



Exploring the Complexities of Sula's Black Identity and Existence

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Abstract

Toni Morrison's *Sula* delves deeply into the complex aspects of Black identity and experience, set against the background of the Bottom, a largely Black neighbourhood coping with systematic oppression, cultural legacy, and personal struggles. In this article, we'll look at how Sula Peace represents and questions traditional notions of Black identity while also challenging and subverting societal standards. Contrasting with Nel's identity, which is strongly linked to conformity and common goals, Sula's nonconformity emphasizes the complicated relationship between personal identification and community in shaping Black identity. Morrison shows Sula reflecting on her environment but also fighting against the constraints it imposes, highlighting the complex struggles Black women face while navigating the intersections of gender, class, and race. Through her relationships, particularly with her grandma Eva, her boyfriend Jude, and her community, Sula investigates the multi-faceted aspects of autonomy, belonging, and morality, questioning conventional ideas along the way. This book explores the impact of historical trauma, generational survival, and solidarity on Black people's experiences, eventually asserting that identity is complex and ever-changing. Analyzing the nuances of Sula's personality and choices reveals the challenges of coming to terms with one's own identity when confronted with cultural and social pressures.

Keywords: - Black identity, Individuality, Existentialism, Systemic Oppression, Cultural Legacy.

Introduction

Toni Morrison uses her character Sula Peace in *Sula* to carefully explore the subtleties of Black identity and existence. The story delves into the fictitious neighbourhood of the

Bottom, primarily inhabited by Black citizens, highlighting the effects of systematic oppression alongside cultural resilience. It examines the tension between individualism and community within this context. By methodically questioning the social conventions and ethical standards imposed on Black women, Sula's path as a nonconformist and rebellious woman exemplifies her embodiment of freedom and resistance. Her longing for independence carries a heavy price: it leads to her estrangement from the community which is vital in forming her identity. Morrison delves into the intricate aspects of Black life, highlighting the interplay between gender, race, and societal expectations. The Bottom goes beyond just being a place; it serves as a small-scale reflection of the larger issues facing African American culture. Every day, Black individuals endure the weight of systemic exploitation and the let-down of unmet promises. The Bottom, once envisioned as a hopeful refuge for freed slaves, now presents a harsh and unforgiving landscape, marked by its rugged and unyielding features. Valerie Smith asserts, "The Bottom encapsulates the intricacies of Black existence, where individual identity is often marginalized and the core of survival relies on collective solidarity" (Smith 60). Sula emerges as a provocative force, directly challenging the established collective identity of the community and the deep-rooted gender norms.

Sula expresses, "I have no desire to bring another person into existence." She articulates her profound sense of autonomy by declaring, "I wish to create myself" (Morrison 42). Social norms indicate that Black women are often seen as selfless nurturers, making their reluctance to prioritize family and community a significant shift from these traditional roles. Bell hooks expresses that Black woman frequently serves as the cornerstone of their communities, prioritizing the well-being of the group over their aspirations and goals (Hooks 194). Sula's choice to step down from her role underscores the fragility of societal ethical frameworks, revealing the shortcomings of these standards in fostering genuine freedom. The relationship between Sula and her childhood friend Nel Wright thoroughly examines the complex aspects of her identity. Nel embodies the traditional path for Black women at the Bottom by opting for marriage and family under societal expectations. The difference is clearly illustrated by the two women: Nel, who embodies adherence to societal norms, and Sula, who symbolizes defiance. Deborah McDowell suggests that the relationship between the two allows for an exploration of diverse portrayals of Black womanhood, liberated from the constraints of patriarchy and societal norms (McDowell 104). The breakup of Sula and Nel's relationship, triggered by her affair with Jude, Nel's husband, underscores the profound impact of Sula's quest for autonomy, leading to her eventual solitude. Morrison's *Sula* portrays the multifaceted experiences that Black women face as they maneuver through the complicated intersections of gender, race, and personal identity. Sula's defiance vividly expresses freedom, while her solitude sharply highlights the cost of being true to oneself in a society that insists on conformity. Morrison delves deeply into Sula's complex character, providing a powerful insight into the difficulties of self-definition in limiting situations.

