

Feminism Issues Analysis in Celie Character Through “The Color Purple” Novel by Alice Walker

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on analyzing *The Color Purple* novel written by Alice Walker. It tells about the life of black female in rural Georgia named Celie who gets abused by from her stepfather and her husband and she is also separated from her little sister, Nettie. The story of this novel implicitly describes about the life of black female during 1930s, the issues of their low position in American social culture. By using *The Color Purple* novel as the object of analysis, this research raises up two points, those are intrinsic and extrinsic elements analysis. In analyzing the intrinsic element, the main character is used as a tool to analyze the woman’s oppressions that is the female character named Celie. Meanwhile, the extrinsic element analyzed in this research is feminism. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The findings and analysis consist of two parts. The first is the findings and analysis of Celie’s characteristics. The second is findings and analysis of the feminism issues such as the family, sexual assault, spouse abuse or wife abuse, race and ethnicity, consciousness raising and independence.

Keywords: characteristic, feminism issues, novel, woman’s oppressions

INTRODUCTION

In literary works, people can express their view and opinion without limitation. Meanwhile, in academic world, the decoding of the text is often carried out through the use of literary theory, using a mythological, sociological, psychological, historical, or other approach to better understand the context and depth of a work. Works of literature, at their best, provide a kind of blueprint of human civilization. Works of literature give insight and context to all the world's societies.

Besides giving enjoyment, literature can be a reflection of the society of its time. When issues are difficult to be addressed in other media, literature can be one of the options to turn your attention to. One of literary

works, that is novel, is often used to express social commentary. This is because novel is a form of story, or prose narrative, containing characters, action and a plot.

Since novel is considered as a literary work with a long narration, of course the characters as one of the elements in a novel became the crucial part in a novel. As what Roz Moriss (2018) states that how you can make sure your characters are the kind readers connect with and remember long after they have turned the final page.

It is important to know that character is different from characterization. Character refers to person involved in a story while characterization is the way how characters are presented in a story. Beauty

et.al (2002) say that character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work. Also, Beaty et.al (2002) add that major or main characters are those who we see, learn and think more through the period of a story and sometimes they are viewed more complex and more realistic than minor characters

Moreover, Croft and Cross (2000) also explain that character is the people who live inside a novel whose personalities can be analyzed, find out how they are affected by events in a novel and empathize or disapprove of them. On the other hand, Glencoe (2000: 123) explains that writers use various techniques to construct vivid characters. In direct characterization, the author tells something outright about a character's personality. In indirect characterization, the author suggests traits by describing a character's words, thoughts, actions, or appearance, as well as the reactions of other characters.

Meanwhile, according DiYanni (2004), there are inseparable connection between character and plot as he states that as readers, we often come to care about fictional characters, sometimes identifying with them, sometimes judging them. Plot and character, in fact, are inseparable; we are often less concerned with "what happened" than with "what happened to him or her. DiYanni (2004) also generalizes the major methods of revealing character in fiction as follow:

1. Narrative summary without judgment.
2. Narrative description with implied or explicit judgment.
3. Surface details of dress and physical appearance.
4. Characters' actions – what they do.
5. Characters' speech – what they say (and how they say it).
6. Characters' consciousness – what they think and feel.

Another thing that is related to the research in "The Color Purple" novel is strong feminism issues. In which Guerin et.al (2005) state "Feminism is an overtly political approach and can attack other approaches for their false assumptions about women." Whitla (2010) also says, "Feminism is currently used to indicate the women's movement for political and social liberation that began in the nineteenth century, gaining strength in the agitation for the vote (first wave). It was reborn in the 1960s and 1970s in the women's movement for sexual equality (second wave), and from the 1990s has expanded into every discipline and activity in many parts of the world (third wave)." However, in this study the word issue means the basic ideas that will be continued become legal law specifically the legal law to protect women's rights. Feminism issues which are discussed in this research are the family, sexual assault, spouse abuse or wife abuse, violence, race and ethnicity, consciousness raising and independence. Those issues are explained in details as follows:

1. The Family

Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) explain when feminists' knowledge was developed, family has become the most important object analysis. Family is seen as the crucial site for women's oppression because family considered as a space where women are unheeded by the world outside and as the place where primitive patriarchy judges that women are the mercy of fathers or husbands. Moreover, family is analyzed by feminists in two ways. First, family is seen as a social arrangement which is based on kinship ties. Second, family is considered as an ideology that communicates preferred form of organization which is internalized by everyone.

