

CHAPTER II

COMPARISON BETWEEN FAULKNER AND GARCIA MARQUEZ.

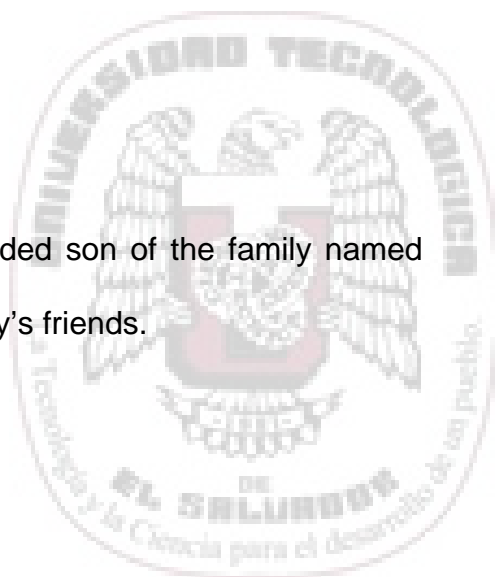
2. INTRODUCTION.

Chapter two includes a comparison of literary works between Gabriel García Márquez and William Faulkner. It intends to show the degree to which William Faulkner had influenced García Márquez. With this objective in mind, the researchers present the study and analysis of *The Sound and the Fury* by William Faulkner and "Nabo: The Black Man Who Made the Angels Wait" by Gabriel García Márquez. This work was first published on March 18, 1951. It was the author's first work in which the main character gets a name, in this case NABO. García Márquez' previous characters did not have names. They were either called "the woman" or "the man" accordingly. This section will provide the work in which William Faulkner had influenced on it. The Reader will easily find how the North American writer William Faulkner had influenced on the writings of Gabriel García Márquez.

2.1 THE SOUND AND THE FURY

2.1.1 SUMMARY

The Compson family is ashamed of a mind retarded son of the family named Benjy. The mother keeps him away from the family's friends.



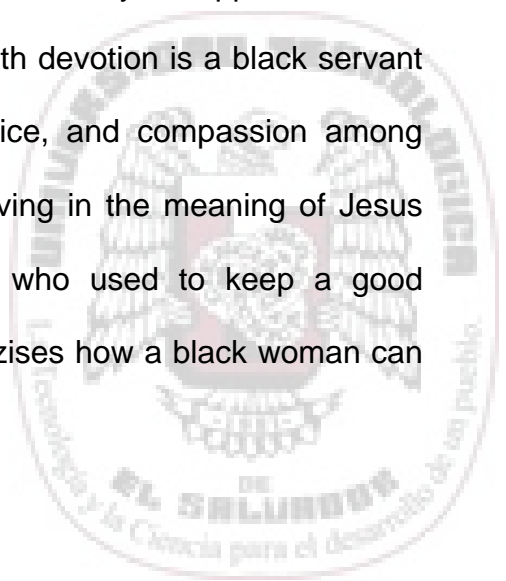
Quentin one of Benjy's brothers is obsessed by the passing of time. Watch and clocks are for him an attempt to commit suicide. Quentin is in love with his sister Caddy. Caddy becomes a promiscuous girl of whom her family is ashamed. Benjy grows loving his sister, loving flowers, and spending hours by looking



at the fire in the chimney. The older son of the Compson's is named Jason. Jason became the head of the family when Mr. Compson died. Jason likes to manipulate his mother and his sister Caddy. He decides what to do and how to do it. He likes to point out the mistakes done by his relatives, but he does not pay attention on his own.

2.1.2 ANALYSIS.

The Sound and the Fury is a novel based on a family in moral trouble. The author focuses his attention on the treatment that a mind retarded boy receives from his family, a well to do family who attend church only for appearance but not for devotion. The only person who does it with devotion is a black servant named Dilsey. Dilsey represents rectitude, justice, and compassion among people around her. Dilsey attends church believing in the meaning of Jesus Christ's sacrifice. More than the white family who used to keep a good appearance in front of society. The writer emphasises how a black woman can



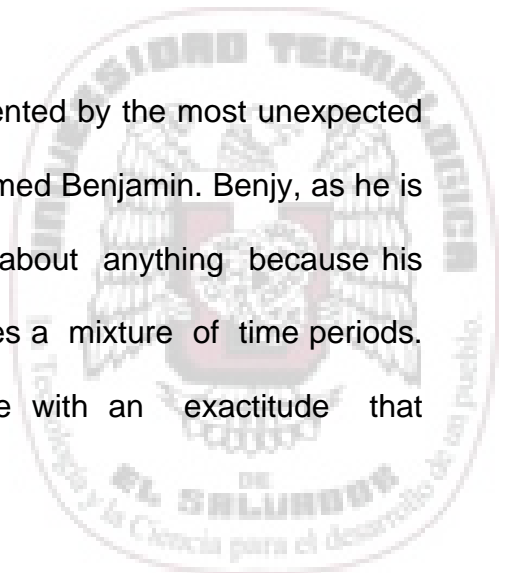
win respect in a family who is falling apart compared to a white family who keep good appearance in front of society only.

William Faulkner's novel *The Sound and The Fury* presents a main topic, the lost of social values or said it in other words, social and moral troubles in a middle class family in Yoknapatawpha.

The novel is based on everyday life in the South of the United States. It presents the modern society in the Mississippi such as the modern society in New York and Paris. The Mississippi River and Yoknapatawpha are presented as poor lands with different social classes.

The novel takes place in time of slavery. William Faulkner's character Dilsey represents how racism can hurt black people. In the novel, Dilsey represents hard realism, force, kindness, and pride. She criticizes the bad treatment given by coloured people to coloured people. She gets mad when the Compson's child name is changed from Benjy to Maury. She strongly believes in respecting human beings. The writer focuses Dilsey as a point of admiration toward the coloured people ability to survive to injustice and how they have resisted humiliation.

The essence of *The Sound and The Fury* is presented by the most unexpected character of the novel, a mind disordered child named Benjamin. Benjy, as he is called is unable to reason or to give an opinion about anything because his mind is full of memories only. In this way he makes a mixture of time periods. He brings up situations happened years before with an exactitude that



impresses the reader. Benjamin remembers conversations held with different persons of his house exactly as they had happened.

