

**The Portrayal of Main Black Woman Character from
Linguistic Aspect of Gynocriticism Perspective in Alice
Walker's *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart***



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ABSTRAK

Ema Malini. 2012. The Portrayal of Main Black Woman Character from Linguistic Aspect of Gynocriticism Perspective in Alice Walker's *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*. Skripsi: Jakarta, English Department, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam dalam novel *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart* karya Alice Walker. Pendekatan Gynocriticism dilakukan untuk mengetahui cara penulis mengilustrasikan karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam melalui aspek linguistik penulis wanita yang terdapat di dialog dan narasi dalam novel. Teori Elaine Showalter digunakan untuk menentukan pendekatan gynocriticism, sedangkan teori Robin Lakoff dan Deborah Tannen digunakan untuk mengetahui aspek linguistik yang digunakan oleh penulis wanita dalam menggambarkan karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam. Skripsi ini merupakan studi deskripsi analisis interpretatif, penulis menginterpretasikan karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam sesuai fakta dan teori yang ada. Penggambaran karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam terlihat melalui pemilihan leksikal, performa linguistik, dan imajeri yang digunakan oleh penulis wanita. Aspek linguistik ini terbatas pada bahasa wanita. Hasil dari studi ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggambaran karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam dalam novel ini melalui bahasa feminin tampak dari pemilihan leksikal, performa linguistic, dan imajeri yang digunakan penulis untuk menunjukkan karakter utama wanita berkulit hitam yang mandiri dan yakin pada dirinya sendiri.

Kata kunci: linguistik aspek, perspektif gynocriticism, bahasa wanita, Elaine Showalter, Robin Lakoff, Deborah Tannen.

ABSTRACT

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This thesis purposes to present the portrayal of main black woman character in a novel written by Alice Walker, *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*. The Gynocriticism approach used to find out how the writer illustrated the portrayal of main black woman character through linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective that shown in dialogues and narration. The theory of Elaine Showalter is used to define gynocriticism approach while theory of Robin Lakoff and Deborah Tannen are used to define the linguistic aspect used by the author to show the portrayal of main black woman character in the novel. It is a kind of descriptive analytical interpretative study that the writer finally interprets the portrayal the main black woman character based on facts and theories. The portrayal of main black woman character can be seen through lexical items, linguistic performance, and imageries used by the author. All these linguistic aspects are confined as woman's language. The result of the study can be concluded that main black woman character is portrayed as independent and rely on her believes through feminine language which shown by lexical items, linguistic performances, and imageries used by the author.

Keywords: linguistic aspect, gynocriticism perspective, woman's language, Elaine Showalter, Robin Lakoff, Deborah Tannen.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Abstrak	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of Content	v

CHAPTER I Introduction

1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Research Question	4
1.3. Limitation of the study	4
1.4. Purpose of the study	4
1.5. Significance of the study	4

CHAPTER II Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1. Gynocriticism.	6
2.1.1 Feminist critique focusing on woman as a reader	6
2.1.2 Gynocriticism presenting woman as a writer.	7
2.2. Black Woman.....	19
2.3. Alice Walker's Biography	20
2.4. Study of Novel	21
2.5. Elements of novel	21
2.5.1 Theme.....	21
2.5.2 Characters and Characterization	22
2.5.3 Plot.....	22

2.6 Theoretical Framework	23
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CHAPTER III Research Method

3.1. Methodology of the study.....	24
3.2 Source of the data	24
3.3 Data of the study.....	24
3.4 Data Collecting Procedure.....	24
3.5 Data Analysis Technique	25

CHAPTER IV Findings and Discussion

4.1 Characterization of Main Black Woman Character.....	26
4.2 Woman's language features in <i>Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart</i>	36
4.2.1 Lexical.....	36
4.2.2 Linguistic performances	40
4.3 Imageries in <i>Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart</i>	47

CHAPTER V Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion	51
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References	54
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APPENDICES	57
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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Literature has been existing for thousand years. For that time, literary works has been dominated by male text such as in poetry and novel. These male-perspective literary works indicated that male had right to speak up what were in their mind. Since ancient time, literary works wrote by women rarely found. The women keep their feeling and thinking for themselves. They did not have any courage to utter their emotion either spoken or written. Women remain in silence for a long time because they considered as second-sex group. They did not have right to argue even though they did, it would arise rejection from men. It has done for long time, women considered as an inferior who lose their right in many aspects such as education, politic, domestic role, and even toward their own body.

It is caused by patriarchy system, system that considered men are superior and women are inferior (Walby, 1990:3). Everything is controlled by men and women have no rights to convey what they wanted or involved in organization. This thing also occurred in literary works as we can find a lot of literary works written by men, including the images and stereotypes of women in literature, the omission and misconception about women in criticism and gaps in male-constructed literary history (Jacobus, 1979:25). Consequently, the representation of woman in literary works, for example novel, often considered as a poor, ugly, passive, and uneducated person. In fact, not all of women like that.

It is because the image that appeared generally analyzed through the lens of men literary critics.

Furthermore, if the woman character in novel is black, the representation of the character will reflect the superior of man and the inferior of woman. The man author shows that men are the main beneficiaries of the subordination of women. At the time, women have no courage to express their thought into literary works. Thus women author used camouflage name man in their literary works due writing was a male-dominated profession, like Mary Ann Evans as George Eliot (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudonym> 01 March 2012 at 09.00). As a result, women author were excluded from literary history though they took important role.

For developing a literature of women, Elaine Showalter coined gynocriticism. Based on Showalter, gynocriticism, gynocriticism, or gynocritics refers to the literary study of women as writers, as the producer of textual meaning with the history, themes, genres, and structures of literature by women (Jacobus, 1979:25). Thus, it is a critical practice exploring and recording female creativity in literature. Literature that is created by woman's perspective and using their own language to explore their creativity about what they thought and felt. Gynocriticism attempts to understand women's writing as a fundamental part of female reality and to develop new model based on the women experience, rather to accept men models and theories (Jacobus, 1979: 28). Therefore, gynocritics focuses not on men text, creativity and traditions but on women's.

For that reason, gynocriticism approach will apply on the *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart* novel by Alice Walker published in 2005. It is the newest novel of Alice Walker, black author. The novel is a story at once a deeply moving

personal story and a powerful spiritual journey. It is the story of a black woman's spiritual adventure that becomes a passage through time, a quest for self, and a collision with love. *Now is the Time to Open Your Heart* novel presents womanist ethics through the characters' self-discovery, spirituality, relation to nature and ancestors as well as involvement in the struggle for social and economic justice. Alice Walker stands firmly within the womanist literary tradition. This story began by Kate who has always been a wanderer. A well-published author, married many times, she has lived a life rich with explorations of the natural world and the human soul. Now, at fifty-seven, she leaves her lover, Yolo, to embark on a new excursion, one that begins on the Colorado River, proceeds through the past, and flows, inexorably, into the future. As Yolo begins his own parallel voyage, Kate encounters celibates and lovers, shamans and snakes, memories of family disaster and marital discord, and emerges at a place where nothing remains but love. (<http://www.randomhouse.com/book/184875/now-is-the-time-to-open-your-heart-by-alice-walker> retrieved at 01 March 2012 11.01).

Alice Walker is one of the best American authors. She is an American author, poet, and activist. She has written both fiction and essays about race and gender. She is best known for the critically acclaimed novel *The Color Purple* (1982) for which she won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Alice Walker was born on February 9, 1944, in Eatonton, Georgia, the eighth and last child of Willie Lee and Minnie Lou Grant Walker, who were sharecroppers. When Alice Walker was eight years old, she lost sight of one eye when one of her older brothers shot her with a BB gun by accident. Due to this accident, she felt like an outcast and turned for solace to reading and to writing poetry. This traumatic injury realized her to begin "really to see people and things, really to notice relationships and to

learn to be patient enough to care about how they turned out. As a young adult, she volunteered to register black voters in Georgia and Mississippi. After graduating from college, Walker became interested in the U.S. civil rights movement in part due to the influence of activist Howard Zinn, who was one of her professors at Spelman College. Continuing the activism that she participated in during her college years, Walker returned to the South where she became involved with voter registration drives, campaigns for welfare rights, and children's programs in Mississippi (White, 2005).

1.2 Research Question

How is main black woman character portrayed in *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart* novel from linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective?

1.3 Limitation of the study

Limitation of the study is focusing on portrayal of main black woman character from linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective.

1.4 Purpose of the study

Purpose of the study is to show the linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective in *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart* novel in describing the main black woman character.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study aims to enlarge knowledge about Gynocriticism to the students of English Department, to expand the knowledge about the differences of female

and male language. This study is expected can give information about how the female writer describes the image of woman in their literary works using their own language. Furthermore, it can be used as references for the junior students in ED Department.

Chapter II

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1. Gynocriticism

Gynocriticism, gynocriticism, or gynocritics refers to the literary study of women as writers, as the producer of textual meaning with the history, themes, genres, and structures of literature by women (Jacobus, 1979:25). This term was coined by Elaine Showalter. Showalter has suggested a separate and independent model of feminist literary theory by rejecting the certainty of male models and theories and bringing the history of women's writing to the present. She divides her female model into two types:

2.1.1 Feminist critique focusing on woman as a reader

The feminist critique considered woman as a consumer of the male-produced literature. The feminists thus, try to trace out the images and stereotype of the women pictured in the male texts. This is also called traditional feminist criticism where women are the consumers of the production in literary writing (Jacobus, 1979:25). The image of women in male text always considered as subordinate class who have no rights and power. Moreover, looking for sins and error of women in past. Showalter gives a brief example of feminist critique, Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* to demonstrate that it is male-oriented and offered to expose what men thought women were and should be (Jacobus, 1979:26). This example is used by Showalter to reconstruct the stereotype of women pictured in male texts. In this example, it tells little about what women felt and experienced and tends to considered women as dropping,

complaining, and passive. Also, female characters are idealized and melancholy projections of a repressed male self. Moreover, it is mostly about what men thought women should be. The critique has tendency to naturalize women's victimization by making women the inevitable and obsessive topic of discussion.

The typical construction of women characters by male writers has shown how women are presented as submissive, sensitive and domesticated. "Bad" women, on the other hand, are stereotypically portrayed as rebellious, dependent and selfish characters. Contrary, male characters tend to be portrayed as assertive, those who take the initiative, independent, competent and successful. Men are also portrayed as those who are geared to succeed in a competitive social system. There are few or no female characters that are portrayed in heroic roles in literary texts written by male writers (Brett and Cantor, 1988:109). Literary texts written by male writers produce stereotypical features that portray female characters as weak and always unable to overcome their hardships. This presents stereotypical that women characters do not play any positive roles, but are only able to perpetuate negative images and not explore all aspects of women experiences (Agbasiere, 1999:82-85). Female characters are often seen as goddesses who have lured men to their death. In other instances they are portrayed as suicidal and murderers in texts written by male writers (Stratton, 1994).

2.1.2 Gynocritics presenting woman as a writer

Showalter is more inclined to gynocritics in order to develop a literature of their own. Gynocritics is a phase of feminist criticism that women become writer, as the producer of textual meaning, including the history, themes, genres and

structures of writing. It is also including the psychodynamics of female creativity, the trajectory of the individual or collective female career, and the evolution and laws of a female literary tradition (Showalter, 1985:248). This is in true sense the female model of writing being independent of male values and norms. It reflects the position and importance of women's writing in the literary history since for long time women remain in silence. The elements that have characterized women's writing are awakening, suffering, and unhappiness among others (Jacobus, 1979:32). This conclusion is drawn by Showalter due to experience that she has discussed with Elizabeth Barrett Browning and other female authors. For women, writing means as a sort of repressive desublimation, a harmless channel for frustration, as therapy, releasing the stifling silence, and as rebellion against the indifference and sensitivity of the men closest to them. (Showalter, 1985:135)

In this way, gynocritics avoid the male models and theories and seeks a purely female model. Women are different in terms of nature, race, culture and nation. Showalter claims that like the male writers, female writers have their own tradition that different from male tradition. In the past, women's writing was disregarded and underestimated by male critics. Gynocriticism aims to construct female framework for the analysis of the women's literature and to developing new basis based on female experienced rather than adopting male models and theories (Jacobus, 1979:28).

