

У період від 5 до 7 років мовлення дитини вже повністю сформоване. Її словниковий запас багатий на слова, які належать до різних частин мови. Мовлення дітей розгорнуте, переважають поширені речення. У цей період закладаються підвалини оволодіння письмом. Багато дітей вже вміють читати і викладати з розрізної азбуки слова і навіть цілі речення [2, с. 19]. Таким чином відбувається розвиток мовлення дитини упродовж дошкільного віку.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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FAIRY TALE – THE MOST ENIGMATIC GENRE OF THE WORLD LITERATURE

Fairy tale takes an unalienable part of life of any person. We were told a great number of fairy tales in our childhood, which helped us to understand the world and to disclose the relationships between people. But hardly anybody ever pondered over its origin and peculiarities.

The result of analysis different literary sources makes it possible for us to suggest working definition of a basic term. So, a fairy tale is a fictional story that may feature folklore characters such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, giants, and talking animals, often involving a far-fetched sequence of events.

Fairy tales are found in oral folk tales and in literary form. The history of the fairy tale is particularly difficult to trace, because only the literary forms can survive. Still, the evidence of literary works at least indicates that fairy tales have existed for thousands of years, although not perhaps recognized as a genre; the name “fairy tale” was first ascribed to them by Madame d’Aulnoy. Literary fairy tales are found over the centuries all over the world, and when they collected them, folklorists found fairy tales in every culture. Fairy tales, and works derived from fairy tales, are still written today [3, p. 65–72].

Literary tales continue the traditions of folk tales, but develop the genre further. Since, a folk tale is a story which has been handed down from person to person from generations and generations. Therefore, one

of the most important identifying features of a folk tale is that it belongs to an entire culture, rather than to an individual. For this reason, folk tales give us many insights into the cultures from which they spring. While some of the stories may have originated as literary tales, they became part of the oral tradition as they were told over and over. The characters tend to be somewhat one-dimensional, stereotypes of ordinary people (for example, an evil old man or a wise woman). However, extraordinary things do happen to them. The themes in folk tales are universal and timeless. Folk tales generally lack descriptive passages and rely almost exclusively on plot. A fairy tale is sub-type of folk tale where it tends to be the longest, most descriptive, and most complicated compared with other types of folktales, like legend, myth, and fable.

Originally, adults were the audience of a fairy tale just as often as children. Literary fairy tales appeared in works intended for adults, but in the 19th and 20th centuries the fairy tale came to be associated with children's literature.

In 1634, a cycle of fifty tales was published by Giambattista Basile, in which can be found some of the earliest written versions of familiar stories like "Sleeping Beauty". Basile's tone is bawdy and comic; his narrators within the tale are old women, hags, crones and old gossips, the stereotypical tellers of the "old wives' tale". Although large numbers of literary fairy tales were written in 17th century in France, most of the tales which are still told and retold now are far older in origin. Many of the stories were edited and changed as they were written down, removing the darker and more gruesome elements of the stories. The intended audience of the stories has also changed. Perrault's collection of tales was written to be presented at the court of Versailles, and each tale ended with a moralistic verse. At the same time, literary fairy tales of great imagination and invention, often quite cruel and gruesome, were being created by the women surreptitiously rebelling against the constraints placed on them by their restrictive society. They were not written for children [1, p. 112–120]. H. C. Andersen introduced into his tales descriptions of nature and human emotions. He not only improved on and developed the genre of the literary tale, but also endowed it with the final form as it is known today. One of the charming features of his tales is a balance between reality and fiction. In the Western World, the associations of fairy tales with child audience started in Victorian England. In the nineteenth century, with advances in printing and cheap book making, a separate publishing business of books for children appeared. The adaptation of fairy tales for children continues. Walt Disney's influential

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs was largely (although certainly not solely) intended for the children's market.

In Waldorf Schools, fairy tales are used in the first grade as a central part of the curriculum. Rudolf Steiner's work on human development shows that at age six to seven, the mind of a child is best taught through storytelling. The archetypes and magical nature of fairy tales appeals strongly to children of these ages. The nature of fairy tales, following the oral tradition, enhances the child's ability to visualize a spoken narrative, as well as to remember the story as heard [2, p. 45–51].

The authors of magic stories combined specially for children folk fairy tales and literary tales.

Thus, we arrived at a conclusion, that fairy tale as a literary genre has not been fully investigated in spite of existence of numerous studies by prominent foreign and national scientists. Some aspects still need to be cleared up and ascribed, what presupposes further investigations on different levels.

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THE ROLE OF A. KRIMSKY'S BUSINESS TRIP TO SYRIA AND LEBANON FOR HIS SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHY

A. Krinsky (1871–1942) is a prominent personality in Ukrainian and world intellectual history. He combines the features of a real scientist and literary man, outstanding authour and translator as well as orientalist and known investigator in sphere of Ukraine's study. He sometimes is accused of being a scientist, whose works were written on the ground of other scientists' works by means of successful compilation. Nothing more than such statements can be done only by the critics, who do not know facts of his real biography. That is why it is necessary to show a significance of for his orientalist views forming. By that time the information about the East possessed by the scientist had been taken only from his contemporaries' travel notes and the X–XIII centuries folios. On the one hand, concentrating our attention on this fact, we should re-