The kinship ties result in an oppressive relationship because in one

side family can protect us from the world outside but on the other side it also introduces us to things that can be said as oppressiveness. Oppressive relationship generally happens through our parents and siblings that begin to understand the meanings of gender difference. In this case, messages about morality and normality they learn at school are examined, whether they can apply it or not. Freud in Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) mentions “the family is also the place where we receive our neuroses and phobias; where we grow up sexually well or mal adjusted.” In addition, Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:44) also state A happy family life can provide an individual with a long lasting cushion against periods of alienation in social and professional life, but it is also the case that most sexual abuse takes place within the family and that most murder victims are killed by someone they are close to.

2. Sexual Assault

According to Wood (2007) “Sexual assault is sexual activity that occurs without the informed consent of at least one of the persons involved.” She also explains that rape is one example of sexual assault, but in fact what rape means is not as clear as we might think. Meanwhile, Richmond (1992) defines, “Rape is a violent rather than just a sexual act. Rape and the fear of rape are power mechanisms by which men seek to control women or humiliate other men. Rape has always been considered a crime more against the man to whom the woman “belongs” as daughter or wife than against the woman herself.”

Furthermore, Wood (2007) also explains other examples of sexual assault are sex coerced by “friends” or dates, forced sex in marriage, sexual activities with children and incest. Unger and Crawford (1992) that state

incest is any exploitive sexual behavior between relatives is labeled incest.

3. Spouse Abuse or Wife Abuse

According to Renzetti and Curran (1992) spouse abuse cannot be said as one sided attack because it involves an exchange of physical and psychological abuse between husbands and wives. In the discussion about wife abuse, Unger and Crawford (1992) describe, “Spouse abuse is usually defined as the use of physical force by one partner in an intimate relationship against the other..... Although physical abuse rarely occurs without psychological abuse (Walker, 1979), they are typically considered separately for two reasons. First, although psychological abuse can be extremely painful, can erode a person’s self esteem, and can deeply scar a person emotionally, it usually does not result in damage to internal organs or death, while physical abuse can and does. Second, physical abuse is easier to measure and study; a broken rib or bloody nose is easier to determine and record than prolonged emotional abuse that humiliates and demeans a person.....”

Sometimes it is also done with physical abuse that result in organ damage or death and psychological abuse that can destruct personal self esteem. In addition,

4. Violence

According to Pilcher and Whelehan (2004), “Violence may be narrowly defined, as in the legal sense of it being the unlawful use of physical force by an individual against others.” Meanwhile Kelly and Radford in Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) describe a broader approach define violence as behavior which harms others, either physically or emotionally. One example of this broader conceptualization is the idea of a “continuum of violence” within which a range of harmful behavior is included,

from physical acts of murder and rape to verbal acts of sexualized and racialized abuse. The arrangement of physical force draws that violence is mostly done by men whether as member of armed forces, violent criminals under law, abuser of family member and participants in various contact sports. In summary, Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) summarize that few studies have been done to solve this violence against women. Women are suggested to find the justice through the criminal justice system. But in process to find the justice sometimes women are also blamed. For example in rape case, many people argued that rape will not be occurred if women did not dress provocatively.

5. Race and Ethnicity

Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) describe that the concepts of race and ethnicity are often used interchangeably. Then the common sense of race appears in society that human population consists of biologically different groups. Within this understanding, a person's bodily appearance and especially their skin colors are often regarded as determination of their memberships in a racial group.

Modood et.al in Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:133) state, "Physical appearance especially skin color can also be a marker of ethnicity, in that it clearly contributes to picking out people who in Britain are thought (by themselves and by others) to be members of ethnic minorities." In other words, race and ethnicity that is usually based on the physical appearance especially skin color categorizes a group as the majorities and minorities in society. More recently, feminists have emphasized the interrelations between gender and ethnicity. Black feminist writers in particular have argued that analyses of gender that do not fully examine and theorize ethnicity and racism are fundamentally flawed.

6. Consciousness Raising

According to Echols in Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:17), "The idea of consciousness raising taken from "*speaking pains to recall pains*", the idea that women should regularly collect in small groups over an agreed period of time and give accounts of their own lives and how they became a woman." In this case, Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) say that women are being intended to be able to share and aware about their life experience to other women from various background and age. This consciousness raising group is not only as the place for women to gather and share but also as a place to develop, find, and think about anything that can improve knowledge for women's liberation movement. In summary, this consciousness raising group is built to provide a more universal analysis of women's oppression. It can make women relate to feminism as a deeply personal process.

