

**WOMEN'S STRUGGLES AGAINST VIOLENCE IN ALICE WALKER'S *THE  
COLOR PURPLE***

**THESIS**

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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**WOMEN'S STRUGGLES AGAINST VIOLENCE IN ALICE WALKER'S *THE  
COLOR PURPLE***

**THESIS**

**Presented to**

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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2023**

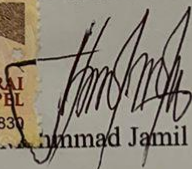
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Malang, 16 september 2023

The Researcher.



  
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## CHAPTER I APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Muhammad jamil's thesis entitled "**Women's struggles against violence in Alice Walker's The color purple**" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

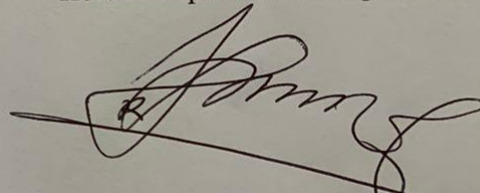
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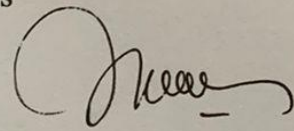
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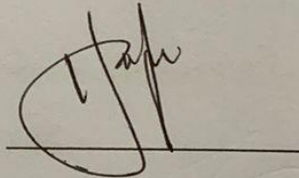
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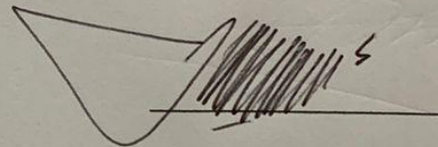
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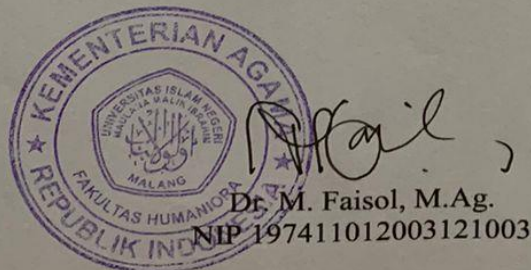


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## MOTTO

“Angin tidak berhembus untuk menggoyangkan pepohonan, melainkan menguji kekuatan akarnya.”

– Ali bin Abi Thalib

“لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا”

“Allah tidak membebani seseorang melainkan sesuai dengan kesanggupannya.”

– QS Al Baqarah 286

***“Confidence is the key to the answer to all problems. With capital confidence is a panacea to grow enthusiasm”***

(writer)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis with great gratitude to:

My Guide and My Parents Diarto and Hanifah (Alm). My sisters Nur Hayati, and Nur Laila.

My Brother M. jamaluddin S.pd. My beloved young sister Agustina muharromi.

Teachers and Lecturers

My friends

For my self.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise the researcher to Allah SWT for His mercy and blessing, so that the researcher can complete a thesis entitled Women's Struggles Against Violence In Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* well. The purpose of doing this thesis is as a condition for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in the Department of English Literature. In completing this thesis, the researcher certainly gets help from various parties. For that reason, researcher would like to thank all of the parties that helped complete the study, including:

1. Dr. M Faisol, M.Ag as dean of the faculty of humanities and my guardian lecturer who has guided me patiently from the first semester to the final semester. She always advises me so that I do not decrease my grades.
2. Dr. Ribut Wahyudi M.pd. PhD as the head of the Department of English Literature at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
3. Dr. Siti Masitoh M.Hum as a supervisor who has been patient and thorough in guiding my thesis up to this point.
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7. My friends in Malang, especially: chief mel-mel,nela maghfiroh ,sonye, Alfina masrukin who have encouraged me in an overseas city.
8. Edy Hyto as a the best partner who is always patient to hear my complaints in the difficulty doing the thesis.



## ABSTRACT

**Muhammad, Jamil.** 2023. *Women's Struggles Against Violence in Alice Walker's The Color Purple*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

*Keyword: Violence, Culture, Patriarchy, Women Struggle, Feminist Approach*

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The title of this thesis research is *Women's Struggle Against Violence in Alice Walker's The Color Purple*. This study has two research questions; 1. What kind of violence did Celie experience in *Alice Walker's The color purple*? 2. How did they fight against violence in *Alice Walker's The color purple*? With this research questions, researcher will reveal and describe Alice Walker's facts as a writer, does not explain in more detail in his novel such as the roots of violence and types of struggle. This study aims to reveal the types of violence, the roots of violence, and how women struggle against violence their femininity in society to eliminate the culture of violence against women. To avoid obscurity and topic expansion, researcher limitan explanation just for Celie. Celie is a female character who had her own struggles when she was bullied by her father and husband. This research method using literary criticism, and researchers analyzed it with Johan Galtung violence perspectives and feminist theory. Researchers use the theory of violence to answer every violence experienced by Celie with feminist theory (radical feminism) to answer how to fight violence with a women's perspective. As a result, celie experienced two types of violence, direct violence and indirect violence. Direct violence is divided into physical violence (depriving and throwing) and psychological violence (insulting, threatening, raping). Furthermore The types of violence is indirect violence, such as structural (abuse of power). Happened to Celie since she was young in her house and that (patriarchal) cultural violence that happened to Celie in her household and was considered a weak creature. Celie's struggle is the second finding study. She fights against violence with femininity. Celie decides to leave her home and be free from her abusive husband. Celie's struggles reflect an act of radical feminism because they prove that women are can defend against violence caused by patriarchy.



## ABSTRACT

**Muhammad, Jamil** (2023). Perjuangan Perempuan Melawan Kekerasan dalam *The Color Purple* karya Alice Walker. Tesis Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. Siti MasitOH, M.Hum

*Kata Kunci: Kekerasan, Budaya, Patriarki, Perjuangan wanita, Pendekatan Feminis*

