



Study of Margaret Atwood's Writing Study in Effect on Feminist

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Abstract: Through Margaret Atwood's works, the research explores the woman's struggle for survival as it defines her role as a woman in modern society. Her books deal with the theme of survival as shown by the female characters. Her books' major themes include failure and fertility, multiculturalism, nature vs humanity, the search for one's own identity, Southern Ontario Gothic, unlikely legends, urban versus rural, and women's empowerment. She has tried to include all of her experiences as a woman, a female, and an essayist because she is recognized as a women's movement author of the 1960s. Patriotism has a strong hold upon Atwood. Her sense of feminism, patriotism and both the Canadian and female characters is also connected to her feminism. Her fundamental compositions reveal her awareness of gender and struggle for existence. Her characters and their personalities are subtly revealed in her stories, which transport the reader to a previous memory through which the present is seen and experienced. Atwood controls women's comfortable and realistic interactions in her books, and she creates a self-portrait of women as artisans and legends who are reliable to their own internal paths. She paints a portrait of a legendary figure whose persona doesn't require depth or tenderness. The protagonists and the novels have a remarkable relationship that allows for the recording of their emotions and dreams.

Keywords: Margaret Atwood's writing Style, The Cat's Eye Novel, and Feminism and Socialism.

1. INTRODUCTION

Atwood initially dismissed the science fiction caption of the book. In a statement to The Guardian, he called for his book to be classified as a speculative genre, saying science fiction "features howling creatures and spaceships". But after a while he said that he makes up some science fiction stories from time to time and explained that some people mix the two genres. both for people and for planet earth. Double Persephone (1961) [1], The Circle Game (1964,



updated in 1966), and *The Animals in That Country* (1968) [2] are some of Atwood's early poetry works in which she explores human behaviour, lauds nature, and criticizes materialism. In all of her stories, which are centered on women looking for their relationship with the outside world and the people in it, role reversal and new starts are recurring themes [3]. A TV series based on the 1985 novel *The Handmaid's Tale*, co-written by Atwood, debuted in 2017 and is centered on the story of a woman who is subjected to sexual servitude in a totalitarian Christian theocracy that has taken power because of ecological upheaval. *The Blind Assassin*, which won the Booker Prize in 2000, is a deftly written story that centers on the memoir of an elderly Canadian woman who is purportedly writing it to clear up any misunderstandings regarding both her sister's suicide and her own role in the posthumous publication of a book that was purportedly written by her sister. [4,5]

Analysis and Descriptions of Writing Style

When it comes down to it, Atwood's chosen works show her inner suffering, troubled youth, interaction with men, and brutal society. Atwood dissects Maria's fictitious journey from a welcomed stance of self-refutation and self-destruction toward self-certitude and self-statement in *The Edible Woman* [6]. According to Alan Dawe, Marian has two options: she may be "plotting overly feminine" like Ainsley or she can be "the earth mother" and "the workplace virgins" like Clara. This research looks at how the female protagonist's feelings of dread, guilt, indignation, and restriction of uniqueness are heightened throughout the narrative. Finally, they start to come across as more creative, more confined by themselves, and more helpful. Female characters' bodies aren't separate from their psyches, and Atwood constantly places weight on them to obstruct their awareness of their bodies [7]. In this circumstance, even the bodies' inhabitants turn into bizarre and terrible antagonists. The source of sickness in Atwood's chosen novels is the body. Atwood explores how women gradually get exhausted by daily existence. The flexibility of women is diminished by the minor battles they win or lose. In *Cat's Eye*, when a distinction between Toronto and the northern countryside is made, urban deterioration becomes a crucial part [8]. Given the twisted worldview of the Urbanites, the majority of characters struggle. Children are vicious, mothers are obsessive, and dads are feared. An urban living will inevitably include urban deterioration. The studies reflect the influence of the women's movement, and many of the reviewers discuss feminism and women's emancipation. The *Edible Woman* review by Melvin Maddocks in *Time Magazine* serves as an illustration of this [9]. In the opening paragraph of his study, Maddocks claims that "Sensibility" is the term of meagre praise that often damns female authors. Yes, they do masterfully handle their minor nuances—those faint violet insights into relatively little emotions. Excellent sense of humour as well, but with some genuine sharpness. Even then, if describing parties is what one truly wants in a novel, no guy can compete with them [10]. Atwood describes a woman's strength as her capacity to give voice to her life and feelings in order to elicit a strong emotional reaction. Through the protection of nature, namely the Canadian wilderness, individual self-preservation is figuratively illustrated. Atwood presents women as being more worried than males when she makes her case in *Surfacing* for the importance of the environment as a requirement for human pleasure [11]. "Where we are currently, as a species and as individuals, in hospitals or zoos, we can no longer survive, and that is the actual threat. They see that as a tanned figure



on the beach with cleaned hair flapping like scarves, so they would never believe it's just a natural lady, state of nature. [12]

2. DISCUSSION

There is a protracted quiet in Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* that embraces the female characters, their memories [13], and their reality, which she tries to shatter. This story demonstrates how the government restricts the need for females to speak up and use language. In this book, the female protagonist lives in a society where women are expected to be quiet, and which mostly caters to men [14]. It portrays a "victimized and persecuted feminine gender," in reality. The main female character of *The Handmaid's Tale*, Offred, lives in the Republic of Gilead. Children should be brought to troubled favoured households by handmaids. Offred is selected for the position of authority and his love interest. In the narrative, she goes by a different name. Each worker's name included an "of" at the end after the handmaids' names. [15]

3. CONCLUSION

Men scan the ladies. Women observe their own reflections.'8 Oryx is essentially a narrative element in men's life since it is simpler and more advantageous than adopting victim status in a patriarchal culture. Male hegemony and feminine obscurity Man looking at tiny characters The crisps Jim's mother Jimmy, the major antagonist, is complicated in his alienation from others, and he finds it easy to manipulate women because of his usage of child pornography and his strained relationships with his girlfriends. As a result, he has no regard for his mother, his girlfriends, or any other women in his life. Instead, he views them as amusing playthings.

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