the dish to her step-mother, and was glad, and believed that now sh	WAS	R
9417	he bread in." And when once Grethel was inside, she intended to shut t	WAS	R
9418	et to add to them. Then all anxiety was at an end, and they lived toge	WAS	R
9419	in the forest; the woman, however, was dead. Grethel emptied her pina	WAS	R
9420	thel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to	WAS	R
9421	thought it was Hansel's finger, and was astonished that there was no w	WAS	R
9422	s, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finger, and was aston	WAS	R
9423	he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified at having to lie dow	WAS	R
9424	d sentries at all the gates, and it was not possible to avoid his fate	WAS	R

9425	is time the King of a mighty empire was at war, and the youth took ser	WAS	R
9426	ter who was very beautiful, but she was also very strange. She had mad	WAS	R
9427	ingdom. The King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was al	WAS	R
9428	e festival in this dress, every one was astonished at her beauty. The	WAS	R
9429	it was home-sickness: although she was many thousand times better off	WAS	R
9430	th her, but found at length that it was home-sickness: although she wa	WAS	R
9431	woke and came to herself again, she was in a lovely meadow where the s	WAS	R
9432	had such large teeth that the girl was frightened, and was about to r	WAS	R
9433	sad. At first she did not know what was the matter with her, but found	WAS	R
9434	to the world it was a girl. The joy was great, but the child was sickl	WAS	R
9435	and when it came into the world it was a girl. The joy was great, but	WAS	R
9436	he came to Mother Holle's house she was not afraid, for she had ahead	WAS	R
9437	she had come by so much wealth, she was very anxious to obtain the sam	WAS	R
9438	e the feathers fly up. Mother Holle was soon tired of this, and gave h	WAS	R
9439	alse bride home again, and said she was not the true one, and that the	WAS	R
9440	t her big toe into it, and the shoe was too small for her. Then her mo	WAS	R
9441	t and cut the tree down, but no one was on it. And when they got into	WAS	R
9442	ird threw down to her a dress which was more splendid and magnificent	WAS	R
9443	The King's son picked it up, and it was small and dainty, and all gold	WAS	R
9444	wished to leave, and the King's son was anxious to go with her, but sh	WAS	R
9445	er own daughter; and the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged t	WAS	R
9446	the ugly and idle one, because she was her own daughter; and the othe	WAS	R
9447	p. But she scolded her sharply, and was so merciless as to say, "Since	WAS	R
9448	he other was ugly and idle. But she was much fonder of the ugly and id	WAS	R
9449	rwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and the younger a	WAS	R
9450	ed couple went to church, the elder was at the right side and the youn	WAS	R
9451	y and industrious, whilst the other was ugly and idle. But she was muc	WAS	R
9452	ho had two daughters -- one of whom was pretty and industrious, whilst	WAS	R
9453	third morning stood water for washing and water for drinkin	WASH*	X
9454	man's daughter milk for her to wash in and wine for her to d	WASH*	X
9455	oman's daughter stood water to wash herself with and water f	WASH*	X
9456	econd morning, stood water for washing and water for drinkin	WASH*	X
9457	ppared again in a moment. She washed and scrubbed, but she	WASH*	MA
9458	ur house, cook, make the beds, wash, sew, and knit, and if y	WASH*	MA
9459	unlaced her, combed her hair, washed her with water and win	WASH*	MA
9460	the basin. She got it out and washed the blood off, but in	WASH*	MA
9461	t is the day on which Our Lady washes the Christ-child's lit	WASH*	MA
9462	Evil-one was to fetch her, she washed herself clean, and mad	WASH*	MA
9463	t she may no longer be able to wash herself, for otherwise I	WASH*	MA

9464	the wild beasts were kept, and washed herself there in a cle	WASH*	MA
9465	en, put off her fur-dress, and washed the soot off her face	WASH*	MA
9466	s." Then she ran into her den, washed herself quickly, and t	WASH*	MA
9467	hide herself. And when she had washed the soot and ashes fro	WASH*	MA
9468	she dipped it in the well, to wash the mark off; but it dro	WASH*	MA
9469	aw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the blood off him, lai	WASH*	MA
9470	marry him, and then thou shalt wash thyself in milk every mo	WASH*	MA
9471	ine, but my own daughter shall wash herself in water and dri	WASH*	MA
9472	d. Once, when it was the great washing, she saw twelve men's	WASH*	MA
9473	e man's daughter, and milk for washing and wine for drinking	WASH*	MA
9474	y water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the siste	WASH*	MA
9475	la had to be called. She first washed her hands and face cle	WASH*	MA
9476	ion over a wild boar that laid waste the farmer's fields, ki	WASTE*	X
9477	n buckets in her hand, drawing water with them. And when she	WATER*	X
9478	nd to carry away the sparkling water she saw the stranger, a	WATER*	X
9479	ent down and drunk some of the water, and as soon as the fir	WATER*	X
9480	n haste to the spring to fetch water for the baptism. The ot	WATER*	X
9481	st hunger, a little pitcher of water against thirst, and a l	WATER*	X
9482	get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and	WATER*	X
9483	ment when she had to fetch the water, and how her tears did	WATER*	X
9484	hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "W	WATER*	X
9485	they came to a great piece of water. "We cannot get over,"	WATER*	X
9486	rds her, who made a dam in the water, so that the moat becam	WATER*	X
9487	ow did the spirit get over the water, and where did it go af	WATER*	X
9488	made a dam, and kept back the water, that the spirit might	WATER*	X
9489	not enter, for there was much water round about it. And as	WATER*	X
9490	usages yesterday, so carry the water in which I boiled them	WATER*	X
9491	el Long have I lain beside the water; My brother slew me for	WATER*	X
9492	said to the miller, "Take all water away from her, that she	WATER*	X
9493	rl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or l	WATER*	X
9494	id as she was ordered, but the water drew the hole together,	WATER*	X
9495	ore the woman's daughter stood water to wash herself with an	WATER*	X
9496	water to wash herself with and water for drinking. On the se	WATER*	X
9497	water into it. If it hold the water, then I will again take	WATER*	X
9498	daughter shall wash herself in water and drink water." The g	WATER*	X
9499	ash herself in water and drink water." The girl went home, a	WATER*	X
9500	on the big nail, and then pour water into it. If it hold the	WATER*	X
9501	t of bed and throws him in the water?" "The wretch deserves	WATER*	X
9502	and rolled down hill into the water." "Then," said the King	WATER*	X
9503	Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook something goo	WATER*	X
9504	ng stood water for washing and water for drinking before the	WATER*	X
9505	. On the second morning, stood water for washing and water f	WATER*	X

9506	g, stood water for washing and water for drinking before the	WATER*	X
9507	And on the third morning stood water for washing and water f	WATER*	X
9508	and there she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, pluc	WATER*	X
9509	a great kettle on there, with water in it, and when they ha	WATER*	X
9510	by the fire with a pan of hot water before her which she wa	WATER*	X
9511	mbed her hair, washed her with water and wine, but it was al	WATER*	X
9512	the tears fell down on it and watered it. And it grew, howe	WATER*	MA
9513	ent out to sea, where they soon sank amid the waves. 21. Cinderella THE wife of a rich man	WAV*	MA
9514	large forest, and they were so weary with sorrow and hunger	WEAR*	X
9515	he ground. And as they were so weary that their legs would c	WEAR*	X
9516	n, they must die of hunger and weariness. When it was mid-da	WEAR*	X
9517	en she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to	WEAR*	X
9518	e chair as a provision against weariness. And now she went c	WEAR*	MA
9519	r so well that she would never wear anything else; so she wa	WEAR*	MA
9520	and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peac	WEED*	X
9521	om the window she's peeping, I ween." At last she met the br	WEEN*	X
9522	om the window she's peeping, I ween." The bridegroom looked	WEEN*	X
9523	iful still is Snow-white, as I ween." Then the Queen was sho	WEEN*	X
9524	dings; but Marlinchen stood by weeping and weeping, and all	WEEP*	B
9525	arlinchen stood by weeping and weeping, and all her tears fe	WEEP*	B
9526	carried them outside the door, weeping tears of blood. Then	WEEP*	B
9527	juniper-tree, and he began to weep sore; after some time he	WEEP*	B
9528	ll to the bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her step-mot	WEEP*	B
9529	Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou wicked m	WEEP*	B
9530	d eyes. Then the King began to weep for his poor wife and hi	WEEP*	B
9531	ing." Marlinchen, however, sat weeping and weeping, and then	WEEP*	B
9532	chen, however, sat weeping and weeping, and then came the bi	WEEP*	B
9533	s innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear hunt	WEEP*	B
9534	ill eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all	WEEP*	B
9535	into ravens." The maiden said, weeping, "Is there no way of	WEEP*	B
9536	id, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping together." In the eve	WEEP*	B
9537	and did nothing but lament and weep over the loss of his dea	WEEP*	B
9538	est brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Benjamin we	WEEP*	B
9539	e son comforted her and said, "Weep not, dear mother, we wil	WEEP*	B
9540	said the maiden, "Dear mother, weep not, I will go and seek	WEEP*	B
9541	and went away with it, but it weighed him down so heavily t	WEIGH*	MA
9542	great bunch. When he had opened the door, he went in first, and thought by standing befor	WENT	MA
9543	will know what is in this room also," and he went and tried to break open the door by for	WENT	MA
9544	at the King's son rode through the forest and went by the tower. Then he heard a song, whi	WENT	MA
9545	I will watch by the child." In the evening he went into the nursery, and at midnight the Q	WENT	MA

9546	d the next day when it began to grow dark, he went to the tower and cried, "Rapunzel, Rapu	WENT	MA
9547	o deeply touched his heart, that every day he went out into the forest and listened to it.	WENT	MA
9548	ot answer, but when the Queen had gone again, went to the King and told him all. The King	WENT	MA
9549	the light yet, and must have rest." The King went away, and did not find out that a false	WENT	MA
9550	old witch took the form of the chamber-maid, went into the room where the Queen lay, and	WENT	MA
9551	where it lay, and stroked its back. Then she went quite silently out of the door again. T	WENT	MA
9552	uilt. And she did not forget the roebuck, but went into the corner where it lay, and strok	WENT	MA
9553	ice, and it seemed so familiar to him that he went towards it, and when he approached, Rap	WENT	MA
9554	bread-and-butter and cake with her. The girl went into the forest and straight up to the	WENT	MA
9555	her what she had longed for so much. When she went in and said good-evening, a piece of go	WENT	MA
9556	they were not going to give her anything, she went out by the door. Then the little men sa	WENT	MA
9557	und at them and without speaking to them, she went awkwardly into the room, seated herself	WENT	MA
9558	was obedient, and put on the paper frock, and went out with the basket. Far and wide there	WENT	MA
9559	h herself in water and drink water." The girl went home, and told her father what the woma	WENT	MA
9560	he girls were acquainted with each other, and went out walking together, and afterwards ca	WENT	MA
9561	nt up, and when he saw that she was right, he went to the widow and wooed her, and the wed	WENT	MA
9562	father how it had turned out. Then he himself went up, and when he saw that she was right,	WENT	MA
9563	hen the time comes I shall be ready." As time went on, the Queen had a pretty little boy,	WENT	MA
9564	thee." But he let her have no rest until she went and unlocked the room, and showed him t	WENT	MA
9565	oiced that she thought as he had thought, and went and opened the cupboard, and brought fo	WENT	MA
9566	rl, her red blood shall flow." Thereupon they went deeper into the forest, and in the mids	WENT	MA
9567	fter she had blessed her sons therefore, they went forth into the forest. They each kept w	WENT	MA
9568	hole again immediately, and jumped about, and went on playing as if nothing had happened.	WENT	MA
9569	e wild beasts and strange animals. Many hours went by whilst she was seeing everything, an	WENT	MA
9570	gether in his apron all kinds of gold things, went on shore and walked straight to the roy	WENT	MA
9571	were made of gold and silver. The young King went towards it and was about to take hold o	WENT	MA
9572	who knows what may be the good of that!" They went into the palace, and in the hall there	WENT	MA
9573	e others will go out and get food." Then they went into the forest and shot hares, wild de	WENT	MA
9574	ut he was too quick and nimble for them. This went on for the whole day, but at last by th	WENT	MA
9575	ough upon his soft bed. The next day the hunt went on afresh, and when the roebuck again h	WENT	MA

9576	cord of rushes, took it in her own hand, and went away with the King from the cottage. Th	WENT	MA
9577	once. The huntsman took notice of it all, and went to the King and told him what he had se	WENT	MA
9578	a soft bed for the roe; and every morning she went out and gathered roots and berries and	WENT	MA
9579	brothers." So she took the twelve shirts and went forth, and straight into the great fore	WENT	MA
9580	he, "were destined for thy brothers, but they went away secretly before thou wert born," a	WENT	MA
9581	ainty that I shall set my brothers free," and went and sought a high tree and seated herse	WENT	MA
9582	amin and helped him with the work. The eleven went into the forest and caught game, and de	WENT	MA
9583	awberries outside, but as she found none, she went angrily home. And when she opened her m	WENT	MA
9584	n was shining brightly on the street. Then he went right on and stood still, and said to t	WENT	MA
9585	threshold he lost one of his slippers. But he went away right up the middle of the street	WENT	MA
9586	of red shoes, bring them down." Then the wife went and brought the shoes. "There, bird," s	WENT	MA
9587	took the golden chain in his right claw, and went and sat in front of the goldsmith, and	WENT	MA
9588	y as if her brother were still alive. And she went merrily into the house, and sat down to	WENT	MA
9589	hem think that it was not done by me!" So she went upstairs to her room to her chest of dr	WENT	MA
9590	upstairs to her room, and her little daughter went up too, and said, "Mother, give me an a	WENT	MA
9591	til he had finished the whole. But Marlinchen went away to her chest of drawers, and took	WENT	MA
9592	ee, give him a box on the ear." So Marlinchen went to him and said, "Brother, give me the	WENT	MA
9593	and he flew far away to a mill, and the mill went, "klipp klapp, klipp klapp, klipp klapp	WENT	MA
9594	nd see if my heart feels lighter." And as she went out at the door, crash! the bird threw	WENT	MA
9595	e house. "Ah," said she, "I was so sad when I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that	WENT	MA
9596	hand, and all three were right glad, and they went into the house to dinner, and ate. 53.	WENT	MA
9597	er and Marlinchen heard what had happened and went out, and smoke, flames, and fire were r	WENT	MA
9598	e if the bird will give me anything," and she went out. "Gathered together all my bones, T	WENT	MA
9599	lapp, klipp klapp, klipp klapp. Then the bird went and sat on a lime-tree which stood in f	WENT	MA
9600	hick hack, hick hack, hick hack, and the mill went klipp klapp, klipp klapp, klipp klapp.	WENT	MA
9601	round it that it fitted beautifully. Then he went in and said, "Just look what a fine bir	WENT	MA
9602	house were shaking and on fire." But the man went out and looked at the bird: "Gathered t	WENT	MA
9603	pen. Then she went into the house and a month went by and the snow was gone, and two month	WENT	MA
9604	house you enter here." Then the young maiden went on farther from one room to another, an	WENT	MA
9605	t like, for it looked so dark and dismal. She went inside it, but no one was within, and t	WENT	MA

9606	more. 'My darling, I only dreamt this. Then I went through all the rooms, and they were al	WENT	MA
9607	d her, and she got safely over. The old woman went up with her, opened the doors, and they	WENT	MA
9608	e them one meal with her, and after that they went home to the King's aged mother. There w	WENT	MA
9609	ndkerchief over his face. Thereupon the angel went into the chamber where the Queen sat wi	WENT	MA
9610	he poor woman tied her child on her back, and went away with eyes full of tears. She came	WENT	MA
9611	y natural hands to grow again;" and the angel went into the inner room, and brought the si	WENT	MA
9612	ith thy child, thy husband hath come." So she went to the place where he lay, and the hand	WENT	MA
9613	s something so horrible about them! At last I went down into the cellar, and there sat a v	WENT	MA
9614	The wizard raised the basket on his back and went away with it, but it weighed him down s	WENT	MA
9615	and then she examined the house, and at last went into the forbidden room. Alas, what did	WENT	MA
9616	ust as if that were going to happen. Then she went into the house and a month went by and	WENT	MA
9617	ird, and no one could recognize her. Then she went out of the house, and on her way she me	WENT	MA
9618	with her life on the wizard's return. Then he went and brought the third sister, but she w	WENT	MA
9619	obey him in everything. When he was gone, she went all round the house from the bottom to	WENT	MA
9620	who used to take the form of a poor man, and went to houses and begged, and caught pretty	WENT	MA
9621	If the second," said the wizard, and again he went to the house in the shape of a poor man	WENT	MA
9622	or sprang open. But what did she see when she went in? A great bloody basin stood in the m	WENT	MA
9623	g was filled with gladness. Every morning she went with the child to the garden where the	WENT	MA
9624	he wishes for, that shall he have." Then she went to the King, and told him the joyful ti	WENT	MA
9625	other with all their hearts, and the old cook went out hunting like a nobleman. The though	WENT	MA
9626	t me into trouble." So he left the palace and went to the boy, who was already big enough	WENT	MA
9627	God had given no children. Every morning she went into the garden and prayed to God in he	WENT	MA
9628	silvery as the moon, and put it on. Then she went up and was like a princess, and the Kin	WENT	MA
9629	thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the cook went away, and Allerleirauh made the soup fo	WENT	MA
9630	nd once more made herself a hairy animal, and went into the kitchen to prepare the bread s	WENT	MA
9631	kly that the King could not observe where she went. She, however, sprang into her den, and	WENT	MA
9632	r, and thus bring him into great peril. So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said	WENT	MA
9633	the whole night, and lighted her lantern and went to church. It was already lighted up wh	WENT	MA
9634	and her children. In her need, therefore, she went to her sister, and said, "My children a	WENT	MA
9635	n they were innocent children." The old woman went trembling home, and on her knees thanke	WENT	MA

9636	them go out into the forest with him. And he went with them and made them form a great ci	WENT	MA
9637	autiful pink, and took her with him. Then he went away to his own country, and the poodle	WENT	MA
9638	o it, thou shalt lose thy life." Thereupon he went away, and when he returned next day she	WENT	MA
9639	ly deliver you." Then he descended again, and went to his father, and caused himself to be	WENT	MA
9640	ntry, and the poodle had to run after him. He went to the tower in which his mother was co	WENT	MA
9641	and again was Allerleirauh. And now when she went into the kitchen, and was about to get	WENT	MA
9642	d took the shape of another old woman. So she went over the seven mountains to the seven d	WENT	MA
9643	ut the wicked woman when she had reached home went in front of the glass and asked -- "Loo	WENT	MA
9644	open the door to no one. The Queen, at home, went in front of the glass and said -- "Look	WENT	MA
9645	wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went away. But fortunately it was almost eve	WENT	MA
9646	ne could have known her. In this disguise she went over the seven mountains to the seven d	WENT	MA
9647	and so she remained in it, said a prayer and went to sleep. When it was quite dark the ow	WENT	MA
9648	st evening; then she saw a little cottage and went into it to rest herself. Everything in	WENT	MA
9649	the first and most beautiful of all; and she went to her looking-glass and said -- "Looki	WENT	MA
9650	house in order for them; in the mornings they went to the mountains and looked for copper	WENT	MA
9651	"even if it costs me my life!" Thereupon she went into a quite secret, lonely room, where	WENT	MA
9652	soot. Then she commended herself to God, and went away, and walked the whole night until	WENT	MA
9653	den hair. So the messengers came home as they went. Now the King had a daughter, who was j	WENT	MA
9654	like the sun, and when she had done that she went up to the festival, and every one made	WENT	MA
9655	weep the hearth." Then she took her oil-lamp, went into her den, put off her fur-dress, an	WENT	MA
9656	must go to see the young Queen. And when she went in she knew Snow-white; and she stood s	WENT	MA
9657	, that a king's son came into the forest, and went to the dwarfs' house to spend the night	WENT	MA
9658	sed herself up as a country-woman, and so she went over the seven mountains to the seven d	WENT	MA
9659	had arrayed herself in beautiful clothes she went before the Looking-glass, and said -- "	WENT	MA
9660	be my wife." And Snow-white was willing, and went with him, and their wedding was held wi	WENT	MA
9661	e foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. Then he took her	WENT	MA
9662	rs glad, for they had pretty feet. The eldest went with the shoe into her room and wanted	WENT	MA
9663	r foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. He took her on h	WENT	MA
9664	sister was to put the shoe on. Then this one went into her chamber and got her toes safel	WENT	MA
9665	and dainty, and all golden. Next morning, he went with it to the father, and said to him,	WENT	MA

9666	ed her and wanted to see into which house she went. But she sprang away from him, and into	WENT	MA
9667	e step-sisters had gone once more, Cinderella went to the hazel-tree and said -- "Shiver a	WENT	MA
9668	d, and the slippers were golden. And when she went to the festival in the dress, no one kn	WENT	MA
9669	parents and sisters had gone away, Cinderella went once more to her mother's grave and sai	WENT	MA
9670	rst washed her hands and face clean, and then went and bowed down before the King's son, w	WENT	MA
9671	d when she had gathered them into a heap, she went on her way. At last she came to a littl	WENT	MA
9672	the tree till the apples fell like rain, and went on shaking till they were all down, and	WENT	MA
9673	Your golden girl's come back to you!" So she went in to her mother, and as she arrived th	WENT	MA
9674	, not far from her mother's house. And as she went into the yard the cock was standing by	WENT	MA
9675	another with the bread-shovel. After that she went on till she came to a tree covered with	WENT	MA
9676	in, you must fetch it out again." So the girl went back to the well, and did not know what	WENT	MA
9677	e her good fortune. When the betrothed couple went to church, the elder was at the right s	WENT	MA
9678	burn; I have been baked a long time!" So she went up to it, and took out all the loaves o	WENT	MA
9679	f flowers were growing. Along this meadow she went, and at last came to a baker's oven ful	WENT	MA
9680	picking lentils out of the ashes. The prince went to meet her, took her by the hand and d	WENT	MA
9681	eam as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, a	WENT	MA
9682	he wind, the wind, The heaven-born wind," and went on eating without disturbing themselves	WENT	MA
9683	the youth took service with him, and with him went out to fight. And when he came before t	WENT	MA
9684	they had no longer any need to fear her, they went into the witch's house, and in every co	WENT	MA
9685	y. Then they fell asleep and evening came and went, but no one came to the poor children.	WENT	MA
9686	ered, "Sleepeth in her cradle fine." Then she went upstairs in the form of the Queen, nurs	WENT	MA
9687	he ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedient, went thither and cut a hole in the ice; and	WENT	MA
9688	his coat as he could possibly get in. Then he went back and said to Grethel, "Be comforted	WENT	MA
9689	on, and the barrel rolled down hill until it went into the river. 15. Hansel and Grethel	WENT	MA
9690	aw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three gr	WENT	MA
9691	shes of lentils amongst the ashes, the maiden went through the back-door into the garden a	WENT	MA
9692	two hours, thou shalt go with us." The maiden went through the back-door into the garden,	WENT	MA
9693	ver. She put on the dress with all speed, and went to the festival. Her step-sisters and t	WENT	MA
9694	ghters. As no one was now at home, Cinderella went to her mother's grave beneath the hazel	WENT	MA
9695	d yet wouldst dance!" As, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said	WENT	MA

9696	d her eyes and departed. Every day the maiden went out to her mother's grave, and wept, an	WENT	MA
9697	ained her strength, he raised her up and they went to the door and knocked, and called so	WENT	MA
9698	came a handsome tree. Thrice a day Cinderella went and sat beneath it, and wept and prayed	WENT	MA
9699	from the hazel-bush. Cinderella thanked him, went to her mother's grave and planted the b	WENT	MA
9700	ain. Then he took the monster on his back and went homewards with it to the King. As he ca	WENT	MA
9701	ked the little man, shouldered the spear, and went on fearlessly. Before long he saw the b	WENT	MA
9702	pt him there until the evening, and then they went away together, and when in the darkness	WENT	MA
9703	p of wine." The youth, who suspected no evil, went in and told him about the good little m	WENT	MA
9704	the forest from opposite sides." So the elder went in on the west side, and the younger on	WENT	MA
9705	d robber's house. The donkey, as the biggest, went to the window and looked in. "What do y	WENT	MA
9706	to the top, where he was most safe. Before he went to sleep he looked round on all four si	WENT	MA
9707	e the house. The messenger finding all still, went into the kitchen to light a candle, and	WENT	MA
9708	d being tired from their long walk, they soon went to sleep. When it was past midnight, an	WENT	MA
9709	d carry away what belongs to me," and then he went. When the miller got home, his wife cam	WENT	MA
9710	the maiden came creeping out of the thicket, went to the tree, and again ate one pear off	WENT	MA
9711	y out. When the spirit had eaten the pear, it went back again." The King said, "If it be a	WENT	MA
9712	rse her well until his arrival. The messenger went back with the letter, but rested at the	WENT	MA
9713	the angel in white garments. Then the priest went out to them and said, "Comest thou from	WENT	MA
9714	he had eaten the pear, she was satisfied, and went and concealed herself among the bushes.	WENT	MA
9715	ry and she could walk through it. And now she went into the garden and the angel went with	WENT	MA
9716	came alarmed, and promised to obey him. So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I d	WENT	MA
9717	ul pears, but they were all counted. Then she went to them, and to still her hunger, ate o	WENT	MA
9718	nd now she went into the garden and the angel went with her. She saw a tree covered with b	WENT	MA
9719	!" The cock agreed to this plan, and all four went on together. They could not, however, r	WENT	MA
9720	as a provision against weariness. And now she went continually onwards, far, far to the ve	WENT	MA
9721	rest or peace until she set out secretly, and went forth into the wide world to trace out	WENT	MA
9722	And they embraced and kissed each other, and went joyfully home. 26 Little Red-Cap ONCE u	WENT	MA
9723	umstick, wrapped it carefully in a cloth, and went onwards again until she came to the Gla	WENT	MA
9724	en brothers." Then she was much troubled, and went to her father and mother and asked if i	WENT	MA
9725	at! one of you might fall on my head," and so went on. When she came to Mother Holle's hou	WENT	MA

9726	ad any wish to make myself dirty?" and on she went. Soon she came to the apple-tree, which	WENT	MA
9727	to fetch water for the baptism. The other six went with him, and as each of them wanted to	WENT	MA
9728	er Holle, and shut the door. So the lazy girl went home; but she was quite covered with pi	WENT	MA
9729	door flew open, and without saying a word he went straight to the grandmother's bed, and	WENT	MA
9730	he great trough, and was drowned. But Red-Cap went joyously home, and never did anything t	WENT	MA
9731	on the roof, intending to wait until Red-Cap went home in the evening, and then to steal	WENT	MA
9732	wn-musician." The cat thought well of it, and went with them. After this the three fugitiv	WENT	MA
9733	he kettledrum." The hound agreed, and on they went. Before long they came to a cat, sittin	WENT	MA
9734	path. Red-Cap, however, was on her guard, and went straight forward on her way, and told h	WENT	MA
9735	Good morning," but received no answer; so she went to the bed and drew back the curtains.	WENT	MA
9736	the cottage-door standing open, and when she went into the room, she had such a strange f	WENT	MA
9737	ed. The huntsman drew off the wolf's skin and went home with it; the grandmother ate the c	WENT	MA
9738	I must just see if she wants anything." So he went into the room, and when he came to the	WENT	MA
9739	ed brother, and the little roe wept also, and sat sorrowfull	WEPT	X
9740	ed it. And birds came too, and wept for Snow-white; first an	WEPT	B
9741	laid her head on her knees and wept without ceasing, but the	WEPT	B
9742	seven of them sat round it and wept for her, and wept three	WEPT	B
9743	round it and wept for her, and wept three days long. Then th	WEPT	B
9744	black-puddings, and Marlinchen wept and could not leave off.	WEPT	B
9745	a went and sat beneath it, and wept and prayed, and a little	WEPT	B
9746	alace." Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she too would h	WEPT	B
9747	laughed at." And as Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother	WEPT	B
9748	planted the branch on it, and wept so much that the tears f	WEPT	B
9749	w him and fell on his neck and wept. Two of her tears wetted	WEPT	B
9750	said to their father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said t	WEPT	B
9751	out to her mother's grave, and wept, and she remained pious	WEPT	B
9752	e at ease, and though he still wept he could bear it, and af	WEPT	B
9753	y brother's head off!" and she wept and wept and could not b	WEPT	B
9754	's head off!" and she wept and wept and could not be comfort	WEPT	B
9755	called her husband to her, and wept and said, "If I die then	WEPT	B
9756	devil came again, but she had wept on her hands, and they w	WEPT	B
9757	or the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on t	WEPT	B
9758	had obeyed. But the old mother wept to think such innocent b	WEPT	B
9759	nd buried in them." And as she wept while she was saying thi	WEPT	B
9760	to weep for joy, and Benjamin wept also, and they kissed an	WEPT	B
9761	ng roebuck. And now the sister wept over her poor bewitched	WEPT	B
9762	as often as he looked on it he wept and said, "Ah, if I coul	WEPT	B

9763	h what was left, and ate as if they were going to fast for a month. As	WERE	X
9764	t the entrance a house where people were making merry with wine and da	WERE	X
9765	. But the bones of the murdered man were laid to rest in a beautiful t	WERE	X
9766	e forth, and on this all the ravens were restored to their human form	WERE	X
9767	ets full of peas and lentils. Ashes were strewn at the entrance of the	WERE	X
9768	everywhere, and the King and Queen were married again, and lived cont	WERE	X
9769	ustice. Then he and his whole troop were executed for their infamous d	WERE	X
9770	me to the King's aged mother. There were great rejoicings everywhere,	WERE	X
9771	ered with beautiful pears, but they were all counted. Then she went to	WERE	X
9772	d, but he wrote in answer that they were to take great care of the Que	WERE	X
9773	, in which it was written that they were to put the Queen and her chil	WERE	X
9774	leader also was killed, those left were about to take flight, but the	WERE	X
9775	hastened away together. The leaves were left lying on the ground, and	WERE	X
9776	the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in,"	WERE	X
9777	. Afterwards two pretty little beds were covered with clean white line	WERE	X
9778	autiful young girls in the country were invited, in order that his so	WERE	X
9779	ining and many thousands of flowers were growing. Along this meadow sh	WERE	X
9780	heir wickedness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as lo	WERE	X
9781	n his anger cried, "I wish the boys were all turned into ravens." Hard	WERE	X
9782	wo step-sisters heard that they too were to appear among the number, t	WERE	X
9783	bride and rode away with her. They were, however, obliged to pass the	WERE	X
9784	w whither he carried them, for they were never seen more. One day he a	WERE	X
9785	to the garden where the wild beasts were kept, and washed herself ther	WERE	X
9786	ollar round his neck, and the cooks were ordered to bring up some live	WERE	X
9787	guards who stood outside the palace were called and questioned, but no	WERE	X
9788	her, but she still looked as if she were living, and still had her pre	WERE	X
9789	dy been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and se	WERE	X
9790	y have a Queen." And now messengers were sent about far and wide, to s	WERE	X
9791	isfied," for she thought the angels were there. Said he, "I am your de	WERE	X
9792	eady with people, and all the seats were filled; and when the old woma	WERE	X
9793	n in her arms, and the three eldest were lying dead. He offered her fo	WERE	X
9794	e other than her dead relations who were sitting there in their old-fa	WERE	X
9795	to God. Legend 5: God's Food THERE were once upon a time two sisters,	WERE	X
9796	d the huntsmen shot them. Then they were all placed on sixty country c	WERE	X
9797	your dear son, whom the wild beasts were said to have torn from your a	WERE	X
9798	, and made a great feast. When they were all assembled together, he sa	WERE	X
9799	ilken handkerchief," Now eight only were hewing, "Laid them beneath" N	WERE	X

9800	so uneasy, just as if a heavy storm were coming." Marlinchen, however,	WERE	X
9801	her mind, and felt just as if that were going to happen. Then she wen	WERE	X
9802	e." Then it seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come w	WERE	X
9803	rew thicker, and the green branches were all closely entwined, and the	WERE	X
9804	oman, "I feel as if the whole house were shaking and on fire." But the	WERE	X
9805	and wept three days long. Then they were going to bury her, but she st	WERE	X
9806	ate a little spoon; moreover, there were seven little knives and forks	WERE	X
9807	es of fire, "I feel as if the world were coming to an end! I, too, wil	WERE	X
9808	nt out, and smoke, flames, and fire were rising from the place, and wh	WERE	X
9809	of winter, when the flakes of snow were falling like feathers from th	WERE	X
9810	ked the flowers the twelve brothers were changed into twelve ravens, a	WERE	X
9811	their dinner was ready. And as they were sitting at table, and eating,	WERE	X
9812	ng in the forest? -- we thought you were never coming back at all!" Th	WERE	X
9813	od was lighted, and when the flames were burning very high, the woman	WERE	X
9814	all their lives. 12. Rapunzel THERE were once a man and a woman who ha	WERE	X
9815	ith the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braid	WERE	X
9816	ur servant." When she saw that they were not going to give her anythin	WERE	X
9817	il at last the most splendid things were prepared. When everything was	WERE	X
9818	It so happened, however, while they were sailing onwards over the deep	WERE	X
9819	d playing and listened to what they were saying to each other, for tha	WERE	X
9820	death. 9. The Twelve Brothers THERE were once on a time a king and a q	WERE	X
9821	was at church and the two children were sitting playing beside their	WERE	X
9822	-red flag which announced that they were all to die. When the brothers	WERE	X
9823	se twelve coffins to be made, which were already filled with shavings,	WERE	X
9824	die. But if any one who knows that were to declare it, he would becom	WERE	X
9825	ere in a dish, and looking as if it were woven of gold and silver; it	WERE	X
9826	looking no otherwise than as if it were made of gold and silver. The	WERE	X
9827	cock. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the donkey. Then	WERE	R
9828	she had wept on her hands, and they were quite clean. Again he could n	WERE	R
9829	once, and fell dead. Then all three were delighted. The huntsman drew	WERE	R
9830	away, and came to the stars, which were kind and good to her, and eac	WERE	R
9831	e had had brothers, for her parents were careful not to mention them b	WERE	R
9832	wanted to run away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at	WERE	R
9833	g; you walk gravely along as if you were going to school, while everyt	WERE	R
9834	on the stumps, that after all they were quite clean. Then he had to g	WERE	R
9835	with them another young girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to he	WERE	R
9836	ent through all the rooms, and they were all empty, and there was some	WERE	R
9837	rmented her, she thought, "Ah, if I were but inside, that I might eat	WERE	R
9838	that, he got up, and asked who they were. Then said she, "I am thy wif	WERE	R