2.2 NABO: THE BLACK MAN WHO MADE THE ANGELS WAIT.

2.2.1 SUMMARY.

The story takes place during the slavery period in the United States. Nabo was



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the person in charge of currying horses in a stable. He was also in charge of taking care of a white mind retarded girl. The treatment received by NABO from his owners is clearly contrasted with the peaceful attitude of the black boy toward the mind retarded girl in the tale. Nabo took care of the girl even when her parents neglected

her. Patiently, Nabo allows the girl to use the gramophone and also to pronounce his name. The tale presents the white girl as the only person who never forgot Nabo. The boy's misfortune arrived when a horse kicked him on his forehead. He forgot everything and was forced to be enclosed in a stable for fifteen years. He did not have medical assistance. The only attention he had was the food that white people left him under the stable door. With fever and

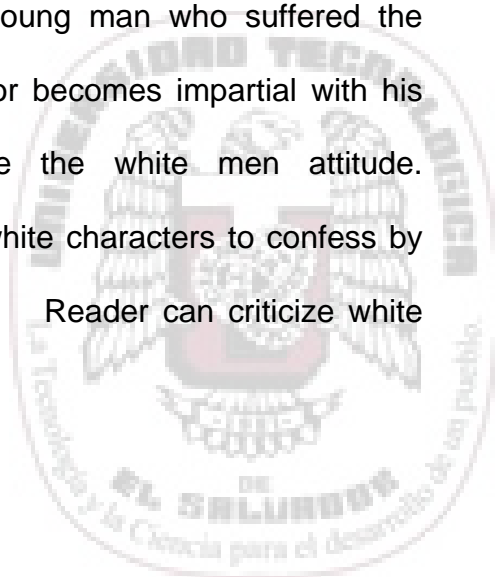
hallucinations, Nabo was taken to Heaven by one of his favorite musicians, a black man ghost who had been waiting for him the fifteen years he was in convalescence.

To treat the character García Márquez uses flashbacks to remember the black man with a saxophone that appeared to him in the corner of stable, and the reason that made him stop going on to the corner to see the man. Another instance of flashback is when he recalls having been kicked by a horse on his forehead.

Nabo was unable to reason properly, even though his mind was, most of the time, busy by looking for a comb that had been lost fifteen years earlier. Even when the comb was the responsible of his misfortune, he kept on searching for it in the horse's tail which he thought was hay. Nabo's obsession to find the comb seemed as a tool to continue living on Earth and not leave to a new unknown world for him, heaven.

2.2.2 ANALYSIS.

García Márquez presents NABO as a black young man who suffered the mistreatment from his white owners. The author becomes impartial with his characters by leaving the reader to criticize the white men attitude. Nevertheless, the writer is in charge of forcing white characters to confess by themselves the treatment given to the black boy. Reader can criticize white



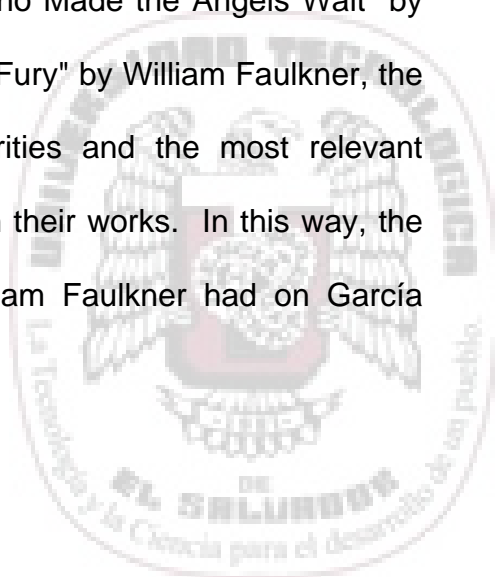
men's attitude for locking up Nabo in the stable for fifteen years, instead of calling a doctor to assist the poor fellow with his hurt forehead.

The writer uses religion to justify Nabo's destiny of going on to heaven. His departure to heaven can probably be justified because Nabo is a peaceful and lovely person, according to the way Garcia Marquez portrays him. In this way white people who committed the mistreatment against the black boy would deserve hell.

The writer presents racism with subtlety, with a very naïve solution. The story describes the struggle of a black man to be human being instead of a slave through music. Music was for Nabo a way to make slavery an everyday life activity more than a punishment for being a black man destined to obey and to serve white men. Music made him feel part of the society not as a servant but as an important man in charge of currying horses.

2.3 COMMON POINTS IN THE NOVELS.

By taking as sources "NABO: The Black Man Who Made the Angels Wait" by Gabriel García Márquez and "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner, the researchers will focus their attention on similarities and the most relevant characteristics that both authors have included in their works. In this way, the reader can be able to check the influence William Faulkner had on García Márquez.

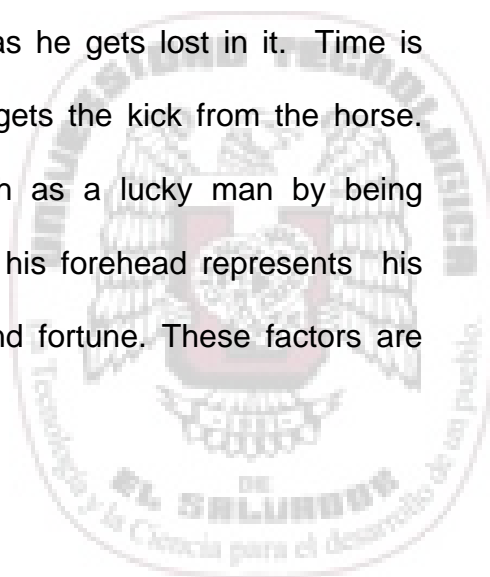


Faulkner's work presents social themes in which morality becomes the major problem of a south family who is falling apart. At the same time it presents a struggle for survival in a society concerned only with superficial appearance.