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Judul penelitian tesis ini adalah Perjuangan Perempuan Melawan Kekerasan dalam *The Color Purple* karya Alice Walker. Penelitian ini memiliki dua pertanyaan penelitian; 1. Kekerasan seperti apa yang dialami Celie dalam *The color purple* karya Alice Walker? 2. Bagaimana mereka berjuang melawan kekerasan dalam *The color purple* karya Alice Walker? Dengan pertanyaan penelitian ini, peneliti akan mengungkap dan memaparkan fakta Alice Walker sebagai seorang penulis, tidak menjelaskan lebih detail dalam novelnya seperti akar kekerasan dan jenis perjuangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap jenis-jenis kekerasan, akar kekerasan, dan bagaimana perjuangan perempuan melawan kekerasan feminitasnya dalam masyarakat untuk menghilangkan budaya kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Untuk menghindari ketidakjelasan dan perluasan topik, peneliti membatasi penjelasan hanya untuk Celie. Celie adalah karakter wanita yang memiliki perjuangannya sendiri ketika dibully oleh ayah dan suaminya. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra, dan peneliti menganalisisnya dengan perspektif kekerasan Johan Galtung dan teori feminis. Peneliti menggunakan teori kekerasan untuk menjawab setiap kekerasan yang dialami Celie dengan teori feminis (feminisme radikal) untuk menjawab bagaimana cara melawan kekerasan dengan perspektif perempuan. Akibatnya, celie mengalami dua jenis kekerasan, yaitu kekerasan langsung dan kekerasan tidak langsung. Kekerasan langsung terbagi atas kekerasan fisik (merampas dan melempar) dan kekerasan psikis (menghina, mengancam, memperkosa). Selanjutnya Jenis kekerasannya adalah kekerasan tidak langsung, seperti struktural (penyalahgunaan kekuasaan). terjadi pada Celie sejak dia masih muda di rumahnya dan kekerasan budaya (patriarki) yang terjadi pada Celie di rumah tangganya dan dianggap sebagai makhluk yang lemah. Perjuangan Celie adalah studi temuan kedua. Dia berjuang melawan kekerasan dengan feminitas. Celie memutuskan untuk meninggalkan rumahnya dan bebas dari suaminya yang kasar. Perjuangan Celie mencerminkan tindakan feminisme radikal karena membuktikan bahwa perempuan mampu bertahan dari kekerasan yang disebabkan oleh patriarki.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher explain the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, the definition of key terms, and the researcher also gave a previous study related to the research in this chapter. This has the purpose of being an introduction to readers so that readers know which direction this research is going.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Violence against women has become a phenomenon that we often see and hear on all social media. acts of violence, concern, and injustice that occur in social life. Phenomenon of This violence hurts the increasing number of violence. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen-PPPA), in the period 1 January-27 September 2023 there were 19,593 cases of violence recorded throughout Indonesia. Violence against women is divided into several types. based on Galtung (1990), namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Direct violence includes something that others can see, and it is clear that it is violence, such as physical and psychological violence. Structural violence hurts victims but it is not clear who should be responsible, while cultural violence is the legitimacy of direct and structural violence.

According to Galtung (1990) acts of violence are not just something that affects or affects a person's body. The wound suffered by the victim is not only on his body. Violence can also attack the soul of the victim. This violence is known as psychological violence. Mahama Gandhi's perspective inspired Galtung's perspective. According to him, every violence has its roots. To break the problem of violence, we must first know what the root of the violence is. Usually, The root of violence against women is due to the patriarchal system or patriarchal Public.

A patriarchal society is a social environment that adheres to a system that places men in a higher position than women. In patriarchy, women can be controlled by men and can be owned by men. Patriarchy can lead to structured social construction like men always dominate women (Sugiastuti, 2010: 93). In some cases, this patriarchal system can be the cause of domestic and sexual violence, conflict, verbal violence, and psychological violence experienced by women

Furthermore, patriarchy can cause the subordination of women. Subordination is when one person has to how and always agree with others' decisions or control. Subordination exists because men and women are divided into "masculine" and "feminine" parts. Men are described as masculine people with power and women as feminine people, the opposite of men. In this system, women's rights like women's reproduction, women's economy, and women's property are under control by men or patriarchy control (Walby 1990:20).

Literary works are a reflection of reality. Several literary works discuss and review events that occur in the real world. Several literary works were created to reflect phenomena and conditions in real life (Wellek and Warren 977: 110). Wellek

and Warren also say that the novel is a creative process that is included in reflection or understanding through writing or the literary work itself. Furthermore, literary works convey the understanding that occurs in the real world uniquely by providing information through novels (Budianta, 2003: 7).

In this literary research, women face the fact that they have been disenfranchised and experienced acts of violence due to rights discrimination that occurs in black American society. Researchers here will discuss the roots of violence and also the types of violence experienced by the main character, namely Celie in the novel *The Color Purple*. According to Muthali'in (2001: 24-25), this unfair treatment of women has the effect of stereotyping women as second class or "other" in the social environment. Women's rights are also invaluable because of the patriarchal system that places women in a lower position than men.

Human gender is classified into two, feminine and masculine. According to Worthen & Sullivan (2005), significant differences between feminine and masculine occur because of the social environment, which considers biological and psychological aspects between feminine and masculine. Feminine (female) is always seen and considered a gentle creature rather than masculine (male) because women can give birth, breastfeed, and menstruate. The differences between feminine and masculine in the social environment have also been seen from an early age. The feminine (women) it is often forbidden to play physical-related games.

In contrast, men may play outdoors and play physical games. This problem certainly makes the community conclude that men are superior to women, which will harm women. This problem is called gender bias (Worthen & Sullivan, 2005).



Furthermore, Burke and Stets (2001) states that femininity and masculinity formed since a human was born. The formation of gender status is due to meaning in social situations, such as behaving like a man (masculine) and behaving like a woman (feminine). Meanings in humans are usually delivered through parents, institutions such as schools, and a person's social environment.

However, women in literature have many dynamic roles. Women in literary works are portrayed as weak feminine creatures and always bow to men's orders. Women can survive even in times when women are in an oppressed position. Although women do not have a muscular physique and status that is considered high by society, in reality, women can use their "femininity" and intellect to survive as in the example of the literary work "*Cantik Itu Luka*" by Eka Kurniawan (2002) which has been studied by Mundi Rahayu (2019). The events experienced by Dewi Ayu's character show that, as a woman, the status of "femininity" cannot always oppress and fetter women.

However, the power that dominates men in the world does not prevent women from exercising their rights and acting according to their beliefs. There is a big motivation that makes women rise and feeling protected is a human right, so there was a Movement that started with several women getting together, some of them who share the same taste and destiny, and this movement aims to raise awareness within a woman's heart about how unfair it is to women. This movement is called feminism. Feminism is a movement that allows women to rise and feel safe against women's oppression. Feminism aims to eliminate sexism in society and the oppression of women in society for women. Feminism has evolved to raise

awareness about the importance of studying the ideology of patriarchy or system domination. He encourages women to always be aware of how they are oppressed, discriminated against, become victims of violence or male domination, and how men exploit women (Hook, 2000:1-7)

In literature, feminist theory criticizes oppressive events or plots for women. This study aims to analyze in literary works how human domination in political, societal, economic, or psychological power over women. One example of a literary work that raises the topic of the oppression of women by men because of their privilege and domination is *The Color Purple* (1982) by Alice Walker. *The color purple* by Alice Walker raises the issue of gender as a topic in society. He criticizes the way men treat women the wrong way. This researcher only focuses on the main character, namely Celie. The researcher wants readers to raise their awareness about the violence suffered by women caused by violence and abuse.

Celie is the main character in the novel *The Color Purple*. She fought to take back his rights and be free from violence. Celie is a black woman who lives with her father, and her sick mother, her sister, Nettie, has experienced sexual harassment by her father. After hearing about this incident, Celie's mother became worse and died. When Celie gave birth to her child, Celie's father stole the baby and sold it to a married couple. Since Celie was paired with Albert by her father, Celie got rough treatment from her husband. Her husband always attacked her verbally and physically. Celie realized that her husband was always bullying her and stealing her rights. He realized that he could "move" and become happy. He fought against acts

of violence. Celie struggled hard and got a job after she was asked to move out of the house to Tennessee by Shug (a famous singer who lives with Celi and Albert).

In another story, Celie struggles against violence and sexual harassment in her family. She struggles to rise above violence and reclaim the right to be a free woman without oppression. *The color purple* reflects the way feminism fights for women's rights.

