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**Trauma and The Gradual Triumph of the Black Feminist Voice
in Alice Walker *The Color Purple***

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DEDICATION

Above all, thanks to Almighty God who is my source of wisdom. All glory to Him for granting me the chance and the ability to successfully complete this study. I would like to my supervisor Mrs. Mihoubi for her help.

I dedicate this work to my dear parents and supporting siblings Chahira, Hadjer, Manar, Amine, Sohaib, to my partner in this work Intissar, to Ikram the Green Angel for devoting some of her precious time to help me and of course to my best friend Bouchra who never fails to cheer me up, Ahlem the one who understood the stress i went through also deserves the tribute and my friends Sarah Z, Aya, Sarah, D.Toufik who were with me in this journey from the beginning.

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AMINA.

DEDICATION

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ABSTRACT

The present research focuses on how racism impacted the psychology of the American Black Women in Alice Walker's novel "*The Color Purple*". Walker's novel represent the way Black women endured the double burden of being the subject of racism. Thus, the main aim of this study is to develop a strong understanding of the different crucial aspects that influenced the psychological side of the Black female. The study uses Black Feminist theory along with trauma theory to examine the black female harsh experiences in a society dominated by white supremacy and patriarchy. This literary piece also examines the healing process of the protagonist in Alice Walker's epistolary novel *The Color Purple*. Walker did not limit herself to describing the suffering of African-American women, but suggested a path to all women to get rid of the evils of patriarchy and sexism. The protagonist, Celie, changed her status as a female slave who has been sexually abused, and liberate herself financially, physically and spiritually. The good relationship of sisterhood with her sister Nettie along with writing letters helped Celie succeed in her journey towards healing and triumph.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

After experiencing long-term suffering and discrimination against women, women have played a top priority Participate in society as a legislator, communist, and financial analyst. Those achievements developed by the advent of feminism that allowed women's rights. This study believes regarding the long-term, dehumanization and isolation of women by men. It also handles the effort Women's right to change the persecution and questioning of women worldwide she gains rights and existence in all spaces.

In 1982, Walker released her most critically acclaimed novel *the Color Purple* this work records the fighting of several black women in Georgia in the main portion of the twentieth century.

Once produced, *the Color Purple* set off a storm of controversy .it affected the public scrutiny of the image of black society because some men African-American experts complained that the novel reiterated about the pathology of the black population, especially the pathology of the blacks. Critics also accused Walker At the cost of being inclined to racist ideas in the United States, with a strong focus on gender discrimination. However, *the Color Purple* also had enthusiastic supporters, especially blacks Women and others praised this novel as a feminist allegory. The statement of the resonating influence of the work on racial and social topics in the United States was the warm problem that surrounded *the Color Purple*.

Celie, the heroine in *the Color Purple*, suffers various traumas during her whole life and undergoes an intense journey of healing and recovery. She builds a solid personality through personal repair. As the title suggests *the Purple Color* is a multifunctional, harmonious, balanced, reliable and calm image and is sign of versatility, because it is an equivalent mixture of underworld red and sky blue. Celie's meek existence is reflected in the not exactly notable *Color Purple* in the fields, in the formation of gods.

This research work scrutinizes women's suffering, dehumanization, and segregation. It also involves feminist efforts to change female abuse around the world and demands to equal rights. This work tries to answer the following question: How was the impact of racism on the African Black women?

The questions rising in the present research work aims to find from the perspective of trauma theory, we will focus on the process how the protagonist faces trauma, overcomes trauma and becomes a "*woman warrior*". This research work is divided into two chapters. The first chapter will be devoted to the historical background and theoretical framework in order to set the base of this study. Therefore, due definitions and explanations of basic concepts will be included, notably the trauma theory, black feminism and womanism in addition to a historical glimpse that influenced the production of the work.

In the second chapter we analyze the Trauma of the Black Feminist Voice in Alice Walker *the Color Purple* between the black women womanist voice, the different types of Trauma in the novel and finally the black female journey toward triumph.

CHAPTER ONE

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK AND SOCIO-HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This chapter sheds the light on the dreadful history of Black women with racism, from the very first emergence of slavery to being segregated in the different aspects of the society enduring the double burden of being the subject of racism from both white society and Black males.

This work is full of descriptions of the traumatic psychology implying Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical trauma theory in addition this chapter deals with Alice Walker as a black feminist voice that gives voice to the voiceless Black women depicting their sufferance and their triumph through her literary works.

1. The psychoanalytic theory: Sigmund Freud's Trauma Theory

The pathology of trauma began in the 1870s. Its initial the research object is hysterical. Jean-Martin Charco Pioneer of hysterical research, focusing on As the patient "exercises", and Numbness, loss of consciousness, cramps, forgetfulness, etc. Then he let people have a more objective Hysterical understanding.

The Great Master Psychology, Sigmund Freud inherited and developed Jean-Martin Charcot's theory states that hysteria is Unbearable trauma in the past makes it impossible of patients are connected with reality. When the patient makes Traumatic memory through speech and expression Produce strong emotions, symptoms can be relieved, this is the source of "talk therapy".

The term "trauma theory" was first proposed by the American scholar Cathy Caruth. She has further thought about psychological trauma on this basis Analysis of Freud's Trauma Theory. In her book Unclaimed experience: trauma, narrative and history, She defines "trauma theory" as "sudden, catastrophic, Inevitable experience" and people's Events are often delayed, uncontrollable and repetitive through hallucinations or other intrusions. This definition highlights the psychological

symptoms of trauma and becomes the authoritative interpretation of trauma psychology.

Cathy Caruth specifically analyzed Psychological trauma with specific words. Trauma is not a simple pathological phenomenon, but it is a process. Reveal reality or truth through narration. By Separation, breakdown and anxiety, awakening Individuals of these different stories show a simple Decoding of past trauma theory.

Trauma theory emerged and came from several areas of social concern: recognition of the prevalence of violence against women and children (rape, assault, incest); identification of (Vietnamese) veterans' post-traumatic stress disorder phenomenon; and awareness mental trauma caused by torture and genocide, especially trauma related to the Holocaust. . In spite of the fact that Freud never denied the reality of inbreeding within the stories he listened from his early ladies patients, he chose to coordinate his consideration to the dramatization of inside struggle instead. So also, the psychic stuns and disillusionments brought about by the Extraordinary War caused Freud to conjecture around the sorts of pathology (flashbacks, repeating bad dreams and compulsive dreary conduct) delivered by war involvement. However his slant towards amazing story driven him absent from an examination of how traumatic involvement influences people towards the domain of all inclusive hypothesis, coming full circle in his detailing of the 'death instinct'.

Within the field of injury ponders, women's activists have played (and proceed to play) a major part, by calling consideration to issues that particularly influence ladies and children, for illustration, physical and/or sexual mishandle, female sexual servitude, genital mutilation, the honours of suttee, bride burning and 'honor' killings, not to say rape as a scheduled weapon of fear based oppression and terrorism.