TIME IN THE SOUND AND THE FURY: Faulkner maintains a repetition about time on his character Quentin. Quentin got an obsession about time. The only way he can remove himself from time is to kill himself. The watch was given to him by his father and symbolizes life and time. By breaking the watch, Quentin attempts to escape time and ultimately his life.

Faulkner and García Márquez point out the same theme in both works and the tragedy or fortune that carries with it. For both authors time represents the mean to die. Faulkner's character Quentin knows that his death is arriving when his watch gets broken since a broken watch represents bad luck and misfortune. The broken watch stopped his life and pushed him to commit suicide.

TIME IN NABO: Time in Nabo is pointed out as he gets lost in it. Time is stopped and becomes static for Nabo since he gets the kick from the horse. García Márquez' character, Nabo gets to Death as a lucky man by being kicked by a horse. The horseshoe marked on his forehead represents his soul's destiny. This horseshoe means power and fortune. These factors are



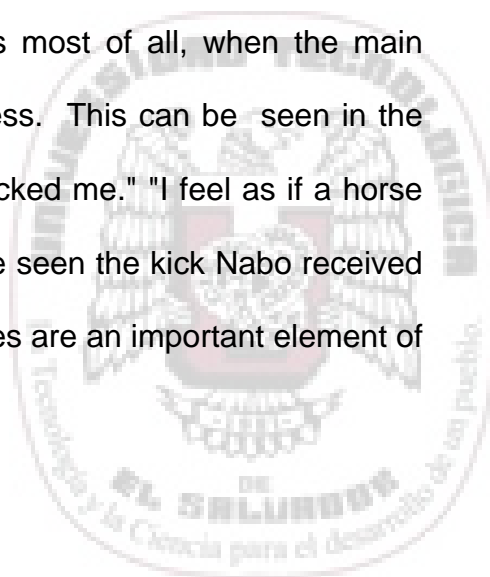
interpreted as a reward to Nabo for his fifteen years without a memory. Nabo won heavens as a reward for his suffering on earth.

The writer's intention could be considered, as Christian people believe, that when humans suffer on earth they deserve to enjoy heavens. No matter how long people suffer on earth, heavens will be waiting for them.

ANIMAL IN COMMON – HORSE: Both stories include an animal in common, horse. Since horses are symbol of force and passion, according to Sigmund Freud and C.J Jung in the book " Gran Diccionario de los 1000 Sueños. The authors frequently call for the prescence of these animals on their stories.

In the Sound and the Fury, Faulkner gives horses a special importance when he presents them by their own names as "Prince, Queenie and Fancy". We can see it in (p.13:1946) it says: "...and we could hear Prince and Queenie and Fancy stomping inside the barn." The writer gives a sign of reverence to the animals by giving horses an important place in the novel describing their kindness and loyalty.

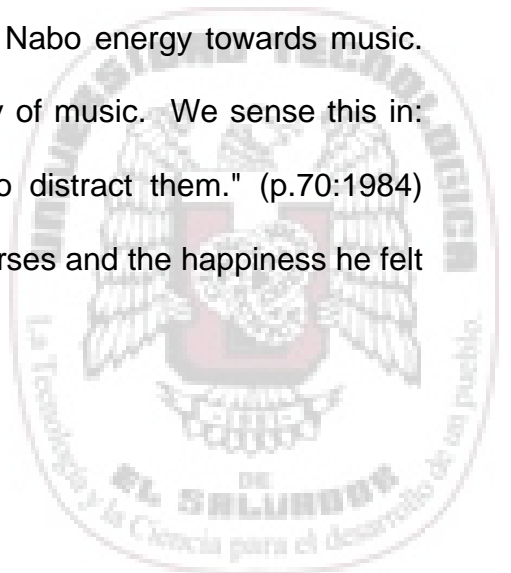
García Márquez remarks the presence of horses most of all, when the main character Nabo remembers the reason of his illness. This can be seen in the following quotation: "I'm here because a horse kicked me." "I feel as if a horse had kicked me." (p.72:1984). Even when it can be seen the kick Nabo received from the horse, is a bad element to consider, horses are an important element of



the tale. Nevertheless, the writer gives them importance because it was the way the author used to transport Nabo from earth to Heaven.

SENSIBILITY TOWARDS HAPPYNESS IN THE SOUND AND THE FURY: Both William Faulkner and García Márquez show their sensibility on their works through flowers and music. William Faulkner character Benjy loves flowers. The presence of flowers means happiness and that's what his character Benjy in "The Sound and the Fury" is trying to symbolize. The following quotations are examples of the ideas expressed above: "He gave me the flower" (p.5:1946) and "Give him a flower to hold." Dilsey said, "That what he wanting." (p.10:1946). As it can be seen, the writer conveys not only the family trouble but the importance and sensibility that its characters presents toward their environment.

SENSIBILITY TOWARDS HARMONY IN NABO: García Márquez shows his sensibility towards music. Music represents the harmony of Nabo in the story. The writer showed his inner happiness by giving Nabo energy towards music. Nabo got the strength of horses and the harmony of music. We sense this in: "... he curried the horses, he invented songs to distract them." (p.70:1984) These phrases show the love Nabo had toward horses and the happiness he felt when he curried them.



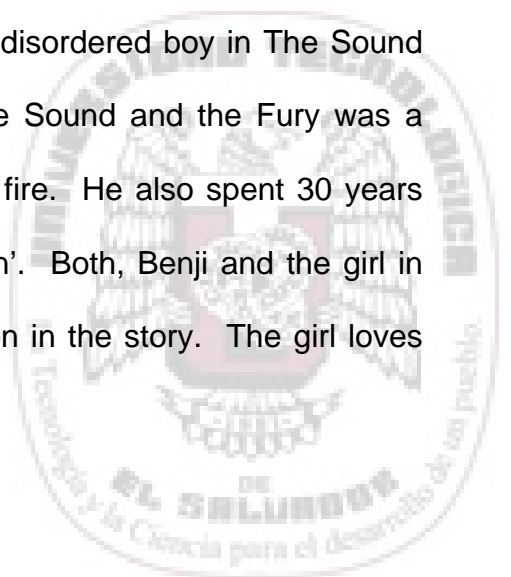
SMELLING SENSITIVITY: The main characters in both *The Sound and the Fury* and *Nabo* have similar features. Benjy in *The Sound and the Fury* has a special ability to feel smells. For example, he says: "Caddy smelled like leaves." and also it says: "Caddy smelled like trees.." (p.5:1946). Even when the main character Benjy was a mentally retarded boy, the writer gives then a special power of being able to perfectly describe and perceive odors around him.

