ФИЛОЛОГИЯ

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РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОЙ МАСКИ АВТОРА В БРИТАНСКОЙ ЖЕНСКОЙ ПРОЗЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ РОМАНА «ТЮЛЬПАННАЯ ЛИХОРАДКА» Д. МОГГАК)

[*Evgenia I. Vinnik* Realization of author's gender mask in British female prose (on the basis of the novel "Tulip fever" by D. Moggach)]

It is considered a topical in modern society problem of the subjective self-perception and self-consciousness of the creative personality in the context of the gender identity. The author tries to figure out the way of translation in written form of female identity as gender "fitting". The results of the study are the attempts to comprehend a written literary text taking into account the latest achievements in the field of language and gender. The analysis of the verbal semantic space, represented in the novel "Tulip Fever" by D. Moggach (about 6 000 manifestations), justifies the hypothesis of the opportunity to transform the author's identity in textual by means of gender mask.

Key words: gender, androgyny, femininity, masculinity, female subjectivity, identity, novel, verb, author's mask, gender "fitting".

Во все времена не теряло актуальности изучение творческой деятельности человека, благодаря которой он самовыражается, приобретает новый опыт, достигает целостности, интегрированности и самоактуализации. Вопрос о том, какое начало мужское или женское является творящим, серьезно обсуждался философами и психологами в конце XIX – в начале XX века (Н.А. Бердяев, С.Н. Булгаков, Ф. Ницше, А. Шопенгауэр, О. Вейнингер, 3. Фрейд, К.Г. Юнг, С.Л. Франк, Э. Бадентэр и др.). Так, К.Г. Юнг считал, что психология творческого индивида – это женская психология, при этом в некоторых работах, например, «Человек и его символы» прослеживается взгляд на необходимость женской части души для мужчин и для женщины – мужской [11, с. 264]. А в работе «Психология бессознательного» ученый отмечает «каждый творчески одаренный человек – это некоторая двойственность или синтез парадоксальных свойств. С одной стороны, он представляет собой нечто человечески личное, а с другой, – это внеличностный, творческий процесс» [9, с. 187]. С.Н. Булгаков полагал, что каждая личность представляет собой индивидуальное и своеобразное смешение мужской и женской стихий, обусловливающих творческую напряженность [4, с. 174]. С ним соглашается Э. Бадентэр: «двуполая сущность подразумевает взаимодополнение, мозаику мужских и женских свойств, сила проявления которых сугубо индивидуальна» [2, с. 271]. О половой полярности, как основе творения говорил Н.А. Бердяев.

Последователи психологической школы З. Фрейда утверждают, что творчество является формой выполнения желания, проявленного в фантазиях. По Юнгу в активной фантазии сливается сознательное и бессознательное субъекта, следовательно, таким образом, выражается единство индивидуальности [10, с. 65]. Фантазия – это как бы двуликий Янус, смотрящий назад и вперед, как символ единства противоположностей внутри личности. Согласно идее французского философа Ж. Лакана, субъективность неопределима, нестабильна, лишена целостности и представляет собой деценрированное образование «дивида». Структура субъекта имеет двойственный характер, одновременно содержа в себе элементы «я» и «не я», мужского/ женского [7, с. 337]. Русский философ Б.П. Вышеславцев рассматривал в творческом воображении два начала – «муже-женственность»: «Воображение можно рассматривать как движение идеи сверху вниз, как формирование материи при помощи идеи, как воплощение. Но воображение можно рассматривать также и как движение снизу вверх, как стремление эмоций подняться к идеальному миру, и тогда это будет сублимацией» [5, с. 64]. Итак, основным гендерным истоком творческой деятельности является ее андрогинная природа в силу психической двуполости творящей личности.

