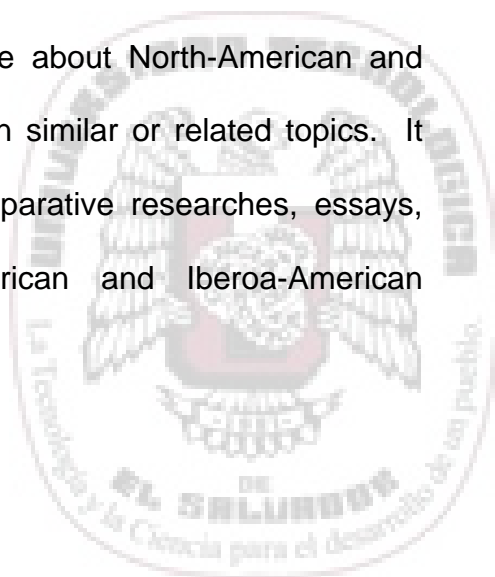


CONCLUSIONS.

1.- Since mankind has always been immersed in the pursuit of happiness, for a better life or for a fair treatment among people and all the struggles that this implies, is something that has been used as a reference to writers. Mankind problems are not specific to certain cultures, instead they are humanity's frailty. Therefore, the topics dealt with by North Americans have been retaken by Ibero-American writers giving the latter their own taste of the topics. It can be stated then, that Ibero-american writers have followed the steps and have been influenced by some of the masters in North America.

2.- The writers' personal experiences have played an important role in the development of their writings. The researchers found many personal aspects of their lives that have influenced their attitudes in introducing some of the topics.

3.- The researchers expect this project to become a tool for the future students' generations interested in learning more about North-American and Iberoamerican Literature, to further researches on similar or related topics. It will be the teachers' responsibility to assign comparative researches, essays, reports, etc. specifically between North-American and Ibero-American Literature to improve the students' knowledge.



4.- Since literature encompasses humanity's problems which are vast, a work such as this can only analyze and discuss a very small percentage of them. Therefore, this work can be viewed as the tip of the iceberg that needs to be researched.



RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 1.- The researchers believe that this kind of work should not be assigned in a general way. Literature covers not only written expression but oral too. This makes it difficult to get into the specific point .
- 2.- The researchers suggest that the English Library at UTEC should be equipped with the appropriate English material about the topic to be assigned as a graduation project research, especially those ones related to the English Major.
- 3.- The researchers suggest that without distinctions, the University must give to undergraduated people, orientation about the whole development of the work to be presented; not only to specific groups but to all the undergraduated promotions. It is because sometimes people become lost by not having the main tools, in order to know how to start the research.



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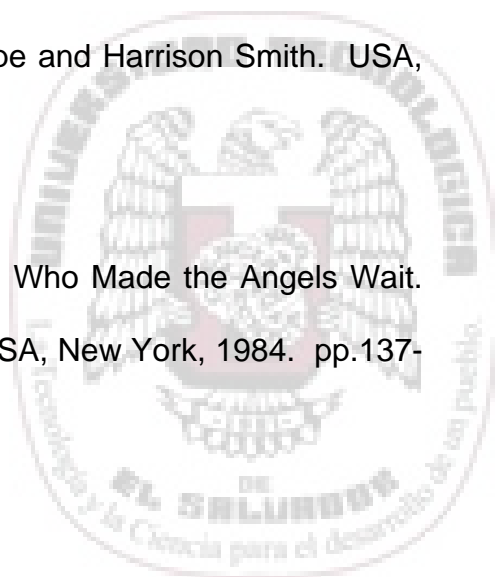
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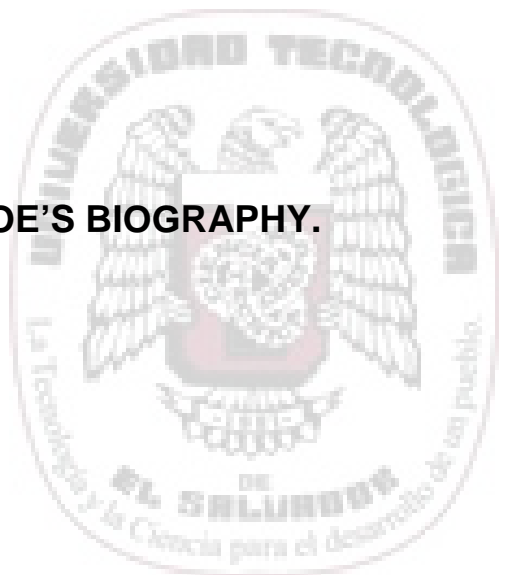
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<http://www.google.com>, the continuity of parks, Continuity of Parks - Julio Cortazar: www.csua.berkeley.edu/~sarahfsk/continuity.html.

APPENDIX “A” EDGAR ALLAN POE’S BIOGRAPHY.

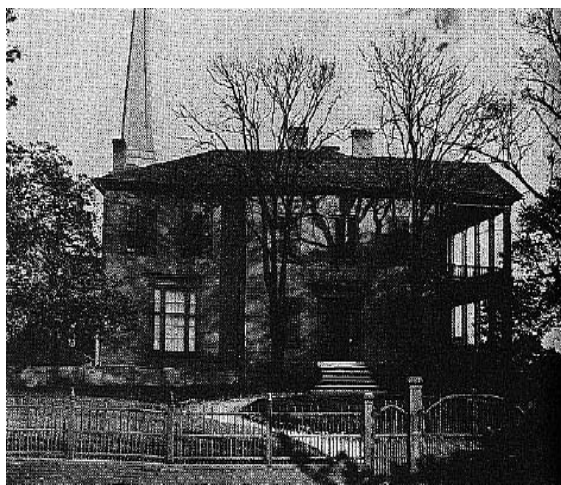




Edgar Allan Poe was born in 1809, in Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were actors. His mother, Elizabeth Hopkins, came from England, and got married to a wealthy man named David Poe Jr. One year

after his birth, his father deserted his wife and children with no explanation, leaving two children and one unborn behind.

Edgar was taken into the home of a rich tobacco merchant named John Allan and his wife Mrs. France Allan. They were supposed to adopt him, but Mr. Allan never did it officially. This was a problem for Edgar, because the children of the society knew about his legal



situation. That is why they treated him as an inferior, even though Poe was a brilliant and extraordinary child.

The Allans brought up Edgar partly in England attending Manor School at Stoke Newington, and U.S. at the University of Virginia. In the University of Virginia

also found troubles by his genius. Studying there, Poe began to drink a great deal and acquired gambling debts that Mr. Allan refused to pay. Poe had to drop out of the university, because his economical situation did not permit him to stay there and continue with the studies, Mr. Allan did not give him money for staying there.

