



杨文新◎著

Women as Other

D.H. Lawrence's Gender Study in Lady
Chatterley's Lover

劳伦斯笔下女性的 他者角色研究

以《查特莱夫人的情人》为例

有康妮是他的理想女性

个在他的乌托邦世界存在的“真正女性”他者

个在他新的男权秩序下存在的“母鸡般温顺的女人”

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Finally, I would show my sincere thanks to my beloved family. Without their constant support throughout my writing, I could not finish all the chapters of the book.

Abbreviations

For the *Fantasia* *Fantasia of the Unconscious and Psychoanalysis
and the Unconscious* by D. H. Lawrence.

LEA *Late Essays and Articles* by D. H. Lawrence. ed.
James T. Boulton

LCL *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D. H. Lawrence

Preface

D. H. Lawrence is one of the twentieth-century's most controversial novelists. His writing often narrates sex between men and women with his philosophy or ideas derived from his experiences. His ideas on duality and ambivalent attitudes on two sexes evoke the fierce arguments between them.

His last novel, *Lady Chatterley's Lover* can be said his complete declaration to the world. In the novel, he continues to develop his doctrine of "stellar equilibrium" into "phallus marriage". For him, man and woman who are like two separate poles can enjoy orgasm simultaneously in the union with the cosmos by sex as long as the female obeys the male's will and way in body and mind. Obviously, Lawrence's patriarchal ideas which exist in his writing and his understanding of gender roles is based on patriarchal metaphysics of presence. However, there are still many criticisms on tautological replications of Lawrence's own terminology and subversive remarks, which are threatening and destroying gender equality. They argue that the meaning of Lawrence's "phallus" is to preach the mysterious power of life, of love and tenderness, and of androgyny but not of man. In fact, the very

expression, the equivalence he sets up between 'sexual' and 'phallic', constitutes sufficient proof. In order to further explore Lawrence's view on gender in *LCL*, an analysis on all the female characters is necessary, for most criticisms less analyzed other female characters, only focusing on the protagonists — Clifford, Connie and Mellors, their triangular relationship and their symbolic meanings.

Employing Beauvoir's "woman as Other for and by men" and Dale Spender's "patriarchal order" in language, the book will analyze the identities of the five women in the novel and find out Lawrence's gender equality further with his philosophy, background and late essays. Through the analysis, Connie's mother, Hilda and Bertha with strong female will against men belong to the type of "cocksure woman" as Other for men in Lawrence's patriarchal order. They disobey femininity and are disliked by their husbands. In Lawrence's patriarchal order, they are not "true women", pursuing equal gender roles separately in society, spirit and sexuality. Mrs. Bolton and Connie, faithful to the patriarchal order, are willing to be the absolute Other by men. However, Mrs. Bolton's social identity at the end of novel is satirized by the author who unreasonably arranges her to accept actively the sexual order and touch of Clifford and tactfully substitutes the role as his mistress for her social identity. Only Connie is his ideal woman, a "true woman" in his utopian world, a "hensure woman" in his new patriarchal order. In his order, female identities should be limited to the traditional identities—be lover, wife and mother at home. She can accept education, can enjoy free love and also can have sexual experiences before marriage, but she must play the role the man ask her to play, faithful to the Father principle, faithful to the patriarchal order. She should do her

duty like a “hen” as an absolute Other by men but not try in vain to be a “cock” as Other for men. Based on the conclusion, the end of the thesis will try to further discuss the present problems of gender equality and suggest man and woman should cooperate and build win-win relationship but not conflict to balance the two sexes by Lawrence.

Nowadays, men and women are equal in law, but it does not mean men and women are really equal in people's ideologies, behaviors, customs and cultures, etc. It has a long way for women to struggle for equalities of gender's development and status, which needs us to accept the education of gender equality, to do and insist on it generation after generation.

Yang Wenxin

May, 2017

前 言

戴维德·赫伯特·劳伦斯是二十世纪最具争议的小说家之一。他的写作常常将来自个人经历的哲学思想融入男女之爱的描述中。他双重性的思想及对两性的矛盾态度激起了两性之间激烈的争论。他最后一部小说《查特莱夫人的情人》，可以说是他对这个世界的一个完整宣言。

在小说中，他延续发展了他的“星际平衡”原则——“菲勒斯婚姻”。对他而言，男人和女人就像各不相关的两极，只要女性在身体和精神上遵从男性的意志和方式，那么双方就可以通过性交同时达到高潮，与宇宙共鸣。他的作品明显存在男权至上的思想，不难看出他对性属角色的理解是建立在男权形而上的基础之上的。然而，许多关于对劳伦斯的用词同义反复的评论和颠覆性言论却一直在威胁和破坏着性属的平等。他们认为劳伦斯的“菲勒斯”是在宣扬生活的神秘力量，是爱和温柔的力量，是双性同体而不是男性的力量。有些学者用“菲勒斯”替换性爱一词本身已经说明问题。为进一步挖掘劳伦斯在该小说中所持的性属观点，仅仅关注三个主角，克里夫、康妮和梅勒斯及其三角关系和他们所代表的象征意义是远远不够的，需要对小说的所有女性角色进行分析。然而，多数评论对其他女性角色很少提及。