В современном понимании гендер является не следствием анатомо-физиологических свойств человека, а установленным обществом порядком с системно организованным комплексом стереотипов и социально сконструированных ожиданий по поводу поведения и желаний индивидуумов, принятых в данном обществе и на определенном историческом этапе. В гендерной лингвистике базовым понятием выступает гендерная идентичность личности. Впервые описал данное понятие Э. Эриксон. Словарь гендерных терминов трактует понятие гендерной идентичности как базовую структуру социальной идентичности, характеризующей человека с точки зрения его принадлежности к общности мужчин или женщин, при этом учитывается представление того, как человек сам себя категоризирует [8]. Соответственно, на процесс формирования гендерной идентичности оказывает существенное влияние конкретный ситуативный контекст. Поливариативность реализации идентичности субъекта носит фрагментированный характер, балансирующий между разнообразными женскими и мужскими полярностями. Американский лингвист Талми Гивон в своих исследованиях отмечает, что единого «Я» не существует. Каждый человек скрывает множество «Я», уживающихся в одном теле и обнаруживающих себя в ходе автопрезентации личности [14, р. 57]. Возможность сочетания в своем поведении и маскулинных, и фемининных особенностей выделила как явление андрогинии американский психолог Сандра Бем в 70-х гг.ХХ в. доказав, что маскулинность и фемининность являются двумя независимыми, но не противоположными конструктами. Андрогинные индивиды, не нарушая эталонных моделей поведения представителей конкретного пола, обладают высокими потенциями маскулинности и фемининности [12, с. 223]. В условиях вербальной коммуникации андрогинные личности в зависимости от целей, задач, жанровых требований общения могут манифестировать различные гендерные типы, прибегая то к маскулинным, то к фемининным гендерным особенностям речи. В 80-е гг. прошлого столетия Г. Икинс и Б. Икинс выдвинули гипотезу «переключения кодов», т.е. о возможности женщин переключаться с женского речевого кода на мужской в зависимости от ситуации общения [13, р. 156]. Исходя из вышеизложенного, можно заключить, что гендерные характеристики личности рекуррентно отражаются в ее речевом поведении.

В последние десятилетия наблюдается научный интерес к антропоцентрическому исследованию речи в изучении мировоззренческих, лингвистических и эстетических установок автора художественного текста. В этой связи особую актуальность приобретает анализ женской прозы как развивающегося явления современности. Представляется интересным проанализировать женский текст и исследовать стратегии, используемые автором-женщиной в контексте произведения. Для исследования был выбран роман британской писательницы и сценариста Деборы Моггак (р. 1948 г.) «Тюльпанная лихорадка» ("Tulip Fever") (1999 г.), который был экранизирован в 2017 г.

Действие романа происходит в 1630-е гг. в Нидерландах, в Амстердаме. Надо отметить раннее капиталистическое развитие Голландии в XV веке, этому способствовало приморское положение страны, а соответственно развитое судостроение и мореплавание, прибрежная и морская торговля, высокий уровень развития промышленности, перемещение центра европейской коммерции в Амстердам. Массовое увлечение тюльпанами превратилось в понимание, что на любви и интересе к тюльпанной луковице можно хорошо заработать. Специфика голландской тюльпаномании состояла в том, что страсть к красивым цветам охватила не профессионалов в лице финансовых спекулянтов или цветоводов, а широкие народные массы. Центром тюльпанных торгов стал город Гаарлем, что в 20 км от Амстердама. Цена одной луковицы тюльпана становится дороже золота и может достигать до 2 000 франков или стоимости небольшого каменного дома. Это явление в истории получило название *тюльпанная лихорадка*.

Поскольку роман как жанр, склонный к синтетичности, способен сблизить литературу с жизнью в ее многоплановости, сложности и противоречивости, писатели различных эпох и стран пользуются свободой освоения окружающего мира самым разным образом. Голоса героев романа и голос автора равноправны. Свойственная романному творчеству полифоничность создает благоприятную среду для самовыражения андрогинного мышления автора, согласно мысли М.М. Бахтина «единая и полная истина принципиально не совместима в пределы одного сознания» [3, с. 377]. Кроме того, читатель оказывается привлечен к осмысливанию игры с авторскими идентичностями.

