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**An Analysis of Bhabha 's Cultural Diversity and Cultural
Difference in Morrison's Text**



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Abstract

The study probes into cultural differences in American society and investigates cultural differences and diversity through Morrison's texts. It focuses on how African American and white Americans have distinguished cultures. African Americans want to live according to their enriched culture in the land of the white community. However, the white race tries to enforce its culture on African American people. This research highlights the significant issues of cultural diversity. This research describes that every culture has its cultural significance, so the dominant culture should not impose its values on the African Americans. The study delineates that African American culture has values, so the dominant cultures should not impose their values on the African American race. The marginalized community should have the right to enjoy its own culture. This research uses the theory of cultural diversity and cultural differences to analyze the cultural conflict among white and African American communities. Cultural diversity gives rise to multiculturalism and cultural exchange. This research aims to implement the post-colonial theories. Toni Morrison's writings have significant post-colonial elements. Morrison unearths the struggles and problems of American society, and her main concerns remain confined to African Americans. Similarly, post-colonial theories highlight imperialism and colonization. Morrison's text and post-colonial theories both have parallel themes. Bhabha's post-colonial theories provide the strength of this research. The result of the study is relevant to the contemporary world. The white dominant culture is not ready to accept the African American race, and in the culturally diverse society, the black race is facing continuous alienation.

Keywords: African Americans, Multiculturalism, Dominant Culture, Marginalization, Suppression

Introduction

Toni Morrison pens down the sufferings of African Americans. White society has control over the African-American community. Throughout history, African Americans have been under the rules of white people, and they are obligated to follow the rules of the white-dominant society. Morrison is a Renaissance writer who gives a voice to African Americans through her writings. Morrison admits marginalized voices into the world of the dominant groups, and readers confront social injustice, colonialism, and complex slave history (Rao & Bolla, 2013).

White society does not allow black African Americans to practice their culture on their land, which is why they mimic white culture for their basic rights. Morrison is a griot, and her writing sheds light on the true aspects of African-American culture. Her texts shed light on hegemonic power groups and deconstruct the concepts of hybridity, ambivalence, and alienation.

American society is divided between two cultures, and there are boundaries between these two cultures. The white community sets specific barriers, and the black community refuses to follow those rules (Ranström, 2010). Morrison writes under the influence of her personal life experiences. Morrison depicts the cultural differences and clashes in American society. Morrison is a diasporic writer because she is deprived of her true identity. Furthermore, Morrison 's concern remains about the loss of identity for her fictional characters. White society and African Americans have cultural discrimination, and African American groups prefer to follow the cultural values of the dominant groups. African American people are under the influence of white culture. Morrison claims that the dominant culture suppresses minority cultures. "The American society, white mass media, American education system and culture of American society is under the influence of the white skin and blue eyes" (Islam , 2019, p.189).

African Americans mimic the dominant white culture, and they follow the multiplication rule in this society. African Americans live in a society where two different cultures interact with each other, and multiplication has a great impact on the lives of African Americans. The white dominant culture destroys the feelings of the suppressed groups. African Americans do not get the chance to practice their culture in white dominant society. *The Bluest Eye* will analyze cultural diversity's role through the cultural diversity and difference theory of Homi K. Bhabha. This research explores the reasons for the suppression of black culture and will analyze the diverse culture in the United States.

This study will also investigate whether there is any cultural unity or fixity in American society. Morrison depicts the cultural diversity in American society and the struggles of the black community in an American diverse society.

Homi K. Bhabha is a prominent post-colonial theorist and thinker. Bhabha introduces various challenging concepts, such as hybridity, cultural ambivalence, and mimicry. Bhabha claims that all cultures are pre-existing, and these cultures have gone under the influence of historical change and colonialism. There is not any pure culture that exists (Huddart, 2006).

At one point, Bhabha claims that culture should not be imposed by hegemonic power (Huddart, 2006).