Ponders in cognitive neuroscience, besides, bolster the presumptions inserted in injury hypothesis that the intellect stood up to with an overpowering encounter tends to confine the recollections related with this involvement in particular zones of the brain that are blocked off to cognizant review and thus integration into the subject's continuous account of his or her life history (Kolk, 1985). So-called conversation treatment (of the sort that Freud supported in his psychoanalytic technique) does not completely get to these split-off (frequently separated) ranges of neuro-subjective mindfulness.

The point here isn't so much that Freud was off-base as that he fizzled to comprehend the bunch ways in which person subjects are formed by their involvement of being born to and raised by particular guardians or caregivers, subject to interesting conditions of lesson, racial, national and social impacts at a specific chronicled minute. Together, inter subjective hypothesis and injury hypothesis have started to address this awkward nature. Freud is central to an understanding of the implications and directions of the twentieth century.

There's no single Freud, whose work can be caught on in solid terms. On the off chance that the mental history of the moment half of the twentieth century has instructed us anything, it is that the esteem of Freud's writings lies accurately in their polyvalence and polysemy, embodying the exceptionally angles of conscious/unconscious transaction that to begin with locked in him. Perusing Freud along a certain hub it is conceivable to approve a number of psychoanalytic lines of considering that he would not have deliberately concurred to, much less expected.

Psychological trauma, its representation in language, and the part of memory in forming person and social personalities are the central concerns that characterize the field of trauma.

Psychoanalytic theories on trauma combined with extra theoretical systems such as post structural, sociocultural, and postcolonial hypothesis shape the premise of feedback that translates representations of an extraordinary encounter and its impacts upon personality and memory. The concept of trauma, itself a source of critique, is for the most part caught on as an extremely troublesome encounter that significantly impacts the self's enthusiastic organization and discernment of the outside world.

Trauma studies investigate the impact of trauma in literature and society by analyzing its mental, explanatory, and social centrality. Scholarship analyzes the complex mental and social variables that impact the self's comprehension of a traumatic encounter and how such an encounter shapes and is formed by language. The formal advancements of writings, both print and media that show experiences into the ways that personality, the unconscious, and recalling are affected by extraordinary events hence remain a noteworthy focus of the field.

Trauma studies first developed in the 1990s and depended on Freudian theory to create a model of trauma that envisions an extraordinary encounter which challenges the limits of language and indeed breaks meaning altogether. This demonstrate of trauma shows that enduring is unrepresentable. Rapidly taking after the conventional show was a more pluralistic demonstrates of trauma that recommends the accepted unspeakability of injury is one among numerous reactions to an extraordinary event instead of its characterizing highlight. The thought that a traumatic experience challenges the limits of language, subverts the mind, and indeed bursts meaning inside and out set the initial parameters of the field and proceeds to affect the critical conversation indeed whereas alternative approaches uproot this idea. Freud's hypotheses on traumatic experience and memory

characterize the psychological concepts that direct the field. Psychoanalytic theories with respect to the beginnings and impacts of trauma emerged within the nineteenth-century study of shock and hysteria by analysts who, in expansion to Freud, incorporate Joseph Breuer, Pierre Janet, Jean Martin Charcot, Hermann Oppenheim, Abram Kardiner, and Morton Sovereign. Freud's early theories in *Studies on Hysteria* (1895) composed with Joseph Breuer, and particularly his adjusted theories afterward in his career in *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* (1920), overwhelm trauma's conceptual work by scholarly trauma critics today.

In Freud's early work he contends that traumatic hysteria develops from a repressed, earlier involvement of sexual assault. Freud and Breuer emphasize in *Studies in Hysteria* (1895) that the initial occasion was not traumatic in itself but only in its remembrance. Since the initial occasion proceeds to inflict harm, the talking remedy or abreaction is required to understand the impacts of the past and gain freedom from its symptom causing grasp.

Importantly, the traumatic event is understood only after a latency period of deferred activity (*Nachträglichkeit*) that delays the impacts and meaning of the past (Breuer and Freud 1955: 192). It is only after a contemporary event calls forward the previously repressed event that the past event can become known within the process of recalling. The process of remembering inflicts the psychological pain but moreover attributes value to a previously repressed encounter within the unconscious.

This traumatic recollecting is named "pathogenic reminiscences" for the pathologic symptoms the memory causes. Freud's theories that traumatic experiences are repeated compulsively, divide the psyche, impact memory in an unexpected way than other experiences, and are incapable to be experienced at first

but as it were in a story generation of the past are key thoughts illuminating the primary improvement in trauma studies scholarship that address the theory of trauma and the ways that trauma impacts memory and identity. This criticism and that which would take after using psychoanalytic theories to analyze emotional suffering in writings as well as the language of loss, disruption, and fragmentation.

Theories of trauma's impacts on the person psyche in this model are frequently utilized to investigate the person experience of a collective traumatic event in a text, in this way making a link between the experience of individuals and cultural groups or between the individual and political worlds. In specific, the concepts of latency, pathology, dissociation, and infection are central to the primary or conventional Freudian trauma model that proposes trauma is an unrepresentable event that on a very basic level fragments the psyche.

2. The impact of Racism on the African Black women:

Racism has been a serious problem in America. The way it was manifested and exercised upon racialized groups on both the interpersonal level and the institutional level affected the African-Americans perilously and severely. The racist actions, the discriminatory behaviours, prejudices and stereotypes as well as the practices and policies that were planned accurately and directed toward the black race and ethnicity caused psychological harms on the black's individuals. Labels, terms, and the lampooning caricatures and imageries slogged the African-American identity and individuality as it created an already shaped and pictured figure that the blacks could not escape even if they tried hard.

They were born to discover themselves already characterized to the world in a terrible way and image that never incarnated the truth. Being stereotyped and biased made a tremendous fracture within the African-American unity since all

individuals of different ages became frustrated and misplaced in such racist world. No longer within the equitable place and role, they were denied as an equal race and equal human creatures. Since of bigotry, the dark person was incapable to fit in their part; to choose openly who they are and adhere to their convictions, standards and standards. In this way, they found themselves misplaced into whites' traditions and standards.

In the middle of this inhuman dilemma, each member in the black society had its own kind of plight. The black women as one of the discriminated categories in the black society in which she suffered from the very first emergence of slavery and racism. The suffering started from the exploitation of the black woman's sexuality which was one of the foremost significant factors separating the experience of slavery for males and females. The white man's claim to the slave body, male as well as female, was characteristic within the concept of the slave exchange and was unmistakably realized maybe nowhere more than on the auction block, where captive Africans were stripped of their clothing, oiled down, and jabbed and pushed by potential buyers.