9839	d little duck did so, and when they were once safely across and had wa	WERE	R
9840	r the coffin stood a table on which were four candles, four loaves of	WERE	R
9841	ghters into the house with her, who were beautiful and fair of face, b	WERE	R
9842	me creeping out. Hansel and Grethel were so terribly frightened that t	WERE	R
9843	ed with cakes, but that the windows were of clear sugar. "We will set	WERE	R
9844	in the morning before the children were awake, she was already up, an	WERE	R
9845	lay down in them, and thought they were in heaven. The old woman	WERE	R
9846	had	WERE	R
9846	rain, and went on shaking till they were all down, and when she had ga	WERE	R
9847	all the curse, and however sad they were at the loss of their seven so	WERE	R
9848	The step-mother and the two sisters were terrified and became pale wit	WERE	R
9849	re to appear among the number, they were delighted, called Cinderella	WERE	R
9850	y she had yet had, and the slippers were golden. And when she went to	WERE	R
9851	oot this golden slipper fits." Then were the two sisters glad, for the	WERE	R
9852	ried her food until the seven years were over. The cook, however, thou	WERE	R
9853	else that pertains to it." Scarcely were the words out of the boy's mo	WERE	R
9854	of his mother, and wondered if she were still alive. At length he sai	WERE	R
9855	id not change, but looked as if she were asleep; for she was as white	WERE	R
9856	en the councillors heard that, they were shocked, and said, "God has f	WERE	R
9857	when she looked at the people, they were none other than her dead	WERE	R
9857	rela	WERE	R
9858	not taken them to himself when they were innocent children." The old	WERE	R
9858	w	WERE	R
9859	brought her food to the tower, and were angels of heaven, followed he	WERE	R
9860	the Queen in the tower, and if she were alive still, or had perished.	WERE	R
9861	as gay and happy as if her brother were still alive. And she went mer	WERE	R
9862	hole, and put the stone on as if it were a collar, and flew on to the	WERE	R
9863	ifully outside, I feel just as if I were about to see some old friend	WERE	R
9864	none of it. It seems to me as if it were all mine." And he ate and ate	WERE	R
9865	h the maidens opened their eyes and were once more alive. Then they	WERE	R
9865	re	WERE	R
9866	the first things which he asked for were the key and the egg. She gave	WERE	R
9867	ey, "what a lovely child!" and they were so glad that they did not wak	WERE	R
9868	ners of the cottage came back; they were seven dwarfs who dug and	WERE	R
9868	delv	WERE	R
9869	she saw the seven dwarfs. But they were friendly and asked her what h	WERE	R
9870	rfs came home, but how shocked they were when they saw their dear	WERE	R
9870	litt	WERE	R
9871	other she killed me." "Would that I were a thousand feet beneath the e	WERE	R
9872	rlinchen by the hand, and all three were right glad, and they went int	WERE	R
9873	they sat down and ate and drank and were full of gladness. There was,	WERE	R
9874	twelve white flowers growing? They were thy brothers, who are now	WERE	R
9874	for	WERE	R
9875	ey came to a large forest, and they were so weary with sorrow and hung	WERE	R
9876	nd when they touched the earth they were her twelve brothers, whom	WERE	R
9876	she	WERE	R

9877	utiful entertainment, and when they were all together, they sat down a	WERE	R
9878	e head. "These coffins," said she, "were destined for thy brothers, bu	WERE	R
9879	When the brothers heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we	WERE	R
9880	n the little beds, and the brothers were always contented and lived in	WERE	R
9881	tiful, delicate and fair. Then they were all rejoiced, and fell on her	WERE	R
9882	delightful life. For some time they were alone like this in the wilder	WERE	R
9883	so a second time also. The children were, however, still awake and had	WERE	R
9884	he conversation. When the old folks were asleep, Hansel again got up,	WERE	R
9885	ich grew on the ground. And as they were so weary that their legs woul	WERE	R
9886	did not get out of the forest, and were very hungry, for they had not	WERE	R
9887	tsmen. Now when she heard that they were so happy, and so well off, en	WERE	R
9888	oman also had a daughter. The girls were acquainted with each other, a	WERE	R
9889	if all the leaves on all the trees were tongues, they could not decla	WERE	R
9890	gain. The first words the King said were, "Ah, the beautiful portrait!	WERE	R
9891	gh." Then her curiosity and longing were still more excited, until at	WERE	R
9892	r and had twelve children, but they were all boys. Then said the King	WERE	R
9893	e twins, two sons who grew fast and were her delight. Once when the Qu	WERE	R
9894	tendants of the King, who after all were not very fond of Faithful Joh	WERE	R
9895	e and fell to the ground, as if she were dead. On this he ran hastily	WERE	R
9896	es and cried till it was quite wet. Then the bird sat on the	WET*	X
9897	eck and wept. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and they grew	WET*	MA
9898	pt all clean, And now from the window she's peeping, I ween.	WIN*	X
9899	a juniper-tree, and one day in winter the woman was standing	WIN*	X
9900	ol." And when she saw from the window that he was coming, it	WIN*	X
9901	pt all clean, And now from the window she's peeping, I ween.	WIN*	X
9902	I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou a	WIN*	X
9903	I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou a	WIN*	X
9904	ried it upstairs to the garret-window, and let it look out f	WIN*	X
9905	sewing and looking out of the window at the snow, she prick	WIN*	X
9906	nd as black as the wood of the window-frame." Soon after tha	WIN*	X
9907	each plate and drank a drop of wine out of each mug, for she	WIN*	X
9908	w sewing, and the frame of the window was made of black ebon	WIN*	X
9909	ad done singing, he spread his wings, and in his right claw	WIN*	X
9910	E upon a time in the middle of winter, when the flakes of sn	WIN*	X
9911	from the sky, a queen sat at a window sewing, and the frame	WIN*	X
9912	I shall look through my little window and watch to see if th	WIN*	X
9913	y, as the biggest, went to the window and looked in. "What d	WIN*	X
9914	If with his fore-feet upon the window-ledge, the hound was t	WIN*	X
9915	d; then they burst through the window into the room, so that	WIN*	X
9916	he donkey, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran away an	WIN*	X
9917	got in your apron?" "Cake and wine; yesterday was baking-da	WIN*	X

9918	olf. "She is bringing cake and wine; open the door." "Lift t	WIN*	X
9919	her ate the cake and drank the wine which Red-Cap had brough	WIN*	X
9920	ed a sleeping-draught in their wine, so that they soon lay d	WIN*	X
9921	the speed in their power. The wind had blown away the strew	WIN*	X
9922	whom they gave three kinds of wine to drink, white, red, an	WIN*	X
9923	asses full, one glass of white wine, one glass of red, and a	WIN*	X
9924	people were making merry with wine and dancing. His elder b	WIN*	X
9925	refresh yourself with a cup of wine." The youth, who suspect	WIN*	X
9926	nd lamentations. They gave her wine to drink, three glasses	WIN*	X
9927	e Snow-white looked out of the window and called out, "Good-	WIN*	X
9928	-white put her head out of the window and said, "I cannot le	WIN*	X
9929	air, washed her with water and wine, but it was all of no us	WIN*	X
9930	ire. These people had a little window at the back of their h	WIN*	X
9931	the woman was standing by this window and looking down into	WIN*	X
9932	wife saw your rampion from the window, and felt such a longi	WIN*	X
9933	nd the King stood above at the window and looked on with tea	WIN*	X
9934	Then he strengthened him with wine, until he came to himsel	WIN*	X
9935	are it. I will give my life to win her. Thou art my most Fai	WIN*	X
9936	rise up and pray for you -- in winter that you may be able t	WIN*	X
9937	hed out the whole of one round window-pane, sat down, and en	WIN*	X
9938	of bread, and four bottles of wine, and when this provision	WIN*	X
9939	read, drank only a mouthful of wine, and nevertheless saw de	WIN*	X
9940	ind, the wind, 'The heaven-born wind,' and went on eating wit	WIN*	X
9941	and Grethel leant against the window and nibbled at the pan	WIN*	X
9942	?" The children answered, "The wind, the wind, 'The heaven-bo	WIN*	X
9943	ldren answered, "The wind, the wind, 'The heaven-born wind,"	WIN*	X
9944	before he heard a whirring of wings over his head in the ai	WIN*	X
9945	ddenly she heard a whirring of wings and a rushing through t	WIN*	X
9946	piece of cake and a bottle of wine; take them to your grand	WIN*	X
9947	pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterwards the tu	WIN*	X
9948	to life. Then he gave her some wine and bread, and when she	WIN*	X
9949	remained pious and good. When winter came the snow spread a	WIN*	X
9950	pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterwards the tu	WIN*	X
9951	Grethel, canst eat some of the window, it will taste sweet."	WIN*	X
9952	er milk for her to wash in and wine for her to drink, but be	WIN*	X
9953	hter, and milk for washing and wine for drinking, before the	WIN*	X
9954	r ugly and repulsive. Once, in winter, when everything was f	WIN*	X
9955	milk every morning, and drink wine, but my own daughter sha	WIN*	X
9956	quite at the top was a little window. When the enchantress	WIN*	X
9957	round one of the hooks of the window above, and then the ha	WIN*	X
9958	ad cut off, to the hook of the window, and when the King's s	WIN*	X
9959	d to a withered tree which the wind was blowing backwards an	WIN*	X

9960	nished its song, it spread its wings and flew away before th	WIN*	X
9961	vered with cakes, but that the windows were of clear sugar.	WIN*	X
9962	bed, and threw her out of the window into the stream which	WIN*	X
9963	girl, "no strawberries grow in winter! The ground is frozen,	WIN*	X
9964	one's very breath freezes! The wind will blow through the fr	WIN*	X
9965	thou here in the forest in the winter time, in thy thin dres	WIN*	X
9966	hat the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, a	WISH*	X
9967	"If the child has the power of wishing, and I am here, he mi	WISH*	X
9968	shed. Hardly had he formed the wish than the marshal began,	WISH*	X
9969	t have a son with the power of wishing, so that whatsoever i	WISH*	X
9970	in from the war, and his first wish was to see his wife and	WISH*	X
9971	the door watching, heard that wish, she came forth, and on	WISH*	X
9972	ing answered, "As if I had any wish to make myself dirty?" a	WISH*	X
9973	and if Cinderella expressed a wish, the bird threw down to	WISH*	X
9974	r to you in her own form," and wished that she might become	WISH*	ME
9975	erything was there that he had wished for. After a while the	WISH*	ME
9976	well for thee to be so alone, wish for a pretty girl as a c	WISH*	ME
9977	ompanion." Then the King's son wished for one, and she immed	WISH*	ME
9978	gh to speak, and said to him, "Wish for a beautiful palace f	WISH*	ME
9979	hat whatsoever in the world he wishes for, that shall he hav	WISH*	ME
9980	ght of his dearest mother, and wished that one of the King's	WISH*	ME
9981	the dog in his true shape, and wished him back into the form	WISH*	ME
9982	tationed himself, and began to wish. Two hundred deer and mo	WISH*	ME
9983	the King's son might some day wish to be with his father, a	WISH*	ME
9984	be parted from each other, he wished that she might be chan	WISH*	ME
9985	ned, and as it was so high, he wished for a ladder which wou	WISH*	ME
9986	id not take anything, and only wished to rest a little. Then	WISH*	ME
9987	r, and as she was grown up, he wished that she was provided	WISH*	ME
9988	hast everything thy heart can wish for." This lasted a few	WISH*	ME
9989	t. What was she now to do? She wished to rescue her brothers	WISH*	ME
9990	the cock. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the	WISH*	ME
9991	ed the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after	WISH*	ME
9992	to him, "Before I fulfil your wish, I must have three dress	WISH*	ME
9993	as the stars; besides this, I wish for a mantle of a thousa	WISH*	ME
9994	them that her step-mother had wished to have her killed, bu	WISH*	ME
9995	ame to the forbidden door; she wished to pass it by, but cur	WISH*	ME
9996	ever, no children, though they wished for them very much, an	WISH*	ME
9997	t of each mug, for she did not wish to take all from one onl	WISH*	ME
9998	ed, and in his anger cried, "I wish the boys were all turned	WISH*	ME
9999	d a woman who had long in vain wished for a child. At length	WISH*	ME
10000	which peeped three dwarfs. She wished them good day, and kno	WISH*	ME
10001	ters the things which they had wished for, and to Cinderella	WISH*	ME

10002	likewise called students. She wished to give her brothers p	WISH*	ME
10003	When evening came, Cinderella wished to leave, and the King	WISH*	ME
10004	d no daughter, however much he wished for one. At length his	WISH*	ME
10005	artner." When evening came she wished to leave, and the King	WISH*	ME
10006	threw down to her what she had wished for. It happened, howe	WISH*	ME
10007	and bear thee company," for he wished to see to whom the bea	WISH*	ME
10008	3. The Three Little Men in the Wood THERE was once a man who	WOO*	X
10009	this dress and go out into the wood, and fetch me a little b	WOO*	X
10010	eces by the wild beasts in the wood, and that the brother ha	WOO*	X
10011	game, and deer, and birds, and wood-pigeons that they might	WOO*	X
10012	y for them. She sought for the wood for cooking and herbs fo	WOO*	X
10013	and show me the cottage in the wood;" and when he was at the	WOO*	X
10014	going into the forest to fetch wood." She gave each a little	WOO*	X
10015	, "Now, children, pile up some wood, and I will light a fire	WOO*	X
10016	o into the forest and cut some wood. When we have done, we w	WOO*	X
10017	by a great forest dwelt a poor wood-cutter with his wife and	WOO*	X
10018	be seen. When she got into the wood she saw a small house ou	WOO*	X
10019	hat had happened to her in the wood, but with every word she	WOO*	X
10020	hat had happened to her in the wood, with every word she sai	WOO*	X
10021	I was walking alone through a wood, and at last I came to a	WOO*	X
10022	es, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay	WOO*	X
10023	and then all the trees in the wood grew thicker, and the gr	WOO*	X
10024	ou plague thyself with cutting wood, I will make thee rich,	WOO*	X
10025	e out at the other side of the wood, there stood at the entr	WOO*	X
10026	oung brother coming out of the wood laden with his booty, hi	WOO*	X
10027	gone into the forest to fetch wood, an old man stepped up t	WOO*	X
10028	kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept the hea	WOO*	X
10029	, and the birds sang until the wood resounded and the bloss	WOO*	X
10030	as blood, and as black as the wood of the window-frame." So	WOO*	X
10031	, red as blood, black as ebony-wood! this time the dwarfs ca	WOO*	X
10032	ck monster, who beat me with a wooden club; and above, upon	WOO*	X
10033	this time frightened away all woers, but the youth became	WOO*	X
10034	y bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at t	WOO*	X
10035	drew her foot out of the heavy wooden shoe, and put it into	WOO*	X
10036	f birds which fly about in the woods and fields had picked t	WOO*	X
10037	they heard the strokes of the wood-axe they believed that t	WOO*	X
10038	ill take them farther into the wood, so that they will not f	WOO*	X
10039	e going into the forest to cut wood, and in the evening when	WOO*	X
10040	she ran from the path into the wood to look for flowers. And	WOO*	X
10041	got deeper and deeper into the wood. Meanwhile the wolf ran	WOO*	X
10042	eave the path, to run into the wood, when my mother has forb	WOO*	X
10043	verything else out here in the wood is merry." Little Red-Ca	WOO*	X

10044	e grandmother lived out in the wood, half a league from the	WOO*	X
10045	as Little Red-Cap entered the wood, a wolf met her. Red-Cap	WOO*	X
10046	of a league farther on in the wood; her house stands under	WOO*	X
10047	ight, he went to the widow and wooed her, and the wedding wa	WOO*	MA
10048	tle roe, but a man come in who wore a golden crown upon his	WORE	MA
10049	that she was so beautiful, and wore royal garments, and had	WORE	MA
10050	the twenty millers all set to work with a beam and raised t	WORK*	X
10051	e ashes, and did all the dirty work. Allerleirauh lived ther	WORK*	X
10052	irst day she forced herself to work diligently, and obeyed M	WORK*	X
10053	rowing more and more unfit for work. Then his master began t	WORK*	X
10054	e goldsmith was sitting in his workshop making a gold chain,	WORK*	X
10055	n, and was about to get to her work and sweep up the ashes,	WORK*	X
10056	ith me; if you will do all the work in the house properly, y	WORK*	X
10057	chen. There she had to do hard work from morning till night,	WORK*	X
10058	n. In the evening when she had worked till she was weary she	WORK*	X
10059	ter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the Cinderella o	WORK*	X
10060	f clear sugar. "We will set to work on that," said Hansel, "	WORK*	X
10061	said, "They are so beautifully worked, that I will buy them	WORK*	X
10062	njamin and helped him with the work. The eleven went into th	WORK*	X
10063	re, and then we will go to our work and leave them alone. Th	WORK*	X
10064	ate me." Then two more stopped working and listened to that,	WORK*	MA
10065	me," Then one of them stopped working, "My father he ate me	WORK*	MA
10066	the goldsmiths of the Kingdom work these up into all manner	WORK*	MA
10067	rought to him, and they had to work night and day until at l	WORK*	MA
10068	getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer	WORN	X
10069	w not what to do. At first she would not go to the wedding a	WOULD*	X
10070	ne had been found, still there would have been no one who ha	WOULD*	X
10071	, he wished for a ladder which would reach up to the very to	WOULD*	X
10072	m. She ran as long as her feet would go until it was almost	WOULD*	X
10073	r ears, and shut her eyes, and would not see or hear, but th	WOULD*	X
10074	e, "My mother she killed me." "Would that I were a thousand	WOULD*	X
10075	, and she thought to herself, "Would that I had a child as w	WOULD*	X
10076	hen said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been with them	WOULD*	X
10077	it?" The King replied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The s	WOULD*	X
10078	the King's principal servants would begin to speak of her,	WOULD*	X
10079	uld begin to speak of her, and would ask how it was faring w	WOULD*	X
10080	huntsman asked the King if he would like to see the dog in	WOULD*	X
10081	ght came into her mind that he would always stand in her way	WOULD*	X
10082	ch suited her so well that she would never wear anything els	WOULD*	X
10083	ndmother a fresh nosegay; that would please her too. It is s	WOULD*	X
10084	public road she was certain he would have eaten her up. "Wel	WOULD*	X
10085	and there was nothing that she would not have given to the c	WOULD*	X

10086	ought that now the golden rain would come. Mother Holle led	WOULD*	X
10087	He became afraid that the girl would have to die without bei	WOULD*	X
10088	was shut, and she thought she would take out the drumstick;	WOULD*	X
10089	ittle bone. He thought that it would make a good mouth-piece	WOULD*	X
10090	f the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, h	WOULD*	X
10091	h thee, for a great misfortune would arise from the loss of	WOULD*	X
10092	inking that after all the boar would not run away from him,	WOULD*	X
10093	a few bones with some meat on would do him good too! So the	WOULD*	X
10094	it enjoying themselves." "That would be the sort of thing fo	WOULD*	X
10095	d a large reward to anyone who would free the land from this	WOULD*	X
10096	ay still more so, and then she would not get up in the morni	WOULD*	X
10097	t no other than that his heart would burst in twain. Then sh	WOULD*	X
10098	o the power of a merchant -- I would die rather!" The King,	WOULD*	X
10099	ws that were to declare it, he would become stone from the c	WOULD*	X
10100	to do that, and so many rooms would be required to exhibit	WOULD*	X
10101	within it," he replied, "which would terrify thee." But the	WOULD*	X
10102	re are so many of them that it would take a great many days	WOULD*	X
10103	he same, and if he died first, would go down to the grave wi	WOULD*	X
10104	s provision came to an end, he would have to die of hunger.	WOULD*	X
10105	had not given me his help, it would have gone ill with me.	WOULD*	X
10106	m afterwards?" On her side she would do the same, and if he	WOULD*	X
10107	was seized with impatience and would not wait any longer. "H	WOULD*	X
10108	t her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Greth	WOULD*	X
10109	s that I am a burden to you. I would rather go away and see	WOULD*	X
10110	and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at."	WOULD*	X
10111	e hand and danced with her. He would dance with no other mai	WOULD*	X
10112	inking of all the gold that she would give her. But on the se	WOULD*	X
10113	lad, and believed that now she would be allowed to go with t	WOULD*	X
10114	yed, but wept, because she too would have liked to go with t	WOULD*	X
10115	"Thou art dusty and dirty and wouldst go to the festival? T	WOULD*	X
10116	no clothes and shoes, and yet wouldst dance!" As, however,	WOULD*	X
10117	were so weary that their legs would carry them no longer, t	WOULD*	X
10118	if I knew of a little brook I would go and just take a drin	WOULD*	X
10119	ther had had his human form it would have been a delightful	WOULD*	X
10120	such a longing for it that she would have died if she had no	WOULD*	X
10121	onsciences." At first the King would not believe it, but the	WOULD*	X
10122	rd from his master, the latter would be unfortunate, and if	WOULD*	X
10123	welve flowers, and thought she would present each brother wi	WOULD*	X
10124	at he called to ask her if she would be his wife. She made n	WOULD*	X
10125	he forest? -- the wild animals would soon come and tear them	WOULD*	X
10126	was heavy, and he thought "it would be better for thee to s	WOULD*	X
10127	children." The woman, however, would listen to nothing that	WOULD*	X

10128	the violent perspiration, and would soon lose it again. Dur	WOULD*	X
10129	, and when he asked her if she would take him for her husban	WOULD*	X
10130	al!" she cried mockingly, "Thou wouldst fetch thy dearest, bu	WOULD*	X
10131	Listen, tell thy father that I would like to marry him, and	WOULD*	X
10132	them on again, and rubbed the wounds with their blood, on w	WOUND*	X
10133	urrounded him, and one of them wounded him a little in the f	WOUND*	X
10134	aced one of the leaves on each wound. Immediately the severe	WOUND*	X
10135	ood off him, laid herbs on the wound, and said, "Go to your	WOUND*	X
10136	u may get well again." But the wound was so slight that the	WOUND*	X
10137	nfastened her braided tresses, wound them round one of the h	WOUND*	X
10138	ish, and looking as if it were woven of gold and silver; it	WOVE*	X
10139	ck, and she plucked rushes and wove them into a soft cord. W	WOVE*	X
10140	d she pulled out one which was woven of bright-coloured silk	WOVE*	X
10141	Rapunzel's beautiful tresses, wrapped them twice round her	WRAP*	MA
10142	The maiden took the drumstick, wrapped it carefully in a clo	WRAP*	MA
10143	put some ornaments on it and a wreath of flowers, carried it	WREATH*	X
10144	collar, and said, "That is the wretch!" and caused live coal	WRETCH*	X
10145	there for a long time in great wretchedness. Alas, fair prin	WRETCH*	X
10146	es over thee." Then the wicked wretch came in and said, "Whe	WRETCH*	X
10147	ay by wild beasts, but by that wretch the old cook, who tore	WRETCH*	X
10148	nd was so wretched, so utterly wretched, that she knew not w	WRETCH*	X
10149	throws him in the water?" "The wretch deserves nothing bette	WRETCH*	X
10150	come when I can save you. The wretch shall himself carry yo	WRETCH*	X
10151	an uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched	WRETCH*	X
10152	th, a boy and a girl, lived in wretchedness. He heard a voic	WRETCH*	X
10153	o the old mother made haste to write and announce the joyful	WRITE*	MA
10154	hou wicked man, why didst thou write to me that I was to tak	WRITE*	MA
10155	r, and said, "Yes," and gave a written promise to the strang	WRITTEN	X
10156	e within it, and read what was written upon it in golden let	WRITTEN	MA
10157	tter for another, in which was written that the Queen had br	WRITTEN	MA
10158	in his pocket, in which it was written that they were to put	WRITTEN	MA
10159	in the last letter it was also written that she was to prese	WRITTEN	MA
10160	cked and much troubled, but he wrote in answer that they wer	WROTE	MA
10161	and could not believe it. She wrote back again to the King,	WROTE	MA
10162	, and they laid her in it, and wrote her name upon it in gol	WROTE	MA

APPENDIX 3

THE GRIMM CORPUS

APPENDIX 3 THE GRIMM CORPUS

6. Faithful John

THERE was once on a time an old king who was ill, and thought to himself, "I am lying on what must be my death-bed." Then said he, "Tell Faithful John to come to me." Faithful John was his favourite servant, and was so called, because he had for his whole life long been so true to him. When therefore he came beside the bed, the King said to him, "Most faithful John, I feel my end approaching, and have no anxiety except about my son. He is still of tender age, and cannot always know how to guide himself. If thou dost not promise me to teach him everything that he ought to know, and to be his foster-father, I cannot close my eyes in peace." Then answered Faithful John, "I will not forsake him, and will serve him with fidelity, even if it should cost me my life." On this, the old King said, "Now I die in comfort and peace." Then he added, "After my death, thou shalt show him the whole castle: all the chambers, halls, and vaults, and all the treasures which lie therein, but the last chamber in the long gallery, in which is the picture of the princess of the Golden Dwelling, shalt thou not show. If he sees that picture, he will fall violently in love with her, and will drop down in a swoon, and go through great danger for her sake, therefore thou must preserve him from that." And when Faithful John had once more given his promise to the old King about this, the King said no more, but laid his head on his pillow, and died.

When the old King had been carried to his grave, Faithful John told the young King all that he had promised his father on his deathbed, and said, "This will I assuredly perform, and will be faithful to thee as I have been faithful to him, even if it should cost me my life." When the mourning was over, Faithful John said to him, "It is now time that thou shouldst see thine inheritance. I will show thee thy father's palace." Then he took him about everywhere, up and down, and let him see all the riches, and the magnificent apartments, only there was one room which he did not open, that in which hung the dangerous picture. The picture was, however, so placed that when the door was opened you looked straight on it, and it was so admirably painted that it seemed to breathe and live, and there was nothing more charming or more beautiful in the whole world. The young King, however, plainly remarked that Faithful John always walked past this one door, and said, "Why dost thou never open this one for me?" "There is something within it," he replied, "which would terrify thee." But the King answered, "I have seen all the palace, and I will know what is in this room also," and he went and tried to break open the door by force. Then Faithful John held him back and said, "I promised thy father before his death that thou shouldst not see that which is in this chamber, it might bring the greatest misfortune on thee and on me." "Ah, no," replied the young King, "if I do not go in, it will be my certain destruction. I should have no rest day or night until I had seen it with my own eyes. I shall not leave the place now until thou hast unlocked the door."

Then Faithful John saw that there was no help for it now, and with a heavy heart and many sighs, sought out the key from the great bunch. When he had opened the door, he went in first, and thought by standing before him he could hide the portrait so that the King should not see it in front of him, but what availed that? The King stood on tip-toe and saw it over his shoulder. And when he saw the portrait of the maiden, which was so magnificent and shone with gold and precious stones, he fell fainting to the ground. Faithful John took him up, carried him to his bed, and sorrowfully thought, "The misfortune has befallen us, Lord God, what will be the end of it?" Then he strengthened him with wine, until he came to himself again. The first words the King said were, "Ah, the beautiful portrait! whose is it?" "That is the princess of the Golden Dwelling," answered Faithful John. Then the King continued, "My love for her is so great, that if all the leaves on all the trees were tongues, they could not declare it. I will give my life to win her. Thou art my most Faithful John, thou must help me."

The faithful servant considered within himself for a long time how to set about the matter, for it was difficult even to obtain a sight of the King's daughter. At length he thought of a way, and said to the King, "Everything which she has about her is of gold -- tables, chairs, dishes, glasses, bowls, and household furniture. Among thy treasures are five tons of gold; let one of the goldsmiths of the Kingdom work these up

into all manner of vessels and utensils, into all kinds of birds, wild beasts and strange animals, such as may please her, and we will go there with them and try our luck."

The King ordered all the goldsmiths to be brought to him, and they had to work night and day until at last the most splendid things were prepared. When everything was stowed on board a ship, Faithful John put on the dress of a merchant, and the King was forced to do the same in order to make himself quite unrecognizable. Then they sailed across the sea, and sailed on until they came to the town wherein dwelt the princess of the Golden Dwelling.

Faithful John bade the King stay behind on the ship, and wait for him. "Perhaps I shall bring the princess with me," said he, "therefore see that everything is in order; have the golden vessels set out and the whole ship decorated." Then he gathered together in his apron all kinds of gold things, went on shore and walked straight to the royal palace. When he entered the courtyard of the palace, a beautiful girl was standing there by the well with two golden buckets in her hand, drawing water with them. And when she was just turning round to carry away the sparkling water she saw the stranger, and asked who he was. So he answered, "I am a merchant," and opened his apron, and let her look in. Then she cried, "Oh, what beautiful gold things!" and put her pails down and looked at the golden wares one after the other. Then said the girl, "The princess must see these, she has such great pleasure in golden things, that she will buy all you have." She took him by the hand and led him upstairs, for she was the waiting-maid. When the King's daughter saw the wares, she was quite delighted and said, "They are so beautifully worked, that I will buy them all of thee." But Faithful John said, "I am only the servant of a rich merchant. The things I have here are not to be compared with those my master has in his ship. They are the most beautiful and valuable things that have ever been made in gold." She wanted to have everything brought to her there, but he said, "There are so many of them that it would take a great many days to do that, and so many rooms would be required to exhibit them, that your house is not big enough." Then her curiosity and longing were still more excited, until at last she said, "Conduct me to the ship, I will go there myself, and behold the treasures of thine master."

On this Faithful John was quite delighted, and led her to the ship, and when the King saw her, he perceived that her beauty was even greater than the picture had represented it to be, and thought no other than that his heart would burst in twain. Then she got into the ship, and the King led her within. Faithful John, however, remained behind with the pilot, and ordered the ship to be pushed off, saying, "Set all sail, till it fly like a bird in air." Within, however, the King showed her the golden vessels, every one of them, also the wild beasts and strange animals. Many hours went by whilst she was seeing everything, and in her delight she did not observe that the ship was sailing away. After she had looked at the last, she thanked the merchant and wanted to go home, but when she came to the side of the ship, she saw that it was on the deep sea far from land, and hurrying onwards with all sail set. "Ah," cried she in her alarm, "I am betrayed! I am carried away and have fallen into the power of a merchant -- I would die rather!" The King, however, seized her hand, and said, "I am not a merchant. I am a king, and of no meaner origin than thou art, and if I have carried thee away with subtlety, that has come to pass because of my exceeding great love for thee. The first time that I looked on thy portrait, I fell fainting to the ground." When the princess of the Golden Dwelling heard that, she was comforted, and her heart was inclined unto him, so that she willingly consented to be his wife.

It so happened, however, while they were sailing onwards over the deep sea, that Faithful John, who was sitting on the fore part of the vessel, making music, saw three ravens in the air, which came flying towards them. On this he stopped playing and listened to what they were saying to each other, for that he well understood. One cried, "Oh, there he is carrying home the princess of the Golden Dwelling." "Yes," replied the second, "but he has not got her yet." Said the third, "But he has got her, she is sitting beside him in the ship." Then the first began again, and cried, "What good will that do him? When they reach land a chestnut horse will leap forward to meet him, and the prince will want to mount it, but if he does that, it will run away with him, and rise up into the air with him, and he will never see his maiden more." Spake the second, "But is there no escape?"

"Oh, yes, if any one else gets on it swiftly, and takes out the pistol which must be in its holster, and shoots the horse dead with it, the young King is saved. But who knows that? And whosoever does know it, and tells it to

him, will be turned to stone from the toe to the knee." Then said the second, "I know more than that; even if the horse be killed, the young King will still not keep his bride. When they go into the castle together, a wrought bridal garment will be lying there in a dish, and looking as if it were woven of gold and silver; it is, however, nothing but sulphur and pitch, and if he put it on, it will burn him to the very bone and marrow." Said the third, "Is there no escape at all?"

"Oh, yes," replied the second, "if any one with gloves on seizes the garment and throws it into the fire and burns it, the young King will be saved. "But what avails that?" Whosoever knows it and tells it to him, half his body will become stone from the knee to the heart."

Then said the third, "I know still more; even if the bridal garment be burnt, the young King will still not have his bride. After the wedding, when the dancing begins and the young queen is dancing, she will suddenly turn pale and fall down as if dead, and if some one does not lift her up and draw three drops of blood from her right breast and spit them out again, she will die. But if any one who knows that were to declare it, he would become stone from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot." When the ravens had spoken of this together, they flew onwards, and Faithful John had well understood everything, but from that time forth he became quiet and sad, for if he concealed what he had heard from his master, the latter would be unfortunate, and if he discovered it to him, he himself must sacrifice his life. At length, however, he said to himself, "I will save my master, even if it bring destruction on myself."

When therefore they came to shore, all happened as had been foretold by the ravens, and a magnificent chestnut horse sprang forward. "Good," said the King, "he shall carry me to my palace," and was about to mount it when Faithful John got before him, jumped quickly on it, drew the pistol out of the holster, and shot the horse. Then the other attendants of the King, who after all were not very fond of Faithful John, cried, "How shameful to kill the beautiful animal, that was to have carried the King to his palace." But the King said, "Hold your peace and leave him alone, he is my most faithful John, who knows what may be the good of that!" They went into the palace, and in the hall there stood a dish, and therein lay the bridal garment looking no otherwise than as if it were made of gold and silver. The young King went towards it and was about to take hold of it, but Faithful John pushed him away, seized it with gloves on, carried it quickly to the fire and burnt it. The other attendants again began to murmur, and said, "Behold, now he is even burning the King's bridal garment!" But the young King said, "Who knows what good he may have done, leave him alone, he is my most faithful John."

And now the wedding was solemnized: the dance began, and the bride also took part in it; then Faithful John was watchful and looked into her face, and suddenly she turned pale and fell to the ground, as if she were dead. On this he ran hastily to her, lifted her up and bore her into a chamber -- then he laid her down, and knelt and sucked the three drops of blood from her right breast, and spat them out. Immediately she breathed again and recovered herself, but the young King had seen this, and being ignorant why Faithful John had done it, was angry and cried, "Throw him into a dungeon." Next morning Faithful John was condemned, and led to the gallows, and when he stood on high, and was about to be executed, he said, "Every one who has to die is permitted before his end to make one last speech; may I too claim the right?" "Yes," answered the King, "it shall be granted unto thee." Then said Faithful John, "I am unjustly condemned, and have always been true to thee," and he related how he had hearkened to the conversation of the ravens when on the sea, and how he had been obliged to do all these things in order to save his master. Then cried the King, "Oh, my most Faithful John. Pardon, pardon -- bring him down." But as Faithful John spoke the last word he had fallen down lifeless and become a stone.

