

Portrayal Of Celie Through Alice Walker

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Abstract: *The paper tries to bring out all the struggles and sufferings undergone by Alice Walker as a Black women writer as well Celie's abusive past and hurdle filled journey towards freedom. The writer and the protagonist were the epitome of Black women's sufferings. Since Celie's childhood she was treated as an ugly, irresponsible one which never changed even in her adulthood. She was trivialized, ignored, insulted and abused by many and in many instances. The paper brings out the real cause for all that she has undergone. She got tossed between people, their words and actions. The famous symbol in the novel her letter spoke her mind and for her. The voices of the unheard were given importance.*

Key Words: *Black women, suffering, suppression.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

African American literature is an art of expressing the sufferings of black people through the jottings of the black pens. In the early period the pens have sown the seed in the form of lives. The lives are substantially written by slaves who escaped from the yoke. The lives depict the sufferings of the slaves. The unsupportable sufferings of the black people made the black men pens to state in the form of their jottings. These men pens fail to record the sufferings of black women, eventually this made the black women pens to pen down the story of black woman's sufferings.

The Harlem Renaissance from 1920 to 1940 is considered as the flowering period in African American literature. The famed pen, who belongs to this period is Langston Hughes. The notable pen during Harlem Renaissance is Zora Neale Hurston author of the classic novel. *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937). Some of the well-known pens during the period were Jean Toomer, author of *Cane* sketches the pastoral and civic black life and Dorothy West, whose new *The Living is Easy*, examined the life of an upper- class black family. Countee Cullen is another popular pen whose workshop are grounded on the everyday life of the black people. Some of his poetry collections are *Color* (1925), *Bobby Sun* (1927) and *The Ditty of the Brown Girl* (1927). It's clear from this that the Harlem Renaissance was a turning point in the African American literature.

The critical perspective of the black feminist jotting is on the sexual and political issues of the black women, for illustration, the issue of sexual violence. It generally depicts the significance of black women's relationship with each other as a primary source. Black feminist jotting can also be classified in this way that the author identifies herself as a feminist and has demonstrated her commitment to women's issues and other affiliated political enterprises. latterly, Black feminism overload itself in the tradition of Colored Women's Clubs. These clubs have developed as a cerebral and social response to the immoralities of the larger society.

The first African American woman pen who won the Pulitzer Prize for Literature and also the National Book Award is Alice Walker. She was born on 9th February, 1944 to Willie Lee and Minnie Tallulah Grant Walker. Alice Walker is the most famed African American author, minstrel and activist. She wrote about the atrocity of race and gender bias in her inventions and essays. Alice Walker is regarded as the most creative, controversial and reputed African American

novelists. The veritably seed of feminism was sown in her when she discovered that the boys were unfettered and girls were tied to the domestic duties. This seed of study picked in her works; therefore, she came a feminist pen.

Alice Walker's novel, which highlights the conception of Womanism are *The Color Purple*, *The Temple of My Familiar* and enjoying the *Secret of Joy*. African American novels depict slave narrative and it not only shaped the African American jotting, but also helped the African American slaves to move from object to subject.

The term black feminist knowledge easily says about Walker's idea of Womanism. numerous black women pens authentically depicted the sufferings of black women. Indeed, their writings are an outburst of their long-suppressed feelings. Simon de Beauvoir has correctly refocused out that humanity is manly, but for the black women the humanity is white and manly. The black women struggle to produce an identity for being African American women. The status of black women is lower than any other social group and they're supposed to tolerate the attacks of sexism, racism and despotism.

Alice Walker's award-winning novel is *The Color Purple* (1982). It has been translated into 22 languages and vended over four million clones. This novel consists of the series of letters. *The Color Purple* is a ground-breaking work in the career of Alice Walker. This novel is a saga of the sufferings of the thirteen times old girl. Celie the promoter of the new bags the sympathy of the compendium. The novel starts with the history of Celie, who describes her terrible gesture. The horrifying state of Celie's sexual abuse is shown in the veritably first runner of the novel. It's a sad commentary on the androcentric culture which treats women to a inferior state.

WALKER'S CELIE: The novel *The Color Purple* opens with a warning from Celie's father, "You more not no way tell nothing but God, It 'd kill your mommy" (CP 3). This warning makes her to be hovered and helpless. Celie isn't allowed to partake her passions with her family members, but only to God. Celie communicates with God in the form of letters. The cancellation of the words in the first runner of the novel is a evidence to the extent women have been conditioned to condemn themselves for the atrocities committed on them. Celie's tone- confidence is shattered due to the nonstop sexual abuse by her father, Alfonso.

