



PANORAMA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY AS VISUALIZED IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF TONI MORRISON: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This research article at the outset defined with an aim to enumerate psychoanalytic criticism as a distinctive feature of human psychic process. The Freudian features of Psychoanalytic criticism interpreted with the select novels of Toni Morrison. Further, this research paper ventures into the psychoanalytic theory of Defense Mechanism, Psychological Disintegration and significance of psychic trauma. It also vehemently conjoins these theories with the psyche of surviving female protagonists in the novels of Toni Morrison. Thus, the research paper finally explored with an intention of facts that Toni Morrison, as an Afro-American woman flauntlessly flourished a fervent picture of African woman as a slaves in the American land suffered to the core of double-marginalization till the end of their life. The system of slavery, racism, classicism, oppression, brutal abuse not only affects them physically but also especially mentally, which demolished their psychic life, unearthed by Morrison through her novels.

Key Words: *Human Psyche, Defense Mechanism, Trauma, Double Marginalization, Racism, Oppression, Brutal, Abuse, Classicism.*

Human mind is essentially a paramount thing and is the totality of miscellaneous mental processes such as observing, knowing, thinking, reasoning, and feeling, wishing, imagining, remembering and judging. Human mind is not a distinct system alike respiratory system, digestive system, excretory system in the human body. It is not the separate system processing all the above mental process. Mind is the sum – total of these above activities / processes are put together in order to call it as mind. Our human mind develops and enhances just as our body grows. It becomes further complicated with the proceeding years. Mental processes of human mind become supplemental enriched and more complex day by day. For instance, there is a difference between the mental process of thinking and reasoning of an adult and those of a child of three years.

The human mind is not only the whole of all conscious mental processes; it also includes pre-conscious and unconscious process of mind. It functions at three stages, at one stage, it is aware of its conscious mental process, at another stage, it is not aware of its conscious mental processes known as unconscious stage. Still at another final stage, mind is not aware of its mental processes at a certain time but it is aware of those again, when it is recalled. This is the stage of preconscious. Human and his mind have several facets of natural personality. There often arise disputes between good and evil and also between the impulsive desires and constraint restricting forces between thoughts and feelings, soul and body and between head and heart. Human with their daedalian mental processes has tangled knotty desires which pullulate prodigiously in his life. Those convoluted serpentine desires of human kind made their life with full of euphoric and dolorous emotions to captivate them. These longing desires made human mental processes to chore in a fluctuated critical way both optimistically and pessimistically. Human with varied desires possess distinguished mental personalities and these varied personalities in the life of various person, in various places of the world are extraordinarily with assuredness divulged only through the writings of literature.

Human with their noteworthy skill and brio inventiveness not only unmask their unconscious mind through his writing but also mirrors distinguished psychic personalities of the human existence. Literature as the tool, which used by the man for unveiling all his personal and his society's despondency and gaiety through their writing. Literature as the medium paved for the man to create numerous characters with varied physical and mental personalities. Among the writers of literature, especially woman writers play a pivotal role in inventing and creating the heterogeneous female protagonist with profuse mental personalities. These writers not only speculate about themselves deeply but also about the whole woman humanity of the world. The actual substantiality of



woman's life and their existence is illustrated and abstracted through pen by the woman writers all over the world. Those writers have been foreshadowing their encounters and their innovative energies with the help of literature. Woman being ally with literature have always been a predominant part of the society and also to the world. They made a topmost illustrious contribution to literature. Women and literature are not far from each other, they closely associated with each other because, it is mandated with lot of artistic creativity to be good at literature and woman are too perfect prototypical, when it is regarded with artistic creativity.

