

Representation of Feminist Identity in The Color Purple and Beloved

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Abstract

The study, which focused on the relationship between feminism and CDA, came to the conclusion that both CDA and its core ideas—social injustice, imposing power, feminist identity, and women's representation—are feminist. It also possessed CDA's interdisciplinarity, which comprised CDA and critical linguistics as well as CDA and social theory. This study focused on important academics like Van Dijk, Wodak, and Fairclough and also discussed CDA as a methodology. The second part of this research explored the use of feminist vocabulary in various contexts before moving on to more in-depth analyses that were pertinent to the two books, *The Color Purple* and *Beloved*. "*The Color Purple*" by Alice Walker and "*Beloved*" by Toni Morrison are two books that describe the experiences of African American women who have been persecuted and shunned because of their race and gender. These works, which also look at issues of gender, racism, power, and identity, depict the struggles and triumphs of oppressed and marginalized women. The numerous and complex ways in which women and feminist identities are portrayed in these texts reflect the experiences of African American women in the 19th and 20th centuries. Through the characters of Celie and Sethe, both works highlight the importance of resiliency, community, and the necessity of facing and acknowledging the tragedy of the past in order to move forward.

Keywords: Critical Social Analysis, Feminist Critical Social Analysis, Women's Status.

Introduction

Both "*The Color Purple*" by Walker (1982) and "*Beloved*" by Morrison (1987) feature African American women's lives in the 19th and 20th centuries. These books delve in-depth on the struggles and triumphs experienced by women who have been marginalized and subjected to racial and gender injustice. Celie, the main character in "*The Color Purple*," suffers violence first from her father and subsequently from her husband. However, she eventually gains confidence and independence. Throughout the book, Celie finds courage and hope in her relationships with other women, including her sister Nettie and her friend Shug Avery. These ties aid Celie in accepting her own worth and in standing up against the unfairness and cruelty she has endured.

In a similar vein, Sethe, the protagonist of "Beloved," struggles with the pain of being enslaved and the loss of her children. The book analyzes the psychological impact of slavery on Sethe and the other characters as well as the endurance and strength that they learn through their relationships with one another. Through the representation of Beloved, Sethe's dead daughter, Morrison also highlights the importance of remembering and the necessity of facing and acknowledging the trauma of the past in order to move forward.

These works, which also touch on gender, racism, power, and identity, depict the struggles and triumphs of women who have endured marginalization and injustice. Through diverse and rich female portraits and feminist identities, these books present the experiences of African American women in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Critical Discourse Analysis

An interdisciplinary method of evaluating speech known as critical discourse analysis (CDA) stresses language's non-neutral nature and how it links to societal problems with power, ideology, identity, and justice (van Dijk, 1993). In this perspective, word analysis is equally as significant as the study of social and cultural structures, institutions, and tactics that mediate power relations between groups. The CDA is based on a range of theoretical models, empirical procedures, and policy approaches, with the goal of encouraging a fuller understanding of discourse and social dynamics. The sources of CDA are Aristotle's study of rhetoric, the critical theory of the Frankfurt School with its Marxist influences, Foucault, and Foucault's theory (Fairclough, 1992). CDA emerged as a methodology as a result of an Amsterdam symposium that produced theories, analyses, and discourse analysis tools. In linguistics and social science, CDA is widely used to address issues of dominance, control, unfairness, and discrimination (van Dijk, 2001).

Van Dijk's Approach

Teun Van Dijk has made a name for himself as a leader in cognitive theories-based critical discourse analysis. He writes as though he has a cognitive knowledge of how communication works because of his exposure to formal language principles. His statement that "Mental management is primarily a function of text and discourse" Van Dijk (1993) is accurate. In the 1980s, he began analyzing media texts using the ideas from his Discourse Analysis theory, paying particular attention to how they portrayed how minorities and ethnic groups were treated in Europe. In his research, he takes into account both the micro- and macro-levels. Micro-level analysis looks at the syntactic and lexical structures as well as other rhetorical components like transitions and pauses to see how well they contribute to the text's overall meaning and purpose.

However, macrostructure theory is interested in inequality and dominance as forms of power (Van Dijk, 2002). These two levels cannot be separated by physical contact, thus CDA tries to merge them. According to Van Dijk, one of the main functions of social power is to influence the beliefs and actions of others around you. The CDA seeks to examine the negative impacts of social power's incorrect use in the context of social injustice, even though it is not always bad. Since Van Dijk (2002) defines ideology as a collection of shared beliefs regarding various issues, CDA places a lot of emphasis on studying ideologies.