Thereupon the King and the Queen suffered great anguish, and the King said, "Ah, how ill I have requited great fidelity!" and ordered the stone figure to be taken up and placed in his bedroom beside his bed. And as often as he looked on it he wept and said, "Ah, if I could bring thee to life again, my most faithful John." Some time passed and the Queen bore twins, two sons who grew fast and were her delight. Once when the Queen was at church and the two children were sitting playing beside their father, the latter full of grief again looked at the stone figure, sighed and said, "Ah, if I could but bring thee to life again, my most faithful John." Then the stone began to speak and said, "Thou canst bring me to life again if thou wilt use for that purpose

what is dearest to thee." Then cried the King, "I will give everything I have in the world for thee." The stone continued, "If thou wilt will cut off the heads of thy two children with thine own hand, and sprinkle me with their blood, I shall be restored to life."

The King was terrified when he heard that he himself must kill his dearest children, but he thought of faithful John's great fidelity, and how he had died for him, drew his sword, and with his own hand cut off the children's heads. And when he had smeared the stone with their blood, life returned to it, and Faithful John stood once more safe and healthy before him. He said to the King, "Thy truth shall not go unrewarded," and took the heads of the children, put them on again, and rubbed the wounds with their blood, on which they became whole again immediately, and jumped about, and went on playing as if nothing had happened. Then the King was full of joy, and when he saw the Queen coming he hid Faithful John and the two children in a great cupboard. When she entered, he said to her, "Hast thou been praying in the church?" "Yes," answered she, "but I have constantly been thinking of Faithful John and what misfortune has befallen him through us." Then said he, "Dear wife, we can give him his life again, but it will cost us our two little sons, whom we must sacrifice." The Queen turned pale, and her heart was full of terror, but she said, "We owe it to him, for his great fidelity." Then the King was rejoiced that she thought as he had thought, and went and opened the cupboard, and brought forth Faithful John and the children, and said, "God be praised, he is delivered, and we have our little sons again also," and told her how everything had occurred. Then they dwelt together in much happiness until their death.

9. The Twelve Brothers

THERE were once on a time a king and a queen who lived happily together and had twelve children, but they were all boys. Then said the King to his wife, "If the thirteenth child which thou art about to bring into the world, is a girl, the twelve boys shall die, in order that her possessions may be great, and that the kingdom may fall to her alone." He caused likewise twelve coffins to be made, which were already filled with shavings, and in each lay the little pillow for the dead, and he had them taken into a locked-up room, and then he gave the Queen the key of it, and bade her not to speak of this to any one.

The mother, however, now sat and lamented all day long, until the youngest son, who was always with her, and whom she had named Benjamin, from the Bible, said to her, "Dear mother, why art thou so sad?"

"Dearest child," she answered, "I may not tell thee." But he let her have no rest until she went and unlocked the room, and showed him the twelve coffins ready filled with shavings. Then she said, my dearest Benjamin, thy father has had these coffins made for thee and for thy eleven brothers, for if I bring a little girl into the world, you are all to be killed and buried in them." And as she wept while she was saying this, the son comforted her and said, "Weep not, dear mother, we will save ourselves, and go hence." But she said, "Go forth into the forest with thy eleven brothers, and let one sit constantly on the highest tree which can be found, and keep watch, looking towards the tower here in the castle. If I give birth to a little son, I will put up a white flag, and then you may venture to come back, but if I bear a daughter, I will hoist a red flag, and then fly hence as quickly as you are able, and may the good God protect you. And every night I will rise up and pray for you -- in winter that you may be able to warm yourself at a fire, and in summer that you may not faint away in the heat."

After she had blessed her sons therefore, they went forth into the forest. They each kept watch in turn, and sat on the highest oak and looked towards the tower. When eleven days had passed and the turn came to Benjamin, he saw that a flag was being raised. It was, however, not the white, but the blood-red flag which announced that they were all to die. When the brothers heard that, they were very angry and said, "Are we all to suffer death for the sake of a girl? We swear that we will avenge ourselves!-- wheresoever we find a girl, her red blood shall flow."

Thereupon they went deeper into the forest, and in the midst of it, where it was the darkest, they found a little bewitched hut, which was standing empty. Then said they, "Here we will dwell, and thou Benjamin, who art the youngest and weakest, thou shalt stay at home and keep house, we others will go out and get food." Then they went into the forest and shot hares, wild deer, birds and pigeons, and whatsoever there was to eat; this they took to Benjamin, who had to dress it for them in order that they might appease their hunger. They lived together ten years in the little hut, and the time did not appear long to them.

The little daughter which their mother the Queen had given birth to, was now grown up; she was good of heart, and fair of face, and had a golden star on her forehead. Once, when it was the great washing, she saw twelve men's shirts among the things, and asked her mother, "To whom do these twelve shirts belong, for they are far too small for father?" Then the Queen answered with a heavy heart, "Dear child, these belong to thy twelve brothers." Said the maiden, "Where are my twelve brothers, I have never yet heard of them?" She replied, "God knows where they are, they are wandering about the world." Then she took the maiden and opened the chamber for her, and showed her the twelve coffins with the shavings, and pillows for the head. "These coffins," said she, "were destined for thy brothers, but they went away secretly before thou wert born," and she related to her how everything had happened; then said the maiden, "Dear mother, weep not, I will go and seek my brothers."

So she took the twelve shirts and went forth, and straight into the great forest. She walked the whole day, and in the evening she came to the bewitched hut. Then she entered it and found a young boy, who asked, "From whence comest thou, and whither art thou bound?" and was astonished that she was so beautiful, and wore royal garments, and had a star on her forehead. And she answered, "I am a king's daughter, and am seeking my twelve brothers, and I will walk as far as the sky is blue until I find them." She likewise showed him the twelve shirts which belonged to them. Then Benjamin saw that she was his sister, and said, "I am Benjamin, thy youngest brother." And she began to weep for joy, and Benjamin wept also, and they kissed and embraced each other with the greatest love. But after this he said, "Dear sister, there is still one difficulty. We have agreed that every maiden whom we meet shall die, because we have been obliged to leave our kingdom on account of a girl." Then said she, "I will willingly die, if by so doing I can deliver my twelve brothers."

"No," answered he, "thou shalt not die, seat thyself beneath this tub until our eleven brothers come, and then I will soon come to an agreement with them."

She did so, and when it was night the others came from hunting, and their dinner was ready. And as they were sitting at table, and eating, they asked, "What news is there?" Said Benjamin, "Don't you know anything?" "No," they answered. He continued, "You have been in the forest and I have stayed at home, and yet I know more than you do." "Tell us then," they cried. He answered, "But promise me that the first maiden who meets us shall not be killed." "Yes," they all cried, "she shall have mercy, only do tell us."

Then said he, "Our sister is here," and he lifted up the tub, and the King's daughter came forth in her royal garments with the golden star on her forehead, and she was beautiful, delicate and fair. Then they were all rejoiced, and fell on her neck, and kissed and loved her with all their hearts.

Now she stayed at home with Benjamin and helped him with the work. The eleven went into the forest and caught game, and deer, and birds, and wood-pigeons that they might have food, and the little sister and Benjamin took care to make it ready for them. She sought for the wood for cooking and herbs for vegetables, and put the pans on the fire so that the dinner was always ready when the eleven came. She likewise kept order in the little house, and put beautifully white clean coverings on the little beds, and the brothers were always contented and lived in great harmony with her.

Once on a time the two at home had prepared a beautiful entertainment, and when they were all together, they sat down and ate and drank and were full of gladness. There was, however, a little garden belonging to the bewitched house wherein stood twelve lily flowers, which are likewise called students. She wished to give her brothers pleasure, and plucked the twelve flowers, and thought she would present each brother with one while at dinner. But at the self-same moment that she plucked the flowers the twelve brothers were changed

into twelve ravens, and flew away over the forest, and the house and garden vanished likewise. And now the poor maiden was alone in the wild forest, and when she looked around, an old woman was standing near her who said, "My child, what hast thou done? Why didst thou not leave the twelve white flowers growing? They were thy brothers, who are now for evermore changed into ravens." The maiden said, weeping, "Is there no way of delivering them?"

"No," said the woman, "there is but one in the whole world, and that is so hard that thou wilt not deliver them by it, for thou must be dumb for seven years, and mayst not speak or laugh, and if thou speakest one single word, and only an hour of the seven years is wanting, all is in vain, and thy brothers will be killed by the one word."

Then said the maiden in her heart, "I know with certainty that I shall set my brothers free," and went and sought a high tree and seated herself in it and span, and neither spoke nor laughed. Now it so happened that a king was hunting in the forest, who had a great greyhound which ran to the tree on which the maiden was sitting, and sprang about it, whining, and barking at her. Then the King came by and saw the beautiful King's daughter with the golden star on her brow, and was so charmed with her beauty that he called to ask her if she would be his wife. She made no answer, but nodded a little with her head. So he climbed up the tree himself, carried her down, placed her on his horse, and bore her home. Then the wedding was solemnized with great magnificence and rejoicing, but the bride neither spoke nor smiled. When they had lived happily together for a few years, the King's mother, who was a wicked woman, began to slander the young Queen, and said to the King, "This is a common beggar girl whom thou hast brought back with thee. Who knows what impious tricks she practises secretly! Even if she be dumb, and not able to speak, she still might laugh for once; but those who do not laugh have bad consciences." At first the King would not believe it, but the old woman urged this so long, and accused her of so many evil things, that at last the King let himself be persuaded and sentenced her to death.

And now a great fire was lighted in the courtyard in which she was to be burnt, and the King stood above at the window and looked on with tearful eyes, because he still loved her so much. And when she was bound fast to the stake, and the fire was licking at her clothes with its red tongue, the last instant of the seven years expired. Then a whirring sound was heard in the air, and twelve ravens came flying towards the place, and sank downwards, and when they touched the earth they were her twelve brothers, whom she had delivered. They tore the fire asunder, extinguished the flames, set their dear sister free, and kissed and embraced her. And now as she dared to open her mouth and speak, she told the King why she had been dumb, and had never laughed. The King rejoiced when he heard that she was innocent, and they all lived in great unity until their death. The wicked step-mother was taken before the judge, and put into a barrel filled with boiling oil and venomous snakes, and died an evil death.

11. Little Brother and Little Sister

LITTLE brother took his little sister by the hand and said, "Since our mother died we have had no happiness; our step-mother beats us every day, and if we come near her she kicks us away with her foot. Our meals are the hard crusts of bread that are left over; and the little dog under the table is better off, for she often throws it a nice bit. May Heaven pity us. If our mother only knew! Come, we will go forth together into the wide world."

They walked the whole day over meadows, fields, and stony places; and when it rained the little sister said, "Heaven and our hearts are weeping together." In the evening they came to a large forest, and they were so weary with sorrow and hunger and the long walk, that they lay down in a hollow tree and fell asleep.

The next day when they awoke, the sun was already high in the sky, and shone down hot into the tree. Then the brother said, "Sister, I am thirsty; if I knew of a little brook I would go and just take a drink; I think I hear one running." The brother got up and took the little sister by the hand, and they set off to find the brook.

But the wicked step-mother was a witch, and had seen how the two children had gone away, and had crept after them privily, as witches do creep, and had bewitched all the brooks in the forest.

Now when they found a little brook leaping brightly over the stones, the brother was going to drink out of it, but the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a tiger; who drinks of me will be a tiger." Then the sister cried, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a wild beast, and tear me to pieces." The brother did not drink, although he was so thirsty, but said, "I will wait for the next spring."

When they came to the next brook the sister heard this also say, "Who drinks of me will be a wolf; who drinks of me will be a wolf." Then the sister cried out, "Pray, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a wolf, and devour me." The brother did not drink, and said, "I will wait until we come to the next spring, but then I must drink, say what you like; for my thirst is too great."

And when they came to the third brook the sister heard how it said as it ran, "Who drinks of me will be a roebuck; who drinks of me will be a roebuck." The sister said, "Oh, I pray you, dear brother, do not drink, or you will become a roebuck, and run away from me." But the brother had knelt down at once by the brook, and had bent down and drunk some of the water, and as soon as the first drops touched his lips he lay there a young roebuck.

And now the sister wept over her poor bewitched brother, and the little roe wept also, and sat sorrowfully near to her. But at last the girl said, "Be quiet, dear little roe, I will never, never leave you."

Then she untied her golden garter and put it round the roebuck's neck, and she plucked rushes and wove them into a soft cord. With this she tied the little beast and led it on, and she walked deeper and deeper into the forest.

And when they had gone a very long way they came at last to a little house, and the girl looked in; and as it was empty, she thought, "We can stay here and live." Then she sought for leaves and moss to make a soft bed for the roe; and every morning she went out and gathered roots and berries and nuts for herself, and brought tender grass for the roe, who ate out of her hand, and was content and played round about her. In the evening, when the sister was tired, and had said her prayer, she laid her head upon the roebuck's back: that was her pillow, and she slept softly on it. And if only the brother had had his human form it would have been a delightful life.

For some time they were alone like this in the wilderness. But it happened that the King of the country held a great hunt in the forest. Then the blasts of the horns, the barking of dogs, and the merry shouts of the huntsmen rang through the trees, and the roebuck heard all, and was only too anxious to be there. "Oh," said he, to his sister, "let me be off to the hunt, I cannot bear it any longer;" and he begged so much that at last she agreed. "But," said she to him, "come back to me in the evening; I must shut my door for fear of the rough huntsmen, so knock and say, 'My little sister, let me in!' that I may know you; and if you do not say that, I shall not open the door." Then the young roebuck sprang away; so happy was he and so merry in the open air.

The King and the huntsmen saw the pretty creature, and started after him, but they could not catch him, and when they thought that they surely had him, away he sprang through the bushes and could not be seen. When it was dark he ran to the cottage, knocked, and said, "My little sister, let me in." Then the door was opened for him, and he jumped in, and rested himself the whole night through upon his soft bed.

The next day the hunt went on afresh, and when the roebuck again heard the bugle-horn, and the ho! ho! of the huntsmen, he had no peace, but said, "Sister, let me out, I must be off." His sister opened the door for him, and said, "But you must be here again in the evening and say your pass-word."

When the King and his huntsmen again saw the young roebuck with the golden collar, they all chased him, but he was too quick and nimble for them. This went on for the whole day, but at last by the evening the huntsmen had surrounded him, and one of them wounded him a little in the foot, so that he limped and ran slowly. Then a hunter crept after him to the cottage and heard how he said, "My little sister, let me in," and saw that the door was opened for him, and was shut again at once. The huntsman took notice of it all, and went to the King and told him what he had seen and heard. Then the King said, "To-morrow we will hunt once more."

The little sister, however, was dreadfully frightened when she saw that her fawn was hurt. She washed the blood off him, laid herbs on the wound, and said, "Go to your bed, dear roe, that you may get well again." But the wound was so slight that the roebuck, next morning, did not feel it any more. And when he again heard the sport outside, he said, "I cannot bear it, I must be there; they shall not find it so easy to catch me." The sister cried, and said, "This time they will kill you, and here am I alone in the forest and forsaken by all the world. I will not let you out." "Then you will have me die of grief," answered the roe; "when I hear the bugle-horns I feel as if I must jump out of my skin." Then the sister could not do otherwise, but opened the door for him with a heavy heart, and the roebuck, full of health and joy, bounded into the forest.

When the King saw him, he said to his huntsmen, "Now chase him all day long till night-fall, but take care that no one does him any harm."

As soon as the sun had set, the King said to the huntsman, "Now come and show me the cottage in the wood;" and when he was at the door, he knocked and called out, "Dear little sister, let me in." Then the door opened, and the King walked in, and there stood a maiden more lovely than any he had ever seen. The maiden was frightened when she saw, not her little roe, but a man come in who wore a golden crown upon his head. But the King looked kindly at her, stretched out his hand, and said, "Will you go with me to my palace and be my dear wife?" "Yes, indeed," answered the maiden, "but the little roe must go with me, I cannot leave him." The King said, "It shall stay with you as long as you live, and shall want nothing." Just then he came running in, and the sister again tied him with the cord of rushes, took it in her own hand, and went away with the King from the cottage.

The King took the lovely maiden upon his horse and carried her to his palace, where the wedding was held with great pomp. She was now the Queen, and they lived for a long time happily together; the roebuck was tended and cherished, and ran about in the palace-garden.

But the wicked step-mother, because of whom the children had gone out into the world, thought all the time that the sister had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts in the wood, and that the brother had been shot for a roebuck by the huntsmen. Now when she heard that they were so happy, and so well off, envy and hatred rose in her heart and left her no peace, and she thought of nothing but how she could bring them again to misfortune. Her own daughter, who was ugly as night, and had only one eye, grumbled at her and said, "A Queen! that ought to have been my luck." "Only be quiet," answered the old woman, and comforted her by saying, "when the time comes I shall be ready."

As time went on, the Queen had a pretty little boy, and it happened that the King was out hunting; so the old witch took the form of the chamber-maid, went into the room where the Queen lay, and said to her, "Come, the bath is ready; it will do you good, and give you fresh strength; make haste before it gets cold."

The daughter also was close by; so they carried the weakly Queen into the bath-room, and put her into the bath; then they shut the door and ran away. But in the bath-room they had made a fire of such deadly heat that the beautiful young Queen was soon suffocated.

When this was done the old woman took her daughter, put a nightcap on her head, and laid her in bed in place of the Queen. She gave her too the shape and the look of the Queen, only she could not make good the lost eye. But in order that the King might not see it, she was to lie on the side on which she had no eye.

In the evening when he came home and heard that he had a son he was heartily glad, and was going to the bed of his dear wife to see how she was. But the old woman quickly called out, "For your life leave the curtains closed; the Queen ought not to see the light yet, and must have rest." The King went away, and did not find out that a false Queen was lying in the bed.

But at midnight, when all slept, the nurse, who was sitting in the nursery by the cradle, and who was the only person awake, saw the door open and the true Queen walk in. She took the child out of the cradle, laid it on her arm, and suckled it. Then she shook up its pillow, laid the child down again, and covered it with the little quilt. And she did not forget the roebuck, but went into the corner where it lay, and stroked its back. Then she went quite silently out of the door again. The next morning the nurse asked the guards whether anyone had come into the palace during the night, but they answered, "No, we have seen no one."

She came thus many nights and never spoke a word: the nurse always saw her, but she did not dare to tell anyone about it.

When some time had passed in this manner, the Queen began to speak in the night, and said --

"How fares my child, how fares my roe?"

Twice shall I come, then never more."

The nurse did not answer, but when the Queen had gone again, went to the King and told him all. The King said, "Ah, heavens! what is this? To-morrow night I will watch by the child." In the evening he went into the nursery, and at midnight the Queen again appeared and said --

"How fares my child, how fares my roe?"

Once will I come, then never more."

And she nursed the child as she was wont to do before she disappeared. The King dared not speak to her, but on the next night he watched again. Then she said --

"How fares my child, how fares my roe?"

This time I come, then never more."

Then the King could not restrain himself; he sprang towards her, and said, "You can be none other than my dear wife." She answered, "Yes, I am your dear wife," and at the same moment she received life again, and by God's grace became fresh, rosy, and full of health.

Then she told the King the evil deed which the wicked witch and her daughter had been guilty of towards her. The King ordered both to be led before the judge, and judgment was delivered against them. The daughter was taken into the forest where she was torn to pieces by wild beasts, but the witch was cast into the fire and miserably burnt. And as soon as she was burnt the roebuck changed his shape, and received his human form again, so the sister and brother lived happily together all their lives.

12. Rapunzel

THERE were once a man and a woman who had long in vain wished for a child. At length the woman hoped that God was about to grant her desire. These people had a little window at the back of their house from which a splendid garden could be seen, which was full of the most beautiful flowers and herbs. It was, however, surrounded by a high wall, and no one dared to go into it because it belonged to an enchantress, who had great power and was dreaded by all the world. One day the woman was standing by this window and looking down into the garden, when she saw a bed which was planted with the most beautiful rampion (rapunzel), and it looked so fresh and green that she longed for it, and had the greatest desire to eat some. This desire increased every day, and as she knew that she could not get any of it, she quite pined away, and looked pale and miserable. Then her husband was alarmed, and asked, "What aileth thee, dear wife?" "Ah," she replied, "if I can't get some of the rampion, which is in the garden behind our house, to eat, I shall die." The man, who loved her, thought, "Sooner than let thy wife die, bring her some of the rampion thyself, let it cost thee what it will." In the twilight of the evening, he clambered down over the wall into the garden of the enchantress, hastily clutched a handful of rampion, and took it to his wife. She at once made herself a salad of it, and ate it with much relish. She, however, liked it so much -- so very much, that the next day she longed for it three times as much as before. If he was to have any rest, her husband must once more descend into the garden. In the gloom of evening, therefore, he let himself down again; but when he had clambered down the wall he was terribly afraid, for he saw the enchantress standing before him. "How canst thou dare," said she with angry look, "to descend into my garden and steal my rampion like a thief? Thou shalt suffer for it!" "Ah," answered he, "let mercy take the place of justice, I only made up my mind to do it out of necessity. My wife saw your rampion from the window, and felt such a longing for it that she would have died if she had not got some to eat." Then the enchantress allowed her anger to be softened, and said to him, "If the case be as thou sayest, I will allow thee to take away with thee as much rampion as thou wilt, only I make one condition, thou must give me the child which thy wife will bring into the world; it shall be well treated, and I will care for it like a mother." The man in his terror consented to everything, and when the woman was brought to bed, the enchantress appeared at once, gave the child the name of Rapunzel, and took it away with her.

Rapunzel grew into the most beautiful child beneath the sun. When she was twelve years old, the enchantress shut her into a tower, which lay in a forest, and had neither stairs nor door, but quite at the top was a little window. When the enchantress wanted to go in, she placed herself beneath it and cried,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel,

Let down thy hair to me."

Rapunzel had magnificent long hair, fine as spun gold, and when she heard the voice of the enchantress she unfastened her braided tresses, wound them round one of the hooks of the window above, and then the hair fell twenty ells down, and the enchantress climbed up by it.

After a year or two, it came to pass that the King's son rode through the forest and went by the tower. Then he heard a song, which was so charming that he stood still and listened. This was Rapunzel, who in her solitude passed her time in letting her sweet voice resound. The King's son wanted to climb up to her, and looked for the door of the tower, but none was to be found. He rode home, but the singing had so deeply touched his heart, that every day he went out into the forest and listened to it. Once when he was thus standing behind a tree, he saw that an enchantress came there, and he heard how she cried,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel,

Let down thy hair."

Then Rapunzel let down the braids of her hair, and the enchantress climbed up to her. "If that is the ladder by which one mounts, I will for once try my fortune," said he, and the next day when it began to grow dark, he went to the tower and cried,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel,

Let down thy hair."

Immediately the hair fell down and the King's son climbed up.

At first Rapunzel was terribly frightened when a man such as her eyes had never yet beheld, came to her; but the King's son began to talk to her quite like a friend, and told her that his heart had been so stirred that it had let him have no rest, and he had been forced to see her. Then Rapunzel lost her fear, and when he asked her if she would take him for her husband, and she saw that he was young and handsome, she thought, "He will love me more than old Dame Gothel does;" and she said yes, and laid her hand in his. She said, "I will willingly go away with thee, but I do not know how to get down. Bring with thee a skein of silk every time that thou comest, and I will weave a ladder with it, and when that is ready I will descend, and thou wilt take me on thy horse." They agreed that until that time he should come to her every evening, for the old woman came by day. The enchantress remarked nothing of this, until once Rapunzel said to her, "Tell me, Dame Gothel, how it happens that you are so much heavier for me to draw up than the young King's son -- he is with me in a moment." "Ah! thou wicked child," cried the enchantress "What do I hear thee say! I thought I had separated thee from all the world, and yet thou hast deceived me. In her anger she clutched Rapunzel's beautiful tresses, wrapped them twice round her left hand, seized a pair of scissors with the right, and snip, snap, they were cut off, and the lovely braids lay on the ground. And she was so pitiless that she took poor Rapunzel into a desert where she had to live in great grief and misery.

On the same day, however, that she cast out Rapunzel, the enchantress in the evening fastened the braids of hair which she had cut off, to the hook of the window, and when the King's son came and cried,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel,

Let down thy hair,"

she let the hair down. The King's son ascended, but he did not find his dearest Rapunzel above, but the enchantress, who gazed at him with wicked and venomous looks. "Aha!" she cried mockingly, "Thou wouldst fetch thy dearest, but the beautiful bird sits no longer singing in the nest; the cat has got it, and will scratch out thy eyes as well. Rapunzel is lost to thee; thou wilt never see her more." The King's son was beside himself with pain, and in his despair he leapt down from the tower. He escaped with his life, but the thorns into which he fell, pierced his eyes. Then he wandered quite blind about the forest, ate nothing but roots and berries, and did nothing but lament and weep over the loss of his dearest wife. Thus he roamed about in misery for some years, and at length came to the desert where Rapunzel, with the twins to which she had given birth, a boy and a girl, lived in wretchedness. He heard a voice, and it seemed so familiar to him that he went towards it, and when he approached, Rapunzel knew him and fell on his neck and wept. Two of her tears wetted his eyes and they grew clear again, and he could see with them as before. He led her to his kingdom where he was joyfully received, and they lived for a long time afterwards, happy and contented

13. The Three Little Men in the Wood

THERE was once a man whose wife died, and a woman whose husband died, and the man had a daughter, and the woman also had a daughter. The girls were acquainted with each other, and went out walking together, and afterwards came to the woman in her house. Then said she to the man's daughter, "Listen, tell thy father that I would like to marry him, and then thou shalt wash thyself in milk every morning, and drink wine, but my own daughter shall wash herself in water and drink water." The girl went home, and told her

father what the woman had said. The man said, "What shall I do? Marriage is a joy and also a torment." At length as he could come to no decision, he pulled off his boot, and said, "Take this boot, it has a hole in the sole of it. Go with it up to the loft, hang it on the big nail, and then pour water into it. If it hold the water, then I will again take a wife, but if it run through, I will not." The girl did as she was ordered, but the water drew the hole together, and the boot became full to the top. She informed her father how it had turned out. Then he himself went up, and when he saw that she was right, he went to the widow and wooed her, and the wedding was celebrated.

The next morning, when the two girls got up, there stood before the man's daughter milk for her to wash in and wine for her to drink, but before the woman's daughter stood water to wash herself with and water for drinking. On the second morning, stood water for washing and water for drinking before the man's daughter as well as before the woman's daughter. And on the third morning stood water for washing and water for drinking before the man's daughter, and milk for washing and wine for drinking, before the woman's daughter, and so it continued. The woman became bitterly unkind to her step-daughter, and day by day did her best to treat her still worse. She was also envious because her step-daughter was beautiful and lovable, and her own daughter ugly and repulsive.

Once, in winter, when everything was frozen as hard as a stone, and hill and vale lay covered with snow, the woman made a frock of paper, called her step-daughter, and said, "Here, put on this dress and go out into the wood, and fetch me a little basketful of strawberries, -- I have a fancy for some." "Good heavens!" said the girl, "no strawberries grow in winter! The ground is frozen, and besides the snow has covered everything. And why am I to go in this paper frock? It is so cold outside that one's very breath freezes! The wind will blow through the frock, and the thorns will tear it off my body." "Wilt thou contradict me again?" said the stepmother, "See that thou goest, and do not show thy face again until thou hast the basketful of strawberries!" Then she gave her a little piece of hard bread, and said, "This will last thee the day," and thought, "Thou wilt die of cold and hunger outside, and wilt never be seen again by me."

Then the maiden was obedient, and put on the paper frock, and went out with the basket. Far and wide there was nothing but snow, and not a green blade to be seen. When she got into the wood she saw a small house out of which peeped three dwarfs. She wished them good day, and knocked modestly at the door. They cried, "Come in," and she entered the room and seated herself on the bench by the stove, where she began to warm herself and eat her breakfast. The elves said, "Give us, too, some of it." "Willingly," she said, and divided her bit of bread in two and gave them the half. They asked, "What dost thou here in the forest in the winter time, in thy thin dress?" "Ah," she answered, "I am to look for a basketful of strawberries, and am not to go home until I can take them with me." When she had eaten her bread, they gave her a broom and said, "Sweep away the snow at the back door with it." But when she was outside, the three little men said to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so good, and has shared her bread with us?" Then said the first, "My gift is, that she shall every day grow more beautiful." The second said, "My gift is, that gold pieces shall fall out of her mouth every time she speaks." The third said, "My gift is, that a king shall come and take her to wife."

The girl, however, did as the little men had bidden her, swept away the snow behind the little house with the broom, and what did she find but real ripe strawberries, which came up quite dark-red out of the snow! In her joy she hastily gathered her basket full, thanked the little men, shook hands with each of them, and ran home to take her step-mother what she had longed for so much. When she went in and said good-evening, a piece of gold at once fell from her mouth. Thereupon she related what had happened to her in the wood, but with every word she spoke, gold pieces fell from her mouth, until very soon the whole room was covered with them. "Now look at her arrogance," cried the step-sister, "to throw about gold in that way!" but she was secretly envious of it, and wanted to go into the forest also to seek strawberries. The mother said, "No, my dear little daughter, it is too cold, thou mightest die of cold." However, as her daughter let her have no peace,

the mother at last yielded, made her a magnificent dress of fur, which she was obliged to put on, and gave her bread-and-butter and cake with her.

The girl went into the forest and straight up to the little house. The three little elves peeped out again, but she did not greet them, and without looking round at them and without speaking to them, she went awkwardly into the room, seated herself by the stove, and began to eat her bread-and-butter and cake. "Give us some of it," cried the little men; but she replied, "There is not enough for myself, so how can I give it away to other people?" When she had done eating, they said, "There is a broom for thee, sweep all clean for us outside by the back-door." "Humph! Sweep for yourselves," she answered, "I am not your servant." When she saw that they were not going to give her anything, she went out by the door. Then the little men said to each other, "What shall we give her as she is so naughty, and has a wicked envious heart, that will never let her do a good turn to any one?" The first said, "I grant that she may grow uglier every day." The second said, "I grant that at every word she says, a toad shall spring out of her mouth." The third said, "I grant that she may die a miserable death." The maiden looked for strawberries outside, but as she found none, she went angrily home. And when she opened her mouth, and was about to tell her mother what had happened to her in the wood, with every word she said, a toad sprang out of her mouth, so that every one was seized with horror of her.

Then the step-mother was still more enraged, and thought of nothing but how to do every possible injury to the man's daughter, whose beauty, however, grew daily greater. At length she took a cauldron, set it on the fire, and boiled yarn in it. When it was boiled, she flung it on the poor girl's shoulder, and gave her an axe in order that she might go on the frozen river, cut a hole in the ice, and rinse the yarn. She was obedient, went thither and cut a hole in the ice; and while she was in the midst of her cutting, a splendid carriage came driving up, in which sat the King. The carriage stopped, and the King asked, "My child, who are thou, and what art thou doing here?" "I am a poor girl, and I am rinsing yarn." Then the King felt compassion, and when he saw that she was so very beautiful, he said to her, "Wilt thou go away with me?" "Ah, yes, with all my heart," she answered, for she was glad to get away from the mother and sister.

So she got into the carriage and drove away with the King, and when they arrived at his palace, the wedding was celebrated with great pomp, as the little men had granted to the maiden. When a year was over, the young Queen bore a son, and as the step-mother had heard of her great good-fortune, she came with her daughter to the palace and pretended that she wanted to pay her a visit. Once, however, when the King had gone out, and no one else was present, the wicked woman seized the Queen by the head, and her daughter seized her by the feet, and they lifted her out of the bed, and threw her out of the window into the stream which flowed by. Then the ugly daughter laid herself in the bed, and the old woman covered her up over her head. When the King came home again and wanted to speak to his wife, the old woman cried, "Hush, hush, that can't be now, she is lying in a violent perspiration; you must let her rest to-day." The King suspected no evil, and did not come back again till next morning; and as he talked with his wife and she answered him, with every word a toad leaped out, whereas formerly a piece of gold had fallen out. Then he asked what that could be, but the old woman said that she had got that from the violent perspiration, and would soon lose it again. During the night, however, the scullion saw a duck come swimming up the gutter, and it said,

"King, what art thou doing now?"

Sleepest thou, or wakest thou?"

And as he returned no answer, it said,

"And my guests, What may they do?"

The scullion said,

"They are sleeping soundly, too."

Then it asked again,

"What does little baby mine?"

He answered,

"Sleepeth in her cradle fine."

Then she went upstairs in the form of the Queen, nursed the baby, shook up its little bed, covered it over, and then swam away again down the gutter in the shape of a duck. She came thus for two nights; on the third, she said to the scullion, "Go and tell the King to take his sword and swing it three times over me on the threshold." Then the scullion ran and told this to the King, who came with his sword and swung it thrice over the spirit, and at the third time, his wife stood before him strong, living, and healthy as she had been before. Thereupon the King was full of great joy, but he kept the Queen hidden in a chamber until the Sunday, when the baby was to be christened. And when it was christened he said, "What does a person deserve who drags another out of bed and throws him in the water?" "The wretch deserves nothing better," answered the old woman, "than to be taken and put in a barrel stuck full of nails, and rolled down hill into the water." "Then," said the King, "Thou hast pronounced thine own sentence;" and he ordered such a barrel to be brought, and the old woman to be put into it with her daughter, and then the top was hammered on, and the barrel rolled down hill until it went into the river.

15. Hansel and Grethel

HARD by a great forest dwelt a poor wood-cutter with his wife and his two children. The boy was called Hansel and the girl Grethel. He had little to bite and to break, and once when great scarcity fell on the land, he could no longer procure daily bread. Now when he thought over this by night in his bed, and tossed about in his anxiety, he groaned and said to his wife, "What is to become of us? How are we to feed our poor children, when we no longer have anything even for ourselves?" "I'll tell you what, husband," answered the woman, "Early to-morrow morning we will take the children out into the forest to where it is the thickest, there we will light a fire for them, and give each of them one piece of bread more, and then we will go to our work and leave them alone. They will not find the way home again, and we shall be rid of them." "No, wife," said the man, "I will not do that; how can I bear to leave my children alone in the forest? -- the wild animals would soon come and tear them to pieces." "O, thou fool!" said she, "Then we must all four die of hunger, thou mayest as well plane the planks for our coffins," and she left him no peace until he consented. "But I feel very sorry for the poor children, all the same," said the man.