Showalter has reconstructed the past of literary history of women by dividing the three stages of woman writers (Jacobus, 1979:35):

- 1) The Feminine Phase (1840 to 1880): The women writers such as the Bronte sisters, George Eliot and Elizabeth Gaskell belong to this phase. The

writers followed male's norms internalizing the dominant male aesthetic standards so their writing can be accepted and read by society since men have become an indicator. They identified themselves with the male culture as women who were not allowed to write. Some of them even wrote in male pseudonyms. Their works dealt with social and domestic background. They however exhibited a kind of sense of guilt in their writing. They accepted certain limitation in their writings.

2) The Feminist Phase (1880 to 1920): The writing like Elizabethan Robins, Francis Trallope and others belong to this phase. The women writers of this phase protested against the male norms and values. It is the period of separatist utopia. They rejected any text that stereotyped the women. They developed a personal sense of injustice and wrote biases of male.

3) The Female Phase (1920 to present):- The writers such as Rebecca West, Katherine Mansfield, and Dorothy Richardson of the period between 1920 to the present day came under this phase. The writers of this phase avoid both the imitation of the feminine writers and the protest of the feminist writers. They purely develop the idea of female writing and female experience. They differentiate female writing and male writing in terms of language. Their effort to identify and analyze the female experience leads them to this phase of self-discovery.

Thus Showalter's aims to free women from the male dominated literary tradition. For this, she rejects the heliocentric language and calls for the women's

access to language so that the women can develop a cultural model of their own writing to express and interpret women's experiences distinctly and authentically.

Theories of women's writing presently make use of four models of difference: biological, linguistic, psychoanalytic, and cultural. Each is an effort to define and differentiate the qualities of the woman writer and the woman's text (Showalter, 1985:249). In order to examine the women's writing, Showalter used four models of difference to differentiate the qualities of woman writer and woman's text. Here the four models of difference are:

1) Biological

Organic or biological criticism is the most extreme statement of gender difference, of a text indelibly marked by the body: anatomy is textuality and also one of the most sibylline and perplexing theoretical formulations of feminist criticism. In *The Madwoman in the Attic*, for example, Gilbert and Gubar structure their analysis of women's writing around metaphors of literary paternity. In patriarchal western culture, they maintain that the text's author is a father, a progenitor, a procreator, an aesthetic patriarch whose pen is an instrument of generative power like his penis. It is stated that pen is a metaphorical penis. Pen used to produce text, while for female write is metaphorically to give birth.

Feminist criticism written in the biological perspective generally stresses the importance of the body as a source of imagery. Alicia Ostriker, for example, argues that contemporary American women poets use a franker, more pervasive anatomical imagery than their male counterparts and this insistent body language refuses the spurious transcendence that comes at the price of denying the flesh. In a fascinating essay on Whitman and Dickinson, Terence Diggory shows that

physical nakedness, so potent a poetic symbol of authenticity for Whitman and other male poets, had very different connotations for Dickinson and her successors, who associated nakedness with the objectified or sexually exploited female nude and who chose instead protective images of the armored self.

The difference in body has been used as a pretext to justify full power of one sex over the other. Ideas about the body are fundamental to understanding how women conceptualize their situation in society; but there can be no expression of the body which is unmediated by linguistic, social, and literary structures. The difference of woman's literary practice, therefore, must be sought (in Miller's words) in 'the body of her writing and not the writing of her body'. (Showalter, 1985:252)

2) Linguistic

As Nelly Furman explains that through the medium of language we define and categorize areas of difference and similarity, allowing us to comprehend the world around us. Male-centred categorizations predominate in American English and subtly shape our understanding and perception of reality. This is why attention is increasingly directed to the inherently oppressive aspects for women of a male-constructed language system. According to Carolyn Burke, the language system is at the centre of French feminist theory (Showalter:1985:253):

The central issue in much recent women's writing in France is to find and use an appropriate female language. Language is the place to begin: a prise de conscience [capture of consciousness] must be followed by a prise de la parole [capture of speech]. . . . In this view, the very forms of the dominant mode of discourse show the mark of the dominant masculine ideology. Hence, when a woman writes or speaks herself into existence, she is forced to speak in something like a foreign tongue, a language with which she may be uncomfortable.

Chantal Chawaf, in an essay on 'La chair linguistique states that feminine language must by its very nature, work on life passionately, scientifically, poetically, politically in order to make it invulnerable. Of course it is not easy but as long as women remain silent, they will be outside of the historical process. But if they speak and write as men do, they will enter history as subordinate and alienated. Thus, Jacobus quest a way by deconstructing male discourse through women's writing in order to write what cannot be written. Since the essence of women's language is its secrecy meant that the language used is implicit (Showalter, 1985:254). In addition, the specific differences in male and female are focusing in terms of styles, strategies, and contexts of linguistic performances. At the higher level, feminine style is appeared in the repetition of stylistic device, image patterns, and syntax that tend to implicitly due to women have been denied the full resources of language and have been forced into silence, euphemism, or circumlocution.

In term of language, men and women use different language somehow. Women language is considered as supportive speech which is a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas whereas men is competitive speech style, seeking to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others dominating them. Women see the world as a network of connection seeking support and agreement while men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. In term intimate, men concerned with status and more independence while women related to closeness, support, and struggle to preserve intimacy. For example, when inviting a guest to stay, a wife will ask her husband at first yet the husband will not. He will decide without any discussion. It is because if men do, they will loss of status. Simply, for women a language of connection and intimacy while for

men a language of status and independence. Also, women often discussing social topic, expressing internal thought and feelings while men often describing the quantity object and location of the object (Tannen, 2002:25). This view has affected how they speak in society. Men not so much concerned about what's going on another's mind. But rather on how the group can work as a whole to get something done. This leads to the submerging the rules producing camaraderie are expressly set up to help gloss over (Lakoff, 1975:83).

Men are more comfortable with public speaking called report talk, women with private speaking called rapport talk. Rapport talk establishes relationships, seeking similarities and matching experiences. For most men, talk is primarily a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical order (Tannen, 2002:77). Men are more likely to tell jokes in public than women. It is another way of gaining centre stage and proving their abilities (Tannen, 2002:90). Then, women considered as lack of humor.

In general and in tradition American Culture, women will tend to speak with reference to the rules of politeness, conversational implicature, and interpersonal exploration; men will tend to speak with reference to the rules of conversation and straight factual communication (Lakoff, 1975:74). In referring to and addressing women universally as "sisters," is working to establish a sense of female camaraderie, though it is still a camaraderie of the loser (you who are one with me in our oppression), just as a WASP male doesn't think of himself as a "brother" of other WASP males, but a black male will considered himself a "brother" of other black males. Women's language avoids the markers of camaraderie: backslapping, joke telling, nicknaming, slang. They embrace and

share confidences only when there are real feelings of sympathy between them (Lakoff, 1975:79).

Women are use more facilitative tags that is used to offer the addressee a chance to go into the conversation while men use more modal tag to confirm the information. For women the facilitative tags is used as sign of conversational control so there is two-ways dialogue while for men it is used to indicate uncertainty, to confirm information (Holmes, 2001). As language function, women use verbal interaction for social purpose while men use language for the instrumental purpose of conveying information. Women are common in using question to dyadic interaction while men use directives. Women use more intensive adverb (so, very), conjunction (but), modal auxiliary verb which is used to persuade the addressee to take them seriously since women often considered less important while men use more swear, longer words, articles, and references to location since men have strong power in society (Lakoff, 1975:53).

Moreover, naming of color is also one of the women's languages since women do unimportant things, then such naming of color is kind of that (Lakoff, 1973:49). In usage "I", women and men use it differently while for women "I" indicating depressed people while men use "I" indicating selfishness or individualism. Women are more using of particle such as Dear, Oh Goodness, Oh fudge indicating "weaker" while men are using more swear words like Damn, Shit, Hell indicating "stronger". Choice of particle is a function of how strongly one allows feeling about something, so that the strength of an emotion conveyed in a sentence corresponds to the strength of the particle (Lakoff, 1973:50). Women use more conversational support such as "minimal response", hmmm..., yeah, uh..., which is behavior associated with collaborative language use while men less

using of it. Then if men use it, it is more to showing agreement. Women language tends to be “involved” by using more pronoun like I, You, She, encoding relationship between the writer and the reader while men tends to be “informational” by using more numbers, articles, and preposition that concern to information exchange.

Women are more discussing about social topic, expressing internal thought, feelings, emotions, and senses other people because they linked to a language of connection and intimacy while men are more describing the quantity, location of the object, concrete object because their language considered as “informational” and linked to the language of status and independent. Women are more using standard form as claimed to such status while men are more using vernacular to expressing machonism which connotation of masculinity and toughness (Holmes, 2001:157-60). There are some adjectives considering as women language, for example charming, adorable, sweet, lovely, suggesting the concept that are not relevant of male influence and power whereas men using neutral adjectives like great, terrific, and neat (Lakoff, 1973:51).

Women are using more personal pronouns that make explicit the gender of the “thing” being mentioned such as she and he while men use more generic pronoun such as it. Also women are using hedging form, like suppose, guess that indicating reluctant to force their views on other people (Holmes, 2002:286). Women’s language is immature, hyper-formal, hyper-polite and non-assertive while men’s language is assertive, mature, and directs (Lakoff, 1973:61). Italic means modality of intensity and stress, intonation, “the tunes” which is used to set the text we speak (Showalter, 1985:314).

Imagery in literature is a language that evokes sensory experience. The writing helps convey to the reader the feelings of the five different senses. These include: the senses of vision, auditory, smell, touch and taste. Visual Imagery is one of the most widely used types of imagery. This form helps in evoking the sight of a particular image explained. Auditory Imagery is used to represent sound. Olfactory Imagery is related to the nose, which is smell. Thus, it helps to invoke up smells to the reader. Gustatory Imagery helps evoke the sense of taste in one's mind. Organic imagery is related to internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, fear. Kinesthetic Imagery is a broad term that is used to describe various emotions. It includes sense of touch, movement, feeling and temperature, internal emotions and physical interactions.

(<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/types-of-imagery.html> retrieved at 04 July 2012 08.36)

3) Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytically oriented feminist criticism focused the difference of women's writing in the author's psyche and in the relation of gender to the writing process. Reik suggested that women have fewer writing blocks than men because their bodies are constructed to facilitate release. It is linked with Freud thought that writing is connecting with urinating, which is easier for a woman (Showalter, 1985:256). Since woman have a wider bladder than man. But still, women are absent phallus, so feminine is associated with lack. In traditional psychoanalytic view, women defined as lacking of due to lack of penis while men defined better because having a penis. (Meyers, 1997:17)

The nature and difference of women's writing lies in their experiences through their gender as subordinated and alienated. Experience as feminine, women are shaped by feelings of dependences, relational needs, emotions whereas male as central and has power and cultural hegemony in society. Thus, it is obviously seen her sickness, her madness, her anorexia, her agoraphobia, and her paralysis in her text. As in Freud essay, the unsatisfied dreams and desires of women are mostly erotic which is shaping the plots of women's fiction. In contrast, the dominant fantasies behind men's plots are egoistic and ambitious (Showalter, 1985:257).