Wodak's Approach

The basis for Wodak's methodology was the work of Ruth Wodak and other Vienna-based academics in the Bernsteinian sociolinguistics and Frankfurt school traditions. According to

Hyland and Paltridge (2011), interdisciplinary team research methods like these are beneficial for large-scale investigations of racism, misogyny, and anti-Semitism. Wodak's methodology was initially created as an interdisciplinary tool to study postwar anti-Semitism in modern Austria (Machin & Mayr, 2012). Contrary to other methods, this one aims to "integrate all available background information methodically in the analysis and interpretation of the multiple levels of a written or spoken text" (Wodak, 1995). Links between various types of communication occurring at the same or different times as a result frequently cross through time and space (Wodak & Ludwig, 1999).

Fairclough's Approach: The Current Study's Model

In order to highlight its primary problems, it has been presented alongside other strategies in the last section as the model used in this study. It is safe to assume that Norman Fairclough is the CDA member who has had the biggest impact given his efforts to the area. His prior body of work, Critical Language Analysis, sought to "raise awareness of how certain groups are oppressed by language," in the hopes that it would motivate readers to resist against oppression (Fairclough, 1989). Their goals are to address socioeconomic imbalances, including low income, discrimination against particular groups, those who are the targets of discriminatory gender and racial policies, and other disadvantaged people, according to (Fairclough, 2001). He alluded to these gatherings as "losers" specifically components of public activity. A language is completely inspected to keep away from stowed away linkages like those connected with power, philosophy, and etymological authority (Morley, 2004).

The most popular way to deal with Fairclough is on his accentuation on uncovering language as a central cycle for repeating and shaping mind, characters, and connections (counting power structures). Fairclough uses the "relational approach" in accordance with the notion that language is "dialectical" to society. He grounds his approach on the notion that language is an essential element of conversation and that culture and innovation are intertwined (Fairclough, 2000). Social and cultural elements, which can either sustain or question the status quo, define the type of social contact.

Discourse is a "constitutive" or "constructive" aspect of social organization as well as a constraint on it. Discourse has three vital impacts as it creates: the foundation of the social self or character, the structure of relational connections, and the advancement of data and conviction frameworks. The three main objectives of discourse are idea sharing, connection-building, and identity development. Here, Fairclough mimics Halliday's use of language (Widdowson, 2004). Three-part communication with language involves sending, receiving, and interpreting messages.

Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA)

By exploring how people show their power out in the open, feminist critical discourse analysis (FCDA), a moderately late strategy inside CDA, expects to give understanding on the relationship of language and orientation. The conversation centers on issues of sexism, exploitation, liberation, and the improvement of personality. Feminists have done a lot of research on how women are portrayed in the news, politics, business, and education. Significant advancement can only be made by moving away from a deficit, difference, and domination position and toward a discourse-based strategy

The study by Dalton (2019) investigates the problem of sexual harassment in Japan's political and media sectors, as well as its relationship to the #MeToo movement internationally. According to the author, sexual harassment by male politicians is a common occurrence in

patriarchal societies rather than an unusual instance. The situation is made worse in Japan by social standards that prevent women from discussing personal matters. The study uses feminist critical discourse analysis to examine statements made in the media, by officials, and by public figures between 2012 and 2018. The frequency of these remarks and actions points to a negative political environment for women. It is suggested that sexual harassment is a widespread problem with negative effects that isolate its victims. Motherhood is both praised and decried in the political environment, where women are frequently seen as sexual objects. The stigma attached to reporting harassment makes the issue more difficult. As a result, there are differences in the difficulties that men and women in the media and politics encounter in this respect.

The Swedish government's attempts to reduce violence against women are covered under an Action Plan that was enacted in 2007, according to (Hoppstadius, 2019). The research adopts a critical discourse analysis from an intersectional viewpoint and concentrates on five study guides linked to the Action Plan. There are recognized three key discourses:

Women are portrayed in a heteronormative and gender-equal way, overlooking non-sexual violence and highlighting the differences between women who are classified according to their ethnicity. Women are described as both agents with responsibility and lacking significant power.

The study emphasizes the need of taking intersectionality into account when dealing with women since failing to take into account their particular circumstances and needs may result in insufficient support and even danger for abuse survivors.