The two children had also not been able to sleep for hunger, and had heard what their step-mother had said to their father. Grethel wept bitter tears, and said to Hansel, "Now all is over with us." "Be quiet, Grethel," said Hansel, "do not distress thyself, I will soon find a way to help us." And when the old folks had fallen asleep, he got up, put on his little coat, opened the door below, and crept outside. The moon shone brightly, and the white pebbles which lay in front of the house glittered like real silver pennies. Hansel stooped and put as many of them in the little pocket of his coat as he could possibly get in. Then he went back and said to Grethel, "Be comforted, dear little sister, and sleep in peace, God will not forsake us," and he lay down again in his bed. When day dawned, but before the sun had risen, the woman came and awoke the two children,

saying "Get up, you sluggards! we are going into the forest to fetch wood." She gave each a little piece of bread, and said, "There is something for your dinner, but do not eat it up before then, for you will get nothing else." Grethel took the bread under her apron, as Hansel had the stones in his pocket. Then they all set out together on the way to the forest. When they had walked a short time, Hansel stood still and peeped back at the house, and did so again and again. His father said, "Hansel, what art thou looking at there and staying behind for? Mind what thou art about, and do not forget how to use thy legs." "Ah, father," said Hansel, "I am looking at my little white cat, which is sitting up on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me." The wife said, "Fool, that is not thy little cat, that is the morning sun which is shining on the chimneys." Hansel, however, had not been looking back at the cat, but had been constantly throwing one of the white pebble-stones out of his pocket on the road.

When they had reached the middle of the forest, the father said, "Now, children, pile up some wood, and I will light a fire that you may not be cold." Hansel and Grethel gathered brushwood together, as high as a little hill. The brushwood was lighted, and when the flames were burning very high, the woman said, "Now, children, lay yourselves down by the fire and rest, we will go into the forest and cut some wood. When we have done, we will come back and fetch you away."

Hansel and Grethel sat by the fire, and when noon came, each ate a little piece of bread, and as they heard the strokes of the wood-axe they believed that their father was near. It was not, however, the axe, it was a branch which he had fastened to a withered tree which the wind was blowing backwards and forwards. And as they had been sitting such a long time, their eyes shut with fatigue, and they fell fast asleep. When at last they awoke, it was already dark night. Grethel began to cry and said, "How are we to get out of the forest now?" But Hansel comforted her and said, "Just wait a little, until the moon has risen, and then we will soon find the way." And when the full moon had risen, Hansel took his little sister by the hand, and followed the pebbles which shone like newly-coined silver pieces, and showed them the way.

They walked the whole night long, and by break of day came once more to their father's house. They knocked at the door, and when the woman opened it and saw that it was Hansel and Grethel, she said, "You naughty children, why have you slept so long in the forest? -- we thought you were never coming back at all!" The father, however, rejoiced, for it had cut him to the heart to leave them behind alone.

Not long afterwards, there was once more great scarcity in all parts, and the children heard their mother saying at night to their father, "Everything is eaten again, we have one half loaf left, and after that there is an end. The children must go, we will take them farther into the wood, so that they will not find their way out again; there is no other means of saving ourselves!" The man's heart was heavy, and he thought "it would be better for thee to share the last mouthful with thy children." The woman, however, would listen to nothing that he had to say, but scolded and reproached him. He who says A must say B, likewise, and as he had yielded the first time, he had to do so a second time also.

The children were, however, still awake and had heard the conversation. When the old folks were asleep, Hansel again got up, and wanted to go out and pick up pebbles as he had done before, but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel could not get out. Nevertheless he comforted his little sister, and said, "Do not cry, Grethel, go to sleep quietly, the good God will help us."

Early in the morning came the woman, and took the children out of their beds. Their bit of bread was given to them, but it was still smaller than the time before. On the way into the forest Hansel crumbled his in his pocket, and often stood still and threw a morsel on the ground. "Hansel, why dost thou stop and look round?" said the father, "go on." "I am looking back at my little pigeon which is sitting on the roof, and wants to say good-bye to me," answered Hansel. "Simpleton!" said the woman, "that is not thy little pigeon, that is the morning sun that is shining on the chimney." Hansel, however, little by little, threw all the crumbs on the path.

The woman led the children still deeper into the forest, where they had never in their lives been before. Then a great fire was again made, and the mother said, "Just sit there, you children, and when you are tired you may

sleep a little; we are going into the forest to cut wood, and in the evening when we are done, we will come and fetch you away." When it was noon, Grethel shared her piece of bread with Hansel, who had scattered his by the way. Then they fell asleep and evening came and went, but no one came to the poor children. They did not awake until it was dark night, and Hansel comforted his little sister and said, "Just wait, Grethel, until the moon rises, and then we shall see the crumbs of bread which I have strewn about, they will show us our way home again." When the moon came they set out, but they found no crumbs, for the many thousands of birds which fly about in the woods and fields had picked them all up. Hansel said to Grethel, "We shall soon find the way," but they did not find it. They walked the whole night and all the next day too from morning till evening, but they did not get out of the forest, and were very hungry, for they had nothing to eat but two or three berries, which grew on the ground. And as they were so weary that their legs would carry them no longer, they lay down beneath a tree and fell asleep.

It was now three mornings since they had left their father's house. They began to walk again, but they always got deeper into the forest, and if help did not come soon, they must die of hunger and weariness. When it was mid-day, they saw a beautiful snow-white bird sitting on a bough, which sang so delightfully that they stood still and listened to it. And when it had finished its song, it spread its wings and flew away before them, and they followed it until they reached a little house, on the roof of which it alighted; and when they came quite up to little house they saw that it was built of bread and covered with cakes, but that the windows were of clear sugar. "We will set to work on that," said Hansel, "and have a good meal. I will eat a bit of the roof, and thou, Grethel, canst eat some of the window, it will taste sweet." Hansel reached up above, and broke off a little of the roof to try how it tasted, and Grethel leant against the window and nibbled at the panes. Then a soft voice cried from the room,

"Nibble, nibble, gnaw,

Who is nibbling at my little house?"

The children answered,

"The wind, the wind,

The heaven-born wind,"

and went on eating without disturbing themselves. Hansel, who thought the roof tasted very nice, tore down a great piece of it, and Grethel pushed out the whole of one round window-pane, sat down, and enjoyed herself with it. Suddenly the door opened, and a very, very old woman, who supported herself on crutches, came creeping out. Hansel and Grethel were so terribly frightened that they let fall what they had in their hands. The old woman, however, nodded her head, and said, "Oh, you dear children, who has brought you here? Do come in, and stay with me. No harm shall happen to you." She took them both by the hand, and led them into her little house. Then good food was set before them, milk and pancakes, with sugar, apples, and nuts. Afterwards two pretty little beds were covered with clean white linen, and Hansel and Grethel lay down in them, and thought they were in heaven.

The old woman had only pretended to be so kind; she was in reality a wicked witch, who lay in wait for children, and had only built the little house of bread in order to entice them there. When a child fell into her power, she killed it, cooked and ate it, and that was a feast day with her. Witches have red eyes, and cannot see far, but they have a keen scent like the beasts, and are aware when human beings draw near. When Hansel and Grethel came into her neighborhood, she laughed maliciously, and said mockingly, "I have them, they shall not escape me again!" Early in the morning before the children were awake, she was already up, and when she saw both of them sleeping and looking so pretty, with their plump red cheeks, she muttered to herself, "That will be a dainty mouthful!" Then she seized Hansel with her shrivelled hand, carried him into a little stable, and shut him in with a grated door. He might scream as he liked, that was of no use. Then she went to Grethel, shook her till she awoke, and cried, "Get up, lazy thing, fetch some water, and cook

something good for thy brother, he is in the stable outside, and is to be made fat. When he is fat, I will eat him." Grethel began to weep bitterly, but it was all in vain, she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered her.

And now the best food was cooked for poor Hansel, but Grethel got nothing but crab-shells. Every morning the woman crept to the little stable, and cried, "Hansel, stretch out thy finger that I may feel if thou wilt soon be fat." Hansel, however, stretched out a little bone to her, and the old woman, who had dim eyes, could not see it, and thought it was Hansel's finger, and was astonished that there was no way of fattening him. When four weeks had gone by, and Hansel still continued thin, she was seized with impatience and would not wait any longer. "Hola, Grethel," she cried to the girl, "be active, and bring some water. Let Hansel be fat or lean, to-morrow I will kill him, and cook him." Ah, how the poor little sister did lament when she had to fetch the water, and how her tears did flow down over her cheeks! "Dear God, do help us," she cried. "If the wild beasts in the forest had but devoured us, we should at any rate have died together." "Just keep thy noise to thyself," said the old woman, "all that won't help thee at all."

Early in the morning, Grethel had to go out and hang up the cauldron with the water, and light the fire. "We will bake first," said the old woman, "I have already heated the oven, and kneaded the dough." She pushed poor Grethel out to the oven, from which flames of fire were already darting. "Creep in," said the witch, "and see if it is properly heated, so that we can shut the bread in." And when once Grethel was inside, she intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. But Grethel saw what she had in her mind, and said, "I do not know how I am to do it; how do you get in?" "Silly goose," said the old woman, "The door is big enough; just look, I can get in myself!" and she crept up and thrust her head into the oven. Then Grethel gave her a push that drove her far into it, and shut the iron door, and fastened the bolt. Oh! then she began to howl quite horribly, but Grethel ran away, and the godless witch was miserably burnt to death.

Grethel, however, ran like lightning to Hansel, opened his little stable, and cried, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead!" Then Hansel sprang out like a bird from its cage when the door is opened for it. How they did rejoice and embrace each other, and dance about and kiss each other! And as they had no longer any need to fear her, they went into the witch's house, and in every corner there stood chests full of pearls and jewels. "These are far better than pebbles!" said Hansel, and thrust into his pockets whatever could be got in, and Grethel said, "I, too, will take something home with me," and filled her pinafore full. "But now we will go away," said Hansel, "that we may get out of the witch's forest."

When they had walked for two hours, they came to a great piece of water. "We cannot get over," said Hansel, "I see no foot-plank, and no bridge." "And no boat crosses either," answered Grethel, "but a white duck is swimming there; if I ask her, she will help us over." Then she cried,

"Little duck, little duck, dost thou see,

Hansel and Grethel are waiting for thee?
There's never a plank, or bridge in sight,
Take us across on thy back
so white."

The duck came to them, and Hansel seated himself on its back, and told his sister to sit by him. "No," replied Grethel, "that will be too heavy for the little duck; she shall take us across, one after the other." The good little duck did so, and when they were once safely across and had walked for a short time, the forest seemed to be more and more familiar to them, and at length they saw from afar their father's house. Then they began to run, rushed into the parlour, and threw themselves into their father's arms. The man had not known one happy hour since he had left the children in the forest; the woman, however, was dead. Grethel emptied her pinafore until pearls and precious stones ran about the room, and Hansel threw one handful after another out of his pocket to add to them. Then all anxiety was at an end, and they lived together in perfect happiness. My tale is done, there runs a mouse, whosoever catches it, may make himself a big fur cap out of it.

16. The Three Snake-Leaves

THERE was once on a time a poor man, who could no longer support his only son. Then said the son, "Dear father, things go so badly with us that I am a burden to you. I would rather go away and see how I can earn my bread." So the father gave him his blessing, and with great sorrow took leave of him. At this time the King of a mighty empire was at war, and the youth took service with him, and with him went out to fight. And when he came before the enemy, there was a battle, and great danger, and it rained shot until his comrades fell on all sides, and when the leader also was killed, those left were about to take flight, but the youth stepped forth, spoke boldly to them, and cried, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others followed him, and he pressed on and conquered the enemy. When the King heard that he owed the victory to him alone, he raised him above all the others, gave him great treasures, and made him the first in the kingdom.

The King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was also very strange. She had made a vow to take no one as her lord and husband who did not promise to let himself be buried alive with her if she died first. "If he loves me with all his heart," said she, "of what use will life be to him afterwards?" On her side she would do the same, and if he died first, would go down to the grave with him. This strange oath had up to this time frightened away all wooers, but the youth became so charmed with her beauty that he cared for nothing, but asked her father for her. "But dost thou know what thou must promise?" said the King. "I must be buried with her," he replied, "if I outlive her, but my love is so great that I do not mind the danger." Then the King consented, and the wedding was solemnized with great splendour.

They lived now for a while happy and contented with each other, and then it befell that the young Queen was attacked by a severe illness, and no physician could save her. And as she lay there dead, the young King remembered what he had been obliged to promise, and was horrified at having to lie down alive in the grave, but there was no escape. The King had placed sentries at all the gates, and it was not possible to avoid his fate. When the day came when the corpse was to be buried, he was taken down into the royal vault with it and then the door was shut and bolted.

Near the coffin stood a table on which were four candles, four loaves of bread, and four bottles of wine, and when this provision came to an end, he would have to die of hunger. And now he sat there full of pain and grief, ate every day only a little piece of bread, drank only a mouthful of wine, and nevertheless saw death daily drawing nearer. Whilst he thus gazed before him, he saw a snake creep out of a corner of the vault and approach the dead body. And as he thought it came to gnaw at it, he drew his sword and said, "As long as I live, thou shalt not touch her," and hewed the snake in three pieces. After a time a second snake crept out of the hole, and when it saw the other lying dead and cut in pieces, it went back, but soon came again with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three pieces of the snake, laid them together, as they ought to go, and placed one of the leaves on each wound. Immediately the severed parts joined themselves together, the snake moved, and became alive again, and both of them hastened away together. The leaves were left lying on the ground, and a desire came into the mind of the unhappy man who had been watching all this, to know if the wondrous power of the leaves which had brought the snake to life again, could not likewise be of service to a human being. So he picked up the leaves and laid one of them on the mouth of his dead wife, and the two others on her eyes. And hardly had he done this than the blood stirred in her veins, rose into her pale face, and coloured it again. Then she drew breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, God, where am I?" "Thou art with me, dear wife," he answered, and told her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her back again to life. Then he gave her some wine and bread, and when she had regained her strength, he raised her up and they went to the door and knocked, and called so loudly that the sentries heard it, and told the King. The King came down himself and opened the door, and there he found both strong and well, and rejoiced with them that now all sorrow was over. The young King, however, took the three snake-leaves with him, gave them to a servant and said, "Keep them for me carefully, and carry them constantly about thee; who knows in what trouble they may yet be of service to us!"

A change had, however, taken place in his wife; after she had been restored to life, it seemed as if all love for her husband had gone out of her heart. After some time, when he wanted to make a voyage over the sea, to

visit his old father, and they had gone on board a ship, she forgot the great love and fidelity which he had shown her, and which had been the means of rescuing her from death, and conceived a wicked inclination for the skipper. And once when the young King lay there asleep, she called in the skipper and seized the sleeper by the head, and the skipper took him by the feet, and thus they threw him down into the sea. When the shameful deed was done, she said, "Now let us return home, and say that he died on the way. I will extol and praise thee so to my father that he will marry me to thee, and make thee the heir to his crown." But the faithful servant who had seen all that they did, unseen by them, unfastened a little boat from the ship, got into it, sailed after his master, and let the traitors go on their way. He fished up the dead body, and by the help of the three snake-leaves which he carried about with him, and laid on the eyes and mouth, he fortunately brought the young King back to life.

They both rowed with all their strength day and night, and their little boat flew so swiftly that they reached the old King before the others did. He was astonished when he saw them come alone, and asked what had happened to them. When he learnt the wickedness of his daughter he said, "I cannot believe that she has behaved so ill, but the truth will soon come to light," and bade both go into a secret chamber and keep themselves hidden from every one. Soon afterwards the great ship came sailing in, and the godless woman appeared before her father with a troubled countenance. He said, "Why dost thou come back alone? Where is thy husband?" "Ah, dear father," she replied, "I come home again in great grief; during the voyage, my husband became suddenly ill and died, and if the good skipper had not given me his help, it would have gone ill with me. He was present at his death, and can tell you all." The King said, "I will make the dead alive again," and opened the chamber, and bade the two come out. When the woman saw her husband, she was thunderstruck, and fell on her knees and begged for mercy. The King said, "There is no mercy. He was ready to die with thee and restored thee to life again, but thou hast murdered him in his sleep, and shalt receive the reward that thou deservest." Then she was placed with her accomplice in a ship which had been pierced with holes, and sent out to sea, where they soon sank amid the waves.

21. Cinderella

THE wife of a rich man fell sick, and as she felt that her end was drawing near, she called her only daughter to her bedside and said, "Dear child, be good and pious, and then the good God will always protect thee, and I will look down on thee from heaven and be near thee." Thereupon she closed her eyes and departed. Every day the maiden went out to her mother's grave, and wept, and she remained pious and good. When winter came the snow spread a white sheet over the grave, and when the spring sun had drawn it off again, the man had taken another wife.

The woman had brought two daughters into the house with her, who were beautiful and fair of face, but vile and black of heart. Now began a bad time for the poor step-child. "Is the stupid goose to sit in the parlour with us?" said they. "He who wants to eat bread must earn it; out with the kitchen-wench." They took her pretty clothes away from her, put an old grey bedgown on her, and gave her wooden shoes. "Just look at the proud princess, how decked out she is!" they cried, and laughed, and led her into the kitchen. There she had to do hard work from morning till night, get up before daybreak, carry water, light fires, cook and wash. Besides this, the sisters did her every imaginable injury -- they mocked her and emptied her peas and lentils into the ashes, so that she was forced to sit and pick them out again. In the evening when she had worked till she was weary she had no bed to go to, but had to sleep by the fireside in the ashes. And as on that account she always looked dusty and dirty, they called her Cinderella. It happened that the father was once going to the fair, and he asked his two step-daughters what he should bring back for them. "Beautiful dresses," said one, "Pearls and jewels," said the second. "And thou, Cinderella," said he, "what wilt thou have?" "Father, break off for me the first branch which knocks against your hat on your way home." So he bought beautiful dresses, pearls and jewels for his two step-daughters, and on his way home, as he was riding through a green thicket, a hazel twig brushed against him and knocked off his hat. Then he broke off the branch and took it with him. When he reached home he gave his step-daughters the things which they had wished for, and to Cinderella he gave the branch from the hazel-bush. Cinderella thanked him, went to her mother's grave and

planted the branch on it, and wept so much that the tears fell down on it and watered it. And it grew, however, and became a handsome tree. Thrice a day Cinderella went and sat beneath it, and wept and prayed, and a little white bird always came on the tree, and if Cinderella expressed a wish, the bird threw down to her what she had wished for.

It happened, however, that the King appointed a festival which was to last three days, and to which all the beautiful young girls in the country were invited, in order that his son might choose himself a bride. When the two step-sisters heard that they too were to appear among the number, they were delighted, called Cinderella and said, "Comb our hair for us, brush our shoes and fasten our buckles, for we are going to the festival at the King's palace." Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she too would have liked to go with them to the dance, and begged her step-mother to allow her to do so. "Thou go, Cinderella!" said she; "Thou art dusty and dirty and wouldst go to the festival? Thou hast no clothes and shoes, and yet wouldst dance!" As, however, Cinderella went on asking, the step-mother at last said, "I have emptied a dish of lentils into the ashes for thee, if thou hast picked them out again in two hours, thou shalt go with us." The maiden went through the back-door into the garden, and called, "You tame pigeons, you turtle-doves, and all you birds beneath the sky, come and help me to pick

"The good into the pot,

The bad into the crop."

Then two white pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterwards the turtle-doves, and at last all the birds beneath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted amongst the ashes. And the pigeons nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the rest began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the good grains into the dish. Hardly had one hour passed before they had finished, and all flew out again. Then the girl took the dish to her step-mother, and was glad, and believed that now she would be allowed to go with them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "No, Cinderella, thou hast no clothes and thou canst not dance; thou wouldst only be laughed at." And as Cinderella wept at this, the step-mother said, "If thou canst pick two dishes of lentils out of the ashes for me in one hour, thou shalt go with us." And she thought to herself, "That she most certainly cannot do." When the step-mother had emptied the two dishes of lentils amongst the ashes, the maiden went through the back-door into the garden and cried, "You tame pigeons, you turtle-doves, and all you birds under heaven, come and help me to pick

"The good into the pot,

The bad into the crop."

Then two white pigeons came in by the kitchen-window, and afterwards the turtle-doves, and at length all the birds beneath the sky, came whirring and crowding in, and alighted amongst the ashes. And the doves nodded with their heads and began pick, pick, pick, pick, and the others began also pick, pick, pick, pick, and gathered all the good seeds into the dishes, and before half an hour was over they had already finished, and all flew out again. Then the maiden carried the dishes to the step-mother and was delighted, and believed that she might now go with them to the festival. But the step-mother said, "All this will not help thee; thou goest not with us, for thou hast no clothes and canst not dance; we should be ashamed of thee!" On this she turned her back on Cinderella, and hurried away with her two proud daughters.

As no one was now at home, Cinderella went to her mother's grave beneath the hazel-tree, and cried,

"Shiver and quiver, little tree,

Silver and gold throw down over me."

Then the bird threw a gold and silver dress down to her, and slippers embroidered with silk and silver. She put on the dress with all speed, and went to the festival. Her step-sisters and the step-mother however did not know her, and thought she must be a foreign princess, for she looked so beautiful in the golden dress. They never once thought of Cinderella, and believed that she was sitting at home in the dirt, picking lentils out of the ashes. The prince went to meet her, took her by the hand and danced with her. He would dance with no other maiden, and never left loose of her hand, and if any one else came to invite her, he said, "This is my partner."

She danced till it was evening, and then she wanted to go home. But the King's son said, "I will go with thee and bear thee company," for he wished to see to whom the beautiful maiden belonged. She escaped from him, however, and sprang into the pigeon-house. The King's son waited until her father came, and then he told him that the stranger maiden had leapt into the pigeon-house. The old man thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and they had to bring him an axe and a pickaxe that he might hew the pigeon-house to pieces, but no one was inside it. And when they got home Cinderella lay in her dirty clothes among the ashes, and a dim little oil-lamp was burning on the mantle-piece, for Cinderella had jumped quickly down from the back of the pigeon-house and had run to the little hazel-tree, and there she had taken off her beautiful clothes and laid them on the grave, and the bird had taken them away again, and then she had placed herself in the kitchen amongst the ashes in her grey gown.

Next day when the festival began afresh, and her parents and the step-sisters had gone once more, Cinderella went to the hazel-tree and said --

"Shiver and quiver, my little tree,

Silver and gold throw down over me."

Then the bird threw down a much more beautiful dress than on the preceding day. And when Cinderella appeared at the festival in this dress, every one was astonished at her beauty. The King's son had waited until she came, and instantly took her by the hand and danced with no one but her. When others came and invited her, he said, "She is my partner." When evening came she wished to leave, and the King's son followed her and wanted to see into which house she went. But she sprang away from him, and into the garden behind the house. Therein stood a beautiful tall tree on which hung the most magnificent pears. She clambered so nimbly between the branches like a squirrel that the King's son did not know where she was gone. He waited until her father came, and said to him, "The stranger-maiden has escaped from me, and I believe she has climbed up the pear-tree." The father thought, "Can it be Cinderella?" and had an axe brought and cut the tree down, but no one was on it. And when they got into the kitchen, Cinderella lay there amongst the ashes, as usual, for she had jumped down on the other side of the tree, had taken the beautiful dress to the bird on the little hazel-tree, and put on her grey gown.

On the third day, when the parents and sisters had gone away, Cinderella went once more to her mother's grave and said to the little tree --

"Shiver and quiver, my little tree,

Silver and gold throw down over me."

And now the bird threw down to her a dress which was more splendid and magnificent than any she had yet had, and the slippers were golden. And when she went to the festival in the dress, no one knew how to speak for astonishment. The King's son danced with her only, and if any one invited her to dance, he said, "She is my partner."

When evening came, Cinderella wished to leave, and the King's son was anxious to go with her, but she escaped from him so quickly that he could not follow her. The King's son had, however, used a strategem,

and had caused the whole staircase to be smeared with pitch, and there, when she ran down, had the maiden's left slipper remained sticking. The King's son picked it up, and it was small and dainty, and all golden. Next morning, he went with it to the father, and said to him, "No one shall be my wife but she whose foot this golden slipper fits." Then were the two sisters glad, for they had pretty feet. The eldest went with the shoe into her room and wanted to try it on, and her mother stood by. But she could not get her big toe into it, and the shoe was too small for her. Then her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut the toe off; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut the toe off, forced the foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. Then he took her on his horse as his bride and rode away with her. They were, however, obliged to pass the grave, and there, on the hazel-tree, sat the two pigeons and cried,

"Turn and peep, turn and peep,
There's blood within the shoe,
The shoe it is too small for her,
The true bride waits for you."

Then he looked at her foot and saw how the blood was streaming from it. He turned his horse round and took the false bride home again, and said she was not the true one, and that the other sister was to put the shoe on. Then this one went into her chamber and got her toes safely into the shoe, but her heel was too large. So her mother gave her a knife and said, "Cut a bit off thy heel; when thou art Queen thou wilt have no more need to go on foot." The maiden cut a bit off her heel, forced her foot into the shoe, swallowed the pain, and went out to the King's son. He took her on his horse as his bride, and rode away with her, but when they passed by the hazel-tree, two little pigeons sat on it and cried,

"Turn and peep, turn and peep,
There's blood within the shoe
The shoe it is too small for her,
The true bride waits for you."

He looked down at her foot and saw how the blood was running out of her shoe, and how it had stained her white stocking. Then he turned his horse and took the false bride home again. "This also is not the right one," said he, "have you no other daughter?" "No," said the man, "There is still a little stunted kitchen-wench which my late wife left behind her, but she cannot possibly be the bride." The King's son said he was to send her up to him; but the mother answered, "Oh, no, she is much too dirty, she cannot show herself!" He absolutely insisted on it, and Cinderella had to be called. She first washed her hands and face clean, and then went and bowed down before the King's son, who gave her the golden shoe. Then she seated herself on a stool, drew her foot out of the heavy wooden shoe, and put it into the slipper, which fitted like a glove. And when she rose up and the King's son looked at her face he recognized the beautiful maiden who had danced with him and cried, "That is the true bride!" The step-mother and the two sisters were terrified and became pale with rage; he, however, took Cinderella on his horse and rode away with her. As they passed by the hazel-tree, the two white doves cried --

"Turn and peep, turn and peep,
No blood is in the shoe,
The shoe is not too small for her,
The true bride rides with you,"

and when they had cried that, the two came flying down and placed themselves on Cinderella's shoulders, one on the right, the other on the left, and remained sitting there.

When the wedding with the King's son had to be celebrated, the two false sisters came and wanted to get into favour with Cinderella and share her good fortune. When the betrothed couple went to church, the elder was at the right side and the younger at the left, and the pigeons pecked out one eye of each of them. Afterwards as they came back, the elder was at the left, and the younger at the right, and then the pigeons pecked out the other eye of each. And thus, for their wickedness and falsehood, they were punished with blindness as long as they lived.

24. Mother Holle

THERE was once a widow who had two daughters -- one of whom was pretty and industrious, whilst the other was ugly and idle. But she was much fonder of the ugly and idle one, because she was her own daughter; and the other, who was a step-daughter, was obliged to do all the work, and be the Cinderella of the house. Every day the poor girl had to sit by a well, in the highway, and spin and spin till her fingers bled.

Now it happened that one day the shuttle was marked with her blood, so she dipped it in the well, to wash the mark off; but it dropped out of her hand and fell to the bottom. She began to weep, and ran to her step-mother and told her of the mishap. But she scolded her sharply, and was so merciless as to say, "Since you have let the shuttle fall in, you must fetch it out again."

So the girl went back to the well, and did not know what to do; and in the sorrow of her heart she jumped into the well to get the shuttle. She lost her senses; and when she awoke and came to herself again, she was in a lovely meadow where the sun was shining and many thousands of flowers were growing. Along this meadow she went, and at last came to a baker's oven full of bread, and the bread cried out, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" So she went up to it, and took out all the loaves one after another with the bread-shovel. After that she went on till she came to a tree covered with apples, which called out to her, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all ripe!" So she shook the tree till the apples fell like rain, and went on shaking till they were all down, and when she had gathered them into a heap, she went on her way.

At last she came to a little house, out of which an old woman peeped; but she had such large teeth that the girl was frightened, and was about to run away.

But the old woman called out to her, "What are you afraid of, dear child? Stay with me; if you will do all the work in the house properly, you shall be the better for it. Only you must take care to make my bed well, and shake it thoroughly till the feathers fly -- for then there is snow on the earth. I am Mother Holle.

As the old woman spoke so kindly to her, the girl took courage and agreed to enter her service. She attended to everything to the satisfaction of her mistress, and always shook her bed so vigorously that the feathers flew about like snow-flakes. So she had a pleasant life with her; never an angry word; and boiled or roast meat every day.

She stayed some time with Mother Holle, and then she became sad. At first she did not know what was the matter with her, but found at length that it was home-sickness: although she was many thousand times better off here than at home, still she had a longing to be there. At last she said to the old woman, "I have a longing for home; and however well off I am down here, I cannot stay any longer; I must go up again to my own people." Mother Holle said, "I am pleased that you long for your home again, and as you have served me so truly, I myself will take you up again." Thereupon she took her by the hand, and led her to a large door. The door was opened, and just as the maiden was standing beneath the doorway, a heavy shower of golden rain fell, and all the gold remained sticking to her, so that she was completely covered over with it.

"You shall have that because you have been so industrious," said Mother Holle, and at the same time she gave her back the shuttle which she had let fall into the well. Thereupon the door closed, and the maiden found herself up above upon the earth, not far from her mother's house.

And as she went into the yard the cock was standing by the well-side, and cried --

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!
Your golden girl's come back to you!"

So she went in to her mother, and as she arrived thus covered with gold, she was well received, both by her and her sister. The girl told all that had happened to her; and as soon as the mother heard how she had come by so much wealth, she was very anxious to obtain the same good luck for the ugly and lazy daughter. She had to seat herself by the well and spin; and in order that her shuttle might be stained with blood, she stuck her hand into a thorn bush and pricked her finger. Then she threw her shuttle into the well, and jumped in after it.

She came, like the other, to the beautiful meadow and walked along the very same path. When she got to the oven the bread again cried, "Oh, take me out! take me out! or I shall burn; I have been baked a long time!" But the lazy thing answered, "As if I had any wish to make myself dirty?" and on she went. Soon she came to the apple-tree, which cried, "Oh, shake me! shake me! we apples are all ripe!" But she answered, "I like that! one of you might fall on my head," and so went on.

When she came to Mother Holle's house she was not afraid, for she had already heard of her big teeth, and she hired herself to her immediately.

The first day she forced herself to work diligently, and obeyed Mother Holle when she told her to do anything, for she was thinking of all the gold that she would give her. But on the second day she began to be lazy, and on the third day still more so, and then she would not get up in the morning at all. Neither did she make Mother Holle's bed as she ought, and did not shake it so as to make the feathers fly up. Mother Holle was soon tired of this, and gave her notice to leave. The lazy girl was willing enough to go, and thought that now the golden rain would come. Mother Holle led her also to the great door; but while she was standing beneath it, instead of the gold a big kettleful of pitch was emptied over her. "That is the reward for your service," said Mother Holle, and shut the door.

So the lazy girl went home; but she was quite covered with pitch, and the cock by the well-side, as soon as he saw her, cried out --

"Cock-a-doodle-doo!
Your pitchy girl's come back to you!"

But the pitch stuck fast to her, and could not be got off as long as she lived.

25 The Seven Ravens

THERE was once a man who had seven sons, and still he had no daughter, however much he wished for one. At length his wife again gave him hope of a child, and when it came into the world it was a girl. The joy was great, but the child was sickly and small, and had to be privately baptized on account of its weakness. The father sent one of the boys in haste to the spring to fetch water for the baptism. The other six went with him, and as each of them wanted to be first to fill it, the jug fell into the well. There they stood and did not know what to do, and none of them dared to go home. As they still did not return, the father grew impatient, and said, "They have certainly forgotten it for some game, the wicked boys!" He became afraid that the girl would have to die without being baptized, and in his anger cried, "I wish the boys were all turned into ravens." Hardly was the word spoken before he heard a whirring of wings over his head in the air, looked up and saw seven coal-black ravens flying away. The parents could not recall the curse, and however sad they were at the loss of their seven sons, they still to some extent comforted themselves with their dear little daughter, who soon grew strong and every day became more beautiful. For a long time she did not know that she had had brothers, for her parents were careful not to mention them before her, but one day she accidentally heard some people saying of herself, "that the girl was certainly beautiful, but that in reality she was to blame for the misfortune which had befallen her seven brothers." Then she was much troubled, and went to her father and mother and asked if it was true that she had had brothers, and what had become of them? The parents now dared keep the secret no longer, but said that what had befallen her brothers was the will of Heaven, and that her birth had only been the innocent cause. But the maiden took it to heart daily, and thought she must

deliver her brothers. She had no rest or peace until she set out secretly, and went forth into the wide world to trace out her brothers and set them free, let it cost what it might. She took nothing with her but a little ring belonging to her parents as a keepsake, a loaf of bread against hunger, a little pitcher of water against thirst, and a little chair as a provision against weariness.

And now she went continually onwards, far, far to the very end of the world. Then she came to the sun, but it was too hot and terrible, and devoured little children. Hastily she ran away, and ran to the moon, but it was far too cold, and also awful and malicious, and when it saw the child, it said, "I smell, I smell the flesh of men." On this she ran swiftly away, and came to the stars, which were kind and good to her, and each of them sat on its own particular little chair. But the morning star arose, and gave her the drumstick of a chicken, and said, "If you thou hast not that drumstick thou canst not open the Glass mountain, and in the Glass mountain are thy brothers."