4) Cultural

There are important differences between women as writers in cultural theory such as class, race, nationality, and history as gender. Nonetheless, women's culture forms a collective experience within the cultural as whole, an experience that binds women writers to each other over time and space. As cited from Lerner, it is important to examining the women's experience (Showalter, 1985:260):

Women have been left out of history not because of the evil conspiracies of men in general or male historians in particular, but because we have considered history only in male-centered terms. We have missed women and their activities, because we have asked questions of history which are inappropriate to women. To rectify this, and to light up areas of historical darkness we must, for a time, focus on a woman-centered inquiry, considering the possibility of the existence of a female culture within the general culture shared by men and women. History must include an account of the female experience over time and should include the development of feminist consciousness as an essential aspect of women's past. This is the primary task of women's history. The central question it raises is: What would history be like if it were seen through the eyes of women and ordered by values they define?

History of literature have missed women activity and experience, but in late 18th and 19th centuries, there is a term "woman's sphere" that introduced by

Victorian and Jacksonian about separate roles of men and women. Though it was defined and maintained by men but women in some areas have their own perception like in English "feminine ideal." Unlike Victorian, Ardener's groups are represented by intersecting circles. Circles which are outside the dominant boundary called "wild zone." Wild zone is associated with women's culture spatially, experientially, or metaphysically. For some feminist critics, it is named as female space addressing women-centered criticism, theory, and art. Women's culture refers to the broad based communality of values, institutions, relationships, and methods of communication (Showalter, 1985:261-3). Nonetheless, there is no writing and criticism totally separate of the dominant culture. So that, women writing is a double discourse which always represents the social, literary, and cultural heritages of both the subordinated and the dominant.

For example, a black American poet would have her literary identity formed by the dominant (white male), by a muted women's culture, and by a muted black culture. Bloom and Said suggested that a man's text is fathered, and then a woman's text is not only mothered but parented as Woolf said that 'a woman writing thinks back through her mothers.' But a woman writing unavoidably thinks back through her fathers as well; only male writers can forget or mute half of their parentage. The dominant culture need not consider the muted, except to rail against 'the woman's part' in itself (Showalter, 1985: 265). One of the most advantages of the women's-culture model is that it shows how the female tradition can be a positive source of strength and solidarity as well as a negative source of powerlessness. It can produce its own experiences and symbols which are not simply the obverse of the male tradition. Women's fiction

can be read as a doublevoiced discourse, containing a 'dominant' and a 'muted' story, what Gilbert and Gubar call a 'palimpsest. Miller also sees that more or less muted from novel to novel but always there to be read (Showalter, 1985:266).

2.2 Black woman

For centuries, African American women have been contrasted with white women. The black women figured in a distinctive way different from either Black men or White women. They assigned Black women all the negative traits of disgrace whereas White women were attributed all the idealized aspects of "true womanhood", such as piety, deference, domesticity, passionlessness, chastity, cleanness and fragility. Conversely, Black women were conceived and pictured as primitive, lustful, seductive, physically strong, domineering, unwomanly and dirty. African American women have not received the same protection of the law as their white counterparts. Instead, African American women are forced to combat the dual stereotypes of race and gender. As women, they realized that they could not presume that the law would provide sufficient protection for them. As African American women, they realized that they could not demand such protection. There is a hierarchy when credibility issues arise in the courts. It is not only a simple hierarchy of men over women, but it is one where white women are found to be more credible than African American women. In 1744, Edward Long in an attempt to support slavery published his conclusions about African women. He characterized them as "ignorant, crafty, treacherous, thievish, and mistrustful. (<http://academic.udayton.edu/race/05intersection/gender/aawomen01.htm> retrieved at 02 March 09.55)

2.3 Alice Walker's Biography

Alice Walker is one of the best American authors. She is an American author, poet, and activist. She has written both fiction and essays about race and gender. She is best known for the critically acclaimed novel *The Color Purple* (1982) for which she won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Alice Walker was born on February 9, 1944, in Eatonton, Georgia, the eighth and last child of Willie Lee and Minnie Lou Grant Walker, who were sharecroppers. When Alice Walker was eight years old, she lost sight of one eye when one of her older brothers shot her with a BB gun by accident. Due to this accident, she felt like an outcast and turned for solace to reading and to writing poetry. This traumatic injury realized her to begin "really to see people and things, really to notice relationships and to learn to be patient enough to care about how they turned out. As a young adult, she volunteered to register black voters in Georgia and Mississippi. After graduating from college, Walker became interested in the U.S. civil rights movement in part due to the influence of activist Howard Zinn. Continuing the activism that she participated in during her college years, Walker returned to the South where she became involved with voter registration drives, campaigns for welfare rights, and children's programs in Mississippi.

Her works are known for their portrayals of the African American woman's life. She depicts vividly the sexism, racism and poverty that make that life often a struggle. But she also portrays as part of that life, the strengths of family, community, self-worth, and spirituality. Many of her novels depict women in other periods of history than our own. Just as with non-fiction women's history writing, such portrayals give a sense of the differences and similarities of women's condition today and in that other time. Alice Walker continues not only to write,

but to be active in environmental, feminist/womanist causes, and issues of economic justice.

(http://womenhistory.about.com/od.alicewalker/a/alice_walker.htm retrieved at 02 march 2012 at 10:48).

2.4 Study of Novel

Novel is derived from the Italian novello, meaning “a small new thing,” quantitatively the most substantial genre of literature. A novel is a book of long narrative, about seventy to a hundred pages. It has to have a certain mass to qualify for the title (Mikics, 2007:209). It means that title is considered as basic information to know more about the story. Title should be reflecting what the story tells about. Novels have some aims, sometimes it aims to encompass the entire world of their characters, down to the smallest, but perhaps most significant, details and to tell everything about a historical moment, a family, or a culture.

2.5 Elements of Novel

2.5.1 Theme

Theme is one of the fundamental of novel's element. The theme is the main purpose of the story that involving the concepts learned as the result. A theme is not usually thought of as the occasion of a work of art, but rather a branch of the subject which is indirectly expressed through the recurrence of certain events, images or symbols (Childs, 2004:239).

2.5.2 Characters and Characterization

Characters are the persons represented in a novel, created by the author. The characters are then interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the characters say and their distinctive ways of saying it, the dialogue, and from what they do, the action (Abrams, 1999:32). The characters should be life-like that they are like “real” people to avoid gaps between characters in novel and characters in real life, to make it naturally. As cited from Forster, characters divide into flat and round character. A flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature and tends to stay the same throughout a story. A round character presents the audiences with more features and tends to change in a story (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995:68).

Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. Characterization is revealed through direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct Characterization tells the audience what the personality of the character is. Indirect Characterization shows things that reveal the personality of a character. There are five different methods of indirect characterization, speech, thoughts, effect on others toward the character, actions, and looks (Abrams, 1999:33).

2.5.3 Plot

Plot is the sequences of events that make up the main storyline. The structures of plot consist of exposition, complication, climax, and resolution. Exposition is the opening portion that sets scene, introduces the main characters the main characters, and provides any other background information. Then,

complication is introducing a new conflict. Climax is the greatest moment of tension. The last, resolution is the outcome or conclusion of the story (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995:10).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart novel tells about spirit journey of 57 years old black woman. This study aims to find out the portrayal of main black woman character. It can be seen through narrations and dialogues. The writer will use gynocriticism conducted by Elaine Showalter to define the approach and linguistic aspect of gynocriticism to portrait the main black woman character through narration and dialogue that indicating woman's language conducted by Robin Lakoff and Deborah Tannen theories.

Chapter III

Research Method

3.1 Methodology of the study

The methodology of the study is descriptive analytical interpretative study. Descriptive analytical interpretative study is a method which is conducted by describing the facts with appropriate interpretation. The method gives describing, understanding, explanation, and interpretation adequately (Tesch, 1990). Taylor (1984:153) sees the interpretive method of research as a basic form which deals mostly with texts. For that reason, the method will apply in this study to describing the portrayal of the main black woman character from linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective in Alice Walker's *Now is the Time to Open Your Heart*.

3.2 Source of the data

Source of the study is taken from *Now is the Time to Open Your Heart* Novel. The novel is written by Alice Walker, a black author, who stands firmly within the womanist literary tradition.

3.3 Data of the study

Data of the study is taken from clauses, phrases, sentences, and symbols in *Now is the Time to Open Your Heart* novel indicating portrayal of the main black woman character from linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedures

Data collecting procedures are including:

1. Determining the object of the study
2. Reading the novel
3. Identifying the clause, phrase, sentence, and symbol showing linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective in portraying black woman character.
4. Classifying clause, phrase, sentence, and symbol showing linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective in portraying black woman character.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedures

Data analysis techniques are including:

1. Analyzing clause, phrase, sentence, and symbol showing linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective in portraying black woman character.
2. Interpretation
3. Drawing a conclusion

Chapter IV

Findings and Discussion

4.1 Characterization of Main Black Woman Character

This study was conducted to find out the portrayal of black woman character in Alice Walker's *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*. The portrayal of main black woman character can be seen from woman's language features and imageries from linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective. Characterization is the process of how the writer reveals the personality of character. It generates plot and is revealed by action, speech, thought, physical appearance, and the other character's thoughts or words about him or her. It is found that most of the characterization in the novel is indirect characterization.

Kate, 57 years-old, black woman, is a main character of the novel. She has good skin and creamy white teeth. In her age, she wants to do a journey to find out a wet river since she feels her river is dry. Actually, she is old enough to do this journey that appeared from her changing body. This body changing identifies Kate gets older, she is not young anymore. But still, she does not admit it, she still considered it mysteriously. She starts feeling her body changing around her knees which has accompanied her along her age, begun to groan like unoled door hinges as seen in page 11:

"Her life was **changing**. She had felt it begin to shift beneath her feet. Or above her feet, because the change had **started in her knees**. They creaked **like unoled door hinges**." (p.11)

Author identifies the creaked of Kate's knees like unoiled door hinges. Door hinges is a part of domestic tool. *"Since women are not expected to make decisions on important matters, they are relegated the non-crucial decisions as a sop"* (Lakoff). Words of domestic tools, like door hinges, are related to women as "woman's work", it indicates that woman related to domestic tools which is not so important for men. But, door without door hinges is nothing. Therefore, Walker wants to reveal though women are small part of the world but they still hold the important role.

