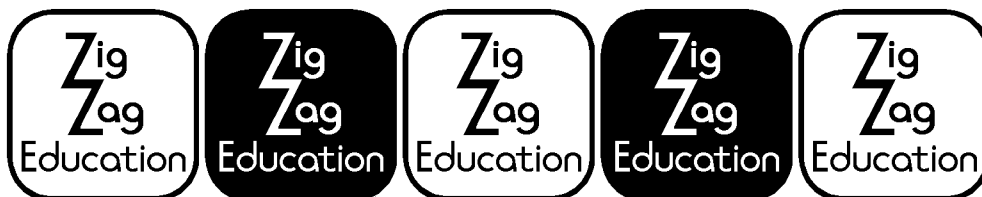


# *Top Girls* and *The Color Purple* Comparison



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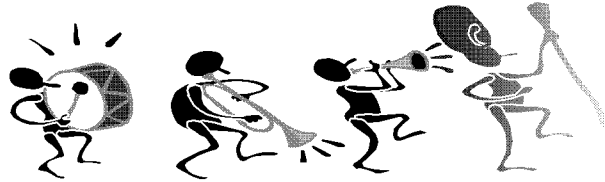
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The texts also contain potentially offensive lexis. The quotations in this resource therefore there are instances of offensive language.

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## Teacher's Introduction

*Editions used in this resource are:*

**Churchill, C., *Top Girls*, Methuen Student Edition, Open University Press**

**Walker, A., *The Color Purple*, A Women's Press Classic, Open University Press**

Character notes for *Top Girls* are not necessary here as these are available in the resource. Character work will be done later in the resource.

It is also worth drawing students' attention to the layout of Scene One (over of conversation). This is fully explained in the book's notes after the comm reading can simply be performed line by line – as long as students are aware performance would sound. Draw attention to the impression of spontaneous 'female' speech (more on this later).

Most of the resource covers the drama task (*Top Girls*) as the required split is 60% main text and 40% secondary text (*The Color Purple*).

This resource builds towards students being able to answer this coursework

*'Compare the ways in which Churchill and Walker have structured their work identity in light of the view that Top Girls does so more effectively.'*

Notes for teachers have been indicated by a border around the page.

Please note that there are two versions of the worksheet 'Identity of "Strong" *The Color Purple*'. Version A (p. 22) is for less able students as there are some complete the table, while version B (p. 23) is for more able students.

*This resource has been written to comprehensively meet the requirements of  
A Level AQA A Literature specification*

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## Top Girls

### General or Starter Tasks

1. Research Caryl Churchill. Write down four interesting facts about the author.
2. Research *Top Girls*. Write down two interesting facts about the play.
3. What might the title suggest?
4. Research Thatcher and make a list of:
  - a) her 'achievements'
  - b) Thatcherite values
5. How do you react to this quotation from Margaret Thatcher in 1987:  
*'There is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women.'*
6. How did the 1969 Divorce Act, which granted women the ability to divorce, change society including women's careers?  
*Note: in Victorian times, only men could divorce on the grounds of unfavourable behaviour.*
7. Describe a 'career woman'.
8. Are career women 'soulless'?
9. Discuss/write about working women. Do they have to make sacrifices? 'male'?
10. Is it acceptable to tread on fellow employees to 'get on'?
11. What is feminism? Are feminists 'new patriarchs' or 'social feminists' (helping women, especially those disadvantaged, in society)? Is feminism linked to class?
12. How, if at all, are women disadvantaged in society?
13. What is the perfect woman? (Describe in one sentence.)
14. What is similar about the suffering of the women in the opening scene?
15. Do you sympathise with [choose character]? Was it hard to decide? Why/why not?
16. Which character had the hardest life changing decisions to make (and why)?
17. Describe Churchill's style (at least four bullet points).

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## Teacher Notes on Form, Language and Structure

*Teacher notes are provided first.*

*Student tasks are suggested underneath where appropriate.*

### Form

1. Modern British socialist drama (moving away from earlier realism, e.g. development of characters was of utmost importance to a stage where performance was of significance). This challenges the audience to think and answer the question of the part of the society being judged. It is not feminist realism – she did not believe there is much which is not realist, e.g. Scene One is dreamlike and fantastical, characters are fairly realistic, e.g. Isabella Bird.
2. Feminist theatre (embraced as such even if this was not Churchill's original intention)

### Structure

1. Non-linear, a feminist choice. In the summary, Churchill says, 'Wait a minute, what plays might be is from plays written by men... And I remember long before my time the 'maleness' of the traditional structure of plays, with conflict and building in a certain way.'

#### Student Task

*What are your views on the structuring of this play? Has Churchill been successful? (Answer the short essay questions).*

2. Rewrites history – from a female perspective.
3. Different characters represent different identities (explored later).
4. Many characters with equal amounts of dialogue allows sympathy with all and to evaluate their decisions.

#### Student Task

*How do the high number of characters change the viewers' sympathies during the play?*

5. Final scene delivers a twist – revelation that Marlene is Angie's real mother

#### Student Task

*How did this revelation make you react to Marlene?*

6. All the characters mirror something about Marlene's life.

#### Student Task

*How do the other characters mirror Marlene? Choose four and write down how they mirror her and explain.*

7. Women dominate the play – in work and domestic settings – and are not living their own lives, explaining their own decisions (which contrasts with the ancient melodramatic female dramatic stereotypes of harlot, hag and doll of the Victorian era).