The erotic undertones of such scenes were especially articulated within the case of black women. All through the period of slavery in America, white society believed black women to be naturally lustful creatures. The recognition of the African woman as hyper-sexual made her both the object of white man's severe dislike and his fantasy. Within the bonds of servitude, masters frequently felt it their right to engage in sexual activity with black women. In some cases, female slaves submitted in advance trusting that such connections would increase the chances that they or their children would be freed by the master. In most cases, however, slave proprietors took slaves by force. For the most part, masters made youthful, single

slaves the objects of their sexual interests. However, they did on occasion rape married women. The failure of the slave husband to ensure his wife from such infringement focuses to another principal viewpoint of the relationship between oppressed men and women.

The paternalistic language of subjugation, the limitations of slave law, and the circumstances of slave life made a sense of parity between black wives and husbands. At whatever point conceivable, black slave women controlled their one of a kind circumstances within the battle for their individual dignity which of their families. As frequently as black men, black women revolted against the inhumanities of slave owners. Like their ancestors and partners in Africa, most slave women took their parenthood truly. They put their duties for their children before their own security and freedom, and gave cherish to those babies born from violence. For their experience and knowledge as caregivers, elderly women were among the foremost respected slaves on Southern ranches. For oppressed men, elude to opportunity was the foremost promising road for protecting manly character and person humankind. For the slave woman, confronted with the double onus of being black and female and the added burden of dependent children, womanhood and personhood were simpler gained inside the slave community.

Black women's status has not change after the alleged end of slavery, starting from being neglected in civil rights organizations, the 19th amendments and more. During the 19th and 20th centuries, Black women played an active role within the battle for universal suffrage. They took part in political gatherings and organized political societies. African American ladies attended political conventions at their nearby churches where they planned strategies to gain the right to vote.

Chapter One: Socio-Historical Context and Theoretical Framework

In the late 1800s, more Black women worked for churches, newspapers, secondary schools, and colleges, which gave them a bigger stage to promote their ideas. But in spite of their hard work, numerous individuals didn't tune in to them. Black men and white women ordinarily driven civil rights organizations and set the agenda. They regularly excluded Black women from their organizations and activities. For example, the National American Woman Suffrage Association prevented Black women from going to their conventions. Black women regularly had to walk independently from white ladies in suffrage parades.

In expansion, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony composed the History of Lady Suffrage within the 1880s, they highlighted white suffragists whereas to a great extent ignoring the contributions of African American suffragists. In spite of the fact that Black women are less well remembered, they played an important part in getting the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments passed. Speaking of the 19th amendments ratification which is a changing point in the events of the American history, Black women's huge contribution in the success of the 19th amendment ratification was shut down by excluding them from having the right to vote

Voting rights in America have always been borne of battle. And the battles women fought 100 years ago for a constitutional right and against segregationist and unfair Jim Crow laws within the South. On August 26, 1920, the U.S. Secretary of State certified that the 19th Amendment to the Constitution had been confirmed by the required 36 states. It became the law of the land: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

The 19th Amendment did not, in any case, guarantee any woman the vote. Instead, laws reserving the ballot for men became unconstitutional. Women still ought to explore a labyrinth of state laws based upon age, citizenship, residency, mental competence, and more that might keep them from the polls. The women who showed up to enlist to vote within the fall of 1920 stood up to many hurdles. Racism was the foremost noteworthy one. The 15th Amendment explicitly forbade states from denying the vote because of race. But by 1920, legislatures within the South and West had set in place laws that had the net impact of disenfranchising Black Americans. Poll taxes, education tests, and grandfather clauses kept numerous Black men from casting their polls. Unchecked intimidation and the risk of lynching sealed the deal. With the passage of the 19th Amendment, African-American women in numerous states remained as disappointed as their fathers and husbands.

Black women were not discriminated just in the voting matter but in other aspect of the society like having a decent position at work or even at the simplest rights as American citizens like taking the public transportation in peace. One significant incidence is more than enough to give an illustration to this which is Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

It's one of the most well-known moments in contemporary-day American civil rights history: On the cold evening of December 1, 1955, on a hectic road in the capital of Alabama, a 42-year-old seamstress boarded a segregated city bus to go back home after an extended day of work, taking a seat close to the center, just behind the front "white" phase. At the next stop, extra passengers got on. When each seat in the white section was taken, the bus driver ordered the black passengers in the center row to stand so a white guy could sit. The seamstress refused.

Rosa Parks was arrested and indicted of abusing the laws of segregation. She was tried on Monday, December 5, and indicted of disorderly conduct under a state statute and fined \$10 plus \$4 in court costs. E.D. Nixon, companion, supporter, and previous president of the Montgomery NAACP chapter, inquired on the off chance that she would let the NAACP utilize her case to battle isolation. She concurred. Mrs. Parks requested her conviction and hence formally challenged the legitimacy of segregation. Both knew the dangers: harassment, lynching, losing her job.

Rosa Parks' resistance of an unjustifiable segregation law, which required black passengers to concede to any white individual who needed a seat by giving up their own, forever changed race relations in America. She was not the first African American to do this. In reality, two other black women had already been captured on buses in Montgomery and were considered by civil rights advocates as potential touch points for challenging the law. However, both women were rejected since community leaders felt they would not gain support. Rosa Parks, with her immaculate character, calm strength, and moral fortitude, was seen as an ideal candidate. And those community pioneers were right: Rosa Parks' subsequent arrest by local police started a collective and maintained community response. As one young Montgomery inhabitant said at the time, city authorities had "messed with the wrong one now." The boycott of public buses by blacks in Montgomery lasted 381 days, stamping the country's first large-scale demonstration against segregation. The boycott eventually led the U.S. Supreme Court to prohibit racial segregation on public buses in Alabama. It also impelled more non-violent protests in other cities and catapulted a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King, Jr., into prominence as a leader of the civil rights development. The movement and the laws

it prompted, counting the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, are one of the most noteworthy social revolutions in modern American history.

Rosa Parks brought together a unique blend of life experiences, a commitment to racial equity, and a faultless reputation to transform a single act of defiance into a characterizing moment for the modern American respectful rights development.

The time had just come when I had been pushed as far as I could stand to be pushed, I suppose. I had decided that I would have to know, once and for all, what rights I had as a human being, and a citizen. -Rosa Parks-

A significant illustration of work place segregation against black women in the American history is the story of Katherine Johnson, Mary W. Jackson and Dorothy Vaughan. During the 1950s and 1960s, they joined dozens of other African American ladies who crunched numbers and processed data for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and its successor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Many of these women got their start as “human computers,” performing complicated calculations that upheld the work of male engineers. NACA started enlisting white women as computers in 1935. The agency did not open these positions to African American women until 1943 to address labor shortages during World War II. At the time, opportunities for women to progress in their careers were limited. African American women confronted extra boundaries because of racial discrimination. Nevertheless, African American women played a basic role in the Space Race and rose to new heights as mathematicians, computer programmers, team project leads, and engineers at NASA.