Kate live with her lover, he has no experienced to feel an ache in any part of his body except his head. Consequently, he could not hear Kate's creakiness and failed to grasp why this small thing unsettled her. Then, Kate missed her previous lover who could understand her creakiness perfectly. She missed the one who care and empathize her aging body as seen in page 12:

"Still, at times like this, she **missed** having a lover who could feel, empathize with, her aging body." (p.12)

"Women seem to have more of a "rapport" style, discussing social topics and expressing internal thoughts and feelings more often" (Tannen). It is proven that Kate feels missing a lover who can understand her frightened of growing older. In her thought, she wants her lover now more responsiveness for what happened on to her body, feeling, and life. It is revealed that Kate loves being spoiled since she received no such spoiled, though always giving it to others

Though she knew she gets older but she made no pretense to be younger. She wants to life naturally and grows up as it should be. She considered herself as a woman who forgot to dye her hair since her hair was graying. In her opinion, wearing something that made pretense of being younger is humiliated herself as seen in page 19:

“Her hair was graying; she would tell him later she was the sort who forgot to dye it, even when she tried to remember. She also **felt humiliated** to be eradicating some part of her hard-won existence.” (p.19)

“*Women seem to have more of a “rapport” style, discussing social topics and expressing internal thoughts and feelings more often*” (Tannen). Her thought of making pretense of being younger based on her experience when she was in high school. At the time, she began to straighten her hair and feel humiliated for missing what she went on with her. Thus she let her hair graying, she was not intended to coloring it. Also, she had an extra estrogen fat on tummy and hips and lower breasts but she kept it and not to tried to do some surgery. Moreover, she has a view that pretending being younger could make your live short because the creation will take off the number of years you lied because the pretense of being younger hide your definite age as seen in page 20:

“...if you lied about your age, the number of years you took off were subtracted by the Universe. She had her adequate cushion of estrogen fat on tummy and hips; her full breasts swung lower than ever before; her eyes sparkled to find herself still vitally alive.” (p.20)

Making any pretense of being younger is such a social topic for woman. Women always worry about their appearance. They wanted to look beautiful and younger each time. Discussing social topic and expressing internal thought and feeling are part of women’ language since it is a language of connection and intimacy. It can build the connection because they can share their experience and it will create an intimacy each other. The author describes the personality the main black woman character incidentally by changing of body. It is seen in page 11:

“A failing of her always so quiet and unobtrusive body. The body of a farm girl —**sturdy**, peasant dependable — but also the body of a dancer — ever **graceful**, gliding through her days. But no more.” (11)

"A group of adjectives are indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration for something. Some of these adjectives are largely confined to women's speech" (Lakoff). The adjectives, sturdy and graceful, are designed into women's speech. At young, Kate had a shaped body but no more when she is in 57 years-old. The author uses the adjectives indicating how Kate's body making other people admiring her. Kate used to feel a wary futility about talking but at the same time she realized it was something that must be done as seen in page 3:

"Ever since she was small **she'd felt a wary futility about talking**. At the same time she **realized** it was something that, in order for the world to understand itself at all, had to be done." (p.3)

"Women seem to have more of a "rapport" style, discussing social topics and expressing internal thoughts and feelings more often" (Tannen). When Kate was young, she got trouble about talking. She felt a wary futility because she is a black woman that considered as inferior and her talking also considered as unimportant things to hear by other people. But, she feels she has to break this stereotype. She feels she must speak up with the purpose of let the world knows and understands what she, black woman, felt and how she has been being treated of bearing as black woman. In her opinion, if she wanted to be heard then she must speak. Kate used to be silent for what she felt. She always kept the pain for herself and let nobody knew. All the words for her father, mother, husbands, children, lovers had filled her throat for decades. Words shouted back at the televisions set just for getting relaxed and released. Then she starts writing. Now, she is known as well-published author.

Though she now has become well-published author, the feeling of invisible still lay on her mind. When she was young, she was unrecognizable and incognito then such those feeling frequently making she felt unseen. At the time,

she felt so depressed for lack of penis. She wondered why people like to love only one gender or one race.

Like Walker, Kate is an author, the prohibited activity for women do in the past. Now, every word she had written she thought to burn it all including several hundred-dollar bills just to convince herself that these item were not the God/Goddess of her life. Neither her writing nor money is the aim of her life as seen in page 14:

“And one day, ceremonially, she **burned not only some of her writing but several hundred-dollar bills just to demonstrate to herself** that these items **were not** the God/Goddess of her life.” (14)

“Thoughts, emotions, senses, other peoples, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more (Tannen).”

This attitude, burning some of her writing and several hundred-dollar bills, indicates her emotion to job and money that she does not want to be slaved. She thought that they were not Divinity for her. There is something more important than these items, something that could make her life better.

Now, she began to dream a dry river and a place where she should be. It is like in the middle of an ancient forest to searching for her life that she would find after taking a long journey. Due to this dream, she decided to take the journey and Colorado is her destination. In her age, she did long journey. Age for some people, it is time to enjoy their left time by staying at home and doing some chill activities with their grandchildren. It is the age when childbearing duties are completed. But not for Kate, she takes a journey to Colorado to find out the wet river since she felt her river was dry as seen in page 14:

“She **began to dream** each and every night that there was a river. But **it was dry**. There she'd be in the middle of an ancient forest for searching for her life, i.e., the river, and she **would find it after a long journey**, and it would be sand.” (p.14)

“Women seem to have more of a “rapport” style, discussing social topics and expressing internal thoughts and feelings more often” (Tannen). It is proven that after she began to dream of dry river, she decides to take the journey since she feels her life going unqualified so she tries to find the qualified one by taking the journey. Her dream has brought her to find a wet river as seen in page 22:

“I cannot believe my dry river, that we have been discussing for months, and that is inside me, is unconnected to a wet one somewhere on the earth. **I am being called**, she said.” (p.22)

Kate is a person who believing in dream, of what she thinking of. Since she finds her river was dry, she takes journey to find the wet one. Moreover, it is proven what Tannen said about women are likely to expressing internal thought. Her journey now was to be with and because of women. All she does in the journey due to women, due to the sameness possibility to feel and alarm that their river was dry.

For this journey, she did not prepare very well even she tended to ignore it. She enjoys doing some ignorance toward herself. Along her lifetime, she was always well-prepared though it did not fit with her. Now, she does ignorance in her journey, she wants to do what she wants whatever people talk about her. *“Thoughts, emotions, senses, other peoples, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more* (Tannen).” As emotionally, she was tired to be a human being who always did what other people think she should do. It is shown as seen in page 22:

“She admitted to being the kind of traveller who didn’t prepare much before taking off. She’d found something to **enjoy in her own ignorance**.” (p.22)

In her journey to Colorado, it seemed more about emptying herself of the past. A lot of her past lives came up like her marriages experience and family

accident. She recalled the memories of family accident caused her parents died. For this, she had been depressed and blamed herself for what happened to her parents. But when she looked at parents' picture all such feeling disappeared. The only feeling left is her love to her parents as seen in page 13:

"For hours she had sat gazing into their beloved faces; all criticism of them forgotten; all complaints exhausted. Nothing remained but love." (p.13)

Kate looked at her parents' faces in the picture, her mother shining as sun and her father radiant as moon, for moments. She recalled the memory of an accident which is caused her parents died. All criticism and complaint, — why her car which was got the train rammed, why her parents who died, why she could not help them — , had vanished when she staring at the pictures. One thing is still left is love. Love for her parents. Love for her life she holds now. She finds it was a feeling of relaxing, of letting go, that was welcome. Feeling she had not felt before because her life which was going so hard and she passed it alone making her really enjoy the feeling. Kate was a woman who could control her emotion perfectly. She tried to look strong in front of others as shown in page 34:

"Through she was crying, she talked through the tears as if they weren't there. Her voice was calm, almost serene, though her heart was beating fast." (p.34)

As emotionally, Kate really depressed but she did not want to show it over her husband. She wanted to demonstrate to her husband that she was serious to separate. There is no fear of him and she wants to live freely, getting her own life which has been grabbed by him. She convinced herself to consistent with her decision and tried to see it from positive perspective. It can be seen in page 35:

"There's no return from this, no way we will ever come back together again. She tried to accept this clarity as a gift." (p.35)

Kate has considered all, has been afforded and treated as a servant, must be done. She won't ever come back and live together again with him. Though a separation for some women was a disaster but Kate saw the clarity as a gift, for getting her own life more freely.

The characterization of Kate is shown by Alice Walker using her own words. As a black author, Walker identifies her main character as black woman too. As we know, black woman has negative stereotype. Through this novel, Walker wants to spread a new "image" of black woman. It is shown from how she created sentence to describe Kate.

Kate is so concerned with her ethnic, Black, she's often thinking about them and realizing that they have treated so bad. It is so clear that black person different from dominate class, inferior. For this concerned, she ever joined the Black Freedom Movement. It can be seen as follow:

"She woke up **remembering** a story from her days in the Black Freedom Movement. When she and her companions sought to encourage voting in a population that had been terrorized all their lives for trying to... (p.7)

"Females' language was more likely than men's to include pronouns and social words, a wide variety of other psychological process references, and verbs" (Tannen). Remember is one of words including in psychological process. She remembered when she was young, Kate used to join the Black Freedom Movement sought to encourage voting in a population that had been terrorized all their lives for trying to do so. Walker herself ever joined the Black Movement when she was young because she is care with her community and so is Kate. Kate really care, thus though she knew that previous people who struggle for this equality gained nothing but she still in her belief to encourage other people. She wants to free the Black from oppression and violence.

Alice Walker also delivered her opinion about black people through Kate's thought. Black people are considered as an outcast and can be treated badly by others. It is shown in page 180:

"She **thought of** the half-European children hundreds of thousands of black women had delivered into the world, children forced on them through rape; children deliberately conceived in the bodies of black women so they could be sold." (p.180)

"Thoughts, emotions, senses, other people, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more (Tannen)."

This thought of other people described how black woman and her children treated by European. It is clearly seen that black women had treated so badly, they had been raped and their children could be sold because they are children of black women no matter whether the men white or black. A person does not become white just because having white blood in his veins. The presence of black blood keeps them colored. It is obviously the stereotype of black woman as inferior and lack is occurred.

"Black people had been cast outside the circle of goodwill for hundred years. This **was perhaps** the root of her feeling of kinship with her visitor. She saw how, as Africans rejoined the circle of humanity, so many carried scars too horrific to bear. Many of them, like women who lived in cultures that ..." (p.209)

Since black people considered as outcast and they live like separate from world, therefore this sameness feeling making they had a connection between their and their ancestor. As a black people, moreover woman, Kate knows how it is being. Too much rejection black woman had faced, too many scars they had. All these bring them to other "world" in this world. Rejection world.

Since she used to be neglected, deceived, and alone, seeing all her friends and lover shared in one small space making her moved to tears as seen in page 208:

"All eight shaman, plus Charlie, Yolo, and Rela, had crammed inside, five of them on the bed. It **was a sight that moved** her tears." (p.208)

This sight on her eyes is such a pleasant scenery, all the people she loved and loving her are in her eyes, together. This emotion is what she really longed for much time, being loved and loved as the way she is.

After her journey to Amazon, she realizes that she take a journey to escape from growing older. She was really fear of it even she does not realize she escaped it somehow. It can be seen in page 200:

"**I think** I went searching for Grandmother because I am afraid of growing old. What **I didn't know** was that I too had this fear. **I thought** I had escaped it somehow."(p.200)

"Thoughts, emotions, senses, other people, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more" (Tannen).

Unconsciousness, Kate depressed of growing old, though at first she discarded it by saying it is natural of being old and no need to hide something that went on with ours. This fear has brought her to search Grandmother due she wants to escape it. Session by session with Grandmother has realized her that she must acknowledge and reclaim her true size because dignity is important. She cannot lead by pretending to be powerless since age is power. She is Grandmother, at least for herself, she may not hide something of her natural or pretend being younger if she wants to lead herself into better person. Then she finds out what old age is, it is shown in page 165:

"So that is old age! **Kate thought**, waking. The ability to visit what is ugly and to transform into beauty anything you touch." (p.165)

Now, old age does not fear her anymore. She realizes it as one of life phase human being in the world. She sees old age as a phase to change the bad one became better and better.

4.2 Woman language features in *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*

Linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective is related to language features used by the author. As the author is a woman, Alice Walker, the language used is woman language. Moreover, woman language features in *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart* will be shown as follows:

4.2.1 Lexical

Women are considered as subordinate so they really concerned of choosing lexical because they want such as status claimed. They are also avoided to express strong statement and have some their own lexical which is indicating they are woman.

