

## VOICE OF A SLAVE AS A VOICE OF THE "OTHER" IN THE NOVEL BY LAYLA LALAMI "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT"

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The article analyzes the novel "The Moor's Account" by a modern American writer of Moroccan origin Laila Lalami. Attention is focused on the writer's reinterpretation of well-known historical events from the history of the conquest of America by European discoverers of the new continent. The analysis is carried out from the point of view of the theory of postcolonialism and new historicism, which allows reader to see the main humanistic discourse of the novel as such, which allows writer to shed light on the tragic pages of the history of the conquest of America. Particular attention in the article is removed to the image of Mustafa, who himself, being a marginal and an outsider, turns out to be a key figure in the interpretation of the tragic events in the novel. His role is not limited to writing chronicles of covenants, but he also offers a special scale of moral assessments of what is happening. The writer creates a special reality in the novel, when the main character of the literary work – the slave Mustafa – with his memoirs opens a special look at the history from the point of view of a person who is able to see what the conquerors didn't want to see as "the educated" Europeans. At the center of the story are the events of terrible crimes perpetrated by the Europeans against the indigenous population of the continent. At the same time, the colonists are absolutely convinced that the indigenous people do not deserve a humane attitude to them, because they embody a part of those natural tests that fell to the fate of the pioneers of the new continent. The author is very far from the heroization and romanticization of the deeds and exploits of these people. Slave Mustafa is a silent witness to these events, but at the same time the memoirs he authored allow him to pass judgment on Europeans who see themselves as owners of a new continent. A similar authorial approach from the point of view of the poetics of a work of art, in which the first place is given to the discourse of the slave as the voice of the "Other," opens the possibility to see an alternative history of the conquest of America. This slave voice sounds in the literary work both as a sentence of the conquering desire of Europeans and a way of constructing a novel in which the slave's discourse defines moral priorities and humanistic values. It was Slave Mustafa, who was constantly humiliated by his masters, who turns out to be the man who saves Europeans in the face of the terrible dangers and threats that haunt the Spanish expedition. A special look at the history of the discovery of the American continent in the novel is based on an alternative model of historical consciousness, which makes readers reconsider established stereotypes and myths about the discoverers of the new continent.

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