Authorial Stance in Black and Blue Novel by Anna Quindlin

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ABSTRACT:
        The present study is concerned with the writer's ideologies towards violence against women. The study will focus on analyzing an English novel about violence against women so as to see to what extent writers are being affected and influenced by their genders. It also focuses on showing to what extent writer's ideologies are reflected in their works. Gender influence social groups ideologies; therefore, when a writer discusses an issue that concerns the other gender, they will be either subjective or objective depending on the degree of influence, i.e., gender has influenced their thoughts as well as behaviours. A single fact may be presented differently by different writers depending on the range of affectedness by ideologies. The study aims to uncover and reveal the hidden gender-based ideologies, by analyzing the discursive structure of a novel based on Van Dijk's model (2000) of ideology and racism. The selected novel is based on discussing violence against women. The study will later on reveal what the real writer's gender-based ideologies is. Is the writer feminist or anti-feminist? Is he prejudiced? Is he biased?.
 Key Words: gender, prejudice, bias, Feminism, CDA.

Introduction:
        Gender influences social groups' ideologies; therefore, when a writer discusses an issue that concerns his/her gender, they will be either subjective or objective depending on the degree of influence, i.e., gender has influenced their thoughts as well as behaviours. A single fact may be presented differently by different writers depending on the range of affectedness by ideologies. However, this study tend to analyse the authorial stance taken by Ann Quindlin in her novel *"Black and Blue " ,* as well as analyzing whether her gender has affected her judgement or not.

Feminism
        Feminism is "the belief in social ,economic and political equality of sexes" (encyclopaedia Britannica; online encyclopaedia,2019). It is a movement that feminism is about seeking dependency at all levels, as well as radical social changes involving the discriminatory systems of society, that limits and chains females' abilities to merge in social public and

political life, as well as allowing male dominance and violence. Cameron (1992,p.4) states that "women who want to be equal lack ambition". This means, the ideologies that feminist activists defend and seek are more valuable than just seeking equality with men; that is, this movement is not only about seeking equality between genders but also about demanding for women's rights to live respectfully and without oppression.

Emma Watson in her speech at the HeForShe Campaign (2014) said that women defend their birth rights of leading a good life without violence and without being marginalised; they try to shed light on issues like violence against women, abuse, women trafficking, female genital mutilation (FGM) and what women all around the globe are going through will raise people awareness, which by its turn help to stop these unhealthy phenomena or even reduce them. The movement is not men hating rather it is a set of beliefs, that both males and females should have equal opportunities, and deserve to have a good life regardless of their sex. As there are female activists as feminists, there are males who are profeminists like the former President of the United States of America Barack Obama .

Hind Mahmoud and Shaimaa Tantawi (2016, pp.13-14) state that injustice and discrimination against women go through neither historical coincident, related to geographical and cultural problems, nor related to poverty though they are important reasons, but they are related to more complicated factors (direct and indirect) that fall on women's shoulders and causing them to suffer. Both Mahmoud and Tantawi (2016) agree with Cameron (1992) that feminism as an ideology is not about seeking equality, rather it aims at making a change at all levels of social, political, public life of women, since feminism is a perspective which challenges gender based discrimination, freeing women from oppression and violence.

Feminism history can be outlined in four periods which are often referred to as waves. The first wave started in 1848 in Senica Falls, NewYourk by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mot demanding women rights in suffrage and equality in getting education. The objectives of this wave can be outlined in that they seek political as well as legal equalities. The second wave started during the 60s until the 80s which their demands were raising awareness concerning sexism, patriarchy, gender-based violence, abuse, domestic and marital rape. This wave was contemporary with poststructuralism that is why different scientific fields adopt feminist oriented methodologies (Kolmar & Bartkowski,2010). For the feminist of this wave according to Brandwein (1991) power was being expressed daily privately (family-based level) and publicly (social or work-based level) (Dominelli , 2002,p.4). Whereas the third wave started during the 90s until the current days, besides being a complementary to the previous wave, it asserted woman individual and unique identity, demanded to change the stereotype and women's portrayals in media (Kolmar & Bartkowski, 2010,p.11-13). The fourth wave is regarded as a continuation for the third wave aims in addition to seeking justice for female victims of rape and sexual assaults in the judicial system. This movement was mainly launched by Twitter campaigns and other social media platforms (Philips & Cree,

2014,pp.930-943) . One of the most important campaigns is #metoo campaign that went viral and many feminist activists and supporter joined this campaign sharing the hash tag on Twitter. In all periods and times feminism targets patriarchy and its consequences at all levels of social life be it public or private. This campaign is still viral on social media nowadays.