"Deciding whether to name a color is one such sop" (Lakoff). Lexical for naming of color is women's contribution because men find it amusing. For men, it is irrelevant to the real world and it becomes outside world of men's work which is not important. Since women do unimportant things, such naming of color is kind of it. It reflects a social inequity in the position of women. Naming of color in this novel can be seen on page13:

"And though she had loved her home, her **berry-colored house** with **starry blue trim**, she thought frequently of selling it". (p.13)

Author described Kate's house with color of berry and starry blue trim. Berry-colored and starry blue trim can be associated with woman and man. Berry-colored is red can be related to woman while blue for man. These two colors in one house indicate that woman and man should be equal and live harmonize in this world. Without any line boundary of superior and inferior, it should be horizontally, equal.

In term of adjectives, there is some including women language such as charming, adorable, sweet, and lovely. *“A group of adjectives are indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration for something. Some of these adjectives are largely confined to women's speech”* (Lakoff). It can be seen on page 19:

“He recognized her immediately when he saw her again. And what he recognized was her energy, which seemed to precede her... into the unknown, **dazzled**, **charmed**, challenged, **hopeful**, happy to be energized by the mysterious, loving the adrenaline rush of surprise.” (p.19)

Instead of describing Kate's physically, Author describes Kate through her energy that can be felt by people around her which for this case, her lover, Yolo. Walker described Kate's energy as a woman who is so deserve to be adorable. Kate is a person who has great energy then people around her can recognize her even only has just one meeting. This energy is shaped by future vision she intended to and her past experienced.

“Depressed people use more first-person singular given that depression is more common among women. The word “I” intuitively connotes individualism or selfishness, which fits the male stereotype better than the female stereotype.” (Tannen). Moreover, the usage of pronoun “I” can be reflected differently between man and woman. For man, pronoun “I” indicating selfishness or individualism while for woman indicating depressed people because she was born as woman who lack of penis. It is shown on page 22:

“I cannot believe my dry river, that we have been discussing for months, and that is inside me, is unconnected to a wet one somewhere on the earth. I am being called, she said.” (p.22)

Kate depressed for believing her river was dry. She felt that her dry river is connected to a wet one somewhere on the earth. Therefore, she is being called

to find the wet one, to fulfill her dry soul. She wants to take a journey to find the meaning of her dream about dry river by finding the wet one.

Besides naming of color and adjectives, women language also avoided to express strong statement as printed on page 15:

"Merde, she said (though she was not French or of that ancestry); there are rapids involved!" (p. 15)

The word "merde" is italic because it is French meaning "shit" in English. "Shit" in English is a strong statement and woman always avoided strong statement. *"Women's speech is devised to prevent the expression of strong statements"* (Lakoff). Therefore, women considered as "weaker" than men. This choice of word is to show how strongly Kate allows feeling about something. In harmful condition, Kate still pays attention on her words to avoid strong statement. It is one of the ways to claim such status.

Along her journey in Colorado, Kate got sick and her temperature was in 104. She has been suggested to get home but she refused. She wanted to continue her journey till the end. She declared it in page 23:

"I **don't** want to go home" (p.23)

"Thoughts, emotions, senses, other people, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more" (Tannen). This negation statement indicated she does not want to go home but less convinced other people to let her stay in this journey. Then she is emphasizing her sentence as shown in page 23:

"I'll **be** fine" (p.23)

The first statement considered as weaker statement than the second since the first was negation statement. So Kate emphasized her statement by

positive statement. It convinced other people to let her continue her journey because it seemed showing strong willingness from Kate to find her wet river.

She used to be silence for marital status she had. She had swallowed all the pain from her husband and children. Now, she demanded a separation and wanted to live alone. As shown in page 32:

"I don't see how we can go on like this." (p.32)

She started feel uncomfortable and wondered how could she trapped into marital that treated her instead of wife and mother, a servant. For her, it is confused that two persons could live together but had no respect to the other. The word "I" in this sentence, Kate depressed having a marital status with a man who gazed her as a servant. Then she declared more her desire to get separate:

"I need more of my own life, she replied" (p.32)

This statement directly clarifies what she intended to, having more her own life. The word "I" indicates individualism. Her life has been denoted for her husband so had less time to enjoy her own life. She needs more than she ever had therefore she wanted to live alone:

"I need to live alone, she said." (p.32)

This statement emphasized her previous word to have a separation. The word "I" indicated individualism. Kate believes she could live alone and her life going better without him. She really wanted a separation. The stages of Kate's speech can be seen through the words she choices. At first, she uses negation in order not to force the addressee later she utters her desire to live more freely and finally she says need to live alone. These stages are showed that Kate still can control her emotion to get separated from her husband by uttering it gradually.

Kate wanted her husband realizing what he had done to her. Kate tried to explain what she felt during their marriage and what she had done for him using dyadic interaction as shown in page. 33:

“Do you realize, she said to him, that I have lived with you for nine years. That I have carried in my body two of your children. That I have cooked thousands of breakfast and lunches and dinners for you. That I have sat up with you when you’ve been sick. That I have helped you care for your... (p.33)”

“Dyadic interaction is such a kind of polite statement that does not force agreement or belief on the addressee, yet it needs the response from the addressee. This politeness involves an absence of a strong statement” (Lakoff). Kate tells her sacrifice to her husband in a polite way. Instead of blaming, she tries to make him realize for what she had done for him and his family. She avoided making strong statement thus she made it in dyadic interaction. Dyadic interaction aims to get feedback and not to judge. Marriage is like a sacrifice for her, it can be seen from the repetition of “I”. In this sentence, Author put a lot “I” indicating only Kate who did all the sacrifice and she gets fed up of it.

4.2.2 Linguistic performances

Linguistic performances in woman’s language can be appeared in the repetition of stylistic device, italic, capital letter and context of linguistic performances. Stylistic, italic, and capital letter have a function to give deeper impression on to the word in order to deliver the message to the audience. The context of linguistic performances tends to distinguish the purpose of language for men and women. *“Women tend to discuss social topic, expressing internal thought and feelings” (Lakoff).* It is because women considered language as

connection and intimacy on to other people. Women more take care of other people than men. It is shown such as follows:

“Because of the earring and because she seemed spotless in his flowing robes, she **mentally dubbed** him Mr. Clean.” (p.4)

Kate looked at her teacher and started to thinking of him. His face sparkled as his earring and spotless then she deliberated her teacher as Mr. Clean. The word “mentally dubbed” here indicates her internal thought toward the teacher to call him Mr. Clean. Kate loves to explore the human soul she met and it always made her wondering, thinking, caring, and questioning. These items made her having a life rich with explorations of the natural worlds and the human soul. The exploration of the natural worlds and the human soul can be seen as follow:

“She **looked at him carefully. He was certainly a well-fed-looking soul**, she thought... she saw he had grown up in an upper-middle-class home, had had educated and cultured people... easy for him to dismiss the brown and black and yellow... (p.4)”

She looked at him very carefully and thought that he was coming from upper-middle-class, had educated, cultured, studied, lived satisfactory. Easy for him to ignore the colored and poor white people all over the world who always worried about their feed, clothe, and education. But not, he really cares about these. According to him, the revolution that could possibly succeed is the “cool” one that revolution without guns and violence but love and caring each other. Due to this opinion, Kate gets confused him, how He and his status can have the view like that. Of course, his status can be easily to reject all the pain or soreness colored and poor people felt.

Looking surrounds, Kate wondered why all the meditators shared same outfit to her teacher, somewhat well-fed look, white and middle-to upper-

middleclass who have money and leisure time to do such treatment. Then, she realized that she is the only person of color. As shown in page 5:

“Looking around her **she noticed** most of the meditators shared the teacher’s somewhat smug, well-fed look. They were overwhelmingly white and middle-to upper-middle class and had the money and the money and leisure time to be a retreat. In fact, **she noted**, she... (p. 5)”

She starts to speculate more by noticing around and noted that only the white and middle-to-upper-middle class could have some treatment on to theirs to have some comfortable and feeling of relaxing whereas the colored and poor people cannot have such that treatment. As if, only white and middle-to upper-middle class who can take pleasure and enjoy the world. While colored and poor people should have work all along their life to fulfill their daily needs so they do not have time to be a retreat. Moreover, it tends to discriminate of skin tone.

Furthermore, she wondered what wrong with the skin tone and natural hair for women. They willingly waited for some time to get their hair straightened. In her opinion, they enjoy being humiliated. It is shown in page 38:

“And **watching the women undergo the torture of having their hair straightened** with hot combs. It had not occurred to her to question this behavior at the time: **What could be so wrong with our natural hair?...**” (p.38)

“Thoughts, emotions, senses, other people, negations, and verbs in present and past tense are the list of words that women used more” (Tannen). She thought of natural hair, and young girls who would like to straighten though it suffers them. Even they would like to wait, waiting for their turn to get her hair straightened, hiding their natural looks. She just could not understand why young people now willingly would like to abuse themselves and ignored the process of their phase of life.

In her journey in Colorado, she found it release about her sickness past. She sees now is the heavens where she felt in the freedom that she wanted all her life time. It is shown in page 29.

“The heaving sickness pat, her nausea gone, her bodily fluids replaced, she felt the lightness of being in the open space around her. Her walls the canyon’s walls, she owned them not at all; her floor, the river beach. Her view, the heavens. It was this freedom she was in, the longed-for cathedral of her dreams.” (p.29)

This feeling made her bitter memories of her first marriage released. Now she felt free for letting go. She felt better being in the open space around her. Her view now is the heavens. Though she did not own them at all, she felt the freedom she looked for all her life time. Kate is a curious person, she always asks first for doing something. She is like distrust to anyone. It is because she used to be betrayed in her first marriage.

“**She’d gazed at him and felt a wave of sickness gathering in her heart.** That she had, for years, gives herself willingly to someone who would take what she did not wish to give; how had this happened? Within six months he’d become lovers with his secretary,...(p.36)

She finds it hurtful to share life with someone who did not respect her. She asked herself how it could be happened, how come she could live with a husband who have an affair with his secretary while Kate does all the house works and gives herself willingly to him.

During the journey in Amazon, Kate always wondered even when she took the medicine in her journey as seen in page 62:

“When it was her turn to take the medicine, **she asked**, as she always did, for help for the humans of the planet and for the coming generations and for the animals and plants and rocks. **She asked** that she be guided to knowledge of how to act in the world for the highest good of all. ...” (p.62)”

Her internal thought always makes her wondering, whether the medicine will accept her and do no harm. She still had hesitant to take the medicine thus

called Grandmother Spirit to protect her. She was not only thinking of her personal needs but also humans of the planet, coming generation, and also the animals, plants, and rocks. Would it like to help all of these items to alive for long time? She thought. She knew that if human beings gave in to the fear of being wiped out, like other creatures in the past time, they would never be able to think and feel their way out of their dilemma and soon or later they will be disposable.

In her thought, the journey seemed recalling all the memory she had. During the journey, her past live came up and when she ended her journey she also walked away the sickness past she felt. It is seen in page 103:

“That journey **seemed** to be more about emptying myself of the past, she said. A lot of my past lives came up, literally, in vomiting, there in the depths of the canyon, revealed for what they were. Dress rehearsals, in a sense, for some later phase of life. I felt, at the end of the trip, ...”(p.103)

The word seemed indicates her internal thought about her journey in Colorado. This journey realized her about her past time but now she sees them differently. It delivered a message to her. No need to regret the past, past is past. It has passed away. She was now freed herself from sickness past circle she made herself.

When the journey ended, all participants will be separated back to their own countries. It made Kate thinking of the way people live now. You met somebody, shared your vital information, spent intense time, and they gone. It is shown in page 167:

“This is the way people live now, **thought Kate**. If you’re lucky you get to spend intense weeks or months with people with whom you exchange the most intimate and vital information; then, you take off again, you are gone.” (p.167)

The journey gives her a lot of experienced, having new friend, forget and forgive her sickness past, she was been lucky to have such experience in her

age she had now. In the journey, they shared vital information and building intimacy each other.