Women novelists around the world are the one to annex an avant-garde dimension to the English literature of the world. From nineteenth century onwards, many women became English novelist who reinforced the old tradition of narration and also fostered the sensation of woman and became the medium of representation of the diverse personalities of female protagonists in their novels. It is well known august that only the woman writers, who pictures woman and their feelings, emotions in their novels. Woman writers have given much more stress to the controversial issues of woman in the world in diverse aspects, both in the traditional and modern way. The novels of woman writers in English literature have developed as a module of the woman's identity and it turned towards the woman's realm with significant introspective intensity and authenticity. Thus, English literature has influenced the life of woman as a reader and as a writer. It has emancipated a language to highlight and mirror the esoteric inner world of each woman in the world through the voice of the woman novelists. There are numerous woman novelists spreader all over the world like a shining star. Among them, is one such scholarly enlightened woman writer Toni Morrison, who is an African-American woman novelist, the most erudite, noble prize awarded in literature in the year 1993 for her novel **Beloved**. Her novels are known for their idiosyncratic themes, scintillating dialogues and aggrandizing accurate characters. The female protagonists of the Toni Morrison, especially in the novels of **The Bluest Eyes, Beloved, Sula**, who dump their unconscious mind with memories, introspection, retrospection, foreshadow, flashback and awful remembrances that are flavored by pain, wound and trauma.

Toni Morrison encapsulates the affliction and distress hardships of her female protagonists in order to gain self-knowledge, self-awareness and self-confidence for woman. Toni Morrison is one of the best woman writer belonging to African-American literature refers to the literature written by Americans of African descent. In the early period, definitely, it was considered to be the Africans as a slaves, writing in the early days of slavery and colonization, then the African-American literary tradition began to fix its root in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when former slaves such as Frederick Douglass, Phillis Whitely and Olaudah Equiano stirred the mind and attention of the larger white audience and later, it has taken on its own characteristics and unique perspectives outstandingly, African American woman writers such as ZoraNealeHurston, Ann Petry, Paulne Marshall, Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, Maya Angelo, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Gwendolyn Brooks, Gloria Naylor, Soujaner Truth and many others have deeply penetrated into the world of literature by rewriting the existing literary tradition by expressing themselves and creating a deep influence and impact on the African American literary arena. The works of these women writers pulsed with self-expression, thus accomplishing a canonical status and boosting up not only African American but also the American literary world. Commenting on African-American women writers, Mary Helen Washington writes:

“When I think of how essentially alone black women have been – alone
Because of our bodies, over which we have had so little control; alone
Because the damage done to our men has prevented their closeness and
Protection; and alone because. We have had no one to tell us stories about
We: I realize that black women writers are an important and comforting
Presence in my life. Only they know my story. It is absolutely and interprets
The entire range and spectrum of the experience of black women and not to be
Stymied by preconceived conclusions. Because of these writers, they are more
Models of hour it is possible, for us to live, there are more choice for black women
To make, and there is a larger space in the universe for us” (IX –XXII).



Likewise, Toni Morrison, an African – American woman, both as a writer and as an African descent in the American land unveils the plights of American women in the land of America both as a slave and as a typical woman, whose ancestors were uprooted from the continent of Africa and those African women were tortured, brutalized, oppressed and exploited beyond imagination. The system of slavery proved even more brutal torment for American Women in American land. They were forbidden from their respect, dignity and identity and also, they encountered and withstood the violence at the hands of whites not only in the form of hard labor and whipping lashes but also became a victim and scape goats of physical abuse. Harihar Kulkarni writes in this context:

“The brutal treatment that the black women received during slavery invariably left profound scars on their psyche. Their physical bondage ultimately turned into a psychological bondage causing mutilations of their world. The external forces operating at the socioeconomic levels came to bear an unmistakable relationship to the internal fears, worries, anxieties and feelings of inadequacy and frustration. The poisonous fangs of slavery manifested themselves in innumerable ways and finally determined the behavioral pattern of black women” (59).

The slavery system in the American land had a cataclysmic effect on an African woman’s physical as well as psyche. The slavery system worked through socialization, inhumanity and objectification devastated African woman’s self – identity and consciousness. The “objectification” of African American women explained in the words of Harihar Kulkarni writes:

“The peculiar institution that exploited black women for productive and reproductive ends viewed them not as human beings but as mere objects. The black woman was not a person but a thing – a thing whose personality had no claim to basic human dignity. She was a household drudge, a means of getting distasteful work done. She was an animated agricultural implement to augment the services of mules and plows in cultivating and harvesting cane and cotton crop. Then she was a breeding machine a producer of human livestock, and potential laborers, who on being bred and brought up would, be lynched, flogged, branded and even murdered at the will and pleasure of the master” (57).