Desperated, Poe decided to join the U.S. Army in 1827 as a soldier. He stayed in Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, place that later on provided the settings for his tale "The Gold Bug" in 1843 and "The Balloon Hoax" in 1844. He quickly advanced in rank which also brought responsibilities and after two years, he was accepted by the United States Military Academy (The West Point) for training as an officer. Soon, because of improper behavior, he was discharged from the academy.

In 1839, he arrived in New York, at this time Mr. Allan has left Poe with no economical help. He found a job as editor and literary critic but he continued drinking a lot. He lost his job as consequence of his vice and again was living in poverty. In 1836 Poe married his 13 years old cousin Virginia Clemm. The family moved to New York City, but Poe could not find a job. They found a big house where Mrs. Clemm let people live in for certain amount of money. After winning a prize of \$50.00 for the short story "MS Found in a Bottle", he started career as a staff Burton's Gentleman's Magazine in Philadelphia (1839-40), and Graham's Magazine (1842-43). During these years he wrote some of his best

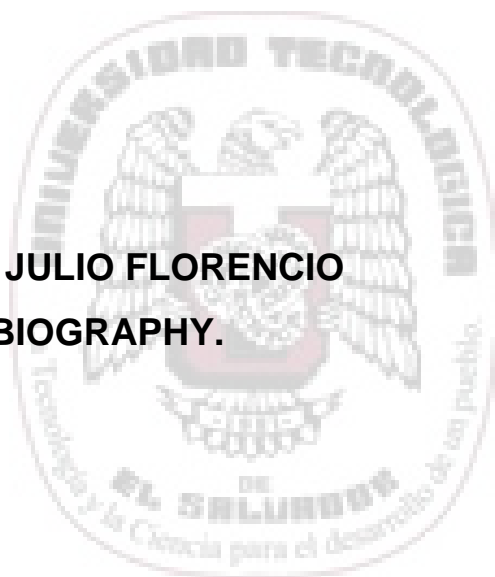
known stories. Every magazine where he worked, it became a better one and got more readers. But he never stayed more than 2 years.

After being married during 5 years, his wife died from tuberculosis. After this event, he began to drink a lot again and become addict to opium. As a result of his wife's death, he writes the famous poem "Annabel Lee" in 1849. His first collection of poems appeared in 1849 "Tales of Grotesque and Arabesque" which it contains one of his most famous works "The Fall of the House of Usher".

In 1849, Poe died in the hospital at Baltimore. In this way, one of the greatest and unhappiest of American poets died whose reputation in America was gloomy until the French people recognized his genius. Poe was appreciated in a great deal in Europe, he was recognized in US after many years of death.



APPENDIX "B" JULIO FLORENCIO CORTAZAR'S BIOGRAPHY.



Julio Florencio Cortazar was born in Brussels, Belgium in august 26, 1914. In 1916 his parents Julio Cortazar and Maria Herminia Scott lived in Switzerland, waiting for the end of the I World War. In 1918 they returned to Argentina and established in Banfield, a suburb in Buenos Aires. Later on, his father abandoned her mother. Cortazar and his sister Ofelia, one year younger had to live with an aunt and his grandmother.

Cortazar demonstrated in his early childhood, he had literary aptitudes. And at his 9 years old, he wrote his first novel. He also wrote poems at that time. Even though he affirmed what he wrote was a creation of his own, his family did not believe him. This was a hard shock for him that made him distressful and disappointed.

In 1932 Cortazar graduated as a teacher. During the same year, he planned to travel to Europe in a cargo boat, but he could not make his desire come true. After this, he decided to write about that failure trip in his short story "Lugar llamado Kindberg". "Presencia" was his first poems collection published in 1938 with the penname of "Julio Denis". In 1944 he moved to Cuyo, Mendoza, where he started to teach French Literature at the university. In the same year, he published his first short story "Bruja" in the magazine "Correo Literario". He also took part in anti-Peron movements. In 1946 published the short story "Casa Tomada" in the magazine "Los Anales de Buenos Aires", under the direction of Jorge Luis Borges. During the same year, he published an essay about the English Poet John Keats "The Greek urn in the Poetry of John Keats" in the

magazine “Revista de Estudios Clásicos de la Universidad de Cuyo”. He translated among others Robinson Crusoe and the stories of Edgar Allan Poe into Spanish. Poe’s influence is also seen in his work.

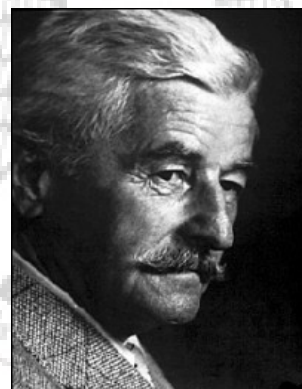
Next year, his short story “Bestiario” appeared in the magazine “Los Anales de Buenos Aires”. In 1949 his dramatic poem “The Kings”, first work published under his own name. During the summer, he wrote his first novel “Divertimento”, which in some way, established



the route to “Rayuela”. In 1956, he published a volume of short stories, “Final del Juego”, in which the poet included “Los Vineros”, an autobiographic work. At the University of Puerto Rico, Cortazar was in charge of translating Poe’s writings in prose, from English to Spanish. In 1959 “Las Armas Secretas” was published. In 1961 “Los Premios” is published and next year “Historias de Cronopios y Famas” in Buenos Aires, followed by “Rayuela”. In February 1984, Julio Cortazar dies of leukemia and he is buried at the Cemetery of Montparnasse in the same tomb where Carol Dunlop, his wife, rests too.

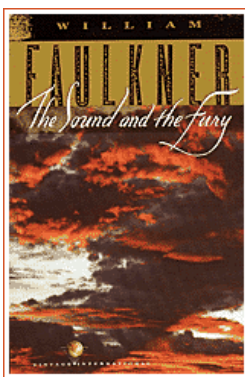
APPENDIX “C” WILLIAM FAULKNER’S BIOGRAPHY.

William Faulkner, was born in 1897. Born to an old southern family, William Harrison Faulkner was raised in Oxford, Mississippi, where he lived most of his life.

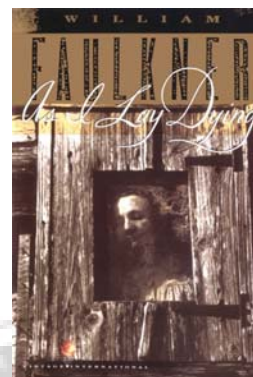


Faulkner created an entire imaginative landscape, Yoknapatawpha County, mentioned in numerous novels, along with several families with interconnections extending back for generations. Yoknapatawpha County, with its capital, "Jefferson," is closely modeled on Oxford, Mississippi, and its surroundings.