García Márquez' character, Nabo, had a strong sense for odors. Readers can find Nabo saying: "He felt the smell of a urinated stable rubbing on his body." (p.68:1984) Even after fifteen years, Nabo was able to feel the odor of the horses he curried.

FEELINGS – LOVE: Love is focused when Faulkner's character, Benjy, shows his love towards his sister Caddy by detecting her smell.

García Márquez' character Nabo was able to feel the smell of the animals that he loved the most, horses. Neither his illness nor the time let him forget the smell of the urinated stable where his horses stayed waiting for his songs.

The girl in *Nabo* can be compared with the mind disordered boy in *The Sound and the Fury*. Like the girl in *Nabo*, Benjy in *The Sound and the Fury* was a stupid boy who spent most of his time beholding fire. He also spent 30 years caring for Luster, a black servant at the Compson'. Both, Benji and the girl in *Nabo* have a great feeling of love toward a person in the story. The girl loves



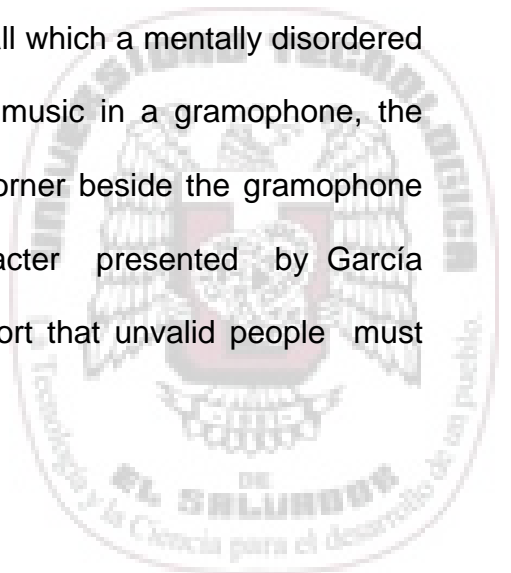
Nabo and Benji loves his sister Caddy even when both are mind retarded they are able to express love.

Love symbolizes how strong people can be when their affection toward something goes forward the barriers imposed by human beings. The smelling sensitivity that the characters show in the novel and tale, is based in the love that they felt on their hearts not on their minds. It is because both main characters of the novel and tale were mentally retarded so their minds were not the main "tool" to show love but their hearts.

USE OF NATURAL ELEMENTS

FIRE IN THE SOUND AND THE FURY: William Faulkner in The Sound and the Fury shows his passion through Benjy. Benjy loved to stay staring the fire at the chimney. This activity let him travel in time and in his memory. Since fire means fight, effort, love, and tenderness, the writer used this element to convey a positive message within the falling apart situation in the Compson family.

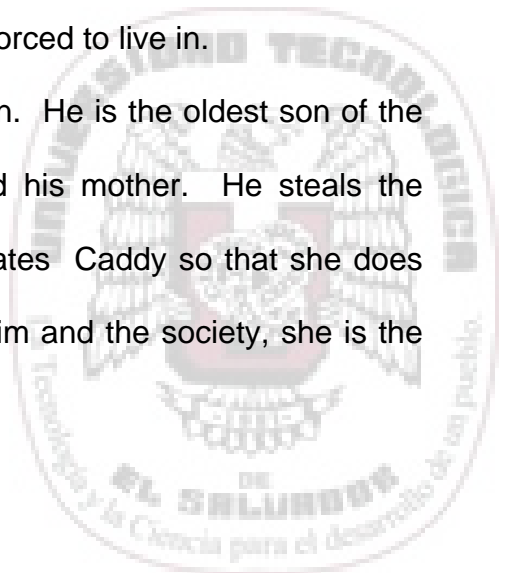
A WALL IN NABO: García Márquez includes a wall which a mentally disordered girl stares at the same time that she listens to music in a gramophone, the author expresses: " ... and saw the girl in the corner beside the gramophone looking at the wall..." (p.75:1984). This character presented by García Márquez remarks the lack of security and support that unvalid people must face up in the society.



SLAVERY – ABUSE OF POWER: In William Faulkner's novel, the theme of black men slavery is also found. William Faulkner makes a reflection about the treatment toward "coloured people". In *The Sound And The Fury* there is a reflection that says: "...You've got to remember to think of them as coloured people not niggers," "That was when I realized that a nigger is not a person so much as a form of behaviour; a sort of obverse reflection of the white people he lives among." (p.106:1946). Both writers try to give the reader an idea of the cruelty that slaves had to bear in order to survive. William Faulkner mentions a predominant fact about the black slavery when the writer points out an event that happened in 1865 about the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Abraham Lincoln: "He was emancipated now. He was free. 'In 1865,' he would say, 'Abe Lincoln freed the niggers from the Compsons. In 1933, Jason Compson freed the Compsons from the niggers.'" (p.422:1946).

As readers we can appreciate that in both literary works the suffering of the black race is evident. Like Gabriel García Márquez, William Faulkner tries to soften the bad conditions that black people were forced to live in.

William Faulkner includes abuse of power in *Jason*. He is the oldest son of the family. Jason likes to manipulate his sister and his mother. He steals the money sent to Caddy by his mother. He manipulates Caddy so that she does not go back to her house because according to him and the society, she is the black sheep because she is a whore.