Структуру романа «Тюльпанная лихорадка» составляют 68 различных по объему глав, названных именами персонажей произведения, создавая ощущение некой маскарадности. Женским персонажам – Софии, Марии, Госпоже Моленар посвящено 27 глав. Большая часть текстового объема раскрывает мужские образы – Корнелиса, Яна ван Лоо, Виллема, Геррита, Якоба и Класа ван Хогхеланде, т.е. женщина-автор совершает «примерку» гендерной роли как бы растворившись в своих героях, надев их маску. Таким образом, писательница, прячась за маской, выступает не от своего лица, а от лица разных героев, давая слово персонажам, явно отличным от нее. На протяжении всего своего существования маска выступает культурным концептом, который вбирает в себя множество значений, среди которых выделяются значения связанные с категорией идентичности и механизмом идентификации. Главная задача маски – скрыть лицо, а, следовательно, человеческую сущность. Маска по своим значениям с давних пор смыкалась с ролью, которую человек играет на сцене жизни. Считалось, что каждый индивид носит четыре маски – маску человека, маску конкретной индивидуальности, маску общественного положения и маску профессии, из чего можно заключить, что каждая из названных масок означает один из вариантов идентичности человека и его ролевого поведения.

Безусловным фактором функционирования субъективности является язык. По мнению В. фон Гумбольдта, язык – это «промежуточный мир», стоящий между мышлением человека и внешним миром [1, с. 154]. Характерное свойство специфики глагола заключено в фиксации определенного момента речи и движений, развивающихся в пространстве и времени, в стремлении к конкретизации, к четкой определенности и в передаче внешнего и внутреннего, т.е. душевного движения. Н.И. Греч, русский филолог и переводчик (1787-1867) дал глаголу такую оценку: «Глагол присутствием своим животворит отдельные слова, мертвые и беззнаменательные... По этой важности и движимости глагол в частях своих сложен, в свойствах разнообразен, в изменениях обилен» [6, с. 292]. Следовательно, особое внимание лингвистов привлекает глагол, во-первых, как грамматическая единица, способная отражать языковую картину мира писателя. Во-вторых, как модель, демонстрирующая обширную таксономию глаголов на системно-парадигматическом уровне.

В ходе сплошной выборки манифестаций глагола и неличных форм глагола в тексте романа Д. Моггак «Тюльпанная лихорадка» было обнаружено 5775 прецедентов, принадлежащих к различным семантическим классам и подклассам глагола. Классификация парадигматико-семантических признаков глагола в романе учитывает маскарад идентичностей в ракурсе дуального воплощения – автор/героиня и автор/герой. Полученные данные представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Классификация парадигматико-семантических признаков глагола

в романе Д. Моггак «Тюльпанная лихорадка»

Класс	Подкласс Количество манифестаций								
		Гендерная маска автора							
		София	Мария	Моленар Госпожа	Корнелис	Лоо Янван	Виллем	Геррит	Якоб
Динамические	Глаголы движения	105	76	1	95	107	36	31	11
глаголы (dynamic verbs)	Глаголы совершения действия, поступка или воздействия (performance verbs)	197	147	4	154	198	71	27	8
	Глаголы созидания или придания нового качества	16	18	0	9	22	4	1	1
	Глаголы приобретения	29	37	1	43	31	12	7	5
	Глаголы мгновенного действия (momentary verbs)	4	1	0	7	6	1	0	1
	Глаголы речи	124	112	3	173	187	18	21	13
	Глаголы звучания	7	5	0	6	8	5	6	0
	Глаголы эмоциональной реакции	149	126	1	147	153	14	5	2
	Глаголы «самостийные», обозначающие непроизвольные процессы, исключающие волю или усилие субъекта	3	3	0	1	7	3	0	0
	Безличные глаголы	7	4	0	10	5	0	1	0
Статальные глаголы (stative verbs)	Глаголы восприятия и осмысления (recipient verbs)	296	156	9	210	165	82	18	10
	Концептуально-ди- вергентные глаголы	2	6	0	3	4	1	0	1

