

**PSYCHOLOGICAL COLLISION
AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTED
DISCURSIVE PRACTICES: GENDER
TRANSFORMATION IN THE *NORMAL
PEOPLE***

pISSN: 2957-9015

eISSN: 2957-9007



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Abstract

The article linchpin is the psychological collision of the principal character against the discursive practices of society and aspects of the transformation of her identity in *Normal People* (2018) as recounted by Judith Butler's in her concept of gender performativity. It highlights how discursive practices affect the psyche of people and the fact that gender identity is not permanent or constant, but rather fluid. It also reveals how inequality is enforced upon the lives of different characters and how badly they are being victimized by oppression and violence, as a result, they have developed/created their own different gender identity in society. Rooney attempts to show the effects of the discursive and constructed practices on the female characters, particularly, Marianne. Gender-based segregation has been observed in this novel as a result of these discursive practices. The paper shows that there are incidents in *Normal People* that depict how patriarchal society's constructed practices and regulatory standards on the female body create gender performances. Rooney exponentiates the issue of a woman's place in a patriarchal society through her female protagonists, and the novel examines gender performativity as well as the influence patriarchal culture has on female characters. This research aims to not only establish how gender performativity influences a character's identity but also to show how gender identity is unstable and a matter of construction. However, according to Judith Butler, ideology is imposed on us by social convention or culture. It appears that changes in gender identity can be influenced by many aspects as the social, and economic environment that causes it to occur a change.

Keywords: Psychological, Collision, Constructed Discursive Practices, Gender Performativity, Judith Butler

1. INTRODUCTION

Autobiographies Constructed practises play an important role in our lives, and they are created by our society's prominent individuals. People's identities are impacted psychologically as a result of these behaviours, and they are forced to recreate/develop their opposing selves. The patriarchal system is one of our society's created practices or ideologies that has a significant impact on women's lives. Patriarchy is a societal structure in which men dominate roles such as political leadership, moral authority, social rights, and property management. Feminists and feminist views oppose traditional cultural practices that deny women the same rights as men. This male-dominated culture is also macho in the sense that it encourages arrogant and hostile masculinity, as well as the use of violence and rudeness as a sign of authority. Patriarchy is a sort of ideology, a cultural manifestation of sexual dominance, and it is sexist by definition since it promotes the concept that women are naturally inferior to men.

Sexuality and sex are two different things. The condition of being a man or a female is used to make a social and cultural distinction. Sexuality, on the other hand, refers to the need for people to put themselves out there physically in various ways. When it comes to achieving equal liberties for both sexes, women's emancipation has always been subtle. Sally Rooney's novel *Normal People* explores all of these themes. Through her characters, she hopes to tackle patriarchal society's subjugation of women, as well as the problems of overcoming sexuality biases.

Sally Rooney (1991) is one of the most well-known and well-liked modern Irish authors and screenwriters, thanks in large part to her novel *Normal People*. The novel was nominated for the Man Booker Prize and the Waterstones Book of the Year in 2018, and it is widely considered to be her best work. Because any social order is tied to a greater structure, she uses her writing to strive to describe the truth of a social state, and she has become a symbol of literary beauty as a result of her distinctive writing style. Her well-known novel, *Normal People* (2018), appears to have become a literary status symbol. A social system is based on her gender. Rooney's characters are incredibly vulnerable in that they are continually examining their sentiments and ideals as a method of self-defence. In her work *Normal People*, she explores gender, class, and psychological dynamics.

Normal People is a storey about two very different people who have a very good friend and think beyond the current quo and societal constraints. Marianne's life was followed in *The Normal People* as she struggled through life. Marianne, the protagonist of the novel, has been emotionally and physically exploited by males who have entered her life, and this exploitation has had such an impact on her psyche that she has changed her gender identification. Because she lives in a patriarchal society, the protagonist of the storey must contend with male

dominance throughout the narrative. The men in the storey are portrayed as rotten apples because, on one side, they are oppressors of women in a patriarchal society and, on the other hand, they are victims of their own patriarchy. Marianne experiences such a terrible psychological clash with practices that she emerges with a new personality by the end of the tale.

Judith Pamela Butler (2012) is a postmodernist professor of Rhetoric and Comparative Literature at Maxine Elliot University. She is an American philosopher, gender theorist, and postmodernist professor of Rhetoric and Comparative Literature. She has also advocated for gay and lesbian rights and engaged in the disciplines of queer and literary theory. She has also endorsed their efforts. Rather than perceiving gender and sexuality as a binary of masculine and feminine, she contends that they should be viewed as a variable or fluid (Butler 1990).

