

## CONSTRUCTING GENDER IDENTITIES THROUGH NARRATIVES

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### Rezumat

*Lucrarea își propune o analiză a unor narări extrase din interacțiuni verbale neprovocate/spontane (naturally-occurring conversations), cadrul teoretic fiind cel oferit de sociolinguistica interacțională. Analiza exemplelor demonstrează că identitățile de gen nu sunt un construct fix, ci se poate vorbi de o (re-) interpretare de la o cultură la alta, de la un individ la altul, de la o situație de comunicare la alta. Deseori aceste narări sunt folosite de interlocutori pentru a construi și consolida un anume tip de identitate de gen atât în cazul naratorului cît și a celorlalți protagonisti. Exemplele analizate evidențiază modalitățile în care identitate de gen este construită și faptul că în procesul de construire a identității de gen oamenii pot, în unele împrejurări, consolida normele existente în societate, iar cu alte ocazii aceste norme pot fi contestate. În aceste exemple locutorul construiește identități de gen conservatoare atât pentru sine cît și pentru nora și nepoata sa. Deși ne putem aștepta ca în alte împrejurări identitățile lor de gen să nu mai fie construite în conformitate cu normele conservatoare patriarhale ale societății românești, de data aceasta locutorul ia rolurile tradiționale de mamă, fiică, soție în serios și dorește ca intelocutoarea să aprecieze felul în care ea și celelalte femei din familie respectă normele impuse de societate în această privință.*

Research has shown that narrative language is instrumental in the construction and display of self and identity<sup>1</sup>. Thus it has been suggested that narrative structure enables the storyteller to gain an understanding of the self as a whole, with features of stability and continuity over time (Schiffrin 1996). Bruner argues (1987:15) that we eventually “become the autobiographical narratives by which we tell about our lives”. As Schiffrin (1996: 169) has pointed out, the reason why narrative has this self-transforming function is that “narrative language provides a process of subjectivization: it reveals our presuppositions (our implicit meanings), permits multiple perspectives (different prisms through which we can view the world), and allows subjectification”, in other

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<sup>1</sup> The role of narratives in the construction and display of who we are has been the focus of scholarly attention in fields ranging from developmental psychology, social psychology and clinical psychology, to literary theory, sociology and sociolinguistics. For a review of studies covering such fields, see Schiffrin (1996).

It is also well established that stories are resources not just for the development and presentation of self as a psychological entity, but also as a self that exists within a cultural matrix of meanings, beliefs and normative practices (Bruner 1990); our identities of social beings emerge as we construct our own individual experiences as a way to position ourselves in relation to social and cultural expectations (Chafe 1994). The form of our stories, their content and our story-telling behaviour are indices of both our personal selves and our social and cultural identities<sup>2</sup>.

Although the study of narratives provides a rich site in which to locate the analysis of various identities, in what follows I will focus on two extracts that illustrate how a conventional gender identity can be constructed through a narrative describing mundane family events such as a birthday party and managing household activities. The extracts 1 and 2 are taken from an encounter with the beautician. Elsewhere (Hornoiu 2004) they have been analysed as news-updates, one of the types of small talk that conversationalists make use of to establish and maintain a relationship based on solidarity and co-operation.

### **Extract 1** (C)

1 Client: și felicia ce face? a fost ziua ei duminică  
2 SP: felicia da pe 23 a împlinit și ea patruzeci și trei de ani și restu-  
3        lucrează da' ea luna și joia și ia liber că lucrează mai tîrziu  
4        cum lucram io pe vremuri și se chinuie cu ceară  
5        că ba le-o dă o firma mai bună alta mai puțin bună  
6        clientele care mai întîrzie care  
7        (3)  
8        vin la timp [...]  
9 SP: cosmin a terminat toate zece examenele și a luat numai nouă și zece  
10        ce n-a facut în anu' unu și doi

<sup>2</sup> Research has shown that both the style and substance of stories are sensitive to such parameters as ethnicity, social class, gender and region. Other scholars linked story-telling style and substance to social roles at both interactional and institutional levels showing how story-telling facilitates, among other things, socialization into family roles (Heath 1983, Ochs and Schieffelin 1989).

