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FEBRERO, 2004.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO GOD ALMIGHTY:

I would like to thank You for all the good things You have given me during my whole life, for having kept me during all this time. I recognize that if You had not appeared and entered into my heart and my life, I would not be here. For lifting me from the ground, when I fall down. Thanks GOD for allowing me to finish my major.

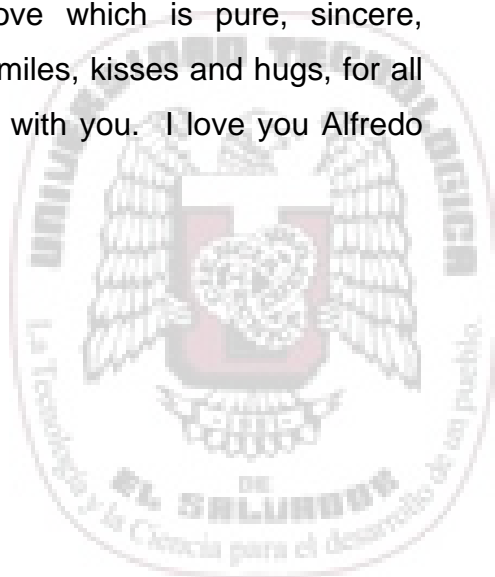
TO MY BELOVED FATHER AND MOTHER, RICARDO ERNESTO AND MARÍA CATALINA:

Thank you for encouraging me to continue and to finish my major, for telling me that I was able to succeed in whatever I wanted, for being there when I needed a shoulder to cry on, for those hard words that helped me to continue ahead, for all your truthfulness demonstrations, for always praying God for me, for your infinite love, for your sacrifice and your efforts. Thanks for being my parents. I love you.

TO MY BELOVED CHILDREN ALFREDO ERNESTO AND KENNY ALEJANDRA:

Thanks for your comprehension and patience during this time. I also thank you both for giving me a lot of love, that love which is pure, sincere, unconditional and endless. Thank you for your smiles, kisses and hugs, for all those precious and happy moments I have spent with you. I love you Alfredo and Kenny.

TO MY BELOVED SISTER GISELA YANIRA:



Thanks for trusting in me, for your advice, for helping me when I felt down. Thanks for comforting me when I was sad and depressed. I love you.

TO MY BELOVED HUSBAND RAMÓN ALFREDO:

Thanks my love for your patience and comprehension, for all your words, the lovely ones and the hard ones, because they made me think straight what I was doing with my life. I also thank you for your unconditional love showed during our life together, for my beautiful son and daughter. I love you.

TO MY FRIEND AND ADVISOR ROLANDO LABRADOR:

I would like to thank you for the nights you were awake checking this work, for all your help and advice, for the knowledge you shared with me and for your moral and methodological support. Thanks for being an excellent teacher who made this dream possible.

MY PARTNER CLAUDIA MARINA MARROQUIN:

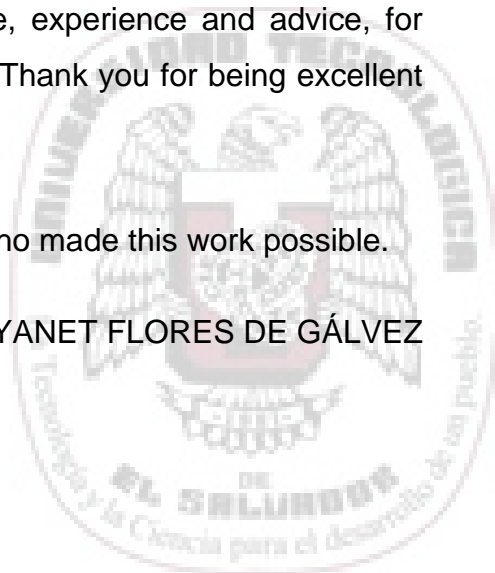
For her patience, dedication and help during the elaboration of the research. For being a nice partner and friend.

TO MY DEAR FRIENDS EFRAÍN ANTONIO SANDOVAL GARCIA, NORMA CEA DE BOYLES AND WALTER BOYLES:

Thanks for helping me with your knowledge, experience and advice, for giving me strength, and for all the support given. Thank you for being excellent friends.

