Analytical study of a work by Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt according to Gilbert Durand's mythocritics

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Abstract
Myth criticism is one of the few methods known in Iran. Myth criticism focuses on myths. In this article a story of Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt is studied using this method. As in the twentieth century also exist many mythical themes in the works of some writers and since the story is still one of the best, it was chosen for analysis. Among contemporary writers Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt is very interested in myths. He even uses legendary names as titles of his stories. Schmitt’s Les Dix Enfants que Madame Ming n'a Jamais Eus is one of his last stories that is very similar to Pygmalion. Pygmalion is a sculptor from Cyprus who hates women because of their weaknesses. He avoids marriage because he thinks women are treacherous. He built a statue to show the weakness of women but he falls in love with her. Then he prays constantly Venus to make her alive. In this book Schmitt speaks, of a Chinese woman who has ten children. It is clear that it is totally impossible to have ten children in a country with one-child policy. It seems incredible but at the end, we see not only these ten children, but also some others for whom Madame Ming.

Keywords: Myth Criticism, Myth, Gilbert Durand, Pygmalion, Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt

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