The maiden took the drumstick, wrapped it carefully in a cloth, and went onwards again until she came to the Glass mountain. The door was shut, and she thought she would take out the drumstick; but when she undid the cloth, it was empty, and she had lost the good star's present. What was she now to do? She wished to rescue her brothers, and had no key to the Glass mountain. The good sister took a knife, cut off one of her little fingers, put it in the door, and succeeded in opening it. When she had gone inside, a little dwarf came to meet her, who said, "My child, what are you looking for?" "I am looking for my brothers, the seven ravens," she replied. The dwarf said, "The lord ravens are not at home, but if you will wait here until they come, step in." Thereupon the little dwarf carried the ravens' dinner in, on seven little plates, and in seven little glasses, and the little sister ate a morsel from each plate, and from each little glass she took a sip, but in the last little glass she dropped the ring which she had brought away with her.

Suddenly she heard a whirring of wings and a rushing through the air, and then the little dwarf said, "Now the lord ravens are flying home." Then they came, and wanted to eat and drink, and looked for their little plates and glasses. Then said one after the other, "Who has eaten something from my plate? Who has drunk out of my little glass? It was a human mouth." And when the seventh came to the bottom of the glass, the ring rolled against his mouth. Then he looked at it, and saw that it was a ring belonging to his father and mother, and said, "God grant that our sister may be here, and then we shall be free." When the maiden, who was standing behind the door watching, heard that wish, she came forth, and on this all the ravens were restored to their human form again. And they embraced and kissed each other, and went joyfully home.

26 Little Red-Cap

ONCE upon a time there was a dear little girl who was loved by every one who looked at her, but most of all by her grandmother, and there was nothing that she would not have given to the child. Once she gave her a little cap of red velvet, which suited her so well that she would never wear anything else; so she was always called "Little Red-Cap."

One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red-Cap, here is a piece of cake and a bottle of wine; take them to your grandmother, she is ill and weak, and they will do her good. Set out before it gets hot, and when you are going, walk nicely and quietly and do not run off the path, or you may fall and break the bottle, and then your grandmother will get nothing; and when you go into her room, don't forget to say, 'Good-morning,' and don't peep into every corner before you do it."

"I will take great care," said Little Red-Cap to her mother, and gave her hand on it.

The grandmother lived out in the wood, half a league from the village, and just as Little Red-Cap entered the wood, a wolf met her. Red-Cap did not know what a wicked creature he was, and was not at all afraid of him.

"Good-day, Little Red-Cap," said he.

"Thank you kindly, wolf."

"Whither away so early, Little Red-Cap?"

"To my grandmother's."

"What have you got in your apron?"

"Cake and wine; yesterday was baking-day, so poor sick grandmother is to have something good, to make her stronger."

"Where does your grandmother live, Little Red-Cap?"

"A good quarter of a league farther on in the wood; her house stands under the three large oak-trees, the nut-trees are just below; you surely must know it," replied Little Red-Cap.

The wolf thought to himself, "What a tender young creature! what a nice plump mouthful -- she will be better to eat than the old woman. I must act craftily, so as to catch both." So he walked for a short time by the side of Little Red-Cap, and then he said, "See Little Red-Cap, how pretty the flowers are about here -- why do you not look round? I believe, too, that you do not hear how sweetly the little birds are singing; you walk gravely along as if you were going to school, while everything else out here in the wood is merry."

Little Red-Cap raised her eyes, and when she saw the sunbeams dancing here and there through the trees, and pretty flowers growing everywhere, she thought, "Suppose I take grandmother a fresh nosegay; that would please her too. It is so early in the day that I shall still get there in good time;" and so she ran from the path into the wood to look for flowers. And whenever she had picked one, she fancied that she saw a still prettier one farther on, and ran after it, and so got deeper and deeper into the wood.

Meanwhile the wolf ran straight to the grandmother's house and knocked at the door.

"Who is there?"

"Little Red-Cap," replied the wolf. "She is bringing cake and wine; open the door."

"Lift the latch," called out the grandmother, "I am too weak, and cannot get up."

The wolf lifted the latch, the door flew open, and without saying a word he went straight to the grandmother's bed, and devoured her. Then he put on her clothes, dressed himself in her cap, laid himself in bed and drew the curtains.

Little Red-Cap, however, had been running about picking flowers, and when she had gathered so many that she could carry no more, she remembered her grandmother, and set out on the way to her.

She was surprised to find the cottage-door standing open, and when she went into the room, she had such a strange feeling that she said to herself, "Oh dear! how uneasy I feel to-day, and at other times I like being with grandmother so much." She called out, "Good morning," but received no answer; so she went to the bed and drew back the curtains. There lay her grandmother with her cap pulled far over her face, and looking very strange.

"Oh! grandmother," she said, "what big ears you have!"

"The better to hear you with, my child," was the reply.

"But, grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said.

"The better to see you with, my dear."

"But, grandmother, what large hands you have!"

"The better to hug you with."

"Oh! but, grandmother, what a terrible big mouth you have!"

"The better to eat you with!"

And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one bound he was out of bed and swallowed up Red-Cap.

When the wolf had appeased his appetite, he lay down again in the bed, fell asleep and began to snore very loud. The huntsman was just passing the house, and thought to himself, "How the old woman is snoring! I must just see if she wants anything." So he went into the room, and when he came to the bed, he saw that the wolf was lying in it. "Do I find thee here, thou old sinner!" said he. "I have long sought thee!" Then just as he was going to fire at him, it occurred to him that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother, and that she might still be saved, so he did not fire, but took a pair of scissors, and began to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf. When he had made two snips, he saw the little Red-Cap shining, and then he made two snips more, and the little girl sprang out, crying, "Ah, how frightened I have been! How dark it was inside the wolf," and after that the aged grandmother came out alive also, but scarcely able to breathe. Red-Cap, however, quickly fetched great stones with which they filled the wolf's body, and when he awoke, he wanted to run away, but the stones were so heavy that he fell down at once, and fell dead.

Then all three were delighted. The huntsman drew off the wolf's skin and went home with it; the grandmother ate the cake and drank the wine which Red-Cap had brought, and revived, but Red-Cap thought to herself, "As long as I live, I will never by myself leave the path, to run into the wood, when my mother has forbidden me to do so."

It is also related that once when Red-Cap was again taking cakes to the old grandmother, another wolf spoke to her, and tried to entice her from the path. Red-Cap, however, was on her guard, and went straight forward on her way, and told her grandmother that she had met the wolf, and that he had said "good-morning" to her, but with such a wicked look in his eyes, that if they had not been on the public road she was certain he would have eaten her up. "Well," said the grandmother, "we will shut the door, that he may not come in." Soon afterwards the wolf knocked, and cried, "Open the door, grandmother, I am little Red-Cap, and am fetching you some cakes." But they did not speak, or open the door, so the grey-beard stole twice or thrice round the house, and at last jumped on the roof, intending to wait until Red-Cap went home in the evening, and then to steal after her and devour her in the darkness. But the grandmother saw what was in his thoughts. In front of the house was a great stone trough, so she said to the child, "Take the pail, Red-Cap; I made some sausages yesterday, so carry the water in which I boiled them to the trough." Red-Cap carried until the great trough was quite full. Then the smell of the sausages reached the wolf, and he sniffed and peeped down, and at last stretched out his neck so far that he could no longer keep his footing and began to slip, and slipped down from the roof straight into the great trough, and was drowned. But Red-Cap went joyously home, and never did anything to harm any one.

27. The Bremen Town Musicians

A CERTAIN man had a donkey, which had carried the corn-sacks to the mill indefatigably for many a long year; but his strength was going, and he was growing more and more unfit for work. Then his master began to consider how he might best save his keep; but the donkey, seeing that no good wind was blowing, ran away and set out on the road to Bremen. "There," he thought, "I can surely be town-musician." When he had walked some distance, he found a hound lying on the road, gasping like one who had run till he was tired. "What are you gasping so for, you big fellow?" asked the donkey.

"Ah," replied the hound, "as I am old, and daily grow weaker, and no longer can hunt, my master wanted to kill me, so I took to flight; but now how am I to earn my bread?"

"I tell you what," said the donkey, "I am going to Bremen, and shall be town-musician there; go with me and engage yourself also as a musician. I will play the lute, and you shall beat the kettledrum."

The hound agreed, and on they went.

Before long they came to a cat, sitting on the path, with a face like three rainy days! "Now then, old shaver, what has gone askew with you?" asked the donkey.

"Who can be merry when his neck is in danger?" answered the cat. "Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, so I ran away. But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?"

"Go with us to Bremen. You understand night-music, you can be a town-musician."

The cat thought well of it, and went with them. After this the three fugitives came to a farm-yard, where the cock was sitting upon the gate, crowing with all his might. "Your crow goes through and through one," said the donkey. "What is the matter?"

"I have been foretelling fine weather, because it is the day on which Our Lady washes the Christ-child's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the cock; "but guests are coming for Sunday, so the housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she intends to eat me in the soup to-morrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can."

"Ah, but red-comb," said the donkey, "you had better come away with us. We are going to Bremen; you can find something better than death everywhere: you have a good voice, and if we make music together it must have some quality!"

The cock agreed to this plan, and all four went on together. They could not, however, reach the city of Bremen in one day, and in the evening they came to a forest where they meant to pass the night. The donkey and the hound laid themselves down under a large tree, the cat and the cock settled themselves in the branches; but the cock flew right to the top, where he was most safe. Before he went to sleep he looked round on all four sides, and thought he saw in the distance a little spark burning; so he called out to his companions that there must be a house not far off, for he saw a light. The donkey said, "If so, we had better get up and go on, for the shelter here is bad." The hound thought that a few bones with some meat on would do him good too!

So they made their way to the place where the light was, and soon saw it shine brighter and grow larger, until they came to a well-lighted robber's house. The donkey, as the biggest, went to the window and looked in.

"What do you see, my grey-horse?" asked the cock. "What do I see?" answered the donkey; "a table covered with good things to eat and drink, and robbers sitting at it enjoying themselves." "That would be the sort of thing for us," said the cock. "Yes, yes; ah, how I wish we were there!" said the donkey.

Then the animals took counsel together how they should manage to drive away the robbers, and at last they thought of a plan. The donkey was to place himself with his fore-feet upon the window-ledge, the hound was to jump on the donkey's back, the cat was to climb upon the dog, and lastly the cock was to fly up and perch upon the head of the cat.

When this was done, at a given signal, they began to perform their music together: the donkey brayed, the hound barked, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed; then they burst through the window into the room, so that the glass clattered! At this horrible din, the robbers sprang up, thinking no otherwise than that a ghost had come in, and fled in a great fright out into the forest. The four companions now sat down at the table, well content with what was left, and ate as if they were going to fast for a month.

As soon as the four minstrels had done, they put out the light, and each sought for himself a sleeping-place according to his nature and to what suited him. The donkey laid himself down upon some straw in the yard, the hound behind the door, the cat upon the hearth near the warm ashes, and the cock perched himself upon a beam of the roof; and being tired from their long walk, they soon went to sleep.

When it was past midnight, and the robbers saw from afar that the light was no longer burning in their house, and all appeared quiet, the captain said, "We ought not to have let ourselves be frightened out of our wits;" and ordered one of them to go and examine the house.

The messenger finding all still, went into the kitchen to light a candle, and, taking the glistening fiery eyes of the cat for live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them to light it. But the cat did not understand the joke, and flew in his face, spitting and scratching. He was dreadfully frightened, and ran to the back-door, but the dog, who lay there sprang up and bit his leg; and as he ran across the yard by the straw-heap, the donkey gave him a smart kick with its hind foot. The cock, too, who had been awakened by the noise, and had become lively, cried down from the beam, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

Then the robber ran back as fast as he could to his captain, and said, "Ah, there is a horrible witch sitting in the house, who spat on me and scratched my face with her long claws; and by the door stands a man with a knife, who stabbed me in the leg; and in the yard there lies a black monster, who beat me with a wooden club; and above, upon the roof, sits the judge, who called out, 'Bring the rogue here to me!' so I got away as well as I could."

After this the robbers did not trust themselves in the house again; but it suited the four musicians of Bremen so well that they did not care to leave it any more. And the mouth of him who last told this story is still warm.

28. The Singing Bone

IN a certain country there was once great lamentation over a wild boar that laid waste the farmer's fields, killed the cattle, and ripped up people's bodies with his tusks. The King promised a large reward to anyone who would free the land from this plague; but the beast was so big and strong that no one dared to go near the forest in which it lived. At last the King gave notice that whosoever should capture or kill the wild boar should have his only daughter to wife.

Now there lived in the country two brothers, sons of a poor man, who declared themselves willing to undertake the hazardous enterprise; the elder, who was crafty and shrewd, out of pride; the younger, who was innocent and simple, from a kind heart. The King said, "In order that you may be the more sure of finding the beast, you must go into the forest from opposite sides." So the elder went in on the west side, and the younger on the east.

When the younger had gone a short way, a little man stepped up to him. He held in his hand a black spear and said, "I give you this spear because your heart is pure and good; with this you can boldly attack the wild boar, and it will do you no harm."

He thanked the little man, shouldered the spear, and went on fearlessly.

Before long he saw the beast, which rushed at him; but he held the spear towards it, and in its blind fury it ran so swiftly against it that its heart was cloven in twain. Then he took the monster on his back and went homewards with it to the King.

As he came out at the other side of the wood, there stood at the entrance a house where people were making merry with wine and dancing. His elder brother had gone in here, and, thinking that after all the boar would not run away from him, was going to drink until he felt brave. But when he saw his young brother coming out of the wood laden with his booty, his envious, evil heart gave him no peace. He called out to him, "Come in, dear brother, rest and refresh yourself with a cup of wine."

The youth, who suspected no evil, went in and told him about the good little man who had given him the spear wherewith he had slain the boar.

The elder brother kept him there until the evening, and then they went away together, and when in the darkness they came to a bridge over a brook, the elder brother let the other go first; and when he was half-way across he gave him such a blow from behind that he fell down dead. He buried him beneath the bridge, took the boar, and carried it to the King, pretending that he had killed it; whereupon he obtained the King's daughter in marriage. And when his younger brother did not come back he said, "The boar must have killed him," and every one believed it.

But as nothing remains hidden from God, so this black deed also was to come to light.

Years afterwards a shepherd was driving his herd across the bridge, and saw lying in the sand beneath, a snow-white little bone. He thought that it would make a good mouth-piece, so he clambered down, picked it up, and cut out of it a mouth-piece for his horn. But when he blew through it for the first time, to his great astonishment, the bone began of its own accord to sing:

"Ah, friend, thou blowest upon my bone!
 Long have I lain beside the water;
 My brother slew me for the boar,
 And took for his wife the King's young daughter."

"What a wonderful horn!" said the shepherd; "it sings by itself; I must take it to my lord the King." And when he came with it to the King the horn again began to sing its little song. The King understood it all, and caused the ground below the bridge to be dug up, and then the whole skeleton of the murdered man came to light. The wicked brother could not deny the deed, and was sewn up in a sack and drowned. But the bones of the murdered man were laid to rest in a beautiful tomb in the churchyard.

31. The Girl Without Hands

A CERTAIN miller had little by little fallen into poverty, and had nothing left but his mill and a large apple-tree behind it. Once when he had gone into the forest to fetch wood, an old man stepped up to him whom he had never seen before, and said, "Why dost thou plague thyself with cutting wood, I will make thee rich, if thou wilt promise me what is standing behind thy mill?" "What can that be but my apple-tree?" thought the miller, and said, "Yes," and gave a written promise to the stranger. He, however, laughed mockingly and said, "When three years have passed, I will come and carry away what belongs to me," and then he went. When the miller got home, his wife came to meet him and said, "Tell me, miller, from whence comes this sudden wealth

into our house? All at once every box and chest was filled; no one brought it in, and I know not how it happened." He answered, "It comes from a stranger who met me in the forest, and promised me great treasure. I, in return, have promised him what stands behind the mill; we can very well give him the big apple-tree for it." "Ah, husband," said the terrified wife, "that must have been the devil! He did not mean the apple-tree, but our daughter, who was standing behind the mill sweeping the yard."

The miller's daughter was a beautiful, pious girl, and lived through the three years in the fear of God and without sin. When therefore the time was over, and the day came when the Evil-one was to fetch her, she washed herself clean, and made a circle round herself with chalk. The devil appeared quite early, but he could not come near to her. Angrily, he said to the miller, "Take all water away from her, that she may no longer be able to wash herself, for otherwise I have no power over her." The miller was afraid, and did so. The next morning the devil came again, but she had wept on her hands, and they were quite clean. Again he could not get near her, and furiously said to the miller, "Cut her hands off, or else I cannot get the better of her." The miller was shocked and answered, "How could I cut off my own child's hands?" Then the Evil-one threatened him and said, "If thou dost not do it thou art mine, and I will take thee thyself." The father became alarmed, and promised to obey him. So he went to the girl and said, "My child, if I do not cut off both thine hands, the devil will carry me away, and in my terror I have promised to do it. Help me in my need, and forgive me the harm I do thee." She replied, "Dear father, do with me what you will, I am your child." Thereupon she laid down both her hands, and let them be cut off. The devil came for the third time, but she had wept so long and so much on the stumps, that after all they were quite clean. Then he had to give in, and had lost all right over her.

The miller said to her, "I have by means of thee received such great wealth that I will keep thee most delicately as long as thou livest." But she replied, "Here I cannot stay, I will go forth, compassionate people will give me as much as I require." Thereupon she caused her maimed arms to be bound to her back, and by sunrise she set out on her way, and walked the whole day until night fell. Then she came to a royal garden, and by the shimmering of the moon she saw that trees covered with beautiful fruits grew in it, but she could not enter, for there was much water round about it. And as she had walked the whole day and not eaten one mouthful, and hunger tormented her, she thought, "Ah, if I were but inside, that I might eat of the fruit, else must I die of hunger!" Then she knelt down, called on God the Lord, and prayed. And suddenly an angel came towards her, who made a dam in the water, so that the moat became dry and she could walk through it. And now she went into the garden and the angel went with her. She saw a tree covered with beautiful pears, but they were all counted. Then she went to them, and to still her hunger, ate one with her mouth from the tree, but no more. The gardener was watching; but as the angel was standing by, he was afraid and thought the maiden was a spirit, and was silent, neither did he dare to cry out, or to speak to the spirit. When she had eaten the pear, she was satisfied, and went and concealed herself among the bushes. The King to whom the garden belonged, came down to it next morning, and counted, and saw that one of the pears was missing, and asked the gardener what had become of it, as it was not lying beneath the tree, but was gone. Then answered the gardener, "Last night, a spirit came in, who had no hands, and ate off one of the pears with its mouth." The King said, "How did the spirit get over the water, and where did it go after it had eaten the pear?" The gardener answered, "Some one came in a snow-white garment from heaven who made a dam, and kept back the water, that the spirit might walk through the moat. And as it must have been an angel, I was afraid, and asked no questions, and did not cry out. When the spirit had eaten the pear, it went back again." The King said, "If it be as thou sayest, I will watch with thee to-night."

When it grew dark the King came into the garden and brought a priest with him, who was to speak to the spirit. All three seated themselves beneath the tree and watched. At midnight the maiden came creeping out of the thicket, went to the tree, and again ate one pear off it with her mouth, and beside her stood the angel in white garments. Then the priest went out to them and said, "Comest thou from heaven or from earth? Art thou a spirit, or a human being?" She replied, "I am no spirit, but an unhappy mortal deserted by all but God." The King said, "If thou art forsaken by all the world, yet will I not forsake thee." He took her with him into his royal palace, and as she was so beautiful and good, he loved her with all his heart, had silver hands made for her, and took her to wife.

After a year the King had to take the field, so he commended his young Queen to the care of his mother and said, "If she is brought to bed take care of her, nurse her well, and tell me of it at once in a letter." Then she gave birth to a fine boy. So the old mother made haste to write and announce the joyful news to him. But the messenger rested by a brook on the way, and as he was fatigued by the great distance, he fell asleep. Then came the Devil, who was always seeking to injure the good Queen, and exchanged the letter for another, in which was written that the Queen had brought a monster into the world. When the King read the letter he was shocked and much troubled, but he wrote in answer that they were to take great care of the Queen and nurse her well until his arrival. The messenger went back with the letter, but rested at the same place and again fell asleep. Then came the Devil once more, and put a different letter in his pocket, in which it was written that they were to put the Queen and her child to death. The old mother was terribly shocked when she received the letter, and could not believe it. She wrote back again to the King, but received no other answer, because each time the Devil substituted a false letter, and in the last letter it was also written that she was to preserve the Queen's tongue and eyes as a token that she had obeyed.

But the old mother wept to think such innocent blood was to be shed, and had a hind brought by night and cut out her tongue and eyes, and kept them. Then said she to the Queen, "I cannot have thee killed as the King commands, but here thou mayst stay no longer. Go forth into the wide world with thy child, and never come here again." The poor woman tied her child on her back, and went away with eyes full of tears. She came into a great wild forest, and then she fell on her knees and prayed to God, and the angel of the Lord appeared to her and led her to a little house on which was a sign with the words, "Here all dwell free." A snow-white maiden came out of the little house and said, "Welcome, Lady Queen," and conducted her inside. Then they unbound the little boy from her back, and held him to her breast that he might feed, and laid him in a beautifully-made little bed. Then said the poor woman, "From whence knowest thou that I was a queen?" The white maiden answered, "I am an angel sent by God, to watch over thee and thy child." The Queen stayed seven years in the little house, and was well cared for, and by God's grace, because of her piety, her hands which had been cut off, grew once more.

At last the King came home again from the war, and his first wish was to see his wife and the child. Then his aged mother began to weep and said, "Thou wicked man, why didst thou write to me that I was to take those two innocent lives?" and she showed him the two letters which the Evil-one had forged, and then continued, "I did as thou badest me," and she showed the tokens, the tongue and eyes. Then the King began to weep for his poor wife and his little son so much more bitterly than she was doing, that the aged mother had compassion on him and said, "Be at peace, she still lives; I secretly caused a hind to be killed, and took these tokens from it; but I bound the child to thy wife's back and bade her go forth into the wide world, and made her promise never to come back here again, because thou wert so angry with her." Then spoke the King, "I will go as far as the sky is blue, and will neither eat nor drink until I have found again my dear wife and my child, if in the meantime they have not been killed, or died of hunger."

Thereupon the King travelled about for seven long years, and sought her in every cleft of the rocks and in every cave, but he found her not, and thought she had died of want. During the whole of this time he neither ate nor drank, but God supported him. At length he came into a great forest, and found therein the little house whose sign was, "Here all dwell free." Then forth came the white maiden, took him by the hand, led him in, and said, "Welcome, Lord King," and asked him from whence he came. He answered, "Soon shall I have travelled about for the space of seven years, and I seek my wife and her child, but cannot find them." The angel offered him meat and drink, but he did not take anything, and only wished to rest a little. Then he lay down to sleep, and put a handkerchief over his face.

Thereupon the angel went into the chamber where the Queen sat with her son, whom she usually called "Sorrowful," and said to her, "Go out with thy child, thy husband hath come." So she went to the place where he lay, and the handkerchief fell from his face. Then said she, "Sorrowful, pick up thy father's handkerchief, and cover his face again." The child picked it up, and put it over his face again. The King in his sleep heard what passed, and had pleasure in letting the handkerchief fall once more. But the child grew impatient, and said, "Dear mother, how can I cover my father's face when I have no father in this world? I have learnt to say the prayer, 'Our Father, which art in Heaven,' thou hast told me that my father was in

Heaven, and was the good God, and how can I know a wild man like this? He is not my father." When the King heard that, he got up, and asked who they were. Then said she, "I am thy wife, and that is thy son, Sorrowful." And he saw her living hands, and said, "My wife had silver hands." She answered, "The good God has caused my natural hands to grow again;" and the angel went into the inner room, and brought the silver hands, and showed them to him. Hereupon he knew for a certainty that it was his dear wife and his dear child, and he kissed them, and was glad, and said, "A heavy stone has fallen from off mine heart." Then the angel of God gave them one meal with her, and after that they went home to the King's aged mother. There were great rejoicings everywhere, and the King and Queen were married again, and lived contentedly to their happy end.

40. The Robber Bridegroom

THERE was once on a time a miller, who had a beautiful daughter, and as she was grown up, he wished that she was provided for, and well married. He thought, "If any good suitor comes and asks for her, I will give her to him." Not long afterwards, a suitor came, who appeared to be very rich, and as the miller had no fault to find with him, he promised his daughter to him. The maiden, however, did not like him quite so much as a girl should like the man to whom she is engaged, and had no confidence in him. Whenever she saw, or thought of him, she felt a secret horror. Once he said to her, "Thou art my betrothed, and yet thou hast never once paid me a visit." The maiden replied, "I know not where thy house is." Then said the bridegroom, "My house is out there in the dark forest." She tried to excuse herself and said she could not find the way there. The bridegroom said, "Next Sunday thou must come out there to me; I have already invited the guests, and I will strew ashes in order that thou mayst find thy way through the forest." When Sunday came, and the maiden had to set out on her way, she became very uneasy, she herself knew not exactly why, and to mark her way she filled both her pockets full of peas and lentils. Ashes were strewn at the entrance of the forest, and these she followed, but at every step she threw a couple of peas on the ground. She walked almost the whole day until she reached the middle of the forest, where it was the darkest, and there stood a solitary house, which she did not like, for it looked so dark and dismal. She went inside it, but no one was within, and the most absolute stillness reigned. Suddenly a voice cried,

"Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,

'Tis a murderer's house you enter here."

The maiden looked up, and saw that the voice came from a bird, which was hanging in a cage on the wall. Again it cried,

"Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,

'Tis a murderer's house you enter here."

Then the young maiden went on farther from one room to another, and walked through the whole house, but it was entirely empty and not one human being was to be found. At last she came to the the cellar, and there sat an extremely aged woman, whose head shook constantly. "Can you not tell me," said the maiden, "if my betrothed lives here?"

"Alas, poor child," replied the old woman, "whither hast thou come? Thou art in a murderer's den. Thou thinkest thou art a bride soon to be married, but thou wilt keep thy wedding with death. Look, I have been forced to put a great kettle on there, with water in it, and when they have thee in their power, they will cut thee to pieces without mercy, will cook thee, and eat thee, for they are eaters of human flesh. If I do not have compassion on thee, and save thee, thou art lost.

Thereupon the old woman led her behind a great hogshead where she could not be seen. "Be as still as a mouse," said she, "do not make a sound, or move, or all will be over with thee. At night, when the robbers

are asleep, we will escape; I have long waited for an opportunity." Hardly was this done, than the godless crew came home. They dragged with them another young girl. They were drunk, and paid no heed to her screams and lamentations. They gave her wine to drink, three glasses full, one glass of white wine, one glass of red, and a glass of yellow, and with this her heart burst in twain. Thereupon they tore off her delicate raiment, laid her on a table, cut her beautiful body in pieces and strewed salt thereon. The poor bride behind the cask trembled and shook, for she saw right well what fate the robbers had destined for her. One of them noticed a gold ring on the little finger of the murdered girl, and as it would not come off at once, he took an axe and cut the finger off, but it sprang up in the air, away over the cask and fell straight into the bride's bosom. The robber took a candle and wanted to look for it, but could not find it. Then another of them said, "Hast thou looked behind the great hogshead?" But the old woman cried, "Come and get something to eat, and leave off looking till the morning, the finger won't run away from you."

Then the robbers said, "The old woman is right," and gave up their search, and sat down to eat, and the old woman poured a sleeping-draught in their wine, so that they soon lay down in the cellar, and slept and snored. When the bride heard that, she came out from behind the hogshead, and had to step over the sleepers, for they lay in rows on the ground, and great was her terror lest she should waken one of them. But God helped her, and she got safely over. The old woman went up with her, opened the doors, and they hurried out of the murderers' den with all the speed in their power. The wind had blown away the strewn ashes, but the peas and lentils had sprouted and grown up, and showed them the way in the moonlight. They walked the whole night, until in the morning they arrived at the mill, and then the maiden told her father everything exactly as it had happened.

When the day came when the wedding was to be celebrated, the bridegroom appeared, and the Miller had invited all his relations and friends. As they sat at table, each was bidden to relate something. The bride sat still, and said nothing. Then said the bridegroom to the bride, "Come, my darling, dost thou know nothing? Relate something to us like the rest." She replied, "Then I will relate a dream. I was walking alone through a wood, and at last I came to a house, in which no living soul was, but on the wall there was a bird in a cage which cried,

"Turn back, turn back, young maiden dear,

'Tis a murderer's house you enter here."

And this it cried once more. 'My darling, I only dreamt this. Then I went through all the rooms, and they were all empty, and there was something so horrible about them! At last I went down into the cellar, and there sat a very very old woman, whose head shook; I asked her, 'Does my bridegroom live in this house? She answered, 'Alas poor child, thou hast got into a murderer's den, thy bridegroom does live here, but he will hew thee in pieces, and kill thee, and then he will cook thee, and eat thee.' My darling, I only dreamt this. But the old woman hid me behind a great hogshead, and, scarcely was I hidden, when the robbers came home, dragging a maiden with them, to whom they gave three kinds of wine to drink, white, red, and yellow, with which her heart broke in twain. My darling, I only dreamt this. Thereupon they pulled off her pretty clothes, and hewed her fair body in pieces on a table, and sprinkled them with salt. My darling, I only dreamt this. And one of the robbers saw that there was still a ring on her little finger, and as it was hard to draw off, he took an axe and cut it off, but the finger sprang up in the air, and sprang behind the great hogshead, and fell in my bosom. And there is the finger with the ring!" And with these words she drew it forth, and showed it to those present.

The robber, who had during this story become as pale as ashes, leapt up and wanted to escape, but the guests held him fast, and delivered him over to justice. Then he and his whole troop were executed for their infamous deeds.

46. Fitcher's Bird

THERE was once a wizard who used to take the form of a poor man, and went to houses and begged, and caught pretty girls. No one knew whither he carried them, for they were never seen more. One day he appeared before the door of a man who had three pretty daughters; he looked like a poor weak beggar, and carried a basket on his back, as if he meant to collect charitable gifts in it. He begged for a little food, and when the eldest daughter came out and was just reaching him a piece of bread, he did but touch her, and she was forced to jump into his basket. Thereupon he hurried away with long strides, and carried her away into a dark forest to his house, which stood in the midst of it. Everything in the house was magnificent; he gave her whatsoever she could possibly desire, and said, "My darling, thou wilt certainly be happy with me, for thou hast everything thy heart can wish for." This lasted a few days, and then he said, "I must journey forth, and leave thee alone for a short time; there are the keys of the house; thou mayst go everywhere and look at everything except into one room, which this little key here opens, and there I forbid thee to go on pain of death." He likewise gave her an egg and said, "Preserve the egg carefully for me, and carry it continually about with thee, for a great misfortune would arise from the loss of it."

She took the keys and the egg, and promised to obey him in everything. When he was gone, she went all round the house from the bottom to the top, and examined everything. The rooms shone with silver and gold, and she thought she had never seen such great splendour. At length she came to the forbidden door; she wished to pass it by, but curiosity let her have no rest. She examined the key, it looked just like any other; she put it in the keyhole and turned it a little, and the door sprang open. But what did she see when she went in? A great bloody basin stood in the middle of the room, and therein lay human beings, dead and hewn to pieces, and hard by was a block of wood, and a gleaming axe lay upon it. She was so terribly alarmed that the egg which she held in her hand fell into the basin. She got it out and washed the blood off, but in vain, it appeared again in a moment. She washed and scrubbed, but she could not get it out.

It was not long before the man came back from his journey, and the first things which he asked for were the key and the egg. She gave them to him, but she trembled as she did so, and he saw at once by the red spots that she had been in the bloody chamber. "Since thou hast gone into the room against my will," said he, "thou shalt go back into it against thine own. Thy life is ended." He threw her down, dragged her thither by her hair, cut her head off on the block, and hewed her in pieces so that her blood ran on the ground. Then he threw her into the basin with the rest.

"Now I will fetch myself the second," said the wizard, and again he went to the house in the shape of a poor man, and begged. Then the second daughter brought him a piece of bread; he caught her like the first, by simply touching her, and carried her away. She did not fare better than her sister. She allowed herself to be led away by her curiosity, opened the door of the bloody chamber, looked in, and had to atone for it with her life on the wizard's return. Then he went and brought the third sister, but she was clever and crafty. When he had given her the keys and the egg, and had left her, she first put the egg away with great care, and then she examined the house, and at last went into the forbidden room. Alas, what did she behold! Both her sisters lay there in the basin, cruelly murdered, and cut in pieces. But she began to gather their limbs together and put them in order, head, body, arms and legs. And when nothing further was wanting the limbs began to move and unite themselves together, and both the maidens opened their eyes and were once more alive. Then they rejoiced and kissed and caressed each other.

On his arrival, the man at once demanded the keys and the egg, and as he could perceive no trace of any blood on it, he said, "Thou hast stood the test, thou shalt be my bride." He now had no longer any power over her, and was forced to do whatsoever she desired. "Oh, very well," said she, "thou shalt first take a basketful of gold to my father and mother, and carry it thyself on thy back; in the meantime I will prepare for the wedding." Then she ran to her sisters, whom she had hidden in a little chamber, and said, "The moment has come when I can save you. The wretch shall himself carry you home again, but as soon as you are at home send help to me." She put both of them in a basket and covered them quite over with gold, so that nothing of them was to be seen, then she called in the wizard and said to him, "Now carry the basket away, but I shall look through my little window and watch to see if thou stoppest on the way to stand or to rest."

The wizard raised the basket on his back and went away with it, but it weighed him down so heavily that the perspiration streamed from his face. Then he sat down and wanted to rest awhile, but immediately one of the girls in the basket cried, "I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on at once?" He thought it was his bride who was calling that to him; and got up on his legs again. Once more he was going to sit down, but instantly she cried, "I am looking through my little window, and I see that thou art resting. Wilt thou go on directly?" And whenever he stood still, she cried this, and then he was forced to go onwards, until at last, groaning and out of breath, he took the basket with the gold and the two maidens into their parents' house. At home, however, the bride prepared the marriage-feast, and sent invitations to the friends of the wizard. Then she took a skull with grinning teeth, put some ornaments on it and a wreath of flowers, carried it upstairs to the garret-window, and let it look out from thence. When all was ready, she got into a barrel of honey, and then cut the feather-bed open and rolled herself in it, until she looked like a wondrous bird, and no one could recognize her. Then she went out of the house, and on her way she met some of the wedding-guests, who asked,

"O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st thou here?"

"I come from Fitcher's house quite near."

"And what may the young bride be doing?"