Comparative examination of gender representation in Spanish and French proverbs is done by (Lomotey and Chachu, 2020). More similarities than differences amongst the proverbs are shown through their examination, pointing to a common perspective on human conduct. According to the study, these patterns are due to the maintenance of underlying conceptual similarities that are widespread in Western civilizations as well as a shared ancestral language (Latin). The metaphors in the two languages presumably came from descendant languages and were absorbed by them, showing the persistence of ideas and the difficulties in getting rid of them. Overall, these research helped us better grasp these complicated topics by shedding light on crucial aspects of gender, violence against women, intersectionality, and language representations.

Using a historical-social-political framework, Druzca et al (2020) undertook a critical feminist examination of seven important policies. The study's objectives were to discover gender disparities in treatment, highlight the experiences and prejudices of women, establish the assumptions and preconceptions that underlie policy, and comprehend how these policies limit women's societal roles. The findings showed that there were gender differences in the policies and the process of formulating policies, underscoring the necessity for future policymakers to learn from these errors. Even though the Ethiopian government has not publicly endorsed a feminist development agenda, analyzing policies from a feminist perspective identifies opportunities for improvement in Ethiopia in terms of empowering people and attaining gender equality, notably in the agricultural sector.

Critical discourse analysis was utilized by Ardiyansyah et al (2020) to analyze patriarchal culture in the Adhitya Mulya book "Sabtu Bersama Bapak" (Saturday with Father). The research examined how dads and males were depicted in the story using Norman Fairclough's technique and Sylvia Walby's views. The predominant father figure portrayal highlighted his duty to maintain the family's well-being even after his death, illuminating a patriarchal philosophy. The portrayal of women as being submissive to males reinforced the novel's

gender power dynamics and reflected patriarchal norms and ideals. This research sheds light on how gender roles and power relationships are portrayed in the novel's literary environment.

Social Inequality

Feminists have criticized the core principle of conversation analysis, which holds that its participants have equal social roles in society (Wodak & Meyer, 2016). Whoever is in charge of the argument at any particular time will be influenced by the speakers' memberships in organizations and groups as well as more pronounced socioeconomic inequities. Men, women, adults, kids, whites, blacks, members of various social strata, and students at various educational levels all interact in a variety of ways. These are the fundamental ideas that ought to direct how the social organization is constructed discursively. It is believed that the more persuasive speaker will be able to control the length, theme, and delivery of their adversary's remarks. The factors described and the social ties connecting the speakers ensure that the discourse is constantly in a unique setting.

Daily, private, or informal speech differs from formal, institutional speech in a number of ways. The branch of discourse analysis known as CDA examines how spoken and written forms of communication represent, uphold, and challenge social power, dominance, and inequality. Critical discourse analysts take a stand and work to scrutinize, expose, and ultimately combat social injustice by conducting this type of "dissenting" study. It accomplishes this by interpreting the texts in an effort to discover their underlying meanings. The danger of language being abused in the pursuit of political and social power worries supporters of this perspective, according to (Fairclough, 1995).

Power Imposition

Gender parity is promoted by the feminism political movement. Single sexuality is not required. Analyze power relationships in texts and in daily life to expose how pervasive patriarchy is, to understand reading as a political act, and to deconstruct power dynamics. According to the (Johnson, 2005), feminism examines power dynamics both within and outside of the book. Power imbalances have existed in the real world for as long as there have been genders. This might also occur in a written work. Both men and women exert pressure on one another to do as they like. Whatever the author's opinions about them may be, they will be reflected in the writing. The dynamics of fictional characters are examined, and the implications of bringing them into the actual world are considered. Women's participation is considered in this analysis in addition to that of men.

To evaluate how patriarchy is affecting society as a whole, feminists look at the totality. "Patriarchy" refers to a social structure in which men rule over women (Showalter, 1985). This kind of influence has the capacity to alter a woman's mindset. Or to put it another way, a protagonist or protagoniste in real life suffers when instructed to "order and follow". According to Mohanty (1984), the socialist-feminist movement "strives for a compromise between two powerful systems, class and patriarchy" (male dominance). Both the manufacturing process and the actual production processes are impacted by patriarchy. The critic asserts that a woman can only have children with the men she selects in this text. There is no woman who has the power to prohibit their relationship.