7. Independence

According to Renzetti and Curran (1992) one famous study of dependency researched by Goldberg and Lewis in 1969 is found that gender stereotype categorized women as dependent human and men as independent human.

Meanwhile, there are some researches that have the same object as this research that is analyzing the character of Celie in *Color Purple* novel by Alice Walker. There is a research conducted by Ross (1988) which discussed the desire of selfhood in Celie character. Another research is conducted by Lewis (2017) who analyzed the roles gender and race play in relation to trauma in Alice Walker's novel, "*The Color Purple*". In addition there is also a research that explores Alice Walker's presentation of the double victimization of black women in the culture of African-American people in her novel

“The Color Purple”, which is done by Sadeq (2017).

Meanwhile this research aims to focus on two research questions:

1. What are the characteristics of Celie?
2. What are feminism issues revealed by Celie?

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, qualitative approach is used to explore the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. The first step of this research is the identification of main female character named Celie. Meanwhile, the second step is the exploration of feminism concepts that are revealed through Celie’s character. According to Lincoln, Guba and Merriam in Creswell (2002:156), “Qualitative research is a developing design which concerns in the result. Definition and interpretation are being negotiated with the human data source because of the subject reality is the subject that want to be understood by the researcher.”

The data are collected from a novel entitled “The Color Purple” that is written by Alice Walker. This novel was released in 1982 and received the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for fiction and the national book award. The research uses descriptive qualitative method by describing the characteristics of main female character and feminism concepts through the novel.

There are two steps in analyzing this novel. Firstly, the writer tries to identify some characteristics of Celie character that are found in the novel using character and characterization theory. Secondly, the writer reviews feminism concepts which are revealed through Celie character using feminism issues theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

In analyzing *The Color Purple*, the writer finds some characteristics of Celie and seven feminism concepts which are revealed through Celie’s character. Those findings are explored as follows.

Table 1. Celie Characteristics

No.	Celie Characteristics Theory: DiYanni (2004)	Data Findings
1.	Religious	<p>“..... It’s worse than that, I think. If I was buried, I wouldn’t have to work. But I just say, Never mine, never mine, long as I can spell G-o-d I got somebody along.....” (Page. 17) (datum 1)</p> <p>“ Dear God. Dear stars, dear trees, dear sky, dear peoples. Dear Everything. Dear God.</p> <p>Thank you for bringing my sister Nettie and our children home. Wonder who that coming yonder? Ast Albert, looking up the road. Us can see the dust just a flying. Me and him and Shug sitting out on the porch after dinner.....” (Page. 285) (datum 2)</p>
2.	Willing to make a sacrifice	<p>“..... She went to visit her sister doctor over Macon. Left me to see after the others. He never had a kine word to say to me. Just say You gonna do what your mammy wouldn’t..... But I don’t never git used</p>

		<p>to it. And now I feels sick every time I be the one to cook. My mama she fuss at me an look at me. She happy, cause he good to her now. But too sick to last long.....” (Page. 1) (datum 3)</p> <p>“I ast him to take me instead of Nettie while our new mammy sick. But he just ast me what I’m talking bout. I tell him I can fix myself up for him.....” (Page. 7) (datum 4)</p>
3.	Underpressure and Passive	<p>“.... Don’t let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got the upper hand. They got it, I say. But she keep on, You got to fight. You got to fight. But I don’t know how to fight. All I know how to do is stay alive.....” (Page. 17) (datum 5)</p> <p>“..... You got to fight them, Celie, she say. I can’t do it for you. You got to fight them for yourself. I don’t say nothing. I think bout Nettie, dead. She fight, she run away. What good it do? I don’t fight, I stay where I’m told. But I’m alive.” (Page. 21) (datum 6)</p>
4.	Hardworker	<p>“..... I sit in the dining room making pants after pants. I got pants now in every color and size under the sun. Since us started making pants down home, I ain’t been able to</p>

