

A MARXIST-FEMINIST STUDY OF “A MERCY” OF TONI MORRISON
AND “BELL JAR” OF SYLVIA PLATH

Khalid Nawab¹

M Phil scholar English literature Department University of Balochistan Quetta

Bramsh khan²

Lecturer Mir chaakar khan Rind University.

Adnan Riaz³

Assistant Professor of English

Department University of Turbat, Balochistan, Pakistan.

Abstract: This article has been dug out from two narratives, “A Mercy” (2008) of Toni Morrison and “Bell Jar” (1963) of Sylvia Plath, as a Marxist-Feminist approach as well as for data source of this dissertation. This study focused on Marxist-Feminist by Karl Marx and Engel’s notion of bourgeoisie. The research methodology of descriptive qualitative reading has been used for data analyzing. Both accounts fulfill the lens of Marxist-Feminism. And, in both novels Females have been found to be subjugated by Patriarchal society, owing to the poverty they seem helpless and oppressed as well as made slave in the accounts. In A Mercy, Florens, the main character, is a 19 years old educated girl, kept under power with her mother, by the owner Jacob Vaark, but still She seems to resist against Patriarchy. Similarly, In Bell Jar, Esther Greenwood a literary poor Female, faces a lot of challenges of men; still she is competitive and wants to pass a liberal life with her gender fellows. She has been well known as a martyr of Feminism due to her dealings for the problems and supremacy of feminism, the sexual

twofold the pursuit for self as well as pursuit for individuality throughout the narrative.

Key words: Marxist-Feminism, Patriarchy, slavery, subjugation, sexual twofold.

Introduction

Before starting the problem statement, knowing about the background of the authors and narratives is a must. The novel “A Mercy” is the ninth novel of Toni Morrison, which was published in 2008. Depicting issues of 1690s of slave era. At that time, often women were afraid of protection without men, free females were still doubted to being enchantresses and patriarchal relationships between males and females were the custom yet. In this narrative, Toni Morrison systematized the entire delegates of main ethnic classes surrounding of her belt. The novel “A Mercy” depicts the situations of 1680s of America which was a perilous period for

RESEARCH ARTICLE

everybody, men or women, captive or unrestricted. That is Lina, wife of Vaark (Rebeka) Florens and a dependent worker that is Rebeka's nearby workmate too, Sorow, a strange miss her pensive habits makes herself a deprived enslaved; as well as the mother of Florens. Such as the authoress clarifies, every female in the world are at the mercy of the males in their survives; except them, those females are nothing. As lina says, "To be female in this place is to be an open wound that cannot heal. Even if scars form, the festering is ever below."(Morrison, T.2008, p.161).

The book "A Mercy" has numerous foundations in principles morals and societal status morals. A Mercy portrays slavery condition, female slaves, the financial condition, and the resistance in contradiction of enslavement in Virginia for pleasing the reader and for making thoughtful that state. These matters will be debated much interestingly, that the story can disclose much intricate than one viewpoint or a definite opinion in one personality, or a set of the reading.

In the slavery era in 1680's, the slavery position can be dealt as well as administrated. Nothing was done by them, due to weak persons in a class distinction, and there was an option of liberty to attain happiness. So, Scully, Sorow, Willard, Lina and Florens are the surrendered persons being subjugated of slavery method by the dominant of family, along

with slave dealings. In the progression of the novel, the rest of the character moves the New World to lifespan, and everyone efforts to live in the surrounding of cruel people. However, Florens and numerous other females increase viewpoint of the story, and every one shows that a single lady is not rightly free, irrespective of color or class.

Likewise, The novel "Bell Jar" of Sylvia Plath, published in 1963, just before the commencement of the "feminist movement"; the happenings recorded in this volume, though, occurs in 1953, yet, in an era in the course of which females' privileges were not still broadly renowned in our civilization. And the sentiments that it carries, are characteristic of a feminist corresponding to Esther greenwood (the heroine of the novel). Esther is advance of her period as she is not able to share her views to the public in the way she wishes.