	Глаголы ощущения и восприятия телом (verbs of bodily sensation)	212	136	6	149	233	74	12	3
Релятивные глаголы (relative verbs)	Глаголы, передающие компаративные двусторонние отношения равенства / неравенства и т.д.	12	10	1	15	18	2	2	0
	Глаголы, выражающие отношение, включение	19	23	0	24	33	13	3	6
	Глаголы, передающие оценочные, эмоциональные отношения (attitudinal verbs)	53	42	2	51	57	8	6	10
Модальные, модусные, функторные глаголы	Модальные глаголы, выражающие долженствование, возможности, сомнения	41	32	1	34	29	6	1	1
	Модусные глаголы запрещения, препятствия	4	1	0	2	4	2	1	0
	Модусные глаголы интенции	81	65	0	68	77	26	2	4
	Глаголы, выражающие нереализованность действия или недостаточность	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	0
Глаголы служебные, частично или полностью десемантизиро- ванные, каузативные глаголы		11	9	0	8	14	1	1	2

Глаголы, образованные по конверсии от существительных	6	4	0	7	5	1	0	0
Фразовые глаголы	7	4	1	9	11	1	1	0
Глаголы, выражающие социальную характеристику	7	5	1	17	11	3	1	4
Глаголы, выражающие темпоральную характеристику	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1
Глаголы, выражающие квантитативную характеристику	4	2	0	5	7	0	0	0
Глаголы, выражающие постериорность (импликация гл. некоторого последующего действия)	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	1
Глаголы, выражающие антериорность (импликация гл. некоторого предшествующе- го действия)	3	3	0	2	4	0	0	0
Всего:	5 775							

Количественный анализ исследуемого материала позволил установить:

 мерцание идентичностей в ракурсе дуального воплощения – автор/герой и автор/героиня маркируется более частотным употреблением динамических глаголов (1 691 манифестация в речи героев и 1 180 – в речи героинь), при этом превалируют глаголы совершения действия, поступка или воздействия, глаголы речи и эмоциональной реакции. Представленные данные позволяют допустить, что названные подклассы глаголов отчетливо проявляют маскулинную проекцию личности автора в текст; на втором месте по частотности употребления в тексте романа стоят статальные глаголы (977/ 823) в речи автора/ героя и автора/ героини. Особое место в названном классе занимают глаголы восприятия и осмысления, глаголы ощущения и восприятия телом. Выявленный факт свидетельствует о репрезентации автором-женщиной гендерных доминант женского внутреннего мира и психологии с преобладанием чувственной сферы героини, особенностей ее поведения посредством авторской маски, эксплицитно реализуя собственное рефлексирующее сознание, с одной стороны. С другой стороны, очевидно изображение героев, их психики и поведения с точки зрения женского восприятия.

Рассмотрим репрезентацию андрогинности авторской маски через глагольное воплощение в пространстве романа в таблице 2.