		<p>stop. I change the cloth, I change the print, I change the waist, I change the pocket. I change the hem, I change the fullness of the leg. I make so many pants Shug tease me. I didn’t know what I was starting, she say, laughing. Pants all over her chairs, hanging all in front of the china closet. Newspaper patterns and cloth all over the table and the floor. She come home, kiss me, step over all the mess. Say before she leave again, How much money you think you need <i>this</i> week? Then finally one day I made the perfect pair of pants.....” (Page. 211 – 212) (datum 7)</p>
5.	Successful and Independent	<p>“..... I dream and dream and dream over Jack’s pants. And cut and sew. And finish them. And send them off. Next thing I hear, Odessa want a pair. Then Shug want two more pair just like the first. Then everybody in her band want some. Then orders start to come in from everywhere Shug sing. Pretty soon I’m swamp. One day when Shug come home, I say, You know, I love doing this, but I got to git out and make a living pretty soon. Look like this just holding me back. She laugh. Let’s us put a few</p>

		<p>advertisements in the paper, she say. And let's us raise your price a hefty notch. And let's us just go ahead and give you this diningroom for your factory and git you some more women in here to cut and sew, while you sit back and design. You making your living, Celie, she say. Girl, you on your way....." (Page. 213 – 214) (datum 7)</p>
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		<p>Protection got by kinship ties.</p>	<p>titties. Then he push his thing inside my pussy. When that hurt, I cry. He start to choke me, saying You better shut up and git used to it...." (Page. 1) (datum 8)</p> <p>"I spend my wedding day running from the oldest boy. He twelve. His mama died in his arms and he don't want to hear nothing bout no new one. He pick up a rock and laid my head open. The blood run all down tween my breasts. His daddy say Don't do that! But that's all he say...." (Page. 12) (datum 9)</p> <p>"...I keep hoping he fine somebody to marry. I see him looking at my little sister. She scared. But I say I'll take care of you. With God help." (Page. 3) (datum10)</p>
2.	Sexual	Force of	"I was in

From the table of Celie characteristics, it can be seen that Celie is a main and dynamic character because there is a change of Celie's behavior from the beginning to the end of the story. In the beginning of the story (datum 5), Celie is narrated as a girl who receives the abuse from her stepfather and her husband. Meanwhile, at the end of the story (datum 7), Celie is described as a successful and independent woman in pioneering a sewing pants business. It is proved that Celie can change her suffering become a happy life.

Findings Table of Feminism Issues

No .	Feminism issues	Specification	Data Findings
1.	The Family Theory: Pilcher & Whelehan (2004)	Family as a site for women's oppression (oppressive relationships)	"...He never had a kine word to say to me. Just say You gonna do what your mammy wouldn't. First he put his thing up gainst my hip and sort of wiggle it around. Then he grab hold my

	<p>Assault Theory: - Wood (2007), - Richmond (1992), - Unger & Crawford (1992)</p>	Incest	<p>town sitting on the Wagon while Mr. _____ was in the dry good store. I seen my baby girl. I knowed it was her. She look just like me and my daddy. Like more us then us is ourself....” (Page. 13) (datum 11)</p> <p>“..... I feels shame. More than love, to tell the truth. Anyway, is they all right here? Got good sense and all? Shug say children got by incest turn into dunces. Incest part of the devil’s plan.....” (Page. 148) (datum13)</p>
3.	<p>Spouse Abuse or Wife Abuse Theory: - Renzetti & Curran (1992) - Unger & Crawford (1992)</p>	Abusive husband in marriage life.	<p>“Harpo ast his daddy why he beat me. Mr. _____ say, cause she my wife. Plus, she stubborn. All women good for- he don’t finish. He just tuck his chin over the paper like he do. Remind me of Pa. Harpo ast me, How come you</p>

			<p>stubborn? He don’t ast me how come you his wife? Nobody ast that. I say, just born that way, I reckon. He beat me like he beat the children.....” (Page. 22) (datum 14)</p>
4.	Race and Ethnicity Theory: Pilcher & Whelehan (2004)	Discrimination of Physical Appearance	<p>“..... But what you got? You ugly. You skinny. You shape funny. You too scared to open your mouth to people. All you fit to do in Memphis is be Shug’s maid. Take out her slop-jar and maybe cook her food. You not that good a cook either. And this house ain’t been clean good since my first wife died. And nobody crazy or backward enough to want to marry you, neither. What you gon do? Hire yourself out to farm? He laugh. Maybe somebody let you work</p>
		Women’s Slavery	