因此,该书借用波伏娃和黛儿·斯彭德女性主义观点,即把“女性他者和他者中的他者女性”^①和“语言中男权秩序”前后结合,从劳伦斯的哲学思想、个人背景和他后期的文章,来分析小说中五位女性角色的身份认同,以此探讨劳伦斯对于性属所持的观点。通过分析得出,康妮的母亲、希尔达和贝莎都带有反男性的强烈女性意志,属于劳伦斯男权秩序下男人眼里的女性他者,即“公鸡般自负的女人”。她们都违背了女性气质,都被她们的丈夫讨厌,都不是劳伦斯男权秩序下“真正的女性”;她们都分别追求着在社会、精神和性领域中的性属平等。而波尔顿太太和康妮都忠实于男权秩序,自愿做男人眼中的绝对他者。然而,波尔顿太太的社会身份认同在小说的结局却遭到了劳伦斯的嘲讽。他不合理地安排她积极接受克利福德的性命令和性接触,巧妙地将她的社会身份认同变成了克利福德的情人。只有康妮是他的理想女性,一个在他的乌托邦世界中存在的“真正女性”他者,一个在他新的男权秩序下存在的“母鸡般温顺的女人”。在他的秩序中,女性身份认同应该局限于传统身份认同——在家做情人、妻子和母亲。她可以接受教育,可以享受自由恋爱,也可以在婚前有性行为,但她必须扮演男人让她扮演的角色,忠实于父性原则和男权秩序。她应该履行她作为“母鸡”的职责,做一个被男人视为绝对他者的女性(他者中

① 原英文是“woman as Other for and by men”。笔者在原稿上曾译作“对和被男性视作他者的女性”,总觉不通,但又不知道该如何更好地用中文翻译出波伏娃的这个概念。广西师范大学副教授王美萍在评阅原稿后也认为此译法拗口;笔者的恩师,云南师范大学李昌银教授在离校前也建议我一定要坚持斟酌、完善这个译文,让它更能表意。笔者一直思考这个问题,现根据波伏娃的理论内容所指及目前大家对他者理论的接受,将此概念译作“女性他者和他者中的他者女性”。因女性他者是长期男权思想对女性属性强制规范或干预下反抗的女性,她们被男性视为异类;而臣服于男权思想,失去主动性,完全无意识成为男性语言象征体系下的女性,不过是“被创造出来”的,与“反抗”的女性他者相区别,她们其实是又一他者,故有此译。

的他者)而不能妄图做一只“公鸡”,一个男人眼里的“他者女性”。基于对五位女性的分析讨论,该研究试图进一步对当前的性属平等问题展开讨论,并提出男人和女人的和谐发展应当建立合作、双赢关系,而不是劳伦斯所主张的通过争斗理论来平衡两性关系。

如今,法律面前男女平等,但法律的男女平等却不等于思想意识、行为习惯、文化等方面的真正平等,女性要实现平等的性属发展和地位上的平等,还有很长的路要走。这个过程,需要一代又一代人对性属平等教育的接受、行动和坚持。

杨文新

2017年5月

Comments on the Study

学术评语：

该论文分析了作品中的性属平等等问题,具有一定的学术价值和现实意义,且综述全面、准确。

该论文显示出作者已具备相应的理论基础和专业知识,分析方法科学,引证资料丰富,具有一定的研究深度。可见,作者已基本具备了独立从事科研的能力。

该研究是对劳伦斯男权秩序思想的深刻解读和对作品中女性形象的全面分析,具有一定的理论意义和现实意义。

郑月莉

河北师范大学副教授评阅

2013年4月

论文从女性主义视角分析了《查特莱夫人的情人》中作者劳伦斯的男权至上的思想。

论文在选题和立意上都显现出了优秀论文所具有的积极辩论性,一反传统评论对劳伦斯“星际平衡”两性关系的赞同。本论文鲜明地指出劳伦斯的“星际平衡”实为“菲勒斯婚姻”,观点明确,选题具有较高的学术价值。只是,论文中文题目略为拗口。

论文主要分析了作品里的五位女性人物,指出劳伦斯的男权思想在对这五位女性人物两分化的刻板描写中显露无遗,一类是挑战男性权威的“公鸡”女人,一类是顺从男性的“母鸡”女人。

论文层次分明,论述充分,语言表达流畅,尽管论文在理解劳伦斯两性关系上还存在一定的偏颇,但论文思路清晰,论据翔实,不失为一篇比较优秀的论文。

王美萍

广西师范大学外国语学院副教授评阅

2013年5月

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Chapter One Introduction

David Herbert Lawrence (1885 – 1930) is a prolific writer of the twentieth century. During more than two decades of his writing, there are 14 novels (including 3 versions of *Lady Chatterley*), over 60 tales, 11 complete volumes of poetry, 10 plays and 14 non-fiction books (Popawski 211 – 214). He is highly claimed not only as a novelist, novella and short writer, but also as a poet, essayist, translator, dramatist and painter. When compared to Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, Lawrence's position on the literary map “at times, seemed far less secure than them” (Fernihough, “introduction” 3). In his books and essays, he expressed freely his extreme ideas on politics, marriage, society, education, religion and man and woman, often by narrating sexuality. So “everyone feels the need, at the outset, either to like him or to dislike him” (Torgovnick 33).

To those who like him, he is a genius, prophet and cultural icon. E. M. Forster calls him the greatest novelist of his generation. F. R. Leavis devotes all his life to supporting him, making him become the ‘canon’ of English literature and appear with increasing frequency in