In this narrative, Plath presents to us the customs in that females were victimized in contradiction of the eyes of a delicate innovative authoress. Via this, she carries the significant messages that are ethically improper and could propel the sufferers to know-how ill-fated destinies like Esther's psychological collapse. Importantly to retain these things in notice while interpreting the narrative, and the feminist notion is the main focus and aim of The Bell Jar.

However, the society around Esther does not admit her abilities in terms of poetess and authoress, rather

RESEARCH ARTICLE

attempt to drive her into conventionally toward feminine thoughts. For such as, Esther's mother continually endeavors to persuade her to acquire shorthand, but Esther denies, as she says "...when I tried to picture myself in some job, briskly jotting down line after line of shorthand, my mind went blank." (Plath.S.1963.P.100) Esther, contrasting many females of her period, rejects to be measured by patriarchal society by saying: "The last thing I wanted was infinite security and to be the place an arrow shoots off from. I wanted change and excitement and to shoot off in all directions myself, like the colored arrows from a Fourth of July rocket." (Plath.S.1963.p.68).The expressions "infinite security" and "the place an arrow shoots off from" come from Mrs. Willard's explanation of the female's character in the social order. This concept straight away talks Plath's crucial resolution in the account that is to examine the emotional difficulties which could come to pass a female with desires that the nearby values would not let her to accomplish.

Literature Review

A Mercy and Bell jar are two masterpieces of Toni Morison and Sylvia Plath in the globe writings for their diverse themes variation and variety of connotations. That is why; it has stimulated the big number of debatable discussions and serious thoughts amid the literary critics and theoreticians of the

universe. For that reason, there are so countless volumes and papers written on the workings of Toni Morrison and Sylvia Plath. Dr. Pratap Kumar Dash has shown In A Mercy, Morrison demonstrates how women are conformed to the stereotypes that were cast upon them, like their dependency on men. The account might be inferred as a description of the liberation of females by preventing themselves from man reliance as well as make stronger them.

On the other hand, the study indicates that an absence of a man symbol in the existence of both Rebecca plus Florens drives them to interior devastation. Dr. Shaista Maseeh has opined Ecofeminism in Toni Morrison's A Mercy .As Ecofeminism perceives a pure relative between nature as well as females like both are the nourisher, adopter as well as feeder. The tale of A Mercy encompasses of manifold open ending tales of numerous personas. It depicts about the voyage of Jacob Vaark, a capitalist who goes to see D'Ortega, the Portuguese agricultural estate owner, in the New World. Vaark possesses two females' slaves. In them Lina is an inborn American girl and second Sorrow. Both of them are orphan. The story starts with a 16 years old black girl, Florens. She recalls her background that how she was handed over to Jacob Vaark by her dominant in payment of a liability. She relates the way her mom gave her in its place of herself, for she had a sweetheart boy whom she wanted to nurture. Florens

RESEARCH ARTICLE

gets in affection with a black blacksmith, a free man. She recounts about her trip to encounter her friendship that finishes with gloom.

Yuan Wang declares Morrison as the black discourse Feminist, Toni Morrison as a Feminist for blacks dedicates her job to raise slogan to the oppressed, to stamp the awful things talk as well as to be resolved. She confronted the unoriginal ethics enforced on black females by giving numerous woman personas in her narratives. Black women undergo a lot, owing to sex plus race. By her works, Morrison donated black female's methods of affirming their predicaments besides sorrows.in terms of letting go their hurting history; they could achieve their self as well as partiality. They could lastly reconstruct as well as form themselves. The dissertation explored the black feminist dissertation in her narrative A Mercy.

Mr. N. Arul Doss worked on Feminism and Ethnicity has partisan and traditional meanings. Various waves of feminism over the periods have efforted to emancipate females as well as to make a position for females in the social order. Numerous novel writers, particularly the novel writers of Modern Writings depict the pure image of females. The novel writers signifies values of cultural feminist as well as try to lessen biases and delusions by seeking manners to strengthen the worth that bigotry and chauvinism would take away from the

splendor, the exertion and the ethnic standards of black females.