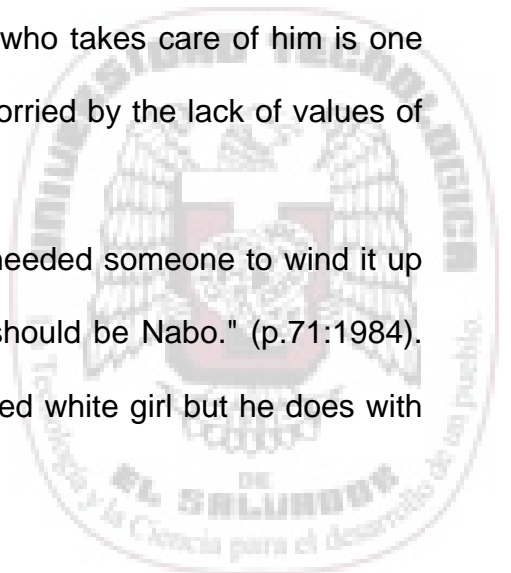
García Márquez puts the following phrase in the speech of a white man: "...but he kept on talking until they put a handkerchief in his mouth." "His feet were tied and his hands were tied to a brace beam in the room."

We can mention as a similarity in both works, the defense towards black people in time of slavery. Both writers deal with the same theme. García Márquez presents the slavery as a contrast where Nabo becomes a peaceful person and white men the executioners. García Márquez' characters do not accuse anyone in the story, therefore, it is the reader who determines white men's guiltiness in the mistreatment towards Nabo.

García Márquez mentions some reference to the kind of life that black men would obtain when they were not useful anymore for their owners: "And we left him isolated within four walls as if we'd decided he should die of imprisonment because we weren't cold-blooded enough to kill him in any other way." (p.73:1984).

IRONY IN BOTH NOVELS: In *The Sound and the Fury* irony is expressed when Benji's parents let neglect him. The only person who takes care of him is one servant called Dilsey. A black religious woman worried by the lack of values of the family where she serves.

Irony in *NABO* is shown in theses lines "Since it needed someone to wind it up all day, it seemed most natural that that person should be Nabo." (p.71:1984). Nabo being a slave takes care of a mind disordered white girl but he does with

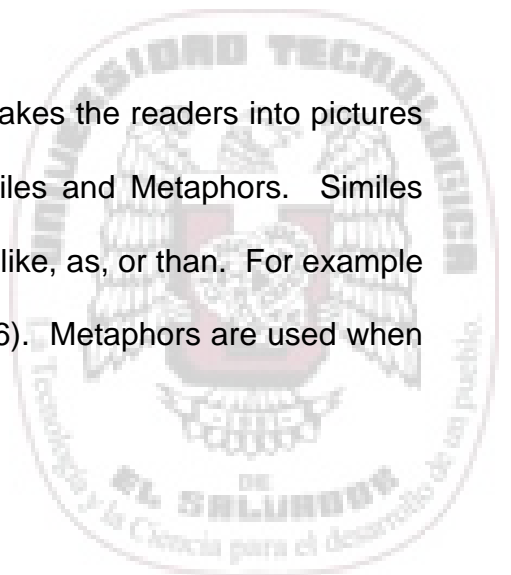


such tenderness: "...when the music was playing, the girl would get out of the chair, still looking at the wall, drooling, ..." (p.71:1984). Nabo took care of the girl till she was thirty years therefore, she developed deep affection toward Nabo.

SETTING IN NABO AND THE SOUND AND THE FURY: García Márquez imagination took him to create a place where his novels would be developed. Macondo. Even though in Nabo the writer does not mention any specific place. Macondo is the place where García Márquez ' tales and novels have been developed. It seems as a coincidence with William Faulkner, who created a place to base his works, Yoknapatawpha County. Yoknapatawpha's capital becomes Jefferson the place where The Sound and the Fury novel is developed. Both writers make use of an unique country where a story can happen. Everything the places own is described by the authors, such as its people, its roads, its environment, its problems, and so on.

2.4 TECHNIQUES USED IN THE NOVELS.

IMAGERY IN BOTH NOVELS: William Faulkner takes the readers into pictures created with language. The novel presents Similes and Metaphors. Similes come when there is a comparisson using such as, like, as, or than. For example when Benjy says: "He smelled like rain" (p.77:1946). Metaphors are used when



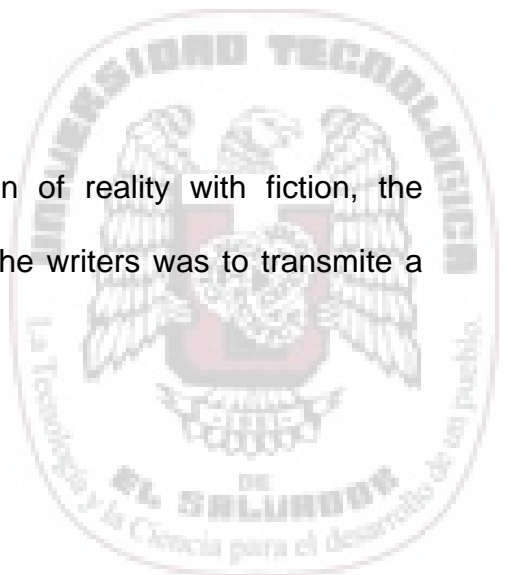
two things are compared. For example when Benjy expresses : "...my hands saw the slipper..." (p.89:1946).

García Márquez' tale Nabo makes use of imagery. In this case the use of Simile is shown in: "... and he ran aimlessly, like a blindfolded horse..." (p.76:1984) and "... and leaving behind catastrophe, dissolution, and chaos like a blindfolded bull..." (p.77:1984). An example of Metaphors is "...until a dry sound was heard..." (p.75:1984). It means that the "dry sound" was not lyrical nor rythmical sound.

ALLEGORY: William Faulkner presents Allegory technique when the moral qualities of the characters are falling down. It brings into reflection the Christianity of its characters.

In Nabo, an allegory is used when Nabo, suffers mistreatment from his owners when he is not assisted because of his head wound. Nevertheless, his story changes when he is chosen to enter to heavens. It shows the intention of the writer to convey a message of goodness and evil as rewards to be obtained after death.