The researcher chose *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker as the object of research because the researcher wanted to reveal and describe the fact that Alice Walker as a writer, did not explain in her novel the roots of violence and the types of struggle. That celie's problem faced made researcher curious and wanted to review further using Johan Galtung's theory of violence and feminism theory.

In addition, the novel about *the color purple* has an African-American background in the 1982s, many phenomena of women who get unfair treatment from society because they have a position under men and discrimination. Many women have to live in a society that believes that women are men's assets. This problem makes researcher interested in researching the novel the color purple by Alice walker and examining the condition of Indonesian women who are oppressed by men.

This research is one of the studies that has renewed aspects of the object and scope of discussion used. Then the researcher found several previous studies that were relevant to this research, in doing research, the researcher found previous studies using similar literature work. it is talking about character prosses in a research article by Rosli talif (2014) entitled *Characters in Process in The Color*

*Purple*. This article intends to apply Kristeva's notion of subject in a process to Walker's *The Color Purple* and indicate each character's opinion about discrimination and the way sexism, racism and gender discrimination influence their subjectivity. As a result of self-realization, women characters free themselves from all the limitations and choking situations that society and family imposed on them. Kristeva holds that "the subject is always in process; s/he is not fixed, but always developing, the subject is always in the process because s/he is always on trial, being tested against the various contexts in which s/he has his/her being" (Robbins, 2000, p. 290). Moreover, the epistolary style of this novel.

The next previous study is about gender, race, and violence in a researcher Jessica Lewis (2017) entitled *A critical examination of Trauma in The color purple*. This research analyzes the roles gender and race play in relation to trauma in Alice Walker's novel, *The Color Purple*. Specifically, the article argues that gender and race are the underlying causes of the violence and trauma experienced by Walker's female characters, Celie, Sophia, and Squeak. While violence does not always lead to internal conflict, this critical examination looks chiefly at trauma that is derived from violence. As a catalyst for targeted violence, identity categories, in particular female and African American are explored and their roles in oppression are investigated. Ultimately, in both exposing the connection of gender and race to oppression and trauma as well as unpacking the psychology of trauma, this article illuminates Walker's literary techniques, narrative structures, use of language, and calculated character dynamics—all of which support and demonstrate the ways in

which the female characters' gender and race are the underlying causes of their traumatization.

The next previous study is about Ecofeminist study, in researcher V Bhuvanewari (2012) an titled is *An Ecofeminist study of Alice walker's The color purple*. This study aims to describes the contribution of Alice Walker's novel "*The Color Purple*" to the seminal ideas of ecological conscience and environmental protection, using schemes that intertwine ecocriticism with feminist criticism. The methodology involves the discourses on the images of women and nature in "*The Color Purple*", the association between the oppression of women and the exploitation of nature by male dominance, enslaving the female and nature in the commercial market.

The next previous study is about trauma theory in a research article Zhao qing (2020) entitled *Interpretation of Celie's Trauma in The Color Purple* from the Perspective of Trauma Theory. This research focus on the process of how the protagonist faces trauma, overcomes trauma, and becomes a "woman warrior". Walker's masterpiece "*The Color Purple*" is a model of fully promoting feminine liberalism and advocating the female consciousness of self-respect and self-improvement. This work mainly introduces the heroine's difficult survival in the gap between patriarchy and racial discrimination. She is a traditional black woman in a double-marginal position.

The next previous study is Ade Irwan Kristian (2013) published an article entitled *Racism toward Celie in Alice walker's The color purple*. In this study, the researcher focus on revealing the racism in the main character of *The Color*

*Purple*, Celie. The researcher uses the theory of racism and defensive racial dynamics. The researcher finds that internalized racism, which is between rich black, also known as colored, gives abuse to physically, and sexually abused by several different men, leaving her with little sense of self-worth, no narrative voice, and no one to run to. For the second one, the defensive racial dynamics of Celie make her achieve what she wants in her life. Four defensive racial dynamics aspects applied in Celie.

This research also uses the previous undergraduate thesis that correlates with the theory of the study. The undergraduate thesis, which became the tool to be associated, is the thesis from Dinda Zahra (2016) entitled *Violence Suffered by Main Character in Shoko Tendo's Yakuza Moon*. The thesis concern how the main characters, Shoko Tendo, suffered violence in her social life. The researcher found two types of violence suffered by the main character, physical violence, psychological violence such as verbal and non-verbal, and sexual violence. The researcher found that the roots of violence in the *Yakuza Moon* are cultural aspects, such as patriarchy's ideology.

The researcher found similarities and differences with previous research for this research will be slightly different. The similarity of this research with research conducted by Rosli talif (2014), Jessica lewis (2017), V Bhuvanewari (2012) , Zhao qing (2020), Irwan kritian (2013), Dinda zahra (2016), in the aspect of the theoretical study used, whereas with this study the difference lies in the aspect of the character object which focuses on violence in the main

character, namely Celie and there are also updates that have not been examined by previous researchers in the section on struggling against women in the novel *The Color Purple*. is to complement the shortcomings of the research above. Some of these studies are considered relevant because they have the same theory, especially regarding the context of violence.

The researcher previous study is the undergraduate research from Virgi Marlany Ibnatul Karimah (2017) entitled *The Main Character's Resistance To Patriarchal Ideology In A Golden Web Novel*. In this research, the researcher examines how the first character named Alessandra get patriarchy treatment in her society. Alessandra rejects society's look about how women are inferior, and men are superior. Alessandra also refuses if women did not have the right to be educated. She thought that every woman has a right to get an education.

The next previous study becomes the first reference about patriarchy in undergraduate research from Catharina Novia Christanti (2016) entitled *Budaya Patriarki Terhadap Tokoh Perempuan Dalam Novel Rembang Jingga Karya Tj Oetoro Dan Dwiyana Premadi: Pendekatan Feminisme*. This research examines how the first character is named Ires. She gets unfair treatment from her husband, both verbally and physically. The study explained better about how Ires experiencing patriarchy in her household.

This research has differences from previous research. These differences in the previous studies above can be found in the discussion that has not been explained or disclosed, in this study the researcher will use different theories

and topics from previous studies, and this will be a very interesting research object to discuss because this discussion will benefit the reader about the importance of protecting oneself from various types of violence and how to carry out a fight. So the previous studies above discussed the main characters in terms of racism, trauma, and character processes. This research focuses on the types of violence experienced by Celie the main character using the perspective of Johan Galtung's violence. The researcher also examines the forms of struggle against violence caused by men against women using Radical Feminist theory.

## **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background explained by the researcher, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of violence suffered by Celie in Alice walker's *The color purple*?
2. How does Celie struggle against violence in Alice walker's *The color purple*?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

The results of this study focused on the types of violence, its roots, and how women struggle against it. It is hoped that the readers can understand the types of violence, their roots, and also the struggles carried out by the female characters in the novel. Furthermore, the reader can also identify the social and cultural



background of the story in the novel, and the world view of feminism that underlies the novel. In addition, the reader will be able to fill in the story and the meaning, idea, or idea that the author wants to convey to the reader. This research can be used as a reference for other similar studies. In addition, the results of this study can be used as teaching materials in literary studies.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

To avoid research going off topic, the researcher must have scope and limitations. There are many aspects of the social struggle of *The Purple Alice Walker* novel character. However, researcher only focus on two things about a female character named Celie. The researcher focuses on the types of violence and the struggles of the main characters against the violence they have received from men.