When Katherine Johnson started her 33-year career in 1953, Langley Investigate Center was racially isolated. For her to begin with two weeks, Johnson worked within the all-African American West Zone Computing area. She was rapidly reassigned to the Move Loads Department of the Flight Investigate Division. This task driven to a few of the accomplishments for which Johnson is best known. In 1961, she analyzed the flight direction for Alan Shepard's Freedom 7 mission, the primary human spaceflight completed by the Joined together States. The following year, Johnson moreover confirmed an electronic computer's calculations for the Companionship 7 mission. Amid this mission, John Glenn got to be the primary American to circle Soil. Amid the 1960s, her math moreover made a difference Venture Apollo to send space explorers to the moon and make the moon landings a reality. Johnson considered her commitments to Venture Apollo as her most prominent accomplishment. Mary W.

Jackson worked as a West Region computer for two years after beginning at NACA in 1951. Because of her mathematical expertise, engineer Kazimierz Czarnecki welcomed Jackson to connect his group working on the Supersonic Pressure Tunnel. Jackson picked up parts of hands-on experience in this role, but she had greater dreams: to become an engineer herself. Czarnecki proposed that she select in an extraordinary training program to move from a mathematician to an engineer. In spite of the fact that the College of Virginia ran the program, classes were held at Hampton High School. Because the school was segregated, the City of Hampton had to favor Jackson's interest within the program. When Jackson showed up before a judge at Hampton City Hall to form her case, she was approved for enrollment. After completing the essential courses, Jackson became the primary

African American woman engineer at NASA in 1958. That year, she also published her first report, “Effects of Nose Angle and Mach Number on Transition Cones.

When she was 15 years old, Dorothy Vaughan received a full tuition scholarship to study at Wilberforce College, the first private historically Black college. Vaughan majored in mathematics and French. Her teachers suggested that she seek after further graduate study at Howard College. Vaughan declined and took a job in the West Zone Computing unit at Langley Research campus in 1943. For years, Vaughan was passed over for promotions despite her abilities as a mathematician. Nevertheless, she proceeded to seek after a title worthy of her experience and skillset. She at long last succeeded in 1949, becoming the primary African American woman manager at NACA. During her career, she supervised both Katherine Johnson and Mary Jackson. When NACA became NASA in 1958, the agency began to eliminate segregated offices, including West Computing. Vaughan and numerous other computers took new occupations within the Analysis and Computation Division, which was not segregated by race or sexual orientation. In that role, Vaughan opened a path, mastering the newest electronic computer programming technologies. She worked at NASA until her retirement in 1971.

3. Alice Walker as a Black Feminist Voice:

Alice Walker, perhaps best known for her Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *The Color Purple* published in 1982, has continuously been committed to social and political change. Nowhere was this clearer than in *The Color Purple*, which sheds light on the issues of sexual abuse and violence within the black community, whereas illustrating the liberating possibilities inherent in each life. *The Color Purple* tells the story of Celie, who is the victim of systematic gender oppression, first at the hands of her stepfather, then her husband. Despite the serious abuse Celie

endures she is a triumphant character who ends up leading a free and comfortable life. The main male character, Celie's husband Albert, moreover recovers himself and hence transcends his damaging past. Numerous critics have argued that *The Color Purple* is Walker's best work, highlighting her inspired lyric style and her leading lady's energetic voice.

In spite of the fact that *The Color Purple* was an enormous success, it started considerable controversy. A few black men, who felt that her depictions of them fortified animalistic and brutal generalizations approximately dark manliness, condemned Walker for her complexly drawn male characters. These out of line reactions coincided with the debut of the film *The Color Purple*, which did not delineate household mishandle within the complicated ways the book did. This evil feedback darkened the centrality of the novel, which uncovered perspectives of dark female battle new to a standard American readership. However long some time recently *The Color Purple* drew the consideration of well-known audiences, Walker's work had as of now built up her as a fulfilled craftsman and dissident. Her work investigates race, sexual orientation, sexuality, and course, building on Walker's perceptions and experiences as a child and youthful grown-up within the rural South.

Walker was born on 9 February 1944 in Eatonton, Georgia. She was the youngest of eight children, when she was eight years old, one of her older brothers accidentally shot her in her right eye with a BB gun. The family didn't have a car and were unable to get to a doctor for a week after the incident, leaving her partially blind. Because he didn't get her immediate care, Walker became resentful of her father, leading to an estrangement that would last the rest of his life. Before the accident, Walker had been confident and outgoing. When scar tissue developed over

her eye, however, she was teased and taunted by other children. This made her self-conscious and withdrawn, and often suicidal. She then began writing poetry and stories, finding comfort and solace in the solitude it afforded her.

Walker's parents were sharecroppers, which implied that they cultivated land belonging to somebody else in exchange for living there. The framework of sharecropping was one of brutal inequity; black laborers were regularly exploited for their labor and rarely were paid what the crop they created was worth. Because of this, Walker has frequently said that the system of sharecropping was more awful than slavery because unlike slavery, sharecropping disguised as paid labor when in reality it was not. Walker was a hard worker and connected these lessons to her studies. Walker was an amazing student and valedictorian of her high school course; for her academic accomplishments she won a scholarship to Spelman College and eventually completed her education at Sarah Lawrence College.

After graduating from college, Walker participated in various progressive sports. Walker was never satisfied with simply waiting for the injustice to disappear or be corrected by others. He actively participated in the civil rights movement of the 1960s and participated in voter registration activities. She had the opportunity to meet Martin Luther King Jr. and participated in the Washington parade. Reflecting the feminist motto of "personality is politics," Walker married Mel Leventhal, a Jewish civil rights lawyer, and they became the only interracial couple legally married in Mississippi at the time. She was also one of the first people in the United States to teach women's studies courses, which she offered at Wellesley College. These events had a considerable impact on the young Walker, which is obvious in her writing.

Just as her experience of growing up in a tenant farming community in rural southern influenced and shaped her later work, so did her experience of activism during the Civil Rights Movement. In Walker's work, the relationship between her radicalism and her art is obvious because she repeatedly examines and exposes oppression. Walker did not simply pull the curtain of injustice; she also imagined such unjust transcendence in her work. Therefore, it is often said that all of Walker's novels have "happy endings." The implication for Walker is not that she is unrealistic, but that she is interested in the ways that marginalized people overcome oppression.

