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European Languages

زبانهای اروپایی

By Javier Claire C.

18.12.2022

## *The far right was never pro-women*



**Sources:** Rebellion

*On the seventh of December of this year, at 5:00 p.m., the winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature 2022, Annie Ernaux, 82, delivered her speech before the Swedish Academy and before a select audience.*

Once again I attended this ceremony. I arrived 30 minutes before the event began, and when I entered the room; I saw Academy members sitting and many people waiting to hear the world's most prestigious Award honoree. I settled on one side in the fourth row. And as I looked around, I realized that there was no podium like in previous years. When the time came, the permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, Mats Malm, along with Annie Ernaux emerged from a side door. Those present stood up, and applause erupted in the neat, white-walled hall with gold decorations and luminous chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. After a moment, silence took over the chamber. Annie Ernaux with blond hair, in a black suit, with a mottled blouse between white, brown and yellow; He sat on a chair

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near a round table. Mats Malm, welcomed him. Then, classical music was heard coming from a black grand piano. Then Annie Ernaux issued words of thanks for the Swedish Academy. And at a sit she began to read his speech in French.

The French writer gave brushstrokes about her vision of the world throughout her dissertation. He recalled that when he was 22 years old he wrote in his diary: "I will write to avenge my race." In addition, he used a phrase from the French poet Rimbaud: "I am of an inferior race for all eternity." And I point out that "race" should be interpreted as "social class and female sex."

Ernaux criticized the male-dominated macho society where women, throughout history, have been systematically subjected to the ruling classes. He said for example: "... That two or three publishers rejected my first novel was not what collapsed my desire and my pride. They were life situations in which being a woman was a heavy burden on being a man in a society where roles were defined according to sex, contraception was prohibited and termination of pregnancy was considered a crime. As a couple and with two children, a teacher by profession and with the family administration in my charge, I moved away day by day, more and more, from writing and my promise to avenge my "race". I could not read the parable 'Before the Law' in *Kafka's Trial* without seeing in it the figuration of my destiny: to die without crossing the door that was made only for me, the book that only I could write. There are men in the literary realm, even in Western intellectual circles, for whom books written by women do not exist, they are never cited." Hence, Ernaux does not regard the award of the Nobel Prize as an individual victory, but rather as a collective achievement. And she stresses: "the recognition of my work by the Swedish Academy is a sign of hope for all women writers."

Beside point out that Annie Ernaux's parents were peasants and small children Merchants. Since she was a child she saw poverty and lived a social tear when I was a student. It alludes to this "social fissure" with The following words: "... That situation is unworthy to which the French state always condemned women: the use of abortion clandestine in the hands of an "angel maker", of a abortion. And I wanted to describe everything that happened to my body. girl, the discovery of pleasure and rule. Thus, in that first Book, published in 1974, without being then aware, I was defined the area in which I would locate my work of writing, an area at once social and feminist. Avenge my race and Avenging my sex would be one and the same thing from then on."

And wonders: How I could compensate for my academic success, humiliations, and offenses suffered?

At the same time he warns: "I thought proudly and naively to write books, to become a writer, by End of a lineage of landless peasants, workers and children merchants, of people despised for their manners, their accent, their Without culture, it would suffice to repair the injustice of birth."

To Throughout his speech he emphasized the division of classes. Social. That is, among the crouched, the noneados, the Spat by History and the Ruling Classes of Privilege economic, social and cultural. Education has always been considered, by the bourgeoisie, as an engine of social mobility. The Social difference is born in the cradle. And this "cradle" privilege or "Injustice of birth" becomes important, for example, in the Training of a person. But it is also true that, despite The adversities of life, there are people with limited resources economic that have achieved upward social mobility.

In in this context, it is appropriate to quote Pierre Bourdieu (1930 – 2002), French thinker and sociologist. For Bourdieu, society is Formed in two forms: "The fields" and "The habitus". The Fields are scenarios in the society in which we move depending on the history of each individual. That is, depending on of intellectual, artistic, sporting achievements, etc. person has achieved in his life. And we establish a relationship with the field that belongs to us. Habitus are dispositions, on the other hand, internalized by a person. For example: the behavior, the way of interpreting the world and the things around us, the way of express feelings and emotions, the way we dress, we talk, we gesticulate with our hands, we adorn our house, We grab the cutlery, etc.

The Social class is not defined only by purchasing power, but by also by the "habitus of class". Annie Ernaux, despite Coming from the working class because she was the daughter of landless farmers, she managed to Enter university to study French literature. He rubbed shoulders with boys and girls of the bourgeoisie of their city. At last Thanks to his efforts and excellent merits, he conquered the pedestal highest in his field: literature. And therefore, in a certain way. In this way, he repaired the injustice of his birth. I do not doubt that it has Good "habitus". I'm sure he didn't forget his class social. That's why he said: "Writing It is the most important political act. Historically the extreme The right was never favorable to women." His analysis of the world starts from social injustices, from the subjugation and inequalities suffered by women, of unwanted pregnancies, poverty, existing exclusion from foreigners and migrants, of unhappy marriages, of abandonment to people with low economic resources and surveillance women's bodies. In addition, he emphasizes: "the greed of a few continues to make it less and less habitable for all

peoples." These themes are fiery darts in his speeches. Also desires freedom, equality and dignity for all human beings, regardless of gender. Without a doubt, Annie Ernaux, with His own history and experience of life, is an inspiration Genuine for men and women. In In short, Ernaux is a rebellious narrator, rebellious and feminist in the good sense of the word. His speech is marked for progressive ideas and a humanism that overflows through all parts.

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**Rebellion 17.12.2022**