

CELIE SUFFERING IN THE NOVEL THE COLOR PURPLE BY ALICE WALKER

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ABSTRAK

Pokok permasalahan dari penelitian ini adalah bagaimana penderitaan yang dialami oleh Tokoh Celie dan bentuk penderitaan dengan kajian psikologi sastra yang tercermin dalam novel *The Color Purple* karya Alice Walker. Sumber data penelitian adalah novel *The Color Purple* karya Alice Walker. Sumber data yang digunakan terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder. Sumber data primer adalah novel *The Color Purple* itu sendiri dan sumber data sekunder adalah sumber lain yang terkait dengan analisis seperti biografi penulis, dan informasi relevan lainnya. Metode Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Dalam menganalisis novel *The Colour Purple*, teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dan pendekatan psikologi sastra yang berfokus pada psikologi tokoh utama Cellie dengan langkah-langkah berikut: mengidentifikasi data, klasifikasi data, analisis data, deskripsi data, dan interpretasi data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama Celie mengalami berbagai macam penderitaan mulai dari fisik, psikis, bahkan penderitaan seksual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penderitaan yang dialami oleh Tokoh Celie dan bentuk penderitaan dengan kajian psikologi sastra yang tercermin dalam novel *The Color Purple* karya Alice Walker

Kata Kunci: Penderitaan, Novel, Tokoh Utama

ABSTRACT

*The main problem of this research is the way in which the suffering experienced by the character Celie and the form of suffering with the study of literary psychology that is reflected in the novel *The Purple Color* by Alice Walker. The source of the research data is Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*. The data sources used were primary and secondary data. Primary data sources are the *Color Purple* novel itself and secondary data sources are other sources related to the analysis, such as author biographies and other relevant information. This research method uses qualitative descriptive methods. In the analysis of the novel *The Color Purple*, the data analysis technique used in this research is an approach of literary psychology that focuses on the psychology of the main character Cellie with the following steps: data classification, data analysis, data description, and data interpretation. The results of this study indicate that the main character Celie experiences various kinds of suffering ranging from physical, psychological, even sexual suffering.*

This study aims to describe the suffering experienced by Celie's characters and forms of suffering with a study of literary psychology as reflected in Alice Walker's novel The Color Purple.

Keywords: *Main character, Novel, Suffering*

A. INTRODUCTION

The problem of suffering is very interesting to discuss in depth because suffering is detrimental to ourselves or to those around us, that we must be patient when we are put on trial. God creates not only suffering but also happiness, the satisfaction of the individual will choose to suffer, or to escape suffering. Suffering teaches us to always remember God and to ask him for help. We humans will go through phases to resolve suffering in life, a process that teaches us that God and trial are very important.

Suffering itself is the pain, both physical and psychological, that weakens a person, the part that suffers the costs for incoming suffering. However, a person suffers when one is physically, but psychologically unharmed, and does not control. That is to say that there is suffering when there is an area that threatens suffering, which depends on its heart/soul. (Azam Gratitude, 2016: 6)

A person who does not have great endurance (mental resilience) by experiencing suffering that is responsible for an event will lead to a phase of mental confusion. So we can find people who can't stand the pain of escaping from the forbidden zone. An area that must not be crossed, followed and supported. This area leads to a point of despair and emptiness of self that thinks that what happens to itself is impossible to solve and finds a point of enlightenment. So the behaviour that is being promoted is sick behaviour.

Allport in *Growth Psychology; Models of The Healy Personality*, which was later translated into the book *Growth Psychology; Healthy Personality Models*, Duane Schultz (1991: 11 & 17) in (Azam Syukur, 2016: 13) affirms that people who cannot leave the area of suffering or who are unable to organize themselves (self-regulation) when suffering comes are people who are not mature, do not have a healthy personality whose source lies in the quality of self-acceptance of what is happening . People with healthy and mature personalities, they will be willing and able to accept all that Allah gives. They will receive all that Allah presents with self-sufficiency, serenity and peace of self. Even those who are gifted and gifted are the visible tests that are not pleasant, and they are not happy. Contrary to their position on people who are not healthy and immature, they will strongly reject what Allah has given them. Especially things that are unpleasant and unfavorable to them. They only accept things they think are good, even if they are not really good for them. Such a thing is a manifestation of selfishness in attitude, and these people will indeed continue to suffer mentally, not feeling the essence of happiness.