Like all her heroines, Alice Walker herself is an agent of change. Walker once said that the best role models are people who are constantly changing. Walker doesn't want a long shelf life, but claims that she wants to keep it fresh. This commitment to mobility and evolution is characteristic of her life and work. This is especially evident in her novel *Meridian* (1976). Walker's experience at Spelman College may have provided her with a meridian background. This is the story of a young woman of the same name going to college, just like Spelman, serving young black women and becoming a brave event Home, willing to protect blacks from unfair treatment. This book also draws on many themes from Walker's own life, especially her Native American traditions. In the novel, *Meridian's* father introduced her to the Native Americans who occupied the land before them and showed her their ancient cemeteries, which were eventually destroyed in the course of the novel. *Meridian* also elaborated on Walker's political concept of "feminism" because it is characterized by the constant development of female protagonists in the pain of gender and racial inequality.

The term "feminist" coined by Walker in 1983 asserted that not only must we face gender oppression, but also racial oppression, which affects and shapes gender in a ruthless manner. In addition, the term "feminist" is reminiscent of the concept of blacks and women that feminist theory cannot represent; it not only provides the meaning of these intersecting identities, but also implies a certain spirit of them. Feminism enables black women to express their commitment to gender liberation without requiring them to give up the struggle for racial liberation. In feminism, Walker synthesizes various ideologies of liberation that are often contradictory. Feminism has been repeatedly used to describe the complex interactions between race and gender faced by African-American women, and this is Walker's other major contribution to the study of literature and feminism.

Walker's work shows an extraordinary grasp of the political reality of systemic oppression. Walker is a prolific writer, and it is impossible to discuss all of her works. She writes in almost all forms and genres. In fact, her first work published was a collection of poems called "Once Upon a Time" (1968). Her poetry embodies her deepest insights. Walker's activist legacy is not only reflected in her works, but also in her contribution to the lives of emerging writers and her respect for black writers who preceded her. Because of Walker's interest in Zoraniel Heston, Heston's book "their eyes are looking at God's" important text now considered to be African American. Walker also wrote an article about Langston Hughes. Langston Hughes is another important figure in her life and set up a scholarship for emerging writers at Spelman College in the name of Hughes and Heston. In this way, Walker unambiguously contributes to the art of writing on and off the page. Just as her work always provides unexpected but necessary commentary, Alice Walker is an artist who succeeds in maintaining a sense of freshness.

CHAPTER TWO

**THE TRAUMA OF THE BLACK FEMINIST VOICE IN ALICE
WALKER *THE COLOR PURPLE*.**

Chapter two : The Trauma of the Black Feminist Voice in Alice Walker The Color Purple

For a long time, women have been an inferior gender, which is a passive object. Can't survive on their own, and can't do anything for themselves. Women, in literature, It can only exist through people's eyes, thoughts and life, and can never exist for oneself.

This chapter shows the evolution of the main character, Celie, from a sexually abused child to a passive wife to a liberated woman. In *The Color Purple* there is hope even in despair, which is one of the biggest features that impress readers. Although the main character Celie was deeply influenced by racism that caused her several traumas, she did not give up; she fought till she got her triumph and self healing.

1. The Black Woman Weminine Voice in *the Color Purple*

In an interview for the New York Times Magazine in 1984, Alice Walker stated :
“I choose Womanism because it is better than feminism, I choose it because I prefer the sound, the feel, the fit of it; because I cherish the spirit of the women and because I share the old ethnic American habit of offering society a new word when the old word it is using fails to describe the behavior Only a new word can help it more fully seen”

The image of African Americans in mainstream American literature is distortedly presented. In fact, in this case, black women face racial discrimination and gender discrimination. Male writers portrayed the racial discrimination they experienced and female writers portrayed the racial and gender discrimination they suffered, and Alice Walker combined the two missions. Her novel *The Color Purple* has aroused great repercussions since it was published. *The Color Purple* is a letter novel. The black female writer Alice Walker proposed a new conceptual feminism, revealing the double oppression faced by black women: racism and sexism. Her work is a representative manifesto of feminism. Walker is the defender and spokesperson of black women. From the perspective of sexual desire, purple reflects

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Walker's social and cultural ideas. This novel examines "American prosperities" from a political standpoint. Womanism plays an important role in the development of black racial consciousness and national healing in *The Color Purple*.

The term "Womanist" coined by Alice Walker in 1983 asserted that not only must we face gender oppression, but also racial oppression must be faced which affects and shapes gender in a ruthless way. In addition, the term "Womanist" is reminiscent of the concept of blacks and women that feminist theory cannot represent; it not only provides the meaning of these intersecting identities, but also implies a certain spirit of them. Feminism enables black women to express their commitment to gender liberation without requiring them to give up the struggle for racial liberation. In feminism, Walker synthesizes various ideologies of liberation that are often contradictory. womanism has been repeatedly used to describe the complex interactions between race and gender faced by African American women, and this is Walker's other major contribution to the study of literature and feminism.

Walker asserts that black feminists as womanism descended from feminists. They have new requirements and different views on feminism, and they are more perfect in theory and practice. If feminism cannot fully explain the experience of black women, then it is necessary to find other terms that can carry these experiences. It is in this respect that Alice Walker's feminism has made an important contribution.

Under the influence of feminism ,Many of the protagonists portrayed in *The Color Purple* the living conditions of women during the 1960s.Celie's mother is the first person who cannot be ignored ;Her ex-husband was murdered for no reason by the white man, but she had no power to resist. She did not choose to marry her second husband, and became insensitive to his cruelty. And Celie's sister, Nettie, can't

escape the threat of social insecurity. When Celie's husband made an evil design for her, she ran away and had a lot of difficulties outside. The other is Mr. Shug's old lover. Compared with the other women in this novel, she may be an outstanding and independent person. Because she is deeply loved by Mr. _ and has a prominent personality. But she is still controlled by society.

The most preventive character is Heroin Celie, who lives under all kinds of violence and can't even survive. Celie lived in violence for decades. When she was abused by her stepfather, she was told that apart from God, she could not tell anyone else anything, or she would kill her mother. The bitterness of life gave her only one way to communicate with God. Later, she was sold to Mr. _ like a beast. Mr. _ thought about marrying her, but found a mother for her child, a woman who can do heavy housework for him, and he can get a cow. When she stood outside the door facing the sunlight and was ordered to transfer him to the right or left to see clearly, the scene was no different from selling slaves. In this transaction, Celie has no choice and no chance to resist, let alone a say. Since then, violence has continued to be a part of her life, Until Shug appears her self-awareness and subjectivity consciousness as a woman become more apparent.

2. The Different Types of Trauma in *The Color Purple* :

Struggling in silence, Alice Walker exposed all kinds of violence suffered by African American women. In addition to experiencing violence, African-American women also suffered from poverty , ignorance, racism and social injustice from the society and their families , both sides physically and mentally ,They have been victims of white community "racial discrimination" and sexual suppression by black males in their own community .discrimination” The author, Walker portrayed double oppressed women . As black men were racially discriminated themselves,

they turned against their women and oppressed them in turn .Their sufferance caused them a civil trauma in their lives .