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8. Modern setting – historical women brought into modern day (1980s) – L whether women's roles have changed, if feminism has 'worked'.

**Student Task**

*Describe how the choice of a modern setting affects the message of the play.*

9. Opening sequence is dreamlike, psychological, intriguing.

**Student Task**

*Describe the opening scene in three words.*

10. No denouement – questions are left unanswered, characters unfulfilled.

11. Irregular scenes and acts, e.g. one scene for Acts One and Three, three s there could have been more (breaks with classical but male dictated mo

12. Non standard punctuation, e.g. no punctuation marks.

**Language**

1. Feminist – gives women a voice. One problem – can they prove they ar there are no male voices to challenge them or show mixed gender inter

**Student Task**

*Answer the question above.*

2. Voices of all generations and types of women (passive/dominant, young

**Student Task**

*Describe the language of the characters individually.*

3. Do all the characters share the independent, honest and feminist traits b about resentment?

*Dull Gret – inarticulate, monosyllabic, vulgar, honest, feminist, independent*

*Pope Joan – aloof, intelligent, Latin, religious, honest, feminist, independent*

*Lady Nijo – materialistic, religious, honest (socially conditioned so she cannot*

*Patient Griselda – forgiving*

*Isabella Bird – affectionate, worldly, independent, feminist, honest*

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## Questions on Act One

1. Describe the language in this scene.
2. The women duet and overlap (showing female qualities to their language). However, would you agree that at times they are not listening to one another?
3. Why is the waitress nameless?
4. Who do you believe is a strong female character or role model in this scene? Support your answer by using quotations.
5. Who do you believe Churchill presents as a weak woman in this scene? Support your answer with quotations.
6. Do you believe this scene would be successful (or enjoyable to watch) on stage? Justify your decision using quotations.
7. Does this scene educate or enlighten its audience on feminist topics? Explain your answer using quotations.

## Questions on Act Two

1. Why is this act separated into different scenes?
2. How would you describe the interviewing techniques of Marlene, Nellie and Joyce? Are they the same or different? How would you feel being interviewed by them?
3. Why is Act Two Scene Two so long? Why was it not broken into more scenes?
4. Why are the utterances shorter between Joyce/Angie/Kit than between Marlene and Joyce?
5. What parallels can you find between the characters in Act One and Act Two?

## Questions on Act Three

1. Do you think Marlene is a hard-nosed business woman? Explain your answer.
2. How has Marlene's working class background shaped her current identity?
3. On page 68, what are the connotations of Marlene being offered 'tea' and 'steak and frascati' of Act One.
4. What does Angie mean by her twice repeated 'frightening'?
5. Write down a quotation that best describes Marlene, Joyce and Angie.
6. Why was this scene left until last?

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## Identity

1. Why does Act One show female identities throughout history?
2. Do names signify identity? E.g. social class?  
Make a list of working, middle and upper class Christian names and surname. Which social class has middle names and do they mean anything? Are there any name connotations?
3. How do you react to the dialect and accent used in *Top Girls*? What assumptions about identity?
4. Examine a conversation in Scene One and explore the presentation of female identity (to show class presentation). See handout A.
5. Examine a conversation in the agency (to show career women identities).
6. Examine a conversation between Marlene and Mrs Kidd (to show class identities).
7. What type of identity is explored in *Top Girls*? See handout D.
  - a) List at least four identities, e.g. businesswoman.
  - b) Put your list into rank order as to which is most strongly portrayed (most important to the author's message).
  - c) Choose one (or two) and explain how these identities are portrayed.

*All identities in this play seem to be questioned via juxtaposition. Some identities are:*

1. Feminine (individual) vs masculine
2. Female (as a group – the historical gathering, the Japanese ladies in solitary confinement)
3. Public/working vs private
4. Intellectual
5. Passive (forgiving) vs dominant (violent, controlling)
6. Religious vs secular
7. Independent vs involved/married
8. Lonely vs fulfilled
9. Honest vs dishonest
10. Motherhood vs childlessness

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## Identity Conversations – Teacher Notes

Following are close examinations of conversations scripted in *Top Girls*:

1. In Act One
2. In the employment agency
3. Between Marlene and Mrs Kidd

All are examined with a focus on 'identity'.

These handouts can be used as a model answer and students should be encouraged to examine utterances to examine for clues to identity.

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## Handout A

## Conversations in Act One

Explore a conversation in Scene One and examine the presentation of identity.

Page 5 ISABELLA: *Grief always overwhelmed me at the time*

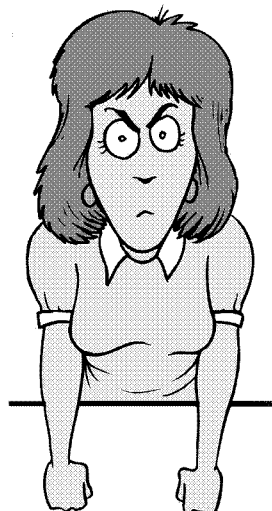
To Page 6 NIJO: *I wouldn't know*



How does Marlene see Nijo's identity?



