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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of Novel *The color Purple*

The novel the color purple tells the story of the main character Celie who is treated unfairly by her stepfather and husband. Celie lives with her mother, sister and stepfather. When her mother was seriously ill, Celie was raped by her stepfather at 14 years old. Then a few days after that her mother died. Celie has a sister named Nettie. She really loves her sister. Nettie has a boyfriend named Mr. _____ who wants to marry Nettie. However, their stepfather (Alphonso) does not agree with this. He reasoned that Nettie was too young to get married and had Mr. _____ to marry Celie. Celie is considered more mature and better at housekeeping.

Celie lived her domestic life with Mr. _____ who has had a previous family and has 4 children. Mr. _____ ex-wife whose name is Shug Avery has left her because she doesn't want to be treated harshly by her husband.

One of Mr. _____'s children, Harpo is very familiar with Celie. Until one day Harpo asked Celie to tell Mr. _____ to bless his relationship with Sofia (his girlfriend) because he intends to get married soon. However, Mr. _____ does not approve of the marriage. Finally, Harpo secretly marries at Sofia's cousin, Odessa. They remained married because Sofia was pregnant at that time.

After getting married Harpo and Sofia's household was always filled with arguments. Harpo wanted to treat Sofia the way his father treated Celie. However, _____ not want to be treated arbitrarily, in fact, she always denied her husband.



Finally, Sofia took the decision to leave her husband. Harpo finally lived alone and opened a business at his home, a cafe.

Meanwhile, at the Alphonso's house, he threw Nettie out for daring to fight back. This was done by Nettie because her stepfather wanted to harass her. Nettie left the house and wanted to live with Celie. However, Mr. _____ also wanted to harass her. Then she went and met the missionaries of America named Samuel and Corrine. They turned out to have two children, Adam and Olivia, who turned out to be Celie's children who were sold by their stepfather.

Despite being away from Celie, Nettie has never forgotten Celie. Nettie always sent her the letters. But Celie never received any Nettie's letters because Mr. _____ hide these letters. Celie never got word from her sister, even she doubted whether her sister was still alive. Celie was very sad and she just leaned it all to the God.

One day Celie accidentally found Nettie's letter stored in Mr. _____'s shirt pocket. It turned out that Shug also knew about the letters and told her that she knew where Nettie's letters were hidden by Mr. _____. Celie found out about this was very angry and wanted to kill Mr. _____. But Shug prevented, rather than killing, Celie better fight to her husband. Finally, Celie started to fight back and disobeyed again.

Because of Shug's help, Celie was able to find Nettie's letters and immediately wrote replies to them. In Nettie's letters mostly motivates Celie to be

until one day Nettie came to visit Celie with Celie's children, Adam and



Olivia. They get together to rebuild a happy family. And due to Celie's resistance, Mr. _____ also has apologized to Celie for all his bad deeds.

2. Biography of Alice Walker

Alice Walker, in full Alice Malsenior Walker, born February 9, 1944, Eatonton, [Georgia](#), U.S., American writer whose novels, short stories, and poems are noted for their insightful treatment of [African American culture](#). Her novels, most notably *The Color Purple* (1982), focus particularly on women.

Walker was the eighth child of African American sharecroppers. While growing up she was accidentally blinded in one eye, and her mother gave her a typewriter, allowing her to write instead of doing chores. She received a scholarship to attend [Spelman College](#), where she studied for two years before transferring to [Sarah Lawrence College](#). After graduating in 1965, Walker moved to [Mississippi](#) and became involved in the [civil rights movement](#). She also began teaching and publishing short stories and essays. She married in 1967, but the couple divorced in 1976.

Walker's first book of [poetry](#), *Once*, appeared in 1968, and her first novel, *The Third Life of Grange Copeland* (1970), a narrative that spans 60 years and three generations, followed two years later. A second volume of poetry, *Revolutionary Petunias and Other Poems*, and her first collection of short stories, *In Love and Trouble: Stories of Black Woman*, both appeared in 1973. The latter



ness to sexist violence and abuse in the African American [community](#).
oving to New York, Walker completed *Meridian* (1976), a novel
g the coming of age of several civil rights workers in the 1960s.

Walker later moved to [California](#), where she wrote her most popular novel, [The Color Purple](#) (1982). An [epistolary novel](#), it depicts the growing up and self-realization of an African American woman between 1909 and 1947 in a town in Georgia. The book won a [Pulitzer Prize](#) and was adapted into a film by [Steven Spielberg](#) in 1985. A musical version produced by [Oprah Winfrey](#) and [Quincy Jones](#) premiered in 2004.

Walker's later [fiction](#) includes *The Temple of My Familiar*, an ambitious examination of racial and sexual tensions (1989); *Possessing the Secret of Joy* (1992), a narrative centred on female genital mutilation; *By the Light of My Father's Smile* (1998), the story of a family of anthropologists posing as missionaries in order to gain access to a Mexican tribe; and *Now Is the Time to Open Your Heart* (2005), about an older woman's quest for identity. Reviewers complained that these novels employed New Age abstractions and poorly conceived characters, though Walker continued to draw praise for championing racial and [gender equality](#) in her work. She also released the volume of short stories *The Way Forward Is with a Broken Heart* (2000) and several other volumes of poetry, including *Absolute Trust in the Goodness of the Earth* (2003), *A Poem Traveled Down My Arm* (2003), *Hard Times Require Furious Dancing* (2010), and *Taking the Arrow Out of the Heart* (2018). *Her Blue Body Everything We Know: Earthling Poems* (1991) collects poetry from 1965 to 1990.

Walker's essays were compiled in *In Search of Our Mother's Gardens: t Prose* (1983), *Sent by Earth: A Message from the Grandmother Spirit* *Bombing of the World Trade Center and Pentagon* (2001), *We Are the*



Ones We Have Been Waiting For (2006), and *The Cushion in the Road: Meditation and Wandering as the Whole World Awakens to Being in Harm's Way* (2013). Walker also wrote juvenile fiction and critical essays on such female writers as [Flannery O'Connor](#) and [Zora Neale Hurston](#). She cofounded a short-lived press in 1984.

In the unconventional [memoir](#) *The Chicken Chronicles* (2011), Walker discussed caring for a flock of chickens while also musing on her life. The documentary *Alice Walker: Beauty in Truth* was released in 2013.