Culture plays a significant role in shaping people's minds. In American society, the white dominant culture shapes the people's minds, and it greatly influences the minds of the African American groups. Different cultures construct a society, and the societal culture is based on the dominant cultures. Morrison's significant focus is on the marginalization of the African American community. Morrison analyses the integration of white beauty culture and how this culture contributes to the suppression of African-Americans (Chaudhary, 2023). African-American culture and white culture are both complex. Black culture is enriched with great music and performing art, and this culture has a strong tie with Christianity. However, the community of black culture is facing suffering and marginalization due to the influence of the white dominant culture. African-Americans become dismembered like Claudia's dismembered white dolls and stripped of identity. Morrison's writing depicts how American society treats people based on physical beauty and skin color. White authoritative groups threaten African-Americans as if they do not belong to the human race (Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

The African American society is marginalized and enslaved. American dominant culture enslaves them, and they are bound to follow the white cultural values. African Americans dissolve into the white culture and get inspired by white cultural fantasies. There is a strict line between the two cultures, and the line between white and black is the leading cause of conflict between these two communities. Morrison delineates that African Americans are the victims of white dominant hegemony (Islam, 2019).

Human behavior and social values are not inherited but socially constructed. Cultural norms and social interactions construct social values and cultural values. Similarly, race and ethnicity are culturally constructed. It is the social construction that people are divided into different races and groups. Michel Foucault claims that "social construction is not structured meaninglessly" (Islam, 2019, p.189). Furthermore, all individuals must understand how mass culture plays a significant role in our lives and shapes our minds, values and beliefs (Islam, 2019).

This research aims to use Bhabha's post-colonial theories to analyze the cultural differences and diversity in the novels. Toni Morrison's writing parallels post-colonialism because her writings focus on the marginalization and suppression of African Americans. This research will also investigate the text through colonized and colonizer's contexts.

For instance, in American society, white dominant groups colonized African Americans. Bhabha claims that colonization, at a certain point, rejects the dominance of the colonizers (Joodaki & Vajdi, 2013). However, her writings do not completely fit into the postcolonial genre because postcolonial writing unearths the imperialism and postcolonial struggles of colonized groups. Morrison's main concern is to focus on the slavery, identity crisis, and social issues of African Americans. Toni Morrison unfolds the relation between capitalism and racial issues in American society (Islam, 2019).

Objective of the Study

This research aims to discover the reasons involved in the marginalization of African-American culture through the context of Toni Morrison's text.

Research Questions

What factors are involved in the suppression and marginalization of African American culture?

This research highlights the significant themes of cultural diversity. Subdominant groups should follow their culture and not impose white cultural values on their community. Morrison's primary purpose is to decode the themes of multiculturalism in the United States. Furthermore, Morrison's writings demonstrate the interactions between two cultures and the cultural conflict. "Morrison's text talks about the colored and white cultural conflict" (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012, p. 379).

Christopher Douglas (2006), in his article "*What the Bluest Eye knows about them: culture, Race, Identity*", analyses the American community's identity crisis through different characters. Geraldine's character tries to mimic the white community's ideas and values. Geraldine uses the word "black bitch" for Pecola. Pecola is facing self-hatred and hate from society. Morrison describes the hatred of African Americans towards white cultural values. Their hatred is evident from their abhorrence for Shirley Temple cups and blue-eyed dolls. African Americans' actions depict their resistance against white dominance in society.

Mina Aghakhani and Zahra J. Annessari Ladani (2014), in their article "*Toni Morrison's Beloved and The Bluest Eye: A Cultural and Materialistic Approach*", analyse the identity loss and cultural conflict in Morrison's novel. Morrison's novels play a significant role in describing the pathetic situation of white dominant society. Morrison describes the concept of sexual abuse, slavery and racism. African Americans feel that racism has spoiled their culture. African American women are doubly marginalized. Critics claim that African Americans lost their true identity and their true self in this society. White dominant society believes that

African Americans should serve white people.

In his article “*Struggle and Survival in Cultural Clash: A Case Study of Pecola in The Bluest Eye*,” Bin Yuan (2018) claims that Toni Morrison pays attention to the white and black people’s cultural conflict. Morrison criticizes white society and its values. Pecola is the victim of the white dominant culture, and she accepts the white culture. She avoids herself and denies her true self. Morrison describes the true reality of the white-dominant society by dividing two groups into black and white people. She depicts reality through Pecola’s character, as if she desires blue eyes and has a special place in white culture. Pecola is not beautiful according to the white beauty standards. Pecola is a doubly marginalized and subordinate character. Even though African American society is not ready to accept her in their culture, she is the victim of alienation and marginalization.