Judith Butler, a feminist activist rationalist, coined the phrase "sex performativity" in her 1990 book *Gender Trouble*. She claims that whether a person is born male or female has no bearing on their behaviour. Individuals discover out how to act in specific ways to fit into society, given all other factors being equal. Performativity can be seen as a method of communication. This is a type of friendly activity with a significant influence. Human examinations, financial considerations, legal, social and cultural geology, sex considerations, phonetics, history, execution studies, and reasoning are all real-life examples of this concept. Gender, according to Butler, is an act or a performance. She claims that gender is a socially manufactured construct. Many of these classifications are based on societal constructs. Butler's performativity theory looks into how society's socially constructed categories of identity, gender, and ethnicity are deconstructed. Patriarchal societies can be found all throughout the world. This patriarchal society is aided by some chauvinist gender expectations and social conventions. These preconceptions have an impact on other gender roles.

Butler claims that being a performer requires a series of steps. As part of her investigation, she makes a distinction between inclination and repetition, in addition to performativity. There is a wide range of possible behaviours that could fall under the umbrella of "perpetual." She is adamant that it is not a passing trend. An exhibition's routine is often depicted this way because of this. To paraphrase Butler, "performativity achieves its effects through naturalisation in the context of a body", not through a single act but through repetition and ritual. (Butler,1990: p. 15).

This specific research did not stand alone in academia. There are so many studies already present on the topic which enhance the impact of this recent research. Margaret Atwood's dystopian novel *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) is a

classic. It is widely regarded as a classic novel. Atwood explores her point of view about an authoritative and powerful society and according to her authority makes such rules that help him to become more powerful. The novel is set in a dystopian world ruled by an oppressive regime. Infertility and low birth rates were two of society's big issues. That is why the government has created a Republic of Gilead society in which the remaining fertile women are brainwashed. As handmaids, they are handed to powerful men. Gilead was a patriarchal quasi-Christian totalitarian state ruled by a powerful patriarch. They created such laws and regulations as structured practices in society that have such an impact on women's psyches that they are unable to think about their present and future well-being. Offred is the protagonist of the book. Offred is a young woman who works as a handmaid in a castle. She is obligated to produce children for the commanders, who are men of the ruling class. The dominant society has such an impact on her mental health that she chooses to become a member of it because she believes she will be unable to resist the dominant male civilization.

Suzanne Collins' fictional novel *The Hunger Games* was published in 2008. Collins defies gender stereotypes by giving the female protagonist masculine characteristics and the male characters female traits. Here again, power was in the hands of the government. The government has created particular discourse for rich and poor districts and the protagonist belongs to a poor one. She had all masculine traits because she rejects to accept those discourses.

Harehdasht, and Karaminejad (2019) explores that females can make their way of life as a manly way. Gillian Flynn's novel *Gone Girl* is set in the United States. Flynn exposes the impact of differences of socio-economic background on the people's psyche. The novel's main characters are a married couple. The tale describes the couple's difficult life. The biggest issue between the two is their disparity in economic backgrounds. Amy and Nick are a married couple. Amy comes from a wealthy family, while Nick comes from a poor one. Both are brought up in a different environment that's why their personalities have different characteristics according to their biological sex. Here again, we find a psychological collision against conventional stereotypes in the female character. Amy, being a woman challenges society's conventional standard. She has a more masculine personality than a feminine one, as shown by her acts, such as fleeing, killing, violating, and accusing one's husband of murder, among others. Rooney also discusses the same issue in her novel *Normal People* through the characters of Connell and Marianne.

Lieutenant's Woman (1969) is John Fowles' novel. Individual rights, class conflict, and the question of identity are explored in this novel. The issue of identity formation is often addressed by John's female characters. Butler often pays attention to societal factors, as these play an important role in determining

gender identity. The two female characters are at the heart of the story. One is Ernestina Freeman and the other one is Sarah Woodruff. Both characters are opposed to one another. They lived in a patriarchal society and both were affected by societal norms but we see the different effects of these norms on their psyche. Ernestina possesses many of the characteristics of a real woman and she has accepted all societal norms made by males. That is why she is referred to as a perfect lady. She believes she does not belong in society. She is dissatisfied with the docile and dependent position that society has assigned to her. She defies traditional gender roles. She frequently questions and subverts conventional wisdom. Marianne faces rigid societal expectations imposed by the patriarchal culture in *Normal People* (2018).