Tomasz Fisiak also written a dissertation on Feminist Autobiography as a Means of Empowering Women: A Case Study of Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar and Janet Frame's Faces in the Water; Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar could be measured an appropriate instance exemplifying Stanley's theories. Simultaneously it would be somewhat dangerous to say this account a severe feminist auto/biography, as the making of a feminist script was not the writer's purpose. So it may be harmless to interpret The Bell Jar like an imaginary autobiography, covering, though, numerous feminist hints. The book turns into a creative portion of the script where features of the writer's life are converted into a considerable tale (after Federman 100).

Dr.Ved Parkash researched on Feminist sensibility in the works of Sylvia Plath, This article tells about Sylvia Plath's feminist sensibility as well as how she efforts to achieve freedom from the chains of the male-controlled structure. To utter feminist sensibility, Plath assumed the poetic type and finally got freedom by creative fight. Sylvia Plath's literatures shows the images of feminist sensibility that focused on the fight of a juvenal lady who cannot attain her being for she did not admit like the finest artist as well as gifted novelist in the patriarchal society.

Marija Đurđević Marija worked on the theme, which of the figs to choose, the

RESEARCH ARTICLE

novel “Bell Jar” of Sylvia Plath in the context of second-wave feminism .Sylvia Plat’s novel The Bell Jar in the lens of the second wave of feminism. For the aim of describing the setting for the reading of Plath’s novel, we must trust for the much share on the two important workings of second-wave feminism, By investigating the effect of male-controlled culture of the 1950s on Esther Greenwood, the heroine of the account and Sylvia Plath’s friend, we would demonstrate that females at that time undergone coercion at numerous stages. Besides, we would ponder the influence of this cruelty on the construction of their distinctiveness, but also look at the ways in which they unsuccessfully fought against it.

Discussion

In “A Mercy “Florens encounters slavery in the Master Jacob’s household. Mr. Jacob took Florens as of D’Ortega to wage the total sum he is indebted to Jacob. Sir said “he will take instead the woman and the girl... A minha mae begs no. Her baby is still at her breast. Take the girl, she says, my daughter, she says. Me. Me. Sir agrees and changes the balance due”. (Morrison.T. 2008.p. 07). The above quote reveals that Florens was a Female who was bought by the owner of Slave at America Slavery. The merchant Master took Florens from Mr. D’Ortega to wage the full amount he is indebted to merchant Jacob. Later on dropping bulk in the company due to ill managing assessments, then D’Ortega proposes an under kept girl

to Jacob for relaxing liabilities. Jacob firstly declines, then appeals D’Ortega’s preferred retainer. As a replacement for, the female proposes her daughter Florens.

The word “minha mae” in Portuguese language at this point is a meant of demand. Florens lives with her family in D’Ortega’s home. Minha mae being slave in Senhor’s home, and her owner is a member of Government. As starting of narrative, she (Florens) calls to Jacob “Senhor” as well as say Mr. D’Ortega as Sir yet. It shows that while as soon as the tale starts, Florens is Mr. D’Ortega’s slave yet. But, if the slave holder could trade or give-and-take their slave with a liability, the exchanged then necessarily be a slave. Florens was seven years old at the time when she came to the home of Jacob, and she was unable to understand the matters of world yet. On the grounds that she is unreasonably youthful for seeing all things. As she says, “Before this place I spend my days picking okra and sweeping tobacco sheds, my nights on the floor of the cookhouse with a minha mae”. (Morrison.T. 2008: p.05). The citation given depicted Florens labor in the past ace. Her mom made slave in Senhor’s house. That state causes Florens turned into an oppressed and she wants to satisfy her obligations and get relieved her mom. Since, she was extremely youthful during her stay in D’Ortega’s home; she found a simple line of work. She went through remembering her time when she cleaned tobacco sheds and picked okra.. In the night, Florens

