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**DECONSTRUCTION OF A VICTORIAN DISCOURSE OF SCIENCE IN
T.CHEVALLIER'S «THE REMARKABLE CREATURES»**

In the article, the phenomenon of Neo-Victorian novel is being considered within the framework of historical recourse as an attempt to bring forward contemporary problems still influenced by powerful Victorian metanarratives, i.e. the metanarrative of Science.

A utopic concept of scientific fraternity free from any class, gender or racial prejudices that was shaped with regard to evident progress achieved by natural and technical sciences in XIX century has been subject to artistic reception in many of classical Victorian novels. According to G.Tindall and J.Levin, midst of XIX century is exactly the time when the researcher's biography gets canonized as a new hagiographic genre due to its focus on such personal qualities of a scientist as modesty (up to self-abasement), devotedness (up to victimhood), patience and eagerness to reach clear knowledge.

A biofic «The Remarkable Creatures» by modern American writer Tracey Chevallier can serve as a good example of the Victorian vision of Science sufficiently deconstructed under the impact of postmodern paradigm. Based on true story of two pioneers of paleontology, Elizabeth Fossil and Mary Anning, this novel inherently supports at least three possible interpretative strategies connected with different shades of meaning of the word «remarkable». It is not only the prehistoric creatures discovered that are remarkable (first strategy), but the authors of the discovery, two female paleontologists, themselves (second strategy). The word «creatures» used by the writer stresses the specific attitude to female researchers practiced in Victorian society and still widespread nowadays. The third meaning of the word «remarkable» as «something worth memorizing» brings forward the problem of science and its written history as a socially committed textual discourse far from the idea of Truth it claimed to serve.