In his article “*Toni Morrison: Rethinking the Past in Post-Colonial Context*”, Hanan Abdullatif (1999) analyzes the different themes in Morrison’s work. African women try to hide their black skin behind the white mask of white dominant culture. White dominant society enforces its values and traditions on African Americans. In *The Bluest Eye*, Morrison’s characters resist the social values and traditions of the white dominant society.

Abdol Hossein Joodaki and Asrin Vajdi (2013), in their article “*Toni Morrison Talks of an Unhomely World; A Postcolonial Reading of The Bluest Eye: A Study Based on Homi K. Bhabha’s Theories*,” analyze the cultural conflicts in American society. Adol Hossein analyzes Morrison’s text under the lens of postcolonial uncanny and mimicry. Hossein deconstructs certain concepts by using the binaries of colonizers and colonized. For instance, white people behave as colonizers, and they have colonized African Americans in certain ways. White dominant groups exploit African American people. Hossein also mentions here that African Americans are the victims of unhomeliness and uncanny.

Inger-Anne Softing (1995), in his article “*Carnival and Black American Music as Counterculture in Toni Morrison’s The Bluest Eye and Jazz*”, analyzes the distinguishing behavior of white culture and black culture in her texts. Morrison uses white ideology in her texts to distinguish references in her novel. For instance, she uses Shirley Temple’s mug and Mary Jane Candy to depict the obsession of white society with white color. Morrison’s characters are obsessed with white culture and white beauty. They accept white norms and white traditions. Pecola suffers due to her skin color, and her obsession with white beauty standards is evident in her text. As compared to Pecola, other characters hate white beauty

culture and standards. When Claudia breaks the white doll, this action depicts her rejection of the white beauty standards. Morrison depicts specific themes in her novel where subdominant groups resist the dominant groups' enforced rules and actions.

Imane Hidayet (2017), in his article "*Beauty as a cultural aspect in Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye*", analyzes the theme of racism in the text. According to this, people of white race have dominancy over African American people. Morrison writes about the cultural values of African Americans. Morrison's characters raise questions about white beauty culture, and their actions depict their resistance against white beauty. Throughout history, people of the white race have treated colored people as their slaves. White race prefers to exploit and use African Americans for their purpose. Furthermore, Morrison, at various points, shows the enrichment of the African American race through M' Dear character. Morrison uses different symbols in her text that depict that American culture is obsessed with white skin cooler and that obsession has destroyed a child's psychological health.

Ingrid Ranstrom's article (2010) "*Black Community in Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye, Sula and Song of Solomon*" argues that Toni Morrison gives insight into black African American culture. Ranstrom analyzes how Morrison's writing helps African Americans adjust to white society. Pecola's mother also tried to adjust to white beauty culture.

Sarulatha and N. Geetha (2015), in their article, "*Quest for Identity in Toni Morrison's Bluest Eye*," analyses that identity crisis, marginalization and a sense of alienation are the primary themes of Morrison's texts. African American women yearn for white identity but get aggravated by their skin colour. Morrison's primary focus remains on the American slavery system and the identity crisis in the hybridized community. Morrison argues that the African American community needs to be united. Instead, there is a class system among coloured groups. They further argue that *The Bluest Eye* addresses the cultural conflicts between the two communities. Black women suffer a lot in American society and are doubly marginalized in the American world.

The researchers have discussed the novel through different lenses and touched on different themes. This research aims to fill the gap and unearth the factors responsible for the marginalization of the African American community. It will adopt Homi K. Bhaba's theory of cultural diversity and cultural difference and analyse the different cultures in America's culturally diverse society.

Methodology

This research will employ the qualitative research method and Bhabha's post-colonial theories. This research will adopt Bhabha's theory of cultural difference and cultural diversity to analyse Morrison's text. This research will focus on Multiculturalism, cultural diversity and cultural differences. African Americans and white dominant groups share the same place, but they have different cultural aspects. Morrison claims that although the people are living in the same culture. Coloured people are forced to follow the white beauty culture and are marginalized. They are unintendedly following the rules of white dominant culture and under marginalization.

White dominant groups are the victims of a superiority complex because they have white skin and believe that this world would accept them. At the same time, African Americans are the victims of an inferiority complex. They suffer due to fear and an inferiority complex (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012). According to Morrison, coloured people are living the life of the marginalized and are devastated. In the culturally diverse community, they are struggling "while at the same time pointing to their inevitable incompleteness" (Bell, 2004, p.142). *The Bluest Eye* by Toni Morrison deals with non-numerical data.