In life, there are various causes of suffering. Suffering can be caused by a lack of harmony in a relationship, whether it is the family or even the community. A relationship that is not good or has problems sometimes has an impact on the person experiencing it. The impact that often occurs when there is a problem that cannot be resolved properly can lead to the impact of violence, whether physical, psychological or sexual. Violence is a global reality that cannot be denied and that has occurred throughout the history of human civilization, especially experienced and felt by women. For centuries, women have experienced acts of violence, either through verbal or physical suffering committed by men, even in some cases by their own people (women). Women and men are two living

things created by God with all their faults and strengths. Where society generally builds that men are creatures that are considered strong and women are considered weak physically. For this reason, women are considered to be in need of protection. However, with the weaknesses that women have, they become objects of violence. Women as creatures to be loved and protected are objects of violence perpetrated by men who are very close to them. Women are more victims than men because, in essence, this violence is caused by the imbalance of violence between men and women that society trusts.

Violence against women is an act committed by a person based on the gender and power normally held by men. Violence against women often occurs in society because women are seen as weak creatures in the eyes of men who can be used to satisfy lust.

In the novel *The Color Purple*, it is one of Alice Walker's novels that tells the story of the suffering of a female character who was to be in the lowest caste order at that time. It is also the most familiar work to the public, as it depicts the fate of African-American women.

The novel tells the story of a main character, Celie, who has lived in poverty since she was a child. He has always received ill-treatment from his father, starting with physical torture or even being used as a satisfaction for his lust. Even though he has always endured suffering, he has nevertheless endured and been patient in the face of all difficulties.

This research is also inseparable from the previous research, which serves as a reference for its research. Research on character suffering has been widely conducted. However, research on Celie's suffering in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* using literary psychology analysis has not been widely carried out.

As in Anggun Kinanti's thesis "The Suffering of Women in the Novel Heaven that Asma Nadia and Rembang Jingga Work Don't Miss de Tj. Oetoro and Dwiyan Premadi and the "High School Learning Design" which aims to describe the suffering in the novel Heaven which is not missed by Asma Nadia and Rembang Jingga by TJ. Oetoro and Dwiyan Premadi and their high school lesson plans.

There are differences from previous research in the form of novels being researched. In previous research, the novels Heaven That Was Not Missed by Asma Nadia and Rembang Jingga by TJ. Oetoro and Dwiyan Premadi and Learning Design in high school, but in this study on Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* which cannot be taught in schools.

In this study, the researchers used the theory of literary psychology and examined more deeply the suffering of the character Celie. The researcher used Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* as a research object.

Based on the above context, this analysis of suffering is very appropriate for studying Alice Walker's novel. This research focuses on the suffering of the main character, Celie. Therefore, this research has the title "The Suffering of the Celie Character in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* Novel." The title of the research talks about suffering that will give the reader a new understanding to add the interpretation of the part of the analysis, Solving problems and all this will be up to the reader.

The problem formulation in this research is how do you describe the suffering of the character Celie and What is the form of suffering experienced by the character Celie with the study of literary psychology in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*?

The purpose of this research is to describe the description of the suffering of the character Celie and the factors causing the suffering in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* with the study of literary psychology?

The benefits of this research are expected to deepen and enrich knowledge about the study of English literature. especially with the study of literary psychology and this research should complement existing research with different ways and perceptions so that a diversity of understanding and interpretation can be obtained with each of the arguments. can be scientifically justified and can help readers to better understand the content of the story in the novel *The Purple Color*, especially with regard to the psychology of the main character Celie and the various incidents faced with the use of disciplines, namely psychology and literature.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

1. Theory of Suffering by Azam Syukur

The problem of suffering is very interesting to discuss in depth because suffering is detrimental to ourselves or to those around us, that we must be patient when we are put on trial. God creates not only suffering but also happiness, the satisfaction of the individual will choose to suffer, or to escape suffering. Suffering teaches us to always remember God and to ask him for help. We humans will go through phases to resolve suffering in life, a process that teaches us that God and trial are very important.