Hamoodi and Fejer in their article Identity and Performance in Margaret Atwood Novel *Cat's Eye* (2018) explore the elements of psychological collision against discursive practices made by the patriarchal system and how different circumstances affect the psyche of people and create a different gender identity. Margaret Atwood (1988) addresses the status of women in patriarchal societies in her book *Cat's Eye*. The novel's other major theme is the insecurity of gender identity. Atwood also talks about how gender is constructed socially and culturally. These ideas are linked to Butler's gender performativity theory. Elaine Risley is the novel's heroine. Throughout the book, the effects of cultural influences, discourse, and power systems can be seen. When Elaine knows that there are certain rules for females and males and they have to follow them but she doesn't agree with females' rules and construct her opposite gender identity. In *Normal People*, the character of Marianne, who was weak at first but eventually became strong, exhibits the same gender performance.

Kehinde (1994) by Buchi Emecheta is a performative study. Buchi Emecheta is a second-generation Nigerian woman writer who is known for her originality. She writes about Nigerian women's fight against sexual and ethnic oppression. The main character of the novel Kehinde faces double oppression in her Nigerian society. She faces a struggle for her colour and the second for being a female. This double oppression put a large impact on her psyche and she rejects these stereotypical notions and instead become a victim she chooses to become a survival of the society and create a strong gender identity like males. Marianne struggles a lot in *Normal People* (2018). Her father and brother had a habit of abusing her but she also chooses to become a stronger one.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Judith Butler's concept of gender performativity is depicted in the novel *Normal People* (2018). It emphasises how discursive processes affect people's psyches, as well as the reality that gender identity is flexible rather than permanent. It also illustrates how inequality is enforced on the lives of many individuals, as well as

how severely they are harmed by oppression and violence, as a result of which they have developed/created their own gender identity in society. Rooney tries to highlight how discursive and manufactured practises affect the female characters, especially Marianne.

As a result of these discursive practises, gender-based segregation has been noticed in this novel. The research demonstrates how patriarchal society's established practises and regulatory requirements on the female body create gender performances in *Normal People* with the lens of Judith Butler. Rooney's female protagonists exemplify the topic of a woman's role in patriarchal society, and the work addresses gender performativity as well as patriarchal culture's influence on female characters.

This study tries to highlight how gender performativity effects a character's identity as well as how gender identity is inherently unstable and a work in progress. Judith Butler, on the other hand, believes that ideology is forced on us by social norm or culture. Changes in gender identification tend to be impacted by a variety of factors, including the social and economic milieu in which they occur. The goal of this study article is to look into the dynamics of discursive practises in our society, as well as their impact on people's psyches and how their gender transforms and plays contrary gender roles. A qualitative analysis approach is used to better comprehend this investigation. To clarify the situation, some relevant information on the subject is taken, with a focus on Judith Butler's performativity theory.

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Sally Rooney (1991) in her book *Normal People in the World*, illuminates the ramifications of patriarchy by explaining many aspects of it. Psychological terrorism and physical violence are frequently shown in the novels, however, they are frequently described in an indirect manner. She unwittingly reveals the hierarchical institutions in society, which are based on traditional masculine beliefs and behaviours, and which collectively make up society's patriarchal framework, while she battles with social difficulties in general. We perceive psychological clashes with manufactured discursive processes through Marianne's persona.

Alan wrenched her back wow, she said, that disgusting.” (2018, p. 105). Alan always misbehaves with Marianne and throughout the novel, there are so many times where it can be seen. In his book *Normal People in the World*,) explores the many aspects of patriarchy by explaining the ramifications of such a framework. Psychological terrorism and physical violence are frequently featured in the novels, however, they are frequently presented in a hazy manner. She unwittingly discloses the hierarchical institutions in society, which are predicated

on traditional masculine beliefs and behaviours, and which collectively make up society's patriarchal framework, while she battles with social difficulties in general. We perceive psychological clashes against manufactured discursive processes through Marianne's persona.

“If you can't handle you think you're special, said Denise.” (2018, p. 106). Environmental influences, as well as parental involvement, can influence a child's gender development. The importance of their mother in their lives is also revealed in these sentences. Other parents' role is to protect their children, but what if their children's parents are unethical and violent? Acts of sexual abuse and domestic violence against children can damage their minds, causing trauma and emotional suffering. In every negative behaviour, Denise takes her son's side over her daughter. She encourages him to act inappropriately around her kid.

