**Connectives and Comparison**

Purpose:

The Brothers Grimm’s version of Cinderella has very distinguishable messages throughout. One of these being that good things will come to those deserving. Cinderella is dutiful and loyal to her dead mother, visiting the grave often and caring for it. Being kind and thoughtful with the animals, causing them to come to her aid with the lentils. Then there is the tree that she planted and looked after that would come to cover her with gold and silver, giving her a more beautiful dress delivered by the birds each time. This is combined with the overall message of that it’s better to be kind to people like Cinderella, rather than callous and cruel like the step mother and sisters. They end up disfigured and blind, causing them to be miserable, while Cinderella, who endured through all of their torment, becomes a princess. On the other hand, while Roald Dahl’s version of Cinderella does have a message it is not as strong as Grimm’s since this version is primarily written for the purpose of entertainment. This entertainment is seen in the humour of the piece (example goes here) which precludes the poem’s message being taken with the same seriousness as that of the Grimm’s narrative. Additionally, Grimm’s story is far less entertaining than Dahl’s because its purpose is more serious. The Brothers Grimm’s version of the story is drastically more effective than Dahl’s, having clear moral messages and themes throughout that connect with their target audience. The authors communicated this clearly with their use of language and techniques

Audience and their Context:

The target audience for the Brothers Grimm and Roald Dahl’s version of Cinderella are quite different. This is due to the themes and content used in each story and the language they utilize. Brothers Grimm’s story is aimed more towards adults. This is apparent in the nature of how this version is written. It is gory, dark and much more descriptive. This is mostly shown when Cinderella’s step mother wants one of her daughters to marry the prince. She orders them to mutilate and disfigure themselves by cutting off the toe of one of her daughters and a portion of the heel off the other. All in a futile attempt to deceive the prince into believing they owned the slipper. Then later having their eyes pecked out by birds due to their actions. These scenes in the story would most definitely shock a younger audience. Whereas Roald Dahl’s target audience is children of about 12-14. It’s written in a humorous tone in order to attract and entertain a younger audience. Because of this it includes light-hearted details like Red’s wolf skin coat and skips over the details of how this would practically be procured, as well as such details as exactly how Red and Grandma ended up in the wolf. Grimm’s tale is not humorous at all because the adult audience is entertained by the macabre details and grim tone of the tale. Another thing to consider is the time period which the Grimm’s tale was written, 1812. This may have been a moral message of hope to the individuals of that time, who may have been able to identify with Cinderella in their own ways. Whether it be low social class and income or just feeling trapped in their lives. Cinderella is deprived of everything. Yet, she is still able to have hope throughout all of the events she endures resulting in her desired outcome. This message of hope is still apparent and many individuals may still relate to Cinderella in modern times. Dahl’s version, However, was written in a context of change and rebellion against traditional ways of acting in the 1980s, reflected in the way Cinderella rejects the Prince because his personality is wanting, rather than being obliged to feel grateful that a powerful man deigned to elevate such a lowly woman to greatness. In contrast to Grimm’s version, Dahl’s Cinderella takes control of her own future and refuses to suffer deprivation in her relationship, which can be seen when Cinderella finally sees the prince for who he truly is and decides to marry “a decent man, a simple jam maker by trade”. In doing so it ended with her living in “a house full of smiles and laughter, living happily ever after”. Both versions of this story have their positives and negatives that affect their effectiveness at reaching their target audience. Brothers Grimm is able to attract an older audience to a somewhat childish story that most know today, with its darker themes and messages. Dahl is able to effectively have his readers enjoy and connect with his version due to the humor and rhymes throughout. Both have done this well.

**TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSITIONS THAT HELP IDENTIFY THEM**

*ADDITION* again, also, and, besides, finally, further, last, moreover, equally important, furthermore, in addition, likewise

*COMPARISON* also, likewise, in like manner, similarly, both/and

*CONTRAST* after all, although, conversely, at the same time, however, but, for all that, still, in spite of, yet, nevertheless, in contrast, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, notwithstanding