Toni Morrison raises her voice against the dehumanization and demonization of the black race, and she objects to the white race's glorification. Furthermore, Bhabha's concept of cultural diversity gives birth to Multiculturalism and cultural exchange. Bhabha argues that Multiculturalism is not a complex phenomenon, but it asks a person to step outside of the fake identity and accept reality (Bhabha, 2012). Morrison depicts the cultural exchange between the black and white race, but the white race remains intact to its own culture and does not adopt the African American culture.

However, on the other hand, the black race is absorbed in the white beauty culture, and there is emptiness in them. The significant point is that although there is cultural diversity in the United States, the African American race remains unable to achieve the American dream. Bhabha mentions that multiculturalism creates a congenial climate (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012). However, in the United States, the black race is suffering due to cultural diversity, and they are the victims of cultural clashes. Bhabha claims that when two different cultures meet, a problem emerges, and here, the true meaning of the culture is misunderstood (O'Neal, 2007)

Morrison highlights cultural boundaries in her texts, and Bhabha mentions that the

boundaries between two cultures cause problems (O Neal, 2007). These cultural boundaries are known as the third space, and the two cultures have no unity or fixity. Cultural difference is a significant phenomenon through which preexisting cultures discriminate, differentiate, and have authority over different fields (Bhabha, 1998).

"Cultural diversity is the notion that promotes the cultural exchange and mixed cultural values. There are cultural boundaries, and there is cultural uncertainty" (Bhabha,1998, p.269).

The lack of unity and fixity among black and white cultures causes problems. This research examines cultural diversity and differences in American society, examining the cultural boundaries and spaces from where the problems arise. Morrison's texts focus on the themes of cultural diversity and cultural difference. This work will analyze Morrison's texts using cultural diversity and cultural difference theory. This research will examine whether cultural differences and diversity exist in American society.

Data Analysis

Culture includes people's way of life, customs, traditions, behavior, and civilization. Bhabha claims that cultural diversity is an umbrella term for multiculturalism, ethnology, aesthetics, and cultural exchange. Cultural diversity also includes cultural traditions and customs (Ashcroft, 2006). Toni Morrison's novel delineates cultural diversity in her text. The United States does not have cultural unity or cultural fixity. Morrison claims that the United States is based on two different cultures. White and black cultures have distinguished ethnologies.

Morrison exposes the truth behind the higher authorities' claim of nationalism and unity in American society. She condemns the notion of white beauty culture and criticizes the idea that all cultures are derived from the white dominant culture. Morrison underscores African-American culture in her texts. Furthermore, the rise of African American tradition resists the white American hegemonic stance (Al-Abbood, 2019).

In the culturally diverse group, the black race suffers and yearns for true identification, and they are bound to follow the culture of white glorification. In an American culturally diverse society, multiculturalism exists, and the white dominant groups' ideology is against multiculturalism. Morrison depicts that there are boundaries between two cultures: "Cultural difference and diversity provide the break from the temporary concept of multiculturalism" (Bell, 2004, p.141). White beauty culture is the leading reason for the marginalization and suppression of the African-American community. Morrison unearths the distinguishing features of African American and white cultures. White and African American cultures have

different ethnologies.

The American land is the land of multiculturalism, and African Americans feel isolated in this region. African Americans are deprived of their true rights. White dominant groups inculcate certain ideas in the minds of the African-Americans that they are born ugly, and society trained them that they are useless for society. The dominant group's ideas cultivated in the minds of black people depict feelings of alienation (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

Morrison depicts that white people's homes are different and distinguishable from African Americans' homes. For instance, Claudia and Frieda visit white people's homes and are astonished by the beauty standards and status quo. The white community has a new and aesthetic home. On the other hand, the African American community has an ordinary and pathetic lifestyle.

At one point, Morrison's characters mimic white cultural values, which shows that white people impose their cultural values on African Americans. The research analyzes Morrison's texts under the post-colonial lens of colonized and colonizers. Here, colonizers impose their cultural values on colonized people. Similarly, white society implements its cultural values on African Americans (Joodaki & Vajdi, 2013). Morrison draws a picture of white community houses and uses the phrase "perfect and cheerful". American society draws a line between the white race and the African American community. Furthermore, "Morrison claims that there are always pathetic consequences when the patience of black African Americans is tested" (Ranström, 2010, p.9).