"From cellar to garret she's swept all clean,

And now from the window she's peeping, I ween."

At last she met the bridegroom, who was coming slowly back. He, like the others, asked,

"O, Fitcher's bird, how com'st thou here?"

"I come from Fitcher's house quite near."

"And what may the young bride be doing?"

"From cellar to garret she's swept all clean,

And now from the window she's peeping, I ween."

The bridegroom looked up, saw the decked-out skull, thought it was his bride, and nodded to her, greeting her kindly. But when he and his guests had all gone into the house, the brothers and kinsmen of the bride, who had been sent to rescue her, arrived. They locked all the doors of the house, that no one might escape, set fire to it, and the wizard and all his crew had to burn.

47. The Juniper Tree

IT is now long ago, quite two thousand years, since there was a rich man who had a beautiful and pious wife, and they loved each other dearly. They had, however, no children, though they wished for them very much, and the woman prayed for them day and night, but still they had none. Now there was a court-yard in front of their house in which was a juniper-tree, and one day in winter the woman was standing beneath it, paring herself an apple, and while she was paring herself the apple she cut her finger, and the blood fell on the snow. "Ah," said the woman, and sighed right heavily, and looked at the blood before her, and was most unhappy, "ah, if I had but a child as red as blood and as white as snow!" And while she thus spake, she became quite happy in her mind, and felt just as if that were going to happen. Then she went into the house and a month

went by and the snow was gone, and two months, and then everything was green, and three months, and then all the flowers came out of the earth, and four months, and then all the trees in the wood grew thicker, and the green branches were all closely entwined, and the birds sang until the wood resounded and the blossoms fell from the trees, then the fifth month passed away and she stood under the juniper-tree, which smelt so sweetly that her heart leapt, and she fell on her knees and was beside herself with joy, and when the sixth month was over the fruit was large and fine, and then she was quite still, and the seventh month she snatched at the juniper-berries and ate them greedily, then she grew sick and sorrowful, then the eighth month passed, and she called her husband to her, and wept and said, "If I die then bury me beneath the juniper-tree." Then she was quite comforted and happy until the next month was over, and then she had a child as white as snow and as red as blood, and when she beheld it she was so delighted that she died.

Then her husband buried her beneath the juniper-tree, and he began to weep sore; after some time he was more at ease, and though he still wept he could bear it, and after some time longer he took another wife.

By the second wife he had a daughter, but the first wife's child was a little son, and he was as red as blood and as white as snow. When the woman looked at her daughter she loved her very much, but then she looked at the little boy and it seemed to cut her to the heart, for the thought came into her mind that he would always stand in her way, and she was for ever thinking how she could get all the fortune for her daughter, and the Evil One filled her mind with this till she was quite wroth with the little boy, and slapped him here and cuffed him there, until the unhappy child was in continual terror, for when he came out of school he had no peace in any place.

One day the woman had gone upstairs to her room, and her little daughter went up too, and said, "Mother, give me an apple." "Yes, my child," said the woman, and gave her a fine apple out of the chest, but the chest had a great heavy lid with a great sharp iron lock. "Mother," said the little daughter, "is brother not to have one too?" This made the woman angry, but she said, "Yes, when he comes out of school." And when she saw from the window that he was coming, it was just as if the Devil entered into her, and she snatched at the apple and took it away again from her daughter, and said, "Thou shalt not have one before thy brother." Then she threw the apple into the chest, and shut it. Then the little boy came in at the door, and the Devil made her say to him kindly, "My son, wilt thou have an apple?" and she looked wickedly at him. "Mother," said the little boy, "how dreadful you look! Yes, give me an apple." Then it seemed to her as if she were forced to say to him, "Come with me," and she opened the lid of the chest and said, "Take out an apple for thyself," and while the little boy was stooping inside, the Devil prompted her, and crash! she shut the lid down, and his head flew off and fell among the red apples. Then she was overwhelmed with terror, and thought, "If I could but make them think that it was not done by me!" So she went upstairs to her room to her chest of drawers, and took a white handkerchief out of the top drawer, and set the head on the neck again, and folded the handkerchief so that nothing could be seen, and she set him on a chair in front of the door, and put the apple in his hand.

After this Marlinchen came into the kitchen to her mother, who was standing by the fire with a pan of hot water before her which she was constantly stirring round. "Mother," said Marlinchen, "brother is sitting at the door, and he looks quite white and has an apple in his hand. I asked him to give me the apple, but he did not answer me, and I was quite frightened." "Go back to him," said her mother, "and if he will not answer thee, give him a box on the ear." So Marlinchen went to him and said, "Brother, give me the apple." But he was silent, and she gave him a box on the ear, on which his head fell down. Marlinchen was terrified, and began crying and screaming, and ran to her mother, and said, "Alas, mother, I have knocked my brother's head off!" and she wept and wept and could not be comforted. "Marlinchen," said the mother, "what hast thou done? but be quiet and let no one know it; it cannot be helped now, we will make him into black-puddings." Then the mother took the little boy and chopped him in pieces, put him into the pan and made him into black puddings; but Marlinchen stood by weeping and weeping, and all her tears fell into the pan and there was no need of any salt.

Then the father came home, and sat down to dinner and said, "But where is my son?" And the mother served up a great dish of black-puddings, and Marlinchen wept and could not leave off. Then the father again said,

"But where is my son?" "Ah," said the mother, "he has gone across the country to his mother's great uncle; he will stay there awhile." "And what is he going to do there? He did not even say good-bye to me."

"Oh, he wanted to go, and asked me if he might stay six weeks, he is well taken care of there." "Ah," said the man, "I feel so unhappy lest all should not be right. He ought to have said good-bye to me." With that he began to eat and said, "Marlinchen, why art thou crying? Thy brother will certainly come back." Then he said, "Ah, wife, how delicious this food is, give me some more." And the more he ate the more he wanted to have, and he said, "Give me some more, you shall have none of it. It seems to me as if it were all mine." And he ate and ate and threw all the bones under the table, until he had finished the whole. But Marlinchen went away to her chest of drawers, and took her best silk handkerchief out of the bottom drawer, and got all the bones from beneath the table, and tied them up in her silk handkerchief, and carried them outside the door, weeping tears of blood. Then the juniper-tree began to stir itself, and the branches parted asunder, and moved together again, just as if some one was rejoicing and clapping his hands. At the same time a mist seemed to arise from the tree, and in the centre of this mist it burned like a fire, and a beautiful bird flew out of the fire singing magnificently, and he flew high up in the air, and when he was gone, the juniper-tree was just as it had been before, and the handkerchief with the bones was no longer there. Marlinchen, however, was as gay and happy as if her brother were still alive. And she went merrily into the house, and sat down to dinner and ate.

But the bird flew away and lighted on a goldsmith's house, and began to sing,

"My mother she killed me,

My father he ate me,

My sister, little Marlinchen,

Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

The goldsmith was sitting in his workshop making a gold chain, when he heard the bird which was sitting singing on his roof, and very beautiful the song seemed to him. He stood up, but as he crossed the threshold he lost one of his slippers. But he went away right up the middle of the street with one shoe on and one sock; he had his apron on, and in one hand he had the gold chain and in the other the pincers, and the sun was shining brightly on the street. Then he went right on and stood still, and said to the bird, "Bird," said he then, "how beautifully thou canst sing! Sing me that piece again." "No," said the bird, "I'll not sing it twice for nothing! Give me the golden chain, and then I will sing it again for thee." "There," said the goldsmith, "there is the golden chain for thee, now sing me that song again." Then the bird came and took the golden chain in his right claw, and went and sat in front of the goldsmith, and sang,

"My mother she killed me,

My father he ate me,

My sister, little Marlinchen,

Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

Then the bird flew away to a shoemaker, and lighted on his roof and sang,

"My mother she killed me,

My father he ate me,

My sister, little Marlinchen,

Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

The shoemaker heard that and ran out of doors in his shirt sleeves, and looked up at his roof, and was forced to hold his hand before his eyes lest the sun should blind him. "Bird," said he, "how beautifully thou canst sing!" Then he called in at his door, "Wife, just come outside, there is a bird, look at that bird, he just can sing well." Then he called his daughter and children, and apprentices, boys and girls, and they all came up the street and looked at the bird and saw how beautiful he was, and what fine red and green feathers he had, and how like real gold his neck was, and how the eyes in his head shone like stars. "Bird," said the shoemaker, "now sing me that song again." "Nay," said the bird, "I do not sing twice for nothing; thou must give me something." "Wife," said the man, "go to the garret, upon the top shelf there stands a pair of red shoes, bring them down." Then the wife went and brought the shoes. "There, bird," said the man, "now sing me that piece again." Then the bird came and took the shoes in his left claw, and flew back on the roof, and sang,

"My mother she killed me,

My father he ate me,

My sister, little Marlinchen,

Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

And when he had sung the whole he flew away. In his right claw he had the chain and the shoes in his left, and he flew far away to a mill, and the mill went, "klipp klapp, klipp klapp, klipp klapp," and in the mill sat twenty miller's men hewing a stone, and cutting, hick hack, hick hack, hick hack, and the mill went klipp

klapp, klipp klapp, klipp klapp. Then the bird went and sat on a lime-tree which stood in front of the mill, and sang,

"My mother she killed me,"

Then one of them stopped working,

"My father he ate me."

Then two more stopped working and listened to that,

"My sister, little Marlinchen,"

Then four more stopped,

"Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,"

Now eight only were hewing,

"Laid them beneath"

Now only five,

"The juniper-tree,"

And now only one,

"Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

Then the last stopped also, and heard the last words. "Bird," said he, "how beautifully thou singest! Let me, too, hear that. Sing that once more for me."

"Nay," said the bird, "I will not sing twice for nothing. Give me the millstone, and then I will sing it again."

"Yes," said he, "if it belonged to me only, thou shouldst have it."

"Yes," said the others, "if he sings again he shall have it." Then the bird came down, and the twenty millers all set to work with a beam and raised the stone up. And the bird stuck his neck through the hole, and put the stone on as if it were a collar, and flew on to the tree again, and sang,

"My mother she killed me,

My father he ate me,

My sister, little Marlinchen,

Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

And when he had done singing, he spread his wings, and in his right claw he had the chain, and in his left the shoes, and round his neck the millstone, and he flew far away to his father's house. In the room sat the father, the mother, and Marlinchen at dinner, and the father said, "How light-hearted I feel, how happy I am!" "Nay," said the mother, "I feel so uneasy, just as if a heavy storm were coming." Marlinchen, however, sat weeping and weeping, and then came the bird flying, and as it seated itself on the roof the father said, "Ah, I feel so truly happy, and the sun is shining so beautifully outside, I feel just as if I were about to see some old friend again." "Nay," said the woman, "I feel so anxious, my teeth chatter, and I seem to have fire in my veins." And she tore her stays open, but Marlinchen sat in a corner crying, and held her plate before her eyes and cried till it was quite wet. Then the bird sat on the juniper tree, and sang,

"My mother she killed me,"

Then the mother stopped her ears, and shut her eyes, and would not see or hear, but there was a roaring in her ears like the most violent storm, and her eyes burnt and flashed like lightning,

"My father he ate me,"

"Ah, mother," says the man, "that is a beautiful bird! He sings so splendidly, and the sun shines so warm, and there is a smell just like cinnamon."

"My sister, little Marlinchen,"

Then Marlinchen laid her head on her knees and wept without ceasing, but the man said, "I am going out, I must see the bird quite close." "Oh, don't go," said the woman, "I feel as if the whole house were shaking and on fire." But the man went out and looked at the bird:

"Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,

Laid them beneath the juniper tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

On this the bird let the golden chain fall, and it fell exactly round the man's neck, and so exactly round it that it fitted beautifully. Then he went in and said, "Just look what a fine bird that is, and what a handsome gold chain he has given me, and how pretty he is!" But the woman was terrified, and fell down on the floor in the room, and her cap fell off her head. Then sang the bird once more,

"My mother she killed me."

"Would that I were a thousand feet beneath the earth so as not to hear that!"

"My father he ate me,"

Then the woman fell down again as if dead.

"My sister, little Marlinchen,"

"Ah," said Marlinchen, "I too will go out and see if the bird will give me anything," and she went out.

"Gathered together all my bones,

Tied them in a silken handkerchief,"

Then he threw down the shoes to her.

"Laid them beneath the juniper-tree,

Kywitt, kywitt, what a beautiful bird am I!"

Then she was light-hearted and joyous, and she put on the new red shoes, and danced and leaped into the house. "Ah," said she, "I was so sad when I went out and now I am so light-hearted; that is a splendid bird, he has given me a pair of red shoes!" "Well," said the woman, and sprang to her feet and her hair stood up like flames of fire, "I feel as if the world were coming to an end! I, too, will go out and see if my heart feels lighter." And as she went out at the door, crash! the bird threw down the millstone on her head, and she was entirely crushed by it. The father and Marlinchen heard what had happened and went out, and smoke, flames, and fire were rising from the place, and when that was over, there stood the little brother, and he took his father and Marlinchen by the hand, and all three were right glad, and they went into the house to dinner, and ate.

53. Little Snow-White

ONCE upon a time in the middle of winter, when the flakes of snow were falling like feathers from the sky, a queen sat at a window sewing, and the frame of the window was made of black ebony. And whilst she was sewing and looking out of the window at the snow, she pricked her finger with the needle, and three drops of blood fell upon the snow. And the red looked pretty upon the white snow, and she thought to herself, "Would that I had a child as white as snow, as red as blood, and as black as the wood of the window-frame."

Soon after that she had a little daughter, who was as white as snow, and as red as blood, and her hair was as black as ebony; and she was therefore called Little Snow-white. And when the child was born, the Queen died.

After a year had passed the King took to himself another wife. She was a beautiful woman, but proud and haughty, and she could not bear that anyone else should surpass her in beauty. She had a wonderful looking-glass, and when she stood in front of it and looked at herself in it, and said --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

the looking-glass answered --

"Thou, O Queen, art the fairest of all!"

Then she was satisfied, for she knew that the looking-glass spoke the truth.

But Snow-white was growing up, and grew more and more beautiful; and when she was seven years old she was as beautiful as the day, and more beautiful than the Queen herself. And once when the Queen asked her looking-glass --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

it answered --

"Thou art fairer than all who are here, Lady Queen.

But more beautiful still is Snow-white, as I ween."

Then the Queen was shocked, and turned yellow and green with envy. From that hour, whenever she looked at Snow-white, her heart heaved in her breast, she hated the girl so much. And envy and pride grew higher and higher in her heart like a weed, so that she had no peace day or night. She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest; I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her heart as a token." The huntsman obeyed, and took her away; but when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow-white's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life! I will run away into the wild forest, and never come home again."

And as she was so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, you poor child." "The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her. And as a young boar just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its heart and took it to the Queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt this, and the wicked Queen ate it, and thought she had eaten the heart of Snow-white.

But now the poor child was all alone in the great forest, and so terrified that she looked at every leaf of every tree, and did not know what to do. Then she began to run, and ran over sharp stones and through thorns, and the wild beasts ran past her, but did her no harm.

She ran as long as her feet would go until it was almost evening; then she saw a little cottage and went into it to rest herself. Everything in the cottage was small, but neater and cleaner than can be told. There was a table on which was a white cover, and seven little plates, and on each plate a little spoon; moreover, there were seven little knives and forks, and seven little mugs. Against the wall stood seven little beds side by side, and covered with snow-white counterpanes.

Little Snow-white was so hungry and thirsty that she ate some vegetables and bread from each plate and drank a drop of wine out of each mug, for she did not wish to take all from one only. Then, as she was so tired, she laid herself down on one of the little beds, but none of them suited her; one was too long, another too short, but at last she found that the seventh one was right, and so she remained in it, said a prayer and went to sleep.

When it was quite dark the owners of the cottage came back; they were seven dwarfs who dug and delved in the mountains for ore. They lit their seven candles, and as it was now light within the cottage they saw that someone had been there, for everything was not in the same order in which they had left it.

The first said, "Who has been sitting on my chair?"

The second, "Who has been eating off my plate?"

The third, "Who has been taking some of my bread?"

The fourth, "Who has been eating my vegetables?"

The fifth, "Who has been using my fork?"

The sixth, "Who has been cutting with my knife?"

The seventh, "Who has been drinking out of my mug?"

Then the first looked round and saw that there was a little hole on his bed, and he said, "Who has been getting into my bed?" The others came up and each called out, "Somebody has been lying in my bed too." But the seventh when he looked at his bed saw little Snow-white, who was lying asleep therein. And he called the others, who came running up, and they cried out with astonishment, and brought their seven little candles and let the light fall on little Snow-white. "Oh, heavens! oh, heavens!" cried they, "what a lovely child!" and they were so glad that they did not wake her up, but let her sleep on in the bed. And the seventh dwarf slept with his companions, one hour with each, and so got through the night.

When it was morning little Snow-white awoke, and was frightened when she saw the seven dwarfs. But they were friendly and asked her what her name was. "My name is Snow-white," she answered. "How have you come to our house?" said the dwarfs. Then she told them that her step-mother had wished to have her killed, but that the huntsman had spared her life, and that she had run for the whole day, until at last she had found their dwelling. The dwarfs said, "If you will take care of our house, cook, make the beds, wash, sew, and knit, and if you will keep everything neat and clean, you can stay with us and you shall want for nothing." "Yes," said Snow-white, "with all my heart," and she stayed with them. She kept the house in order for them; in the mornings they went to the mountains and looked for copper and gold, in the evenings they came back, and then their supper had to be ready. The girl was alone the whole day, so the good dwarfs warned her and said, "Beware of your step-mother, she will soon know that you are here; be sure to let no one come in."

But the Queen, believing that she had eaten Snow-white's heart, could not but think that she was again the first and most beautiful of all; and she went to her looking-glass and said --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

and the glass answered --

"Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see,

But over the hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell,

Snow-white is still alive and well,

And none is so fair as she."

Then she was astounded, for she knew that the looking-glass never spoke falsely, and she knew that the huntsman had betrayed her, and that little Snow-white was still alive.

And so she thought and thought again how she might kill her, for so long as she was not the fairest in the whole land, envy let her have no rest. And when she had at last thought of something to do, she painted her face, and dressed herself like an old pedler-woman, and no one could have known her. In this disguise she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs, and knocked at the door and cried, "Pretty things to sell, very cheap, very cheap." Little Snow-white looked out of the window and called out, "Good-day my good woman, what have you to sell?" "Good things, pretty things," she answered; "stay-laces of all colours," and she pulled out one which was woven of bright-coloured silk. "I may let the worthy old woman in," thought Snow-white, and she unbolted the door and bought the pretty laces. "Child," said the old woman, "what a fright you look; come, I will lace you properly for once." Snow-white had no suspicion, but stood before her, and let herself be laced with the new laces. But the old woman laced so quickly and so tightly that Snow-white lost her breath and fell down as if dead. "Now I am the most beautiful," said the Queen to herself, and ran away.

Not long afterwards, in the evening, the seven dwarfs came home, but how shocked they were when they saw their dear little Snow-white lying on the ground, and that she neither stirred nor moved, and seemed to be dead. They lifted her up, and, as they saw that she was laced too tightly, they cut the laces; then she began to breathe a little, and after a while came to life again. When the dwarfs heard what had happened they said, "The old pedler-woman was no one else than the wicked Queen; take care and let no one come in when we are not with you."

But the wicked woman when she had reached home went in front of the glass and asked --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

and it answered as before --

"Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see,

But over the hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell,

Snow-white is still alive and well,

And none is so fair as she."

When she heard that, all her blood rushed to her heart with fear, for she saw plainly that little Snow-white was again alive. "But now," she said, "I will think of something that shall put an end to you," and by the help of witchcraft, which she understood, she made a poisonous comb. Then she disguised herself and took the shape of another old woman. So she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs, knocked at the door, and cried, "Good things to sell, cheap, cheap!" Little Snow-white looked out and said, "Go away; I cannot let any one come in." "I suppose you can look," said the old woman, and pulled the poisonous comb out and held it up. It pleased the girl so well that she let herself be beguiled, and opened the door. When they had made a bargain the old woman said, "Now I will comb you properly for once." Poor little Snow-white had no suspicion, and let the old woman do as she pleased, but hardly had she put the comb in her hair than the poison in it took effect, and the girl fell down senseless. "You paragon of beauty," said the wicked woman, "you are done for now," and she went away.

But fortunately it was almost evening, when the seven dwarfs came home. When they saw Snow-white lying as if dead upon the ground they at once suspected the step-mother, and they looked and found the poisoned comb. Scarcely had they taken it out when Snow-white came to herself, and told them what had happened. Then they warned her once more to be upon her guard and to open the door to no one.

The Queen, at home, went in front of the glass and said --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

then it answered as before --

"Oh, Queen, thou art fairest of all I see,

But over the hills, where the seven dwarfs dwell,

Snow-white is still alive and well,

And none is so fair as she."

When she heard the glass speak thus she trembled and shook with rage. "Snow-white shall die," she cried, "even if it costs me my life!"

Thereupon she went into a quite secret, lonely room, where no one ever came, and there she made a very poisonous apple. Outside it looked pretty, white with a red cheek, so that everyone who saw it longed for it; but whoever ate a piece of it must surely die.

When the apple was ready she painted her face, and dressed herself up as a country-woman, and so she went over the seven mountains to the seven dwarfs. She knocked at the door. Snow-white put her head out of the window and said, "I cannot let any one in; the seven dwarfs have forbidden me." "It is all the same to me," answered the woman, "I shall soon get rid of my apples. There, I will give you one."

"No," said Snow-white, "I dare not take anything." "Are you afraid of poison?" said the old woman; "look, I will cut the apple in two pieces; you eat the red cheek, and I will eat the white." The apple was so cunningly made that only the red cheek was poisoned. Snow-white longed for the fine apple, and when she saw that the woman ate part of it she could resist no longer, and stretched out her hand and took the poisonous half. But hardly had she a bit of it in her mouth than she fell down dead. Then the Queen looked at her with a dreadful look, and laughed aloud and said, "White as snow, red as blood, black as ebony-wood! this time the dwarfs cannot wake you up again."

And when she asked of the Looking-glass at home --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

it answered at last --

"Oh, Queen, in this land thou art fairest of all."

Then her envious heart had rest, so far as an envious heart can have rest.

The dwarfs, when they came home in the evening, found Snow-white lying upon the ground; she breathed no longer and was dead. They lifted her up, looked to see whether they could find anything poisonous, unlaced her, combed her hair, washed her with water and wine, but it was all of no use; the poor child was dead, and

remained dead. They laid her upon a bier, and all seven of them sat round it and wept for her, and wept three days long.

Then they were going to bury her, but she still looked as if she were living, and still had her pretty red cheeks. They said, "We could not bury her in the dark ground," and they had a transparent coffin of glass made, so that she could be seen from all sides, and they laid her in it, and wrote her name upon it in golden letters, and that she was a king's daughter. Then they put the coffin out upon the mountain, and one of them always stayed by it and watched it. And birds came too, and wept for Snow-white; first an owl, then a raven, and last a dove.

And now Snow-white lay a long, long time in the coffin, and she did not change, but looked as if she were asleep; for she was as white as snow, as red as blood, and her hair was as black as ebony.

It happened, however, that a king's son came into the forest, and went to the dwarfs' house to spend the night. He saw the coffin on the mountain, and the beautiful Snow-white within it, and read what was written upon it in golden letters. Then he said to the dwarfs, "Let me have the coffin, I will give you whatever you want for it." But the dwarfs answered, "We will not part with it for all the gold in the world." Then he said, "Let me have it as a gift, for I cannot live without seeing Snow-white. I will honour and prize her as my dearest possession." As he spoke in this way the good dwarfs took pity upon him, and gave him the coffin.

And now the King's son had it carried away by his servants on their shoulders. And it happened that they stumbled over a tree-stump, and with the shock the poisonous piece of apple which Snow-white had bitten off came out of her throat. And before long she opened her eyes, lifted up the lid of the coffin, sat up, and was once more alive. "Oh, heavens, where am I?" she cried. The King's son, full of joy, said, "You are with me," and told her what had happened, and said, "I love you more than everything in the world; come with me to my father's palace, you shall be my wife."

And Snow-white was willing, and went with him, and their wedding was held with great show and splendour. But Snow-white's wicked step-mother was also bidden to the feast. When she had arrayed herself in beautiful clothes she went before the Looking-glass, and said --

"Looking-glass, Looking-glass, on the wall,

Who in this land is the fairest of all?"

the glass answered --

"Oh, Queen, of all here the fairest art thou,

But the young Queen is fairer by far as I trow."

Then the wicked woman uttered a curse, and was so wretched, so utterly wretched, that she knew not what to do. At first she would not go to the wedding at all, but she had no peace, and must go to see the young Queen. And when she went in she knew Snow-white; and she stood still with rage and fear, and could not stir. But iron slippers had already been put upon the fire, and they were brought in with tongs, and set before her. Then she was forced to put on the red-hot shoes, and dance until she dropped down dead.

65. Allerleirauh

THERE was once on a time a King who had a wife with golden hair, and she was so beautiful that her equal was not to be found on earth. It came to pass that she lay ill, and as she felt that she must soon die, she called the King and said, "If thou wishest to marry again after my death, take no one who is not quite as beautiful as

I am, and who has not just such golden hair as I have: this thou must promise me." And after the King had promised her this she closed her eyes and died.

For a long time the King could not be comforted, and had no thought of taking another wife. At length his councillors said, "There is no help for it, the King must marry again, that we may have a Queen." And now messengers were sent about far and wide, to seek a bride who equalled the late Queen in beauty. In the whole world, however, none was to be found, and even if one had been found, still there would have been no one who had such golden hair. So the messengers came home as they went.

Now the King had a daughter, who was just as beautiful as her dead mother, and had the same golden hair. When she was grown up the King looked at her one day, and saw that in every respect she was like his late wife, and suddenly felt a violent love for her. Then he spake to his councillors, "I will marry my daughter, for she is the counterpart of my late wife, otherwise I can find no bride who resembles her." When the councillors heard that, they were shocked, and said, "God has forbidden a father to marry his daughter, no good can come from such a crime, and the kingdom will be involved in the ruin."

The daughter was still more shocked when she became aware of her father's resolution, but hoped to turn him from his design. Then she said to him, "Before I fulfil your wish, I must have three dresses, one as golden as the sun, one as silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars; besides this, I wish for a mantle of a thousand different kinds of fur and hair joined together, and one of every kind of animal in your kingdom must give a piece of his skin for it." But she thought, "To get that will be quite impossible, and thus I shall divert my father from his wicked intentions." The King, however, did not give it up, and the cleverest maidens in his kingdom had to weave the three dresses, one as golden as the sun, one as silvery as the moon, and one as bright as the stars, and his huntsmen had to catch one of every kind of animal in the whole of his kingdom, and take from it a piece of its skin, and out of these was made a mantle of a thousand different kinds of fur. At length, when all was ready, the King caused the mantle to be brought, spread it out before her, and said, "The wedding shall be to-morrow."

When, therefore, the King's daughter saw that there was no longer any hope of turning her father's heart, she resolved to run away from him. In the night whilst every one was asleep, she got up, and took three different things from her treasures, a golden ring, a golden spinning-wheel, and a golden reel. The three dresses of the sun, moon, and stars she put into a nutshell, put on her mantle of all kinds of fur, and blackened her face and hands with soot. Then she commended herself to God, and went away, and walked the whole night until she reached a great forest. And as she was tired, she got into a hollow tree, and fell asleep.

The sun rose, and she slept on, and she was still sleeping when it was full day. Then it so happened that the King to whom this forest belonged, was hunting in it. When his dogs came to the tree, they sniffed, and ran barking round about it. The King said to the huntsmen, "Just see what kind of wild beast has hidden itself in there." The huntsmen obeyed his order, and when they came back they said, "A wondrous beast is lying in the hollow tree; we have never before seen one like it. Its skin is fur of a thousand different kinds, but it is lying asleep." Said the King, "See if you can catch it alive, and then fasten it to the carriage, and we will take it with us." When the huntsmen laid hold of the maiden, she awoke full of terror, and cried to them, "I am a poor child, deserted by father and mother; have pity on me, and take me with you." Then said they, "Allerleirauh, thou wilt be useful in the kitchen, come with us, and thou canst sweep up the ashes." So they put her in the carriage, and took her home to the royal palace. There they pointed out to her a closet under the stairs, where no daylight entered, and said, "Hairy animal, there canst thou live and sleep." Then she was sent into the kitchen, and there she carried wood and water, swept the hearth, plucked the fowls, picked the vegetables, raked the ashes, and did all the dirty work.

Allerleirauh lived there for a long time in great wretchedness. Alas, fair princess, what is to become of thee now! It happened, however, that one day a feast was held in the palace, and she said to the cook, "May I go up-stairs for a while, and look on? I will place myself outside the door." The cook answered, "Yes, go, but you must be back here in half-an-hour to sweep the hearth." Then she took her oil-lamp, went into her den, put off her fur-dress, and washed the soot off her face and hands, so that her full beauty once more came to

light. And she opened the nut, and took out her dress which shone like the sun, and when she had done that she went up to the festival, and every one made way for her, for no one knew her, and thought no otherwise than that she was a king's daughter. The King came to meet her, gave his hand to her, and danced with her, and thought in his heart, "My eyes have never yet seen any one so beautiful!" When the dance was over she curtsied, and when the King looked round again she had vanished, and none knew whither. The guards who stood outside the palace were called and questioned, but no one had seen her.

She had, however, run into her little den, had quickly taken off her dress, made her face and hands black again, put on the fur-mantle, and again was Allerleirauh. And now when she went into the kitchen, and was about to get to her work and sweep up the ashes, the cook said, "Leave that alone till morning, and make me the soup for the King; I, too, will go upstairs awhile, and take a look; but let no hairs fall in, or in future thou shalt have nothing to eat." So the cook went away, and Allerleirauh made the soup for the king, and made bread soup and the best she could, and when it was ready she fetched her golden ring from her little den, and put it in the bowl in which the soup was served. When the dancing was over, the King had his soup brought and ate it, and he liked it so much that it seemed to him he had never tasted better. But when he came to the bottom of the bowl, he saw a golden ring lying, and could not conceive how it could have got there. Then he ordered the cook to appear before him. The cook was terrified when he heard the order, and said to Allerleirauh, "Thou hast certainly let a hair fall into the soup, and if thou hast, thou shalt be beaten for it." When he came before the King the latter asked who had made the soup? The cook replied, "I made it." But the King said, "That is not true, for it was much better than usual, and cooked differently." He answered, "I must acknowledge that I did not make it, it was made by the rough animal." The King said, "Go and bid it come up here."

When Allerleirauh came, the King said, "Who art thou?" "I am a poor girl who no longer has any father or mother." He asked further, "Of what use art thou in my palace?" She answered, "I am good for nothing but to have boots thrown at my head." He continued, "Where didst thou get the ring which was in the soup?" She answered, "I know nothing about the ring." So the King could learn nothing, and had to send her away again.

After a while, there was another festival, and then, as before, Allerleirauh begged the cook for leave to go and look on. He answered, "Yes, but come back again in half-an-hour, and make the King the bread soup which he so much likes." Then she ran into her den, washed herself quickly, and took out of the nut the dress which was as silvery as the moon, and put it on. Then she went up and was like a princess, and the King stepped forward to meet her, and rejoiced to see her once more, and as the dance was just beginning they danced it together. But when it was ended, she again disappeared so quickly that the King could not observe where she went. She, however, sprang into her den, and once more made herself a hairy animal, and went into the kitchen to prepare the bread soup. When the cook had gone up-stairs, she fetched the little golden spinning-wheel, and put it in the bowl so that the soup covered it. Then it was taken to the King, who ate it, and liked it as much as before, and had the cook brought, who this time likewise was forced to confess that Allerleirauh had prepared the soup. Allerleirauh again came before the King, but she answered that she was good for nothing else but to have boots thrown at her head, and that she knew nothing at all about the little golden spinning-wheel.

When, for the third time, the King held a festival, all happened just as it had done before. The cook said, "Faith rough-skin, thou art a witch, and always puttest something in the soup which makes it so good that the King likes it better than that which I cook," but as she begged so hard, he let her go up at the appointed time. And now she put on the dress which shone like the stars, and thus entered the hall. Again the King danced with the beautiful maiden, and thought that she never yet had been so beautiful. And whilst she was dancing, he contrived, without her noticing it, to slip a golden ring on her finger, and he had given orders that the dance should last a very long time. When it was ended, he wanted to hold her fast by her hands, but she tore herself loose, and sprang away so quickly through the crowd that she vanished from his sight. She ran as fast as she could into her den beneath the stairs, but as she had been too long, and had stayed more than half-an-hour she could not take off her pretty dress, but only threw over it her fur-mantle, and in her haste she did not make herself quite black, but one finger remained white. Then Allerleirauh ran into the kitchen, and

cooked the bread soup for the King, and as the cook was away, put her golden reel into it. When the King found the reel at the bottom of it, he caused Allerleirauh to be summoned, and then he espied the white finger, and saw the ring which he had put on it during the dance. Then he grasped her by the hand, and held her fast, and when she wanted to release herself and run away, her mantle of fur opened a little, and the star-dress shone forth. The King clutched the mantle and tore it off. Then her golden hair shone forth, and she stood there in full splendour, and could no longer hide herself. And when she had washed the soot and ashes from her face, she was more beautiful than anyone who had ever been seen on earth. But the King said, "Thou art my dear bride, and we will never more part from each other." Thereupon the marriage was solemnized, and they lived happily until their death.

76. The Pink

THERE was once on a time a Queen to whom God had given no children. Every morning she went into the garden and prayed to God in heaven to bestow on her a son or a daughter. Then an angel from heaven came to her and said, "Be at rest, thou shalt have a son with the power of wishing, so that whatsoever in the world he wishes for, that shall he have." Then she went to the King, and told him the joyful tidings, and when the time was come she gave birth to a son, and the King was filled with gladness. Every morning she went with the child to the garden where the wild beasts were kept, and washed herself there in a clear stream. It happened once when the child was a little older, that it was lying in her arms and she fell asleep. Then came the old cook, who knew that the child had the power of wishing, and stole it away, and he took a hen, and cut it in pieces, and dropped some of its blood on the Queen's apron and on her dress. Then he carried the child away to a secret place, where a nurse was obliged to suckle it, and he ran to the King and accused the Queen of having allowed her child to be taken from her by the wild beasts. When the King saw the blood on her apron, he believed this, fell into such a passion that he ordered a high tower to be built, in which neither sun nor moon could be seen, and had his wife put into it, and walled up. Here she was to stay for seven years without meat or drink, and die of hunger. But God sent two angels from heaven in the shape of white doves, which flew to her twice a day, and carried her food until the seven years were over.