Suffering itself is the pain, both physical and psychological, that weakens a person, the part that suffers the costs for incoming suffering. However, a person suffers when one is physically, but psychologically unharmed, and does not control. That is to say that there is suffering when there is an area that threatens suffering, which depends on its heart/soul. (Azam Syukur, 2016: 6)

2. Theory of Analysis structural according to A. Teeuw

A. Teeuw (1984:135) states that in principle structural theory aims to study, reveal and describe as closely as possible the linkages and relationships that exist between the elements which together produce a complete meaning. In this connection, what is important in structural theory is the relationship between elements that builds logical relationships. The most striking feature of this structure is its attention to wholeness and totality. Structural people believe that the totality is more important than the part.

3. Study of Literary Psychology

(In Ratna, 2020: 342-343) By definition, the goal of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. However, this does not mean that the psychological analysis of literature is totally independent of the needs of society. By understanding the characters, for example, society can understand the changes, contradictions and other deviations that occur in society, especially in relation to psychology. There are three ways to understand the relationship between psychology and literature:

- a. Understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer.
- b. Understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works
- c. Understand the reader's psychological elements.

Basically, literary psychology pays attention to the second problem, namely the discussion in relation to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works. As a world of words, literary works incorporate various aspects of life, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary

psychology, because it is only in humans that, as characters, the psychological aspects are implanted and invested.

Literary psychology (literary psychology) is a manifestation of the vibrations of the soul in written form. This article talks about the personality of an individual describing the psychic of the individual that determines the behavior and thoughts of a typical individual. Literature is used by the author as a tool to penetrate the inner self of the individual which is represented by the characters to be raised to the surface so that it can be understood by the reader on the psychology of the characters presented by the author.

C. METHOD

The research method is a system or procedure used to conduct research to obtain appropriate results in the production of a research or scientific document. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Nyoman Kutha Ratna in his book *Theory, Methods and Techniques of Literary Research*, he states that "Qualitative methods as a whole are means of interpretation by presenting them in the form of descriptions". Based on the object of the problem studied, namely the suffering of the character Celie, and the factors that caused this suffering in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive method based on the dialogue contained in the novel. Her research focuses on the suffering of the character Celie in Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*. The data sources used were primary and secondary data. Primary data sources are the *Color Purple* novel itself and secondary data sources are other sources related to the analysis, such as author biographies and other relevant information.

The data collection techniques used in this research were:

- 1) The reading technique is a technique of carefully reading Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple*.
- 2) The note-taking technique is for the researcher to record the data from the reading. The researchers, as a key instrument, made careful, targeted and in-depth observations of the data sources used as the main focus of this study.

The data analysis technique used in this study is a literary psychology approach that focuses on the psychology of the main character Cellie and is analyzed on the basis of structural elements with the following steps: data identification, data classification, data analysis, data description and data interpretation.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Describe the suffering of Celie's character through the analysis of the fictional elements of the novel, including the characters/characterizations, and the setting in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* Novel.

In this research, the researcher discusses and describes the elements of fiction, namely the characterizations, themes, intrigue and framework contained in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* based on the data obtained and based on relevant concepts, namely:

a. Character and Characterization

The term character refers to the person, the actor of the story, for example as an answer to the question: "Who is the main character of the novel?" or "How many people are in the novel?" etc. Characterization, character, characterization and character refer to

the character's traits and attitudes as interpreted by the reader, referring more to a character's personal qualities. (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 247)

1) Celie Characters

Cellie is said to be a black girl who is only 14 years old who is considered not to have a good physique and a beautiful face, and still experiences violence, whether it is physical, mental or sexual violence that she received from her stepfather who is often called Pa. In the beginning, the character Celie is described as always resigned to face all the cruel acts of his father. He only poured out his heart by writing letters to God, because he believed that only God could keep his secrets safe.