How is Marlene's identity portrayed?



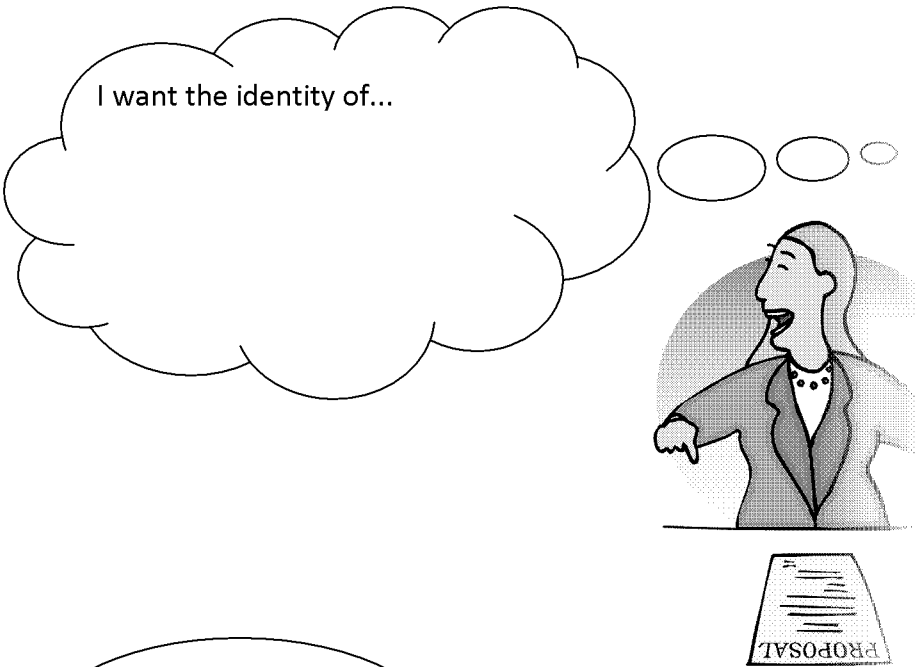
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**Handout B**      **Conversations in the Employment**

Explore a conversation in the employment agency and examine the pragmatics (what the speaker is really thinking – the subtext). Write out the pragmatics (what the speaker is really thinking – the subtext).



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## Handout C Conversations Between Marlene and Mrs Kidd



Explore the conversation between Marlene and Mrs Kidd and examine the presentation of their identities.

MRS KIDD: I'm sorry if I'm interrupting your work. I know office work isn't like housework / which is all interruptions.

Mrs Kidd's identity:

MARLENE: *Could you please piss off?*

Marlene's identity:





Handout D

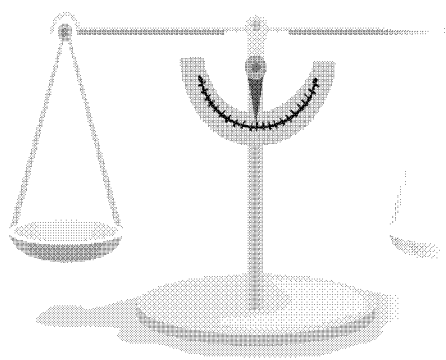
Presentation of Identities

Fill in the table below with the two sides of the presentations of both mother

Look for the balance in all these identities. Churchill tries to give balanced c  
audience decide where their sympathies lie – although with the plethora of  
she gives us, this is not an easy task.

Motherhood vs Childlessness

Presentation of Motherhood	Presentation
Joyce	M



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## Classic Theatre

There are three main theories of theatrical structure: Aristotle, Shakespeare and Freytag.

### Aristotle

Aristotle, in his Poetics, declared that drama:

- ☞ Was divided into five acts
- ☞ Should take place in no more than one setting
- ☞ Should not recreate time longer than 24 hours

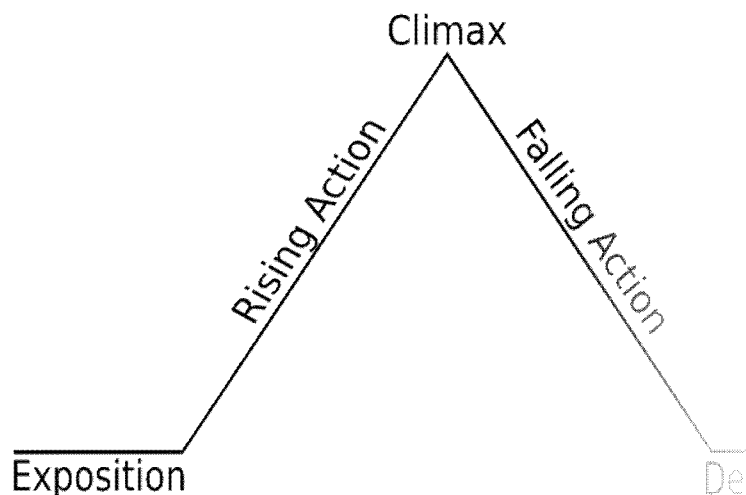
### Shakespeare

Shakespeare introduced:

- ☞ Soliloquy
- ☞ Three act structure
- ☞ Was the first dramatist to break with Aristotle's classical example

### Freytag

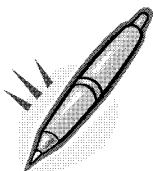
Freytag, a modern dramatic theorist, took Aristotle's work further and designed a (triangular) structure to explain ancient Greek theatre ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dramatic\\_structure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dramatic_structure)):



## Modern Theatre

Modern drama can have different 'falling action' to ancient plays. For example, it can increase the dramatic impetus of the final moments / falling action (where it doesn't simply show the protagonist (hero/heroine) winning or losing against the antagonist).