The cook, however, thought to himself, "If the child has the power of wishing, and I am here, he might very easily get me into trouble." So he left the palace and went to the boy, who was already big enough to speak, and said to him, "Wish for a beautiful palace for thyself with a garden, and all else that pertains to it." Scarcely were the words out of the boy's mouth, when everything was there that he had wished for. After a while the cook said to him, "It is not well for thee to be so alone, wish for a pretty girl as a companion." Then the King's son wished for one, and she immediately stood before him, and was more beautiful than any painter could have painted her. The two played together, and loved each other with all their hearts, and the old cook went out hunting like a nobleman. The thought, however, occurred to him that the King's son might some day wish to be with his father, and thus bring him into great peril. So he went out and took the maiden aside, and said, "To-night when the boy is asleep, go to his bed and plunge this knife into his heart, and bring me his heart and tongue, and if thou dost not do it, thou shalt lose thy life." Thereupon he went away, and when he returned next day she had not done it, and said, "Why should I shed the blood of an innocent boy who has never harmed any one?" The cook once more said, "If thou dost not do it, it shall cost thee thy own life." When he had gone away, she had a little hind brought to her, and ordered her to be killed, and took her heart and tongue, and laid them on a plate, and when she saw the old man coming, she said to the boy, "Lie down in thy bed, and draw the clothes over thee." Then the wicked wretch came in and said, "Where are the boy's heart and tongue?" The girl reached the plate to him, but the King's son threw off the quilt, and said, "Thou old sinner, why didst thou want to kill me? Now will I pronounce thy sentence. Thou shalt become a black poodle and have a gold collar round thy neck, and shalt eat burning coals, till the flames burst forth from thy throat." And when he had spoken these words, the old man was changed into a poodle dog, and had a gold collar round his neck, and the cooks were ordered to bring up some live coals, and these he ate, until the flames broke forth from his throat. The King's son remained there a short while longer, and he thought of his mother, and wondered if she were still alive. At length he said to the maiden, "I will go home to my own country; if thou wilt go with me, I will provide for thee." "Ah," she replied, "the way is so long, and what shall I do in a strange land where I am unknown?" As she did not seem quite willing, and as they could not be parted from each other, he wished that she might be changed into a beautiful pink, and took her with him. Then he went away to his own country, and the poodle had to run after him. He went to the tower in which

his mother was confined, and as it was so high, he wished for a ladder which would reach up to the very top. Then he mounted up and looked inside, and cried, "Beloved mother, Lady Queen, are you still alive, or are you dead?" She answered, "I have just eaten, and am still satisfied," for she thought the angels were there. Said he, "I am your dear son, whom the wild beasts were said to have torn from your arms; but I am alive still, and will speedily deliver you." Then he descended again, and went to his father, and caused himself to be announced as a strange huntsman, and asked if he could give him a place. The King said yes, if he was skilful and could get game for him, he should come to him, but that deer had never taken up their quarters in any part of the district or country. Then the huntsman promised to procure as much game for him as he could possibly use at the royal table. So he summoned all the huntsmen together, and bade them go out into the forest with him. And he went with them and made them form a great circle, open at one end where he stationed himself, and began to wish. Two hundred deer and more came running inside the circle at once, and the huntsmen shot them. Then they were all placed on sixty country carts, and driven home to the King, and for once he was able to deck his table with game, after having had none at all for years.

Now the King felt great joy at this, and commanded that his entire household should eat with him next day, and made a great feast. When they were all assembled together, he said to the huntsmen, "As thou art so clever, thou shalt sit by me." He replied, "Lord King, your majesty must excuse me, I am a poor huntsman." But the King insisted on it, and said, "Thou shalt sit by me," until he did it. Whilst he was sitting there, he thought of his dearest mother, and wished that one of the King's principal servants would begin to speak of her, and would ask how it was faring with the Queen in the tower, and if she were alive still, or had perished. Hardly had he formed the wish than the marshal began, and said, "Your majesty, we live joyously here, but how is the Queen living in the tower? Is she still alive, or has she died?" But the King replied, "She let my dear son be torn to pieces by wild beasts; I will not have her named." Then the huntsman arose and said, "Gracious lord father, she is alive still, and I am her son, and I was not carried away by wild beasts, but by that wretch the old cook, who tore me from her arms when she was asleep, and sprinkled her apron with the blood of a chicken." Thereupon he took the dog with the golden collar, and said, "That is the wretch!" and caused live coals to be brought, and these the dog was compelled to devour before the sight of all, until flames burst forth from its throat. On this the huntsman asked the King if he would like to see the dog in his true shape, and wished him back into the form of the cook, in the which he stood immediately, with his white apron, and his knife by his side. When the King saw him he fell into a passion, and ordered him to be cast into the deepest dungeon. Then the huntsman spoke further and said, "Father, will you see the maiden who brought me up so tenderly and who was afterwards to murder me, but did not do it, though her own life depended on it?" The King replied, "Yes, I would like to see her." The son said, "Most gracious father, I will show her to you in the form of a beautiful flower," and he thrust his hand into his pocket and brought forth the pink, and placed it on the royal table, and it was so beautiful that the King had never seen one to equal it. Then the son said, "Now will I show her to you in her own form," and wished that she might become a maiden, and she stood there looking so beautiful that no painter could have made her look more so.

And the King sent two waiting-maids and two attendants into the tower, to fetch the Queen and bring her to the royal table. But when she was led in she ate nothing, and said, "The gracious and merciful God who has supported me in the tower, will speedily deliver me." She lived three days more, and then died happily, and when she was buried, the two white doves which had brought her food to the tower, and were angels of heaven, followed her body and seated themselves on her grave. The aged King ordered the cook to be torn in four pieces, but grief consumed the King's own heart, and he soon died. His son married the beautiful maiden whom he had brought with him as a flower in his pocket, and whether they are still alive or not, is known to God.

Legend 5: God's Food

THERE were once upon a time two sisters, one of whom had no children and was rich, and the other had five and was a widow, and so poor that she no longer had food enough to satisfy herself and her children. In her need, therefore, she went to her sister, and said, "My children and I are suffering the greatest hunger; thou art rich, give me a mouthful of bread." The very rich sister was as hard as a stone, and said, "I myself have nothing in the house," and drove away the poor creature with harsh words. After some time the husband of

the rich sister came home, and was just going to cut himself a piece of bread, but when he made the first cut into the loaf, out flowed red blood. When the woman saw that she was terrified and told him what had occurred. He hurried away to help the widow and her children, but when he entered her room, he found her praying. She had her two youngest children in her arms, and the three eldest were lying dead. He offered her food, but she answered, "For earthly food have we no longer any desire. God has already satisfied the hunger of three of us, and he will hearken to our supplications likewise." Scarcely had she uttered these words than the two little ones drew their last breath, whereupon her heart broke, and she sank down dead.

Legend 8: The Aged Mother

IN a large town there was an old woman who sat in the evening alone in her room thinking how she had lost first her husband, then both her children, then one by one all her relations, and at length, that very day, her last friend, and now she was quite alone and desolate. She was very sad at heart, and heaviest of all her losses to her was that of her sons; and in her pain she blamed God for it. She was still sitting lost in thought, when all at once she heard the bells ringing for early prayer. She was surprised that she had thus in her sorrow watched through the whole night, and lighted her lantern and went to church. It was already lighted up when she arrived, but not as it usually was with wax candles, but with a dim light. It was also crowded already with people, and all the seats were filled; and when the old woman got to her usual place it also was not empty, but the whole bench was entirely full. And when she looked at the people, they were none other than her dead relations who were sitting there in their old-fashioned garments, but with pale faces. They neither spoke nor sang; but a soft humming and whispering was heard all over the church. Then an aunt of hers stood up, stepped forward, and said to the poor old woman, "Look there beside the altar, and thou wilt see thy sons." The old woman looked there, and saw her two children, one hanging on the gallows, the other bound to the wheel. Then said the aunt, "Behold, so would it have been with them if they had lived, and if the good God had not taken them to himself when they were innocent children." The old woman went trembling home, and on her knees thanked God for having dealt with her more kindly than she had been able to understand, and on the third day she lay down and died.

RESUMEN EN CASTELLANO

RESUMEN EN CASTELLANO

Introducción

Esta investigación se deriva de la observación de que algunas lecturas clásicas destinadas a niños, concretamente la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, tienen un alto contenido de violencia. Este hecho ha sido ampliamente argumentado por expertos como Tatar (1987, 1992 y 2004) y muchos otros que se revisarán con mayor profundidad posteriormente. Por lo tanto, será evidente a partir de mi hipótesis que la base de mi análisis implica la presencia de contenidos violentos en los cuentos dirigidos a niños como los que tengo la intención de estudiar: la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm.

Ana María Matute, actual ganadora del premio Miguel de Cervantes, un premio otorgado anualmente en honor a la trayectoria de un escritor/-a destacado en el idioma castellano, dijo en su discurso de agradecimiento en la ceremonia de entrega de premios que:

sobre la famosa crueldad de los cuentos de hadas – que por cierto no fueron escritos para niños, sino que obedecen a una tradición oral, afortunadamente recogida por los hermanos Grimm, Perrault y Andersen, [...] me estremece pensar y saber que se mutilan, bajo pretextos inanes de corrección políticas más o menos oportunos, y que unas manos depredadoras, imaginando tal vez que ser niño significa ser idiota, convierten verdaderas joyas literarias en relatos no solo mortalmente aburridos, sino, además, necios. ¡y aún nos preguntamos por qué los niños leen poco!

(Matute, *El País*, 2011)

Estoy de acuerdo con Matute en que estos cuentos, una obra maestra de la historia de la literatura, se crearon por y para adultos, primero pasando de una persona a otra

oralmente y, a continuación, en forma escrita, uno de los hechos, entre otros, que justifica la presencia de violencia en ellos.

Jacob y Wilhelm Grimm, dos de los puntos de referencia de la literatura mundial con respecto no sólo a los cuentos de hadas, sino también a la gramática alemana, comenzaron a recopilar cuentos de tradición oral como parte de un proyecto de investigación filológica que tenía la intención de conservar la tradición alemana. Más adelante, debido a una serie de razones que serán explicadas posteriormente, dirigieron la colección al público infantil; sin embargo fue imposible eliminar el contenido violento de algunos de estos cuentos sin cambiar completamente sus argumentos (cf. Zipes 1991).

Los criterios de clasificación de las lecturas dirigidas a niños, al menos en España, se basan en la comprensión lectora según Olga Escobar, actual editora del departamento de literatura dirigida a niños y a adolescentes de Anaya, una de las editoriales líderes en este sector. Su principal preocupación a la hora de publicar un libro para niños es el vocabulario, la complejidad de las frases, la longitud y, obviamente, los temas. Las editoriales buscan temas relacionados con el entorno del niño de manera que los puedan identificar y comprender. Por ejemplo, en los libros dirigidos a niños de 6 años, los temas que se trabajan son los colores, los animales, los sentimientos primarios como el amor por la familia y amigos, la amistad y otros. Se evitan temas como la muerte y la violencia hasta los 10 o 12 años porque considera que es a esas edades cuando ya pueden comenzar a entender ciertos temas.

Por lo tanto, el punto principal de esta tesis se basa en una premisa: si toda la literatura destinada a niños que se publica en nuestra sociedad actual se clasifica según su

contenido y su vocabulario, ¿por qué no volver a clasificar los cuentos provenientes de la tradición oral (al menos en sus versiones originales) como dirigidos a adultos, debido a su contenido violento? Es decir, en mi opinión, es posible llevar a cabo una intervención basada en análisis lingüísticos (semánticos y gramaticales) en todas las lecturas clásicas que contienen cualquier exceso de actos crueles y violentos. El lenguaje puede considerarse como una herramienta para justificar una intervención necesaria con el fin de modificar actitudes respecto a la violencia en una sociedad cambiante. Por lo tanto, una revisión encaminada a lograr una reclasificación (en cuanto al receptor) de la literatura proveniente de la tradición oral, puede ayudar en cierta medida a mitigar, por ejemplo, algunos de los efectos más graves de la violencia, a saber, la tolerancia de la violencia en su representación común en la ficción, concretamente, la violencia doméstica, la violencia contra los niños y las desigualdades de género. En otras palabras, yo propongo una intervención lingüística en las obras literarias dirigidas a niños a fin de lograr una disminución del índice de violencia generalizada

Según Malmkjaer (2002:105), “el lenguaje es una práctica social, un mecanismo mediante el cual la sociedad se reproduce y se regula a sí misma”. Desde este punto de vista, Fairclough (1992) sostiene que el discurso y el cambio social están estrechamente relacionados entre sí y afirma que “detrás de cada estructura del discurso hay una estructura social. Esto hace del lenguaje una parte de la sociedad y no algo externo a ella”.

Se han dado varios ejemplos de intervención lingüística a lo largo de la historia. Thomas (2004:14) señala que se organizaron algunas “campañas para cambiar el uso del lenguaje allí (donde el lenguaje era sexista, racista o discriminatorio hacia personas con discapacidades)” y que atrajeron gran interés por parte de los medios de comunicación.

Otros tipos de intervención lingüística, según Graddol y Swann (2003:191, 194), están relacionados con el uso de la lengua “como vehículo para promover el cambio social, con el consecuente cambio en los hábitos de la propia lengua de la gente”. Un ejemplo nos lo proporciona Lecercle, (1990:208) al explicar cómo un lector "actual de la prensa clandestina publicada por el Partido Comunista Francés durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial (en especial en los días de la insurrección general, hacia el final de la guerra) se sorprendería por su tono nacionalista o incluso xenófobo”.

Otras intervenciones intentan promover el cambio lingüístico creyendo que las prácticas del nuevo lenguaje contribuirán a erradicar, o al menos a disminuir las desigualdades de género. En este sentido, Litosseliti (2006:19-20) destaca que el discurso de género representa, constituye, y mantiene las prácticas sociales de género. Por ello, propone un cambio lingüístico, o intervención, como parte fundamental del cambio social. En este sentido, señala que:

linguistic intervention for change, as regards gender, has taken the form of guide-lines and equal opportunities policies (e.g. in industry and in classroom teaching); awareness training seminars in organizations, [...] the promotion of gender-neutral terms in job advertisements (e.g. fire-fighter).

Litosseliti (2006:19)

El objetivo final de estas intervenciones ha consistido en fomentar el uso de un lenguaje más inclusivo. Algunos ejemplos destacados son términos como *persons*, *people*, *Ms*, *they* y *them* como en la frase *each speaker will have one hour for their presentation*.

Desde mi punto de vista, si reconocemos que la intervención lingüística es aceptable como un instrumento para el cambio social que se manifiesta en los intentos de cambiar las prácticas sociales en los ejemplos mencionados anteriormente, puede o debe

ser un instrumento contra el discurso violento y las prácticas sociales violentas (en un espectro más amplio, no sólo las relacionadas con la violencia de género o la desigualdad), sobre todo cuando afectan a los niños.

Por lo tanto, el objetivo principal de esta tesis es mostrar los resultados obtenidos al investigar la presencia de violencia en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm con un doble objetivo: en primer lugar, investigar la forma en la que el discurso de los cuentos de los Grimm, originalmente dirigido a los adultos, sufrió una transformación y se convirtió en un discurso dirigido a los niños. Esto me llevó a explorar si la presencia de violencia en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm puede ser demostrada empíricamente por medio de un análisis de Corpus textuales. De esta manera, demostraría que las lecturas clásicas dirigidas a niños pueden ser reclasificadas empírica y objetivamente utilizando un enfoque multidisciplinar, compuesto por: (i) enfoques basados en corpus (Biber 1998, Stubbs 1996, 2002 y Scott 2001), (ii) la Lingüística Sistémico Funcional (análisis de la transitividad) (Halliday, 1994: 106-175, Downing 1996:186, Downing y Locke 2006:120-167, Berry, 1977, 1989) y (iii) Análisis Crítico del Discurso (Van Dijk 1997 , 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, Wodak y Meyer Widdicombe 2002-2009 y 1998). Este estudio podría proporcionar una nueva visión del contenido violento de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, así como de los posibles efectos que estos pueden tener en los niños.

El concepto esencial que subyace en la lingüística de corpus es que el análisis lingüístico asistido por ordenador y realizado como análisis complementario permite el acceso a los datos que “antes eran observables, pero que ahora puede cambiar profundamente nuestra comprensión del lenguaje” (Stubbs, 1996: 45).

Mi segundo propósito es llevar a cabo una investigación en profundidad sobre la identidad de los participantes en los procesos verbales que se encuentran en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm. Para ello voy a estudiar la transitividad, es decir, los procesos verbales, los participantes y las circunstancias que los rodean en la colección de cuentos de los Grimm. Al hacer esto, tengo la intención de averiguar si el poder y la violencia están intrínsecamente relacionados en ellos. Por esta razón, parte de este estudio se centrará en la información social relacionada con la identidad individual transmitida a través de los procesos verbales implicados en el corpus de los Grimm. Esto es así porque la pertenencia a un grupo según la edad o el género es fácil de identificar a primera vista, de acuerdo con Paoletti (1998:171); sin embargo, la clasificación en función del uso de la violencia o del abuso del poder que se tiene con el fin de ejercer la violencia, está directamente relacionada con las acciones en cuestión.

En resumen, mi principal objetivo será descubrir la relación entre los procesos verbales y el significado socialmente construido relacionado con el poder en estos cuentos. De esta forma, tengo la intención de aportar algo de luz a las relaciones de poder que sostienen los personajes de estas historias desde una perspectiva semántica y gramatical y las consecuencias que este hecho pueda tener en los receptores potencial (niños).

Aunque casi todos los aspectos de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm ya se han estudiado, muy poco, sin embargo, se ha investigado sobre los cuentos clásicos recogidos por los hermanos Grimm por medio del enfoque multidisciplinar que propongo. Por ello, para completar este vacío, voy a tomar como punto de partida la declaración de Biber (1998:56): “Las áreas que los estudios tradicionales han dejado de lado resultan ser los puntos fuertes de los estudios basados en corpus”, ya que estos estudios pueden ser

llevados a cabo en la palabra, oración y el nivel de discurso. Por lo tanto, una combinación de metodologías de investigación relacionadas con la Lingüística de Corpus (LC), (mediante un análisis asistido por ordenador en mi investigación, me permitirá demostrar mi hipótesis de una manera innovadora y objetiva que da acceso a los datos que, a primera vista, parecen ser inobservables); combinado con un Análisis Crítico del Discurso (ACD), que - y esta es mi contribución principal, junto con un análisis de los procesos verbales por medio de una Lingüística Sistémico Funcional (SFL), podría contribuir al debate teórico existente sobre la identidad social y el poder ayudando a aportar luz sobre los mecanismos de producción y el uso de este concepto. En resumen, este estudio busca ámbitos en los que la lingüística de corpus, la lingüística sistémica funcional y análisis crítico del discurso pueden converger.

En este sentido y con el fin de llevar a cabo este estudio, voy a seguir una investigación en cinco pasos: en el primer capítulo, voy a revisar primero cómo el nacimiento de la literatura destinada a niños, y especialmente la literatura infantil del siglo XIX, comenzó en Alemania. En este siglo, se descubrió a los niños como clientes potenciales. Esta parte de mi investigación presentará los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm como cuentos provenientes de la tradición oral e inicialmente destinados a adultos y que sólo más tarde se convirtieron en literatura destinada a niños. Esto se debió principalmente a una creciente demanda del mercado relacionada con la literatura infantil, que era prácticamente inexistente hasta el momento. Además, cuando una historia tomada de la tradición oral es puesta por escrito, muchos coleccionistas, entre ellos los hermanos Grimm, “no sólo adoptaron un estilo más literario, sino que decidieron que los cuentos populares y cuentos de hadas serían para niños” (Medlicott, 1996: 541). De esta manera, los

cuentos que originalmente fueron etiquetados para los adultos se destinaron a los niños con algunas modificaciones. Para completar esta parte, definiré los conceptos de *literatura infantil* e *infancia* a fin de comprobar si el contenido encontrado en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm se ajusta a las demandas sociales que se establecen para la literatura infantil.

En el segundo capítulo, voy a definir de manera objetiva el concepto de *violencia*, para que se pueda determinar su presencia en los cuentos aquí analizados. A continuación, voy a elaborar una clasificación de los diferentes tipos de actos violentos, según las diferentes referencias legales. Esta aproximación al concepto de violencia se llevó a cabo partiendo de la base de que la violencia hoy en día se puede encontrar en todas partes, es decir, en lecturas, películas, televisión, videojuegos, por mencionar sólo algunos, y que no es mi objetivo estudiar o restringir el alcance del concepto de violencia como un fenómeno sociológico o psicológico. Mi objetivo en esta sección será el de definir la violencia de la manera más sencilla posible tras revisar los diferentes autores. Esto es así puesto que si voy a investigar la presencia de los procesos relacionados con la violencia dentro de la colección de los hermanos Grimm, la identificación de su presencia debe ser mi primer paso para tener una definición clara, concisa y objetiva de este concepto. Además, aportaré algo de luz al contenido violento de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm y finalmente resumiré la relación entre el lenguaje, el poder social y la violencia, porque va a establecer los fundamentos para el estudio que se llevará a cabo en los últimos capítulos de esta tesis.

En el tercer capítulo, realizaré una revisión general de una combinación de metodologías de investigación relacionadas con la Lingüística de Corpus (CL), el Análisis Crítico del Discurso (ACD) y el concepto de identidad. La combinación de estos enfoques,

junto con el análisis de la transitividad, podría, en mi opinión, contribuir a aclarar la relación entre la identidad social y el poder que parece estar presente en los personajes de los cuentos. Por lo tanto, voy a dividir este capítulo en cuatro partes: la primera parte se dedicará a examinar brevemente el enfoque del análisis de textos del Análisis Crítico del Discurso de acuerdo con expertos tales como Van Dijk, Fairclough y Wodak, por mencionar sólo algunos. En segundo lugar, revisaré el enfoque metodológico de la Lingüística de Corpus y la visión que ofrece esta técnica. Después, explicaré como podría considerarse que CL y el ACD comparten los mismos intereses y pueden complementarse entre sí en el análisis de un texto. Esto me lleva a la última parte en la que voy a revisar el concepto de identidad social y sus implicaciones con respecto al poder y a la violencia. De este modo, podré conectar el estudio de los procesos verbales con el estudio de los conceptos de *poder* y *violencia* y sus implicaciones en relación con la presente tesis.

El capítulo cuatro describe brevemente un aspecto de la lingüística sistémica funcional, concretamente, la transitividad. Como Eggins (1994:1) sostiene, el enfoque sistémico proporciona “un marco muy útil descriptivo e interpretativo para ver la lengua como un recurso estratégico, es decir, de decisiones”. Por otra parte, Berry (1987:41) afirma que la fuerza de la lingüística sistémica “se encuentra en la devoción que siempre ha demostrado por relacionar el lenguaje con su contexto social”, pero su debilidad es “su incapacidad para hacer frente a sus teorías a los hechos relevantes”. Por lo tanto, es mi intención tratar de contribuir a llenar este vacío ofreciendo un análisis de corpus basado en el análisis de transitividad (es decir, un estudio de los procesos verbales), en los cuentos de la colección de los hermanos Grimm. El análisis de los procesos verbales (o turnos de transitividad), se ajusta de manera objetiva a investigar “quién hizo qué a quién y bajo qué

circunstancias” (Calzada 2003:71) en los cuentos de la colección de los hermanos Grimm. Un análisis detallado de estos procesos verbales y de sus agentes facilitará una interpretación lingüística y social de los cuentos y me permitirá estudiar la relación entre los personajes de los cuentos y su imposición de la violencia sobre los demás.

En el capítulo 5, muestro todas las hipótesis de investigación y metodología. Hay que decir, desde el principio, que todas las hipótesis en este estudio se derivan de una única hipótesis principal, a saber, que las lecturas de clásicos dirigidos a los niños podrían ser reclasificadas empírica y objetivamente utilizando un enfoque multidisciplinar, compuesto por un análisis de corpus un análisis de transitividad y un Análisis Crítico del Discurso.

Con el fin de proveer a mi investigación de soporte empírico, muestro en el capítulo 6 todos los análisis y los resultados obtenidos en la presente tesis. En primer lugar, después de clasificar en categorías todos los actos violentos que se encuentran en el corpus de referencia - compuesto por veintidós cuentos de la última versión original de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm (1857) - intentaré adaptar todos los fragmentos extraídos del texto que tiene contenidos violentos a esta clasificación. Esto podría permitirme confirmar que todos los extractos se adaptan por lo menos a una de estas categorías y por lo tanto que la presencia de violencia en ellos es un hecho. Después, tengo la intención de detectar la presencia de la violencia en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm por medio de un análisis de corpus informatizados. Mi decisión de utilizar la lingüística de corpus se basó en la afirmación de Stubbs (1996: 24-44) de “cómo el análisis asistido por ordenador proporciona una importante y bien documentada alternativa a la utilización de datos intuitiva”. Por lo tanto, un corpus compuesto por 22 cuentos recogidos de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, serán analizados

mediante el programas informáticos (*WordSmith Tools 5*). En primer lugar, crearé una lista de frecuencias y un análisis de concordancias con el fin de poner de relieve los porcentajes de uso de algunas palabras relacionadas con la crueldad y la violencia que se encuentran en estos cuentos, además de estudiar estas palabras dentro de un contexto.

Después de detectar y estudiar todas las palabras relacionadas con la violencia en el corpus de Grimm, pondré los resultados del corpus en perspectiva, comparándolos con la evidencia obtenida a partir de un corpus de referencia más amplio. Por lo tanto, voy a comparar en primer lugar la lista de palabras extraídas del corpus Grimm a la lista de palabras extraídas de la British National Corpus (BNC). Esta parte de la investigación se hará con un doble objetivo: en primer lugar, llevar a cabo un estudio de *keyness* en el Corpus de Grimm. Como Scott (2010:147) explica, Las keywords o “Palabras clave proporcionan una forma útil para caracterizar un texto o un género”. En pocas palabras, si hay una frecuencia inusual de palabras relacionadas con la violencia, este corpus podría ser reclasificado como “tener un alto contenido de violencia”. El segundo objetivo en esta fase será el de llevar a cabo el mismo tipo de estudio en el corpus de Andersen, una corpus de referencia creado con el fin de cotejar los resultados obtenidos en ambas listas de palabras clave para realizar un estudio anacrónico . Es decir, si las palabras clave relacionadas con la violencia son inusualmente frecuentes únicamente en uno de los corpus, el de los hermanos Grimm por ejemplo, entonces tendríamos que llegar a la conclusión de que los hermanos Grimm permitieron muchos escenarios de violencia en sus cuentos, pero no era un tema que se tomó en cuenta en aquella época, el siglo XIX. Por otro lado, si se descubriera que los dos corpus (Grimm y Andersen) tienen muchas palabras clave relacionadas con la

violencia, se llegaría a una conclusión distinta, que las lecturas destinadas a niños, escritas o recopiladas en aquella época, estaban inmersas en un contexto de violencia importante.

En cuarto lugar, voy a llevar a cabo un estudio de transitividad (Halliday, 1994: 106-175, Downing, 1996:186, Downing y Locke 2002, 111-151, 2006 120-167, Berry, 1977, 1989) en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, ya que los procesos verbales se basan en “la opinión de que el lenguaje, como práctica social, es un elemento central en la vida social y, por tanto, analiza el discurso en relación con el amplio contexto social e histórico en el que se produce” (Alameda-Hernández, 2008:160) . En otras palabras, utilizando la lingüística sistémico-funcional como complemento del Análisis Crítico del Discurso, me proporcionará las herramientas necesarias para explorar cómo y quién se encarga de infligir violencia en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm y si esa violencia está directamente relacionada con el poder. Para ello, voy a seleccionar los procesos verbales que se encuentran en estos cuentos a través del proceso de etiquetado de las listas de frecuencias y análisis de concordancias de las unidades léxicas proporcionados por el análisis de corpus. Después, voy a estudiar los procesos verbales (Halliday, 1994:106-175, Downing and Locke 2002 and 2006, Berry 1977, 1989) desde una perspectiva funcionalista. Por medio de este fenómeno lingüístico, la transitividad, voy a estudiar los participantes y las circunstancias involucradas en los procesos mencionados.

Los hallazgos en el paso anterior darán lugar a la quinta y última parte de mi estudio que se refieren al estudio y clasificación de identidades. La identidad a estudiar es la de utilizar el poder para infligir violencia aprovechándose de una mejor posición social o mayor fuerza. Por lo tanto, el estudio de los procesos será el puente para estudiar la relación dialéctica entre la identidad social y la personalidad. Por lo tanto, voy a investigar

lo que Fairclough (2003:223) explica como “el pleno desarrollo social de la propia identidad, la capacidad de uno mismo de actuar verdaderamente como un agente social que intervenga y potencialmente cambie la vida social”.

Por lo tanto, utilizando un enfoque basado en corpus (Biber 1998, Scott 2010), con el fin de lograr una clasificación objetiva y empírica podría demostrar cómo los cuentos recogidos por los hermanos Grimm podrían ser reclasificado de nuevo como, por ejemplo, excesivamente violentos para los niños.

La elección de estos aspectos del mencionado estudio se justifica de la siguiente manera. Por un lado, la decisión de incluir el estudio de la lingüística de corpus con el fin de determinar la presencia de vocabulario relacionado con la violencia, así como el estudio de los procesos y su conexión con el estudio de la identidad en el análisis, permite la investigación multi-dimensional. Además, la integración de los antecedentes histórico-literarios es esencial en mi investigación para encontrar las conexiones entre las prácticas discursivas (el discurso de la crueldad y la violencia que se encuentra en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, por ejemplo), y la estructura social extralingüística.

Como conclusión general del análisis de los resultados, Se puede formular una propuesta tentativa: que un análisis basado en análisis de corpus podría detectar empíricamente temas controvertidos y polémicos - en el caso que estoy tratando, la violencia y la crueldad en la literatura clásica dirigida a los niños - a fin de promover la reclasificación de ciertas lecturas de acuerdo a la evolución de la sociedad. Por otra parte, después de haber detectado la presencia de un alto contenido de violencia en estos cuentos, si éste fuera el caso, el estudio de sus procesos mostraría que la violencia y el poder estarían relacionados entre sí.

Me gustaría destacar dos puntos acerca de mi investigación: el primero es que, aunque la colección de cuentos recopilados por los hermanos Grimm fue escrita originalmente en alemán, mi decisión de utilizar la versión en inglés fue tal porque la intención de esta tesis no es comparar las versiones del alemán y el inglés. Además, considero que el lenguaje en el que son leídas en su mayoría todas las referencias de Lingüística de Corpus, Análisis Crítico del Discurso y Lingüística Sistémico Funcional es el inglés, lo que justifica mi elección.

El segundo punto a destacar es que me gustaría aclarar que el valor filológico del trabajo de los hermanos Grimm no está siendo puesto en entredicho en este estudio. Es bien sabido que la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm es un clásico de la literatura infantil y que de niños, todos hemos estado fascinados por personajes como Blancanieves o Cenicienta. Tatar (2004: xv), una de las autoridades mundiales en cuanto a los cuentos de hadas y el folklore, comenta en su libro *The Annotated Brothers Grimm* que "los cuentos de hadas recogidos en Alemania hace casi dos siglos por los hermanos Grimm siguen teniendo una poderosa influencia en nuestra cultura. Adaptados, revisados, reescritos y ensalzados, nos saludan en las películas como *Pretty Woman* o *Working Girl*, en la ópera con *Hansel y Gretel* o *La Cenicientola*, en los anuncios de cualquier cosa, desde Chanel a chocolate y en los medios de comunicación visual con la misma frecuencia que en los medios escritos". Así que no es, por lo tanto, el objetivo de esta tesis el restarles ningún valor.

Conclusiones

El último capítulo de esta tesis presenta un resumen y una evaluación de la investigación llevada a cabo. La primera sección se centra en la aportación de esta tesis a la investigación gramatical y semántica de la presencia de la violencia en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm y, en particular, en los resultados obtenidos al combinar análisis de corpus, análisis de la transitividad y Análisis Crítico del Discurso al ampliar su ámbito de investigación. La segunda sección describe los resultados de la investigación y sus implicaciones. En la tercera y última sección del capítulo se proponen algunas líneas para futuras investigaciones.

Contribución de esta tesis a los campos de la gramática, el análisis de corpus y el Análisis Crítico del Discurso

Los cuentos de hadas se han estudiado desde diferentes perspectivas y puntos de vista, incluyendo: el folklore (Thompson 1989), estructuralista (Propp 1977), literario (Luthi (1976, 1986, 1987), psicoanálisis (Bettelheim 1977, 2010, Von Franz 1996), histórico, sociológico, e ideológico (Zipes 1983-2002a/b, Tatar 1987, 1992, 2004, y Bottigheimer 1996, 2009) y feminista (Warner 1996).

Sin embargo, hay un vacío de investigación en el campo del Análisis Crítico del Discurso en los cuentos de hadas, más concretamente en el estudio de las acciones violentas y las identidades de los participantes violentos involucrados, así como sus implicaciones en cuanto a los destinatarios potenciales (niños). Esta tesis ha tratado de contribuir a este vacío.

Los principales objetivos del presente estudio fueron dos. En primer lugar, comprobar empíricamente la presencia de violencia en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm. En segundo lugar, describir el tipo de participantes involucrados en los procesos verbales relacionados con la violencia con la intención de descubrir la relación entre los actos de violencia, el poder social y el estatus social. En cuanto a la colección de cuentos de hadas de los hermanos Grimm, en un primer lugar he ofrecido una descripción de los orígenes de la literatura infantil y del concepto de violencia y sus tipos. Luego he llevado a cabo un análisis multidisciplinar, que combina los principios de la Lingüística de Corpus, la Lingüística Sistémico Funcional y Análisis Crítico del Discurso. Entre las muchas contribuciones a estos campos, he elegido algunos como base de mi análisis: (i) en los enfoques basados en corpus: Biber 1998, Stubbs 1996, 2002 y 2001 Scott, (ii) en la Lingüística Sistémico Funcional: Halliday 1994, Downing 1996, Downing y Locke 2002 y 2006, Berry 1977, 1989) y (iii) el Análisis Crítico del Discurso: Van Dijk 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, Wodak y Meyer 2002-2009 y Widdicombe 1998. La combinación de estas tres disciplinas, ha ofrecido una nueva visión del contenido violento de los cuentos de hadas recogidos por los hermanos Grimm, así como sobre los posibles efectos que esto puede tener en los niños.