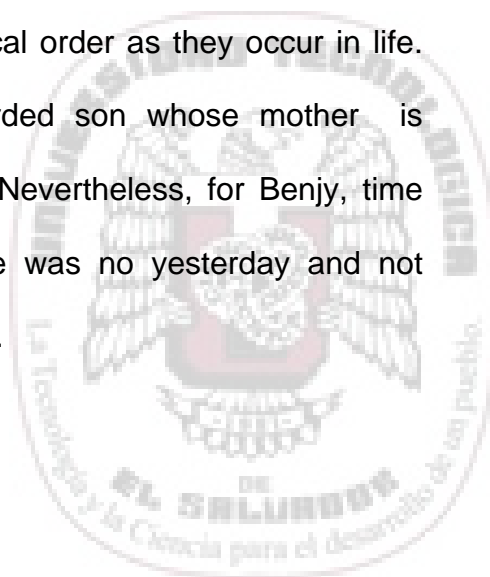
MAGIC REALISM: Both writers made a fusion of reality with fiction, the fantastical with the magical. The main point for the writers was to transmute a social reality and the research of authenticity.



FLASHBACK: Faulkner makes uses Flashback in his novel. Because most of the novel is told by the memories of its character Benjy, they make the reader see the decline of a south family clearly. Readers must reconstruct the story by themselves because it is not in chronological order. The fourth part of the novel is told in the third person, by the Compson's maid Dilsey, being this the most coherent part of the narrative. Faulkner presents "The Sound and the Fury " as in real life, pieces of story, fragments that make no sense on their own.

García Márquez makes use of Flashback within his main character, Nabo. Because most of Nabo's life is presented through memories brought to the present. Facts happened fifteen years earlier are told in the present as if they had happened a moment ago. Nabo, a mentally retarded boy who got a kick on his forehead from a horse, makes the reader travel through time by bringing his memories to the present.

STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS: William Faulkner uses stream of consciousness in his characters through a a series of thoughts, emotions, images, and memories in spontaneous and illogical order as they occur in life. William Faulkner has Benjy, the mentally retarded son whose mother is ashamed of him, use stream of consciousness. Nevertheless, for Benjy, time was not a continuation, it was an instant, there was no yesterday and not tomorrow, it all is this moment, it all is now to him.

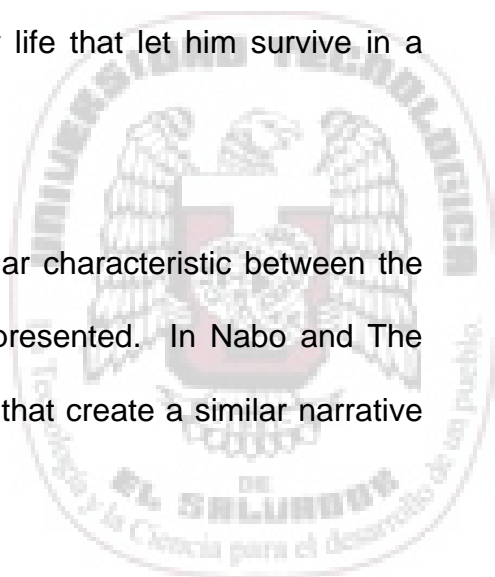


García Márquez presents Nabo as the person whose mind performs stream of consciousness even when Nabo is mentally retarded. Nabo presents disordered attitude toward the past and the present. He cannot distinguish between what was last year and what will be tomorrow, he doesn't know whether anything was dreamed or seen as it can be read in these lines: "The horse only kicked me a moment ago, Nabo said."

YUXTAPOSITION TECHNIQUE IN THE SOUND AND THE FURY: The Sound and The Fury shows its facts into temporary fragments. The story is not told in a chronological order. The fragments told by the characters belong to different moments happened in the past which take their correct place not in the writing but in the memory of the reader.

SYMBOLISM IN NABO: The horses presented by García Márquez symbolize the Force and willingness that Nabo maintains in front of a family and owners ashamed by his mental illness. The Passion for life that let him survive in a society that only points him out to criticize him.

MONOLOGUES IN BOTH WORKS: Other similar characteristic between the writers is the way the stories and the facts are presented. In Nabo and The Sound and the Fury there are inner monologues that create a similar narrative



technique. In both works the writers do not identify exactly who is narrating because each narrator presents a different reality. It's the reader responsibility to set each part of the story to find the essence of the writer message.

There is a technique that both writers share on their works. The stories are started as the reader were reading the ending of the story but the writer is in charge of providing a narrative technique by going forward at times and going backwards at other times. In this way the reader must take into account memories and facts happened in the past to understand the meaning of the stories.

2.5 AS I LAY DYING.

2.5.1 SUMMARY.



The main goal for a family becomes to bury one important member in the family. The father and the sons fight to finish the work asked for the deceased. The whole family must travel around



Yoknapatawpha to arrive to the cemetery in Jefferson, the place where Addy Bundren must finally rest. Days and nights are enough for the family members to get to know each other. Each of them have their own wishes. The worry about finding a comfortable place to bury Addy Bundren makes his son open small holes on the coffin in order to make her breath. Through these holes some insects get in the coffin and perturbate the corpse. The lone and rocky roads push the coffin to suffer the mistreatment of the environment. It falls into a river where is rescued by the family. One member of the family gets hurt on a leg. It makes the journey harder but it does not represent an obstacle to continue walking to Jefferson. Neither neighbors, nor friends make company to the funeral but only the ones that loved her the most, her family.

2.5.2 ANALYSIS.

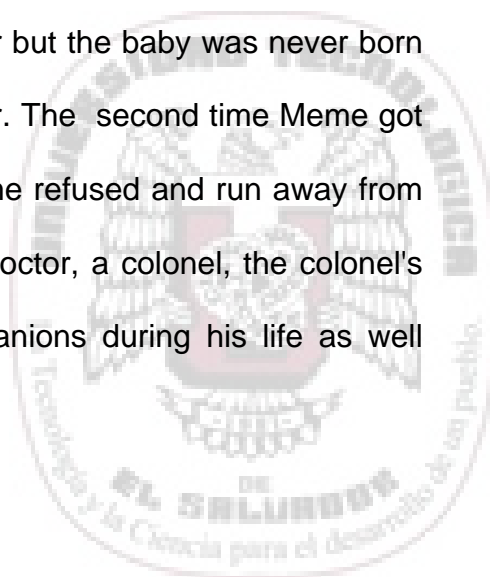
As I Lay Dying is a story about a coffin. The coffin encloses the wish of a person. This wish becomes a journey in which the family members must fight

to reach the forsaken place. Before she died, Addy Bundren the mother and wife asked to be buried in a cemetery where the rest of her family was also buried. The writer conveys the traditional values that people have not only in our towns but around the world. It also represents the seriousness that people show in order to carry out a promise.