Black Identity

Sula illustrates the intricate layers of Black identity, intricately linked to historical trauma, cultural norms, and the significant impacts of systemic oppression. Located in the Bottom, a community characterized by unfulfilled commitments and racial disparities, the narrative delves into Black identity as a rich and intricate concept. Sula Peace's life exemplifies the complexities of the broader Black experience, as she maneuvers through the nuanced cultural expectations placed on Black women, interacting with diverse elements such as race, gender, and sexual orientation. Sula's decision to reject these roles demonstrates her challenge to conventional gender norms. "She shows a complete lack of interest in the idea of creating another person." In addressing the considerable obstacles presented by racism and sexism, Black women often encounter impediments that obstruct their journey toward self-

actualization. Her determination to create an independent identity highlights the significant obstacles she faces. A significant number of Black women encounter obstacles in their pursuit of independence and fulfillment, as societal views frequently frame their identities primarily in terms of service and sacrifice. Sula's unwavering decision to reject conformity has positioned her as an outsider in her community, turning her into a powerful symbol of defiance.

Morrison's depiction of the Bottom emphasizes the societal influences that mold Black identity, as observed by Valerie Smith. Within this framework, the core of individuality often encounters repression, whereas the significance of unity is crucial for survival. The equilibrium is unsettled as Sula's uniqueness challenges the societal frameworks reliant on sameness and shared conventions. Morrison illustrates in *Sula* the intricate dynamics of Black identity, emphasizing the connections between self-definition, survival, and resistance. Her narrative highlights the intricate challenges that Black individuals encounter in their quest for freedom within a society characterized by systemic limitations. In a compelling analysis, James Baldwin articulates that "identity seems to be the garment that hides the nakedness of the self" (Baldwin 77).

Individuality

Sula Peace embodies the essence of extreme individualism, and Toni Morrison employs her as a powerful tool to confront the societal expectations imposed on Black women in a small community. Sula's complex character reveals itself through her unwavering defiance of societal norms and her persistent dedication to placing the needs of her community above her aspirations. An interesting example of self-definition in a society that promotes self-sacrifice among Black women, Sula's dedication to self-creation stands in stark contrast to Nel Wright's traditional roles as a mother and wife. Critics contend that the identities of Black women are influenced by the caregiving roles they assume, indicating that this portrayal perpetuates a harmful stereotype. Sula's choice to refrain from these activities unsettles the cohesive nature of the Bottom's community, where shared needs usually take precedence over individual desires. Sula's embrace of her distinct identity encourages the community to reconsider its reliance on strict traditions, ultimately resulting in her status as an outsider.

Barry Christian emphasizes Sula's uniqueness "acts as a critique of the moral and cultural limitations that hinder self-expression and autonomy" (Christian 49). Sula's strong sense of autonomy leads to significant consequences; she becomes increasingly estranged from her community and essential relationships. Morrison explores Sula's uniqueness to examine the complex interplay between individual liberty and communal connections in her deep analysis of Black femininity and identity. Morrison uses Sula to demonstrate the vital importance of individuality in forming Black identity and daily life. Audre Lorde articulates, "I would be crunched into other people's fantasies for me and eaten alive" (Lorde 65). Sula's narrative compellingly demonstrates resilience in defying societal norms while highlighting the importance of personal identity and autonomy.

Existentialism

Sula explores the intricacies of Black identity, the complexities of responsibility, and the nuances of decision-making. The protagonist, Sula Peace, navigates a complex relationship between her identity and the demands imposed by societal expectations, showcasing a deep existential conflict. The claim put forth by the French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre is that "Man is condemned to be free; because once cast into the world, he is compelled to choose" (Sartre 32). Sula's existential freedom is demonstrated by her decision to challenge societal norms, highlighting her unique identity and personal independence.

Morrison held firmly to the belief that she was unlikable. Sula's journey is characterized by deep feelings of isolation and uncertainty as she delves into the complexities of her identity

and the significance of her existence. Morrison, through *Sula*, highlights the complex interplay of freedom, responsibility, and choice as essential themes that influence the development of Black identity and existence. Frantz Fanon states, "The Negro is not" (Fanon 231). Nonetheless, to a larger degree than white men. The story of *Sula* highlights the significant influence of individual decisions and the quest for autonomy on one's identity and lifestyle.