Celie being an innocent woman tolerates the inhuman gesture of her husband. Celie is beaten, cursed and wrapped simply because she's a woman. It provides substantiation that how the manly dominating society has framed certain boons to misters. Celie tolerates her sufferings with tolerance and feels that open rebellion may lead to disaster. Domestic violence is the major theme in the novel, *The Color Purple*.

Celie hates herself and feels that her body is a constant source of exploitation. Shug Avery is the first woman who made Celie to realize the significance of women's independence. Sofia tutored Celie about how to live with one's husband as a tone- esteeming person. She encourages Celie to fight against her complaints. Sofia is a strong inclined woman, who is the first woman character in the novel responsible for Celie's transformation. The character of Sofia is varied with Celie's because she's bold and fights for her rights and to attain a staid place as a woman.

Shug has come an empowering agent of Celie and this will make Celie to come out of her rough situation. Shug brings new expedient into the life of Celie. Shug transforms Celie into a new being. Nettie, Kate and Sofia advise Celie to fight back in order to have a better life. Whereas, Shug truly makes an attempt to produce the right atmosphere for Celie in order to come out of her shell to breath the air of independence. In the after part of the novel, when Celie finds that Mr. Albert hides Nettie's letters, at formerly she allowed of killing him. It's Shug who stands by her side, supports and prevents her from the evil action.

Celie a crushed and abused is turned into an independent and delivered woman. Celie emerges as a business woman by sewing pants. Celie moves from being a monstrous duckling to a figuratively beautiful swan. Shug awakens Celie's subconscious desire of identity. The trip of Celie is marked from the state of incapacity to the state of commission. Alice Walker depicts the lives and condition of black women through the character of Celie.

Alice Walker through this new spotlight man's generality of womanhood. According to men, women are meant for housekeeping, child bearing, and nursing and also to satisfy men's sexual conditions. Black men treated black women in these ways and tortured them to show their power. The letters to God by Celie are replaced by the letters from Nettie. Writing plays an important part in the lives of the sisters.

Alice Walker shows Celie as a normal black woman who rise from the state of dead to the position of tone- commission. The change in Celie is not a miracle which comes suddenly, but it can be achieved gradually by prostrating the difficulties. Celie's quest for tone- awareness is made possible only with the support of other women characters in the novel. Sofia, Shug Avery, Nettie and Kate made Celie an independent black woman. After the consummation of strength Celie set up a way to overcome her souring and resentment. reduction, violence and declination are the characteristics of virile world which affects joy, love, strength of will and festivity of womanish world.

Women around the world face similar problems like Celie. Celie's sexuality is controlled by men and her submission is executed through violence. In the atrocious brutality of virile, Celie symbolically spectacles every woman. Women are always marginalized in African society. The patriarchal society suppressed black women. domination, social discrimination and tormentation are the fortune of black women. Women have come the scapegoat, vulnerable and marginalized throughout the world. Alice Walker presents the problems of black women who are pacified to brutal treatment by the black men.

The Color Purple is a novel of festivity of the heroism of black women. Celie pours out her agony in the form of letters. Albert and Alfonso are virile figures who come an agent of suffering. Albert's oppression is not simply physical but also internal and emotional. The growth of Celie is seen from making and wearing pants. The title of the new highlights the spiritual quest that brings awareness and transformation in the life of the protagonist. At the end of the new Celie finds love with herself, buddies, family and God.

Alice Walker, Pulitzer Prize winning novelist has surfaced both nationally and internationally, as one of the most protean and controversial pens of African American Literature. African- American literature is designed with a charge to make their knowledge known to the world. Its end is to change social, political, provident aspects of society. compendiums get acquaint with exploitation, oppression, persecution and consequent rebellion of African- Americans. The rebellion is dominant theme or motif in Afro- American literature. African- American has progressed along with different paths and taken different turnings. still its moment is struggle for mortal rights and against exploitation of white people. Despite differences of country, religion, conditions, society and language, the lives and gests of Afro- American community derives from the fact that subordinated to injustice and slavery. Still, it's to some or lesser degree is the victim of this social wrong.

The characters in Afro- American literature have been created through the chemistry of life, gests, society and problems, pain and rebellion against the set order. We find there are multitudinous expressions of red and hot gests and fighting in Afro- American Literature. The problem of twentieth century as the problem of color line, the relation of the darker to the lighter race of men in Africa and America. African- American Literature is in hunt of its separate identity. In its own country African people lived the life of an outsider. They were not considered as mortal being though they've surfaced from social life grounded on inequality and was roasted alive. They couldn't live in the white position. American culture distributed them the nethermost place in society and indeed they couldn't raise their voice against exploitation.