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

1. **Violence:** Violence is an act that harms other people or even ourselves. Violence can include physical such as beating, slapping, and grabbing, psychological such as verbal (insulting and threatening), emotional or even sexual such as rape and verbal sexual harassment. Galtung (1990)
2. **Patriarchy:** Patriarchy is an ideology of the social system that put men first above women. Patriarchy gives men privileges in some aspects like politics, society, economy, and others privileges. Men who embrace patriarchal

ideology usually underestimate women because they think that women are weak creatures oppressed. (Walby 1990:20)

3. **Feminism:** Feminism is a movement that has goals to protect women. Feminism appears in a protest or critics of how women were mistreated by society, especially by men. The feminist movement encourages women always to be aware of the oppression that men caused. Besides that, feminism also takes precedence over women's rights.( Worthen & Sullivan, 2005)
4. **Radical Feminism:** Radical feminism is a movement of women's struggle to demand women's rights back. In this group, feminists emphasize how to eradicate the patriarchal system that causes women to have a position below men and be deprived of their rights as human beings. Radical feminists also aim to build women's awareness to be aware of society's oppression, especially men.(Tong, 2009:2)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter deals with the discussion about related literature and theory. The discussions are as following; feminist literary criticism, violence in Galtung's perspective, and womens struggle

#### **A. Feminist literary criticism**

According to Wiyatmi (2012), feminist literary criticism is a kind of literary criticism based on feminist ideology that seeks fairness in how women are viewed as writers and in their works of literature. Feminist literary criticism examines and evaluates women writers, as well as how women are depicted in literary works in relation to men and society. Furthermore, the primary goal of feminist literary criticism is to examine gender relations and how men and women's interactions are socially created, which usually refers to situations in which women are constrained due to men's control.

Furthermore, feminism has had a huge impact on literary criticism over the last 35 years. As a result, it influenced the process of publishing, reviewing, and assessing acceptance of literary texts, such as modifying the canon of what was taught, providing a new agenda for analysis, and affecting the process of publishing, reviewing, and examining acceptance of literary texts (Plain & Sellers, 2007).

Literary criticism is a branch of literary science that implements literary text review, interpretation, and evaluation. Literary criticism is a systematic review of

literary plays, stressing their assessment (Wellek, 1978). Feminist literary criticism focuses on women writing analysis. Feminist literature review centers on feminist authors' research and how women described in literary works (Wiyatmi, 2012). Women who are portrayed as feminists in literary work have different roles in fighting for their rights in their lives. Feminist literary criticism exists to show that women can survive the pressure. The other aim of feminists in a literary work is to achieve equality of women's dignity and equality to choose and manage their lives and bodies in the domestic and public sphere (Djajanegara, 2000: 4).

Feminist literary criticism is the most common form of feminists' strong desire to see women's perspectives in literary works, which are typically seen in the works of most women who are harassed or marginalized by the dominant patriarchal tradition. Patriarchy becomes a structural problem for women as a result of feminism. Feminist knowledge makes a major contribution to feminism's 14 efforts to liberate women from the structures that have oppressed them, which at the same time aims to change the world for the better for women rather than just interpreting it (Greene & Kahn, 2005). Feminist theorists describe domination in terms of structural and social meanings. Even so, Greene & Kahn (2005) state that feminists still find an unresolved problem that regardless of the authority or position given to women in a particular culture, they are still considered the 'second sex' compared to men. Patriarchal Society

Patriarchy is a domination system and men's superiority towards women (Sugihastuti, 2010: 93). In a patriarchal culture, men have full rights in controlling

the lives of women. Men consider women as assets that can be owned by men. 27 Patriarchy has differentiation and discrimination between men and women. Men are always imagery as masculine people and have power than women. Many women are oppressed because this ideology makes men think that they can oppress women with their ability (Millet, 1977: 35). In this statement, men who believe or embrace the ideology of patriarchy usually misuse men's roles. They use women and exploit their weaknesses to manipulative the situation.

An example is domestic violence when the men who follow the patriarchy system misuse the roles of "husband." Men think that women have to always bow to the many cases where women can verbalize either psychological abuse if they are rebelling against them. According to Sylvia Walby, there are two kinds of patriarchy in her book *Theorizing Patriarchy* (1990), private patriarchy and public patriarchy. Private and public patriarchy have a difference in strategy. Private patriarchy is exclusionary, while public patriarchy is segregationist (Walby, 1990: 178).

## **B. Galtung's Theory of Violence**

Violence comes from the Latin "violentia," which means ferocity, violence, cruelty, persecution, and rape. Besides Galtung, other experts have arguments about violence. First is Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679). According to Hobbes, violence is a natural state of human (state of nature). Only a person or government can resolve the state of violence or, in other words, people who have power (*Leviatan*). Hobbes' words based on his thought that humans were creatures based on anarchism and

mechanism so that they did violence and attacked each other. Contrary to Hobbes, Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) argues that humans are born as a person who is innocent and pure. The nature of violence in humans is shaped by the civilization or environment that exists within them.

Galtung considers violence as a condition that destroys oneself and others in the form of physical, verbal, emotional, structural, and spiritual conditions (Galtung, 1990). Galtung's perspective about violence is that he considers violence a "barrier" or the cause of a person not being able to live and causing a person to be unable to self-actualize naturally. This barrier is the cause of the violence itself. According to Galtung, violence can be overcome if the barrier or cause is known. Also, Galtung distinguishes violence into direct and indirect violence, such as structural and cultural violence.

### **1. Direct Violence (Visible Violence)**

Direct violence is a form of violence that is visible or obvious. Many audiences can usually see this violence because of the form, and its effects can be seen. Direct violence can be divided into two kinds, verbal and non-verbal violence (Galtung, 1990).

#### **a. Physical Violence**

In physical violence, the impact suffered by victims is visible in their bodies. Physical violence takes many forms. Examples of physical violence are beatings,

slapping, pulling, throwing, grabbing or even murdering and other violence that causes visible injuries on the victims' bodies.

### **b. Psychological Violence**

In contrast to non-verbal violence or physical violence, verbal violence does not attack the victim's body but their mental health. Indeed, the impact caused by psychological violence does not always look like physical violence, but the impact of this kind of violence is no less dangerous than physical violence.

There are so many examples of psychological violence. There are humiliation, violence that corners a victim, humiliates, raping, threatening or even insulting with bad nickname or something which offends the victims. When a victim is psychologically abused, they will usually feel sad and think about it for a long time. Therefore, some of these examples are called psychological violence because it is dealing with victim's mental.

## **2. Indirect Violence (Roots of Violence)**

Indirect violence is violence that is not directly considered violence and indirect violence can be considered as the roots of violence. Indirect violence is divided into two aspects (Galtung, 1990). The first one is the change from unacceptable to acceptable. An example is when the executioner kills someone because it is a punishment from the judge, it is acceptable even though killing is always considered a crime. The second aspect is making reality as opaque. So we do not know if it is wrong and considered violence or if it is common practice. An

example of this violence is the injustice of the system and abuse of power. Also, indirect violence is divided into two kinds; structural violence and cultural violence.