Modern drama can also have a different denouement. Classical denouement shows the protagonist better off in the end (comedy genre) or worse off (tragedy).

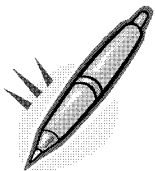


### Task

Explain whether the falling action and denouement in *Top Girls* for example. Draw the pyramid and enter appropriate moments of the play. See how Churchill has or has not used this model.

Robin Lakoff was a sociolinguist. Her *Language and Woman's Place* introduced the way women talk (in contrast to male language). The following are ideas familiar to Churchill, some of which she introduced throughout the structure below with examples from *Top Girls*.

Linguistic Trait	Explanation	Example
Hedging	Phrases like 'sort of', 'kind of', 'it seems like'	
Super Polite Forms	'Would you mind...' 'Is it o.k. if...?' '...if it's not too much to ask'	
Apologising	Frequent phrases, e.g. 'I'm sorry but...'	
Tag Questions	'You don't mind, do you?' 'That was good, wasn't it?'	
Hyper Correct Grammar and Pronunciation	Use of prestige or standard forms	
Indirect Requests	Relying on subtext to carry a less direct message, e.g. 'I'm so hungry'	
Speaking in Italics	Using tone for emphasis, e.g. 'so', 'very', 'quite'	
Speaking Less Frequently		
Less Taboo or Coarse Language		



### Tasks

1. Why did Churchill include some of these female characteristics?
2. Which did she exclude and why?
3. What would happen in performance if a male speaker was introduced?

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## Short Essay Questions

1. Does Scene One add to the rest of the play? Is it a necessary scene?
2. How has Churchill demolished 'the "maleness" of the traditional structure of the building in a certain way to climax'?

3. How far do you agree with this statement?

*'A large part of women's trouble comes from successful women not helping and future women to achieve success.'* Adrian Jones, 1999.

4. How far do you agree that Churchill has achieved this statement below?

*'Additionally overlapping the language of Top Girls are Churchill's feminism explained in an interview with Emily Mann:*

*What I was intending to do was make it first look as though it was celebrating women then – by showing the main character Marlene, being successful in a destructive, capitalist way – ask, what kind of achievement is that? They start out looking like a feminist play and turn into a socialist one, as we*

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## *The Color Purple*

### General or Starter Tasks

1. Research Alice Walker. Write down four interesting facts about the author.
2. Research *The Color Purple*. Write down two interesting facts about the novel.
3. Research the epistolary novel form and its history (e.g. *Dracula*, *Pamela*).
4. What might the title suggest?
5. Research America's Southern States in the 1950s. Be prepared to discuss the context for the novel.
6. Do you sympathise with [choose character]? Was it hard to decide? Why/Why not?
7. Which character had the hardest life? Why?
8. Describe Walker's style (at least two bullet points):
9. Are there any female conversational traits, e.g. Lakoff, present in this text?

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## Teacher Notes on Form, Language and S

Teacher notes are provided first. Student tasks are suggested underneath where app

### Form

1. Modern American realist epistolary novel (letter format).
2. Bildungsroman (growth of narrator from child to adulthood).
3. Use of narrator. In contrast to plays, novels are usually longer and more detailed. However, this is a first person narration and students must recognise the narrative voice.
4. Feminist (although this is by no means its only presentation).

### Structure

1. Linear (the epistles are chronological).

#### Student Task

*Describe your understanding of Celie's character when you realise she is writing the letters.*

2. Final scene delivers a traditional denouement.

#### Student Task

*How did you react to the ending? Did you find it satisfactory?*

3. Women do not dominate the play but there is an obvious bias created by the fact that all the letter writers are women: Celie, Nettie, Shug).

#### Student Task

*Are these characters stereotypes of females (e.g. melodramatic Victorian heroine)?*

4. Modern(ish) setting

### Language

1. Feminist – gives women a voice. One problem – the male voices are quoted through Celie.

#### Student Task

*Do you trust Celie as a narrator? Explain your answer.*

2. Voices of all generations and types of women (passive/dominant, young/old).

#### Student Task

*Describe the language of the characters individually.*

3. Use of dialect.

#### Student Task

*How does Walker use dialect to represent Celie?*

4. Different voices are represented by Celie's letters.

#### Student Task

*Describe how Nettie's voice is different to Celie's.*

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## The Identity of Marlene and Celie

Create two graphs to examine the identity of these two important characters.