			<p>on they railroad..... ... He laugh. Who you think you is? he say. You can't curse nobody. Look at you. You black, you pore, you ugly, you a woman. Goddam, he say, you nothing at all..... “ (Page. 205-206) (datum 15)</p> <p>“.....Mr. ____ children all bright but they mean. They say Celie, I want dis. Celie, I want dat. Our Mama let us have it. He don't say nothing. They try to get his tention, he hide hind a puff of smoke. Don't let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got the upper hand.....” (Page. 16-17). (datum 16)</p>
5.	Consciousness Raising Theory: Pilcher &	Women's Self awareness to fight back abusive	<p>“.... But how come he do it? I ast. He know Nettie mean</p>

	Whelehan (2004)	husband.	<p>everything in the world to me. Shug say she don't know, but us gon find out. Us seal the letter up again and put it back in Mr. ____ pocket..... All day long I act just like Sofia. I stutter. I mutter to myself. I stumble bout the house crazy for Mr. ____ blood. In my mind, he falling dead every which a way. By time night come, I can't speak. Every time I open my mouth nothing come out but a little burp.....”(Page. 119-120) (datum 17)</p>
6.	Independence Theory: Renzetti & Curran (1992)	Women's Economic Independence .	<p>“I'm so happy. I got love, I got work, I got money, friends and time. And you alive and be home soon. With our children. Jarene and Darlene come help me with the business. They twins. Never married. Love to sew.</p>

			Plus, Darlene trying to teach me how to talk.....” (Page. 215) (datum 18)
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From the six issues of feminism which are revealed through Celie character above, it can be said that the issues of feminism are formed based on the basic ideas about women’s problems or life aspects where women are usually involved. In which in datum 8 and 9, family is categorized as one of the feminism concepts because family can be said as the basic place where a woman is treated well or not by her husband or her parents. Family also considered as a place where women’s oppression occurred, especially for patriarchy group who judges that women are the mercy of their fathers or husbands.

2. Discussion

After finding the characteristics of Celie and feminism issues in *The Color Purple*, the writer continues to describe those findings specifically in the analysis discussion. The analyses are explained as follows:

Analysis of Celie Characteristics

Based on DiYanni’s theory (2004), it is said that character can be revealed in a story by using some methods such as through narrative summary without judgment, narrative description with implied or explicit judgment, surface details of dress and physical appearance, character’s actions, character’s speech and character’s consciousness.

Pointing at those methods the writer gets some characteristics of Celie character. Celie is the central figure of this novel. She experiences many bad treatments whether it is given by her family or people around her life but at the end of the story she can flee from her

suffer and grab her happy life. **Religious** is the first characteristic of Celie. It is seen through her letters that she is always sent to God.

“..... It’s worse than that, I think. If I was buried, I wouldn’t have to work. But I just say, Never mine, never mine, long as I can spell G-o-d I got somebody along.....”
(Page. 17)

“ Dear God. Dear stars, dear trees, dear sky, dear peoples. Dear Everything. Dear God.
(Page. 285)

Her faith to God can be seen when she got into the problems the one she is believed only God. She tells all of the problems happened in her life only to God, patiently and firmly waiting for a God’s help. Unpleasantness of life experience is not loosening her faith to God.

Moreover, stricken by many life problems does not bring her become careless human. She still can give her attention to people in her life especially her mother and her little sister, Nettie. Celie is willing to make a sacrifice for them even she has to pawn her happiness.

“I ast him to take me instead of Nettie while our new mammy sick. But he just ast me what I’m talking bout. I tell him I can fix myself up for him.....” (Page. 7)

The quotation above explains that Celie is willing to make a sacrifice for her mother and her little sister, Nettie. The quotation describes the willingness of Celie who offers herself to marry with Mr.____ so that Nettie is not pushed to marry him because Celie knows that Mr. ____ is not a right man to marry Nettie.

As an ordinary girl, sometimes Celie feels weak and spiritless. Stricken and stricken more by many life obstacles and abuses gets her becoming underpressure and passive woman.

“.... Don’t let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got the upper hand. They got it, I say. But she keep on, You got to fight. You got to fight. But I don’t know how to fight. All I know how to do is stay alive.....” (Page. 17)

“..... You got to fight them, Celie, she say. I can’t do it for you. You got to fight them for yourself. I don’t say nothing. I think bout Nettie, dead. She fight, she run away. What good it do? I don’t fight, I stay where I’m told. But I’m alive.” (Page. 21)

Analysis of Feminism Issues

Through the story of “The Color Purple”, there are found six feminism issues. Those feminism issues are the family, sexual assault, spouse abuse or wife abuse, race and ethnicity, consciousness raising and independence. Those feminism concepts will be analyzed one by one in details as follows.