**a. Structural Violence**

Structural violence usually occurs because of inequality of position, especially in the power aspect. Structural violence is usually seen as psychological violence that attacked the mental of the victim. The abuse of power, insight, and authority by a few elements against people who have a position below them is also included in structural violence. In structural violence, there are four barriers or causes for the exploitation of the victim. The first one is penetration. Penetration imparts a particular outlook to the weak, combined with segmentation, which provides a partial view of something. Furthermore, marginalization keeps the weaker group outside the established limits, combined with fragmentation to keep the "upper class" apart from each other. In the gender aspect, structural violence can exploit women and can cause harm to women. This is because women are considered as "the weak."

**b. Cultural Violence**

Different from structural violence, cultural violence often occurs in the culture of society. Cultural violence usually occurs because of the understanding instilled by parents or previous generations about the power in everyday life. Galtung (1990) gives an example in historical stories; mass murder is not called murder but is called the words "war." In the gender aspect, cultural violence can cause the patriarchy system. This happens because of the thought of the culture of male power over women. In a patriarchal system, men are considered to be in power and have a position above women. Women become men's assets and must always obey what men command because they feel they have power. Structural and cultural



violence can be considered as the roots because they can be considered as legitimation for the violence itself. The example is when the structure in society is bad and the weak one is considered suitable to be a victim, we as a public can not do anything because it already happened for one generation to the next generation, the example is the poverty in society. Next, cultural violence can be the legitimation of violence to such as the ideology of patriarchy. Patriarchy clearly causes the loss of women's rights in society, but we as a public here can not clearly see about this violence because it is not on the surface. It becomes the legitimation of violence because society normalizes this kind of behaviour.

According to Galtung, there are six dimensions of violence which are significant to know. The first dimension is physical violence and psychological violence. This dimension is essential to discuss to know what type of violence is being suffered. Galtung's stated that not only physical violence that exists, but there is psychological violence too. Physical violence is visible and attacks the human body, even to the point of murder. Meanwhile, psychological violence focuses on or attacks the mental and brain of the victims.

The second dimension is the positive and negative effects of violence. According to Galtung, in this influence, a person gets euphoria or pleasure in violence because of the influence of "reward." It can be a manipulative way and to control or influence humans.

The third dimension is in the object aspect. In specific actions, there are still threats of physical and psychological. Although it does not have a "victim" as a

human, it can limit human action. For example, some people or nations give torture, which does not cause physical violence but attacks the victim mentally and psychologically or can restrict the human movement.

The fourth dimension is in the subject aspect. Direct violence will be called violence if there is the perpetrator (subject) in the violence. If the subject is not apparent, then the violence will be referred to as indirect violence. Indirect violence can become structural violence because what causes violence is an imperfect structure.

The fifth dimension is intended and unintended. According to Galtung, in this dimension, the emphasis is on the result, not the purpose. Galtung considered that 37 intended or unintended is not important. The important thing is the victim's view about the violence itself. Intended or unintended, violence always is violence and can be causing losses for the victim.

The last dimension is manifest and latent violence. The manifest violence is violence, which is observable, whether it is personal or structural violence. Meanwhile, latent violence or hidden violence is something that cannot be seen overtly but could explode or appear at any time.

Galtung's perspective of violence becomes the basis of this research because the researcher wants to reveal the kind of violence caused by men against women. Galtung's perspective of violence correlates with radical feminists' perspective about women's oppression in a patriarchal society. Galtung claimed that patriarchy could be included to direct, structural, and cultural violence. According to Galtung,

the female body is the main object of oppression by male power. The body and reproductive rights, sexuality, sexism, power relations of women and men, and the private-public dichotomy are the problem's focus.

In Galtung's perspective, violence against women by men is a power where men tend to control women. The control of men over women is based on the existence of patriarchal groups.

*"Patriarchy is a violent formation that combines direct, structural, and cultural violence in a vicious triangle. They support each other at any angle, such as direct violence, which has examples such as rape, molestation, and intimidation. structural violence such as abuse of authority and cultural violence where patriarchal violence is considered normal in a culture." (Galtung, 1996: 40)*

### **C. Womens struggle**

A struggle arises always when something that has life desires to attain a purpose against resistance. A struggle maybe therefore here called a "machee" and "alive" in the above sense, be everything capable of development and regeneration, such as an animal, a plant, a race, a nation, a cell, an organ, a language, a sentiment, an idea and many other things (Lasker, 1907). It can be 32 concluded that struggle is the action, effort, and hard work of living beings in dealing with problems and achieving the desired goals. If we talk about the struggle of women, then it may not

be far from the term feminism. According to Firestone (1970), The feminist movement is the urgently needed solder.

Feminism is the inevitable female response to the development of a technology capable of freeing women from the tyranny of their sexual-reproductive roles – both the fundamental biological condition itself, and the sexual class system built upon and reinforcing, this biological condition. Feminism, when it truly achieves its goals, will crack through the most basic structures of our society. Feminism as described above is a struggle to end the oppression of women. Women have discovered that they must struggle for themselves (Guillaumin, 2003). Women's struggle more or less aims to improve women's rights, reproductive rights, gender identity, gender inequality, gender roles, political rights, and sexuality. as explained by (Ackelsberg, 2004) it is all the struggle for the liberation of women. The struggle intended in this study is the effort of a woman to be free from violence and to defend her rights and dignity who are oppressed due to the injustice of the culture of her surrounding community.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODE**

This chapter presents research and data processing in conducting research analysis such as : Research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design is literary criticism. Because it is a study of analyzing and assessing literary works, interpreting the meaning of words/sentences in them literature work. The steps for compiling this thesis are first of all searching material objects suitable for research as well as see what topics stand out in it, after that is to find a theoretical framework that is in accordance with the topics found. The researcher intends to explore social phenomena related to the violence experienced by the characters in the novel. The researcher applies the theory of violence put forward by Galtung (1990) to analyze the types of violence experienced by Celie. This research was conducted in a feminist perspective

#### **B. Data Sources**

The research data is a novel entitled *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker. The novel was originally released in 1982 and won the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award for his novel *The Color Purple*. This book was reprinted by Harcourt publishers, 1982 with 245 pages thick

#### **C. Data Collection**

This research is library research with Alice walker's *The color purple* literary work as the object of study. Data collection is done by reading and

writing techniques covering three stages, as follows: The researcher read it carefully The researcher collects the data that considered as the important informations for analyze the data with the theory.The researcher analyze and relate the data with the research question.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

In this section, the data collected is used to answer the problem formulated. In this research, data analysis techniques include the following steps: 1. Read and reread the novel and underline it Celie's form of violence and struggle; 2. Classify the types violence with Johan Galtung's theory; 3. Classify each type of violence into a smaller part of the action. 4. Classify the types of struggle related to radical feminist theory; 5. Provide a critical assessment of the recovery struggle and violence, and 4. draw and re-examine conclusions.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher examines how Celie suffered violence and how they are struggling against it. The researcher uses Johan Galtung's perspective of the researcher only focuses on the main characters, celie, in *The Color Purple* novel by Alice Walker.