Feminism has a long history even before the first wave of feminism; since women have been fighting for long time to break the chains that society has imposed on them. Marry Wollstonecraft has been the first English women playing a crucial role in woman's liberation case. She has been influenced by the English philosopher Thomas Ben especially after reading his book on human rights. Later on her book *Vindication of women's,* published in *(1792)* has been considered to be the first feminist book where she argues feminist problems as gender based inequalities, and demands, i.e., women should receive equal social treatment in education, business, trade and many other professions and crafts (Watkins & Rodriguez, 2010: 10 ed. By Abbignanesi). In her book, there is no single sentence which confirms her demands for equalities between genders at all levels of social and public life.

Ideology

The notion of *Ideology* can be defined as the world's perspectives towards social, political, and cultural issues. According to Van Dijk, ideologies are "the basic framework of organizing the social cognition shared by members of social groups, organisations or institutions"; that is, ideologies tend to be cognitive as well as social; they control implicitly people's communicative behaviours as well as their social comprehension (Van Dijk, 1995,p.17). Ideology is highly used in psychology since it has so much to do with human mentality and the system of ideas especially those ideas concerning society politics or religion, that group members share since ideologies are "the fundamental beliefs of a group and its members" (Van Dijk, 2014,pp. 6-7).

Analysing ideologies is not an easy task as they tend to be hidden in both texts and conversations and for being idiosyncratic. According to Threadgold (1989) texts are never ideologically free; texts and talks contain the speaker's as well as the writer's own ideologies, objectives beside the social and cultural factors (cited in Paltridge, 2006, pp.45-47).

Language is employed by ideologies at different levels by various ways. It is considered the domain through which ideologies are being transmitted and sometimes practised with power (Rahimi and Sahragard(2008,p.12). However, there is a strong relationship between ideology, power where language is the medium that maintains both ideology and power.

Fairclough (1995, pp.72-73) believes that Ideologies are localised in linguistic structure and social event. Ideologies are embedded in the linguistic system that underlines linguistic practices. Thus, linguistic structures can be analysed at different levels of linguistic analysis because they also comprise different social norms and conventional factors beside

language in which they are attributed to the social event, as well as the relationship between the interlocutors and the discursive practice. They are also embedded in the discursive event in which ideologies are present as a process occurring in the event .

Ideologies are not always negative and dominant; that is they can be either positive or negative depending on the individuals themselves. The negative ideologies are characterized for being "self-serving"; that is they serve to fulfil the desires of dominance in society and among its members. Whereas positive ideologies , also termed as "Utopias" or "anti-ideologies", are not just for opposing ideologies such as raise ideologies rather they carry human ideologies such as feminism that are not just anti-sexist (Van Dijk, 2014,pp.6-9).

Mental Models

Forrester (1971) defines mental models as

The image of the world around us, which we carry in our head, is just a model. Nobody in his head imagines all the world, government or country. He has only selected concepts, and relationships between them, and uses those to represent the real system.

This means that, mental models are constructed by individuals, depending on how they perceive the world. The hypothesis that Van Dijk presents is that if ideologies were beliefs that social groups share, then ideologies would be located in the social memory (Van Dijk, 2014,p.14). A distinction has been made by contemporary cognitive and social psychology, that there are two types of memory: long term memory (LTM) and short term memory (STM) where LTM is subdivided into social memory and personal memory ; personal memory (also called episodic memory) is based on personal experiences of individuals. This type of memory is subjective and biased since "self" plays a crucial role . Social memory then involves the general social shared beliefs. Ideologies reside in social memory of individuals where they are systematically arranged (Van Dijk, 2014,pp.14-17). Mental models are adopted to show the link between individuals' practices and social events. Since this model has been constructed relying on personal experiences, history and past, it is regarded as a subjective model (Van Dijk,1998,p.179). Mental models are governed by general representations of social events , early experience and history.

Mental Models show different as well as multiple levels of human understanding (Westbrook, 2006,p.256).World Development Report (2005,p.12) argue that behaviours and thoughts influence, and are influenced by mental models; these models have been emerged and constructed by the set of shared experiences, social exposure or passed down from ancestors. Mental models include stereotypes, prototypes, identities, concepts, categories, and world views. Mental models help individuals in making future predictions.