11 Client: da

12 SP: și și-a facut mărtisoare să le dea cadou colo colo și el

13 să nu mai dea bani pe ele

14 Client: și george?

15 SP: george nu se simte bine cu sănătatea a facut tratament și fizioterapică

16 a făcut și reflexo

17 în londra a făcut crize și a trebuit să-și facă [injecție cu voltaren

18 Client: [m:::]

19 SP: și acum mai are niște cîteva ședințe de fizioterapie (cu) pauză de zece zile

20 și să continue mai continuă cîteva

21 (2)

22 pe douăs' patru martie tre' să plece

23 Client: e acasă el

24 SP: e acasă de o lună și ceva

25 Client: nu se plăcăsește acasă

26 SP: e nu:: mai face și el

27 Client: da: v-ajută

28 SP: pe felicia ei acolo-n casă fac menaju' că pînă vine felicia seara

29 ce s-o mai așteptă pe felicia să pregătească masa să:

30 mai ușurează pe căn- cătălina că ea se pricepe la gătit

31 și cosmin face piață

32 Client: cătălina gătește da?

33 SP: cătălina găte::ște

34 (2)

35 ce nu știe mai face felicia mai complicat joia și luna

36 în rest cartofi la cuptor cartofi prăjiți ouă ochiuri grătar

37 Client: e și astea dacă vii și le găsești gata făcute contează

38 SP: e:: da' ea nu poate la opt și jumătate să aștepte toți nemîncății

39 să vină felicia să pregătească

## Extract 2

### (C)

1 SP: era mîndră că de ziua ei i-a luat cosmin o pereche de cercei de argint mari aşa

2 Client: a:::h

3 SP: când i-am văzut la (.) ureche zic io nu port aşa și era numai cu argint

4 da' verigheta lor este combinație de aur cu aur alb  
 5 Client: mhmm ce frumoasă  
 6 SP: și merge și la argint și la aur da și avea o groază de brățări pe mînă  
 7 'cerceii ăia mari mi-a luat cosmin de ziua mea'  
 8 că pe nouă februarie a fost ziua lu' cătălina pe cinșpe a lu' cosmin  
 și acum pe  
 9 douăștrei a lu' felicia da și:::  
 10 (4)  
 11 îi luase a venit c-o seară înainte nașa de cununie a lor și i-a adus o  
 bluză  
 12 foarte frumoasă cu fir prin ea aşa  
 13 (4) au facut la clubu' unde lucrează cosmin au serbat amîndoi pe:::::  
 sîmbătă  
 14 pe pașpe  
 15 Client: de velăntain  
 16 SP: da au făcut platouri reci  
 17 le-am făcut io un tort de fructe le-am dat

The beautician engages in extended stories about her husband's health, or her son and daughter-in-law's happy marriage, about her grandson's academic success or her granddaughter's cooking talent. Through these stories she constructs a particular gendered identity for both herself and the protagonists. The gender identity constructed here is to a certain extent a conservative one: an identity conforming to the beliefs existing in a patriarchal society<sup>3</sup>, beliefs about the way women and men should behave. This mirrors Andrei's point (1978: 219) that there is overwhelming societal pressure to accept particular gender roles<sup>4</sup>:

<sup>3</sup> Recent research on gender has shown that post-communist Romanian society, although characterised by gender-related egalitarianism at the level of official ideology, is marked by traditional patriarchal attitudes and practices in the private sphere and by patriarchal authority in terms of the state-citizen relationships (Pasti 2003). Moreover, recent public opinion polls and increasing tendencies towards left-wing conservatism show that a paternalist state is still favoured in contemporary Romanian society (Miroiu 2004).

