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Bluebeard's egg short story margaret atwood

Salica Rao a 2009 Margaret Atwood's short story Bluebeard's Egg represents a modern take on classic folkloric stories derived from French, German and English stories. In Charles Perot's Bluebeard, the betrayal of the young bride's husband's trust lead to his attempts at her life. Atwood's story paints a more complex and nuanced picture of these themes and looks relatively normal rather than fantastical. Bluebeard's Egg explores themes that exist in previous stories, such as disloyalty, abuse of trust, and concealment, by placing fairy tales in everyday middle-class environments. Atwood uses this conscious shift of perspective to comment more broadly on the role of perspective in interpretation. Atwood's Bluebeard Egg is about middle-old couple Sally and Ed. Sally is a bored housewife who also works for a trust company, and her husband is Hartman (Atwood 160). He doesn't pay enough attention to Sally, and much of the text is devoted to her worries about daily life. Ed, on the other hand, can't decipher the insinuations to the story's in/out, Bluebeard, while playing his mysterious husband Sally. Sally also complains that Ed may be the man of the heart, but he doesn't understand the real heart, something he is symbolized by a red sate surrounded by lace and covered with a pink bow (Atwood 160). She likens it to a fairytale princess (Atwood 157) and wants romance and fantasy. But Ed is not a heroic prince, but an unknown force lurking in the background, never clarifying his point of view. This drives the plot of the entire story, with Sally complaining, from the narrator's point of view and thinking about Ed and their relationship. At the end of the story, Sally has the unfortunate luck of walking on top of Ed and her best friend MaryLynn and we witness him touching her inappropriately. The final paragraph probably reveals Sally's dilemma that Ed deceived her all the way. Her point of view was wrong because she definitely felt what she wanted. She took face value, everything parallel to the structure of many stories at face value. An Atwood toy with an idea by giving us all the information at first point throws a curveball at the end and reveals that we knew nothing with Sally. Atwood encourages us to question our assumptions of how stories can create real meaning, so we should consider the change in narrative perspective when reading Bluebeard's Egg. Perspective influences interpretation, thereby triggering the meaning of how stories generally affect our lives. Perspectives play an important role in this story. Sally explains, via the narrator, that she is a woman looking for answers. She would, through the narrator herself, The protagonist, and the reader, take pride only on her side of the action. This one-sided voice gives Narrator control over what information the reader gets. Depending on the point of view, atwood's interpretation of the story may change. The narrator speaks for Sally, but this perspective may be too biased because there is little actual dialogue between the characters. At the same time, it gives the suspense of the story. Sally assumes she knows everything related to her situation, but after the incident between Ed and Marylyn, she eventually questions her beliefs. Narrator doesn't draw accurate images for biased perspectives. Atwood lets us recognize that her story is not entirely accurate and calls attention to the story's changing narrative perspective in a different way. She deliberately writes that Sally is constantly worried about marriage, and perhaps she doesn't think she knows all about Ed. The narrator says, Ed is a real person and has more than these simple renditions allow. It sometimes worries her (Atwood 158). Sally alludes to the fact that there is another perspective in the story that she and we don't know. Ed's own point of view. He speaks in concise sentences when talking to other characters, but what he reveals is that Sally wants much more. She wants to explore Ed's Inner World (Atwood 169), which she can't get her hands on. We are the first to recognize that Sally remains an unresolvable mystery, as Ed looks like a shadow (Atwood 176) to her and us. Another example of this change occurs when Mary Lynn tells Sally about Ed: 'Ed is cute as a button,' MaryLynn said. In fact, he is like a button: he is so bright and shiny. If he was mine, I would bronze him and keep him on the mantelpiece (Atwood 160). This quote comes directly from the character, a rare occurrence in Atwood's story. It also sums up Sally's worst concerns about how women react to her husband. She laughs at him about being eaten up by an invisible woman (Atwood 166) who follows him everywhere, but she fears all this scenario in the same way. Atwood cleverly uses Marylynnn, a secondary character, to point out this fear. The same character who may be having an affair with Ed. By changing perspectives, readers will notice Marylyn's feelings and way of thinking compared to Sally. Both women dispute Ed, but Marylyn's words are more threatening than playful. Her voice gives us a different perspective and essentially more information to ponder and examine. One thing to consider is whether the narrator is a disembodied voice or something more. At the end of the story, Sally wakes up in bed after a dinner party that saw Ed touching intimatelyShe has a dream vision (Tatar 144) and sees morphing into a golden pink egg with her black and white heart pulsating. Then she wonders if the eggs will eventually hatch what will come out of it? (Atwood 178). The story ends with that remaining question burning in her mind, so she doesn't know what will happen next. Perhaps the whole story parallels her class assignments: both are written from an