Such models are intended to handle the large sum of information of everyday life. Human brain transforms experience and information into an abstract representation, that includes certain temporal and spatial aspects. These abstract representations help individuals make sense of the world, as

well as helping them in making their judgements based on other experiences and pieces of information (Cheang & Tsao; 2017: Quiroga et al., 2005). Despite the fact that there is no theoretical method has been presented for uncovering the structure of these models but it is supposed by Van Dijk that these structures, that organise social events and processes are responsible somehow in conducting them; therefore, they can be used for their interpretation. Mental structures are organised in schema-like structure which can appear in the discursive, as well as the grammatical structure taking into consideration setting (time &place), circumstances of the situation, the participants as well as their roles (agents, patients, experiencers), and anything that may contribute in revealing cognitive biases (Van Dijk, 1998,pp.81-82).

Sexism and Discourse

Language is the reflection of culture and social patterns that are internalized within human psychology and unconsciousness. Language exhibits sexist, prejudiced and gendered ideologies that are prevalent in societies. Sexism is a gender privilege given to particular gender on the expense of the other gender; many societies give this privilege to men for considering them superior. These ideologies of superiority and idolization of male influence immensely violence against women in these societies.

For Cameron (2005,p.12) sexist language is the reflection of sexist society and culture. This what Jiménez Catalán asserts that "by means of language, we shape our view of society, we organize our knowledge; we learn new things and, above all, we assimilate the norms and social patterns of our community" (2005,p.209). Sexism is a cultural tradition that grows unconsciously in individuals' thoughts and beliefs since childhood, and this is reflected in the way language used (Trudgill,1974).

Language is not only a means of communication but also a means of presenting sexist ideologies. Feminists treat language as a crucial element to fight for their liberty and break the chains of male dominance. Their concern with language is at practice level; that is females are vulnerable to prejudice practices such as violence, abuse, inequality, oppression etc.(Cameron,1992, pp.1-5).

Lakoff (1973,p.46) presents two types of gender discrimination in language which are language bias and the way people learn to use language. English is one of the sexist languages and there are many incidents that can prove this view on levels of lexical items, semantics, syntax etc. where women's role tends to be neglected and marginalized. Sexism has existed for a very long time in everyday life and reflected by language use. It has developed with the development of English, thus one should be aware of one's choice of words, and use gender neutral vocabularies. Linguists, and more specifically discourse analysts, reveal the hidden ideologies of sexism in order to eliminate these wrong beliefs (Chen,2016,pp.373-375).

Prejudiced Discourse

Prejudice is the unfair and unreasonable beliefs and judgments that are shaped without knowledge, as confirming information against a social

group. Prejudice, like ideologies, are both social and cognitive. Discourses exhibit prejudices that include feelings of hatred and dislike in addition to the beliefs and judgements.

Language can maintain prejudices, ideologies and even power that can be regulated through language use. Baugh (2000,p.82) states that languages bear prejudices and preferences as positive or negative; therefore, analysing languages can reveal prejudiced ideologies.

Bloor and Bloor (2007,p.128) regard prejudice as individuals opinions, attitudes, and beliefs that creates racist ideologies. Prejudices may be initiated due to a certain social group feelings of insecurity and threat; that is social groups have prejudices against other social groups that may stem from a fear of unfamiliarity with a situation imposed on them, a fear that their position may be threatened in their society, a fear that their territory would no longer be theirs etc. Prejudice can be either overt or covert within ideologies and operate on both levels be it conscious or unconscious. The basic dichotomies through which prejudices can be detected is Us vs. Them or self and other.

Subjectivity and Discourse Analysis

Weedon (1987,p. 32) defines subjectivity as ""the conscious and unconscious thoughts and emotions of the individual, her sense of herself and her ways of understanding her relation to the world". Subjectivity is the reflection and the expression of one's self in language which can have several types such as expressing feelings, emotions, ideologies, beliefs, judgments etc. It is regarded as an inherent property of communicative, written and spoken events, that are approached in different methodologies and analytical procedures (Baumgarten, Du Bois & House, 2012,p.1). Benveniste (1971,p.226) explains subjectivity as the way in which language is used and constructed, so that it allows the author or the speaker to identify himself and his ideologies. According to him *" language without the expression of person cannot be imagined".*

Kristiva (1989,p.11) explains that discourse is the means through which speakers participate as individuals, through their language implicating their subjective ideologies to others; that is discourse is shaped by individuals so as to communicate their messages to carry their own ideologies and beliefs. Discourse analysis may help in analysing the linguistic expressions, by regarding them as true representations of the authors own perspectives and ideologies (Stein & Wright, 1995,pp.1-9).