RESEARCH ARTICLE

dozed on the floor with her mother in the kitchen, Slaved she was, she reserved no privilege to request a space to rest, although being healthy or debilitated. Moreover, Florens likewise received comparative behavior while living in home of her next trader. In these lines she states, “In cold weather we put planks around our part of the cowshed and wrap our arms together under pelts. [...] in summer if our hammocks are hit by mosquitoes Lina makes a cool place to sleep out of branches.” (Morrison. T. 2008:p. 06)

Florens would do the servitude with a delight, and she needed to a decent treatment. But had been given her a preparation framework for becoming a hireling of family unit by Jacob. Furthermore, being a slave, she should comply with the whole concubines' structure. Her words shows, “It proves I am no body’s minion but my Mistress (Morrison. T. 2008:p.111)”, it implies that there was indistinguishable connection among slave and their lord in light of the fact that the slave proprietor waged for boundless labor. They need to satisfy their obligation from their head at every time as well as all over. For the owner of the slaves was having full control over his subordinates for knowing about their guidelines regarding routines of their work and menu.

There have been suggested multiple hirelings of the head of slaves regarding authority and frailty in terms of

suppression and power using. And, they had chipped away at the time routinely and they had worked where the servitude rules was obeyed by the slaves. Along these lines, that problem will seem an obstruction in contrast to the repression. Opposition happens when a few people feel something incorrectly without wanting to or unaccepted acting. Additionally as indicated by Marx, obstruction happens as class battle for misuse as the crucial reason, because of the degree which expands the scale of exploitation of common laborers.

For this situation, the opposition in this novel has been finished by a lady slave, named Florens. Interestingly, she passed a colossal weight. Being female they were dealt like innately substandard compared to males as well as were for the most part seen as hirelings. She got opportunity for development while meeting the metalworker. She was having trick of becoming hitched along with transforming herself like a liberated individual. Accordingly she has the opportunity of decision. In addition, this opportunity of decision is supplemented by her opportunity of thought. The stimulus of the whole novel is demonstration of Florens' idea, of “When a child I am never able to abide being barefoot and always beg for shoes, anybody’s shoes, even on the hottest days” (Morrison.T. 2008:p. 04).

Considering the above citation uncovered, Florens consistently wants a

RESEARCH ARTICLE

better life. She had been conceived like a nigger; however she craves for living as a bourgeoisie is immense. Yet, enslavement creates impediments for accomplishing fantasies of her. In any event, for shoes she needs to ask for anyone. She attempted to persuade herself to roll out an improvement for herself as well as for the rest enslaved. Always she did not want to be bare foot to not be harmful walking on earth like a wealthy lady does. This citation can bolster Marxism and feminism point of view about ladies and youngsters in laborer class, she says, "it's 1690. Who else these days has the hands of a slave and the feet of a Portuguese lady?" (Morrison.T. 2008:P. 04). From this citation at that point it could be judged that her soul instigates to oppose and she depicts "enough" for the subjugating matter by concluding that day for attaining a chance for herself by not participating in demonstration legitimately. Holding up till the ideal times appear she would utilize the opportunity. At the beginning, Florens thinks as the Portuguese woman does. Additionally, she could peruse and compose among her mats in their owner's home. That is understood in what Lina says about Florens, "Already Florens could read, write. Already she did not have to be told repeatedly how to complete the chore." (Morrison.T. 2008:P. 61). That citation uncovered that Florens is a shrewd individual, just herself who can peruse and compose among three ladies. Ace and Mistress likewise don't have to reveal to Florens commonly to satisfy the work she is doing in their

home. That implies she is constantly advance a step than the rest and that just clarify for accomplishing her long of emancipation for superior life due to her well thought.