2.6 LEAF STORM.

2.6.1 SUMMARY.

Leaf Storm is about a country struggling to overcome a recent war. The plot is presented through the life of a stranger who arrives in the city. This stranger is a doctor. The doctor opens a clinic to assist people. Nevertheless, at one time when people in Macondo looked for help to assist wounded men, the doctor refused to open his clinic. People threw menaces against him by saying that he will be alone by the rest of his life. Citizens would not provide him anything because of his negative attitude. That was what people did. The doctor stayed enclosed in the room he rented. He had a companion named Meme, his clinical assistant. Meme procreated a son with the doctor but the baby was never born because she had an abortion helped by the doctor. The second time Meme got pregnant the doctor tried to do the same but Meme refused and run away from the doctor. People who rented the room to the doctor, a colonel, the colonel's daughter and her son became the only companions during his life as well during his funeral.



2.6.2 ANALYSIS.

To continue exploring the influence that William Faulkner had on Gabriel García Márquez, the researchers have analyzed two novels: "Leaf Storm" by García Márquez and "As I Lay Dying" by William Faulkner.

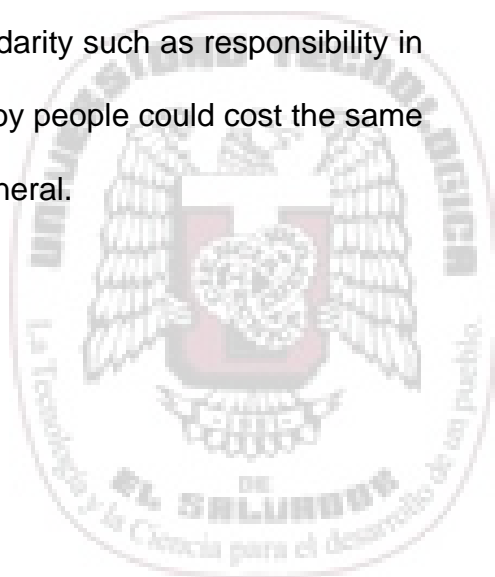
"Leaf Storm" is divided into three generations, the grandfather, the daughter, and the grandson; the people in which the novel evolves. The story of Leaf Storm goes around a coffin with a corpse laying, waiting to be buried in Macondo.

"Leaf Storm" tries to discover the essence of the novel through monologues. These monologues pretend to help the reader to discover who the doctor was, why people in Macondo hated him, why he committed suicide, and so on.

"Leaf Storm" is based on a novel whose characters do not believe in forgiveness. The writer shows how good or bad actions can help or harm our future within a society. This is the case of the main character of the novel, the doctor.

The writer presents a situation where the mistakes done by a person become solitude during the last days of a single person. In order to avoid lonely endings in our lives, the writer conveys a message of solidarity such as responsibility in the society. As in many cases the mistakes done by people could cost the same as the doctor, solitude the rest of the life till his funeral.

2.7 COMMON POINTS IN THE NOVELS.

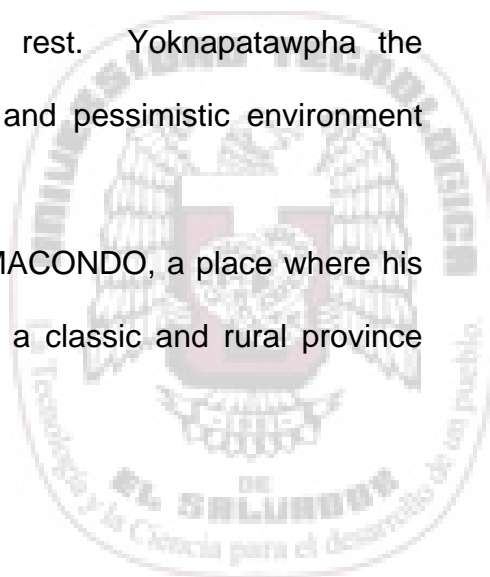


COFFIN: In "As I Lay Dying" by William Faulkner the character Addie Bundren is being carried to Jefferson's cemetery. The writer makes use of a coffin around which the story evolves. The coffin is carried by the people the deceased loved the most.

There are predominant sections on the stories that let the reader find the similarities in both novels: "Leaf Storm" by García Márquez and "As I Lay Dying" by William Faulkner. The most relevant point in both stories is a "coffin". We can find in "Leaf Storm" that a doctor's corpse is laying to be buried. The story is told while the corpse is waiting to be judged by the people of the town.

SETTING – UNREAL PLACES: William Faulkner, created a place to locate his works, Yoknapatawpha County. Yoknapatawpha's capital becomes Jefferson the place where Addy Bundren's coffin would rest. Everything in the places is described by the author, such as its people, its roads, its environment, its problems, and so on. In "As I Lay Dying" by William Faulkner points out Jefferson the place where Addie Bundren will rest. Yoknapatawpha the invented county of the writer shows an insane and pessimistic environment through its inhabitants.

García Márquez' imagination took him to create MACONDO, a place where his novels would be developed. Macondo becomes a classic and rural province

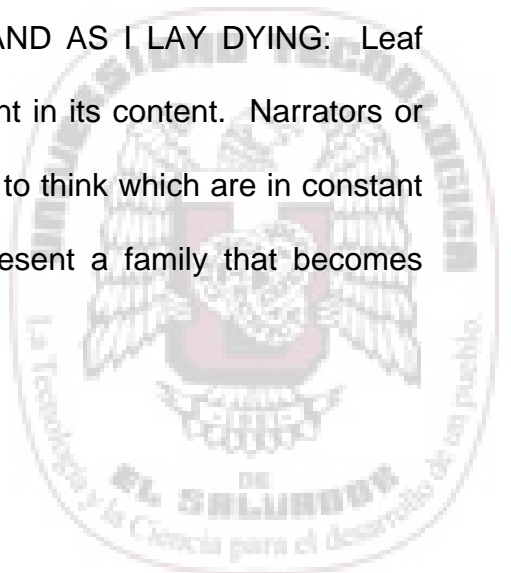


which in the past was prosperous but now it's ruin by had suffered the effects of a war. In this case, the place where the doctor will be buried.