<sup>4</sup> This view is also echoed by Weedon (1987:3) who argues that "As children we learn what girls and boys should be and, later, women and men. These subject positions – ways of being an individual – and the values inherent in them may not all be compatible and we will learn that we can choose between them. As women we have a range of possibilities. In theory almost every walk of life is open to us, but all the possibilities which we share with men involve

‘Noi nu ne creştem copiii cum vrem, ci aşa cum ne impune obiceiul, tradiţia, opinia publică, societatea cu structura ei dintr-un moment dat’

The question that arises is what do such stories aim to accomplish? At one level they are intended to bring the interlocutor up-to-date on what the narrator and significant others have been doing. At another level they are components in a complex answer to the client’s enquiry. At yet another level during these stories, the service provider constructs conservative or normative gender identities for herself, her daughter-in-law and her granddaughter. According to the Gender Barometer 2000, in contemporary Romanian society the proportion of women who have internalized and accepted patriarchy is roughly similar to that of men<sup>5</sup>. She represents her daughter-in-law as a ‘good’ mother and ‘loving’ wife who is concerned for her family’s comfort and well-being and therefore works long hours to supplement her family income<sup>6</sup>, but at the same time she manages to take two days off to look after her family’s needs. Consider the most obvious relevant sections of the narratives:

### **Extract 3**

**(C)**

- (felicia) lucrează da’ ea lunea și joia își ia liber că lucrează mai tîrziu cum lucram io pe vremuri și se chinuie cu ceară că ba le-o dă o firma mai bună alta mai puțin bună
- (o ajuta) pe felicia acolo-n casă fac menajă că pînă vine felicia seara ce s-o mai aștepți pe felicia să pregătească masa

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accepting, negotiating or rejecting what is constantly being offered to us as our primary role – that of wife and mother”.

<sup>5</sup> Romanian mass-media do not portray a less patriarchal society. Television shows with and about women are confined to aspects of the private sphere whereas shows with and about people (i.e. men) focus on aspects of the public sphere and issues of general interest. Commercials endlessly perpetuate the image of the woman who brings up her children and does all the cleaning and cooking to keep her man around the house or the woman who beautifies herself to win over the man for whom she will wash, clean and cook to keep him around the house. The Romanian woman as promoted by mass-media is the victim of poverty and violence or the super-woman top model (Roventa-Frumusani 2005), the so-called ‘Barbie doll’.

<sup>6</sup> More often than not, female professionals depend on their husbands’ incomes since their own incomes are inadequate (Pasti 2003).

- (ce e mai complicat) face Felicia joia și lunea
- e:: da' ea nu poate la opt și jumătate să aștepte toți nemîncății să vina felicia să pregătească
- era mîndră că de ziua ei i-a luat cosmin o pereche de cercei de argint mari aşa

While the message is easily inferred from the first four utterances, it is not quite so obvious from the last. In fact, this utterance indicates that Cosmin's love for his mother is a reflection of the latter's good qualities. The beautician also constructs her own gender identity as a good understanding mother(-in-law) and grandmother:

#### **Extract 4**

**(C)**

- pînă vine felicia seara ce s-o mai aștepți pe felicia să pregătească masa
- le-am făcut io un tort de fructe le-am dat

Similarly, the service provider constructs for her granddaughter a gender identity that conforms to the rather conservative norms of Romanian society. The granddaughter is portrayed as being perfectly able to look after her father and brother and run the household showing that in the traditional Romanian family, which is characterised by a spirit of partnership only to limited extent<sup>7</sup>, the performance of the housewife role in adulthood is prefaced by a long period of apprenticeship. This is most obvious in the following three utterances:

#### **Extract 5**

**(C)**

- Cătălina se pricepe la gătit
- cătălina gătește (...) cartofi la cuptor cartofi prăjiți ouă ochiuri grătar
- ea nu poate la opt și jumătate să aștepte toți nemîncății să vină felicia să pregătească

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<sup>7</sup> In contemporary Romanian society 80% of household chores and the raising of children is left up to the wife whereas only in 5% of Romanian families household chores are jointly completed by both partners (Barometrul de gen, 2000).

These extracts describe a state of affairs frequently encountered in Romanian society: girls are socialized into appropriate ‘feminine’ behaviour which presupposes, among other things, taking care of the male members of their families<sup>8</sup>. In the socialization of boys, freedom of choice and independence are valued twice as much as in the case of girls who are orientated towards obedience and hard work<sup>9</sup>.