- Use the following headings or your own choices
- Try to analyse language as well as structure of the text

For the X axis, use headings similar to those below or your own (include quotation marks for specific language)  
For the Y axis, use numbers one to ten with the heading 'strength of identity'

### Marlene

- ☞ Dinner party in her honour – her language is masculine (egotistical, aggressive)
- ☞ Banter with colleagues – her language is aggressive, self-aggrandising, masculine
- ☞ Interviews a client – her language is abrupt and demeaning, showing class
- ☞ Angie arrives – Marlene is shocked but remains in control
- ☞ Marlene goes home to visit Joyce and Angie – her language is abrupt and emotional, she sobs and apologises (one year previous to what we already know)

### Celie

- ☞ Begins as an abused child
- ☞ Loses her sister
- ☞ Forced into an abusive marriage with Albert
- ☞ Meets Shug Avery
- ☞ Discovers she can feel happy with herself
- ☞ Leaves Albert to live with Shug
- ☞ Has her own business making trousers
- ☞ Shug leaves Celie for a younger man
- ☞ Celie discovers Albert can be her friend
- ☞ Shug returns
- ☞ Nettie returns

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## Identity in *Top Girls* and *The Color Purple*

1. Make a list of characters from each text whose identity you feel is worth exploring.
2. Write out a quotation(s) which depicts their identity (or growth of identity).
3. Examine the language used.

You can use the quotations and analysis below as a starting point and/or develop your own.

This work will be helpful when writing coursework essays (developing AO2 & AO3, structure, language).

Character	Quotation	How 'Identity' Is Presented/Revealed
Celie	'It nearly kill me to think she [Nettie] might marry somebody like Mr _____ or end up in some white lady kitchen.' (p. 17)	Sisterly identity – her closeness and reliance on Nettie makes her removal seem harsher and we realise Celie will struggle without her support. Also a foreshadowing of Sofia's fate.
	'Beat her [Sofia]. I say.' (p. 35)	Celie sides with her abusers. Her identity as wife includes violence.
	'Now that my eye's opening, I feels like a fool. Next to any little scrub of brush in my yard, Mr _____ 's evil sort of shrink.' (p. 168)	Her own identity becomes stronger. She becomes more confident, though not yet assertive. She identifies herself within a beautiful world, no longer estranged from it.

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Character	Quotation	How 'Identity' is Presented/Revealed
Shug	'You sure <i>is</i> ugly, she say' (p. 42)	
	'Shug tell everybody I got a fever and she put me to bed.' (p. 103)	
	'Celie is coming with us, say Shug.' (p. 170)	
Sofia	'You ought to bash Mr. ____ head open' (p. 39)	
	'Sofia say, Hell no' (p. 76)	
	'I'm here to watch, not to throw' (p. 87)	
	'I do not love Reynolds Stanley Earl' (p. 224).	

Character	Quotation	How 'Identity' is Presented/Revealed
Marlene	'To our courage and the way we changed our lives and our extraordinary achievements' (p. 13).	
	'Oh God, why are we all so miserable?' (p. 18)	
	'You haven't got the speeds anyway.' (p. 32)	
	'I think you could make me believe it if you put your mind to it.' (p. 33)	
	'I think he's going to have to get over it.' (p. 58)	
	'I can't write letters but I do think of you.' (p. 82)	

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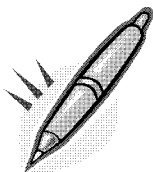


Character	Quotation	How 'Identity' Is Presented/Revealed
Joyce	'Want a cup of tea... rotten little c**t'. (p. 37)	
	'I don't know who'd have her, mind.' (p. 43)	
	'You've caught me on the hop with the place in a mess.' (p. 68)	
	'We can do without you.' (p. 78)	
	'I've got four different cleaning jobs.' (p. 82)	
	'I spit when I see a Rolls Royce' (p. 85)	
	'I expect her children will say what a wasted life she had.' (p. 86)	

Identity of ‘Strong’ Women in *Top Girls* and *The*

Who are the strongest women in these two texts? Have these women lost or gained something important to keep their status/identity as a strong woman?

	Name of the strongest woman	What have they given up or lost?	Important
<i>Top Girls</i>			
<i>The Color Purple</i>			<p>‘That when Shug talk</p> <p>‘Shug Ave ain’t your</p> <p>‘Shug mak</p> <p>‘Shug act (p. 228)</p> <p>‘Sofia say,</p> <p>‘You a low I say’ (p. 1</p>



**Short Essay**  
*How do the two authors present the identity of strong women?*

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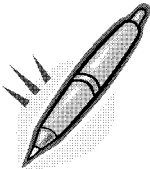
# Identity of 'Strong' Women in *Top Girls* and *The*

Who are the strongest women in these two texts? Have these women lost something important to keep their status/identity as a strong woman?

	Name of the strongest woman	What have they given up or lost?	Importance
<i>Top Girls</i>			
<i>The Color Purple</i>			

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**Short Essay**  
*How do the two authors present the identity of strong women?*

## Similarities and Differences between *Top Girls* and

Complete a table to show the similarities and differences between these texts.

- ✓ Form, language and structure must be covered.
- ✓ This table can form the basis for your coursework essay: '*Compare the ways in which Caryl Phillips and Caryl Phillips Walker have structured their works to explore issues of identity in light of the legacy of slavery. Which does so more effectively.*'
- ✓ Remember AO3 is highly weighted (compare and contrast).