The sufferings, torments, pains, abasements were pasteurized by Toni Morrison in her novels through portraying her female characters, who has an agonizing and destructing effect of the slavery system on them. It controlled and affected them in various ways and levels, such as: physical, mental, moral as well as intellectual. She delineates her female characters as a victim of triple dimensions. (i.e.) racism, sexism and classism. The female protagonists of Toni Morrison encountered racism from, both white men and women. They were discriminated on the basis of gender both as a woman and a slave by white men as well as their African – American men. They were being oppressed in the form of classism, making them economically and financially depressed and dumped to the lowest array of her life. Toni Morrison a top most acclaimed writer with intense intellectuality brought forth the traumatic psyche of her female protagonists of her novels. Barbara Christian writes in this context:

“Toni Morrison’s work is earthly fantastic realism. Deeply rooted in history and mythology her work resonates with mixtures of pleasure and pain, wonder and horror. There is something primal about her characters they come at you with the force and beauty of gushing water, seemingly fantastic but basic as the earth they stand on” (24- 25).

Toni Morrison circumstantially scrutinized her assimilating ideas of creativity in the artful construction of the female protagonists in her novel. Toni Morrison manoeuvres Sigmund Freud’s vista of perception of the psychoanalytic theory who accentuate on trauma, inter – subjectivity, metallization, association, disassociation,



nonlinear dynamic theory and mental enactments. Throughout the novels of Toni Morrison, she cynosure on the build out of the female sense of self. She perpetually probes how female must combat the effects of racism and torments history of slavery that have had a destructive influence on the family of them.

The novels of Morrison such as **The Bluest Eyes, Beloved and Sula** unearths the psychological calamitous mutilation suffered by her female protagonists by slavery, racism and classicism. These oppressions lead to the psychological trauma on selfhood of her female protagonist. This psychological trauma brings about ostracism and eventually necessitate to the devastation of the sense of self. In the words of Judith Herman, “The core experiences of psychological trauma are disempowerment and disconnection from others.” From the times of slavery, black womanhood has been demolished, annihilated and abused with racial, sexual and inhuman tortures, by black men and white in the American land to lose their “genuine self” and have further proceeded with the development of inferior complexity in them. This has been accountable for the ruination of self – confidence, self – respect, dignity and the notion of being human, which further paned way for the psychological disintegration of Morrison’s female protagonists.

Vociferously, psychoanalysis and literature make the close – knit relationship with each other. Psychoanalysis is concerned with the psyche of the people on the one hand and on the other hand, whereas literature concerns with literary text which picturizes the fictitious people as paradigmatic of the real individuals. In psychology, psychoanalysis meant to a method of understanding the deep divulged functions of the human mind (i.e.) it is a thought process (mental process) associated with observing, knowing, thinking, reasoning, feeling, wishing, imagining, remembering and judging, which represents, how and why it works in a particular way in every individual. For Milton, Polmear and Fabricius, psychoanalysis in based on the observation of emotions rather any other factor and it helps to alter the deep rooted structures of mind which have left a vivid impact on a person’s mind (9). In order to understand this, Psychologists formulate some theories which provides a well-organized way or a lens through which they can analyze psychological phenomenon.

This psychoanalysis method was elaborated by Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) in the late nineteenth century. He refined the psychoanalytic theories and made them popularize in a remarkable way. Some of the influential psychoanalyst prior to Freud were Franz Anton Mesmer, Philippe Pinel, Jean – Martin charcoat, Johann Friedrich Herbart, Schopenhauer, Karl Edward Von Hartmann, Eugen Bleuler. Psychoanalysis is an indoctrinated dedicated to the study of psychic life. It focuses to cure the disease of the psyche. Though, there are influential prior psychoanalysts, its founder, Sigmund Freud, placed it among the science of mind. It is not just a branch of medicine or psychology. It paves way for the perceptions and understands of the philosophy, culture and religion and the foremost literature. In the theory of psychoanalysis, Freud rationalize that each person’s personality is formed of three parts: **“the Ego”, “the Super Ego”, “the Id”**, Freud explains that human experience is urged by three internal forces which also build their personalities. The first stage of in humans’ life is of infancy which is the life of dependency on the parents for the satisfaction of instinctive needs such as food, clothing, shelter etc. At this stage, according to Freud is **“Id”**. The **“Id”** is inborn reservoir of primitive psychic energy called **“libido”**, in which lies all humans’ animalistic tendencies, socially unacceptable desires and fulfilled needs. **“Libido”** is completely unconscious and demands its immediate satisfaction on the basis of what is known as **“pleasure principle”** regardless of external reality.