The life of African American is largely imaged in its literature. The summation of people's gests has been well reflected in its literature. Nathan Huggins opines that, Black literature made real progress after the First World War. Black pen like Alice Walker began to portray their life in their characteristic language. An open advocate for social and political change, Alice Walker constantly speaks out when she sees injustice. She was part of a civil rights kick at the White House at the age eighteen. Walker's insulation made her a keen bystander and nut of nature. Her lifelong commitment has been against shafts to all humankind as well as nature, but her primary thing has been to uplift women. Having witnessed so important suffering among women as she grew up, her jottings constantly reflect their struggle. She recalls, in an essay, a most painful scene the witnessed at the age thirteen She's presumably best known for her novel, *The Color Purple*, the story of an tyrannized woman.

Alice Walker has portrayed sexism, racism, oppression and poverty. It deals with the struggle of women to gain recognition as individualities who have a tone- identity of their own, there by defying the exploitative and rough chains of society dominated and constructed by manly. Walker has presented the gests of a woman character, Celie who is oppressed by a manly dominated society. She's sexually abused by her father and hubby. She successfully comes up from submission and oppression to a tone- consummation and there by attain a total freedom. The major concern of Walker is black women. Black women are ruthlessly exploited and considered as bare objects intended only for manly sexual satisfaction.

Celie's world was one of fear, despair, instability and loneliness, implied and inenarrable, suffering, tintless, dark and with no shaft of any stopgap. Throughout the new Walker depicts a world of oppression and abuse of black girls and women. Celie's station about herself and about god is easily visible through the letters which she writes to God to help her to survive the spiritual, emotional and physical abuse she suffers at the hands of her step-father. The gests of the black womanish promoter, Celie are presented through her letters to God. Through her letters to God, Celie describes her first experience of her father sexually abusing her. Celie is made to suffer by the man who she had for long believed to be her father. Her father rapes her constantly. She's considered unattractive and dump. She wants to cover her family, Nettie from her father's clutches and wants her to study and escape from the world of abuse and oppression. She's helpless and hovered and not in a position to partake her passions and trauma to another one other than God.

Celie is considered as unattractive and dull outwardly, she has an inner strength which allows her to cover her family from immoralities that she has educated. She finds no other way out rather than recording her gests as letters to God. Though ill-treated by her step-father and hubby she always wished to be watched and loved. She's beaten, cursed beaten and lowered simply because she is a woman. Celie lives in a girthing to the manly supremacy. Her hubby is presented as Mr. in Celie's letters. Her continued exploitation increases her inner strength. Celie's relationship with Sofia, Harpo's woman brings about a huge change in her. Sofia is a constant memorial to Celie of the strength that she demanded. Sofia is suitable to escape gender demarcation by leaving her hubby and her kick against sexual and ethnical exploitation is easily depicted in the novel. Sofia acts as a bridge in Celie's understanding of herself.

Celie's relationship with Shug Avery, a confident, glamorous, bold and beautiful woman and the nut of her hubby enhances her and enabled her to have better faith in herself, and courage to face the atrocities and to express her passions. Shug and Sofia are considered the strongest women who are ready to fight for their rights. Nettie has a strong desire within her to raise herself to a advanced position. She goes to Africa with the platoon of a black missionary. She suffers ethnical and gender demarcation. But still works for the betterment of her people and dedicates herself completely to the work. Though women in *The Color Purple* tyrannized and suffered but having the internal and moral support they're suitable to overcome the oppression leveled upon them. With the help of other women Ceile starts suturing cloths and therefore learns to manage her own life. She reasserts her own individuality. She regains her identity and ultimate addresses her letters to her family Nettie, feeling that God whom she has been writing.

CONCLUSION: Celie gradationally discovers the power and joy of her own spirit, freeing her from her history, reuniting her with those she loves by venting against patriarchal order and thereby attains an independent state. Despite everything women are suitable to raise their voice against shafts and recapture their inner strength and identity. Alice Walker, the novelist therefore preoccupied with the survival total of her people and in exploring the oppressions, the fatuities, the commitment and the triumphs of black women. therefore, we can add up that *The Color Purple* represents a more unequivocal turning toward the question of the making identity of a black woman. It's an disquisition in survival and growth of black women in a southern experience. Having the moral and kind support of Shug and Sofia, Celie gradationally liberates herself from misery, oppression and fear. With this work, Walker has created a truly modernist textbook; that is, a textbook which is a incarnation of a new voice of black woman. She has created a textbook that shows as power has also demonstrated through what the nature of black women's converse might be.

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