The Color Purple The story of woman ‘Celie’ who suffered various traumas during her whole life; namely Domestic Violence Trauma, Isolation Trauma and Gender Trauma. The heroine depicts her journey from poverty to independence. We will focus on Celie’s individual traumas only .

2.1 Domestic Violence Trauma

When I first read “*The Color Purple*”, my life felt like Celie’s story. ... The fact that the first letter is about, ‘Dear God, I’m 14 years old’-I’ve been right there. ... I remember closing the book and weeping, because my God, this is my story. This is my story. Somebody knows how I felt. And at the time I read *The Color Purple* I had not told anybody that I’d been sexually abused ... So, to see it written and to have the feelings on the page that were also my feelings was - the earth moved for me ... And it is because of *The Color Purple* that I made the decision ... never again will I ever be told what I can and cannot do. So, it was life changing in, oh so many ways. (Opera Winfrey)

When we are abused by someone we love and trust, it frequently has a tremendous effect on us and affects many aspects of our lives. Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of coercive and controlling behavior used against you by your partner to seek power and control over you and your life. Your partner's behaviors may make you feel afraid, powerless, and hopeless as you strive to keep as safe as possible in a dangerous scenario by utilizing tactics like intimidation, pressure, and threats, as well as economic and emotional abuse and using your children. Even if you decide to end the relationship, your partner may still constitute a substantial threat to your emotional and physical well-being, which means that healing from abusive situations often takes longer and requires more effort. Despite this, many victims of domestic violence recover and go on to have happy and productive lives. You can do ittoo. And that’s what happened to our protagonist “Celie” .

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Celie is a shy and submissive little girl from Rural Georgia ; who is expressing herself through letters to God “Dear God, I am fourteen years old. I—aa I have always been a good girl. Maybe you can give me a sign letting me know what is happening to me”(Walker L3). She is repeatedly raped by her Father “Alphonso” and gives birth to two children ,whom they were taken away from her by her Father “who later revealed to be her Stepfather” , But her mother could not understand Celie's pain because she was frail and ill and her health is deteriorating. As a result of This terrible experience Celie’s first trauma in life occurred which left her with indelible agony in both her body and mind ,and she rendered "voiceless and thus powerless". It have not only stop at sexual violence, but it also prevented her from practicing her studies "The first time I got big Pa took me out of school. He never care that I love it. Nettie stood there at the gate holding tight to my hand. I was all dress for first day. You too dumb to keep going to school, Pasay" (walker)

Afterwards, Celie goes to church then she meet the girl make her sure to what happing to her . Celie says : “A girl at church say you git big if you bleed every month. I don’t bleed no more” (Walker) . Now , She is aware of the relation between men and women “Sex”. Later, which has had a significant impact on her subsequent marital life , Which led to Celie’s loss of sexual desire and this is a sign of the domestic violence trauma . Moreover , Celie’s father marries her to a widower "Albert " instead of her younger sister Nettie ,He tells him: “She ugly. Don’t even look like she kin to Nettie. But she’ll make the better wife. She ain’t smart either, and I’ll just be fair, you have to watch her or she’ll give away everything you own. But she can work like a man” (Walker) , she has become a tool for her Father and

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her husband . Her life in her husband's house is no different from that of her former life with her harsh stepfather.

Since then, she has suffered various verbal and physical abuses at the hands of her violent husband, and she has become Mr. _____'s slave instead of his wife even after she married him, she did not know his name. Every day, she has to wash, cook, undertake heavy housework, and take care of naughty children. even When her husband is bored, he will beat her. Celie at this time does not look like a person at all, no Self and human dignity. She never thought about the right to be a wife. In her heart, she even thought It makes sense for the husband to beat and scold his wife. She knew she would live, but she didn't understand why she Want to live. Celie chose not to mention her husband and father's name in order to forget the trauma caused by their violence .

However , When a person lives in a bad environment, his behavior reflects what he has been through , Celie was so submissive that even when tortured and ravaged like an animal, she preferred to remain silent. After she discovered that her sister's letter had been hidden , she revolted and attempted to murder her husband several time Celie says: "Naw, I think I feel better if I kill him, I say. I feels sickish. Numb, now."(Walker) Celie was unable to control her actions. She didn't act as humbly as usual, and one of the most typical phenomena in trauma research—female hysteria—appears. Hysteria is a type of traumatic syndrome with a high degree of intensity, which caused her to act irrationally. In his early writings, Sigmund Freud contends that traumatic hysteria arises from a suppressed, earlier experience of seduction. . Therefore, Desire to kill is Celie's most serious result of domestic violence.

2.2 Isolation Trauma

“Over time as most people fail the survivor's exacting test of trustworthiness, she tends to withdraw from relationships. The isolation of the survivor thus persists even after she is free”

Judith Lewis Herman

Although Celie and Nettie grew up in the same family environment, the two women have different personalities. Celie's childhood was so traumatic in countless ways that it severely affected her development as a woman. On the contrary, Nettie's childhood was not as traumatic as her sister's childhood, partly because Celie protected her sister in many cases. For example, when she voluntarily offered herself to her stepfather: “I ast him to take me instead of Nettie while our new mammy sick” (Walker), Celie's intervention was the key to Nettie's safety. The treatment the sisters received from the male authorities was so different that Celie and Nettie gained an unequal reputation, so each sister was forced to take two opposite paths in their lives.

Celie's second trauma showed up when her sister Nettie was separated from her , while her father turns his sexual attention to her sister, she is forced to leave her own home, and then she is forced to leave Mr. 's house after he makes sexual attempts toward her. Celie could not express her sorrows and sufferings to anyone because she did not have personal Interpersonal contact , Even her most The basic sibling relationship was severed by her husband, not to mention the relationship with other men , Celie :”I lay there thinking bout Nettie while he Mr. _____ on top of me, wonder if she safe”(Walker).

The purely introverted personality and the increasing trauma not only made her lose her enthusiasm For life, she also lost hope in life. She became numb to everything around her, convinced that the world was evil and could not be changed.

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The last one Stubbornness also disappeared because of the disappearance of Nettie, Celie says: "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."(walker) .

Emotional separation and separation or "numbness" may occur frequently. Emotions that are free from pain include all emotions that are numb, and the person may seem calm, concentrated, alienated, or indifferent. Separation includes depersonalization disorder, dissociative amnesia, dissociative wandering, dissociative identity disorder, etc, She looked at everything in life numbly. To herself, she thought she was just a tree, lifeless like a walking dead. This may help to explain why she has such a strong homosexual attraction to Shug (Mr__'s ex mistress)in the novel. She is too lonely, eager to have someone to talk to.

