

THE EFFECTS OF RACISM IN TONI MORRISON'S THE BLUEST EYE

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Abstract

African American literature is the body of literature produced in the United States by writers of African descent. It begins with the works of such late 18th-century writers as Phillis Wheatley. Before the high point of slave narratives, African-American literature was dominated by autobiographical spiritual narratives. The result is a literature rich in expressive subtlety and social insight, offering illuminating assessments of American identities and history. Although since 1970 African American writers, led by Toni Morrison, have earned widespread critical acclaim, this literature has been recognized internationally as well as nationally since its inception in the late 18th century. Morrison is one of the most significant writers of African-American Literature. She not only advocates the need for strong and healthy human bonding in African-American society as exemplified in her novel. She tries a reading that views the texts as an ethnic, cultural, and political response to the racist, sexist patriarchal, and capitalist oppression and domination of blacks. It demonstrates how the systems of oppression are sustained by using white supremacists and patriarchy. The Bluest Eye makes a scathing assault on the imposition of white standards of beauty on black women and the introduction of cultural perversion. It offers a critique of the dominant aesthetic that is internalized by way of the majority of the black community and attempts to deconstruct the male ethnicity which sports a hegemonic manage over the lives of black America. The Bluest Eye is a powerful expression of Toni Morrison's effects of Racism, ethnic cultural feminism, a critique of black poverty, powerlessness, and loss of positive self-image represented by Pecola who feels that blackness has condemned her to ugliness and neglect.

Key Words: *Literature, Slave Narrative, Identity, Racism, Cultural Feminism.*

Racism is a perception of the superiority of one race to another which ends up in discrimination and prejudice toward humans primarily based on their race or ethnicity. The lifestyles of African-American colored people have been affected by racism. These so-called structures of social and psychological restrictions make colored people sense as inferiors. Toni Morrison has gained popularity internationally with the publication of her first novel "The Bluest Eye". This novel mirroring us the terrible effects for blacks personalizing the values of a white culture that rejects them and rejects them both directly and indirectly. Even though slavery is abolished legally through the difficult efforts of eminent leaders however nevertheless the African-Americans aren't taken into consideration as identical to whites. The Black people are looking to identify themselves with the white and their cultural approaches. Toni Morrison insists on Black cultural heritage and solicits African-Americans to be proud of their Black identity. This paper presents the nature of the colored people's struggle for their race and endurance in a predominantly multicultural post-colonial white America.

If there is a single exceptionality of African-American Women's literature, it is their authentic record of the thoughts and feelings of black women and experiences that make living conditions for African American women different than what men have written. A common scene in many of the black women's novels is the sharing of intimacies among the black women that can be trusted only by a kindred female spirit. African-American women writers explored the methods in which the shadow of slavery weighed upon their female protagonists' sense of themselves as women.

Morrison is one of the most significant writers of African-American Literature. She not only advocates the need for robust and healthy human bonding in African-American society as exemplified in her novel, but *Sula* (1974) however also, deals with the pain and agony caused by the African - American oppressor - the black male and the white racism. In an interview with Bennie Angelo, Morrison admits: "I feel personally sorrowful about black-white relations a lot of time" (March 10, 2004). She also talks about the Black experience: her singular concern with black women, the black community, black identity, black