I also gratefully acknowledge to the people who made this work possible.

SONIA YANET FLORES DE GÁLVEZ



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the beginning of this new phase of my life as professional, I want to give my acknowledgements to:

GOD ALMIGHTY:

By His guidance during my personal and professional road, providing me good health, knowledge, humbleness, and will to perform this work.

UNIVERSIDAD TECNOLÓGICA EL SALVADOR:

By the privilege it gave me to form part of itself. By providing me the knowledges it has and inculcate on me examples of professionalism.

MY FATHER, ALEJANDRO ALFARO BARILLAS:

By his effort, affection, comprehension, and frequent preoccupation by my personal development.

MY MOTHER, CRUZ MARIA MARROQUIN:

By her sacrifice and effort that made possible the crowning of my career together my father.

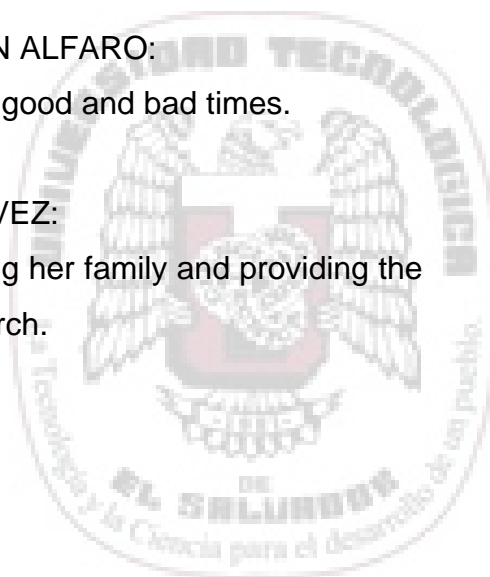
MY BROTHER, CARLOS ALBERTO MARROQUIN ALFARO:

By his unconditional support and guidance in good and bad times.

MY PARTNER, SONIA YANET FLORES DE GÁLVEZ:

By the huge sacrifice she has done, sacrificing her family and providing the best of her in order to obtain success in our research.

MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS:



By the guidance they provided me during my professional formation.

OUR ADVISOR, LIC. ROLANDO LABRADOR:

By his valuable collaboration, giving us with his professional high level his knowledgements and experiences which became the main guide for the development of our work. At the same time, expressing our respect and gratitude by his unconditional support in the present work, thus as our admiration by his integrity as person and as professional.

MY DEAR FRIEND LICDA. MARÍA LISSETTE LOZA PEÑA:

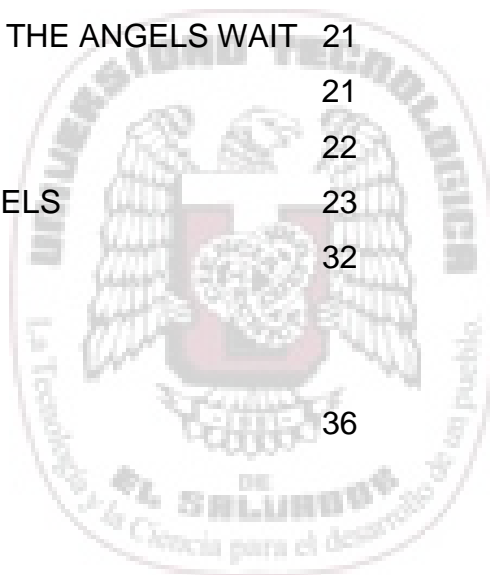
By her friendship, her shoulder when I have needed it, her advices, support, and help in my academical as well as my personal life. Thank you for be my friend.