Таблица 2

Репрезентация андрогинности авторской маски через глагольную семантику

Дуальное	Примеры
воплощение -	
автор/героиня	
и автор/герой	
София	1. For three years we have been married and I have not produced a child.
	This <u>is</u> not through lack of <u>trying</u> . My husband <u>is</u> still a vigorous man in this
	respect. At night he mounts me; he spreads my legs and I lie there like an
	<u>upturned</u> beetle <u>pressed down</u> by a shoe. With all his heart he <u>longs</u> for a son
	—an heir to skip across these marble floors and give a future to this large,
	echoing house on the Herengracht. So far I have failed him. I submit to his
	embraces, of course, for I am a dutiful wife and shall always be grateful to
	him. The world is treacherous and he reclaimed me, as we reclaimed our
	country from the sea, <u>draining</u> her and <u>ringing</u> her with dykes to keep her
	safe, to keep her from going under. I love him for this He does not expect
	an answer for I am just a young wife, with little life beyond these walls.
	Around my waist <u>hang</u> keys to nothing but our linen chests, for I <u>have</u> yet to
	unlock anything of more significance. In fact, I am wondering what clothes I
	shall wear for my portrait. That is the size of my world so far. Forget oceans
	and empires [15, p. 10-11].
	2. That night I <u>sleep</u> in his arms. My beloved <u>is</u> white and ruddy; his cheeks
	are as a bed of spices, as sweet flowers, his lips like lilies dropping sweet-s-
	melling myrrh. I have never slept naked with a young man before. How
	sweet <u>is</u> his body, how sweet his breath! We <u>sleep entwined</u> . His skin <u>is</u> firm
	and smooth. He stirs and turns, cupping himself round my back, cupping my
	breasts in his hands. I am as tall as he is; we were made for each other. He
	presses his feet against mine, twin feet [15, p. 117].

в романе Д. Моггак «Тюльпанная лихорадка»

 ruddy country girl with a healthy appetite. Her conscience, too, is a healthily adaptable organ. When she takes Willem into her bed, deep in the wall behind the kitchen fire, she <u>pulls</u> the curtain to shut out God's disapproval. Out of sight, out of mind. After all, she and Willem <u>iving</u> in this house with their six weet children. When she is cleaning, she cleans for his homecoming. When her mistress is out she closes the bottom half of the window shutters so that she <u>cannot be seen</u> from the street. The parlor is thrown into shadow, as if she is walking on the seabed. She <u>puts on her mistress's blue velvet</u> jacket, trimmed with fur collar and cuffs, and she <u>walks around</u> the house casually <u>catching</u> sight of herself in the mirrors. It is a simple dream; where is the harm in it? [15, p. 12-13] Maria is not a curious woman and her happiness <u>has made</u> her self-absorbed. She <u>knows</u> little about her mistress except that they <u>are</u> of the same age—twenty-four—and that Sophia's father, who <u>worked</u> as a printer in Utrecht, <u>died</u> young, <u>leaving</u> heavy debts and several daughters. That is why Sophia was <u>married off</u> to a rich man. Maria thinks that Cornelis is an old bore, but she js a practical woman. One has to <u>survive</u> and there js always a price to <u>pay</u> for this. Theirs js a trading nation, the most spectacularly successful the world <u>has ever seen</u>, and a transaction <u>has been made</u> between her mistress and her master. You th <u>as been traded</u> for wealth; fertility (possible fertility) <u>has been exchanged</u> for a life free from the terrors of starvation. To Maria it <u>seems</u> a sensible arrangement, for though she is dreamy and superstitious she is a peasant at heart and <u>has</u> her feet <u>planted</u> firmly on the ground [15, p. 21]. Toemoxa Monemap Mone master. You th <u>as been raded</u> for sufting word thanks. She <u>lives in a handsome house in the Heremarch. Her husband is a kindly man who loves his family. As Chief Inspector of Hygiene he h</u>		
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dial here, <u>turn</u> a key there, and only then <u>will</u> you <u>unlock</u> their secrets. Cor-		dial here, <u>turn</u> a key there, and only then <u>will</u> you <u>unlock</u> their secrets. Cor-
nelis loves his wife to distraction. Sometimes, caught in the candlelight, her		nelis loves his wife to distraction. Sometimes, <u>caught</u> in the candlelight, her