Freud, says that all the energy of human behavior is provided by the two inborn Id instincts namely sex and aggression, which he called as Life Instincts (**EROS**) and death instincts (**THANATOS**). Thus **“Id”** is the original source of reality, which always functions at the unconscious part of mind and at most of the time, it invades and captivates the (Pre – conscious) or (sub- conscious) part of mind. Later when, human reach at early child hood age, this **“Id”** changes **into “Ego” or “Self”**. Ego is the conscious mind, which will not be seen in the new born at its birth. As the child grows up, the **“Ego”** develops out of the **“Id”**, because of the need of dealing with the real world surrounded them. **“Ego”** is awareness of oneself and stage of independency, which tells us what, is right? And what is wrong? According to the social and cultural environment provided to us with all its values and restrictions.



The function of “Ego” is based on the **“principle of reality”**. But along with ego, human mind also develop a sense of conscience which is called as **“Super Ego”**, incorporates the moral standard of the society as perceived by ego. The major functions of the “Super Ego” are to direct the Ego to reject the motives of Id which are not socially acceptable and to behave appropriately and remain within the set principles of morality of our society and culture, which urges the individual to attain perfection in his social functioning.

Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis demonstrates the significance of the unconscious over the conscious. According to Freud, personality is a kind of arena in which, what a person wants to do (instincts Id) correlated and conflicts with what he has learnt, he should do (super Ego, conscience) and where an appeasement is made and compromise arrived at Ego. If such a balance equilibrium among of the parts of psyche is not achieved, then the image formed by personality results in psychological disintegration, psychological repression, triggering maladjusted behavior, personality disorders; tends to form some **Defense Mechanism** to avoid pain and trouble, and also leading to anxiety and trauma of the psyche but his theory is an archetype for all those, therefore, it is referred to as **“classical psychoanalysis”**. The literary theorist started analyzing the character’s psyche through the lens of psychoanalytic theories. At first, this method was criticized since, the characters are not real and alive and this do not certify and reaction to this, the proponents of psychoanalytic criticism evolved, which stir an insight to the characters minds. Therefore, psychological criticism also known as psychoanalytical criticism is the analysis of an author’s unintended message. This analysis aims on the biographical background of an author. The main target is to analyze the unconscious elements within a literary text based on the background of the author. According to Ole Miss, psychoanalytical Criticism analyzes three main points:

Psychological criticism has a number of approaches, but in general, it usually employs one of the three approaches:

1. An investigation of “the creative process of the artist: What is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental function?”
2. The psychological study of particular artist, usually nothing, how an author’s biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations and / or behavior.
3. The analysis of functional characters using the language and methods of psychology. (“Critical Approaches to literature”).

Some of the domains of human behavior where psychoanalytic critics afford more attention, are those which tend to provide us with a deeper understanding of the society and the author’s psyche. Psychoanalytic critic may tries to find out the role of defense mechanism undergone by the character and brings forth the significant role of traumatized events and also they interpret the psychological disintegration of the characters which pave way for the breakdown of the psychic personalities in the fiction.

The life of Toni Morrison, at this vantage point, must have birds – eye view in the perception of psychoanalytic criticism, when it is keenly viewed, it perceives, how an author’s biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations and behavior. The basic fundamental concepts of psychoanalytic criticism are applied to the life history of Toni Morrison. Firstly, Chloe Anthony Wofford was the original name of Toni Morrison kept by her parents from Bible. For eighteen years, she spent with that name Chloe, then she changed and kept herself a name called **“Toni”**, while, she was the student of Howard University, under the name Anthony. It is to be noted and known that Chloe was not a powerful name, it is meant to be fragile and domestic name for a woman. As a black womanhood, she wanted herself to get rid of the slavery and represent herself as a more powerful feminist.