CLAUDIA MARINA MARROQUIN

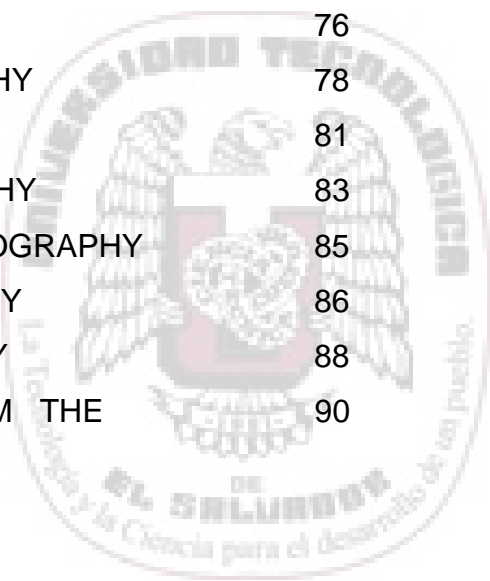


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INTRODUCTION

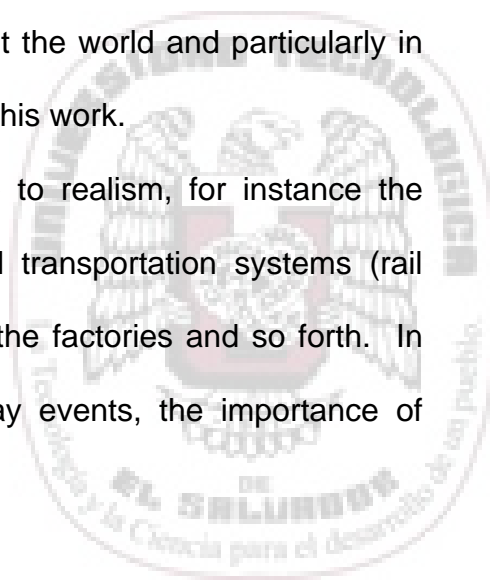
Ancient cultures passed on to literature aspects that were vital then and are vital now concerning man's problems. These aspects were transmitted through cultural aspects as myths, legends, traditions, customs, and others. Therefore, it can be stated that as any literature in any part of the world, North American as well as Ibero American Literature are based on myths, legends, tales, narratives, anecdotes, lyrics, and so on. Even when both literatures seem different one from the other, each one is based on value, religion, animals, plants, sacred persons, nature, spiritual forces, and gods.

To talk about the influence of American Literature on Iberoamerican Literature, would take volumes of books or thesis works and the job would still be far from complete. Hence, the researchers will focus this work through a framework that includes authors who lived and wrote during different periods: Romanticism, Realism, and Modernism. These are the periods where American Literature was highly remarked by a group of great and ingenious writers who contributed in several ways on Iberoamerican writers. All these ages yield rich and huge information about how American writers influenced, one way or another, Iberoamerican writers. It is amazing to find styles, subject matters, plots, characters, and so on, in the masterpieces from Latin America, that can also be traced back in time and space in North American writers. The Romanticism was a literary movement that enlarged the individual, the passions, the inner life. It is based merely on strong emotions, feelings,

thoughts, imagination, etc. In essence, the Romantics took into account all kind of situations and circumstances which affected human beings in their existence. This movement also emphasizes the way nature becomes part of humanity giving as a result an armonious relationship between human beings and God's creation. The greatest North American writers who represent this age are, Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862), Herman Melville (1819-1891) and others. Since the universe of subjects and works is very ample, and as it was stated above, to research about all the representative scholars in each age would require tons of books, the researchers will take one work from one of the North American Masters and one work from the the Latin American writers. Each work will be compared and contrasted with the other to determine the influence that one has exerted over the other one. Concerning the Romantic Period, the researchers have selected "The Oval Portrait" by Edgar Allan Poe and "The Continuity of Parks" by Julio Cortazar.

The Realism Period, was a movement that began almost at the same time that industry and agriculture developed throughout the world and particularly in the United States, which is the reference point for this work.

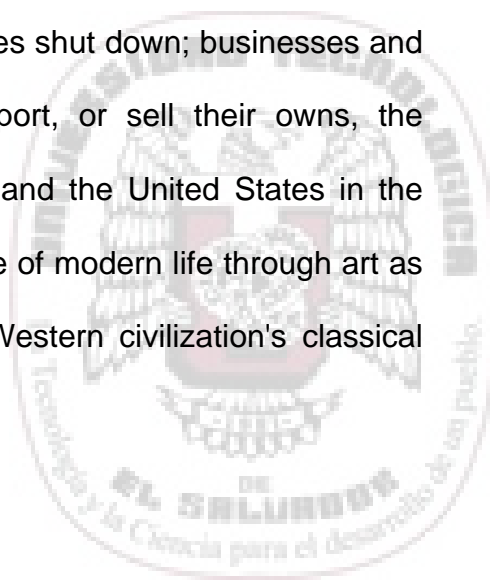
There were other things that also gave impulse to realism, for instance the influence of immigrants, the communication and transportation systems (rail system, telegraph, etc.), the abolition of slavery, the factories and so forth. In this age, writers focused their works in everyday events, the importance of



