## 3. Louise Routier-Guillemot

Andromache ἀοιδός: Retelling the *Iliad* in Her Own Voice

έμπέφυκε γάρ γυναιξὶ τέρψις τῶν παρεστώτων κακῶν ἀνὰ στόμ' αἰεὶ καὶ διὰ γλώσσης ἔχειν For deep-rooted in Women is the delight to have our own present harms Reach our mouth and cross our tongue Euripides, Andromache, v. 93-5.

Euripides' Andromache sets a middle-aged woman (played by a male actor), a former princess reduced to slavery, compelled to share the bed of the son of the man who killed her husband. Such a change of the Homeric character who, in the mind of many Ancient and Modern spectators, embodied an ideal of feminine perfection and marital faith, has contributed to the mixed reception of the play. It is yet intrinsically part of Euripides' ποίησις (and strength) to create a new version of well-known μῦθοι, inviting the spectator to reconsider, through the shift between ἔπος and drama, their views on the familiar figures and stories that build their imagery. In the Andromache, the poet (interested in 'typically female' subjects such as marriage and the status of women in the οἶκος), gives voice to a particularly eloquent heroin. In the prologue, Andromache recalls events that happened before and after the Iliad. Not only is she the guarantor of the coherence and intelligibility of the play: she reenacts the traumatic scene of her rapture in a deeply emotional sung part which offers us the only dactylic elegy preserved in Greek tragedy. She explicitly states that what we would characterize as a process of artistic sublimation belongs to women, doomed to survive the timespan of the ἕπος and to undergo perpetual gloryless hardships. We thus intend to explore the metapoetic dimension of Euripides' Andromache as a female ἀοιδός, speaking out her own experience in a first-person, fragmentary, agonistic counterpart to « Homer's » voice.

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