1. The Family

In *The Color Purple* novel, some points explicitly describe many oppressions are done by relatives or family members, for example oppression or rude treatment between Celie’s stepfather named Alphonso to herself. It can be seen in the quotation below:

“....He never had a kine word to say to me. Just say You gonna do what your mammy wouldn’t. First he put his thing up gainst my hip and sort of wiggle it around. Then he grab hold my titties. Then he push his thing inside my pussy.

When that hurt, I cry. He start to choke me, saying You better shut up and git used to it....” (Page.1)

The quotation above explains that kinship ties between Celie and her stepfather resulted in an oppressive relationship. Celie does not get protection from her stepfather otherwise accepting many rude treatments from him such as cuss, beating even rape. It is clearly seen that Celie got oppression from someone that still has kinship ties with her or someone she is close to.

Another oppression that Celie got from her family member is rude treatment from her stepchild, Harpo. It was happened after she married to Mr. ___ and it also brings her to an unhappy marriage life, because her husband had never been aware of this condition and let Harpo beating Celie all day.

“I spend my wedding day running from the oldest boy. He twelve. His mama died in his arms and he don’t want to hear nothing bout no new one. He pick up a rock and laid my head open. The blood run all down tween my breasts. His daddy say Don’t *do* that! But that’s all he say....” (Page. 12)

Not only resulted in oppressive relationship, on the other side family also can give protection. It can be seen when Celie tries to protect her little sister from their abusive stepfather.

“....I keep hoping he fine somebody to marry. I see him looking at my little sister. She scared. But I say I’ll take care of you. With God help.” (Page. 3)

The exploration of analysis before proved that family has two contradictive sides. First, family as a place that can save us from outside

oppression and the second, family also can be a place that can introduce us to the oppression itself.

2. Sexual Assault

In the theory of Wood (2007), Richmond (1992) and Unger and Crawford (1992), it is summed up that all of sexual activities that occur without the informed consent can be said as sexual assault. Incest is one example of sexual assaults that happens within relatives or family member. It is more exploitive than rape cases, because it gives not only sad impact to the victims but it can also destruct the kinship ties in a family tree. In "The Color Purple", incest also happened to Celie by hitting and beating her. It is done by her stepfather.

"I was in town sitting on the Wagon while Mr. ____ was in the dry good store. I seen my baby girl. I knowed it was her. She look just like me and my daddy. Like more us then us is ourself...." (Page. 13)

"..... I feels shame. More than love, to tell the truth. Anyway, is they all right here? Got good sense and all? Shug say children got by incest turn into dunces. Incest part of the devil's plan....." (Page. 148)

Both quotations describe that incest brings Celie to a bad condition. She cannot imagine only in her age of fourteen she has got two incest children of her stepfather. Her stepfather should be called grandfather as well as father by her children.

3. Spouse Abuse or Wife Abuse

As described by Renzetti and Curran (1992) and Unger and Crawford (1992) spouse abuse or wife abuse cannot be said as one sided attack between couple but the average cases indicate that spouse abuse or wife abuse is mostly done by men to their wives,

whether it is physically, psychologically or both. Physical abuse can damage the internal organs or death while psychological abuse can destruct person's self esteem or person's emotional.

"Harpo ast his daddy why he beat me. Mr. ____ say, cause she my wife. Plus, she stubborn. All women good for- he don't finish. He just tuck his chin over the paper like he do. Remind me of Pa. Harpo ast me, How come you stubborn? He don't ast me how come you his wife? Nobody ast that. I say, just born that way, I reckon. He beat me like he beat the children....." (Page. 22)

The previous quotation describes that Celie receives rude treatment from her abusive husband both physically and psychologically. Physical abuse resulted to some injuries in Celie body. Moreover, psychological abuse that given by her husband also made Celie being in an ambiguity situation and it also made her feels lost. This condition also trashes her becoming a passive woman who has no effort to fight back because her self-esteem has been destructed.

4. Race and Ethnicity

The exposition theory of Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) mentions that firstly, racism was started with a person's bodily appearance especially skin color. It classifies someone into dominant and minority social class, which is the minority group, is classified as subordinates even slave. For example, colored or black people are identical with a group of slaves and uneducated person that have no right to be success in life. Actually, the arrangement of social group is not based on the physical appearance or gender otherwise it is based on the culture and beliefs. The story of "The Color Purple" describes

indirectly about discrimination of physical appearance and women's slavery.

