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The ways of the authorial fairy tale after the year 2000 in the Czech Republic and in Bulgaria : summary

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SUMMARY

The Ways of the Authorial Fairy Tale after the Year 2000 in the Czech Republic and in Bulgaria

The authorial fairy tale is one of the basic genres of children's literature (literature for children and young adults). This monograph deals with the authorial fairy tales published between 2000 and 2020 in the Czech Republic and in Bulgaria. Contemporary contacts between the two national children's literatures are limited to a few translations, although these phenomena do not apply in works for adult readers – contemporary Czech literature is quite often translated into Bulgarian language.

Using a comparative method and analysis of the works, the monograph follows the development shifts in the genre of authorial fairy tale in both national literatures. The work is only selective, the division of the monograph into four parts tends to be more orientational – it focuses on folklore-influenced fairy tales (e.g. written by Karel Šiktanc, Petra Martišková, Tereza Heike, Vesela Flamburari, Daniel Yordanov, Dimitar Petrov, Yulia Spiridonova, Bozhana Aposhtolova), diary and calendar fairy tales (e.g. written by Magdalena Wagnerová, Pavel Šrut, Ivona Březinová, Dyado Panch, Stanka Pencheva), verse insertions in the prosaic text, lyricized and rhythmic fairy tales (e.g. written by Zdeňka Braumová, Radek Malý, Irina Batkova, Maya Dalgacheva, Ivan Radenkov), humor and nonsense fairy tales (e.g. written by Petr Stančík, Arnošt Goldflam, Ester Stará, Petr Nikl, Pavel Brycz, Boryana Todorova, Petya Kokudeva, Nevena Dishlieva-Krasteva), and fairy-tale persiflage and travesty (from the pen of Alois Mikulka and Magdalena Wagnerová). This division is only approximate, the areas mostly overlap each other.

The above-mentioned approaches to the fairy tale usually do not appear separately within one specific work. On the contrary, authors often use various approaches in fairy tale production and connect them in different ways. However, in some fairy tales it is very difficult to determine the dominant narrative approach, especially if it is a hybrid formation. The classification of a work into a certain type of authorial fairy tale is often very subjective and inaccurate (e.g. Petr Nikl's books).

The main method is the using of the analysis of the works of two independent national literatures and the subsequent comparison of analogous and different phenomena with regard to certain common cultural, religious and political backgrounds. The acquired knowledge should help to reveal general developmental tendency in children's literature. This book also deals with crossing the borders to other genres of children's literature and to other arts.

The tendencies in both literatures are very similar, in Bulgarian literature, they occur with some delay due to the difficult political and economic situation in 1990s. The most significant tendency is the emphasis on the visual side, in some cases there are picture books, in which the pictorial page predominates over the text page.