egg perspective. This consideration changes how the reader interprets the meaning of the story. Sally has a potential future, just as eggs eventually hatch. Her story ends because Atwood wrote it that way. She controls the life of her character and opens the narrative conclusion to speculation. In general, stories can infer what happens after a character has left our imagination and returned to their literary existence. The story also represents the culture they came from, the culture that provides the authority of the story to explain how these stories go. These cultures and societies use stories to explain how things exist. Patterns and themes appear over time. Observation remains permanently fixed in socio-cultural consciousness, and people learn to recognize narrative motifs and rules and pass on explanations to the next generation. But no one wonders why they let things happen because there is no information to suggest otherwise. We cannot reason about these stories because doing so defeats their purpose. Fairy tales and folklore play a major role in the authority of this culture to spread values and lessons. Most people grow up in this particular literary genre. As part of the genre, the Bluebeard Canon is primarily themed around women's curiosity and its negative echoes, but the story also focuses on female ingenuity and courage (Tatar 142). Female protagonists devise ways to save themselves or be saved by others. But Sally doesn't fit into this category, as Atwood doesn't wrap up her story like any other Bluebeard story. Instead, Bluebeard's Egg provides commentary on ideas and themes that exist in popular fairy tales and folklore. By writing her version of Bluebeard's story with an upper-class couple, Atwood frames betrayal with comfort and normality. Nothing looks out of place with Sally and Ed, they have their problems like everyone else. Readers can actually associate these characters with different levels than those of classic fairy tales. Atwood doesn't rely on conventions like magic, old hugs, fairies and princes to make her case. Instead, her story appears unthreatening compared to the original story of his wife, who was murdered in a secret room. Fairy tales and their fantasy offer solace with the message that good always conquers evil and that only good people live happily ever afterThe bluebeard egg took this concept and turned it upside down, which is actually more threatening because it lacks finality. Sally and Ed's story continues like that of an everyday couple, but we don't know what's going to happen. The narrative perspective, with all its biases, is therefore unlimited (Meindl 219). In essence, Atwood transforms the nature of the narrative threat by controlling its perspective. Atwood uses this unrestricted perspective in Bluebeard's Egg to manipulate what the reader actually knows. Sally seems to know about life with Ed, but this knowledge is nothing more than an illusion. Ed is apparently hiding behind his facade of a stupid husband who he can go about his business humming to himself (Atwood 158). She and the reader stay on the outside because Atwood wants to be like that. The idea of remaining outside the truth of the story raises the what if question, not just here, but for all the other stories. Perhaps everything exists outside the ultimate truth of the story by everyone. Or all the truth of the story is subjective. After all, the story presents information, but the reader creates meaning. The author controls his story, but through the manipulation of characters, events and dialogue, the reader is saying strongly about what the story means to them. In practice, the interpretation is virtually unlimited because the right and wrongs do not apply. The audience get a voice and therefore some control. No one can tell if Ed and Marilyn are actually having an affair. That passage is ambiguous. And it constantly raises questions about how perspective affects interpretation. People can read the story over and over again and find new meanings in the text every time. Stories are an important part of our lives because they transcend time and give people the opportunity to create meaning through interpretation. However, perspective influences interpretation. Thus, by changing the perspective of the bluebeard egg, Atwood often creates multiple meanings that conflict with each other. Fairy tales remain popular because their simple message appeals to many different people, but Atwood wonders the truth of such simplicity by giving her story multiple meanings. But multiple parts of the story may not fit together consistently, creating ambiguity and openness that put power in the hands of the reader. Paying attention to the use of her perspective wonders how it affects the interpretation of the text. And if our interpretation changes from perspective, it can influence the meaning of the story, or at least the interpretation of meaning. Even our assumptions about perspective influence interpretation and meaning. The story isWe will never forget their importance in our lives because it reflects what we believe in, what we think, how we feel and how we act. In other words, we take our experiences, limitations, perspectives, interpretations and meanings into our stories. And perhaps this is what Atwood wanted to convey all the time. Atwood, a work quoting Margaret. Bluebeard's Egg classic fairy tale. Ed Maria Tatar New York: WW Norton & Company, 1999. 156-178. Mindle, Dieter. Gender and Narrative Perspectives in Margaret Atwood's Story Margaret Atwood: Writing and Subjectivity. Ed Colin Nicholson New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994. 219-229. Tatar, Maria. Introduction: Bluebeards classic fairy tale. Ed Maria Tatar New York: WW Norton & Company, 1999. 138-144. Toss of the previous article