#### **A. Type of Violence Suffered by Celie**

Celie is women who suffer from violence by men (husband and father). In this section, the researcher explains what kind of violence they have to face and what pressure men are putting on them. The researcher examines celie's problems from a concept of violence, according to Johan Galtung (1990).

As explained in the previous sub-chapter, Celie is a woman who has experienced oppression and violence since childhood, until after she got married and had a husband who was abusive and had an affair. She gets violent action from her husband, who adheres to a patriarchal system. And also Celie's father when he planned to rape her but society also accepts violence against the child. They don't abuse children. Because it's not that common. Every family in society, every daughter has this problem. But they didn't get any solution. And then marriages are also suppressed because they marry men, it's a male-dominated society. So, husbands and fathers are no different. Both are the same. Celie is married to a rude man, she always calls him Mr.\_. He is also a married man after the death of his wife he marries Celie. So every man wants to marry multiple women in their life. They don't have any limitations.

Because they are 'Men'. Celie got a lot of violence during her life either directly or indirectly.

### **1. Direct Violence**

According to Galtung (1990), direct violence includes physical violence such as beating, slapping, grabbing, throwing, pulling and even attempted rape, and psychological violence such as insulting, humiliating, or even threatening.

#### **a. Physical Violence**

Celie experienced much violence that was detrimental to their bodies. In celie case, men perceive women as weak creatures so that they can freely beat or mistreat women

#### **1.) Celie's Suffer in Physical Violence**

The first case of non-verbal violence suffered by celie. Even though celie is free from her abusive husband and his father, she suffer. To find out what kind of violence celie suffered, the researchers quoted and identified from the following data:

*“When I start to hurt and then my stomach start moving and then that little baby come out my pussy chewing on it fist you could have knock me over with a feather. He took my other little baby, a boy this time. But I don't think he kilt it. I think he sold it to a man an his wife over Monticello”. (Walker, 2003:2)*

The data above explains that initially celie received bad treatment. her father always forced Celie to have sex like husband and wife, in her physical condition, when Celie was still a child at that time, Celie could only refuse and scream. so that in the end Celie experienced physical and sexual violence that her father did. Celie with her little hands couldn't put up a fight, even though her father forced her and beat her. His father's cruelty not only made Celie a sex slave, but his father sold Celie's newly born child to husband and



wife in Monticello. This is in accordance with the theory of Johan Galtung (1990) where physical violence includes violent physical contact carried out by perpetrators.

Further evidence occurred when Celie was already married to Mr. Albert. celie received harsh treatment from her husband, from this marriage celie got worse and often got physical violence. as we see the quote below

*“He beat me like he beat the children. Cept he don’t never hardly beat them. He say, Celie, git the belt. The children be outside the room peeking through the cracks. It all I can do not to cry. I make myself wood. I say to myself, Celie, you a tree”. (Walker, 2003:23)*

The data above shows conflict when Celie gets bad treatment. Celie was often hit by her husband, Mr. Albert. When Celie was hit by Mr. Albert, her children often peeked through the cracks in the room, therefore, when Celie was hit, she tried not to cry. He convinced himself that he always remained strong and tough so he didn't think it would hurt his body. This is according to Galtung (1990) who said that in physical violence, the impact experienced by the victim is visible on their body. Physical violence has many forms. Examples of physical violence are beatings, slapping, pulling, throwing, mugging or even murder and other violence that causes visible wounds on the victim's body.

## **b. Verbal Violence**

Contrary to non-verbal violence, verbal violence does not involve the physical of the victim. However, verbal violence is still considered direct violence because of its impact, and the victim can see or even feel it. Verbal violence usually takes the form of something that puts the victim down, embarrassing or teasing the victim.

### **1.) Celie’s Suffer in Verbal Violence**

Celie experienced verbal abuse since her father offered celie to a man named Mr Albert. Mr. Alphonso replaces Nettie with Celie to be matched to Mr. Albert. Celie is considered as an ugly woman and more beautiful than her sister nettie. Comparing celie and nettie because of their physique, it should be inappropriate and embarrassing to use the word "ugly" to insult somebody. The violence that Celie feels is in the following data:

*“She the oldest anyway. She ought to marry first. She ain’t fresh tho, but I spect you know that. She spoiled. Twice. But you don’t need a fresh woman no how. I got a fresh one in there myself and she sick all the time. He spit, over the railing. The children git on her nerve, she not much of a cook. And she big already. Mr. Albert he don’t say nothing. I stop crying I’m so surprise. She ugly. He say. But she ain’t no stranger to hard work. And she clean. And God done fixed her. You can do everything just like you want to and she ain’t gonna make you feed it or clothe it”. (Walker, 2003:7-8)*

The data above shows when Celie was surprised that her father offered Celie as Nettie's replacement. Mr. Alphonso explains Celie's situation by limiting her. He said Celie was the eldest and he should get married first. He also said so Mr. Albert knows that Celie is no longer fresh (not a virgin anymore), because according to him his wife who is still fresh or young is not very good at cooking and is sick all the time. Mr. Albert says Celie is old enough even though she is ugly but a worker hard, and Mr. Albert can do whatever he wants to Celie, other than that he says Celie would not bother Mr. Albert with food or clothing.

From the words of Mr. Albert and also Celie's father, it shows evidence of verbal violence meant by Galtung (1990), namely, verbal violence is still considered direct violence because of its impact, and the victim can see or even feel it. Verbal violence usually takes the form of

something that puts the victim down, embarrassing or teasing the victim. where Mr. Albert said that "Celie is not fresh anymore (no longer a virgin)" while the words of his father said that "Celie is old enough even though she is ugly but hardworking"

the result of celie often experiencing harsh words, not only physical pain but also mental pain. Celie's mentality is also attacked. as we can see from celi's words below:

*"I hate the way I look, I hate the way I'm dress".  
(Walker, 2003:74)*

The quotation above shows the data that the impact of Celie being often looked down upon, often getting yelled at and also harsh words related to her appearance, so that she always feels insecure and hates her ugly self. According to Galtung (1990), this mental influence is included in psychological violence. When a victim is psychologically abused, they will usually feel sad and think about it for a long time. Therefore, some of these examples are called psychological violence because it is dealing with the victim's mentality.

## **2. Indirect Violence (Roots of Violence)**

Indirect violence cannot be seen by the general public or violence, which has an opaque reality or change of color from red sign to green sign (Galtung, 1990).

### 1.) Structural Violence

Structural violence experienced by Celie since she was in her house. Celie who received treatment that urged her to always obey all the rules made by her stepfather, Celie had to take care of all the household matters herself, she was considered a weak person who could be exploited anytime and anywhere by her stepfather. Celie who has always been made a slave since her mother was sick. Researcher will provide data to be analysed:

*“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. When that hurt, I cry. He start to choke me, saying You better shut up and git used to it. But I don’t never git used to it. And now I feels sick every time I be the one to cook”.*  
(Walker, 2003:3)

The data above shows evidence that Celie is experiencing structural violence, which is said by Galtung (1990) where the data taken explains that the main character Celie is told to have experienced violence since childhood. talking about the structural violence of a father who actually protects his child in order to get peace, this is different from the situation of celie who experiences fear because of the power of a man who feels himself in power so that he can do anything above the weakness of women, Galtung (1990). Celie, who had to bear the burden of suffering as the eldest daughter, had to take over her mother's role on her father's orders. Her father always treated Celie badly, whatever Celie always did was bad for her father. Her father treated Celie like a slave, both at work and in sexual relations. the power that her stepfather had in the family strata made her father free to treat celie like a slave, so that celie experienced very severe trauma due to the treatment she

received every day, not a day without yelling and beating. making celie worse and weaker because no one can protect celie except herself since her mother is sick.