Markers of subjectivity can be observed at all the linguistic levels and linguistic structures from: phonology which is the smallest level to discourse level which is the higher level of analysis. In other words, subjectivity can be expressed prosodically ,lexically and discursively like code switching, sequential communication, repetition as well as non-linguistic inductors such as facial expressions and gestures (Baumgarten , Du Bois & House, 2012,p.2).

Culture and society impact individual subjectivity concerning their gender but the exact amount is unknown. Social and cultural factors help in shaping individuals' own perspectives, i.e., it is obvious that the traditional

representation of women in novel is passive and are objects only. In other words, in men's discourse women are present as bodies; that is why feminist writers are trying their best to create a feminist perspective of analysis. Both male and female novelists or authors have their subjective conceptions in presenting their characters, as well as the language of women who have endured violence. Even though the writer does not express his ideologies freely but readers can sense through out events, characters and the language of the work.

This study will show the work of two novelists of both sexes and present their ideologies towards social problem, that many women go through such as violence against women.

Methodology and data analysis

The model to be followed is Van Dijk's model of ideology and racism (2000). This model has number of categories where each category explores deeply whether or not the authors/speakers are biased and prejudiced against the other gender. These categories belong to different levels of analysis syntax, discourse, pragmatics, semantics and politics. Models that are intended to analyse ideologies, racism or prejudices rely on the binary representation of self and others.

Therefore, polariaztion and its essence of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation are regarded good scale for measuring biased and prejudiced ideologies, since biased authors tend to minimise positive beliefs of others and maximise positive beliefs of self.

The research will not include all categories. Only those categories that serve well the purpose of the study. Categories that serve the micro level of analysis shall not be included, only those categories that operate on the macro levels shall be included.

The reason for adopting this model is that, there is no researcher who has adopted this model before in analysing ideologies in literary genres. Another reason is that, this model is a relatively new methodology.

Analytical categories of ideology

1 Polarization

This category is considered the essence of Van Dijk's model (2000). It accounts for positive self-representation and negative other-presentation. In detecting author/speakers' racist or sexist ideologies, Van Dijk takes into consideration how these speakers and authors emphasize their good qualities and behaviours, and deemphasize their bad qualities as well as behaviours. Whereas the bad qualities and behaviours of the out-group are emphasized and their good qualities and behaviours are deemphasized. The polarization to be presented is as Van Dijk calls it as "WE" vs. "THEM" (Van Dijk, 2000a,p.80) . Most of the categories of this model are intended to detect polarization; that is to reveal to how extent writers are prejudiced and biased because of their gender, and to see their opinions concerning violence against women, so this model is adopted.

Polarization can be expressed either through semantic strategies or cognitive strategies of polarization. Semantic categories such as euphemism, implicatures, presuppositions etc. Whereas cognitive strategies

such as categorization; the people unconsciously categorize themselves and others into ingroup and outgroup.

"I wanted to know whether it was a boy or a girl, but I didn't ask, and it wouldn't really have made a difference. A boy to learn That a man can keep a woman in line with the flat of his hand; and a girl to learn that men love you and hurt you in equal measure." (P.244).

A biased author is revealed by the way s/he presents their own gender as well as how the other gender is portrayed by them. Thus, linguists tend to investigate positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation in order to reveal speakers and authors ideologies. Ann Quindlin shows no such polarization, for she believe that ideologies are learned and acquired by direct interaction with society and by parents who have the greater influence on the child. Quindlin uses the word "learn" to show that men and women's ideologies are learned; that is ideologies are variable and inconsistent from one individual to another. <u>Thus, if a man grows up influenced by his mother or a female figure, he will respect women and will never treat them violently.</u>

Extract Two:

" *But I was inclined to like him because of the way he let Cindy clean up around him and chide him for his bottle caps and missing buttons as though nothing could be more welcome or more sensible than being chided." (P.172).*

2 Victimization

 Most relations are organized in binary way. Victimization is closely related to polarization; that is how the ingroup are represented as being victims of the other group (Van Dijk, 2000a,p.84). Feminist writers will concern themselves in showing women as being victims of the other group. However, this category will serve the purpose of this study very well, for it will discover whether writers are being affected, and influenced by their genders in presenting violence against women, and who is really the victim of such actions.

