

Journal 8

Linguistics, English



Cinderella The minimal story of Cinderella is broken down from the original long version. The story is told in two minimal stories that involve an alteration from one condition to another. The two are related both casually and sequentially since each travels through a point of equilibrium to disequilibrium and back to equilibrium (286). Cinderella is gravely miserable since she cannot make to it the grand ball and just in time, her Fairy Godmother emerges and provides a gown and a coach so that she can attend the ball. However, she has to be back before midnight strikes. At the ball, she encounters the prince, and this really lifts her mood. However, her joy is short-lived as she leaves the ball bearing in mind she may never see the prince again, but he searches for her using her glass slipper and finally finds her. They live happily ever after.

The protagonist in the story is Cinderella who is saddened by the fact that she cannot go to the ball; this is her preliminary state. The Fairy Godmother avails all that Cinderella needs to go, but she also brings in disequilibrium by requiring that she returns before midnight. At the ball, Cinderella's state of mind is varied and she grows happy when she meets the prince (286). Once again, she is crestfallen because she does not expect to see him again.

Disequilibrium occurs when the prince uses her slipper to find her, and it appears that Cinderella might be happy once more. When he does find her, they live together in happiness, which is the ultimate state of mind.

The story goes a long way in revealing the culture of those from who it comes. In this case, the story shows that women who are industrious and altruistic are compensated with riches and great joy. In addition, love is the foundation of any relationship and that getting married because of love leads

to eternal happiness.

Works Cited

Generic Expectations: How Readers Know What to Expect. Print.