Faulkner re-creates the history of the land and the various races - Indian, African-American, Euro-American, and various mixtures - who have lived on it. An innovative writer, Faulkner experimented brilliantly with narrative chronology, different points of view and voices (including those of outcasts, children, and illiterates), and a rich and demanding baroque style built of extremely long sentences full of complicated subordinate parts.



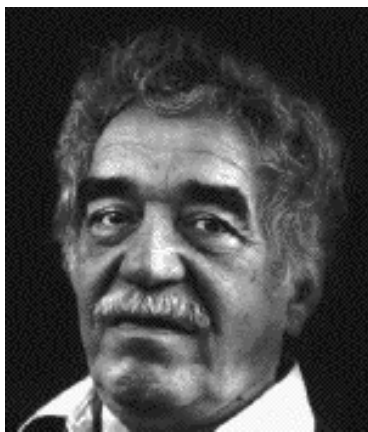
The best of Faulkner's novels include *The Sound and the Fury* (1929) and *As I Lay Dying* (1930), two modernist works experimenting with viewpoint and voice to probe southern families under the stress



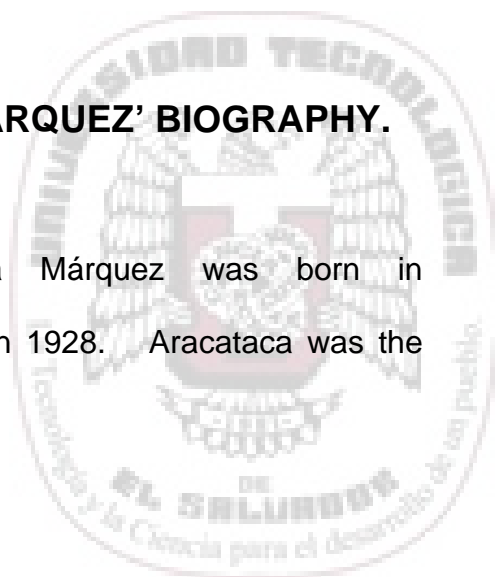
of losing a family member; *Light in August* (1932), about complex and violent relations between a white woman and a black man; and *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), perhaps his finest, about the rise of a self-made plantation owner and his tragic fall through racial prejudice and a failure to love.

Most of these novels use different characters to tell parts of the story and demonstrate how meaning resides in the manner of telling as much as in the subject at hand. The use of various viewpoints makes Faulkner more self-referential, or "reflexive," than Hemingway or Fitzgerald; each novel reflects upon itself, while it simultaneously unfolds a story of universal interest. Faulkner's themes are southern tradition, family, community, the land, history and the past, race, and the passions of ambition and love. He also created three novels focusing on the rise of a degenerate family, the Snopes clan: *The Hamlet* (1940), *The Town* (1957), and *The Mansion* (1959).

APPENDIX "D" GABRIEL GARCIA MARQUEZ' BIOGRAPHY.



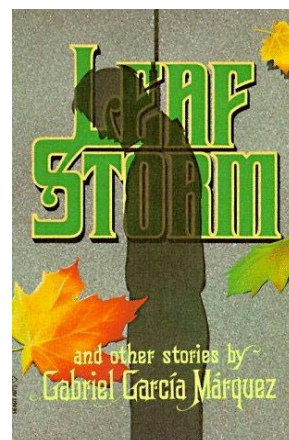
Gabriel García Márquez was born in Aracataca, Colombia in 1928. Aracataca was the



place where the writer lived his childhood. He began to work as a journalist. On January 5, 1950 he began his collaboration with EL HERALDO, a newspaper of Barranquilla, Colombia. He got a column from the newspaper called "La Jirafa" in this space, he expressed his opinions on a variety of themes for almost two years. Nowadays, he continues working for publications and newspapers.



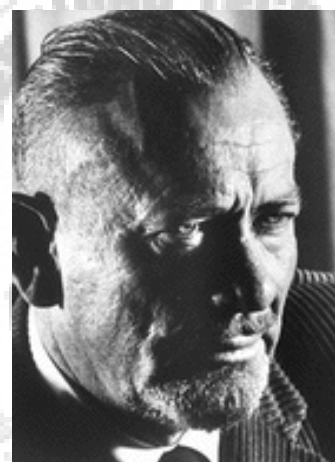
He spent most of his life in Mexico and Spain. In 1967 he reached the International Celebrity with one of the most famous literary works of the century, "One Hundred Years of Solitude". He got a Doctor Honoris cause by the University of Columbia in 1971. In



1982 he obtained the Literature Nobel Prize.

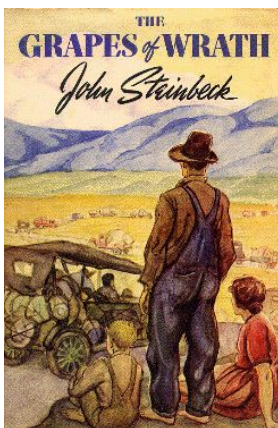
APPENDIX "E" JOHN STEINBECK'S BIOGRAPHY.

John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California, on February 27th, 1902. His parents were Mr. John Ernest Steinbeck, treasurer of the county, and Mrs. Olive Hanmilton Steinbeck, a professor. They were a family of moderate means. He studied at Stanford University,



but left the university in 1925. He never graduated. In the same year, he went to New York, in order to begin to work and establish himself. He had several humble jobs, as a farmer and as a laborer; during this period, he acquired the bases for his writings which dealt with social and economic matters, and rural labor. After some intents, he came back to California.

At the end of the twenties, he started his literary career, publishing in 1929 his first writing "Cup of Gold", "Pastures of Heaven" in 1932, but it was with the following writings that people recognized Steinbeck as a writer: "Tortilla Flat" 1935, "Dubious Battle" 1936 and "Of Mice and Men" 1937.



His best work and also considered a master piece was "The Grapes of Wrath" 1939, that it gave him a literary prestige and also he received the Pulitzer Prize for this novel.

In 1930, he married Carol Henning but they divorced in 1941. Then in 1943 he married Gwyndolyn Conger, a singer. But his last wife was Elaine Anderson Scott.

When the II World War began, Steinbeck worked as a war newspaper reporter for “The New Herald Tribune”, where got material for his followings writings titled “East of Eden” 1952, “The Pearl” 1948, and others.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962. Steinbeck died in New York, in December 20th, 1968, as consequence of a heart attack.