While depicting domestic violence and its consequences on both women and children psychology, the author shows that not only women are considered victims but also children. Children also suffer collateral damages that may be incurable. The author does not present the other group negatively in order to show how the inner group are being abused. Women are the victims of the patriarchal system of society that is deeply rooted and permits illegal action towards women. The author presents the in-group as victims but she has not generalised that the other group is being violent. She conveys that ideologies are variable by choosing different people with different ideologies. Societies need to be changed, so that both men and women can have equal opportunities depending on their qualifications. Male-defined rules in society makes it hard for women to get equality. Maintaining equality with male dominance is something difficult, since backward men believe that women getting their rights will jeopardize their dominance and power in society.

"None of the women worked. None of their husbands wanted them to work, they said. They all said it as if they were a little curious, like they wondered how come Bobby let me, like they'd discussed it among themselves, like they were waiting for me to let them in on the secret. None of them knew that there were ways in which Bobby made me pay for the luxury of working my butt off at south bay five, sometimes six days a week." (P.80 & 81) .

3 Categorization

Psychologically, people tend to categorize themselves as well as other people creating the binary representation of We vs. Them. This category may show negative other-present where negative qualities are attributed to the outgroup individuals. According to Van Dijk (2000a), racist or biased speakers and writers tend to show We/Them categorization (p.64). But in the present study, this category of categorization may show the two alternatives of being biased and not biased depending on the context of the situation.

Quindlin's categorization is in the sense that women should be there for each other, not in the sense of presenting the in-group positively and presenting the out-group negatively. The author asserts the importance of friendship whether between women or between the two genders. And she even asserts that husbands and wives should treat each other as friends.

"Oh, please," I said. "He's a friend. A male friend. Woman have male friends."

"Well, now, dear heart, that's fine, except that if the good lord had wanted women to have male friends he would have arranged for men and women to have something in common."

"You don't have men friends?"

"I have a husband. He sort of has friends. They're sort of my friends. You know the name of that tune." (P.116)

6 Comparison

Rhetorics such as similes and comparisons are employed to uncover racist ideologies, that is authors and speakers tend to compare their "good" qualities with others "bad" qualities (Van Dijk, 2000a,p.65). In this study, the researcher employs this category to have an access into the writers' schematic structures, and observe their mental models that have been constructed through being exposed to social practices. The way writers construct their characters will present an opportunity to know how these writers perceive other individuals, as well as their behaviour such as violence against women.

Ideologies are of cultural background that influence both knowledge and behaviours of individuals. However, individuals' ideologies are reflected in their discourse. Therefore, in order to know how the real ideologies of a certain literary work without knowing the author's background, one needs to examine, in addition to many other categories, the comparisons the author presents for they show whether the author is prejudiced and biased or not.

The comparisons that Quindlin presents in her novel show that people's behaviours vary considerably from one person to another, which by its turn guarantee different ideologies and beliefs. The author is not biased to her own gender, this can be detected by the comparisons in this novel. Quindlin presents two kinds of men those who respect and treat women as their equals such as Riordan's character, and men who disrespect women and consider them as inferior such as Bobby's character. Riordan was "...*a man who asked, a who said please... a nice man, a good man who would look at his hands when I gave him a hard time and not to use them against me." (P.206).* A rational man who does not let his anger control him. Thus, when he is upset and angry with market employee, he does not act violently rather he just speaks to him. *"Mike Riordan was the least dangerous guy I'd ever known" (P.202)* .Mike's character shows the author's feminist ideology and that not all men are the same. Mike is the type of man that a woman can count on.

4 Evidentiality

Claims and opinions should be supported by a proof in any argument for the sake of credibility (Van Dijk, 2000a,p.69). This may happen by referring to an institution, authority or simply by presenting the source of information. In this study this category will provide evidential proofs, that authors are not biased by their genders in dealing with and presenting violence against women.

Giving a credible voice as well as believable account of evidentiality to the work is by letting the protagonist speak, as by using the first person technique provides a good proof, that the author has selected a distant stance which also can show objectivity. The author supports her work with different examples, that show her as an author who has no prejudiced beliefs against the out-group gender; rather she believes that the amount of social influence on the individual plays a huge role in shaping their ideological beliefs. Besides, there is no negative other-presentation that may contribute to the evidentiality of the author's objectivity.