Furthermore , when Mr.__ hit her , she became used to it quietly and did not perceive any injustice . She deservedly accepted the caning, feeling that she should fear her husband and obey him. Not only does she feel like a tree, she also treats Others took a lifeless form. all The indifferent reaction had an overwhelming effect on Celie, which fully demonstrated her world.

2.3 Gender Trauma

Gender can be defined as the social conditions commonly used by men or women Mention social and cultural differences rather than biological differences. The role of gender throughout history cannot be ignored in how someone behaves and how society sees it. The child's femininity and masculinity have been taught since he/she was very young. Gender restricts some behaviors, some behaviors are more common among men, some are not, and vice versa. The concept of gender is different from the concept of sex.

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Gender trauma in *The Color Purple* caused by male oppressions and believe that Women in patriarchy societies are just the other, they are created in vain , and also describes women as an inferior gender which is a passive object , can not survive on their own . Celie the obedient wife that her husband has always persecuted her but she stood silent, She was never aware that she was a human being with feelings, so that her awareness as a female with equal rights with men does not exist .

Celie's special denial not only comes from the fact of rape, but also causes her to split into a subject and a subject to become its own object. Rape here will only exacerbate the denial of the continued patriarchal suppression of women. Her oppression, as shown in the early stage of the novel, revolves around the vulnerability of her gender. Celie's existence is built on patriarchal principles, demonstrating how women's inferior status affects the Trauma they face.

Like most black women, Celia readily accepted the concept of patriarchy under long-term oppression and willingly accepted the status of being ruled and enslaved. The root of all this was the patriarchy of society at that time. This shows that men have absolute control over women and children in the entire society and family. Women are the masters and manipulators of the power of the entire society, they have been victims and sufferers of this harsh world, although they are the masters and manipulators of the power of the entire society. Therefore, Celia is in a humble position, tortured and seeking help, but to no avail. Celie, on the other hand, is less aware of her female identity than other women, and patriarchal society has taken away her right to speak out.

As the patriarch, Pa is a catalyst for trauma based on gender and race. His views on the rights of African American women promoted Celie's oppression. When mentioning Celie's

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teacher, Pa asserts, "She run off that mouth so much no man would have her" (Walker) her father explained what men expect of women, thinking that they should be obedient, complacent, and uneducated, so that they are easier to control. Celie's father blatantly reminds people of how gender and race affect the trauma of women in the novel experience. He also participates in the recursive cycle of trauma. Pa yelled at Celie because she never dressed beautifully, but would beat and rape her when she was dressed up because she "looks like a tramp" As Celie explains, "He beat me for looking trappy but he do it to me anyways". Her identity has led to abuse, which is double trauma.

Pa continues to represent society's views on African American women, treating Celie as an object and offering her to any man who comes to find a wife. He described Celie to "Mr. _____" as "ugly". When Mr. _____ came back to talk Pa about taking away one of his daughters she says: "Mr. _____ want another look at you" (Walker), Celie was nothing but an object that would belong to a man in her life; She adds: "Mr. _____ marry me to take care of his children. I marry him cause my daddy made me. I don't love Mr. ___ and he don't love me" (Walker). Celie has no say in her body or her life. Ultimately, a woman's appearance and ability to take care of her house and children determine her value, which shows how social construction becomes the core of oppression and pain.

Celie is a representative of traditional black women. She is willing to accept other people's arrangements without any compromise. Since she was born, Celie has been sneered by her father because she is not as good as Nettie, and Mr. _____ also loves Nettie, but despise her. But in the end he was forced to marry her in despair so that she could take care of his troubled children. Celie has lived in low self-esteem since she was a child. Her denial of her female identity is more clearly reflected in her ignorance of her body, because she has never looked at her body seriously. The fact is, she dared not look directly at herself. As some feminists have argued, women

must understand their bodies before realizing their rights. The fundamental reason for Celie's lack of identity is her lack of femininity.

Celie's life is built around patriarchal ideals, supporting how women's low status affects the trauma they experience. Celie's gender trauma makes her lose passion for men, and because she was being raped by her father, she keeps a safe distance from the man and can feel nothing but fear and disgust. Celie has a cold attitude towards men, as a result of the denial she has been exposed to by men. Both the physical and mental trauma lead her into a desperate situation, with post-traumatic stress disorder attacking her again and again.

After distress comes relief, After great suffering and successive traumas, the triumph came.

3 The Triumph Of The Black Feminine Voice in *The Color Purple*

"the recovery of trauma is based on the regaining of the rights of victims and the establishment of new social relationships"

Judith Herman

For a long time, Celie has been hurt by her family and abnormal love. She lived a life of humiliation and ridicule, blindly immersed in the world of self-denial. Living in an atmosphere full of oppression and discrimination for a long time, she is almost on the verge of collapse. Celie thinks her body is ugly and full of filth, so she hates her body. Shug is Albert's lover, kind, beautiful, compassionate, and daring to love and hate. Celie and Shug are in good spirits when they are together. Out of worry, Shug wanted to arouse Celie's correct understanding of herself, so she encouraged her to face her body, guided her to take off her clothes in front of the mirror, and appreciate herself.

In other words, everything changes since she meets Shug and it was then that she found her identity as a true woman who can enjoy herself. Shug's appearance

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radiates Celie's life and she was responsible for her self-awareness of her body and the consciousness of her feminine side. The lesbian relationship between Shug and Celie is not unexpected but natural ,because she never enjoyed sex with men .She is not inherent lesbian , she changed her sexual orientation through her life experience. Since Celie get no pleasure from men , she has the right to love women instead Celie:"I don't even look at mens. That's the truth. I look at women, tho, cause I'm not scared of them."(Walker). Shug's care defeated Celie's last line of defense.

Celie began to confide to Shug the secrets she had kept for many years. With her help Celie finely recognized the unequal treatment that she have faced for long time ,she also expresses her sorrow and need for love toher ;Celie add :“Nobody ever love me, I say. She say, I love you, Miss Celie. And then she haul off and kiss me on the mouth um, she say, like she surprise. I kiss her back, say, um too”(walker). Eventually, Celie discovers that her sister Nettie has been writing to her all along, and with Shug's help, she is able to confront Mr___ and then she broke up with him ,because she could no longer stand his abuse and humiliation, and she was determined to start a new life without him .

Under Shuge's influence, Celie's consciousness, attitude, and behavior have undergone tremendous changes. She was attracted to Shuge and became an object of self-esteem. She realized that she had the right and ability to live a life independent of men . the readers are fully aware of Celie's awakening of female consciousness. But the author believes that the most exciting passage in the full text is yet to come. When her husband complained that she was ugly and insisted that she had no ability to support herself, this was also the moment when Celie's female consciousness was fully awakened . Celie gradually affirmed the meaning of her existence. She no

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longer blames herself, but chooses to be brave to pursue her dream, and finally achieves self-reliance through hard work and the ability to make pants. Wound healing is not about forgetting the past, but integrating traumatic events into life, rebuilding a new self, and starting a new life.