First he put his thing up gaints my hip and sort of wiggle it around. Then he grab hold my tities. Then he push his thing inside my pussy. When that hurt, I cry. He start to choke me, saying You better shut up and git used to it. (Alice Walker, 2003:1)

Don't let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got the upper hand. They got it, I say. But she keep on, You got to fight. You got fight. But I don't know how to fight. All I know how to do stay alive. (Alice Walker, 2003:17-18)

From the quotation above, we can see that the character of Cellie is unable to fight what his father told him to do, even if it hurts him, he can only cry. He just wanted to do what it took to survive, he didn't know how to make himself capable of fighting all the cruelty he had received.

2) Nettie Characters

Nettie is said to be Cellie's younger sister, a girl who is smart, responsible and has a beautiful face. She is also a sweet, patient and independent girl.

Don't let them run over you, Nettie say. You got to let them know who got the upper hand. They got it, I say. But she keep on, You got to fight. You got fight. But I don't know how to fight. All I know how to do stay alive. (Alice Walker, 2003:17-18)

From the quotation above, Nettie always tries to make Celie his sister who is closest to his heart, so that Celie can live in confidence, independently and without feeling the suffering of the cruelty of the men around her. In addition, Nettie also has an inflexible nature, we can see it when Nettie continues to send letters to Cellie, with the hope that God will be generous and Cellie can receive letters that he has sent for over thirty years, although there is very little chance that Cellie could receive it seems that Cellie lived under pressure from her abusive husband

3) Characters of Pa (a father of Celie and Nettie)

Pa's character is Cellie and Nettie's stepfather. The pa figure is described as someone who has a high sexual desire, is selfish and controlling. He raped Celie, who was then fourteen years old because his sick wife refused to serve him. The character of Pa takes all his anger on Celie, so that from the beginning Celie has always suffered because of the character of Pa who always makes arbitrary to Celie. Well, next time you come you can look at her. 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. (Alice Walker, 2003:8)

From the quotation above, we can see that the character Pa really does not like Celie who has an ugly face, so he always tortures Celie if Celie does not obey him.

4) The character of M. _____ (husband of Celie)

Harpo ast his daddy why he beat me. Mr. Xsay, cause she my wife. Plus she stubborn. (Alice Walker, 2003:23)

The author does not really describe the character that M. X or Celie's husband is specifically, he is only described as having a bad character. So he always treated Cellie badly because of her bad head.

5) The character of Shug Avery

Under all that powder her face black as Harpo. She got a long pointed nose and big fleshy mouth. Lips look like black plum. Eyes big, glossy. Feverish. And mean. (Alice Walker, 2003:46)

From the above quote, it is illustrated that the character Shug Avery is a black woman who has a large body, short, wrinkled hair, a pointed nose, thick, plum-wet black lips, and has wide, pointed eyes. In addition to having a sensual character, Shug is also described as having a masculine side. Shug is able to defend himself and is able to determine the attitude of injustice that occurs. She is able to control men to submit to her.

6) The character of Sofia

Sofia look half her size. But she still a big strong girl. Arms got muscle. Legs too. (Alice Walker, 2003: 35)

From the quotation above, we can see that Sofia Butler is a dominant woman, strong, hard and assertive. She has never been dependent on men and is able to work hard, but she is still a woman full of affection for her husband and children.

Sofia Butler is the wife of Harpo (Celie's son-in-law) even though their marriage is not sanctioned. Sofia was born into a family that has a strong physique and is supported by a strong sister. Therefore, they always try to support and help each other when dealing with men.

b. Setting

Setting which is also known as a support point, refers to the significance of the place, the historical relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events that are told occur. (Abrams, 1999: 284) en (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 302)

Although *The Color Purple* novel is a period novel, in it there is no clear indication of time or events. The novel does not mention a date, rarely even explaining the time of occurrence of an event or the age of the characters. However, if you look at the culture and system of community life as it is described, the novel is generally located in the southern region of the United States of America in 1910-1940.