<i>Top Girls</i>	<i>The Color Purple</i>	Similarities or Differences

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## Quick Recap Before Writing the Essay

The essay title ensures that AO2 is covered (structure – although of course focus should be a focus also) and AO3 (compare and contrast).

The essay title also ensures that a critical view is covered (something AQA focuses on in essay titles).

Essay Title:

*Compare the ways in which Churchill and Walker have structured their work in light of the view that Top Girls does so more effectively.*

Identity explored in <i>Top Girls</i>	Identity explored in <i>The Color Purple</i>

Make a list of the different identities explored in both texts using the table above to help you plan your essay.

Choose a handful of 'identity' issues to discuss – both these texts offer a plethora of issues. You should choose issues which complement one another, e.g. strong contrasts.

Ensure your essay covers the drama 60% and the prose 40%.

Use the handouts (especially J and K) as starting points.

Ensure you have used a number of quotations – more so from the drama text for a full analysis (AO1).

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## An A\* Example Essay

Compare ways in which Churchill and Walker have structured their works to the light of the view that *Top Girls* does so more effectively

*Top Girls* and *The Color Purple* both feature female characters who are in male-dominated societies in which they live. Subsequently, both works are pieces of literature, which display the tribulations suffered by women in their lives. The identities of the central characters are complex, and develop throughout the texts. *Top Girls* and *The Color Purple* contrast in the way they are structured and soon establish key themes in the texts.

*Top Girls* was written to be performed on stage, and would be a dynamic performance to watch, due to Churchill's realistic use of overlapping speech. It contains examples of choral and overlapping speech, which helps to create a sense of realism.

NIJO: So when the time came I did nothing but cry. My  
robe badly ripped. But even that morning when he left  
me, he left me in a robe with a scarlet lining and

MARLENE: Are you saying he raped you?

The overlapping ('/') of speech is a realistic representation of the way women speak to each other, according to the linguistic theorist Robin Lakoff. Lakoff puts forward the theory that women speak less frequently than men. [1] This is correct in the opening of *Purple*, but the theory is incorrect when applied to the women in *Top Girls*. Churchill's intention is to explore ways in which characters express their emotions through language and morals (i.e. constant disruption of speech). The aggressive interruption by Marlene suggests that instead of comforting Nijo, it is for Marlene to demonstrate her feminist views and position as alpha female. The overlapping text, also suggesting the inadequacy she feels being surrounded by other women.

In contrast, *The Color Purple* is a more traditional, realistic novel written from a first-person perspective. Therefore, Walker must present Celie's views in a way which is accessible to the reader. Walker chooses to structure her work in a simplistic way, which reflects the limited education of the characters.

'I lay there thinking bout Nettie while he on top of me, wonder

Celie talks about her marriage in which she is trapped, without detail. She is accustomed to the way that men treat her. Celie does not try to use a lot of sophisticated language, unlike Marlene, who feels under constant pressure for approval. Naturally, the audience develops sympathy for Celie. She is not as eloquent as Marlene is able, yet is determined to remain positive and resilient.

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Nettie. Walker's use of family provides a feminist structure of sisterhood in *Top Girls*. In comparison, Marlene appears to take her position as granted and seldom talks about her family, revealing priorities that define her identity.

In order to make her performance more engaging, the play includes the actors; to create accurate representations of Churchill's character and to introduce the contrasting roles of women within modern society.

*'Restaurant. Table set for dinner with white tablecloth. Six places. MARLENE and WAITRESS.'*

Marlene and the waitress have opposing identities, which creates a friction between the two characters. The waitress remains nameless throughout *Top Girls*, representing a lower status in the view of Marlene, who represents the 'modern woman'. The waitress represents the working class background. Marlene is subject to the same pressures as other women could not easily balance children with a career. It becomes clear that a large proportion of Marlene's identity is her success in the workplace. As modern feminism is failing as women lose their identity in order to succeed, increasingly conforming to a male norm. Marlene represents this theme. As the nature becomes more obvious throughout the play. At no point does she act the way that Celie does, which suggests that Marlene believes she is better and consequently has stopped striving for equality.

However, Walker in *The Color Purple* utilises language and first person narrative to make her novel work. *The Color Purple* introduces Celie as a character who is oppressed by men. Celie finds herself with little freedom, which contrasts with the 'modern woman'. Walker allows the reader to become intimate with Celie as a result of the novel's format. *The Color Purple* is written as an epistolary novel, consisting of private letters from Celie. Consequently, empathy is created between the reader and the opening stages of the novel and her lack of intent to send the letters, representing the innocence of Celie at the beginning of the novel. These are merely an example of how Walker creates a sense of loneliness.

*'You better not never tell nobody but God. It'd kill your mammy.'*

This gives the impression that Celie has confided in the reader. This personification of Celie is distressing and introduces themes which become fundamental to Celie's identity as a female in a prejudiced era.

*The Color Purple* is a confessional novel: a number of letters written over time, with no dates, little sense of the passage of time, which represents the

the early stages of her life. Simplistic language helps to show this.

'Dear God, My mama dead. She die screaming and cussing. She cuss at me. I'm big. I can't move fast enough.'