Cultural diversity is eminent among the colored and white people of the United States, but African American people are under the continuous feeling of otherness and alienation. African Americans and whites share the same society, but their relationship is based on racial segregation, disrespect and hatred (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

African American people do not have property. They yearn for equality. That is why ethnology is quite strange for both cultures. Morrison delineates the cultural differences between white and African American races. As culture shapes people's minds, American society constructs the social belief that white people belong to the dominant culture. They should live in luxurious houses; similarly, African Americans should live in slums. These ideas are inculcated in American society. One cultural value is that African Americans should serve the white community. Trans culturalism is quite evident in American society—the term concerns the immersion of different cultures.

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Furthermore, both cultures have boundaries, and the black race is in between.

There are boundaries between two cultures, and to analyze the cultural boundaries, it is mandatory to examine their differences and diversity. Cultural differences are evident when two cultures amalgamate and meet (O'Neal, 2009).

Black culture is enriched, and African Americans have different ethnologies. Morrison makes a point in which she claims that people should not deny the importance of black tradition and culture. Furthermore, she mentions a character, M'Dear, who is a midwife and diagnostician. M'Dear plays a significant role in the novel, depicting how African Americans have enriched their culture. "Bhabha mentioned that all cultures do not have unity, are distinguished from each other, and are dualistic" (Bhabha, 1988, p.269).

Their culture is different, and their ethnology is distinguished. White people and African American people share the same society but do not share the same cultures. Morrison shares a glimpse of distinguishing culture in her writing via Aunt Jimmy. They bury her in a white wedding dress. "Bhabha, at one point, claims that cultural diversity has a strong link with multiculturalism" (Bell, 2004, p. 141).

Pecola and her mother are both victims of identity crisis and cultural conflict. They are unaware of their true culture and yearn for their true self. They unthinkingly follow the path of the dominant culture, but in this race, they remain empty-handed. Pecola is the victim of self-abnegation, and she mimics the white beauty standards to adjust to white society. They both fear that white society will not accept them if they lose their existence.

"Bhabha also makes it clear that these cultural boundaries are also where most problems arise" (O'Neal, 2009, p.1). Pecola, with her mother, tries to absorb herself in the white-dominant culture, and their mimicry is destructive rather than constructive. She annihilates her true self, falls apart, and cannot gain the center of attention. Bhabha focuses on the negotiation between two different cultures and the amalgamation of two cultures. Furthermore, Bhabha demonstrates the incompleteness of the two cultures (Bhabha, 1988).

There are many examples of different ethnologies of both cultures. The African American race unintentionally follows the white beauty culture. Breedloves are not financially established or beautiful and live in pathetic conditions. Breedloves are following the white-dominant culture to become part of the white society. White society does not only culturally alienate African Americans, but it also alienates them financially and socially. African Americans are forced to live in poor areas, and they are suffering. Similarly, Mr.

Breedlove is a maid in a white family's home. She notices perfection in this home and observes a beautiful smell. Pauline loves white culture, and she mimics white beauty culture so that she forgets her true identity (Hamad & Sulaiman, 2022).

Pauline transforms herself into a new identity and role that is assigned to her by white-dominant society. She tries to mimic the white community by negating her true self. According to Bhabha, there is no stable community or stable society due to cultural boundaries and differences, and no individual has a fixed culture (Bell, 2004). In the United States, due to the clash between two cultures, problems and confusion arise. The African American race is bewildered and does not know which direction to follow. They are the victim of self-loath and self-abnegation.

African Americans do not find their culture so enriched. Although their culture is enriched and unique, they prefer to follow the norms and values of the white race. They are the victims of cultural uncertainty. Bhabha claims that cultural difference is a necessary and basic concept that plays a significant role. Cultural boundaries play a significant role and significantly impact the migrated and diasporic communities (Bell, 2004).

Bhabha highlights the significant points related to the cultural difference. Bhabha talks about the horrendous impacts of cultural differences and highlights how the colonized Algeria lost its true cultural identity during colonization. The Algerian people destroy the continuities and constancies of the "nationalist" tradition (Bhabha, 1998). Algerians do not have any safety against the temporality of cultural differences, and they translate their true cultural identity into the temporality of cultural differences. Bhabha further argues that native people do not find "true national culture," and these native people now construct their culture from the colonizer's culture (Bhabha, 1998, p. 271). Bhabha's theory of cultural diversity talks about Multiculturalism. For instance, Geraldine's character represents Multiculturalism. She remains confused about her identity. (Morrison, 2007).