1) Setting of The Place

In detail, there are two places that are described as the setting of the place in this novel, namely the southern United States and Africa. There are two points in the background of the square in the southern United States, namely Georgia in rural areas, and the city of Memphis in Tennessee.

She went to visit her doctor over Macon. (Alice Walker, 2003:1)

From the quotation above, one can see that in this novel the name of Georgia is not clearly indicated, but the mention of Macon at the beginning of the novel refers explicitly to the state of Georgia. Celie describes her mother's departure. This shows that the city where Celie lives is close to Macon, but not larger than Macon in terms of the lack of health facilities such as doctors.

While me and Shug sleeping and he driving, he tell Squeak all about life in North Memphis, Tennessee. I can't half sleep for him raving bout clubs and clothes and forty-nine brands of beer. (Alice Walker, 2003:208)

From the quote above, we can see that they say to the city of Memphis, Memphis is one of the major cities of Tennessee, which is located in the northern part of Georgia. For Celie or Squeak, Memphis was a big city they had never thought of before. This can be seen by the way Grady, Shug's husband, said Squeak about Memphis.

Plus this house I'm gitting is bigger than Shug's, got more land around it. And it come with a store. (Alice Walker, 2003:249)

The girls had a little separate room, I say, off to itself, connected to the house by a little plank walk... He a little nervous too but I don't know why, till he grab hold of me and cram me up tween his legs. I hurt me you know, I say. I was just going on fourteen. (Alice Walker, 2003:113)

From the quotation above, we can see that Cellie tells the description of her house. Cellie's house was originally known as the house of Cellie's parents, but it was later revealed that the house belonged entirely to Cellie because it had been inherited by Cellie's dead father. The house is very large, has a large courtyard and inside is a grocery store. The girls' room is separated from the main house and is connected only by a small board. In this room, Cellie was raped by Dad when he was 14.

When a woman marry, she spose to keep decent house and clean family. (Alice Walker, 2003:20)

You bitch, he say. What will people say, you running off to Memphis like you don't have a house to look after? (Alice Walker, 2003:203)

Harpo ast his daddy why he beat me. Mr._____ say, Cause she my wife. (Alice Walker, 2003:23)

He say bad luck to cut a woman hair. (Alice Walker, 2003:12)

Harpo say, It just a scandless, a woman with five children hanging out in a jukejoint at night. A woman need to be at home, he say. (Alice Walker, 2003:83)

Shut up Squeak, he say. It bad luck for women to laugh at men. (Alice Walker, 2003:203)

After marrying Mr. X, Celie continued her life with Mr. X. The house has a large field in front of the house. Celie and Harpo usually worked in the field. After marrying Sofia, Harpo repaired the building and made it a residence for his family. But in the end, Harpo turned the house into a bar. Outside the house of Celie, the house of M. X and Harpo, in this small town which is located in front of the church, as well as the market.

Therefore, it is clear that the setting that the author intends to present, namely, a rural community in the southern United States. The people of this region depend on their crops, which are then marketed on the market. We can say that community life is religious, because every week they go to church. Moreover, people in this field always adhere to patriarchal customs and culture as well as superstitions, including that a woman must obey her husband, be able to take care of her home and children, not leave her husband's home, and pamali when girls cut their hair and women laugh aloud. A man in front of men.

So what is it like in Memphis? Shug's house is big and pink and look sort of like a barn. Cept where you would put hay, she got bedrooms and toilets and a big ballroom where she and her band sometime work. She got plenty grounds round the house and a bunch of monuments and a fountain out front. She got statues of folks I never heard of and never hope to see. She got a whole bunch of elephants and turtles everywhere. Some big, some little, some in the fountain, some up under the trees. Turtles and elephants. And all over her house. Curtains got elephants, bedspreads got turtles. (Alice Walker, 2003:211)

From the above, the author describes the life of Shug Avery in the city of Memphis. The city of Memphis is where Shug's house is located. He and Cellie lived in a large and unique house that he owned. This is where Cellie started her business by making trousers that were distributed to those around her.