His literature is characterized by topics related to the search for happyness, the solidarity among the poor people of the world, the importance of the past in order to keep the identity in the future, the faith which has to be present in any moment, the disagreement between laborers and landlords, etc.

APPENDIX “F” MANLIO ARGUETA’S BIOGRAPHY.

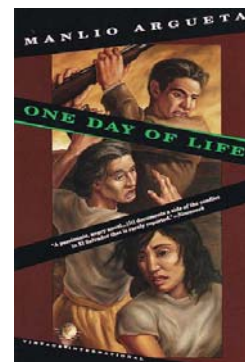


Manlio Argueta was born in San Miguel on November 24, 1935. Poet and novelist, studied Laww and Social Sciences at the University of El Salvador, but he never finished any major. At the university, Manlio together with Otto René Castillo, Roque Dalton, Roberto Armijo, Alfonso Quijada, and others, founded

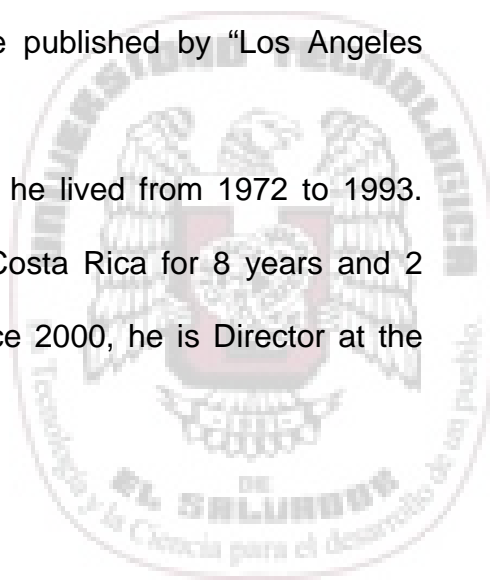
the University Literary Circle in 1956. This circle was part of the “Generación Comprometida”.

He started with poetry, then he directed his work to narrative, especially in novel, which made him get international recognition. In 1969 he wrote the novel “El Valle de las Hamacas”, obtaining the Unique Prize by the Central American University Superior Council (CSUCA). This novel was published in Buenos Aires, by South-American Editorial in 1970. In 1977 he wrote “Little Red Riding Hood in the Red Light District”, obtaining the Latino-American Novel Prize The Americas House.

In 1980 he wrote his novel “One Day of Life” which became the fifth best novel during the XX century, according to “Modern Library”, a recognized cultural institution in New York, founded in 1927, which is in charge of publishing the classical writers of United States, giving as result, that “One Day in Life” was included among the one hundred best literary works. The one hundreds titles of the books, country, author and year of edition were published by “Los Angeles Times” in December 29, 1999.



Manlio Argueta was exiled to Costa Rica, where he lived from 1972 to 1993. There, he was a professor at the University of Costa Rica for 8 years and 2 years at the National University in Heredia. Since 2000, he is Director at the National Library of El Salvador.



APPENDIX “G” PRUEBA TESTIMONIAL DEL ESCRITOR SALVADOREÑO MANLIO ARGUETA Y SU OBRA "UN DIA EN LA VIDA"

Se le consultó si en su obra, los pájaros tienen algún significado específico, como por ejemplo si representan la libertad que los campesinos no tenían, o si esas aves representaban los pensamientos de esas personas, pues eso era lo único que podían hacer con libertad.

Manlio Argueta: No, las aves las cuales mencioné en la obra, no representan nada más que ellas mismas, no tienen ningún simbolismo en especial. Lo que

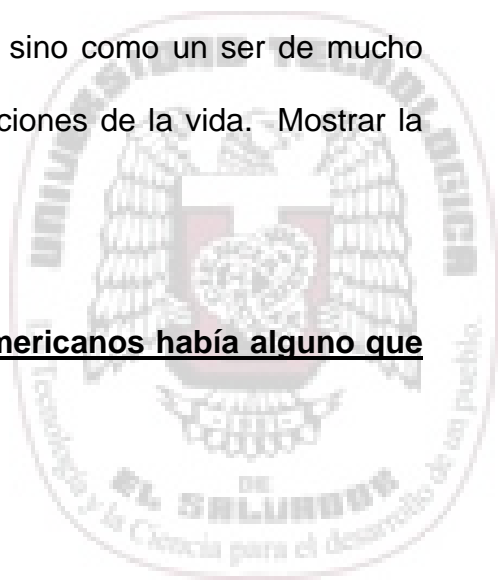
yo trataba era de resaltar los valores ambientales, la sencillez de la vida en nuestro país, claro en ese entonces, deleitarse de la naturaleza y es que El Salvador es un país muy bello con muchos lugares extraordinarios llenos de vida silvestre.

Se le preguntó de porque escogió a una mujer como narradora y personaje principal para relatar una novela con ese tipo de temática, además si había habido alguien en quien se inspiró para tal fin.

Manlio Argueta: Yo he vivido mucho tiempo en otros países, como Holanda, Estados Unidos, Costa Rica, una mujer sabe a donde recurrir en caso de maltrato, abandono, abuso y cualquier acto o situación que atente contra su integridad, física y moral. Además que Costa Rica es un país que no posee mucha violencia, es más, cuando se ve un agente de policía en una casa, uno sabe que lo mas que puede estar pasando ahí, es algún problema de tipo familiar.

Lo que traté en la obra fue de dar un papel mas digno a la mujer, que su rol no se limitara solo a su trabajo como ama de casa, sino como un ser de mucho valor y coraje que puede hacer frente a las situaciones de la vida. Mostrar la fuerza y el poder del corazón de la mujer.

Se le preguntó si entre los escritores Norte Americanos había alguno que le hubiese influenciado.



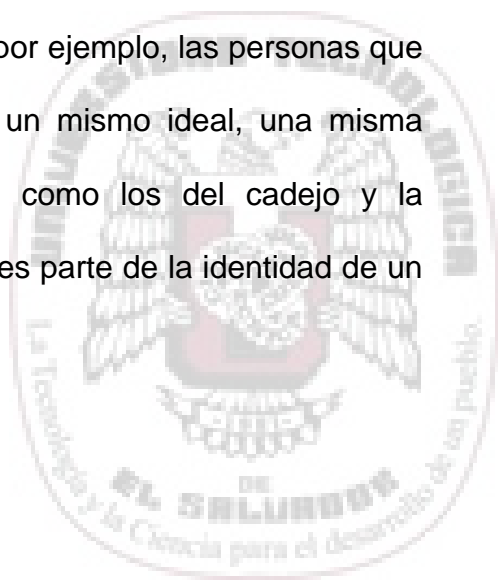
Manlio Argueta: Claro que sí, yo he sido influenciado por la Literatura Norteamericana, entre sus escritores puedo mencionar a Jeron Daniel Salinger, John Dos Pasos, al maestro William Faulkner, y por supuesto John Steinbeck, este último tiene un libro llamado The Grapes of Wrath, el cual aborda temas como los que hay en Un Día en la Vida.