Her son, Junior, follows in his mother's footsteps. Junior and his mother both are under the influence of white beauty culture. They forget their culture and decide to follow white norms and values. This cultural diversity leads them towards hybridity and cultural exchange. In her writings, Morrison depicts her thoughts on the displacement and alienation African Americans faced during their migration from the South to the North from 1939 to 1959 (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

In a white-dominated society, African Americans are deprived of their dominant culture and

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true identity. Morrison unearths the true ethnology of black people, and she mentions that African Americans have different folk tales and songs that distinguish them from white people. Claudia's mother sings songs of Arkansas and Trains.

Morrison's work depicts the psychological and physical colonization of African American people. Morrison depicts certain forms of colonization through her writings. African Americans face marginalization and slavery in the white dominant society. White dominant groups prefer to control African Americans psychologically. For example, Pecola Breedlove wants blue eyes because she thinks they will make her beautiful and society will accept her. White society sets beauty standards, and Pecola has to set herself according to these beauty standards. The fake beauty standard of white society influences Pecola mentally and physically and forces her mentally to accept her ugliness. Pecola devalues herself and rejects herself. This depicts that white dominant society colonizes Pecola not only physically but also mentally.

Morrison mentions in her text that the white dominant groups economically marginalized African Americans. Morrison's characters face economic pressure because they face economic marginalization and pressure. White dominant groups structure a society that racial groups and higher authorities' control. African Americans are economically dependent on the white authorities for their means. Furthermore, white dominant groups are trapped in the poverty cycle, and African Americans remain dependent on white dominant groups for their financial needs.

White groups culturally marginalize African Americans. American white dominant groups impose white cultural values upon African American groups. African Americans have their cultural values, and their cultural values have conflict with white dominant groups. Another form of colonization is where the authoritative groups design the African American's ideas. White dominant groups implement their own cultural and religious values upon African American people.

White dominant groups impose social norms and values upon African Americans. Morrison's characters are impacted by the social challenges and hierarchies that are imposed upon them. That leads them towards self-hatred and identity crisis. Social and cultural hierarchies are the significant cause of their social rejection and cause a big challenge for them in asserting their identity.

Morrison sheds light upon the doubly marginalized entity. For instance, her focus remains on

African American women. Pecola is socially and culturally marginalized, and she is in her lowest strata. Through Pecola's character, it is evident that African American women are doubly suppressed, and they are in a continuous struggle to assert their true identity. Morrison's female character suffers more than the male characters. African American women have to carry the burden of their gender and their blackness. Fake beauty standards of white American society mock Pecola.

Pecola becomes the victim of an inferiority complex. When schoolboys encircle Pecola and mock her for her blackness. Pecola covers her face to hide her ugliness (Morrison, 1970). This situation intensifies Pecola's self-abhor, and she rejects herself. This leads her towards a mental disorder. Pecola has a strong desire to reject her true self and to have a strong urge for whiteness in the white dominant society. Pecola's reaction and resistance depict her hatred. For instance, she prefers to drink milk with Shirley Temple's cup, writes letters to God and asks for blue eyes (Huang, 2021). Morrison's African American women have an awareness of their low social strata in the white-dominant society. They mimic the dominant white rules and values to become part of society. Their mimicry depicts their resistance. They want to get rid of white-dominant rules and cultural values.

The post-colonial hegemonic power of American society allows the white social system to control African Americans according to their cultural values.

African American men are considered second-class citizens in this white patriarchal system. African American men are suffering due to their skin color. They grant preference to white women over black women, and they want to become part of the white society. They prefer to accept white ideology, and they reject their African cultural values. For instance, Toni Morrison pens down the true feelings of her male character, Cholly Breedlove, who becomes the victim of humiliation at the hands of a police officer while making love. The white police officer says, "Nigger, make it good" (Morrison, p.42). White police officers' superior behavior develops inferior feelings and distress in Cholly Breedlove. This inferiority complex destroys his married and social life. Morrison depicts through her writing that white men and African Americans are both the victims of a superiority complex and an inferiority complex. Furthermore, Morrison argues that African American men reject their true identity and their true selves.