After confronting Celie's husband and finding the hidden letters of her sister, she tries to restore contact with Nettie, who has always been Celie's spiritual sustenance. Because of Nettie's disappearance, Celie has been in isolation and loneliness for a long time, doing nothing but writing to God and her sister. When Natti left and Sugar didn't come, Celie had been living a life of walking dead. When she learned that Nettie was still alive, Celie rekindled her hope for life. Obviously, Celie had come back to life.

Alice Walker emphatically described the importance of sisterhood to the awakening of women's consciousness, and advocated that the female group should unite against the unjust male power system. In addition, it is the reconstruction of the relationship between Celie and her husband, namely Albert. Celie achieved independence through her own hard work and struggle, and finally won her husband's affirmation. As I gradually find meaning and direction of life, she eventually had a happy life with her sisters and was able to achieve financial independence by starting her own pants company. Celie says: "I got love, I got work, I got money, friends and time." (Walker). The pants company symbolizes that she finally got rid of the shackles of black women, now she can wear her favorite purple clothes (traditional black women can not wear pants, they can only wear bulky skirts).

Celie's independence, confidence, and courage astounded Albert. He began to investigate himself, eventually gaining Celie's forgiveness. Finally, Celie and

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Albert were sitting together in the sunset chatting. At that moment, Celie even felt that they were like a real couple, which showed that she finally reconciled with the past and inner trauma. At last , is the change in relationship between Celie and Pa “her Father” , Celie's nightmare begins with her father's rape. It can be said that if the relationship between Celie and her father does not change, this kind of trauma will never be improved.

The novel takes this into consideration, and finally reveals that Celie's "father" is not her biological father, but the truth about her stepfather. Therefore, the death of her stepfather also announced that Celie could inherit her father's legal property, allowing her to further realize her independence in life. Since then, Celie got rid of her trauma and finally reached a happy ending for her family.

At the end, this study aim to support the women’s collaboration and sisterhood are essential in assisting other women in controlling their own lives. Under the influence of Shug , and Nettie ,Celie has undergone a transformation from an abused and enslaved girl to a free woman who is professionally and financially independent. It is very important to pay attention to the relationship between women, because they are the main basis for their progress.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Many black female writers who excel in literature “Maya Angelou, Deborah Gray-White, Harriet Jacobs, Maria Stewart, May Melton McLaurin, Jaeda De Walt, Tony Morrison, Zora Neale Hurston, Alice Walker” and so on emphasizes on the importance of restoring female entity, self-esteem, realization of self-awareness and acquired consciousness in their works. The themes of these black writers are the concerns of black women, the influence of racism and sexism, and the influence on black women.

This study has investigated The racism , dehumanization , and discrimination that black women have suffered over time, which was from both sides society and the family, physically and verbally .As Well, focuses on psychoanalytic theory and the emergence of the Trauma theory according to Sigmund Freud .this research Its basis is to analyze Alice Walker's novel "*The Color Purple*" is one of the best literary works, vividly depicting the suffering of African American women due to patriarchy, sexism, and racism. The real intention of Alice Walker in writing this novel is not only to speak out to black women, but also to provide black women with a path to liberation and freedom.

This work mainly introduces the heroine's difficult survival in the gulf of patriarchy and racial discrimination. She is a traditional black woman, in a dual marginal position. In the end, with the help of black female compatriots, she got out of the predicament in life and became the master of her own destiny. From the lack of self-consciousness to the drastic changes in fate through her own struggle, she finally lived a happy and free life, which demonstrated Walker's feminist ideas. This work is full of descriptions of the traumatic psychology of black Americans, and

aims to change the fate of black women who are silenced and expressed. It is a symbol of the traumatic memory of black Americans. Therefore, exploring this novel from the perspective of trauma theory can make us deeply aware of Alice Walker's insistence on opposing racism and segregation between people, as well as her commitment to the ideal world of racial equality and gender equality.

According to the traditional rules of English grammar, the language Celie uses in her letters is mostly ungrammatical. This means that we as readers are presented with a completely personal voice, a voice that speaks the way Celie speaks to herself or to God. Her language is not limited to standard rules, nor does it follow many common English rules. Celie, uneducated and ignorant of how language should be written, unknowingly broke the traditional rules. In doing so, the letters she wrote have more in common with African oral traditions than the standard novels of the time.

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Résumé

La présente recherche se concentre sur la façon dont le racisme a influencé la psychologie des femmes noires américaines dans le roman d'Alice Walker "*The Color Purple*" (*La couleur pourpre*). Ainsi, l'objectif principal de cette étude est de développer une forte compréhension des différents aspects cruciaux qui ont influencé le côté psychologique de la femme noire. L'étude utilise la théorie féministe noire ainsi que la théorie du traumatisme pour examiner les expériences difficiles des femmes noires dans une société dominée par la suprématie blanche et le patriarcat.

Cette étude examine également le processus de guérison du protagoniste du roman épistolaire d'Alice Walker, *La couleur pourpre*. Walker ne s'est pas limitée à décrire la souffrance des femmes afro-américaines, mais a suggéré à toutes les femmes un chemin pour se débarrasser des maux du patriarcat et du sexisme.

La protagoniste, Celie, a changé son statut de femme esclave qui a été abusée sexuellement, et s'est libérée financièrement, physiquement et spirituellement. La bonne relation de fraternité avec sa sœur Nettie ainsi que l'écriture de lettres ont aidé Celie à réussir son voyage vers la guérison et le triomphe.

تلخيص

يركز هذا البحث على كيفية تأثير العنصرية على نفسية النساء الأمريكيات السود في رواية أليس ووكر "اللون الأرجواني". وبالتالي ، فإن الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو تطوير فهم قوي لمختلف الجوانب الحاسمة التي أثرت على الجانب النفسي للمرأة السوداء. تستخدم الدراسة النظرية النسوية السوداء وكذلك نظرية الصدمة لدراسة التجارب الصعبة للنساء السود في مجتمع يهيمن عليه تفوق البيض والنظام الأبوي. تفحص هذه الدراسة أيضا عملية الشفاء لبطل رواية أليس ووكر ، اللون الأرجواني. لم يقتصر ووكر على وصف معاناة النساء الأمريكيات من أصل أفريقي، بل اقترح على جميع النساء طريقة للتخلص من شرور النظام الأبوي والتحيز الجنسي. غيرت بطل الرواية، سيلبي، وضعها كعبدة تعرضت للاعتداء الجنسي، وحررت نفسها ماليا وجسديا وروحيا. ساعدت العلاقة الجيدة للأخوة مع شقيقتها نيتي وكذلك كتابة الرسائل سيلبي على النجاح في رحلتها نحو الشفاء والانتصار.