“Marianne was so uninterested, one way or another.” (2018, p. 122). Here again, Marianne is presenting a male trait because normally males don't care what will people think and females do. She is unconcerned with what others think. She does not wrap up what is socially acceptable. She is comfortable in her own skin. Female stereotypes continue to strive to please everyone. They are curious about other people's perspectives. Marianne casts doubt on society's established norms. She has masculine features because she is naturally a woman. Marianne's psychological collision with created language shapes her personality in such a way that she refuses to become a victim of society.

Every time we see her at a party, male approval.” (2018, p. 123). Helen, Connell's sweetheart, was eager to get information about Marianne. As a result, anytime she saw her at the club, she would join her. She returned after the observation and began discussing her personality. She makes a remark to Marianne about how she flirts with a lot of guys. Marianne is a fearless woman. Her action of flirting with a large number of boys is also very brazen, and women who are seen freely enjoying themselves with men outside of marriage are also seen as brave and daring. These behaviours indicate that masculinity is not solely a male trait. Marianne's actions also reveal her liberal leanings. Such a kind of boldness is also a constructed discourse where this is linked to the males.

“To be fair, the school would say”. (2018, p. 127). This is a discussion between Connell and Marianne where Connell says that I want to know what will people say so; Marianne says you always concerned about what will people say. By the way, most women are interested in what others have to say. This was something he did regularly. He had been engaging in this type of behaviour since his school days. He didn't have to worry about what other people thought because he was a man.

“In the same they hate me.” (2018, p. 132). Marianne tells about her relationship with her family to Connell. She had not a good childhood; she faces

many problems in her life. She has not had a strong bonding with her family and is emotionally connected with the boy who belongs to the lower strata of life. This is the reason she became different from all the family members. Women since the beginning relied on their families for help. They haven't even considered separating themselves from them. They would spend the rest of their lives with them. For women, family and home are symbols of protection and safety. Marianne's autonomy, combined with her "masculine" disposition, allowed her to live an ideal life.

“Last time what did he say that for? He claims. I don't know. He said no one ...was dead.” (2018, p. 132). She seemed to be comfortable in her own skin. Female stereotypes continue to strive for universal acceptance. They're curious about what other people think. Marianne raises concerns about societal norms. She has masculine features because she is naturally a woman. Marianne's psychological clash with created discourse shapes her personality to the point that she refuses to be a victim of society.

“Would you not encourage her.” (2018, p. 132). She seemed to be comfortable in her own flesh. Female stereotypes continue to try to please everyone. They're curious about other people's perspectives. Marianne challenges society's established norms. She exhibits masculine features because she is naturally a woman. Marianne's psychological collision with created language shapes her personality in such a way that she refuses to be a victim of society. She bravely confronts the issues. Another trait of masculinity is bravery. In her book *Sexual Politics*, Millett (2000) describes the influences that are used in the process of gender identity formation. The first consideration, according to her, is how parents treat their children. Cultural perceptions are the next critical thing to consider. All of these aspects teach children how to act in such situations. They advise them about which temperament is best for them.

“She decided not to the family situation’.” (2018, p. 140/141). The protagonist did not feel comfortable with her family. She is bold enough to make her own decisions. Her decision not to go home proves that she had a bitter childhood. Childhood has a major impact on a person's personality. For a child, the position of the family is critical because it sets an example for him. When children are under stress during infancy, their personalities may become jumbled. Physical exploitation of children may occur in the home, leaving children depressed, traumatized, and even provoking hate. These acts have the potential to harm a child's psychological well-being, affecting their behaviour and mentality. Butler believes that a person's gender cannot be determined at the time of birth. For him, gender is a type of performativity that is replicated to form the desired gender identity. Marianne repeatedly performed like males.

“In bed at night non-participant in their lives.” (2018, p. 141). Marianne has made the decision not to visit her family at their house. She needs to be rid of

them. She had spent the majority of her life devising plans and schemes to avoid family issues. She didn't want them in her life at all. Here you can see her hatred towards her family. She would rather not make them a piece of her life even in her creative mind. We as a rule don't anticipate that women should resemble that since she isn't showing the female credits. This is again a discursive practice that females should remain to stay with family, they can't live without them alone but Marianne challenges this discursive practice and transforms her gender opposite.