	beauty stops his heart. She is his hope, his joy, the spring in his step. She is a
	miracle, for she <u>has brought</u> him back to life when he <u>had given up</u> hope.
	She <u>rescued</u> him, just as he himself, in another way entirely, <u>rescued</u> her.
	After dinner Cornelis <u>puts</u> another slab of peat on the fire, <u>sits down</u> and
	lights his pipe. A man's greatest comfort is a happy home, where he can en-
	joy the attentions of a loving wife [15, p. 24].
	3. On Sundays Cornelis <u>enjoys</u> <u>fetching</u> his wife from her place of worship.
	Our Lord in the Attic, a private Catholic dwelling near the Oude Kerk. He
	<u>likes to walk</u> home through the streets of his fair city —such beauty, such
	prosperity!—with Sophia on his arm. After a week's hard work, it is his re-
	ward. Men <u>gaze at</u> him with envy; he <u>swells</u> with pride. Acquaintances <u>stop to</u>
	greet him. It is a public display of his miraculous good fortune [15, p. 86-87]
Ян ван Лоо	Jan sits there, thinking about love. He has had many women-foolish vir-
	gins, foolish wives. For a man who <u>devotes</u> his life to beauty he <u>hasn't been</u>
	fussy. There's no such thing as an ugly woman, just not enough brandy. Of
	course he <u>has loved</u> them, after his fashion. He <u>is</u> a passionate man. He <u>has</u>
	whispered hot words into their ears and been sensually grateful to their bod-
	ies for responding to his. But afterward he wishes they would go home. If
	they stay there, sleeping, he inches his way out of bed, pulls on his breeches
	and gets back to work. It is his habit to paint at night while the city sleeps.
	In the silence his paintings—involuntary insomniacs— <u>confide</u> in his brush
	as it <u>brings</u> them to life. <u>To see</u> what he <u>is doing</u> , however, he <u>has to light</u>
	many expensive candles, and this sometimes wakes up the occupant of his
	bed. Just knowing that a woman is watching him, of course, breaks his con-
	centration. Sometimes they whisper to him, <u>come back</u> here. Sometimes
	they <u>chastise</u> themselves for their lapse into sin. Sometimes, worst of all,
	they <u>urge</u> him <u>to make</u> an honest woman of them. If only women <u>were not</u>
	so irresistible. How much simpler to suck out the flesh from an oyster and
	drop the shell on the floor. Sometimes he works right through the night and
	falls asleep at dawn. In the morning light his painting surprises him as if it is
	caught unawares. How exposed it looks, with its crude colors. He has to do
	some <u>repainting</u> . If a woman <u>stayed</u> the night she <u>will have left</u> by now, in a
	fluster of remorse. Only his true mistress <u>remains</u> —badly <u>daubed</u> , <u>surprised</u> ,
	but <u>surrendering</u> herself again to his brush. Jan <u>gets up</u> . For once he <u>has</u> no
	appetite for work. He paces up and down and leans his head against the
	chimneypiece. <u>Did</u> Sophia Sandvoort <u>mean</u> it when she <u>pushed</u> him <u>away</u> ?
	Were her protestations sincere? Maybe he has made a terrible mistake. He
	<u>could not stop</u> himself; he had to see her. It is out of his control. The first
	visit it was simply lust. Sophia was a challenge but not an insurmountable
	one. A young woman <u>married</u> to a pompous old man —they <u>were</u> usually
	<u>conquered</u> in the end. They <u>are a traded</u> commodity, like a bale of flax, and
	though they are dutiful they don't truly love their husbands; how could
	they? A painter <u>seems</u> a romantic proposition, and though they <u>fear</u> damna-
	tion they finally <u>surrender</u> themselves, as long as the rules <u>are observed</u> .
	Yesterday, however, during the second sitting, something <u>happened</u> . The old
	man <u>was droning on</u> tulip bulbs de Heem How ponderously Jan's
	countrymen <u>hold forth</u> . She <u>sat</u> there, as modest as the Madonna in her blue
	dress. Suddenly they had looked at each other with such complicity. Her
	face <u>spoke</u> to him— merriment, exasperation. And something darker, some-
	thing that <u>pierced</u> his heart. He <u>has astonished</u> himself. For the first time in