Women are the target of manipulation in every sphere of society. Ferreira (2018) asserts that both utopian and dystopian texts by women frequently discuss violence. They actively encourage nonviolence and make every effort to propagate that message. As a final resort,

they turned to violence to achieve their goal of peace. Their combative behavior is positively displayed. Women are incorrectly shown in these images as being aggressive. Women's caring and protective functions as mothers and carers are discussed together with other advantageous characteristics of women (Ferreira, 2018; Pearson, 1999; Alison, 2004). According to Mitchell (1989); Hooks (1987); Beauvoir (1960); Hartmann (1979); Simpson (1989), not all men in a capitalist society are the same. Some guys don't have the same privileges as other people in a society that upholds white supremacy. What kind of men do modern women want equality with as a result? Despite the fact that they should, feminist critics rarely bring up this issue.

Feminist Identity

In Fairclough's words, "all texts convey the social identities of their producers and address the supposed social identities of their addressees and viewers." There are three advantages to having the names of the producers made public in Discourse, as stated by (Fairclough, 1999). First, discourse affects the subject's "social identities" and "subject positions," or how they see themselves in relation to other people and the outside world, as described by Fairclough and others. Discourse can be used to create both interpersonal connections and society conceptual frameworks. According to Fairclough, this is an identity function associated with social self-perception. Discourse provides the framework for these, based on factors like speaker interaction and how texts depict the world and how it works. The claim made by constructivists is that "how societies define and establish identities for its members is a vital component of how they work, how power relations are imposed and employed, and how societies are reproduced and change." Fairclough (1999) asserts that this is the case. As a result, the most significant societal traditions act as the foundation upon which personal identities are created.

On the other side, even though we evolve and become more dynamic, our identity remains constant. Even the smallest changes are noted and recorded by every living thing, and this redefinition or metamorphosis is ongoing. From a different perspective, one's concept of self may be seen as a compromise between one's actions in public and private. It's a strategy built on uncertainty. Biological roles like male and female as well as social roles like a woman's place in the house and the workplace are the foundation of what is commonly referred to as "gender identity" (Marcu, 2016).

Women Presentation

The horrible reality of contemporary thought is that gender-based prejudices are applied to both men and women to condemn them. The idea of femininity hasn't altered much since the Greek era. Pythagoras himself asserted Lefkowitz (1986) that while a terrible principle created chaos, darkness, and women, a magnificent principle created order, light, and man. Family, society, and the media all contribute to the maintenance of stereotypical gender stereotypes. From a feminist critical approach, we look into the political ramifications of how ideology, gender, and power interact in discourse (Lazar, 2005). Since discourse includes both oral and written communication, two crucial facets of society, it has a solid foundation in social activity, claims (Fairclough, 1995). Feminist critical discourse analysis is a useful method for identifying and dispelling harmful stereotypes and prejudices about women, such as the common idea that women are intrinsically inferior to males. Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA) is emancipatory, according to (Lazar, 2005).

In the eyes of the world, women require not just one, but two distinct types of detachment. Since being a woman entails being the object, the Other, and the Other remains subject inside its own abandonment, it is obvious that she cannot behave like a man. According to Ryan (1997), feminism is the concept of looking at the reasons why women have historically received preferential treatment over men in all human cultures. It looks at how women's lives have changed through time, how they differ from men's lives in terms of both ontological and psychological distinctions, and how society has changed historically.

Feminism and the feminist movement assist women in leading better lives in an unjust society. Get rid of political and personal oppression in all of its manifestations. However, literary representations of women are no more accurate than those of their counterparts in reality. Both in literature and in real life, there are numerous instances of women being treated like property. The differences between males and girls are likewise substantial, and they are unavoidable, understandable, and biological in origin. The world needs to stop seeing women as the "other" or in the background; despite the reality that diversity is an important element of who we are as a species. Women are overwhelmingly represented in unflattering, fleeting, and unsatisfying group representations. This outdated style of thinking needs to be abandoned because it is founded on patriarchy (Hooks, 2000).

The Color Purple Ling

The sexism in the related work by Alice Walker is examined in the 2016 book *The Color Purple Ling*. Contemporary African-American woman and Pulitzer Prize-winning author Alice Walker writes about a range of moral and gender-related subjects. The gender identities of black women, who are subject to double oppression, are her main area of interest. Based on Judith Butler's *Gender Trouble*, this essay examines the three main characters from the perspectives of their heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality. The author of this essay argues that Alice Walker wants her readers to understand that there is no need to draw a line in the sand between the various sexual identities represented in the novel by looking at the characters' psyches and the love objects they choose. *The Color Purple*'s goal of upending gender norms is accomplished through provoking the collapse of those boundaries. Alice Walker wishes for the peaceful coexistence of heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals.