When she comes back home, she realized that she went searching Grandmother because she was afraid of growing old and she was afraid it too hard and tried to escape it somehow as seen in page 200:

"I think I went searching for Grandmother because I am afraid of growing old."
 "What I didn't know was that I too had this fear. I thought I had escaped it somehow." (p.200)

"Italics and repetition seem to strengthen and make deeper impression on the audience" (Lakoff). The repetition "I" meant Kate depressed of growing old, though at first she discarded it by saying it is natural of being old by making no pretense of being younger. This fear has brought her to search grandmother due she want to escape it.

The repetition, italic, and capital letter are the other linguistic performances. The repetition and italic are the other way to strengthen and show deeper impression to the audience. It is shown in page 16 and 53:

"Her journey now was to be with women. Only **women**. Because of **women**. And partly because she had seemed to feel and to wonder aloud, about the possibility that only **women**, these days, dreamed of rivers, and were alarmed that they were dry (p.16)

The repetition of word "women" indicates that "women" here has an important role that author wants to deliver. Walker known as womanist, she always speaks up about gender equality, moreover black woman. Kate does care about women. All she does now is for, because of, and with women, no men involved. She thought that only women were alarmed that they were dry, their souls were dry. Empty. They should find a wet one to fulfill it. They should do a journey to find themselves blessed.

For Kate, she is an American and for living there she is called black person. According to her, nowhere else is lived-in for her but America. It is shown in page 53:

"I am an American, Kate thought. Indigenous to the Americas. Nowhere else could I, this so-called Black person—African, European, Indio—exist. **Only here**. In Africa there would have been no Europeans, No Native Americans. In Europe, no Africans and no Indians. **Only here; only here**, she said,..." (p. 34)

"Italics and repetition seem to strengthen and make deeper impression on the audience" (Lakoff). The repetition and the italic of "only here" are indicating that it has deeper impression and intensity. It can be said that only in America, she is called as black person and treated as black person because in America almost ethnic of group exist there, including European and Native America whereas almost all of them are white people. In Africa and Europe, she won't be called as black person since there is no European and Native Americans in Africa, and no Africans and Indians in Europe. She is called black because she is living together in society which is dominated by white people. It is much alike discrimination of tone of skin. Another repetition in this novel can be seen in page 159:

"By my third session with Grandmother the snakes or dragons or whatever they **were were** so small I could hold them in my hands. They were white and blue, and playful, like cartoon figures." (p.159)

The repetition of "were" indicated it has deeper impression that the snakes or dragons or whatever had turned into the very small size. It was not only small but very small since it used to be so big.

Besides the repetition and italic, linguistic performances appeared in the capital letter as shown on page. 93:

"Kate had respected Jane for not letting herself be stuck in someone else's image of her, but recognized instead that her very **Being**, white and female and

descended from slave owners though it was, might be a note of freedom. And the Women's Movement, emerging later, which uncovered and ..." (p.93)

The capital of 'B' in "Being" Capital letter of "b" in being indicating Jane is lucky to have white, female, and descended outfit but she helps black people to get freedom. Most of black people generalize white people as superior and treat them badly, yet Jane does not want to trap in image like that. According Jane, a struggle against oppression is meaningless if it is connected to the oppression of others.

4.3 Imageries in *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*

Imageries is figurative language used by author to describe Kate in *Now is the time to Open Your Heart* novel. The imageries appeared in this novel are such follows:

Kate, 57 years-old black woman, loves doing meditation because it made her feel comfortable and relax.

"Meditation this way made her feel almost **as slow as vegetation**; it went well with her new name, a name she'd taken earlier, in the **spring**." (p.3)

Walker's uses simile to compare Kate's feeling movement to vegetation which is slow. This imagery of movement is called kinesthetic imagery. Walker uses vegetation because vegetation grows slowly, calmly, and peacefully. Kate enjoyed the movement as slow as vegetation which is calm. "*Vegetation is one of the woman's works and spring is including in woman language*" (Lakoff). It is indicating she wants her life going peacefully as vegetation do since she has an uneasy past. She wants her future going well. Thus, she took her new name at the time vegetation starts to growing after frozen, in the spring. It dealt with her

new name to welcome better life after the sickness past. Spring is also identical with woman's language.

While Kate did meditation, she realized that she was the only person of color there. Place where surrounded by white and middle-to-upper-middle-class and had the money and leisure time to be at a retreat. She asked herself what wrong with this picture is. This thought made her mind which had been clearly as a reflecting pool became cloudy and could not follow the meditation very well.

"Her mind, which had been clear **as a reflecting pool** just minutes before, now become cloudy. (p.5)"

The visual imagery describes how Kate thinking about it very much and it disturbed her meditation. Since she did meditation, reflecting pool related to peaceful and calm for which meditation intended to. She is really concerned sense on to other people and speculated in her internal thought makes her mind cloudy now. Besides visual imagery, there is auditory imagery which representing a sound. It can be seen in page 11:

Or above her feet, because the change had **started in her knees**. They creaked **like unoiled door hinges.**" (p.11)

Author identifies the creaked of Kate's knees like unoiled door hinges. Door hinges is a part of domestic tool. "*Since women are not expected to make decisions on important matters, they are relegated the non-crucial decisions as a sop*" (Lakoff). Words of domestic tools, like door hinges, are related to women as "woman's work".

The color of browns, tans, and yellow are related to the color of earth which is literally dirt. The color of menstrual blood is including reds, oranges, and maroons, while the color of water, space, and eternity is blue. These colors are

evolving soul encounters and must eat. Based on Lakoff, naming of color is woman's language. The figurative language of "eat" can be seen on page 207:

"What does it mean to **"eat"** a color?" (p.207)

"Eat" here means how you feel when you see the color. There is a joy in it. So when you see a color you will feel comfortable and if you feel that joy meaning your soul is healthy. This internal sensation called organic imagery.

Kate decided to do the journey to find the wet river. At first, she is hesitant what she would be after the journey but now she already has an image of returning. It is seen on page 30:

"Now she could imagine a return. She saw herself flying back home, swooping in through a window, **a large black bird**. Transformed." (p.30)

Walker metaphors Kate as a black bird which has transformed since Kate is a black woman and bird often associated with freedom. It is also categorized as visual imagery. After the journey to Colorado, Kate could imagine a return. She imaged herself going back home as a mature woman with wet river in her soul. She has forgotten all her sickness past and ready to welcome her better future and transforming into better woman.

During her session with Grandmother in her journey in Amazon, she got better each time. By her third session, the snakes or the dragon or whatever she saw getting smaller. She used to see them giant. Now, they were really small so she could hold them in her arms. Also they were not look frightened anymore, they were white and blue, and playful. It is show in page 158-159:

"The creature I entered was so huge, said Kate, I couldn't even tell it was a **snake. Or a dragon.**" (p.158)

By my third session with Grandmother the snakes or dragons or whatever they were were so small I could hold them in my hands..." (p.159)

The snakes or the dragon or whatever Kate saw in her session with Grandmother was the imageries of how strongly her problems affected her and how she dealt with her sickness past. Snake represents some type of problem in real life, and her problem was so big even she could not consider whether it is snake or dragon. By her third session with Grandmother, she already can handle and control it very well. The adjectives use to describe snake or dragon categorizing in woman' language since it includes naming of color and playful.

Another metaphor in this novel is anaconda. It is shown on page 213:

"Finally she went to her bedroom and got the **anaconda** clock. Giving the anaconda a kiss and not looking at the time, she placed it in Buddha's lap."
(p.213)

Besides snakes, anaconda is also representing problem moreover it is much bigger than snake. Though her life is going better, she realizes that the anaconda will always haunt her and everyone on the earth but now she faced it differently. She has dealt with her anaconda and forgets all the past. She now opens her heart to building a brighter future.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Alice Walker depicts Kate, black woman character, through feminine language in her novel *Now Is The Time To Open Your Heart*. Kate is portrayed through the narration and dialogues relating to linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective. Walker used feminine language in terms of lexical, linguistic performances, and imageries through linguistic aspect of gynocriticism perspective. From lexical item, the author uses naming of color like “her berry-colored with starry blue trim” in describing her lovely house where she lived with her lover. Also, domestic tool like “door hinges” in considering her creakiness around her knees like unoiled door hinges, which are related to such kind of unimportant matters. Also, adjectives that are designed to woman’s speech like “dazzled, charmed, graceful, sturdy, hopeful,” uses to describe Kate’s energy that effect to other characters and “spring” season when Kate adding her last name -Fir. Avoiding strong statement is also woman’s language. It is occurred when Kate used French “*Merde*” as substitution for shit in English when she just realized there were rapids in her journey.

Mostly, lexical items used in the novel are the words that expressing internal thought, feeling, emotion, and sense to other people. Largely, this novel tells about internal thought and feeling of Kate, main black woman character, this is one of indicators of woman’s language. For example: “mentally dubbed”, when she looked at her spotless and bald teacher, she mentally dubbed him as Mr. Clean. The other words indicate thought and feeling in the novel are “seemed, looked at carefully, noticed, felt humiliated, was perhaps, felt a wary futility of

talking, missed, gazed at, watching women undergo their torture, feel criticism, complaints, love, etc.” The emotion she felt is shown by an action of burning some of her writing and several hundred-dollar bills. It demonstrates that these all things are not God/Goddess in her life. The usage of linguistic performances can be seen in repetition, italic and capital letter in order to give deeper impression.

The words of repetition are “women” can be seen when she takes journey to Colorado. All she did now is because and for women, since she felt only women today that alarmed their river was dry. The word “I” in this study indicates depressed people and selfishness. As depressed people, “I” shown while Kate felt only she did sacrifice for her husband and children for what she had given to them, and as selfishness shown when she wanted to get separated from her husband, “I need to live alone”. The italic is “only here”, only in America she is called as Black person. The capital letter uses in “Being” to describe white female descendant, Jane. The imageries used in the novel are kinesthetic imagery, visual imagery, organic imagery, and auditory imagery. Kinesthetic imagery can be seen in “as slow as vegetation” representing of movement of her meditation that went well with her new name. Visual imagery can be seen in “a large black bird” representing herself as she comes back from her journey. Bird is associated with freedom, she imagined herself comes home in freely for what she wants to be and has dealt with her sickness past. “As a reflecting pool” representing her mind every time she did meditation. Pool is related to calm, peace, and clear. “A snake or dragon”; and “anaconda” represent problem in real life. All these items are representing of mind’s eyes. Organic imagery can be seen in “eat” a color that representing internal sensation, feeling when you get in color. Auditory imagery can be seen in “creaked like uncoiled door hinges” that representing a

sound shown when Kate feels her life was changing and begins around her knees sounding like uncoiled door hinges.

Based on those items, Walker depicts Kate as a woman who has strong willingness to keep on her desire and dream, rely on what she believing. Kate finds going separated from her husband is a gift while other women considered it as disaster. It is not because she desired to be apart from man nor the role of being mother or wife as being undesirable. Nonetheless, she wants to be able to live as she desires and to be able live for herself. Kate takes journey since she began to dream each and every night that river was dry. Then, she left her lover to take a journey to make her flow of life alive since she found it dry, empty. She was being called and she did the journey. She took journey twice, first she took journey to Colorado and then to Amazon. She believes she must take journey to get her river wet, searching for life. She is a person who has trust in herself and does what she intended to. Also she cares to other people around the world. At her journey in Amazon, she always thought what kind of life would be in the world if human being always avoided their problem and let them being trapped in. After session by session with Grandmother and taking medicine, she found it clearly that she is Grandmother, at least for herself. So, she does not need to fear of being old because age is power because she has realized about her feared toward old age and how she tended to avoid it somehow. So at the end of journey and she came home, she had dealt with her anacondas and welcome bright future as she desires all her life time. She ever trauma about marital status but now she has opened her heart for her lover, she believes she will not go wrong again. Now, she opens her heart for her brighter life.