## 2.) Cultural Violence

The roots of violence can be caused by culture too. Because, in some cases, this kind of violence is caused by the ideology or caused by thoughts that have been embedded since childhood in the environment. The example is in a patriarchal society. Many women become victims of violence caused by patriarchy because society's cultivated thought about patriarchy is terrible. The example is a society that follows a patriarchal system that usually allows a husband to do arbitrary things to his wife. It is proven in Celie case such as the data below:

*“At last I git to see Shug Avery work. I git to watch her. I git to hear her. Mr. Albert didn't want me to come. Wives don't go to places like that” (Walker, 2003:73)*

The illustration above explains that celie is experiencing structural violence due to from patriarchy. He was locked up in his house and forbidden to do things he liked outside. This is considered patriarchal because the husband considers the wife is a property for her husband, so as a husband it is permissible to control and forbid it. This is in line with Galtung's thoughts on violence and patriarchy.

According to Galtung (1990), patriarchy, or formations that support patriarchy, are combined structural and cultural as a triangle of violence. Violence is also marked with destruction of people's thinking about the

patriarchal system. Common people normalize indirect violence, which can be categorized as patriarchal. In the case of Celie, it is proven in the data below:

*Mr. alerthe don't say nothing. I stop crying I'm so surprise. She ugly. He say. But she ain't no stranger to hard work. And she clean. And God done fixed her. You can do everything just like you want to and she ain't gonna make you feed it or clothe it". (Walker, 2003:7-8)*

*"Mr. albert marry me to take care of his children. I marry him cause my daddy made me. I don't love Mr.albert and he don't love me". (Walker, 2003:64)*

The illustration above proves that Mr. Albert normalizes deep patriarchal actions household. Many people in society normalize patriarchy. Here from The patriarchal system believes that it is normal for a wife to do this or that without sharing housework with her husband. They also believe a wife is forbidden to get what is theirs ownmoney. They believe that the wife's place is only at home and taking care of it from children.

## **B. Celie's Struggle Against the Violence**

Violence despite being pressured by men and her social life, Celie doesn't just give up. As strong women, they started to think rise up against injustice. This act reflects feminists; they are still alive and fighting even in a "squashed" state. In this subchapter, the researcher explains how resistance to acts of injustice.

The suffering faced by cellie as the main character who faces suffering from oppression, male domination, treatment, violence, gender injustice. She is ignored by men in black, especially Pa and her husband. However, by having a good relationship between the girls, namely Nettie,

Sofia, and Shug Avery, he is able to restore his consciousness that brought him freedom. Living in a patriarchal society, Celie has to endure the weaknesses of the male character. She had to obey Pa and her husband. In addition, she was also discriminated against by her husband to become a wife. Her success in becoming independent was influenced by her good relations among women in her society (Shug).

At this stage there are signs that Celie's suffering in this story will end after the presence of Shug Avery who helped him through all the problems that befell him Celie. It is proven in the data below:

*“At last I git to see Shug Avery work. I git to watch her. I git to hear her. Mr. Albert didn't want me to come. Wives don't go to places like that, he say. Yeah, but Celie going, say Shug, while I press her hair. Spose I git sick while I'm singing, she say. Spose my dress come undone? She wearing a skintight red dress look like the straps made out of two pieces of thread. Mr. Albert mutter, putting on his clothes. My wife can't do this. My wife can't do that. No wife of mines... He go on and on. Shug Avery finally say, Good thing I ain't your damn wife”. (Walker, 2003:73)*

The data above shows that there is a solution to the problem that Celie always gets because of Mr. Albert. Where will Shug work, which job will sing and everyone will watch his performance. As usual Mr. Albert didn't let Celie free or see anything she wanted. Mr. Albert didn't want Celie on the show because according to him, a wife should not be present in a crowd like she was going to at that time. However, from the story above, Shug tried to get Celie out of the house to watch it. here shug becomes Celie's friend and helper against the pressure put on by her husband, he defends Celie and insists that Celie must join the show.

Although There was a little debate between Mr. Albert and Shug, will Celie come or not. But eventually Celie joins because Shug insists on

Celie. and here celi felt very happy because for the first time in her life with Mr. Albert she felt someone cared about her. here shug every teaches love and self-esteem, even though he is fragile himself but his soul in fighting all his problems makes him confident to always rise.

Shug every dan celi's actions reflect radical feminists. This is caused by The root of the violence they get is due to patriarchal ideology. For To eliminate violence, we must know its roots first. they put up a fight because they want to eliminate patriarchal acts in their society. celie wants prove that a woman's place is not only in her home by serving her husband and taking parenting, they, women can choose their own path and be independent their economy or even their bodies. In addition, shug every also reflects a radical feminist because she can take control of celie not to always obey master albert and she wants to proves that men cannot arbitrarily dominate and take women's rights. When Cellie wants her freedom she start to fight Albert like quotes below:

*“Celie  
is coming with us, say Shug.  
Mr.???'s head swivel back straight. Say  
what? he ast.  
Celie is coming to Memphis with me.  
Over my dead body, Mr.???' say.  
You satisfied that what you want, Shug say,  
cool as clabber.  
Mr.???' start up from his seat, look at Shug,  
plop back down again. He look over at me.  
I thought you was finally happy, he say.  
What wrong now?  
You a lowdown dog is what's wrong, I say.  
It's time to leave you and enter into the  
Creation. And your dead body just the  
welcome mat I need.  
Say what? he as  
t. Shock.*



*All round the table folkses mouths be  
dropping open.  
You took my sister Nettie away from me, I  
say. And she was the only person love me  
in the world.” ( Walker, 2003: 106)*

Shug have a very important role in helping to find Cellie’s identity as a woman who against male domination starts from her father who raped her until her husband treatments Albert. As the quote above states cellie has the courage to take a decision to go from Albert, Shug role very important to tell what Cellie do in decide to be free from the bondage of her husband. Cellie admiration for Shug is one trigger for Cellie can rise up and fight against Albert. Cellie will do what is Shug taught because according to Cellie that Shug is right. Cellie as a woman who suffered much during her stay with Albert decided to leave and go with Shug to Memphis and continue his life. Based on stereotype Cellie as a woman believes that after she release from Albert there will be no one can force her in the future. Shug and her idea have a central position in the text. Her idea becomes main idea of emancipation and ideology is showed in the story.

According to Shug women should have their own choice and decision and release them from the inequality culture role that make women become an obedient wife and just follow, accept and serve husband’s demand. Women consciously have to struggle inequality to get their rights as an individual, self-esteem and position. Cellie have to do that because she have equal position with the men. Cellie have freedom to marry everybody whom she love. Shug also shows us her idea about women’s struggle to face male domination that leading to gender inequality.