The reasons for the experiencing persevered by Afro-American women are perplexing and incorporate components like race, class, and orientation, guarantee (Batobara and Saleem, 2019). However, the hardships this lady faces is as yet not adequately portrayed. This article looks at how Afro-American women are depicted in two Afro-American ladies essayists' fiction, Alice Walker and Suzan-Lori Parks, to grasp the orientation, class, and racial ties in their works. Their picked works were differentiated to focus on the state of Afro-American ladies and to search for any associations in the freeing portrayal of their different characters. The chosen works' emphasis on a particular theme and the depictions of the characters reveal that black women can only combat oppression when they are aware of their own strength, which can be demonstrated, for instance, through sisterhood ties or a refusal to give in to repressive conditions. The authors appear to have offered two distinct representations of black women; Alice Walker's *Celie* is condemned for her racial, gender, and economic ineptitude. Hester, a role played by Suzan-Lori Parks, simultaneously allows men to take advantage of her and ultimately commits filicide. Both authors criticize black women for not having the courage to resist their oppressors on a deeper level.

Race, class, and gender are all discussed in Batobara and Saleem's (2019) discussion of the complicated causes of pain experienced by Afro-American women. They examine how Afro-

American women are portrayed in the works of Alice Walker and Suzan-Lori Parks in order to comprehend the racial, class, and gender dynamics portrayed. The writers contrast the chosen works to examine potential connections between the disparate liberated representations of characters and to give light on the situation of Afro-American women. The works' emphasis on themes and representations of protagonists show that black women's oppression can only be ended when they understand their own power, which may be shown via sisterhood ties or a refusal to succumb to oppressive circumstances. While the authors give different perspectives on black women—Alice Walker's Celie experiences poverty and is subject to racial and gender-based attacks, while Suzan-Lori Parks' Hester is exploited by men and commits filicide—both authors criticize black women more deeply for their lack of bravery in standing up to their oppressors.

Alice Walker's book "The Color Purple" is the focus of Wu's investigation on the author's relevance as a significant black woman author in the modern (American period, 2019). Fragmentation, over-sewing, and completion are the three stages of the interaction between people, particularly women, and nature that are examined in this work. Walker hopes to increase black women's self-awareness by illustrating the breakdown of both black women and environment as a result of injustice. She looks for solutions to restore the broken souls so that they can feel complete through survival. Walker's advocacy for attention to both women's concerns and the environment demonstrates her ecofeminist consciousness. Her ultimate objective is to establish a harmonious society where men and women may live side by side in harmony with the environment.

The Beloved

Despite the fact that Sethe and Paul D. are specifically dehumanized by white people in *Beloved*, all of the characters are, and based on their individual roles, their responses to this experience differ. Huda (2020) centers on Vickroy's (2002) key horrible narrating methodologies, which incorporate personal connections with the heroes, fracture, the cutting off of their characters, symbolism, and dialogical thoughts of seeing. Thus, it starts by illustrating what injury hypothesis is and why it is essential for the examination of injury accounts. To wrap things up, Toni Morrison's *Beloved* (1987) is inspected as a contextual investigation to show how its subjects and structure depend on three genuine records of agony. Perusers of *Adored* should comprehend how Vickroy utilizes observer, the story's blemishes, and the account's dangerous design to feature the loathsome subjects of servitude, memory, local area, and freedom. This exposition will at long last gander at how the story is told and sorted out to understand what subjugation, liberation, racial viciousness, and racial mending mean in *Beloved*.

Kesur (2019) breaks down what Toni Morrison portray subjugation and its mean for on African Americans' lives in *Beloved*. The criticism of systematic dehumanization also brings up Toni Morrison. African Americans were treated inhumanely when they were slaves, as seen in the movie *Beloved*. African Americans were thus socially, linguistically, and culturally ostracized by white people in America. While they were still in slavery, white people castrated them and forbade them from organizing. Because the protagonists are not slaves after the Civil War, their questions are perplexing. But since their recollections and developmental encounters have tormented their considerations and ways of behaving, they accept they are another person's property.