Se le consultó al escritor si el propósito de escribir una novela de este genero tenía como fin algún objetivo específico.

Manlio Argueta: Cuando se escribe algo, no es hasta el final, que se pueden ver los objetivos de la misma, por ejemplo, al escribir Un Día en la Vida, no tenía ningún objetivo en especial; pero al final dio resultado que un objetivo podría ser el de mantener viva la historia de nuestra gente, de nuestro pueblo, en fin de nuestro país.

Como se reflejan los valores en "Un Día en la Vida"?

Manlio Argueta: La obra en sí contiene muchos valores y al mismo tiempo hace una pequeña reflexión al fomento de los mismos, por ejemplo, las personas que vivían en el Kilómetro eran bien unidas, tenían un mismo ideal, una misma causa. También se incluyen mitos, leyendas, como los del cadejo y la sigüanaba, esto es lo que se llama folclor, lo cual es parte de la identidad de un pueblo, lo que lo caracteriza y distinguen de otros.



"Un Día en la Vida" es el resultado de vivencias sucedidas a una de tantas familias Salvadoreñas en tiempos en los cuales las revoluciones eran la única salida para exigir derechos.

El autor basa su novela en hechos reales que se combinan perfectamente con una capacidad imaginativa en la creación de una rica naturaleza ambiental.

Podría definirnos los objetivos trascendentales que como autor quiso transmitir en su obra?

Como objetivos trascendentales el autor quiso crear en el lector una actitud consciente hacia los valores tanto ambientales, costumbristas, religiosos, y el uso de mitos y leyendas propios de la nación en la que se basan los hechos.

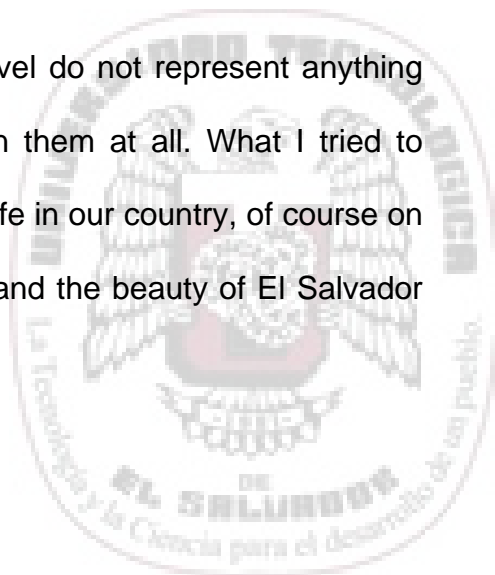
Con esto, el escritor pretende entusiasmar al lector a tomar en serio la valoración de su ambiente. Los objetivos no son trazados sino en el transcurso del desarrollo de la obra se van desenvolviendo por ellos mismos hasta obtener un resultado no planeado.



TESTIMONIAL PROVE FROM THE SALVADOREAN WRITER MANLIO ARGUETA ON HIS NOVEL "ONE DAY OF LIFE."

Do birds have any specific significance in your novel? Do they represent the freedom farmers did not have or do those birds represent the people's thoughts because that was the only thing they were allowed to express with freedom?

Answer: No, the birds that I mention in the novel do not represent anything more than themselves. There is no symbolism in them at all. What I tried to convey were the environmental values, the easy life in our country, of course on those days, and also the joy of observing nature and the beauty of El Salvador and its extraordinary places full of forest.



Why did you choose a woman as narrator and main character in a novel with this kind of topics? Was there any person in mind.

Answer: I've lived for a long time in other countries, such as Holanda, Estados Unidos, Costa Rica, and in those countries women know where to go in cases of mistreatment, abuse, and any other situation that would affect her physical and moral integrity. Besides, Costa Rica is a country without much violence.

Moreover, if you see a policeman in a Costa Rican home, you would immediately infer that there is a family problem. What I tried to make relevant in the novel is women's dignity. Women must not take only the role of a housekeeper, because they are full values and courage and know how to face up any situation in life. The intention of the novel was to show up the force and power of women's hearts.

Is there any North American writer who has influenced your work?

Answer: Of course, I've been influenced by North American Literature, some writers that I can mention are, Jeron Daniel, Salinger, John Dos Pasos, "the master" William Faulkner, and of course John Steinbeck. John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" deals with similar topics included in "One Day of Life".

Was there an specific purpose for writing a novel of this genre?

Answer: When an author writes something it is not till the end that he or she we can find objectives for it. For example, I did not ave any specific objectives

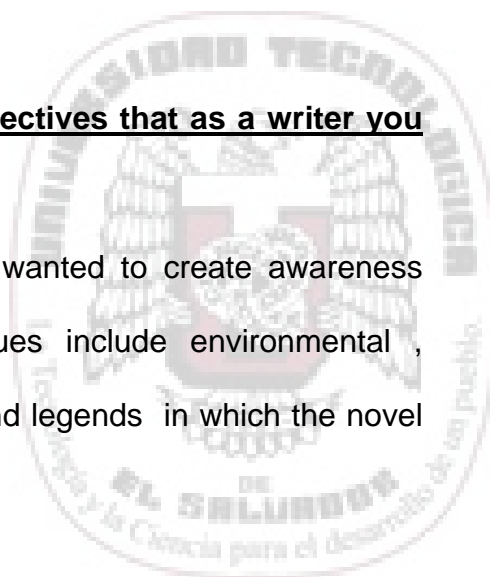
when I began writing "One Day of Life". But at the end, I liked the idea of keeping people's memory alive, that is keeping alive the story of our people, our town, and our country.

How are values presented on "One Day of Life?"

Answer. The novel introduces many values and at the same time it reflects on its application. For example the people who lived in "el Kilómetro" were more than neighbors, companions; people who were struggling for the same objective and the same cause. Also the novel includes myths and legends such as "el cadejo" and "la siguanaba". This is called folklore which takes part of the identity of a town, something that characterizes and distinguishes one from others. "One Day of Life" is the result of real situations that happened to one and many Salvadorean families during the civil war. It was the idea that only revolutions were the way to demand people's rights. The writer bases his novel in real facts which are perfectly combined with an imaginative ability in the creation of a rich environmental nature of El Salvador.