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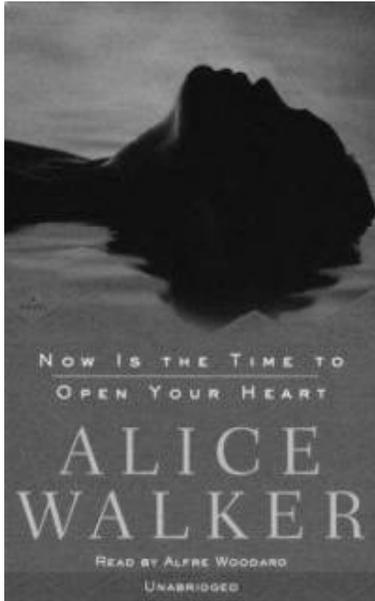
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APPENDICES



Synopsis of *Now Is Time To Open Your Heart* Novel

The novel is a story at once a deeply moving personal story and a powerful spiritual journey. It is the story of a woman's spiritual adventure that becomes a passage through time, a quest for self, and a collision with love. *Now is the Time to Open Your Heart* presents womanist ethics through the characters' self-discovery, spirituality, relation to nature and ancestors as well as involvement in the struggle for social and economic justice. Alice Walker stands firmly within the womanist literary tradition. This story began by Kate has always been a wanderer. A well-published author, married many times, she has lived a life rich with explorations of the natural world and the human soul. Now, at fifty-seven, she leaves her lover, Yolo, to embark on a new excursion, one that begins on the Colorado River, proceeds through the past, and flows, inexorably, into the future. As Yolo begins his own parallel voyage, Kate encounters celibates and lovers, shamans and snakes, memories of family disaster and marital discord, and emerges at a place where nothing remains but love.

Linguistic Aspect of Gynocriticism Perspective in *Now is The Time to Open Your Heart* Novel

No.	Lexical Items	Linguistic Performances
1.	Naming of color: berry-colored house with starry blue trim.	Expressing internal thought and feelings: mentally dubbed, noticed, noted, seemed, thought, had felt,
2.	Empty adjectives: dazzled, charmed, hopeful, graceful	Sense on other people: looked at, gazed at, watching the women,
3.	Pronoun: "I" as depressed people	Repetition: "I", women, only here, were,
4.	Avoiding strong statements: <i>Merde</i> , burning some her writing and several hundred-dollar bill (action).	Capital letter: Being
5.	Dyadic interaction: do you realize...	Italic: only here,

Difference between Men's and Women's Language

Men's Language	Women's Language
<p>Competitive speech style</p> <p>Concerned with status and more independence</p> <p>Discussing quantity object and location of object</p> <p>Report talk</p> <p>Facilitate tags as confirming information</p> <p>Direct imperative</p> <p>More swear words, longer words, articles, and references to location</p> <p>Language of status and independent</p> <p>Using vernacular</p> <p>Neutral adjectives</p>	<p>Supportive speech style</p> <p>Concerned with closeness, support, and struggle to preserve intimacy</p> <p>Discussing social topic, expressing internal thought, and feelings</p> <p>Rapport talk</p> <p>Facilitate tags as sign of conversational control</p> <p>Dyadic interaction</p> <p>More intensive verbs, conjunctions, and modal auxiliary</p> <p>Language of connection and intimacy</p> <p>Using standard form</p> <p>Empty adjectives</p>

Table of analyzing Black Women Character

No.	Character	Quotation/Narration	Indicating	Interpreting
1.	Kate	Meditation this way made her feel almost as slow as vegetation; it went well with her new name, a name she'd taken earlier, in the spring. (p.3)	Simile; as slow as vegetation Season; spring	Kate enjoyed the movement as slow as vegetation which is calm. It is indicating she wants her life going peacefully, calmly as vegetation do. She took her new name at the time vegetation starts to growing after frozen, in the spring. It dealt with her new name to welcome better life after the sickness past.
2.		Ever since she was small she'd felt a wary futility about talking. At the same time she realized it was something that in order for the world to understand itself at all, had to be done. (p.3)	Expressing feeling	When she was small she used to silent but then she realizes to start speak up so the world can hear what she, black woman, wants and feels toward the world. She wants the world understanding her.
3.		Because of the earring and because he seemed spotless in his flowing robes, she mentally dubbed him Mr. Clean. (p.4)	Internal thought: mentally dubbed him	Using double because indicating the writer is Black American. The writer dubbed Kate as a woman who mentally expressing her internal thought on other people.
4.		She looked at him carefully. He was certainly a well-fed-looking soul, she thought. Not many meals missed by that one, except by accident. Quietly glancing down at the program on the floor beside her, she saw he had grown up in an upper-middle-class home, had had educated and cultured people as parents and grandparents, had studied and lived in Europe as well as in the East. Easy enough for him to dismiss the brown and black and	Sense on to other people	Kate wondered how could a well-feed looking like her teacher care on other people which are poor while he could dismissed them.

		yellow and poor white people all over the globe who worried constantly where their next meal was coming from, she thought. (p.4)		
5.		Looking around her she noticed most of the meditators shared the teacher's somewhat smug, well-fed look. They were overwhelmingly white and middle-to upper-middle class and had the money and the money and leisure time to be a retreat. In fact, she noted, she seemed to be the only person of color there. (p. 5)	Internal thought: she noticed Sense on to other people	Kate looks around and notices only she is colored in the retreat. The others shared the teacher's looks, a well-fed looking.
6.		Her mind, which had been clear as a reflecting pool just minutes before, now become cloudy. (p.5)	Simile her mind to reflecting pool. Imagery	
7.		She woke up remembering a story from her days in the Black Freedom Movement. When she and her companions sought to encourage voting in a population that had been terrorized all their lives for trying to do so. (p.7)	Pronoun; she Psychological process; remember Involved in organization	Kate recalled her days when she joined the Black Freedom Movement. As Black woman, Kate knows how Black people are treated. For this reason, she sought to encourage voting in a population that had been terrorized all their lives for trying to do so. Kate does care about it.
8.		Her life was changing. She had felt it begin to shift beneath her feet. Or above her feet, because the change had started in her knees. In her fifty-seventh year	Auditory imagery like uncoiled door hinges	Door hinges is considered as domestic tool that unimportant matters.

		they had, both of them, mysteriously, out of the blue, begun to creak. (p. 11) They creaked like an oiled door hinges. (p.11)		
9.		The body of a farm girl-sturdy, peasant dependable-but also the body of a dancer-ever graceful, gliding through her days. But no more. (p.11)	Empty adjectives: graceful	Kate used to have a wonderful body.
10.		The lover before him would have understood perfectly. A woman closer to her own age, this lover had been capable of endlessly babying her, of kissing any bruise or pain, no matter how slight. Still, at times like this, she missed having a lover who could feel, empathize with, her aging body. (12)	Internal thought: missed	She missed her lover who could understand her very well/
11.		For hours she had sat gazing into their beloved faces; all criticism of them forgotten; all complaints exhausted. Nothing remained but love. (p.13)	thinker; implicitly	Kate recalled her sickness past when she looked into her beloved parents' faces. She saw nothing but love. She loved them more than the sickness they ever give to her.
12.		This room, her altar room, resembled a cave. Dark and quiet, like being in the earth, and the candles in the hearth, a fire pit, beckoning one to come forward and sit. (p.13)	Imagery, altar should be glowing since it's a place to hold a ceremony.	Kate has a trauma in marriage.
13.		And though she had loved her home, her berry-colored house with	Named of color; berry-colored, starry blue trim changing	The writer is a detail person, she explain the color of Kate's house which is berry with starry blue trim. Kate changed her perspective, the home she used to love she

		starry blue trim, she thought frequently of selling it. (p.13)	perspective	intended to sell it.
14.		She could feel her house dissolving around her, as her parents dissolved when she daydreamed them. And there was a feeling of relaxing, of letting go, that was welcome. (p.13)	Feeling; mentally	She let her sickness past go, it made her relax.
15.		And one day, ceremonially, she burned not only some of her writing but several hundred-dollar bills, just to demonstrate to herself that these items were not the God/Goddess of her life. (p.14)	Acting of rebellion	Kate burned all of her writing that she had done during her life as a symbol that the things were not the God/Goddess of her life. She still could continue her life without those things. Kate has dedicated her life to write, to fulfill her and her family daily needs.
16.		<i>Merde</i> , she said (though she was not French or of that ancestry); there are rapids involved! (p.15)	Avoid vulgar term in English	Instead of using vulgar term in English, Kate using French. Kate is such as a status claimed person. As a black woman, she would avoid all terms indicating low class.
17.		A compact, muscular woman with good skin and creamy teeth, a woman no longer sure there was a path through life or how indeed to follow one if there was. (p.15)	Kate's appearance	
18.		Her journey now was to be with women. Only women. Because of women, and partly because she had seemed to feel, and to wonder aloud, about the possibility that only women, these day, dreamed of rivers, and were alarmed that they were dry. (p.16)	Repetition of women; awareness about women's soul that dry	Kate does care about women. All she does now is for and because of women with women, no men involved. Only women were alarmed that they were dry, their souls were dry. Empty.

19.		He recognized her immediately when he saw was her energy, which seemed to precede her. As if her spirit were thrusting itself forward, into the unknown, dazzled, charmed, challenged, hopeful, happy to be energized by the mysterious, loving the adrenaline rush of surprise. (p.19)	Adjective; charmed Energy she transferred for people around	Kate is a person who has great energy then people around her can recognize her even only has just one meeting. This energy is shaped by future vision she intended to and her past experienced.
20.		She was some years older than him and made no pretense of being younger. She had her adequate cushion of estrogen fat on tummy and hips; her full breasts swung lower than ever before; her eyes sparkled to find herself still vitally alive. (p.20)		Grow older naturally
21.		I cannot believe my dry river, that we have been discussing for months, and that is inside me, is unconnected to a wet one somewhere on the earth. I am being called, she said. (p.22)	'I' = depressed people Negation; cannot River as metaphor of soul;	Kate depressed for believing her soul was dry. Then she is being called to find the wet one, to fulfill her soul. To be a better person.
22.		She admitted to being the kind of traveler who didn't prepare much before taking off. She'd found something to enjoy in her own ignorance in her own ignorance. (p.22)		She likes being ignored since she's always concerned of what people going to think and feel toward her.
23.		Not of the river that did indeed roar, just	Used to be silent.	Kate used to be silent for the sickness she felt to people surrounded her. Only thing she

	<p>behind them, close to the simple shelter they'd made for her, but because of an internal roar as of the sound of a massive accumulation of words, spoken all at once, but collected over a lifetime, now trying to leave her body. All the words from decades of her life filled her throat. Words she had said or had imagined saying or had swallowed before saying to her father, dead these many years. All the words to her mother. To her husbands. Children. Lovers. The words shouted back at the television set, spreading its virus of mental confusion. (p.23)</p>		<p>did is shouting back at the television set, relieving her swallowed words and her mental confusion since she had not any courage to tell. All the swallowed words now became internal roar inside her body and make a huge roar she can't listen to.</p>
24.	<p>A lump had risen I her throat. Of sadness. Of disappointment, anger that she had entered the unromantic era of life, so soon! That her child was in cahoots with her father in giving her this awful gift, this mirror in which she saw herself as someone whom time was passing by. More years passed, and she stayed with them, and she saw how they ceased to really see her. They</p>	<p>Feeling; sadness, disappointment, anger Used to be silence for sickness she felt</p>	<p>She had swallowed all the sadness, disappointment, anger by herself. Not try to express it. She hate to see herself in the mirror since she saw a woman whom time was passing by, still does not have any courage to state that she is tired of her life being sucked away. Still stayed with them and let them treated her like a servant instead of wife and mother.</p>