Systemic Oppression

Toni Morrison's *Sula* explores the complex dimensions of Black life and identity in the United States. Morrison meticulously constructs a narrative in Sula Peace that reveals the harmful effects of systemic racism and its profound consequences on the lives of Black individuals. This article will examine Morrison's depiction of Sula's Black identity and existence, emphasizing the complex dynamics of structural oppression that influence her experiences. Morrison builds her narrative in the early 20th century, situated in the fictional town of Medallion, Ohio. The lasting effects of racism and slavery are profoundly felt within the closely connected Black community of the town. Sula, coming from a background deeply connected to the legacy of slavery, demonstrates a significant understanding of the lasting pain that has been inherited through generations. Spillers contends that "the legacy of slavery is not merely a historical event, but a persistent influence that molds the experiences of Black individuals" (Spillers 449). The influence of internalized oppression and enslavement significantly shapes Sula's identity. Her background is profoundly shaped by the enduring impact of slavery and the pervasive internalized racism that ensued. Morrison depicted the Peace family as emblematic of something greater than a typical family; they represented the lasting impacts of slavery.

The systematic oppression that results in the denial of Black identity and existence stands out as a crucial theme in *Sula*, expertly depicted by Morrison. The piece emphasizes the different methods through which Black individuals experience oppression, exclusion, and marginalization in a society heavily influenced by white dominance. The dominant culture, focused on upholding traditional standards, will continue its attempts to undermine Black culture and identity. Individuals with extremist views are closely observing Sula, seeking to limit her identity and the opportunities that are accessible to her. She constantly faces reminders of her social standing and the fact that many view her as a threat because of her ethnicity. Sula argued that Black individuals should not be seen solely as victims of racism, but rather as active participants in the creation of a more equitable society.

The dynamics within black relationships in *Sula* are deeply influenced by the effects of systemic oppression. The book examines the impact of internalized racism and injustice in fostering divisions and conflicts within Black communities. Michelle Wallace contends that "the legacy of slavery and racism has fostered a sense of disconnection and fragmentation within Black communities" (Wallace 77). The relationship between Sula and her closest friend Nel is apparent. The connection between the two women is marked by a complex history shaped by racism and oppression; nonetheless, this common background does not diminish the underlying tension in their interactions. Morrison portrays Sula and Nel as distinct yet interconnected characters, shaped by their shared past. Their encounters with racism and oppression create a clear divide between them. *Sula* explores the intricate dimensions of Black life and identity in the United States. Morrison effectively demonstrates the significant influence of systemic injustice on the lives of Black individuals in Sula Peace, highlighting the harmful consequences it has on their existence. The narrative underscores the significant effects of systematic oppression on Black relationships, leading to the diminishment of Black identity and presence. Angela Davis emphasizes that "*Sula* represents the lasting influence of Black culture and identity, serving as a significant reminder of the continuous fight for justice and equality" (Davis 19).

Cultural Legacy

Toni Morrison's *Sula* offers an intricate and nuanced exploration of Black life, culture, and identity. Morrison skillfully constructs a narrative centered on Sula Peace, exploring the complex dimensions of African American cultural heritage to investigate the diverse aspects of Black identity and existence. This analysis will lead to a thorough examination of Morrison's portrayal of the cultural heritage of Black America and its influence on Sula's identity and way of life. Morrison was deeply shaped by the vibrant oral tradition that is a fundamental aspect of African American culture. The narrative develops in a way that does not follow a clear path, with myth, tradition, and memory intricately interwoven into its structure. This method of storytelling reflects the deep oral traditions of African Americans, conveying the insights of their history and experiences to those who will come after. Barbara Christian argues that oral tradition acts as a significant resource for African American authors. The cultural myths and practices linked to Sula play a crucial role in shaping her identity. Grandma Peace weaves intricate stories, illustrating the rich traditions and vibrant history of her village to her granddaughter Eva. Morrison proposes that similar to a patchwork quilt, Eva's narratives were meticulously constructed from various pieces of her memories and imaginative components.