Toni Morrison, in order to escape from the accepted role of African- American female society, she had a capability and intellectuality in terms of being a scholar and getting a career in writing. The marriage life of Toni Morrison lasted only for six years, when she was conceived her second son, she got divorced from her husband. She brought up her two sons on her own as a single mother and also learned how to survive with two children in the midst of hardships. As a African- American black women with all kinds of torments such as racism, oppression with double



marginalization and also with inferiority complex and anxiety, Toni Morrison in order to escape from all those miseries, she defenses in the form of sublimation, that is transformation of conflicted emotions or guilt into something positive as compensation, likewise Morrison transformed all her suffering and miseries in the form of chisel, which carved herself into a powerful, the foremost and notable African- American woman writer, a noble prize awardee. Like many other writers, Morrison insists her individual experiences in her fictional world, where her female protagonists are the best example for the psychoanalytic critical theory.

Each novels of Toni Morrison such as **The Bluest Eye, Sula, Beloved**, the female protagonists and the female characters of these novels undergoes psychological disintegration, which paves way for their psychological trauma suffered by them and to prevent all those traumas, the working of defense mechanisms used by the female characters in the fictional realm of Toni Morrison. Morrison's novel has a unique theme of psychological trauma and a violent past that yearns to be addressed, there appears to be somewhat dissenting notion in its unfolding, if viewed from the Freudian perspectives, the above novels of Toni Morrison is considered to be the introspective novel, which a narrator narrates about the interior and exterior world of the psyche. The major role played by the introspective novel is that unmasks the interior attitude of the narrator, who reveals the inner world. The narrator cascades out everything that she has in her mind, thoughts and feelings. These are the basis of introspection and memories. The power, race, identity crisis, misery, strangeness, exoticness and trauma of the narrator are unearthed in these novels of Toni Morrison. The above three novels share a common elements in them, that the female protagonists of these three novels are introspect in their psyche, which is the needful examination of their own conscious thoughts, feelings and intuitions.

In the novel **The Bluest Eye**, Pecola Breedlove is a young girl growing up poor and black in the early 1940s. She is recurrently called 'ugly' by everyone, whoever she comes across in her life. Especially, her mother felt so bad, when she was born with the ugly black face. This frequent criticism, the relentless bullying made her psyche to get disintegrated and in order to get rid of it, she uses the notions of denial, which were the ways of the defense mechanism. Denial is meant for the rejection of the reality or any painful or traumatic events where Pecola use this notion to seek escape from her misery by fantasizing about to become more beautiful acquiring the most beautiful bluest eyes. Pecola begins to believe that, if she could achieve physical beauty, her life would automatically good. The false belief turns out to be utterly destructive to Pecola, which finally devastated her whole life. As it is noted that, Pecola occupies central significance as the universal victim. She is the ultimate embodiment of victimization. Pecola is repeatedly traumatized and humiliated throughout the novel. In the beginning of the novel, she is homeless, then she is teased by the bullying Bay Boy, WoodCrow, Cain, Maureen Peal and later, Claudia accidentally punches on her face; Young Junior throws his cat on her face, then kills it in front of her and he blames the cat's murder on Pecola. And finally, her own father Cholly had physically abused her.

With continuous fight with the defenses, in order to survive in the black world surrounded and dominated by the whites, Pecola tends to breakdown into parts called as psychological disintegration and this vulnerability leads to the problems, which creates a state of anxiety, that Pecola suffered is fear of intimacy, fear of abandonment, low self-esteem, unstable sense of self, which made her completely lost touch with reality. As a young Afro-American girl, a traumatic life was lead by her. She was seriously affected by psychoanalytic trauma such as; long-term negative consequences, confusion and insecurity in all through her life. Toni Morrison, skillfully portrayed Pecola Breedlove, as a victim of psychoses and neuroses, where she wanted to escape from reality and the medium she chooses to escape was the illusion. She searched for self-identity and pushed to the state of isolation and by the end of the novel, she became insane, where only her Id works with her instincts of desires and imaginations. Morrison heartbreakingly traumatized the character Pecola Breedlove through her parents and the by the people of her community. This could be affirmed by the narrator Claudia in her words;

"We tried to see her without looking her, and never, never went near. Not because she was absurd, or repulsive, or because we were frightened, but because we had failed her. All of our waste which we dumped on her and which she absorbed. And all of our beauty, which was hers first and which



she gave us to us. All of us all who knew her felt wholesome after we cleaned ourselves on her. We were so beautiful when we stood astride her ugliness. Her simplicity decorated us, her guilt sanctifies us, her pain made us glow With health” (205).