How would you define the transcendental objectives that as a writer you wanted to transmit in your novel?

Answer: As transcendental objective the author wanted to create awareness towards national traditional values. These values include environmental, traditional, religious, and the real use of myths and legends in which the novel



is based. With this, the writer pretends to encourage the reader to take seriously the care for the environment.

APPENDIX “H” SYNOPTICAL CHARTS.

THE OVAL PORTRAIT	THE CONTINUITY OF THE PARKS
<p>Author: Edgar Allan Poe</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (tale)</p> <p>Language: Standard English</p> <p>Genre: Fiction.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: Night</p> <p>Place: A dark castle in the suburbs of the city.</p> <p>Protagonists: The artist and his wife.</p> <p>Major Conflict: Selfishness and lack of love.</p> <p>Technique (s): Frame Tale,</p>	<p>Author: Julio Cortazar</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (tale)</p> <p>Language: Standard English</p> <p>Genre: Fiction.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: Afternoon.</p> <p>Place: A hidden hut in a forest.</p> <p>Protagonists: A couple of lovers.</p> <p>Major Conflict: Selfishness and lack of love.</p> <p>Technique (s): Frame Tale,</p>

<p>Symbolism, Antagonism.</p> <p>Symbol: The dark and abandoned castle, the night.</p>	<p>Symbolism, Antagonism.</p> <p>Symbol: The hidden cabin, dagger, the afternoon.</p>
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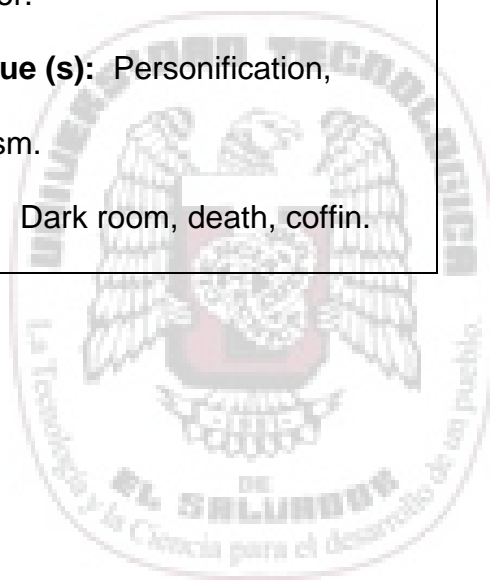
THE SOUND AND THE FURY	NABO: The Black Man Who Made the Angels Wait
<p>Author: William Faulkner</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (novel)</p> <p>Language: Standard English</p> <p>Genre: Realistic Society Nove.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: 1929</p> <p>Place: Southern of USA</p> <p>Protagonists: Compson Family</p> <p>Major Conflict: Family Moral</p> <p>Decadence</p> <p>Technique (s): Flashback, Stream of Consciousness, Symbolism, Imagery, Allegory.</p>	<p>Author: Gabriel García Márquez</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (tale)</p> <p>Language: Standard English</p> <p>Genre: Fiction.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: 1951</p> <p>Place: Stable</p> <p>Protagonists: Nabo, Girl, Saxophonist</p> <p>Major Conflict:</p> <p>Technique (s): Stream of Consciousness, Imagery, Allegory, Irony</p>

Symbol: Clock, fire, death	Symbol: Slavery, heaven, death
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ONE DAY OF LIFE	THE GRAPES OF WRATH
<p>Author: Manlio Argueta</p> <p>Type of work: Historical Novel</p> <p>Language: Colloquial</p> <p>Genre: Realistic fiction, social commentary.</p> <p>Setting: Time 1980's Place Chalatenango, El Salvador.</p> <p>Protagonists: Guadalupe Fuentes, José Guardado (Chepe) y Adolfinia Hernández Guardado.</p> <p>Major Conflict: The abusive and oppressive government, military's violent methods of imposing a democratic way of life through murders and tortures of innocent people who fought to survive and for their human rights.</p> <p>Technique (s): Author Surrogate and Short dialogues, Imagery, Antagonist</p>	<p>Author: John Steinbeck</p> <p>Type of work: Historical Novel</p> <p>Language: Colloquial</p> <p>Genre: Realistic fiction, social commentary.</p> <p>Setting Time: 1930's Place: Oklahoma, California, USA.</p> <p>Protagonists: Tom Joad, Ma and the family.</p> <p>Major Conflict: The disastrous drought of the 1930s forces farmers to migrate westward to California, pitting migrants against locals and property owners against the destitute, the poverty and the dispossession generally.</p> <p>Technique (s): Omniscient Narrator and Short dialogues, Imagery,</p>

(National Guard, Landowners)	Antagonist (Dust, tractors, rain, sun, stream, landlords)
Symbol: The clarinero (bird), the morning star.	Symbol: Grandparents' death, Rose of Sharom pregnancy, baby's death.

AS I LAY DYING	LEAF STORM
<p>Author: William Faulkner</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (novel)</p> <p>Language: Standard English</p> <p>Genre: Existentialist Novel.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: No mentioned</p> <p>Place: Yoknapatawpha/Jefferson</p> <p>Protagonists: Bundren Family</p> <p>Major Conflict: Obstacles for arriving to Jefferson cemetery.</p> <p>Technique (s): Personification, Symbolism.</p> <p>Symbol: Road, coffin, death, fish.</p>	<p>Author: Gabriel Garcia Marquez</p> <p>Type of work: Narrative (tale)</p> <p>Language: Colloquial</p> <p>Genre: Existentialist Novel.</p> <p>Setting</p> <p>Time: 1955</p> <p>Place: Macondo</p> <p>Protagonists: Doctor, Colonel's family, Meme</p> <p>Major Conflict: Obstacles for burying the Doctor.</p> <p>Technique (s): Personification, Symbolism.</p> <p>Symbol: Dark room, death, coffin.</p>



APPENDIX “I” LITERARY TECHNIQUES.

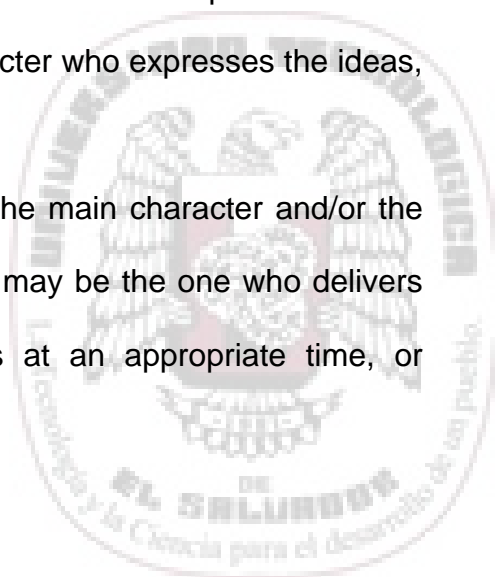
Literary techniques are also called literary devices. Novels and short stories do not simply come from nowhere. Usually the author uses some general literary technique as a framework for artistic work.