Meanwhile constructed his enormous home of Jacob and when he is about to die he desires to shift in the new house, after his dying, Rebekka hopes well and calls Florens to fetch the goldsmith that triggers love much more between Florens. His attention on her reflects Florens's delicacy by goldsmith's praising on her and this creates love for Florens as well they become lover of each other seriously. Lina manages a vehicle for Florens to bring back the metal forger, even Sorrow was another choice for love to the metal forger. In this regard, she starts her excursion single-handedly for finding goldsmith by cherishing according to the prescription of Rebekka, as Florens says, "I'm adoring you" Florens said "And a slave to that too" "You alone own me" (Morrison, T. 2008:P. 141)

It is a feministic approach here that the main character Lady Florens wants to live equally with the other class of society, especially with men because she is a human being longs to live according to the rights of her level that is marriage with someone as she thought about. She is in need of a man who pays her debt by freeing her from family of Vaark. After the all story of Florens with metalworker who does not heed of her and goes back quickly to the house of Rebekka so that he

RESEARCH ARTICLE

could treat her soon by hurting Florens to judge her a slave and inferior instead of her real love with him. Then, she goes with another youngster at the home of the gold smith; the man is rebuked too, to go with Florens, as she doesn't trust on metalworker any more as she knows that he considers her an inferior, to not be loved. In this regard smithy advises his youngster that, Not Florens. He tells her, "Own yourself, lady, and leave us be"(Morrison.T.2008.P.127).Then she becomes gloomy owing to her lost love and surrenders, meanwhile she remembers her first days when her mother besieged to Jacob to take her not my baby. Pondering to get her chance again she longs to be emancipated could be fulfilled when she leaves the home of family of Vaark. Since she was failed to get a partner after meeting with the metalworker.

Accordingly, the concubine taking care of Scully along with Willard in field as well as she, "beats Sorrow, has Lina's lounge brought down, and promotes the offer of Florens" (Morrison.T.2008.p.155). The above citation uncovered about Florens' proprietor, the Concubine uses everything for keeping under her slaves for exchanging. Scully obeys this act of his Mistress without hesitation as he is in need of it and hopes to get freedom in a day. For Rebekka wants to sell Florens offering Sorrow in order that she realize a companionless friend and even that much confident that she doesn't think about Sorrow's Pregnancy. While Sorrow

searching help to be emancipated. Still Florens longs for completing her talk about Rebekah and the smithy. Subsequently, she goes back to the field of Vaark. Pondering about the story of herself on the floor Jacob orders for making his big house, "You won't read my telling. You read the world but not the letters of talk." (Morrison.T. 2008.p.160). While she understands about them expecting her letters to be read by metal forger for her justification of freeing herself with her other colleagues. Here Florens laments the progressions which Rebekka has done due to latest behavior and cruelty upon the oppressed by depicting, "Downstairs behind the door in the room where Sir dies. Mistress slaps her face. Many times...Her churchgoing alters her but I don't believe they tell her to behave that way". (Morrison, T. 2008:p.159).

Again Florens says the opinion of blacksmith concerning the sane enslavement, inscribing, "that it is the withering inside that enslaves and open the door for what is wild" (Morrison, T. 2008: p.187). Even though process of inscription is troublesome, such "My arms ache but I have need to tell you this" (Morrison, 2008:p.188).in every condition that be done for emancipation of Florens like she says, "I am become wilderness but I am also Florens. In full Unforgiving. Unforgiving. No Ruth, my love. None. Hear me? Slave. Free. I last." (Morrison, T 2008: P.161).These lines opines that she is saying her heart's words for liberty via

RESEARCH ARTICLE

letter. After all it looks like she is in hurry that to be free before being killed and gone by another one rather than by her owner. Her exertion is very dangerous remembering her unending slavery as her moth is zipped to talk about her rights in contradiction to her owner as might is right and boss is always right. Florens is just waiting that some makes her free from captivity and she resists against tyranny of the bourgeois' for the rights of women that they also got privileges to live equally with other human beings in the society.

The narrator Florens goes against the manmade slavery which was created from her owner Vaark family, for the sake of her liberty that can be observed through her discourse and activities, the letter she wrote in tremendous house. According to David B Loughram, Florens' revolt is said to be a right one, for the resistance and actions she step forward for reflects safety for women and her but against the capitalists. Similarly that is a best method for meeting her worldly wishes and demands as well as for opportunities. Further this all shows that she so fearless and bold due to get basic needs and independency for herself and for accomplishing her dreams.