“Now she can behaviour on her part.” (2018, p. 141). Marianne is reminiscing about her childhood. She tried and wanted to be hidden and mostly locked herself in the bathroom. She hid in unknown places to get away from home. These were the strategies she used to achieve her goals. Marianne was well aware that her defiant demeanour could be misinterpreted as an act of hostility on her part. Despite this, she refuses to give up or change her ways. She doesn't care what society will think about her, she just wanted mental peace.

“In school in her personality.” (2018, p. 138). From high school to college, she had to deal with men's dominance. It demonstrates how much difficulty she has had in her life. Men had exploited her in various ways. The boys were obnoxious at school and later sexually assaulted at university. This indicates that there was a masculinist discourse which is also constructed by dominant members of the society. Marianne was disappointed with her allocated job in society, and she looked to reevaluate her performative job by adjusting the sexual standards and standards of the time.

“I want to Nothing. Okay?” (2018, p. 143). The public is frequently subjected to sexual oppression if it's inside the family or outside. The disparity in society's perceptions of women and men causes sexual oppression. Both men and women may be subjected to sexual oppression. This has the potential to cause mental harm and agitation in those who are exposed to it. Women are often subjected to sexual oppression. Specifically, culture and society with opposing viewpoints. Lukas, an artist, is now entangled with Marianne. He takes naked and bound pictures of her. Lukas is not a decent person. He follows the same trend as anyone else in Marianne's life, behaving in a demeaning manner toward her and sexually oppressing her. He made up all their relationship secretive and hidden from the world as she is maybe a sign of shame and disrespect for him in society. Having been involved emotionally and physically, however, he said a lot of disgusting things to her about how bad and hideous she is. She was well aware that he was sexually abusing her and attempting to dominate her. In the quote, it is obvious that she reacts bluntly, showing courage because she does not want someone to overpower her. Another attribute associated with men is courage.

“Marianne wanted strong the weak” (2018, p. 163). Marianne's approach is evident in these lines. Her desire to assist the poor to put an end to all the problems caused by the elite is an accurate illustration of it. Her thought, her

actions, and her attitude toward others all reveal that she possesses all of the attributes that we associate with men. Butler argues that it is possible to be biologically female while exhibiting male habits and mannerisms. Although she is biologically a woman, she does not consider herself one because her biological factor is not the only thing in gender but it took influence from social and cultural aspects as well. It is based on the creator's behaviour and actions.

“I can't imagine the thought of me.” (2018, p. 172). Women are still concerned with how others will respond to their decisions, as we see time and time again. They must adhere to society's laws at all times. Marianne seems to be unconcerned with what other people think. She is questioning society's conventional values and laws once more.

“I don't regret it you're my son.” (2018, p. 178). Connell had a conversation with his mother. He had told her mother that he didn't believe her life would be any different if she didn't have children. Her mother's positive personality as a woman can be seen here. In the patriarchal culture, she was a powerful figure. She became pregnant when she was seventeen years old. She was certain about her decision to have a child. She stands up for him. She had no remorse for him. Loraine acts like a male character on many occasions in the novel. For example, she acknowledges the socioeconomic status differences between two families, tries to convince Marianne how Connell doesn't suit her, she should have changed her priorities in life, among other things. She wasn't reliant on anybody. She acknowledges the situation as it is. She had also faced a lot of problems in her life which also affected her psyche and she also went against constructed practices and created a strong personality in a patriarchal society.

“Marianne still you are a disgrace”. (2018, p. 186). Siblings also make fun of each other for being Mom's favourite. However, according to a recent study published in the *Journal of Marriage and Family*, parents favouring their children are no laughing matter. Seventy per cent of mothers who took part in the poll said they had a favourite child. Although this is worrying, we should be more concerned about the long-term consequences of favouritism. We see the long-term consequences of favouritism in the personality of Marianne that she doesn't have such kind of love and respect in her heart for her family which we normally see in the girls. The pernicious state of her domestic life is depicted in these lines. These were the issues she was dealing with on a personal level. They want to control her. However, as an independent and powerful woman, she chooses to live apart from them. She creates an image of herself as a powerful and self-assured person. Butler claims that our personalities are not natural or inborn and that no one is born with them. Parent's involvement is also shown here that her mother was not a good mother; she didn't love her throughout her life.

“Her birthday from home.” (2018, p. 186). It is clear from this quote that she did not spend her birthdays with her family because of their poor conduct, she

was not on speaking terms with them. They do not bother to be present on her special occasions, she has never been expected to be wished even on her birthday. Now she seems to be very careless about her family presence and well wishes from it, to hell with that if they didn't wish her at all.