The other mysterious female protagonist of Toni Morrison is Sula, who has an independent strength to govern herself with autonomous state of living. The novel **Sula** is the novel of equivocacy, where the story parallels the spirited relationship between Nel Wright and Sula Peace. Despite their differences, Sula and Nel very strongly attached to each other during their teenage. Everything was going on in a fine way; however, a dreadful incident changes everything. Sula, one day, while playing with a little boy named Chicken Little, playfully swings the boy, when Sula loses the grip, the little boy thrown away into the river and drowns. Indirectly, Sula without the intention of harming, she was responsible for the cause of boy's death. This was evidenced by Nel. Both never tell anything about the accidental death of Chicken Little. This incident psychologically affected Sula and Nel mind. After this incident, the concept of defense mechanism such as avoidance is incorporated in the mind of Sula and Nel, that is the refused to involve in subjects that are distressing. Sula and Nel attended the Chicken Little's funeral together. It was the time, aroused a great separation between them. In the words of Toni Morrison;

“Nel and Sula did not touch hands or look at each other during funeral. There was a space, a separateness' between them”(64).

This was uncommon for two of them. The traumatic event of Chicken Little's death traumatized the psyche of Sula and Nel. Therefore Nel avoids Sula, who was the only person with her, at the time of incident and in the similar way, Sula avoids Nel. Both Nel and Sula used the notion of avoidance and this made their life journey in their own way of life. Freudian theory of Id and Super Ego combine together to form the identity of Sula and Nel. Nel represents Super Ego or conscience, whereas Sula represents Id, who gives more importance to her unconscious laid desires. Nel sees herself as a calm character, obeyed her mother, married to Jude, but Sula moved out of the Bottom and lead a independent life as she like in an unethical way. The words of Morrison about Nel and Sula holds;

“All these years has been secretly proud of her calm, controlled behavior. When Sula was uncontrollable.....Now it seemed that what she had thought was maturity, serenity and compassion was only the tranquility that follows a joyful stimulation”(170).

Nel and Sula are the two halves of the equation and both are equal to one another. After the death of Sula, Nel cries out Sula's name and finally admits her feelings of love towards her. She misses Sula. She sees the positiveness of the Sula. Throughout the novel, Both Sula and Nel undergo the traumatized psychic process by revealing their mistakes.

Toni Morrison's **Beloved** is a novel, which embodies many of the Freudian psychoanalytic principles and terms and defenses. Firstly, Morrison reveals through her one of the epitaph is “**sixty millions and more**” which brings forth the Freudian term that is the return of the repressed events through memories, events, symbols and significant characters. The above epitaph of Morrison recalls the torments of slaves and more than sixty millions slaves had been died during the Atlantic slave trade. This is the evidence of return of the repressed memories in Morrison novel **Beloved**. Morrison's traumatic female protagonist Sethe, who remembers the traumatic events, which affects her psychologically and disintegrates her personality to break down into parts. Sethe is a victimized figure as an African woman slave had undergone many ill treatments both physically and mentally. Sethe repressed her all her traumatic experiences, but it returned and reappeared with the arrival of ex- slave Paul-D, the reappearance of her daughter's ghost Beloved, whom she had killed at the age of three in order to escape from slavery. The evidences made Sethe to remember the barbarous treatment faced by Sethe in the midst of slavery. She used the defenses of suppression, repression to overcome her ill experienced thoughts. And also, the concept of Freudian



psychoanalytic theory of Id and Ego works with Sethe with the repressed state of anxiety. Sethe's Id works, when she kills her own daughter with saw in the state of psychic conflicts and confusion to make her daughter free from slavery at least even by murdering her. Later, Sethe's ego works when she was working in a restaurant in a response to get food for her and daughter Denver's survival.

To conclude, the novels of Toni Morrison revolves around the concepts of Freudian theory of psychoanalytical criticism as the female protagonists of Morrison entrapped in the web of dilemmas which they tries to escape with defense mechanism and Ego and Super ego. Those female protagonists such as; Pecola Breedlove, Sula, Sethe ignores the unavoidable reality of life. The concepts of psychology are one of the segments to judge the novels of Toni Morrison. Thus, the novels of Morrison is said to be an epitome of Freudian Psychoanalytical theory.

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