It was from there that Celie tried not to always obey her husband’s wishes, she tried to be strong after getting more support than Shug every. since Shug every defended Nettie in front of her husband, she feels she has the strength to fight against all violence because since childhood she has felt

that she has always been oppressed and no one can help except herself as explained in the quote below :

*“You a lowdown dog is what’s wrong, I say. It’s time to leave you and enter into the Creation. And your dead body just the welcome mat I need. Say what? he ast. Shock. All round the table folkses mouths be dropping open. You took my sister Nettie away from me, I say. And she was the only person love me in the world. Mr. Albertstart to sputter. But. Sound like some kind of motor. But Nettie and my children coming home soon, I say. And when she do, all us together gon whup your ass. Nettie and your children! say Mr.Albert You talking crazy.”. (Walker, 2003:202)*

The story above shows the resolution of the conflict where Celie was never able to fight Mr. Albert from the pressure of the rules made by Mr. Albert. But at that time Celie tried to work up the courage to say how annoyed she was with Mr. Albert. she had started to dare to snap at her husband even with just harsh words, and that showed Celie's firmness to fight against all the pressure she had experienced so far. Celie said that the problem was Albert was like a mutt who didn't teach enough.

He said this was a time when he felt it was time to move away from Albert and enter a new, better world. Celie wants to rise from all the depression and sadness that she has been harboring all this time. and here Celie has dared to say an incident that she doubts that Albert separated her and her sister Nettie, where Nettie is the only person who loves me in this world. He said Nettie and her child would come soon, therefore Celie had to go far from Taun Albert.

*“I probably didn't whup your ass enough. Every lick you hit me you will suffer twice, I say. Then I say, You better stop talking because all I'm telling you ain't coming just from me. Look like when I open my mouth the air rushes in and forms words. Shit, he says. I should have lock you up. Just let you out to work. The jail you plan for me is the one in which you will rot, I say”.* (Walker, 2003:209)

The data above shows the final solution that Celie did to leave Tuan Albert. Until the end Mr. Albert still doesn't regret what he did to Celie, so Celie says every bad thing she does to herself you (Mr Albert) will suffering twice as much as what Celie felt. Mr. Albert still cursed to the end, he said Celie should be locked up and couldn't go anywhere like being imprisoned. For the the last time Celie cursed Mr. Albert in annoyance, that prison you planned for me is a place where you will rot to the end.

In this stage is the final stage of a story, when Celie can finally live free from the shackles of those who mistreated him. The following data below:

*"I'm so happy. I got love, I got work, I got money, friends and time. And you are alive and be home soon. With our children. Jerene and Darlene came to help me with the business. she says, and peoples think you dumb. Colored peoples think you are a hick and white folks be amuse. What I care? I ast. I'm happy". (Walker, 2003:218)*

The data in the bag indicates a settlement and the end of the story. Where is the data explained the completion of the climax that in the end Celie could feel happy, earned love, have a job, make money, have friends. Celie says she has friends named Jerene and Darlene, they help Celie in her business matters. Even though people think Celie is an idiot and white people think black people that's a hick, but Celie doesn't care about all that, the important thing is tha right now she's happy free life.

*"Dear Gods. Dear stars, ear trees, dear sky, dear peoples. Dear everything. Dear God. thank you. you for bringing my sister Nettie and our children home".( Walker, 2003:228)*

The data above explains the existence of a solution that Celie is very grateful to God, the stars, the trees, the sky, the people who supported him

for carrying him her sister Nettie and her children returned home. He felt so happy that it wasn't there were people who treated him badly like before.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

In this chapter present the conclusion and suggestion for their researcher analysis from the data are presented by the researcher.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The researcher concluded that Celie experienced acts of violence in two aspects, namely direct violence and indirect violence. The direct violence that befell Celie was of two kinds. physical and psychological. Celie received physical violence, such as when Celi was young when she was abused by her father and made a slave in her family and also against abuse in her household (when she married Mr. Albert). In addition to direct violence, Celie also gets indirect violence. Forced suffering from cultural violence such as patriarchy in his family and household which was carried out by his father and husband. However, Celie did not remain silent in the face of violence and patriarchy against him. Celie put up a fight and decided to leave her husband, is free, and works for her own money. He has principles that only he has full power to control his body. When Shug's presence, Celie's suffering began to decrease and Shug Avery helped me through all the problems Celie was facing.

Cellie struggle to get her freedom and achievement against violance committed by Albert and her father had been influenced by people who closest to her, she is Shug avery. Shug presence beside her getting bolder and strongger until finally she dared to take the decision going away from Albert and continue her life. Previous Cellie is quiet person

doesn't daring to fight Albert but to encourage her freedom and her feeling To shug make her willing to take decision and wants to fight for freedom from albert desire.

Shortly this novel described the power of woman to get their freedom by struggles against gender inequality aspect. Automatically, this case also removed the opinion that woman are equal, and finally she get her goal from her struggle against that are the freedom and the equal between man and woman as the feminist's goal.

In addition, after knowing about the types of violence and Cellie's struggle through this research, the researcher can conclude that Cellie managed to get her freedom from violence, male domination and maintenance. Cellie broke everything Purple knows and understands. He speaks his mind, has original thoughts and strives for achievement. Cellie is a model of feminism, giving us the idea that maybe one day if there were more people like Cellies the world would be a different place. In the end, that's what happened, because it was proven that Cellie's thoughts had been traced by other figures who fought for gender by developing a feminist concept.

## **B. Suggestion**

After conducting research, analysis, and discussion on Alice Walker's novel entitled *The Color Purple* (1984), the author gives advice to anyone who wants to examines novels, especially the novel Alice Walker *The Color Purple* (1984).

1. Suggestions for writers to highlight supporting characters more, which has important messages and impressions. In this novel, Shug and Nettie's presence is only passing, although it has an ambiguous ending. Meanwhile, if the Shug character is emphasized more, it will bring positive things and impacts such as awareness of what is happening in the surrounding community about patriarchy.
2. A suggestion for readers is to be smarter and open their eyes to what is happening in society. Hopefully, after reading this novel and research, the readers will increase their awareness of violence against women issues.
3. The last one is a suggestion for academics. You should know the novel's research methods and the theories used to research a novel. An understanding of the theory will facilitate the research process.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Muhammad jamil was born in Pasuruan on April 13 1998. The researcher is the fourth child of the couple Mr. H. Diarto and Hj. Mrs. Hanifah (Alm). The researcher completed his elementary education at SDN Trewung 92 which is located in Trewung district. Pasuruan Regency in 2012. In the same year he continued junior high school at MTs. MU ASSIMACHI. who is domiciled in Kalipang Krajan. district pasuruan and graduated in 2015, then continued high school at MU Assimachi Islamic Boarding School. In 2019 the researcher continued his education at the Faculty of Humanities Studies at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in the English Literature Study Program and graduated in 2023. While studying at the university, the researcher was an activist for social organizations such as Desamind and SAN (Senyum Anak Nusantara). Researcher are very grateful to have become social activists in volunteer activities. Make more sensitive to changes and made in human resources in various remote areas to become a member of the delegation. He will never forget this experience for the rest of his life because this experience had a big impact on his life.