"..... But what you got? You ugly. You skinny. You shape funny. You too scared to open your mouth to people. All you fit to do in Memphis is be Shus's maid. Take out her slop-jar and maybe cook her food. You not that good a cook either. And this house ain't been clean good since my first wife died. And nobody crazy or backward enough to want to marry you, neither. What you gon do? Hire yourself out to farm? He laugh. Maybe somebody let you work on they railroad..... He laugh. Who you think you is? he say. You can't curse nobody. Look at you. You black, you pore, you ugly, you a woman. Goddam, he say, you nothing at all....." (Page. 205-206)

The physical appearance of Celie who is seen as black, poor, ugly and uneducated woman judges her as worthless woman. She has no right in this life. The appropriate job for her is only to be a maid or slave for others. In this case, Celie gets discrimination because of her physical appearance that sometimes categorized as minority or slave group. On the other hand, women's slavery also can be a serious thing in racism discussion. Many people believe that women especially black women are only good to be suited as maid even in marriage life.

"..... Mr. ____ children all bright but they mean. They say Celie, I want dis. Celie, I want dat. Our Mama let us have it. He don't say nothing. They try to get his tention, he hide hind a puff of smoke. Don't let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got

the upper hand....." (Page. 16-17)

The quotation explains that Mr. ____ marrying Celie is only for ordering her to take care of his children. Celie still gets such unfair treatment in her marriage life because she is not treated as a wife other than as slave that has to take care of her step children. She lives under the predicate of slave that is given by her own husband. Surely, it carries her to unhappy marriage life.

5. Consciousness Raising

Taken from Pilcher and Whelehan (2004) theory, the idea "*speaking pains to recall pains*", is the foundation of consciousness raising. It is intended to gain women's awareness to speak about what they face in their daily life in order they can find, develop and think about anything that can improve knowledge for women's liberation movement.

In the story, after all spectacles and discriminations that were happened in her life, Celie shows her consciousness raising to flee from unhappy life. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"..... But how come he do it? I ast. He know Nettie mean everything in the world to me. Shug say she don't know, but us gon find out. Us seal the letter up again and put it back in Mr. ____ pocket..... All day long I act just like Sofia. I stutter. I mutter to myself. I stumble bout the house crazy for Mr. ____ blood. In my mind, he falling dead every which a way. By time night come, I can't speak. Every time I open my mouth nothing come out but a little burp....." (Page. 119-120)

People around Celie thought that her silence is considered as her passiveness of anything that happened to

her. After reading the hidden letters and getting the fact about her little sister who is still alive, it is suddenly awakened and appearing her spirit and self awareness to fight back her husband who has abused and treated her unwell for years. Finally, Celie can escape from this suffering and get the new happy life.

6. Independence

In Renzetti and Curran (1992) theory, it is assumed that gender stereotype has positioned women as dependent human, but as feminist knowledge developed, women are treated equally in all spheres of life aspects including economic sphere. At the end of the story, independence is showed by Celie through her success in sewing pant business.

“I’m so happy. I got love, I got work, I got money, friends and time. And you alive and be home soon. With our children. Jarene and Darlene come help me with the business. They twins. Never married. Love to sew. Plus, Darlene trying to teach me how to talk.....” (Page. 215)

Celie proved to people that have beaten and discriminated her by showing her economic independence. By starting a sewing pants business, she wants to show that poor, black and beaten woman also has right to be success and become independent woman in this life.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing “The Color Purple written” by Alice Walker, the writer concludes some points. Firstly, through Celie’s life experiences who gets abuse from her stepfather and her husband and also based on DiYanni’s (2004) theory, the writer finds some characteristics of Celie such as religious, willing to make a sacrifice, underpressure and passive, hardworker,

successful and independent. Secondly, those characters reveal six aspect of main character’s discrimination. They are the family, sexual assault, spouse abuse or wife abuse, race and ethnicity, consciousness raising, and independence. And the last, from the exploration story in “The Color Purple”, it has already mentioned that Celie is a black woman who gets abusive treatment from her stepfather and her husband. So, the writer concludes that black women have double burden and double dependence. That is, the burden of their physical appearance as black people and the burden of their sex as women. In other words, from their physical appearance they have already subjected as oppressive group. Moreover, their sex as females also makes them as the object for males oppression.

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