5 Explanation and Reasonableness

One of the characteristics of anti-racist discourse is "Empathetic", where writers explain their attitudes towards acts they consider as illegal (Van Dijk,2000a,p.70). Racist orators tend to present the negative acts of ingroup "away" from their ingroup, whereas negative acts of out group is explained as being inherent qualities of the whole group . This is called in social psychology as "Ultimate Attribution Error".

Reasonableness accounts for how orators "sound" in terms of rationality. This category is going to be employed in this study, as whether the authors have been rational in explaining violence against women, or they have been somehow biased. Such category is of value especially when the topic is controversial and implying biases with irrational judgements made by orators.

Quindlin's work as a columnist and a feminist activist helped her in understanding what abusive marriage would be. The author has not shown

the othor group as inherently violent rather she has accounted for personal variations which guarantees her objectivity.

The author presentation of reasons and facts shows that the author believes in traditional domestic life and marriage that is based on respect and love. She has also presented the reasons why women stay enduring the pain and sufferings and why they leave.

"You haven't asked me the $64,000 question," I finally said.
"What's that?"
"The question everyone's supposed to ask. The question we always asked at work about some women who came into the ER all cut up. Why didn't you leave? How could you stay?"
"You did leave. I know why you stayed. You stayed because of Robert."
"Why did I leave?"
"Because of Robert, too. You must think I'm stupid." (251).

Women stay for the sake of their children that's why they try their best to save their marriage. But it is difficult to save marriage alone for the process requires the two of them trying together.

6 Generalization

Within generalization, the basis is polarization; racist orators tend to generalize negative qualities on outgroup members. Concrete actions have done group of people being abstracted and generalized as being an inherent quality of the whole members of group (Van Dijk,2000a,p.71). This perhaps may be considered the means, through which discourse can signal a cognitive relationship between concrete examples and mental models as well as general attitudes, opinions, ideologies.

Quindlin has not generalized that all the out-group are violent and abusers. There is no negative other-presentation rather the author has criticised both in and out- group for creating such an environment, this encourages violence against women. Therefore, both groups are being criticised equally which by its turn guarantees that Quindlin is not prejudiced or biased against the other group.

Conclusion

Ann Quindlin has taken an objective stance, where she detached herself from her work giving it more authenticity and credibility. In addition, the author's gender has not affected her judgement. She tackled violence against women in an objective way which confirms that feminism is not men-hating movement. She criticised violence and those who practice it without generalizing her criticism to include all men.

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موقف التاليف في رواية "اسود و ازرق" لآنا كويندلن

ظفر جمال فاضل

الاستاذ مساعد الدكتور مي اسطيفان رزق الله

المستخلص

تتناول الدراسة الحالية أيديولوجيات الكتّاب تجاه العنف ضد النساء ،إذ تركز هذهِ الدراسة على تحليل روايات إنكليزية حول العنف ضد النساء لمعرفة مدى تأثر الكتّاب بجنسهم. كما تؤكد ايضًا على إظهار مدى انعكاس أيديولوجيات الكتّاب في اعمالهم،يؤثر الجنس على أيديولوجيات الجماعات ،لذلك عندما يناقش الكاتب قضية تتعلق بالجنس الآخر سيكون إمّا موضوعيًا وإمّا ذاتيًا وذلك إعتمادً على درجة التأثير ،اي إن الجنس قد ترك أثرًا على افكاره وسلوكياته .قد يتم تداول حقيقة واحدة بشكل مختلف من قِبل كتّاب مختلفين إعتمادً على أيديولوجياتهم. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى كشف ايديولوجيات الكتّاب الخفية القائمة على النوع الإجتماعي من خلال تحليل البنية الخطابية لرواية على انموذج فان دايك (٢٠٠٠) للأيديولوجية العنصرية. يستند اختيار الرواية إلى كونها تناقش ظاهرة العنف ضد النساء ،ستكشف الدراسة لاحقًا عن ماهية الأيديولوجيات القائمة عن النوع الإجتماعي للكتّاب، وما اذا كان الكاتب مناصر أو مناهض للحركة النسوية ؟ اي موضوعيًا أو ذاتيًا؟.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النوع الاجتماعي، التعصب ، الانحياز ، النسوية ، تحليل الخطاب