facing reality became the main and dominant theme. Here was a tendency to face facts and be practical portraying people, things and situations as they really were. The greatest writers who represent this age are, Walt Whitman (1819-1892), Mark Twain (1835-1910), John Steinbeck (1902-1968) and others. For this period, the researchers will focus particularly in one of the works by John Steinbeck and the influence he exerted on Manlio Argueta's writings.

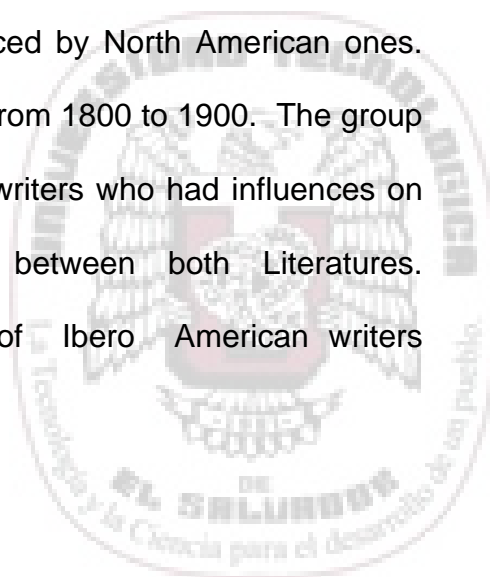
The Modern Period expressed disillusionment inside the tradition and interest in new technologies and visions. In this period, the middle class began to prosper, people began to enjoy the commodity that machines and other kind of devices supplied. They also enjoyed the movies and the advantages of having a car. New fashions appeared, for example, short hair and flapper dresses. All this implied a "godless" view of the world and contributed with the breakdown of traditional moral values, modern life seemed radically different from traditional life, more scientific, faster, more technological and of course more mechanized.

The world depression of the 1930s affected most of the population of the United States. Workers lost their jobs, and factories shut down; businesses and banks failed; farmers, unable to harvest, transport, or sell their owns, the Modernism, which gradually emerged in Europe and the United States in the early years of the 20th century, expressed a sense of modern life through art as a sharp break from the past, as well as, from Western civilization's classical traditions.



Vision and viewpoint became important aspects of modernism too. The way the story was told, became as important as the story itself. The stories began to be written in a straightforward third-person narrative. The greatest writers who represent this age are, Robert Frost (1874-1963), F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940), Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961), Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner (1897-1962) and others. Novelist Ernest Hemingway wrote of war, hunting, and other masculine pursuits in a stripped, plain style; William Faulkner set his powerful southern novels spanning generations and cultures firmly in Mississippi heat and dust; and Sinclair Lewis delineated bourgeois lives with ironic clarity. The importance of facing reality became a dominant theme in the 1920s and 1930s: Writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald and the playwright Eugene O'Neill repeatedly portrayed the tragedy awaiting those who live in insubstantial dreams. But researchers will focus on William Faulkner and the influence he exerted on Gabriel García Márquez' writings.

In order to get access to the Influence of North American Literature on Ibero American Literature, the group research will create a source containing the most relevant Ibero American writers influenced by North American ones. This research will be based on Literature created from 1800 to 1900. The group research will classify a group of North American writers who had influences on Iberoamericans, for making a comparisson between both Literatures. Researchers will provide the literary work of Ibero American writers



influenced by North American writers in order to let the reader to prove such influence.

Researchers will discriminate among different components of writings to take out relevant characteristics on North American and Ibero American Literature. As a result from this research, readers will be able to evaluate the level of influence that American writers have had on Ibero American writers by the sources presented by the researchers. This work will demonstrate that the most influence of American writers took place during the period 1800 to 1900. It will also establish William Faulkner's, Edgar Allan Poe's, and John Steinbeck's influence on Ibero American writers.