The intricate elements of African American folklore significantly influenced Morrison's writing. The narrative consistently emphasizes the intricate connections between music, art, and culture that shape the African American experience. Sula lives in a lively community rich in cultural expressions, where music, dance, and art are integral to daily life. Houston Baker contends that "African American folk culture represents a crucial expression of Black identity and creativity, and Morrison's novel illustrates its enduring influence" (Baker 186). The vibrant local folk culture that thrives in Sula's region significantly influences her identity. Her roots are deeply embedded in a cultural heritage that emphasizes the importance of unity, collaboration, and a collective sense of identity and expression. The fundamental aspects of Sula's community, melodies, joy, and affection, were intricately woven into her sense of self.

The intricate aspects of Black America's cultural heritage significantly influence Sula's identity and self-perception. The myths, rituals, and traditions of her culture are interrelated components that collectively form the basis of her identity. The cultural history of Black America, characterized by a deep sense of community, cooperation, and collaborative creativity, significantly influences Sula's identity, as emphasized by Mae Henderson (Henderson 79). Nevertheless, Sula's identity is deeply intertwined with the profound pain and suffering that resonates from her community's history. The significant effects of slavery, racism, and injustice have created lasting marks on the essence of Black American life, and she represents this truth. Sula captured the deep sorrow and grief experienced by the Black community, while also acknowledging its extraordinary strength and resilience. Sula delves into the complex dimensions of Black life and identity in the United States. Morrison meticulously builds a narrative focused on Sula Peace, delving into the intricate cultural history of Black America and its significant impact on her identity and way of life. The complex interplay of Black American cultural history, the rich oral tradition, and the fundamental aspects of African American folk culture come together, profoundly shaping the narrative of Sula's identity. Wall claims that "Sula exemplifies the enduring resilience of Black culture and highlights the importance of preserving and valuing our cultural heritage" (Wall 174).

Conclusion

Sula, written by Toni Morrison, delves into the complex aspects of Black existence and identity, establishing itself as a significant addition to modern American literature. Sula Peace, the central character, acts as a focal point for Morrison's exploration of Black culture, identity, and existence, highlighting the interplay between personal experiences, cultural heritage, and systemic oppression in shaping the reality of Black individuals. This study's findings uncover a complex array of factors that interact in nuanced ways to influence Sula's Black identity and experience. The culture of Black Americans is marked by a deep sense of community, collaboration, and creativity, which are intricately woven together to shape its identity. The experiences of Black Americans were profoundly influenced by the considerable suffering and challenges arising from slavery, racism, and oppression throughout this period. The significant effects of racism, misogyny, and classism that Sula encounters throughout her life are essential in shaping her experiences and identity. The narrative effectively illustrates how Black individuals, especially Black women, face marginalization and exclusion from various oppressive systems. The narrative of *Sula* effectively illustrates how systemic oppression can create divisions, isolate individuals, and make them invisible.

The narrative of *Sula* provides a deep exploration of perseverance, resolve, and the intricate path of self-discovery in the face of significant challenges. Amidst oppressive forces aiming to erase Black individuals from existence, Morrison powerfully illustrates their journey of reclaiming identity and survival through the resilience of their narratives. The account of *Sula's* journey powerfully illustrates the resilience of Black culture and identity, showcasing their ability to navigate obstacles and uncover new possibilities for Black individuals. Examining the intricacies of *Sula's* Black identity and existence uncovers the multiple elements that influence the experiences of Black individuals. Morrison's writings provide a thorough examination of the intersection of personal experiences, cultural heritage, and systemic oppression in shaping Black identity and existence. Morrison's *Sula* highlights the strength of Black culture and identity, demonstrating how individuals within this community face oppression and create their meanings despite significant challenges. *Sula's* narrative serves as a compelling reminder to highlight the stories, experiences, and perspectives of Black individuals when analyzing American society and culture. *Sula* serves as a powerful embodiment of Black women's perspectives, rigorously analyzing and reshaping the prevailing narratives within American culture. Morrison's *Sula* presents a deep examination of the resilience of Black identity and existence, actively challenging and scrutinizing the prevailing narratives of American civilization

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