ALLEGORY: A tale in verse or prose in which characters, actions, or settings represent abstract ideas or moral qualities. Thus, an allegory is a story with two meanings, a literal meaning and a symbolic meaning.

ANTAGONIST: A person or force opposing the protagonist in a narrative; a rival of the hero or heroine.

AUTHOR SURROGATE: A character who acts as the author's spokesman. As a literary technique, an author surrogate is a character who expresses the ideas, questions, personality and morality of the author.

Frequently, the author surrogate is the same as the main character and/or the protagonist. As an example, the author surrogate may be the one who delivers political diatribe, expressing the author's beliefs at an appropriate time, or



expound on the strengths and weakness of other characters, thereby communicating directly the author's opinion on the characters in question.

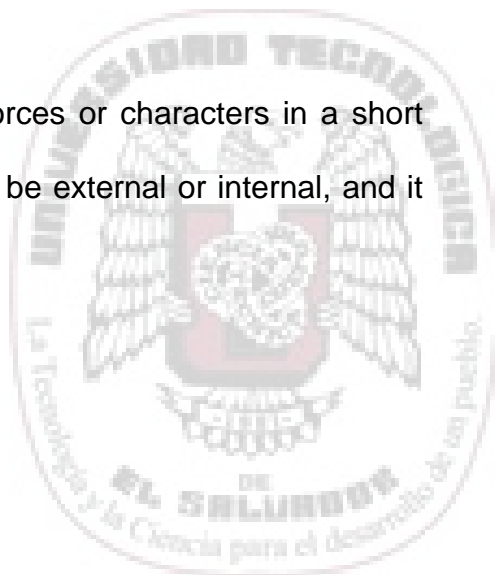
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL: Tales of the author's life as seen by the author in fictional form; sometimes significant changes are made. An autobiographical novel is a novel based on the life of the author. The literary technique is distinguished from an autobiography or memoir by the stipulation of being fiction. A further distancing from real events is sometimes called a semi-autobiographical novel. Of course all authors transform the materials of their lives into art, but these novels purport to tell in novel form the author's own story. Usually, the author and other characters are given different names. While the events of the author's life are recounted, there is no pretense of neutrality or even truth. The life may be reported the way the author wishes it has been, with enemies more clearly loathsome and triumphs more complete than perhaps they were in real life.

Many first novels, as well as novels about intense, private experiences such as war, family conflict, or sex, are written as autobiographical novels.

CONFLICT: A struggle between two opposing forces or characters in a short story, novel, play or narrative poem. Conflict can be external or internal, and it can take one of these forms:

A person against another person.

A person against society.



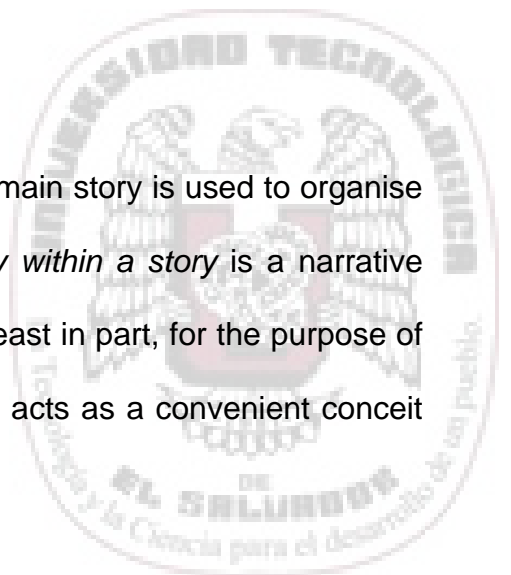
A person against nature.

Two elements within a person struggling for mastery.

EXISTENTIALISM: Philosophical movement based on the doctrine that concrete, individual existence takes precedence over abstract, conceptual essence.

FLASHBACK: General term for altering time sequences, taking characters back to the beginning of the tale, for instance. As in film, a flashback in literature is a technique which takes the narrative back in time from the point the story has reached, to recount events that happened before. A scene in a short story, novel, play or narrative poem that interrupts the action to show an event that happened earlier (in the past). Most narratives present events in chronological order that is, as they occur in time. Sometimes, however, a writer interrupts this natural sequence of events and “flashes back” to tell the reader what happened earlier in the story or in a character’s life. Often a flashback takes the form of a character’s recollection.

FRAME TALE: Or a story within a story, where a main story is used to organise a series of shorter stories. A frame tale or *story within a story* is a narrative technique whereby a main story is composed, at least in part, for the purpose of organizing a set of shorter stories. The frame tale acts as a convenient conceit

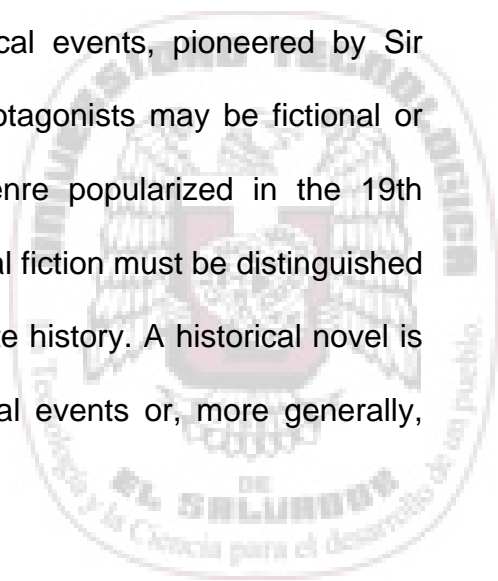


for the organization of a set of smaller narratives which are either of the devising of the author, or taken from a previous stock of popular tales slightly altered by the author for the purpose of the longer narrative.

Generally, frame tales are organized as a gathering of people in one place for the exchange of stories. Each character tells his or her tale, and the frame tale progresses in that manner. Sometimes only one storyteller exists, and in this case there might be different levels of distance between the reader and author. In the most distant form, the single teller is speaking to a single listener or audience which exists inside of the frame.

As with all literary conceits, the frame tale has many variations, some clearly within the confines of the conceit, some on the border, and some pushing the boundaries of understanding. The main goal of a frame tale is as a conceit which can adequately collect otherwise disparate tales. It has been mostly replaced, in modern literature, by the short story collection or anthology absent any authorial conceit.