“Marianne is not allowed is finished” (2018, p. 137). Marianne faces a lot of problems in her sexual relationships. Lukas refers to it as "the game." He sexually tortures Marianne in this game. She has to put up with a lot of discomforts. Psychologically he is obsessed with his own superiority. His ardent desire is to subjugate her. Marianne's tenacity is evident in this scene. Marianne's third boyfriend was Lukas. She was extremely courageous in recognizing her oppressor and fighting him without fear. The protagonist felt suffocated and smothered during her relationship with Lukas. She focused on her experience took a brave decision and broke up with him as she cannot bear being tortured in the name of love. Sexual oppression of women causes mental harm, trauma, hate, fear, and even changes a woman's perception of a man.

“You're worthless you're nothing.” (2018, p. 137). In the book *Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide* (2006), Irigaray claims that in a patriarchal culture, males use language to oppress women. Psychological oppression is thought to be the most common type of female subjugation. Men use words to manipulate women's minds. Lukas is telling Marianne that she is useless and unimportant. Words like "worthless" and "nothing" are being used to mentally manipulate Marianne. He understands the impact and significance of language and vocabulary. He understood how to make Marianne have an inferiority complex. He is not just mentally but also physically manipulating her. He has a sense of dominance over Marianne because he is a man. Marianne experiences physical and psychological distress in their relationship.

“There's no bad clothes.” (2018, p. 136). He makes assumptions about her clothing, despite the fact that he knows she comes from a wealthy family, and he was attempting to humiliate her by making disparaging remarks about her. Lukas' authoritative demeanour was well known to Marianne. She was well aware that although she was physically frail as a woman, she was mentally strong. That is why she decides to break up with him. She rejects the historical situation under which women are expected to follow the patriarchal society's lead.

“She experiences her own body” (2018, p. 137) In her relationship with Lukas, she was depressed. She ate what he told her to eat, for example. She seemed to have no control of her own body. Someone else is the master. She dealt with it for a bit, but she eventually crumbled. She has her own life where she does not have to deal with depression where she is not required to be obedient or a puppet in the possession of someone.

“He grabs her jaw tighten.” (2018, p.8). Gender disparity can lead to domestic violence where men are considered more dominant in the household in a culture. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse. Domestic violence can affect people's psychology, especially women. They can experience trauma, anxiety, and even mental harm as a result of this event. Domestic abuse may also cause a person's actions to shift from feminine to masculine, from obedient to defiant. This resulted in a woman's gender shifting when she chose to act masculine. Marianne had endured domestic violence since childhood from her brother and her brother had learned all this from her father. Her bitter childhood had a profound effect on her psyche.

“Generally, I find men says Marianne.” (2018, p. 70). Marianne discusses her thoughts on men's psychology. She claims that men still limit women's rights. The actions of the men who came into her life led her to this conclusion Connell, Jamie, Lukas, her brother, and her father had all been complicated in their relationships. She was harmed by any man who entered her life. They have a constant desire to curtail women's autonomy and rights. All this happens because of constructed practices made by a strong and male-dominated society where females have to suffer a lot.

“She goes and then they don't like me very much, she said” (2018, p.76). She recounts an argument she had with her parents. Connell and her family were only pretending to be friends in her mind. She does not have a good reputation among her own family. She has been the victim of domestic violence on several occasions. She didn't want to think about them any longer.

4. CONCLUSION

The present article has been written from a gender transformation perspective to highlight the psychological collision against the constructed discursive practices of society that how a female gender transforms her feminine identity and changes it into masculine gender identity. This study shows how much the constructed discursive practices of society put an impact on the psyche of people that are forced to challenge them and to go against them. This study encompasses the thought that how inequality is enforced upon the lives of different characters and how badly they are being victimized by oppression and violence, as a result of a constructed discursive phenomenon of the patriarchal system. The current exploration has scrutinized the portrayal of these cliché digressive practices about distinguishing proof of sexual orientation classes where men are better and females are sub-par than them. Gender is an artificial construct; our cultural values and social behaviours help to form it. Discourse is the driving force behind all these activities. Gender identity is performative, which is aptly portrayed in the characters of Normal People. A fundamental feature of gender performativity is the replication of an act. Butler describes it as an iterated act that keeps repeating

itself. Being Irish Rooney has taken the step to show the real face of her society and woman's place in a patriarchal society through her female protagonist.

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