Certain factors contribute to African Americans' marginalization and suppression. American social system has divided the society based on status quo and class. In her text,

Morrison talks about the homes of white and African American families. She sheds light upon Pecola's house, where basic facilities are deprived; on the other hand, the white family enjoys all the necessities. Morrison also discusses the great depression in her novel. During the great depression, the white dominant groups exploit the African Americans and affiliate them with a lower rank. Morrison argues that the white-dominant society plays with the emotions and feelings of African American people (Ismail et al., 2024). White authorities make it difficult for the African American community to access better opportunities that could improve their social life. Their economic difficulties make it difficult for them to survive in a dominant society. Furthermore, racism also makes it difficult for African American families to survive and entrap them in poverty.

Social and cultural marginalization causes mental disorders and psychological trauma among African American people. For instance, Pecola suffers psychological trauma due to racial segregation in Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye*. According to Frantz Fanon, Native Americans also endure significant mental health challenges stemming from their experiences of oppression. Fanon argues that mental disorders and the effects of systemic oppression transfer from one generation to the next. Suicidal thoughts and anxiety disorders are often the results of abuse and racial segregation faced by African Americans. Furthermore, he claims that suicidal ideation arises from the grief inflicted by white colonizing groups. Similarly, Pecola becomes a victim of self-defeating behavior, ultimately succumbing to mental disorders and schizophrenia (Hilton, 2011).

Bhabha's postcolonial elements are evident in Morrison's text. Morrison's characters are the victim of mimicry, hybridity and ambivalence. They are unaware of their true identity and their true values. Morrison explains the cultural diversity in African American society and depicts African Americans' cultural values. She furthermore depicts that white dominant society portrays them as another. Morrison depicts that there is a cultural difference in white dominant society. Morrison argues that the white dominant society plays a significant role in alienating the African American people and constructs racial segregation.

Pecola is the victim of unhomely behavior due to her skin color and racial segregation. Pecola is under continuous struggle with unhomely behavior and trauma in a white authoritative society. This research proves that cultural diversity results from the cultural differences in a dominant society.

Pecola and other characters resist white-dominant behavior and cultural values. Their actions

reflect resistance to these dominant cultural norms. Pecola and her mother both mimic white cultural values. Pecola's mental disorder depicts her rejection of and resistance to white cultural values.

Similarly, Cholly's mental health issues and guilt reflect his mental trauma and rejection of the white-dominated society. Morrison's characters resist the Eurocentric values of American society. Morrison sheds light on multiculturalism in her texts. Morrison's writings also indicate cultural diversity and cultural differences through racial tension. Morrison indicates the significance of African American voices and black culture. Furthermore, Morrison also depicts the cultural conflict in American society and claims there is no assimilation and cultural perseveration. Moreover, Morrison's texts have a great resemblance and universal themes. For instance, she talks about racism, identity crisis and loss. Multiculturalism focuses on the interaction between two different cultures. The two cultures interact and create a congenial environment (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012). African Americans tell hateful stories regarding the white race.

This point indicates that the African-American community abhor the white community. African American community sings songs and tells the stories of the white ghost, and "they painted the white group as a villain in their stories when the white husband chopped off his wife's" (Morrison, 2007, p.133). Bhabha's theory supports the black man's act, and Morrison's text shows cultural diversity and differences. Due to the cultural difference, Morrison's characters struggle hard, and they struggle for their identity. Pecola's friend Claudia, at one point, raises the point that I want to save Pecola's black baby (Morrison, 2007).

Pauline decides to watch movies to escape from reality. She wants to hide her true identity. "She began watching movies and trying to mimic the whites" (Hamad & Sulaiman, 2022, p. 87). Pauline wants to adopt the cultural identity of the white community, and she changes her appearance.

"Pauline's inferiority complex stems from the Hollywood movies" (Hamad & Sulaiman, 2022, p. 87). Pauline admires the physical beauty and virtues. She tries to adopt their hairstyle. She wants to change her appearance. There is a cultural clash among both races. Pauline lives in the "Third Space" and is the victim of cultural conflict. Bhabha claims that "the third space has a "colonial provenance." When people come into contact with the third space, they enter an alien territory, leading them towards cultural hybridity, and there is

no concept of Multiculturalism (Bhabha, 1988). Cultural diversity and difference focus on the identity crisis and interconnectedness of different cultures. Morrison plays a significant role in African American literature. These two cultures meet in the novel, and cultural diversity and differences exist.