At least one rather different feminine identity gets voiced throughout these news-updates. It is the identity of several mutual female acquaintances who identify themselves more readily with the role of a modern woman with a full-time job, a woman who is very careful about her physical appearance and who regularly undergo beautifying treatments<sup>10</sup>.

### **Extract 6**

**(C)**

1 Client: da camelia ce bine arată nu ?

2 SP: da camelia arată foarte bine

3        ‘să știi că chiar nu m-am dus decât de vreo două ori’

4        la o colegă a ei care a făcut cosmetică

5        da’ nevoită că mă duceam acolo la coafor și dacă nu mai puteam să vin

6        de cînd lucrez la bancă termin tot la șapte opt seară

7        știam că sîmbăta dumneavoastră nu lucrați

8        și cînd mi-am adus aminte

9        cînd a mai vrut ea să mai vină din nou auzise că sînt bolnavă și nu mai lucrez

10 Client: și auraș?

11 SP: auraș acumă nu mai vrea să piardă

12        că toate fetele au lăudat-o ca arată foarte bine

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<sup>8</sup> Cf. E. Stanciulescu , *Sociologia educatiei familiale: familie si educatie in societatea romaneasca. O istorie critica a interventionismului utopic*, Iasi: Editura Polirom, vol. II, 1998

<sup>9</sup> See *Barometrul de gen* (2000)

<sup>10</sup> This type of woman, promoted mainly by mass-media, is referred to in gender studies as ‘the Barbie doll’ (Miroiu 2004): an independent career woman with sex appeal and access to beautifying techniques.

Through her narratives the beautician also constructs her son's and grandson's gender identities. In some contexts she portrays them as assuming a predominantly conservative and normative male identity when she presents her grandson as knowledgeable, competent and successful:

**Extract 7**

**(C)**

- cosmin a terminat toate zece examenele și a luat numai nouă și zece ce n-a făcut în anu' unu și doi

In other contexts men are portrayed as behaving in ways more usually framed as 'feminine' (helping with the housework or doing the shopping) deviating thus from a traditional masculine identity<sup>11</sup>.

**Extract 8**

**(C)**

- ei acolo-n casă fac menaju' mai ușurează pe cătălina

- cosmin face piața

These extracts show how gender identity is constantly being constructing and people may reinforce existing societal norms at one point, but challenge and contest them at others. In extracts 1 and 2, on this particular occasion the service provider constructs a predominantly conservative identity not only for herself but also for her daughter-in-law and granddaughter. Although we may safely assume that in other respects their gendered identities may not conform to the rather conservative norms of Romanian society, on this occasion she takes the traditional roles of 'good mother', 'good daughter' and 'good wife' very seriously, and likes others to recognise and appreciate the

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<sup>11</sup> Ordinarily, in terms of housework duties, men's work is related private property and its external tokens: the house and the car become symbols of social status. Since property ownership confers power, this close association between men and symbols of property represent the materialization of relationships based on power (Miroiu 2004).

## Conclusions

The analysis of narratives has shown that social identity is locally situated: who we are is, at least in part, dependent on who we are with and where we are, both in interactional and discourse worlds. This view of identity differs to a certain extent from the view of identity assumed by some variationist sociolinguistic analyses. Sociolinguistic studies of variation often assume that identities remain constant despite contextual changes, that they are somehow fixed attributes that are permanent properties of speakers. Thus a speaker will be coded, for instance, white, middle-class, middle-aged, English woman and she will maintain this constellation of features irrespective of the activity or interaction in which she is engaged. As the analysis of these extracts has hopefully demonstrated, identity is far from being categorical or fixed. We may act more or less middle-class, more or less female depending on what we are doing and with whom. Sometimes we may choose to conform to the traditional female identity imposed by a patriarchal society, whereas at other times we may choose to display more liberal identities that deviate from those norms. Transforming experiences into stories and narrating them become a way of showing our interlocutors the salience of particular aspects of our identities.

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