Resultados e implicaciones del presente estudio

El sello distintivo de la presente tesis surgió de la observación de que algunas lecturas clásicas destinadas a los niños, en particular, la colección de cuentos de hadas de los hermanos Grimm, tienen un alto contenido de violencia. La intención fundamental de esta tesis es proponer que algunos de los cuentos de hadas pertenecientes a la colección de

cuentos de Grimm deberían ser reclasificados como la literatura para adultos debido a su contenido violento.

Los resultados obtenidos con el análisis de 22 versiones originales pertenecientes a la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm muestra una prevalencia de la violencia y un exceso de escenas violentas en algunos de los cuentos, incluso en aquellos que son conocidos por ser muy populares (por ejemplo, *Blanca Nieves* o *Cenicienta*). Los resultados obtenidos aquí se basan en análisis empíricos lingüísticos (semánticos y gramaticales) que demuestran claramente la presencia de la violencia en los cuentos. Estos resultados pueden ciertamente ayudar a justificar una intervención lingüística en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, con la intención de ayudar a disminuir la disposición general hacia la violencia y sus consecuencias en nuestra sociedad.

Análisis de corpus lingüístico

Para empezar, el análisis implica la recopilación de un corpus que fue construido teniendo en cuenta que la mayor parte del trabajo empírico estaba destinado a descubrir evidencia a partir de la intuición según Mautner (2009:127). Por esta razón, seleccioné un total de 22 cuentos de la colección de los hermanos Grimm que parecían tener un alto índice de violencia. La versión electrónica de los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm usada para el análisis computarizado es una reconocida traducción (mencionada en algunos manuales, tales como Thompson 1977:368) de Margaret Hunt (1831-1912), novelista y traductora británica. Los cuentos que componen el corpus de Grimm son los siguientes: *Faithful John*, *The Twelve Brothers*, *Little Brother and Little Sister*, *Rapunzel*, *The Three Little Men in the Wood*, *Hansel and Gretel*, *The Three Snake-Leaves*, *Cinderella*, *Mother Holle*, *The Seven Ravens*, ,

Little Riding Hood, The Bremen Town Musicians, The Singing Bone, The Girl Without Hands, The Robber Bridegroom, Fitcher's Bird, The Juniper Tree, Little Snow-White. Allerleirauh, The Pink, God's Food y The Aged Mother.

El análisis del corpus se dividió en dos etapas: un análisis intuitivo de los cuentos y un análisis empírico. Consideré que un análisis intuitivo del corpus establecería la base para una investigación empírica, ya que, como Biber (1998:10) afirma: “la intuición y la evidencia anecdótica también puede conducir a interesantes investigaciones basadas en corpus. [...]”. Por lo tanto, esta primera parte de mi estudio, el análisis intuitivo, intentó proporcionar un estudio cuantitativo de la presencia de la violencia en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm y estuvo formado por un doble proceso. En primer lugar, realicé una selección intuitiva de los fragmentos en los que había, en mi opinión, un contenido más destacado de actos violentos o crueles. En segundo lugar, clasifiqué todos los fragmentos previamente seleccionados de acuerdo a la categorización de la violencia mencionado en el capítulo 2 de la presente tesis.

Como resultado, un total de 102 fragmentos fueron identificados y clasificados de acuerdo a la categorización de violencia, mostrada previamente en la tabla 1: “actos violentos”. Esta tabla fue adaptada de los tipos de violencia descritos por diversas entidades jurídicas (Código Civil español de 1996, Código Penal español de 1995, el Manchester College Peace Institute, y la clasificación Iadacola y Shupe de 1998) e incluyó una clasificación empírica de los tipos de violencia y actos de violencia. Esta clasificación sirvió de base para el análisis y clasificación de las escenas de violencia.

Este análisis intuitivo confirmó que el corpus de los hermanos Grimm ciertamente contiene un alto contenido de violencia, es decir, ejemplos de secuestro, asesinato, canibalismo, de violencia de género y doméstica y malos tratos, por mencionar sólo algunos.

Esta presencia de la violencia me impulsó a continuar con mi investigación. Por lo tanto, implementé un análisis de corpus en el que verifiqué un destacado índice de frecuencia de la presencia de las unidades léxicas relacionadas con la violencia. Como consecuencia, tuve la oportunidad de probar que la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm tiene un alto índice de violencia y puede que no sea adecuada para niños. Por lo tanto, probé mi hipótesis número 2, es decir, que una descripción precisa del concepto de violencia y una clasificación objetiva y empírica de los tipos de violencia y actos de violencia en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm podría ayudarme a detectar su presencia en los cuentos.

El análisis lingüístico de corpus se llevó a cabo por medio del programa *WordSmith Tools 5* (Scott 2010) en tres fases: en primer lugar, un estudio de la frecuencia de todas las palabras relacionadas con la violencia, en segundo lugar, un estudio de las concordancias y colocaciones (cuando fue necesario) de aquellas palabras que parecían tener una relación más destacada con los procesos relacionados con la violencia. Por último, realicé un estudio de *keyness* del corpus de los hermanos Grimm estableciendo además una comparación entre el corpus de Andersen (un corpus creado con el fin de realizar un estudio anacrónico) y el British National Corpus (ambos corpus usados con fines comparativos).

El análisis de corpus puso de manifiesto la mayor frecuencia de las unidades léxicas. Como explica Scott (cf. 2001), la información proporcionada por las listas de frecuencia de las palabras es muy útil en la identificación de las características de los textos y géneros. Por lo tanto, generé una lista de las palabras gramaticales más utilizadas (véase el apéndice 4). Se hizo una excepción con palabras como *she*, *he*, *am* y *are*, junto con los verbos a los que estaban asociadas, ya que uno de los objetivos del análisis fue determinar los procesos verbales y sus participantes, los pronombres no se podían excluir cuando representaban seres humanos realizando una acción. Elegí sólo aquellas palabras que tenían un índice de frecuencia mínimo de 9, obteniendo una lista de 394 palabras diferentes. Esta decisión se tomó con el fin de trabajar únicamente con aquellas palabras que, debido a su alto índice de frecuencia, tenían, en consecuencia, en mi opinión, una mayor carga semántica en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm. Al hacer esto, descubrí que estas palabras estaban directa o indirectamente relacionadas con situaciones violentas y crueles.

Este análisis inicial me proporcionó una lista de palabras que estaban directamente relacionadas con el campo de la violencia. Algunos ejemplos son: *cried* (64), *cut + cutting* (45), *blood* (37), *dead* (30), *wicked* (25), *wept*(24), *killed* (22), *die*(21), *death* (19), *forced* (15), *dark* (12), *tied* (12), *devil* (11), *grave* (11), *kill* (11), *frightened* (11), *evil* (10) *weep* (10) y *afraid* (9), el número entre paréntesis indica el número de frecuencia en la lista, confirmando así empíricamente la presencia de violencia en el corpus de los Grimm.

Complementé después el anterior estudio con un análisis en profundidad de las concordancias y colocaciones de una serie de palabras clave y sus derivadas de acuerdo con el propósito al que éstas podían servir para contribuir al discurso de la violencia. Esto me llevó a comprobar las concordancias de algunas palabras (Scott 2010:140) que, teniendo un

alto porcentaje de frecuencia de uso en el corpus de los Grimm, se podría decir que estaban relacionadas con acciones violentas y crueles de una manera directa o indirecta. Este fue el caso de algunas palabras directamente relacionadas con la violencia: *blood, die, dead, wicked, weep, kill, death, force, evil, devil, grave, frighten*, y sus derivadas.

Además, con el fin de estudiar más en profundidad hasta qué punto la violencia está presente en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm, tomé la decisión de investigar algunas palabras que no parecían tener ninguna relación con el campo semántico de la violencia o la crueldad a primera vista, pero que podrían colaborar en estos procesos violentos. Por lo tanto, seleccioné las palabras que, teniendo un índice alto de frecuencia en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm, podrían haber sido utilizadas en un contexto de violencia. Este fue el caso de palabras como el *heart, cut, hand, eye, head, finger, foot, eat, fire, y piece* y sus derivadas. Entonces procedí a ver esas palabras en el contexto en el que aparecieron. Usando *Concord* de *WordSmith Tools 5* pude estudiar las concordancias de los nodos que se producían en una ventana de 100 letras por línea. Consideré esta longitud suficiente para estudiar el contexto de las palabras de búsqueda.

El siguiente paso fue mostrar las concordancias de las palabras antes mencionadas y estudiarlas en profundidad una a una porque, en mi opinión, el estudio de las ocurrencias mencionadas me ayudó a identificar en detalle el contexto en que estas palabras habían sido utilizadas. En el caso de los verbos, busqué todas las variaciones posibles, es decir, las formas de infinitivo, las formas de participio presente y de pasado y la forma de tercera persona del singular. En el caso de los sustantivos, estudié el singular y el plural, así como las formaciones de palabras.

Este estudio del corpus reveló detalles interesantes, como por ejemplo, la presencia de escenas de sangre emanando de cadáveres sin cabeza y cuerpos mutilados, escenas de palanganas llenas de pedazos de cuerpos y sangre, de dedos sangrantes, escenas que son difíciles de soportar por niños, e incluso por adultos.

Además, todas las ocurrencias en las que las palabras *die* (morir) y *dead* (muerto) y todos sus derivados aparecen están incluidas en situaciones que se relacionan, por un lado, con asesinatos (incluyendo ejecuciones, torturas y matanza de animales entre otros) y, por tanto, a situaciones de violencia por sé. Por otro lado, describen la muerte de familiares, la mayoría de las veces, madres que dejan a sus hijos a merced de las malvadas madrastras que, o bien los abandonan, les hacen sufrir o les infligen malos tratos.

Además, al estudiar más en profundidad en la palabra *wicked* (malo), hay un hecho digno de mención, a saber, que la mayoría de las veces está asociada a algún participante del sexo femenino: *mother* (madre), *woman* (mujer), *step-mother* (la madrastra), *witch* (la bruja) y *queen* (reina). Es decir, la mayoría de los villanos en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm son mujeres. En mi opinión, este hallazgo representa empíricamente el papel de la mujer en los cuentos, proporcionando modelos donde las desigualdades sociales y de género están directa o indirectamente relacionados con la violencia.

En cuanto al proceso verbal *weep* (llorar) y sus derivados, siempre aparecen en situaciones en las que la violencia está (o ha estado) presente en forma de malos tratos, abandonos y asesinatos. Por otra parte, la pérdida de familiares queridos también hace llorar a los participantes. Este hecho tiene connotaciones muy crueles, especialmente para

los niños, que son abandonados en manos de personajes malvados que les hacen sufrir, aprovechándose de su posición de poder dentro de la familia.

A su vez, el proceso verbal *kill* (matar) se asocia principalmente a situaciones de violencia y presupone una relación entre el agresor (generalmente con más poder) y su víctima (al que siempre mata). De la misma manera, el proceso verbal *force(d)* se ha usado en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm a menudo en voz pasiva a fin de reflejar una acción en contra de la voluntad de alguien, lo que pone de manifiesto que el poder se está utilizando en contra de otra persona para lograr algún beneficio de su las víctimas.

Además, la presencia del *devil/evil-one* (diablo) (he encontrado ambos conceptos como sinónimos en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm) como participante contribuye, en cierta medida, a crear un contexto negativo. De hecho, como se ve en la tabla 26, el diablo es un participante que sólo lleva a cabo acciones crueles, relacionados la mayoría de las veces con la muerte y mutilaciones y, por tanto, con la violencia. Del mismo modo, la presencia de lugares como las *graves* (tumbas) y los cementerios inspirar un sentimiento miserable, terrible y de miedo en la mayoría de los adultos. En cuanto a los niños, estos escenarios pueden causar un sufrimiento doloroso y aterrador. Por otra parte, las *graves* (tumbas) mencionadas en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm siempre están relacionadas con las circunstancias que se derivan de situaciones violentas y crueles, como la muerte de una madre.

Con referencia a las partes del cuerpo en estudio en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm, la palabra *heart* (corazón) aparece en dos situaciones bien diferenciadas. La primera simboliza a las víctimas, el corazón es la parte central de los asesinatos o intentos de

asesinato que han tenido lugar en contra de algunos de los participantes en los cuentos, es la parte principal del cuerpo y por lo tanto, la que más probabilidades de ser mutilada o detenerse tiene cuando la víctima muere. En segundo lugar, el corazón simboliza la envidia y el odio de los más oscuros participantes en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm (ej., la madrastra en *Blancanieves*: su corazón dejó escapar en su seno (ejemplo 160); la madre en *The Juniper Tree* : la envidia y el odio se elevó en su corazón y su izquierda no hay paz (ejemplo, 162). Otra cosa a mencionar es el hecho de que todos los participantes, excepto uno, el hermano malvado en *The Singing Bone*, que tienen un corazón ‘oscuro’ en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm son mujeres. Este hecho apoya una vez más la idea de las implicaciones de género obtenidas empíricamente en el presente estudio.

En cuanto a las palabras, *eyes, head, foot, finger, y hands* (cabeza, pies, dedos y manos), todas ellas ofrecen una gran cantidad de ejemplos relacionados con mutilaciones lo que infiere un contenido violento definitivo a los cuentos de los Grimm que, por razones obvias, no considero apropiados para los niños. Por otra parte, en la mayoría de los casos, estas mutilaciones implican que uno de los participantes, el villano, se aproveche de su mejor estatus social (ej., *The Girl with no Hands*) o de una posición de mayor fuerza (ej., *The Robber Bridegroom and Fitcher’s Bird*), para cometer un delito.

De la misma manera que la palabra *cut* (cortar) junto con las partes del cuerpo está relacionada con mutilaciones, la palabra *eat* (comer) se utiliza en relación con: en primer lugar, el hambre, en segundo lugar, el canibalismo y, por último, los malos tratos. En todas las ocurrencias la víctima es o bien un niño, una niña o una mujer. Dos palabras destacaron como sorprendentemente relacionadas con el contexto de la violencia: *fire* (fuego) y *pieces* (piezas). Ambas han aparecido relacionadas con diferentes actos de violencia. La sorpresa

radica en el hecho de que, a primera vista, no son palabras que parecen especialmente relacionadas con el ámbito de la violencia pero, por ejemplo, la palabra *fire* (fuego) se relaciona con acciones tales como disparar, con herramientas utilizadas para matar (ej., ejemplo, 222: le prendieron fuego, y el mago y toda su tripulación se quemaron) y los malos tratos. A su vez, la palabra *pieces* (piezas) tiene que ver con la mutilación ya sea por ejecuciones o asesinatos ordinarios.

La etapa final del análisis de Corpus consistió en el estudio de *keywords* (palabras clave). Las palabras clave, en este caso, las que fueron estudiadas por su relación con la violencia, son los que aparecieron con una frecuencia notable cuando lo comparamos con el corpus de referencia. En otras palabras, si hay una frecuencia inusual de palabras relacionadas con la violencia este corpus puede ser reclasificado con la etiqueta de ‘tener un alto contenido de violencia’.

El segundo propósito de esta etapa fue para llevar a cabo el mismo tipo de estudio en el corpus de Andersen, un corpus creado con el fin de cotejar los resultados obtenidos en ambas listas de palabras clave (la de Grimm y la de Andersen) para realizar un estudio anacrónico en profundidad. La herramienta que se utilizó para lograr estos objetivos, *WordSmith Tools 5* (Scott 2010) "compara dos listas de palabras pre-existentes, que deben haber sido creadas con la herramienta WordList". Uno de estos textos es una larga lista de palabras que actúa como corpus de referencia. La otra, es la lista de palabras basada en el corpus estudiado.

El análisis de *keyness* en el corpus de Grimm demostró que el volumen *keyness* de las palabras relacionadas con la violencia (un gran número de palabras, por cierto) estaba

mucho más fuertemente asociado a la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm que al British National Corpus, el corpus de referencia. Este hecho confirma el alto contenido de violencia y crueldad en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm. Algunas de las palabras que coinciden en ambos análisis de *keyness*, (el llevado a cabo en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm y el llevado a cabo en el corpus de Andersen) como *hands* (manos) y *hearts* (corazones) pueden estar relacionados con actos de violencia en el corpus de Andersen, como lo están en el de Grimm, a pesar de que no puedo sostener tal afirmación sin estudiar el corpus de Andersen en profundidad. En cualquier caso, todas las palabras relacionadas con la muerte (*death*), al igual que *die* (morir) o *grave* (tumba) y *buried* (enterrado), así como las relacionadas con el ejercicio del poder sobre alguien, como *oblige* (obligar), están relacionados con acciones violentas.

Al comparar el volumen *keyness* de algunas palabras que aparecieron en los dos análisis de palabras clave (tabla 42 y tabla 45), se pudo observar que el volumen de *keyness* era considerablemente mayor en el corpus de Andersen, que en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm. La razón es porque la frecuencia en el corpus de Andersen en comparación con la frecuencia en el British National Corpus es mucho mayor. Además, me encontré con que, por ejemplo, la frecuencia del pronombre *she* (ella) o el verbo *is* (es) es mucho mayor en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm que en el British National Corpus. Esto es así porque estas palabras son más propensas a ser eliminado en las listas de palabras vacías (stop Word lists), algo que no se realizó en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm, como se explicó adecuadamente en secciones anteriores. Una conclusión que puede extraerse de esto es que los cuentos de tradición oral del siglo 19 tenían un alto contenido de violencia pero que este contenido estaba particularmente presente en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos

Grimm. Este hecho confirma mi hipótesis 3, es decir, que la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm puede tener una cantidad de violencia superior a la media de otras colecciones de cuentos de la época, como la colección de cuentos de Andersen o incluso de algunas colecciones más recientes.

En resumen, el panorama general del análisis de corpus muestra un contexto de violencia en el que acciones como el canibalismo, el asesinato, el secuestro, la violencia doméstica y de género y el abandono de los niños tienen lugar. Además, todas las palabras relacionadas, es decir, *die*, *dead* y *kill* (morir, muerto y matar) se utilizan en situaciones en las que el abuso de poder es el punto de partida de una situación de violencia que puede terminar en malos tratos, graves lesiones o incluso la muerte.

Procesos verbales

Una vez que esta parte de mi estudio se completó, decidí buscar los participantes en los procesos de violencia y la principal causa de la violencia, es decir, si un mal uso del poder podría ser la causa de estas acciones violentas. Este tipo de análisis ha contribuido a apoyar el interés que el presente estudio tiene en el bienestar de la sociedad, según la tradición de Análisis Crítico del Discurso. Es decir, este estudio ha aportado algo de luz a la interpretación de los cuentos ya que implican "procesos sociales de poder, de construcción de jerarquía y subordinación (Wodak 2001:30)". Los resultados pusieron de manifiesto los medios lingüísticos utilizados en los cuentos que reflejan y pueden fomentar una intensificación de las desigualdades en la sociedad.

Por lo tanto, teniendo en cuenta los principios del Análisis Crítico del Discurso, el corpus fue sometido en primer lugar a un análisis de los procesos verbales con el fin de averiguar si la posible relación entre el poder social y la violencia se reflejaba en los procesos verbales y en segundo lugar, un análisis de los tipos y las identidades de los participantes en los procesos mencionados.

La razón de este estudio de los procesos verbales, también llamado transitividad, está en que era mi intención buscar la relación entre las estructuras lingüísticas y el significado socialmente construido en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm. Por lo tanto, llevé a cabo un estudio de los procesos verbales de acuerdo con el marco sistémico de Halliday (1998), Eggins (1994) y Downing y Locke (2002 y 2006), aclararé que el estudio de transitividad implica, en el presente estudio, revelar los procesos verbales y sus participantes en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm. Por lo tanto, al hacer esto, obtuve información suficiente sobre la relación entre la desigual relación de poder y la violencia. Además, teniendo en cuenta que la transitividad se refiere a la función ideacional y esta función está relacionada con la transmisión de ideas, con este análisis, por lo tanto pude mostrar las ideas que fueron y son transmitidas todavía a los niños.

En consecuencia, elaboré una tabla basada en Eggins (1994:228), que resumo en el cuadro 48, con el fin de ayudarme en la clasificación de los procesos verbales y los participantes. Entonces, aislé los verbos de la lista de palabras proporcionada por *WordSmith Tools 5* y elaboré una lista con todos ellos. Una vez reunidas todas las concordancias de todos los procesos verbales, elaboré un cuadro que me ayudó a clasificar todos los procesos verbales de acuerdo con el código de color que se muestra en la tabla

49. Estos tipos de procesos son: material (MA), mental (ME), de relación (R), conductuales (B), verbal (V) y existenciales (E).

Mi estudio reveló que la lingüística de corpus ha demostrado ser una herramienta útil cuando se estudia la relación entre los aspectos lingüísticos y sociales, en particular, en la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm. Además, la lingüística de corpus ha proporcionado una ayuda útil para el estudio de la muy problemática tarea del análisis de la transitividad del corpus de los hermanos Grimm, lo que confirma mi hipótesis 4, es decir, que ya que la lingüística de corpus ha demostrado ser una herramienta muy popular en los enfoques críticos de discurso, y Hasan (cf. 2004) ha destacado la importancia de la investigación de los datos-impulsada a la hora de estudiar la relación entre los aspectos lingüísticos y sociales, esta combinación podría llevarme a encontrar esta relación en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm.

Una primera búsqueda en *Concord* me dio 10.162 ocurrencias que contenían lo que parecían inicialmente procesos verbales. Sin embargo, el análisis tuvo que realizarse a mano, porque en muchas ocasiones fue necesario analizar cada palabra determinada a fin de determinar su función. Esto fue así porque, lamentablemente, *WordSmith Tools 5* no separa las palabras en categorías morfológicas ya que a veces un término puede tener diferentes funciones gramaticales. Además, me encontré con otra dificultad en el análisis de los procesos y fue el hecho de que algunos verbos cambian de significado dependiendo de la palabra siguiente, por ejemplo, el verbo *have* con significado de ‘posesión’ es un proceso relacional; sin embargo, puede tener el significado de ‘tomar’, por ejemplo, ‘una bebida’, y en ese caso es un proceso material. La lista completa de los procesos verbales etiquetados según su transitividad se puede consultar en el apéndice 2 adjunto.

Por lo tanto, 3.595 casos fueron excluidos. Las razones fueron: (i) el término de búsqueda era el núcleo de un sintagma nominal en lugar del núcleo de un sintagma verbal, como la palabra *bit*, es decir, [...] *children out of their beds. Their bit of breads was given to the [...]*. (ii) El término de búsqueda era un participio pasado que actuaba como el núcleo de un sintagma adjetivo. Este fue el caso de palabras como *bewitched* (hechizado) o *betrothed* (prometida). (iii) El término de búsqueda era un gerundio que actuaba como el núcleo de un sintagma adjetivo. Algunos ejemplos fueron las palabras *working* (el trabajo) y *boiling* (el hervido). (iv) Tomé la decisión de no tener en cuenta las expresiones verbales *began to + infinitive* (empezó a + infinitivo), *want to* (quiere + infinitivo) y *let* (permitir/dejar) + (pron) + infinitivo sin *to* (a), porque consideré su infinitivo el proceso verbal a tener en cuenta. (v) Los verbos modales no fueron considerados tampoco, por la misma razón que el caso anterior. (vi) Los verbos auxiliares, como *did, do, had, has, have, hast, are, is* y *art* no fueron considerados por razones obvias. (vii) Los infinitivos que actúan como objeto directo como *nothing to eat* (nada para comer) o *heavier to draw up* (más pesado de llevar) no se consideraron s procesos verbales en sí mismos. (viii) A veces, el término de la búsqueda formaba parte de un nombre compuesto como *look** en *looking-glass* o *step** en *step-mother* o formaban parte de palabras más largas como *break** en *breakfast* o *counter** en *counterpanes*. (ix) La palabra *there* tampoco se tuvo en cuenta cuando se refería al adverbio de lugar en vez de al proceso existencial. Finalmente, después de eliminar todas estas ocurrencias, 6.567 procesos verbales fueron analizados y clasificados. De ellos encontré 3.830 procesos materiales, 1.104 procesos relacionales, 753 procesos verbales, 623 procesos mentales, 115 procesos existenciales y 142 procesos conductuales.

Esta tesis ha demostrado que la categoría semántica de 'proceso', en lugar de la categoría gramatical tradicional conocida como 'verbo' es capaz de describir no sólo la función de la categoría, sino también su significado. En este sentido, he encontrado que la presencia de los procesos materiales en un número tan elevado mostró evidencia de que el corpus de los hermanos Grimm se refiere a las acciones (doing), controladas por un participante voluntario, un ser humano (animal o una criatura mágica), el agente, que las ha llevado a cabo. Como Downing y Locke (2006:130) argumentan, el concepto de 'agente' incluye características tales como "la energía propia para iniciar o controlar un proceso". Por esta razón, la presencia de actos violentos y crueles tiene un componente de voluntariedad que añade más horror a las escenas involucradas en este tipo de situaciones. Por lo tanto, una vez que la clasificación de los procesos verbales se llevó a cabo, tomé la decisión de restringir mi búsqueda en este punto de mi estudio únicamente a los procesos que reflejaban acciones violentas porque mi principal preocupación en esta etapa fue llevar a cabo la investigación de los participantes en las acciones violentas y crueles y críticamente verificar la posición social y de poder que mantenían en todos los cuentos. Por lo tanto, aislé las estos procesos de la tabla principal de los procesos verbales con el fin de ayudarme en mi análisis.

Esta etapa del estudio me proporcionó una idea de las categorías de las identidades a las que los participantes que cometen actos violentos en estos cuentos pertenecen, a saber: gente común, criaturas mágicas, personas fuera de la ley y los cónyuges, lo que confirma mi hipótesis número 5, es decir, que un estudio de los procesos verbales del corpus de los hermanos Grimm podría proporcionarme la evidencia de las categorías de las identidades a las que los participantes en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm pertenecen.

Estos resultados confirman también mi última hipótesis, la número 6, que la persona que tiene el poder es la que inflige la violencia, independientemente de su condición anterior. Por ejemplo, todos los actos violentos cometidos por la gente común se basan en el poder relacionado con un mejor estatus social, ya sea en relación con la estructura política, como los reyes y reinas, o una estructura familiar, como madres o hermanos con respecto a sus hijos o hermanos más débiles, respectivamente. Esta mejor posición incluso se observa en la relación entre el propietario y sus animales de granja e incluso con sus mascotas. En cuanto a las criaturas mágicas y fantásticas, un grupo especialmente violento en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, su poder se basa en el poder que su magia les brinda y que convierte a sus víctimas en indefensas. Del mismo modo, las personas fuera de la ley, es decir, ladrones y asesinos, se aprovechan de su posición de una mayor fuerza para cometer delitos. Finalmente, los cónyuges, en relación con la violencia en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm, en mi opinión, son villanos pasivos, es decir, ellos consienten los actos violentos en contra de sus familiares lo que los convierte en parte del acto violento.

Sin embargo, en algunas ocasiones, el poder no tiene límites bien definidos con respecto a las identidades de los participantes. En el corpus de los hermanos Grimm, el poder a veces cambia de los perpetradores a las víctimas: el poder que los tiranos utilizan con el fin de ejercer la violencia sobre sus víctimas actúa en su propio detrimento en forma de las más crueles venganzas llevadas a cabo por sus víctimas que, a su vez, se convierten en tiranos o permiten que sus cónyuges lo hagan. Vale la pena mencionar que los mecanismos utilizados para la venganza son particularmente crueles.

Otra conclusión ha sido extraída a partir de la presente tesis, a saber, que uno de los mensajes que la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm transmite a sus destinatarios en relación con la estructura de la familia no se ajusta a la concepción moderna de este concepto. Por ejemplo, en el tema de la figura de la madrastra, siempre es mala, envidiosa y siempre trata mal a su hijastra (siempre una niña). Las familias modernas tienen hoy en día muchas estructuras diferentes [pueden estar compuestas de: un hombre y una mujer (o madrastra o padrastro o no), dos hombres, dos mujeres y un solo hombre o una mujer sola] y las lecturas dirigidas a los niños deberían transmitir la tolerancia a todos ellos.

Por último, las observaciones preliminares recogidas en esta tesis hacen alusión a las implicaciones de las posibles desigualdades de género demostradas empíricamente. Por ejemplo, el verdadero villano de algunos cuentos de los hermanos Grimm es la figura de la madrastra, en contraste con su pobre marido, o el hecho de que la mayoría de las víctimas son mujeres y niños. Por otra parte, el lenguaje de los cuentos, más concretamente aquellos procesos verbales relacionados con las tareas domésticas están siempre relacionados con las mujeres.

Como conclusión general, se puede argumentar que los resultados obtenidos del análisis de corpus de la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm apoyan el principal punto de partida de este estudio, a saber, que se debería considerar una reclasificación de estos cuentos si se demuestra que tienen un alto contenido de violencia o, alternativamente, que se llevara a cabo una intervención lingüística con la intención de disminuir el impacto de su contenido violento. A su vez, el enfoque multidisciplinario aplicado en el análisis de los cuentos ha demostrado ser un procedimiento objetivo para detectar la presencia de cualquier tema que sea objeto de estudio. Consecuentemente, puede decirse que es una

herramienta útil que puede ayudar a establecer una clasificación empírica y/o reclasificación de cualquier tipo de lecturas y por lo tanto, la hipótesis principal (número 1), es decir, que las lecturas de clásicos destinados a los niños puede ser reclasificadas empírica y objetivamente mediante el uso de un enfoque multidisciplinario se ha demostrado.

Futuras líneas de investigación

El trabajo futuro de investigación más evidente que puede salir de esta tesis es estudiar si la violencia se ejerce por igual en hombres y mujeres, ya que algunos resultados obtenidos muestran que, en la mayoría de las líneas de concordancia, por ejemplo, de palabras como *die/-d* (mueren) y *dead* (muertos), se refieren casi siempre a la muerte de madres/mujeres. Este hecho confirma la opinión de autores como Zipes que han calificado a los hermanos Grimm de fomentar un discurso machista. Por lo tanto, sería interesante ver a qué implicaciones de género estos resultados podrían tener en el corpus de los hermanos Grimm.

En la misma línea, sería interesante estudiar los estereotipos sobre la relación entre los participantes en términos de género. En una de las escenas (en *Fitcher's Bird*), una chica hace caso omiso de la prohibición del mago de que no abriera una puerta de la habitación prohibida. Esta prohibición es difícil de sobrellevar para una chica que está sola en una casa desconocida, por lo que algunos autores como Tatar (2004:203) sostienen que "las historias sobre las cámaras prohibidas a menudo posicionan a las mujeres como víctimas de la curiosidad, a pesar de que su curiosidad es casi siempre justificada". En mi opinión, este es un estereotipo sobre las mujeres, que refleja una vez más el discurso de género que se puede encontrar en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm y que, como se mencionó anteriormente, debería ser una cuestión de investigación más profunda.

Otra posible línea de investigación como resultado de esta tesis consistiría en la ampliación y actualización del estudio del análisis de la transitividad comparando las versiones de los cuentos individuales de los hermanos Grimm que pertenecen a las colecciones publicadas en 1812, 1815, 1857 y algunas versiones más recientes, por ejemplo las realizadas por el factoría Disney, para comprobar si algunos de los procesos relacionados con la violencia verbal se han eliminado.

Una posibilidad sería el estudio de los símbolos y las metáforas dentro la colección de cuentos de los hermanos Grimm a través de un análisis de corpus. Por ejemplo, la palabra *hand-s* (mano) parece tener un doble sentido a lo largo de las líneas del corpus de los hermanos Grimm. En primer lugar, está la mano de las víctimas, que se cortan o se tomaron como parte de un crimen, por el contrario, está la mano del autor, la mano que sostiene la espada para matar o secuestrar a alguien para mostrar su poder. En mi opinión, esta palabra es una representación dominante del dualismo existente entre el agresor y su víctima. Por lo tanto, considero que un estudio de la metáfora de la palabra *hand-s* (mano) sería un asunto de interés para futuras investigaciones. Una de las cuestiones de interés podría ser la de llevar a cabo un estudio contrastivo de la presencia de esta palabra en otras colecciones de cuentos para estudiar sus participantes/actores, es decir, los perpetradores y las víctimas, si las hubiera.

Otro estudio podría ser el de extender este análisis de la transitividad a otros autores como Andersen, con el objetivo de cruzar datos y llevar a cabo un estudio anacrónico de los participantes de los cuentos de hadas recogidos en el siglo 19 con mayor profundidad.

Por último, una interesante línea de investigación me parece la investigación de la colección de los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm siguiendo el enfoque de la "gramática de diseño visual" de Kress y Van Leeuwen (1996, 2001). Ellos "reconocen que las imágenes, como el lenguaje, dan cuenta no sólo de las representaciones de la realidad material, sino también de la interacción interpersonal de la realidad social (como las relaciones entre los espectadores y lo que se ve)" (Unsworth et al 2005:10). Por lo tanto, me parece interesante estudiar la realidad narrativa que las imágenes en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm construir. Para ser más precisos, sería interesante investigar los tipos de procesos en los que los personajes participan en las ilustraciones incluidas en las distintas versiones de la colección de cuentos de los Grimm.

Me gustaría terminar esta tesis de la misma manera que Zipes comenzó su libro *Breaking the Magic Spell: Radical Theories of Folk and Fairy Tales*, con una historia real contada a la manera de los cuentos de hadas, como un homenaje personal a este tipo de cuentos:

Érase una vez el famoso físico, Albert Einstein, que fue abordado por una mujer muy preocupada por buscar consejos sobre cómo criar a su hijo pequeño para convertirse en un científico exitoso. En particular, quería saber qué tipo de libros que debía leer a su hijo.

"Los cuentos de hadas", respondió Einstein sin vacilar.

"Bien, pero ¿qué otra cosa debo leerle a él después de eso?", Preguntó la madre.

"Más cuentos de hadas", dijo Einstein.

"¿Y después?"

"Aún más cuentos de hadas," dijo el gran científico, y movió su pipa como un mago para pronunciar el final feliz de una larga historia.

Zipes (2002b:1)