The dialectal spelling which Walker adopts for Celie shows the lack of received within a male dominated society, while the use of euphemism emphasises once more the innocence of Celie in the opening stages of lack of awareness of her identity as a woman; she is unaware of the body.

The predominant theme of feminism is displayed in the opening stages of *Purple* and *Top Girls*. The opening stages of each text contribute to the development of each character, which is extended as the texts develop. Churchill demonstrates the harsh realities of a male dominated society through central characters. Marlene promotes herself as a ruthless business woman, ironically, makes her appear masculine. In contrast, Celie accepts the opening stages of the novel. However, her character develops as she lives life without men. Often, Churchill critiques Marlene's feminism, yet both are presenting their own ideologies on the subject.

Churchill chooses to further express her feminist views through her structure, ensuring the play is the antithesis of the traditional male norm. Unlike *Purple*, Churchill does not use a structure typical of Freytag's Pyramid in *Top Girls*. The chronological plot of *Top Girls* is an anti-traditional format, which aids the development of Marlene as a feminist character.

'MARLENE cries.

JOYCE: Don't grizzle, Marlene, for God's sake.'

The break down of Marlene's façade in Act Three is emphasised by the nature of *Top Girls* and adds dimension to Marlene's character. However, by disorientates the audience with abstract messages, it could reflect the confusion for the feminism Marlene represents. Marlene believes that 'the social order of labour is natural and unchanging', which contrasts with her ambition. Celie does not have such an abrupt break in character. Instead, she is in a changing environment, which aids the development of Celie's character.

In conclusion, both texts explore the identities of women in contrasting ways. Walker and Churchill incorporate moral dilemmas within the texts. The opening scene, the dream banquet, was 'a way of putting Marlene in

who was celebrating extraordinary achievements'. [2] Churchill uses social significance in order to question Marlene's route to success. In a way of conveying Churchill's feminist views through the medium, she can celebrate success just as any man would. In comparison, Walker's characters formed themselves, suggesting very little of her own influence.

'When I was sure the characters of my new novel were trying to make plans to leave New York.' (*In search of Our Mother's Garden*)

This suggests that the form of *The Color Purple* was of less significance than the development of the characters and their individual identities. In contrast, on building the characters around the non-traditional form of *Top Girls* helps to emphasise the unusual format and feminist ideas.

Predominantly, *Top Girls* explores issues of identity through feminism and the character of Marlene. However, feminism is a product of the influence of Walker's *The Color Purple*. Therefore, I would venture that *Top Girls* is exploring issues of identity, due to the ambitious nature of the characters and their portrayal of them.

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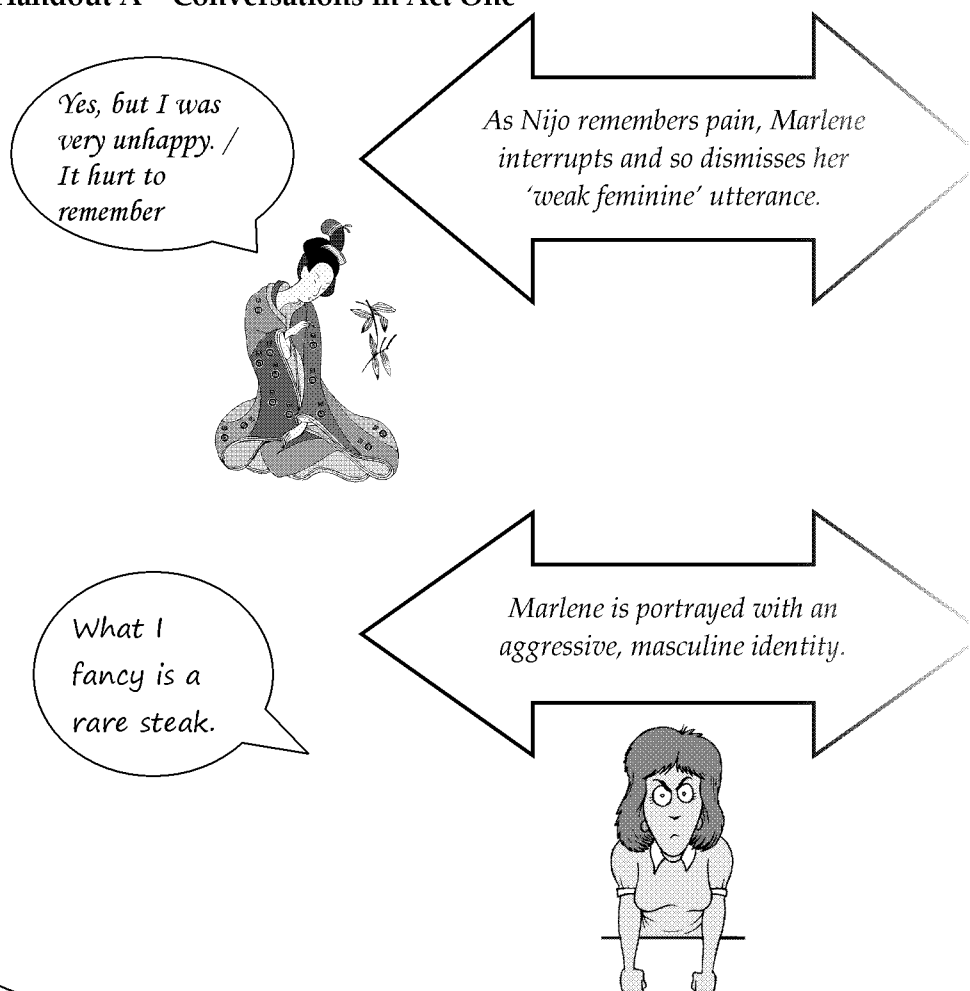