Hybridity exists in American society, which emerges in the novel where two cultures exchange certain aspects. United States of America have multiculturalism, and the people do not have any specific culture. *The Bluest Eye* describes the truth behind cultural diversity and difference. White dominant groups claim that the white culture drives all cultures, and they further claim that white culture is the only true culture. Other cultures cannot survive without this magnificent culture. Morrison rejects this concept of white beauty culture and rejects the white dominant groups' phenomenon. Morrison claims that in America, white dominant society grants importance to the white race, and it is against multiculturalism (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

Conclusion

American authorities claim that society has a diverse culture and enriched cultural values. Furthermore, authorities claim that American culture respects every culture (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2012). The research examines the hidden truth behind such false claims of authorities. The research investigates the cultural conflict between the white and African American races. This research proves that the white race of American society greatly influences the African American race, and the African American race does not exist in the white dominant society. The research demonstrates that the African American race falls apart in search of their true identity, and they are fascinated by the white beauty standards. White beauty standards colonize African Americans. Pecola's urge for her bluest eyes depicts the cultural diversity in American society. Although they live in the same society, they have separate cultural values. Pecola wants to transform herself according to white beauty standards.

The research findings depict that two different cultures coexist in American society. With the help of Bhabha's theory, this research demonstrates that American society is the amalgamation of two different cultures. Morrison's text manifests this concept in American society where white dominant culture exists. The novel depicts the enrichment of African American culture, traditions and resilience. Pecola's strong desire for blue eyes shows that American cultural diversity causes imbalance. It is evident from Morrison's text that two

cultures cannot coexist, and society has uncertainty and ambiguity.

Furthermore, it is evident from Morrison's text that American society has cultural tension. When two cultures coexist, then the other culture transforms. According to Morrison's text, the dominant white culture transforms the inferior culture. Pecola's mother transforms herself into a white actress. Her mimicry depicts that the white dominant culture transforms her into a different character. She navigates and negotiates herself into a different identity. Her character reveals that the dominant culture pressurizes the subdominant groups to conform. Morrison's text depicts inequality in American society and cultural conflict.

Bhabha's theories play a significant role and give insights into the white-dominant society.

The research results depict that white and African American cultures are distinguished. African Americans have lost access to their unique culture. White culture should accept African American culture's ethnology. The white-dominant society claims that African Americans do not own any enriched culture. African Americans are the victims of an inferiority complex and are under the rule of a white-dominant system.

The research results reveal different aspects of cultural diversity. African Americans are influenced by white culture, which has different ethnology. African Americans mimic white beauty standards to adjust to white society because they know that they can gain their identity by adopting white beauty culture.

White-dominant groups exploit African Americans and use them for personal purposes. African Americans prefer to adopt the cultural values of white-dominant groups to become part of white society. Bhabha's concept of cultural diversity and cultural difference is constructive in exploring novel themes. The theory has proven that the novel *The Bluest Eye* consists of cultural diversity. According to the research findings, in American society, two cultures coexist in the same space, and simultaneously, these cultures interact and exchange cultural values.

This research is beneficial for future researchers. The novel's cultural diversity is evident when Pecola and her mother try to amalgamate themselves with the white culture. They try to adjust themselves to the white beauty culture. American society has cultural diversity, but unfortunately, the white beauty culture is not ready to accept African Americans.

White dominant culture exercises power over the black community. They argue for equality in white dominant culture, but unfortunately, they do not have any space for the black minority. Morrison's text depicts that the definition of race deprives the people who are

other or those who belong outside of the dominant culture. At one point, African-American people struggle to deal with cultural differences. Minority and marginalized groups try to reject the obstacles and achieve wholeness. The African-American group must accept the idea of lack and incompleteness. The culturally marginalized groups shift from object to subject by rejecting the subordinate status. "Black and white natives lack trust and cooperation, and they lack multiculturalism, which is not found in white dominant society" (Shivshankar & Bhanegaonkar, 2022, p.380). In the "unhomeliness" of American society, African Americans are the victim of mimicry, ambivalence, and uncertainty. Furthermore, they are continuously struggling in a culturally diverse society, and there are unlimited boundaries between white and black communities in the United States.

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