Additionally, she considers as youthful modern lady since all instruction and information which Florens suffered from during her slavery in the household of Vaark. That circumstance likewise

speaks to Engel's' hypothesis throughout his workings which expressed concerning "Impersonating bourgeoisie". This context refers to Engels' notion about Florens. Florens emulates middle class way of life. She talks like them, her style like them, and furthermore needs wedding and living like them.

The narrative Bell jar depicts a subjugated life story of the Esther Greenwood(heroine).she is in the state of descending winding which finishes while an endeavoring to suicide as well as her experiment for recovering once more. Esther is progressively intrigued by death. At the point, feeling weak to lose order of her life. She starts to assume responsibility for herself to be no more. Being consistently a topper in the time of school, she achieved a lot of rewards and honor among her fellows. Her this best quality won her a good name in ladies' Day magazine, at the very beginning of narrative. Her psychological problem caused expelled her name in the same magazine later on. Slowly and gradually she couldn't maintain her energy to write and study as before that was necessary to continue for feminist supporting activities. Her routine of eating and, exertions imbalanced and disturbed due to her weak mental capacity now. So she was totally harassed and exploited by the patriarchal and capitalist society.

Esther's other incredible interest in the novel is by all accounts birth. She alludes to the children in the containers at

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Buddy Willard's therapeutic school a few times. She also defines "Mrs. Tomatillo's birthing experience in detail. In this detailed description, she refers to the birthing room as a "torture chamber" (Plath.s.1963.p. 53). Esther is feeling the interest put on ladies to be common moms, or nurturers. She feels as though she should surrender herself on the off chance that she chooses to wed and have a family. She communicates this when she says, "I also remember Buddy Willard saying in a sinister, knowing way that after I had children I would feel differently, I wouldn't want to write poems anymore." (Plath.S.1963.p. 69). This interest for being a characteristic nourisher fixes the matters relating to voluptuous twofold typical and force. Esther regularly communicates her sentiments to have youngsters is a male's method for getting control on his lady.

Esther regularly contemplates the sensual twofold measures which she confronts in the public arena. Specifically, she has consistent musings concerning her sex condition. She has been found a pure in most part of the account, which continually burdens her conscience. She reveals, "When I was nineteen, pureness was the great issue... I saw the world divided into people who had slept with somebody and people who hadn't, and this seemed the only really significant difference between one person and another" (Plath.S.1963.p. 66).

She was raised to accept that a lady should in any case remain pure at the time of being hitched. Accepting equivalent was valid for males. At that point, she found her male partner Buddy Willard a treacherous. Actually, the guy laid down by serving two or three times each week for an entire summer. Esther before long found about the guy, it is "difficult to find a red-blooded intelligent man who was still pure by the time he was twenty-one" (Plath.S.1963.P.66). She "couldn't stand the idea of a woman having to have a single pure life and a man being able to have a double life, one pure and one not" (Plath.S.1963.p.66). Esther was unable to care for this lustful hierocracy that is why she made a solution for seeing a male to be impure. On the off chance it was good for a male to acknowledge doing so, at that point that was suitable for a female admitting doing so.

The epic arrangements particularly well with the women's activist issue of a lady scanning for her personality, or self. First, Esther couldn't uphold her live to handle her activities, to go with the society, in fact she began seeing a better time to come her gorgeous hard work and choice paves way for her life being appointed as an internee in New York. She got much strength she longed for being all in all at the same time she knew that it is impossible for her to be so as she was as free as birds she was never in despondency before, Out of nowhere she

RESEARCH ARTICLE

was distracted. She did so while communicating to her Boss Jaycee.