One more concentrate by Priajeng (2017) analyzes the effect of subjection and how Toni Morrison's fundamental characters develop their ways of life as ladies. Document analysis is

utilized as a strategy. A framework based on genetic structuralism is used to analyze the data. The study concludes that the loss of identity as spouses, mothers, and other traumas associated with being an outcast are the primary psychological repercussions of slavery on women. In post-woman's rights, ladies' characters present a mending cycle that is focused on the individual and the resurgence of the women's liberation custom. Without knowing how to acknowledge and manage the past while as yet embracing the here and now, no person can settle on a choice. Only then can one realistically envision a bright future. Findings from the study indicate that Morrison's "Beloved" exposed Afro-American women to their horrific past and eventually altered how they saw themselves.

The 2019 book *Kesur* focuses on how Toni Morrison depicts slavery and how it affected African Americans in her book "Beloved." The paper looks at how Morrison criticizes institutionalized dehumanization and shows how existing institutions under slavery restricted African Americans' social, cultural, and linguistic identities. Even after slavery is abolished, the protagonists in "Beloved" are plagued by their early memories and experiences, which causes them to see themselves as someone else's property. The work exposes how slavery still affects people today, particularly in the African American community.

Intimate interactions with characters, fragmentation, dissociation of identities, imagery, and dialogical conceptions of witnessing are some of Laurie Vickroy's main traumatic storytelling techniques that are examined by (Huda, 2020). In the introduction, the paper defines trauma theory and discusses how it relates to the research of trauma narratives. Then, using Toni Morrison's "Beloved" as a case study, it examines how its organization and themes are inspired by three true stories of suffering. Vickroy uses witnessing and the story's disjointed structure to underscore the themes of enslavement, memory, community, and liberation in "Beloved." The essay explores the novel's narrative structure while highlighting the relevance of the depictions of slavery, emancipation, racial violence, and racial healing in "Beloved."

Discussion

Only a few of Alice Walker's books, including *The Third Life of Grange Copeland* (1970); *Meridian* (1976); *The Color Purple* (1982); *The Temple of My Familiar* (1986), discuss issues that African Americans, especially black women, face 1989. She commented on the significance of her paintings in a 1994 interview with John O'Brien, stating, "I am worried with spiritual survival, the survival of the entire of my people." Additionally, I'm committed to exploring the particular experiences of oppression, insanity, loyalty, and success that black women have (p. 75). Black women must fight harder than anyone else to overcome the dominant culture since they experience double prejudice due to their race and gender. According to Lewis (2017), "identity experiences and traumatic experiences are inextricably tied to the psychology of trauma," implying that such exclusion may be distressing for some people (p. 24). They are practically deaf and silent because both the white males and the men in their own community want them to be sexually and spiritually dead. According to Cheung (1988), they have been "thrice muted on account of sexism, racism, and a 'tonguelessness' that results from prohibitions or language barriers" (p. 163). On this boat, women who have experienced wrongdoing in some way can identify with and support one another.

Celie, the main character in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* (hence referred to as TCP), is a prime example; while her suffering highlights the particular difficulties encountered by black women, it also serves as a reminder of the oppression of women generally, regardless of race, caste, or religion. The simple story of "one person's life" demonstrates how her