Here, the author tries to show that the context of regional origin has a considerable impact on Shug Avery's influence on Celie. Shug is from Memphis, Tennessee, while Celie is from a village in Georgia. Tennessee and Georgia are both in the southern part of the United States where the majority of the population is black, it's just that Tennessee is more advanced than Georgia, even the city of Memphis can be considered one of the major cities of the region. The great and free city of Memphis represents the character of the Shug which is free and open-minded, while the countryside of Georgia represents the character of the narrow and narrow-minded Celie. Celie's move to Memphis symbolizes Celie's change from being restrictive to independent and open.

Since there was nowhere to sleep in the port, Joseph hired some porters from among the young men loafing around trading post and we left right away for Olinka, some four days march through the bush. (Alice Walker, 2003:150)

What can I tell you about New York—or even about the train that took us there! We had to ride in the sit-down section of the train, but Celie, there are beds come down out of the walls, over the tops of the seats, and are called berths. Only white people can ride in the beds and use the restaurant. And they have different toilets from colored. (Alice Walker, 2003:135)

It was the funniest thing to stop over in Monrovia after my first glimpse of Africa, which was Senegal. (Alice Walker, 2003:141)

The second is the village of Olinka in Africa. The village is where Nettie spent his time as a missionary with the family of the Reverend Mr. _____ teaching the villagers how to read and pray according to Christian teachings. However, before going to Africa, they made the first stop at several places such as New York and Monrovia.

The author provides details on New York and Monrovia as transit points for Nettie and her entourage so that readers can understand the social and social context they are trying to present. What Nettie said about New York suggested that the United States was experiencing national upheavals and many global problems affecting every aspect of the lives of its people. However, this does not seem to have a significant impact on the people in the area where Celie lives. This makes it even clearer that the area where Celie lives is a rural area that seems to have a clean life cycle, and implies that the flow of information at that time was still deficient. The details on Monrovia are used to provide a glimpse of the black people who became the leaders (government) there. This gives Celie a lesson: Blacks can rule and live independently, so that Celie can see blacks, including herself, not in a low but respectful way. This is important as a process of self-maturation as well as a mental self-respect for Celie, which in turn allows her to see herself as an entire person. On the other hand, the details of Nettie's trips to New York, Monrovia, Olinka as

well as his return trip to the United States, provide a clear picture for the reader of the place and social setting presented by the author. Thanks to Nettie's letters, Celie broadened her horizons. She finally learned that his black ancestors came from Africa. For the first time, Celie (via Nettie's letter) sees a black person not as someone who is despised, but as someone who is manly, respectable and worthy of pride.

2) Setting of the time

In this novel, there is no precise explanation of time. However, if we pay attention to the culture and lifestyles of the people of the time, we can see that the novel takes place in the years 1910-1940.

I see her in furs, (Alice Walker,2003:6).

From the above quote, we can see that Celie describes the appearance of Shug in the photo he saw. Fur or feathers were one of the fashion trends in the 1910s. Celie also described Grady telling Squeak about Memphis

Only white people can ride in the beds and use the restaurant. And they have different toilets from colored. (Alice Walker,2003: 135).

1910 is the time when the Jim Crow Law came into force in the South. Basically, the Jim Crow Law is about "equal but separate". This can be seen in Nettie's letter which says that black people are not provided with mattresses and restaurants and must use toilets different from white people on the ship on which she sails.

c. Social Setting

The social setting described in this novel is a black population in the interior of Georgia, in the United States of America in the years 1910-1940. Even though at that time black citizenship was legalized, in reality they were still second-class citizens. Standard of Living In 1910, the Jim Crow Act came into force in the southern United States. Essentially, the Jim Crow Act is about "equality but separation"; black citizens are entitled to public facilities such as white citizens, but the use of these facilities is differentiated between black and white citizens.