## Suggested Answers

### General or Starter Tasks for *Top Girls*

3. What might the title suggest?
- That it is a feminist play – point out to students that Churchill did not intend just the way she sees things.
  - It could be sarcastic (women in business are not always 'top', e.g. not mums, etc.).
6. How did the 1969 Divorce Act, which granted women the ability to divorce, change society including women's careers? Note: in Victorian times, only 1 grounds of unfaithfulness.
- More women divorced men
  - Women needed to support themselves (and their children as there were also men who needed support).
  - Women needed better jobs to achieve this
  - To achieve this, employers needed to widen opportunities for women (outside of domestic work, e.g. secretaries, shop assistants, etc.).
17. Describe Churchill's style (at least four bullet points):
1. Uses wit to bring important issues to the fore
  2. Non-linear structure
  3. Creates many complex characters so sympathy is shared
  4. Feminist
  5. Uses dialect
  6. Uses non standard punctuation and syntax

### Handout A – Conversations in Act One



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## Handout B – Conversations in the Employment Agency

MARLENE: *But where do the prospects come in? No kids for a bit? (p. 31)*



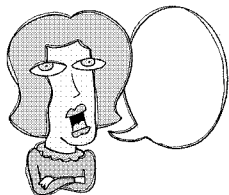
Women's ideas linked with domesticity: your identity is your business.

I want the identity of... a hard-nosed (and therefore successful) businesswoman.



PROPOSAL

WIN: You shouldn't talk too much at an interview. (p. 53)



You have to be a typical, domestic woman. No take you seriously.

## Handout C – Conversations Between Marlene and Mrs Kidd

MRS KIDD: *I'm sorry if I'm interrupting your work. I know office work isn't like housework / which is all interruptions.*

Mrs Kidd's identity:  
*Taught to know her place.  
A martyr to her position.*

MARLENE: *Could you please piss off?*



Marlene's identity:  

- In control
- Hard-nosed
- Masculine
- Tries to distance herself from ameliorating the situation

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## Handout D – Presentation of Identities

Presentation of Motherhood	Presentation of Marlene
<p><i>Joyce</i></p> <p><b>Plus:</b> Caring, natural maternal instincts as she took in Angie as her own. <i>Joyce: I don't know how you could leave your own child.</i></p> <p><b>Minus:</b> Perhaps Joyce used Angie for company or an anchor so she would not have to choose another life. <i>Marlene: You wanted it, you said you were glad...</i></p> <p>Unfulfilment – life as a parent is not easy. <i>Angie: Wish she was dead.</i></p>	<p><b>Plus:</b> She has a successful career. <i>Marlene: There's few high-flying lady.</i></p> <p><b>Minus:</b> She is alone. She has no sense of direction. <i>Marlene: No. Let me</i></p>

### Short Essay Questions for *Top Girls*

- How has Churchill demolished 'the "maleness" of the traditional structure of drama in a certain way to climax'?
  - No obvious link between Scene One and the rest
  - No standard denouement – nothing is neatly solved
  - Doesn't follow Aristotle's or Freytag's examples (see Handouts E and F)
  - No psychological examination of Marlene, more 'Modern British socialist theatre'
  - No male characters present (and female characters are non-traditional)

### General or Starter Tasks for *The Color Purple*

- What might the title suggest?  
*That it is a feminist play – a feminine colour, discussion about colour. It could be a symbol of power.*
- Describe Walker's style (at least two bullet points):  
*feminist, uses dialect, epistolary style, spiritual, biased?*
- Are there any female conversational traits, e.g. Lakoff, present in this text? (see Handout C)  
*Shug does use italics (You sure 'is' ugly).*

### Similarities and Differences Between *Top Girls* And *The Color Purple*

<i>Top Girls</i>	<i>The Color Purple</i>	Similarities or Differences (AO3)
Feminist	←	Churchill was not explicitly feminist whereas Walker's use of feminism was closely linked to Cora Kaplan's 'multicultural women'.
Non-linear	Linear	The play is explicitly anti-traditional in structure. The novel is linear so we have the sense of a story unfolding around it, waiting for the denouement.
Uses dialect	←	Churchill uses dialect to expose class differences linked to her own background. Walker uses dialect more fondly, to give Celie an initial voice.
Play	Prose	This play has many characters (and therefore sympathy for many) but the narrator lets them speak for themselves and involves the reader in where their sympathy lies. More balanced. The novel has a first person biased narrator but lends a touch to Celie in the bildungsroman form, especially sympathy for the plight of children. There are more descriptions of place.
Realistic and surreal	Realism	The novel is more realistic, if not more biased. However, the play allows Churchill's play to explore female identity.
The Identity of women	←	Both texts explore macho women, e.g. Marlene, Dull, Sister. They seem to get on well in life – to varying degrees (see Handout D).