At the point when he enquired her about her future plan she solidified along with pondering, that she prefers to achieve a big fund for completing graduation or to sail around throughout Europe then she would like to be a tutor as well as pen down books for literature, to be a reporter administrator and so and so. These are the most crucial priorities of her future planning which depicts her feministic view. As she says, "I don't know," I heard myself say. I felt a deep shock hearing myself say that, because the minute I said it, I knew it was true" (Plath.S.1963.p.27). She suddenly came to know value of knowledge that what she had to be, thinking about the females with Doreen and Jay cee she thought that after all she must know the destructive force which caused her to be feeble.

Have you perused "The Bell Jar"?

In the novel "Bell Jar" Feministic point is crystal clear when Esther compares herself with the fig tree accepting Plath's women's activist motivation within the narrative has been summarized when Esther envisions tree of fig in it every fig speaks for a decision for living in her life, for example, a spouse, a vocation as an artist, or a variety of extraordinary sweethearts. Confronted with these decisions, she can't pick. She says, "I saw myself sitting in the crotch of this fig tree, ...unable to decide, the figs began to wrinkle and grow black, and, one

by one, they plopped to the ground at my feet" (Plath.S.1963.p.63).

The authoress shows the pursuer the issue that a lady confronts throughout span of life story of Esther. A lady forbears the problem of intensity. She could assume responsibility for self-life, like Jai Ci appears doing so. However she faces perhaps to live a forlorn presence. Giving that strength to a male, she could miss the personality to parenthood as well as for becoming a spouse. For picking a vocation or parenthood, however she would see it, but neither of them. In relationship with the tree of fig, the writer is stating that a lady couldn't get everything, according to its needs. In contrast to males, that could get an household a vocation, or 'it each of them,' a lady needs to pick a certain something or nothing. Consequently, it is acceptable that "The Bell Jar" is a women's activist novel.

Conclusion

After going through the two texts "A Mercy" and "Bell Jar" by fitting lens of Marxist Feminist study in them. It has been found that poor and women were suppressed by male dominant society, badly in the texts. And one can observe well that instead of females downtrodden they are still energetic to compete and resolve their issues within the patriarchal society. The writer Toni Morrison being a female and black form raised the issues of her gender bombastically in the garb of

RESEARCH ARTICLE

book. She can be regarded a good feminist of Afro-American writer. Similarly, Sylvia Plath seemed to defend rights of women though she had to face the difficulties and hardships of bourgeoisie of her time, yet she could go with the male controlled civilization of her time. She is also a big figure of Feminism.

In the two texts the main characters are females as well as they are poor. In this regard, Marxist point of view found absolutely right that poverty could cause suppressing and women will have no right to survive in Patriarchal society, even they would have taken a right direction for their development in the society. So has done the women main characters, Florens in "A Mercy" and Esther Greenwood in "Bell Jar". Thus these two narratives were well suited for Marxist-Feminism study. For resolution. Marxism is the cause and issue of poverty stricken women and acceptance of feminism is solution.

Further, one can work on the gaps, seems to be vacant yet in the two accounts which can be as structuralism and psycho analysis theories that would be found in great number in "A Mercy" and "Bell Jar".

Reference:

- Pratap Kumar Dash Asst.Prof. in English,2014. Faculty of Education Brack Sebha University, Libya Interpretation of text, context and intersexuality in gynotext: A study of Toni Morrison's A Mercy.
- Dr. Ved Parkash 2016 Feminist sensibility in the works of Sylvia Plath.
- Dr. Shaista Maseeh Assistant Professor 2017 Ecofeminism in Toni Morrison's A Mercy Original Research Paper, Qassim Private Colleges, Buraidah, Al Qassim, KSA..
- Tomasz Fisiak 2011 Feminist Auto/biography as a Means of Empowering Women: A Case Study of Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar and Janet Frame's Faces in the Water.
- Yuan Wang 2015 Morrison's Black Feminist Discourse in A Mercy.
- Mr. N. Arul Doss 2015 Feminism and Ethnicity in the Novels of Toni Morrison.
- Marija Đurđević2009 (Filološki fakultet, Beograd) UDK 82.09:141.72 821.111(73)-31.09 Plath which of the figs to choose: Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar in the context of second wave Feminism.