

Based on the overall observations of human nature as presented in Burgess's novels the most accurate assumption seems to be that man is both biologically and culturally determined to live in a community. Seclusion is punished with coerced docility to the conventions of the society, as exhibited in *A Clockwork Orange* and in *M/F*, or with total rejection by the society in *The Doctor is Sick*. Freedom appears to be but an apparent, illusory creation of ideology to give the subject a sense of unlimited possibilities. Everything in the Burgessian world of fiction, even the most apparent manifestations of chaos are governed by some underlying structure, which, however cannot be decoded by the main characters.

Burgess presents in his novels the condition of the individual, who is being unceasingly exposed to the pressure of the other and inevitably consents to conform to the social order and reinstates his body as a new entity with new relation to the world and social structures. The system, which originally appears as the hateful agency of the other, is finally constituted in the self. Technology, as an exteriorization of human mind, becomes a medium of this transition and as such offers a threat to the individuality of every human being. The loss of individuality, nevertheless, also marks the loss of plurality, which initiates a convergence of opposites, whose interplay is indispensable in Anthony Burgess's fiction.

The conclusions reached, proposing the changes in subjectivity in contemporary western society and the gradual dissolution of the self in the other induced by technology and by technological approaches to an individual utilized by culture are already accepted as vital themes for further discussion in the postmodern discourse. The studies on cyberspace, digital media, artificial intelligence and other phenomena of the late twentieth century deal with the evolution of mind caused by the "technosymbiosis" of man.