distinctive personality developed. The fourteen-year-old Celie is the main character of the novel, and it follows her transformation with the help of various other powerful female characters who form a unique bond with her. She transforms into a powerful, independent, and financially secure adult from an impoverished, submissive, and helpless young woman. Beginning the book, Celie has been shunned by everyone she cares about and her family. Women are characterized as beings underneath males and deserving of their servitude. She is routinely subjected to rape, violence, bruises, and humiliation by her stepfather Alphonso, whom she refers to as Pa; as a result, her violent husband pressures her into an abusive union against her will. She gives birth to a daughter, Olivia, and a son, Adam, as a result of Pa's rape. Pa takes them away not long after they are born, just like Africans did during the height of the slave trade. She keeps silent when questioned, "She ast me about the first one Whose it is? " I assert that God is, in other terms. Finally, she asked, "Where is it?" I think God took it away (TCP, 3). Nettie, Celie's younger sister, is the first relative she feels particularly connected to. Despite the fact that Nettie is regarded as "the gifted one," Celie's father has never been fond of her. Nettie is allowed to stay in school while Celie is expelled, notwithstanding the way that Celie goes through her days perusing, contemplating, rehearsing her penmanship, and attempting to make us think (TCP, 17). The two sisters, be that as it may, are faithful to each other. Nettie attempts to persuade her dad, in any event, begging her educator to talk with him, yet her endeavors are fruitless. Celie makes an honest effort to safeguard Nettie, her more youthful sister, from Dad's mercilessness and the hopeless life she couldn't abandon. After Celie weds Mr., Nettie escapes her stepfather and moves in with her. At the point when she can, she urges Celie to defend what she has confidence in and educates her on the most proficient method to try not to be exploited by others. To exacerbate the situation for Celie, Alphonso drives her to marry a person the peruser suspects to be Mr. She is being traded by these folks like a slave. Dad calls her on the grounds that Mr._ needs to talk with her once more. (TCP, 10-11). Mr._ at last agrees to wed Celie in the wake of discovering that she invests the same amount of energy as any male. She is delicate, detached, and humble in light of the fact that she accepts she is abhorrent and contemptible of affection. She begins to uncertainty her mankind when her significant other, Mr._, mishandles her and deals with her like a sex slave too. Yet, he barely at any point beats them. "Celie, get the belt," he told. The children are remaining external the room peeping in. It takes all that I need to control my tears. My own tissue is changed over into wood. I censure myself, "Celie, you a tree." I can see we're a danger to the trees along these lines (TCP, 23).

Conclusion

Toni Morrison and Alice Walker have made significant contributions to the literature on African American lives. The problems experienced by black women in particular, who experience double discrimination because of their color and gender, have been made more clear through their works. Both Toni Morrison's *Beloved* and Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* are potent literary masterpieces that portray the horrors of slavery and its effects on people's lives and communities. Readers may learn more about the psychological and emotional damage that black women have experienced and how they have worked to overcome it through these works. These authors have been able to tell their stories in a way that connects with readers and vividly depicts their experiences through the use of personal connections with the characters, fracture, the cutting off of their characters, symbolism, and other storytelling techniques. These pieces serve as a reminder of the value of remembering and comprehending the past while also loving the present and looking forward to a better future.

The works of Toni Morrison and Alice Walker hold immense importance and significance in the study of literature, particularly in understanding the experiences of African American women who faced double discrimination due to their race and gender. Here are some key points highlighting the importance and significance of studying their works

i. Exploration of Intersectionality

Both authors delve into the concept of intersectionality, exploring the complex interplay of race and gender. The experiences of black women are presented in a nuanced manner, shedding light on the unique challenges they face as a result of being at the intersection of multiple marginalized identities.

ii. Historical Reflection

Morrison's "Beloved" and Walker's "The Color Purple" serve as powerful reflections on the historical trauma of slavery and its enduring impact on individuals and communities. These works contribute to a deeper understanding of the historical context of African American lives, offering insights into the psychological and emotional scars left by slavery.

iii. Psychological and Emotional Resilience

The novels explore the psychological and emotional resilience of black women in the face of adversity. By portraying characters who navigate the horrors of slavery and discrimination, Morrison and Walker highlight the strength and resilience of African American women, providing a counter-narrative to stereotypical portrayals.

iv. Personal Connection and Empathy

The authors employ powerful storytelling techniques, such as creating personal connections with characters, using symbolism, and exploring fractured narratives. These techniques enhance readers' ability to empathize with the characters and, by extension, gain a deeper understanding of the real-life struggles faced by African American women.

v. Cultural Heritage and Identity

Morrison and Walker contribute significantly to the preservation and celebration of African American cultural heritage and identity. Through their works, readers gain insights into the rich tapestry of African American life, traditions, and ways of coping with adversity, fostering a sense of cultural pride and understanding.

vi. Social Commentary

The novels serve as powerful social commentaries on issues of racism, sexism, and the intersection of these oppressions. They prompt readers to critically examine societal structures and norms, fostering dialogue about the need for social justice and equality.

vii. Educational Tool

These literary masterpieces serve as valuable educational tools, providing a means for students and scholars to engage with and analyze the complexities of African American history and culture. The study of these works facilitates discussions on race, gender, and societal structures in literature and beyond.

In conclusion, the works of Toni Morrison and Alice Walker offer profound insights into the experiences of African American women, making an indelible mark on literature and

contributing to a broader understanding of the complexities of identity, resilience, and the pursuit of equality. Studying their works is crucial for anyone seeking a comprehensive understanding of the intersections of race and gender in literature and society.

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