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	his dealings with women he spoke the truth. He is undone. Sophia has un-
	knotted the ropes around his heart and he is entirely hers. He has never un-
	<u>closed</u> himself in this way before; there <u>is</u> a certain voluptuousness to his
	surrender. It is a new sensation. On the way home he passed a boy playing a
	pennywhistle; the music <u>filled</u> his eyes with tears. What <u>is he to do? Can</u> she
	possibly <u>love</u> him? [15, p. 41-42]
Виллем	1. Only the thought of Maria has kept him warm. Maria! Forget whales; she
	is his prize catch. She says she loves him and he still cannot believe it. He
	has had little experience of women. They don't take him seriously. It is
	something about his face; it makes them giggle. They have been affectionate
	enough, but when he has tried to make love to them they have burst into
	laughter. They call him "clown-face," and when he looks doleful they laugh
	louder, saving he looks even funnier. It hurts his feelings. Now he has
	Maria. But <u>has</u> he? <u>Can</u> she really <u>love</u> him? She is so pretty—plump and
	ripe like a fruit. And she is such a flirt. The vegetable man was showing me
	his carrots. Men <u>look at</u> her in the street; she <u>challenges</u> them with her bold
	stare. <u>Can he trust</u> her? Of course I <u>love</u> you. I <u>feel</u> all shivery when I <u>see</u>
	you. She <u>refuses to marry</u> him until he <u>has</u> some money. That <u>is</u> understand-
	able; she <u>is</u> a practical woman. Well, <u>wait</u> until he <u>opens</u> his purse; <u>see</u> her
	face then [15, p. 61-62].
	2. All these months he has tried to forget her but he cannot do so; she is
	<u>lodged</u> in his body like lead shot. Maria <u>has made</u> him a chronic invalid.
	<u>Maybe</u> the wound <u>has healed</u> but she <u>lies</u> beneath his skin; the slightest
	movement <u>inflames</u> the pain. He <u>misses</u> her desperately. The bitterness <u>is</u>
	still there; it has eaten away at his heart but it has failed to destroy his love
	for her. She is his soul mate; it is as simple as that. With <u>rented</u> arms around
	him it was Maria to whom he made love; it was through her eyes that he
	marveled at the minarets of Alexandria. He misses her chuckling laugh and
	her <u>chapped</u> hands, her robust good humor and sudden lapses into dreami-
	ness. He <u>misses</u> her body. He <u>has traveled</u> the world but its center of gravity
	lies between her sheets. East or west, home is best. He is a Dutchman,
	through and through. Maria might be married; she might have left Mr. Sand-
	voort's employment and gone to live with the man in whose passionate em-
	brace Willem last saw her. She might have forgotten all about him. Of
	course he <u>has thought</u> of this, every hour of every day, but it <u>will not deter</u>
	him from trying to find her. He is a grown man, now, with money in his
	pocket. He has faced worse foes than this. And if he loses the battle and
	finds that she no longer loves him this is something he cannot contem-
	plate, not tonight [15, p. 196-197].
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Опираясь на приведенный иллюстративный материал, можно сделать вывод, что автор произведения, следуя закономерностям романного жанра, использует повествовательную стратегию конструирования системы авторских масок не только для определения своей позиции по отношению к изображаемой жизни, но и, по мысли М.М. Бахтина, позицию для опубликования этой жизни. Исследуемый текст является ярким примером маскарада гендерных практик в андрогинном сознании автора-женщины, подтверждая гипотезу о том, что андрогинное сознание свободно и беспрепятственно передает любую эмоцию, природой наделено даром творческого озарения и цельностью. Различные авторские маски позволяют реализовать способность повествователя добиваться идентичности разных видов и по-разному идентифицировать свой ближний и дальний контекст.

Ориентация лингвистических исследований на проблемы конструирования гендерной идентичности, определения механизмов гендерной самопрезентации и стратегий маскировки гендерной идентичности демонстрирует, что выявление закономерностей речевой деятельности индивида может быть достойным объектом лингвистического анализа.

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