A WISH BEFORE DYING: The reader can find in "As I Lay Dying" the way William Faulkner presents a universal human theme, "to ask for a last wish" before passing away. In the story, Addie Bundren reminds a petition done to Anse: "And when Darl was born I asked Anse to promise to take me back to Jefferson when I died, " (p.116:1930). This was the strongest reason that forced the family to make the long journey to Jefferson cemetery.

This universal theme is presented by Gabriel García Márquez in "Leaf Storm". The theme is presented by a petition done by the Doctor to the colonel: "You don't owe me anything, colonel. But if you want to do me a favor, throw a little earth on me when morning finds me stiff. That's all I need for the buzzards not to eat me." (p.91:1972). As reader can see both writers present similar themes even when the corpse in Leaf Storm is in a lonely room and the corpse in As I Lay Dying is taking a nine day trip from Yoknapatawpha to Jefferson.

FAMILY COMPANIONSHIP IN LEAF STORM AND AS I LAY DYING: Leaf Storm and As I Lay Dying present a common point in its content. Narrators or characters are speaking voices, consciences able to think which are in constant movement to narrate the story. Both novels present a family that becomes narrators-characters.

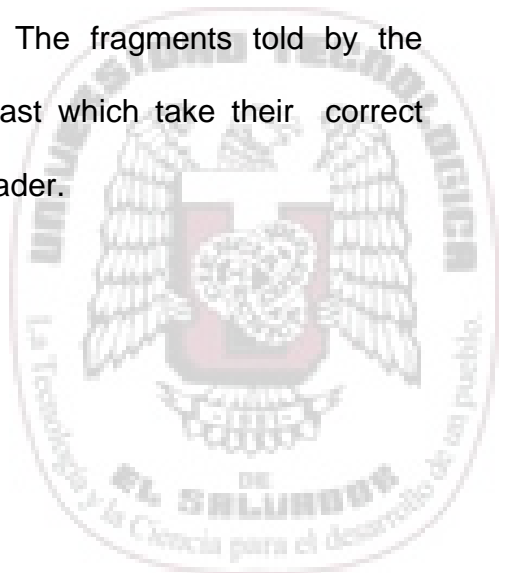


ANIMAL IN COMMON - FISH: Both writers make use of an animal. In this case a fish. This fish is compared with a human being. William Faulkner's character Jewel, considers his mom as a fish when he said, "My mother is a fish" (pp.101-132:1930). The character did not accept that his mother was dead. That is the reason why he saw her alive transformed into a fish.

In the same way, García Márquez in *Leaf Storm* describes a character as a fish, when one of the character is bathing in a river. One of the character describes the other by saying that the shining skin seemed as the skin of a fish. As we can see the fish represents the obstacles that will be present in order to reach a determined objective. In this case the arrival to the cemetery.

NARRATORS: William Faulkner and García Márquez novels are told by their own voices. It means that there is not a narrator in charge of revealing the plot, because each character is responsible for narrating a part on the novel. The writers share the same structure in their novels because there's not a omniscient narrator. Both fictitious places show the facts in temporary fragments. The stories are not told in a chronological order. The fragments told by the characters belong to different moments in the past which take their correct place not in the writing but in the memory of the reader.

2.8 TECHNIQUES USED IN THE NOVELS.



PERSONIFICATION: William Faulkner uses personification of a fish. This fish is compared to a human being. Jewel, one of William Faulkner's characters considers his mom a fish.

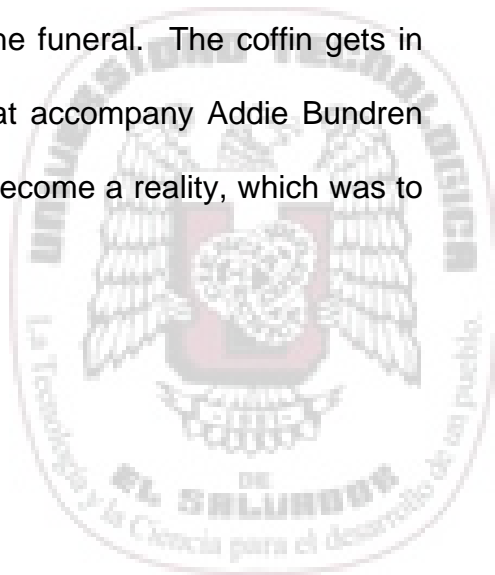
In Leaf Storm the author uses personification of a character when he compares him to a fish. One character describes the other by telling that the shinning skin seemed as the skin of a fish: "I want to go alone with Abraham, to see the shine of his stomach when he dives and comes up again like a metal fish" (p.38:1972).

SYMBOLISM

FISH: As we can see the fish is representing not only an animal but also it is symbolizing the obstacles that will be present in order to reach a determined objective. In this case to arrive to the cemetery and to bury Addy Bundren.

In Leaf Storm, García Márquez uses Symbolism to refer to concrete things. For example, a fish, which is considered the symbol of freedom and religiousness.

COFFIN: William Faulkner presents the coffin as the symbol to succeed. This is determined by the obstacle presented during the funeral. The coffin gets in water and it also gets burned, but the family that accompany Addie Bundren make use of all their effort to make her last wish become a reality, which was to be buried in Jefferson.



In the same way the coffin symbolizes the success or failure of the Doctor while he is being carried, against the obstacles that the neighbors represent during his funeral.

EXISTENTIALISM: William Faulkner presents an existentialist novel in "As I Lay Dying" since his purpose was to describe a journey, through a funeral a family discovers their purpose in life.

"Leaf Storm" by Gabriel García Márquez shows an existentialism among his character -the doctor-. A person who faces up his last days alone. However, this does not make him reflect about his mistakes in life.