		<p>saw instead a service, a servant. And she'd gazed into their greedy eyes and saw the rest of her life being sucked away. And she had swallowed and swallowed. (p.27-28)</p>		
25.		<p>The heaving sickness past, her nausea gone, her bodily fluids replaced, she felt the lightness of being in the open space around her. Her walls the canyon's walls, she owned them not at all; her floor, the river beach. Her view, the heavens. It was, this freedom she was in, the longed-for cathedral of her dreams. (p.29)</p>	<p>Feeling of release, freedom she had intended to.</p>	<p>She felt better being in the open space around her. Her view, the heavens. Though she did not own them at all, she felt the freedom she looked for all her life time.</p>
26.		<p>Now she could imagine a return. She saw herself flying back home, swooping in through a window, a large black bird. Transformed. (p.30)</p>	<p>Imagined herself as a large black bird had transformed.</p>	<p>After the journey to Colorado, she could imagine a return. She imaged herself going back home as a mature woman with wet river in her soul. Transforming into better woman.</p>
27.		<p>Do you realize, she said to him, that I have lived with you for nine years. That I have carried in my body two of your children. That I have cooked thousands of breakfast and lunches and dinners for you. That I have sat up with you when you've been sick. That I have helped you care for your parents. That I</p>	<p>Expressing her pain in question mark Repetition of 'I'.</p>	<p>Kate tells her sacrifice to her husband in a polite way. Instead of blaming, she tries to make him realize for what she had done for him and his family. She avoided making strong statement. Marriage is like a sacrifice for her.</p>

		have shared my body with you whenever you wanted it, whether I felt like it or not? Do you realize... (p.33)		
28.		I won't, she said calmly, live in fear of you. (p.34)	Negation; won't Confidence	Kate have no fear to state that she will leave her husband for what he has done to her, she want to live freely.
29.		She lay beneath him thinking: there's no return from this, no way we will ever come back together again. She tried to accept this clarity as a gift. (p.35)	Positive thinking;	She assured herself to leave. Instead of considered this separation as disaster, she accepted it as a gift. She has another view of this separation.
30.		She'd gazed at him and felt a wave of sickness gathering in her heart. That she had, for years, gives herself willingly to someone who would take what she did not wish to give; how had this happened? Within six months he'd become lovers with his secretary, who did everything Kate had done in the house, plus the work she did on her job. He seemed hardly ruffled, coping. (p.36)	Expressing internal thought; Emotion; Sense on her husband;	She finds it hurtful to share life with someone who did not respect her. She asked herself how it could be happened, how come she could live with have an affair with his secretary while Kate does all the house works and gives herself willingly.
31.		As her body gave up the last of its bitter memories of her first marriage, she experienced a lightness that actually made it easier to remain seated the long hours necessary, in the boat. (p.36)	Finding relieve	She feels relieve for the earnestness of its bitter of her first marriage.
32.		But then, she continued, I began to experience a feeling hadn't felt	Negation; hadn't Feeling of something doesn't fit	She begins to feel something wrong with herself, like hiding something important that was not a fault. She feel missing the incredible changing. Of being old. Aging.

		<p>since high school, when I first began straightening my hair. I began to feel humiliated. It felt like I was abusing myself. Hiding something important that was not really at fault. Besides, I started to feel I was missing what was going on with me. The incredible change; it had to mean something. (p.38)</p>		
33.		<p>And watching the women undergo the torture of having their hair straightened with hot combs. It had not occurred to her to question this behavior at the time: What could be so wrong with our natural hair? She'd dreaded going to the shop, and never understood how other young girls enjoyed it. They seemed to suffer willingly, or, more likely, now that she thought of it, they had probably ignored the process. Choosing to focus on the results. She remembered all of them sitting listlessly, oblivious to self-danger, heads in magazines, waiting their turn. (p.38)</p>	<p>Sense to other people; Dyadic interaction; Psychological process; remember Describing the habit of teenagers doing something harmful on to their hair.</p>	<p>She thought of natural hair, and young girls who would like to straighten though it suffers them. Even they would like to wait, waiting for their turn.</p>
34.		<p>I am an American, Kate thought. Indigenous to the Americas. Nowhere</p>	<p>Repetition of only here; italic of only here</p>	<p>Repetition used to make a deeper impression on the reader. Kate, a black woman, is indigenous to the Americas.</p>

		<p>else could I, this so-called Black Person-African, European, Indio-exist. Only here. In Africa there would have been no Europeans, no Native Americans. In Europe, no Africans and no Indians. Only here; <i>only here</i>, she said, as the waves of vomiting continued past three hours and into the evening. I will bear this as long as it takes. (p.53)</p>		
35.		<p>When it was her turn to take the medicine, she asked, as she always did, for help for the humans of the planet and for the coming generations and for the animals and plants and rocks. She asked that she be guided to knowledge of how to act in the world for the highest good of all. She asked that the medicine accept her and do no harm. She called on the Grandmother Spirit to protect her, while she was being taught. (p.62)</p>	<p>Curious; wondering;</p>	<p>Kate is a curious person, she always asks first for doing something. She is like distrust to anyone. She used to be betray (her first marriage)</p>
36.		<p>She knew that if human beings, on a global level, gave in to the fear of being wiped out, disposable, like all the other creatures, they would never be able to think and feel their way out of</p>	<p>Wondering; realizing</p>	<p>Kate used to be live in a fear of being wiped out, since she is a black woman, and in live such that she can't think how to get out from her dilemma.</p>

		their dilemma. (p.63)		
37.		<p>It's all so fucked, she said. She was surprised she had used this term. Ordinarily she was more mindful in her speech.</p> <p>I am also unconvinced of the need to do anything further with my life, she said.</p> <p>She had the idea most of the time that she was unrecognizable and therefore incognito. This grew out of her feeling when she was a child that she had the power to be invisible, which grew out of the fact that frequently she had felt unseen. (p.67)</p>	Uncontrolled speech; uncertainty; used to feel ignorance	Kate always controlled her speech; she wanted to see as a person, not slave or inferior.
38.		<p>And by now the human smells of fear and suffering made humans angry. They thought they could be wipe out fear and suffering if they destroyed their scent. Fear and suffering, that is always the smell of the enemy. (p.78)</p>	Internal thought	She thought of human smells that are fear and angry>
39.		<p>Like Elizabeth Taylor, Kate had been married many times.</p> <p>I can do the living-together very well, but being married is of no interest to me.</p> <p>It was just that she couldn't bear to be wrong again. (p.80)</p>	Simile: Like Elizabeth Taylor Traumatic	<p>Elizabeth Taylor is an actress Hollywood in America.</p> <p>Kate is such trauma to build a new relationship in term of marriage, she won't to be wrong again. She avoided being wrong again.</p>
40.		Kate had respected Jane for not letting herself be stuck in	Capital letter of "b" in being indicating Jane is lucky to	Jane is a white woman who concerned to help black people.

	<p>someone else's image of her, but recognized instead that her very Being, white and female and descended from slave owners though it was, might be a note of freedom. And the Women's Movement, emerging later, which uncovered and named the camouflaged enslavement at the root of white women's lives, had proved her right. One's struggle against oppression is meaningless, she had known, unless it is connected to the oppression of others. (p.93)</p>	<p>have white, female, and descended outfit.</p>	
<p>41.</p>	<p>That journey seemed to be more about emptying myself of the past, she said. A lot of my past lives came up, literally, in vomiting, there in the depths of the canyon, revealed for what they were. Dress rehearsals, in a sense, for some later phase of life. I felt, at the end of the trip, as we walked away from the river, that everything I'd carried up to that point that wasn't necessary to my life had been shaken loose. I was freed into this part of my life which, amazingly, has people like you in it. (p. 103)</p>	<p>Recalling her past memories;</p>	<p>This journey realized her about her past time. She can see them differently. It passed a message to her. No need to regret the past, past is past. It has passed away.</p>

42.		She was beginning to think that human beings had underground selves, always running, limpid, clear, even when everything in the personality appeared used up, dusty, and dry. (p.124)	Internal thought	She thought of people who had underground selves.
43.		I've never understood it, said Kate, to be medicated on drugs, heroin or cocaine or whatever, what is the appeal? Do people just want to get high, fly away from their troubles? Are they trying to knock themselves out? What? (p.147)	Wondering;	She is wondering people who meditate on drugs, she can't understand how come people to do that onto themselves.
44.		The creature I entered was so huge, said Kate, I couldn't even tell it was a snake. Or a dragon. (p.158) By my third session with Grandmother the snakes or dragons or whatever they were were so small I could hold them in my hands. They were white and blue, and playful, like cartoon figures. (p.159)	Progressing; controlled the trouble Repetition: were were Imagery	Repetition "were" indicates it has deeper impression.
45.		So that is old age! Kate thought, waking. The ability to visit what is ugly and to transform into beauty anything you touch. (p.165)	Internal thought	Revealing means of old age.
46.		This is the way people live now, thought Kate. If you're lucky you	Thoughtful; intimate	This journey gave her new friends, building intimacy by telling their vital information.

		get to spend intense weeks or months with people with whom you exchange the most intimate and vital information; then, you take off again, you are gone. (p.167)		
47.		She thought of the half-European children hundreds of thousands of black women had delivered into the world, children forced on them through rape; children deliberately conceived in the bodies of black women so they could be sold. (p.180)	Thoughtful;	Kate cares about black people.
48.		I think I went searching for Grandmother because I am afraid of growing old. What I didn't know was that I too had this fear. I thought I had escaped it somehow. (p.200)	Negation: didn't Confession;	Kate depressed of growing old, though at first she discarded it by saying it is natural of being old. This fear has brought her to search grandmother due she want to escape it.
49.		Black people had been cast outside the circle of goodwill for hundred years. This was perhaps the root of her feeling of kinship with her visitor. She saw how, as Africans rejoined the circle of humanity, so many carried scars too horrific to bear. Many of them, like women who lived in cultures that despised an willfully obliterated	Black people's life	As a black people, moreover woman, Kate knows how it is being. Too much rejection black woman people felt, too many scars they had. All these bring them to other "world" in this world. Rejection world.

		the feminine, would never experience the connection to earth and to humanity that was their birthright. Pain had driven them to separate from their very selves. (p.204)		
50.		What does it mean to “eat” a color? Asked Kate (p.207)	figurative language of “eat”	“eat” color means how do you feel when you see the color. There is a joy in it.
51.		All eight shaman, plus Charlie, Yolo, and Rela, had crammed inside, five of them on the bed. It was a sight that moved her tears. (p.208)	Heartful;	This sight on her eyes is such a pleasant scenery, all the people she loved and loving her are in her eyes, together.
52.		Finally she went to her bedroom and got the anaconda clock. Giving the anaconda a kiss and not looking at the time, she placed it in Buddha’s lap. (p.213)	Deal with her feeling. Metaphor of anaconda	Anaconda is a metaphor of problem. Though her life is going better, she realizes that the anaconda will always haunt her and everyone on the earth but now she faced it differently. She has dealt with her anaconda and forgets all the past. She now opens her heart to building a brighter future.