HISTORICAL NOVEL: Story set amidst historical events, pioneered by Sir Walter Scott in his novels of Scottish history. Protagonists may be fictional or historical personages, or a combination. A genre popularized in the 19th century by artists classified as Romantics, historical fiction must be distinguished from the the fiction portion of the genre of alternate history. A historical novel is a novel in which the story is set among historical events or, more generally,



where the time the action takes place in predates the time of the first publication. As opposed to popular belief, the historical novel as defined above is neither dead nor dying. Understandably, contemporary authors often prefer more recent historical periods as settings for their novels.

IMAGERY: Word or phrases that create pictures or images in the reader's mind. Imagens are primarily visual. Language pictures.

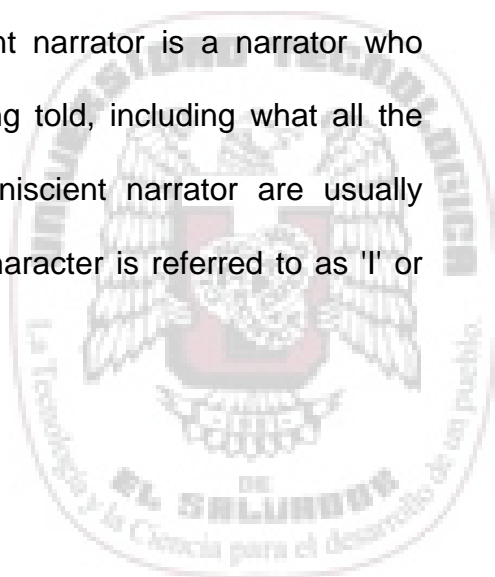
MAGIC REALISM: It constitutes a traditional mentality of the primitive countries of America, beliefs and superstitions.

PERSONIFICATION: To give an object human characteristics.

The sun smiled down on up. (sun doesn't smile).

.....the earth's face. (earth doesn't have a face).

OMNISCIENT NARRATOR: Particular form of narrative in which the narrator sees and knows all. In literature, an omniscient narrator is a narrator who appears to know everything about the story being told, including what all the characters are thinking. Stories told by an omniscient narrator are usually narrated in the third person, in other words no character is referred to as 'I' or 'you' except in dialogue.

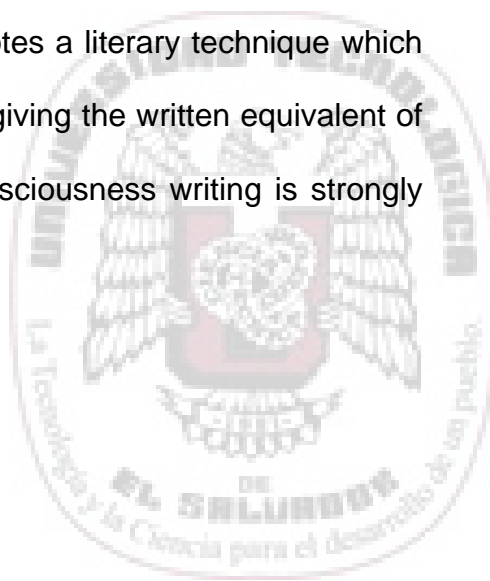


REALISM: The attempt in literature and art to represent life as it really is, without sentimentalizing or idealizing it. Realistic writing often depicts the everyday life and speech of ordinary people. This has led, sometimes, to an emphasis on sordid details.

JUXTAPOSITION: Places things of unequal importance side by side. It brings all the things down to the lowest level of importance on the list. For example, if a guy says his important subjects in school include Calculus, Computer Science, Physics, and girl-watching, he has managed to take away some of the importance of the first three. The Rape of the Lock is also an example of juxtaposition.

STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS: an attempt to portray all the thoughts and feelings of a character. In psychology and philosophy stream of consciousness, introduced by William James, is the set of constantly changing inner thoughts and sensations which an individual has while conscious.

In literary criticism, stream of consciousness denotes a literary technique which seeks to describe an individual's point of view by giving the written equivalent of the character's thought processes. Stream-of-consciousness writing is strongly associated with the modernist movement.



SYMBOL: Any object, person, place or action that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than itself, such as a quality, an attitude, a belief, or a value. A rose is often a symbol of love and beauty, a skull is often a symbol of death, spring and winter often symbolize youth and old age.



SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH.

The influence Poe exerted on Cortazar was mainly caused when Cortazar translated his complete writings from English to Spanish. So, Cortazar in certain way acquired some techniques similar to Poe used to apply. At least the ones that present during "The Continuity of Parks" which are very close to Poe's techniques used in "The Oval Portrait". One example is the way both writers present their tales, the characters who perform the tales, the environment presented, the topics both tales deal with and so forth. It can be inferred that the writer's background was a very important part in the development of their careers as writers. The way they lived in certain way affected their writing style. These two men found a kind of peace and entertainment in writing.

William Faulkner immortalizes the high quality of his writings in his novels "The Sound and the Fury" and "As I Lay Dying." These novels are based on two Southern families of USA. Margination, black people religiosity, family moral troubles, superstition, and perseverance are included in the novels as main ingredients to get a mixture of love and passion toward life. García Márquez' novel "Leaf Storm" and the tale "Nabo: the black man who made the angels wait", own a powerful message of inconformity. This inconformity transports the reader into the suffering that solitude and racism can produce. "Leaf Storm" presents its characters as human really are. The resentment of a whole community toward a mortal who committed a mistake is overemphasized in the novel. At the same time, the tale "Nabo: the black man who made the angels wait" presents the injustice toward brown people among racism. Gabriel García Márquez goes deep into human reality by showing the suffering of a single man who represents the injustice toward a whole race.

John Steinbeck and Manlio Argueta were conscious and had a high level of sensibility. They realized the problem their fellows were living in those times. For example, Steinbeck was pointed to cover the situation people in Oklahoma and other central states of the USA were facing during the 1930's. At this period, most of the land turned dry and poor. The farmworkers could not cultivate anything because sun light was strong and dust blew hardly over the crops which fell down. This contributed to make more difficult farmworkers' life, so many of them starved and the few that survived had to go to California and look for work, food and shelter. This was an excellent material Steinbeck got and then narrated on his novel "The Grapes of Wrath". Manlio Argueta wrote and lived about the civil war that people were suffering during the 1980's. It was a hard and dangerous period in Salvadorean people life. Though Argueta portrait on "One Day of Life", all the conflicts, pain and sacrifices farmworkers made during the civil war in order to get their rights and avoid the injustice, abuse and violence landlords, military and guerrillas made.