Only white people can ride in the beds and use the restaurant. And they have different toilets from colored. (Alice Walker,2003: 135).

This means that blacks are not allowed to use facilities used by whites because similar facilities are already available to them. Thus, even if they no longer have the status of slaves, in various aspects of life, blacks still suffer various oppressions from whites. The lives of women at that time were very different from those of women today. Women today can freely express their desires, determine their lives and find their happiness, but at that point, it can be said that women are not free. They are forbidden to be highly educated, required to have a "career" at home as housewives, and obedient to men in their families. When they are children, they must obey their father or brother; when they are married, they must submit to their husbands. Thus, black women received oppression from two directions. As a woman, she is oppressed by men, while as a black citizen, she is politically oppressed and racist by whites.

2. The form of suffering experienced by the character of Celie with the study of literary psychology in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* Suffering Torture

a. Physical torture

He [Pa] never had a kine word to say to me. Just say You gonna do what your mammy wouldn't. First he put his thing up gainst my hip and sort of wiggle it around. Then he grab hold my titties. Then he push his thing inside my pussy. When that hurt, I cry. He start to choke me, saying You better shut up and git used to it. But I don't never get used to it. And now I feels sick every time I be the one to cook." (Alice Walker, 2003: 1)

The above quote shows that Celie suffered a form of physical torture. Which is the celie character was raped by her father.

Harpo ast his daddy wjy he beat me. Mr. _____ say, cause she my wife. Plus, she stubborn. (Alice Walker, 2003: 23)

According to the quote above, it shows that Celie has always been physically abused by her husband.

b. Internal torture

Well, you know wherever there's a man, there's trouble. And it seem like, going to Memphis, Grady was all over the car. No matter which way us change up, he want to sit next to Squeak. Mr.??? try to act like he don't care I'm going. You'll be back, he say. Nothing up North for nobody like you. Shug got talent, he say. She can sing. She got spunk, he say. She can talk to anybody. Shug got looks, he say. She can stand up and be notice. But what you got? You ugly. You skinny. You shape funny. You too scared to open your mouth to people. All you fit to do in Memphis is be Shug's maid. Take out her slop-jar and maybe cook her food. You not that good a cook either. And this house ain't been dean good since my first wife died. And nobody crazy or backward enough to want to marry you, neither. What you gon do? Hire yourself out to farm? He laugh. Maybe somebody let you work on therailroad. (Alice Walker, 2003: 208)

From the quotation above, it shows that Celie suffers from inner torment. What Celie always says is that she is a very ugly person in no way except that she is useful only to be used as a woman who is able to do the job as men do.

Harpo, she say. Harpo the oldest boy. Harpo, don't let Celie be the one bring in all the water. You a big boy now. Time for you to help out some. Women work, he say. What? she say. Women work. I'm a man. (Walker, 2003: 22)

From the quotation above, it shows that Celie suffers from inner torment. Which Celie wasn't even respected as a mother by the children of Mr. _____.

Well, next time you come you can look at her. 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. (Alice Walker, 2003:8)

From the quote above, it shows that Celie suffers from inner torment. Who even in front of other people has revealed Celie's ugliness.

E. RESULT

The results of the study of the suffering of Celie's character, which is analyzed on the basis of structural elements with a psychological literary approach in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker, are that Celie is a character who always accepts violence, physical, psychological or even sexual violence. However, the character Celie is still patient, strong, independent, and never gives up even though her life has suffered

since she was 14 years old. Even though she was always treated unfairly by all the men around her, because of her ugly and physical face, she always accepted patiently, even if it was painful. He is able to overcome all the problems that come to him even if he is not intelligent because since childhood his father-in-law has not allowed him to go to school. Because of support from the women around her, starting with her sister Nettie, Shug Avery, and even Sofia. They provide many valuable life experience lessons for Celie so that she can endure and be able to go through all the forms of suffering she feels. finally, with the encouragement of relatives and friends around her, she was able to change her life for the better.

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