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EN LA LITERATURA IBERO AMERICANA.”

Trabajo de Graduación presentado por:
Sonia Yanet Flores de Gálvez
Claudia Marina Marroquín

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SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTROAMÉRICA.



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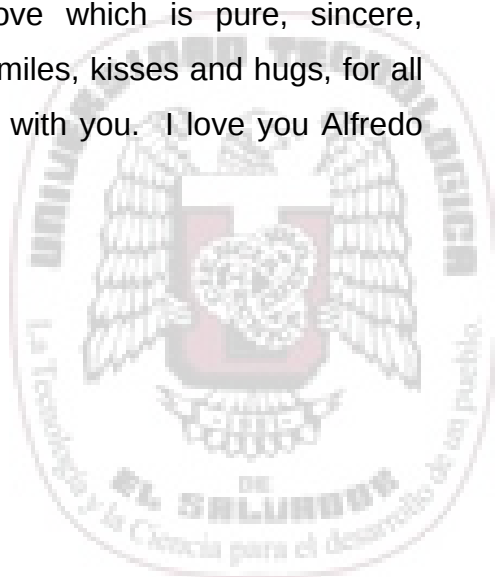
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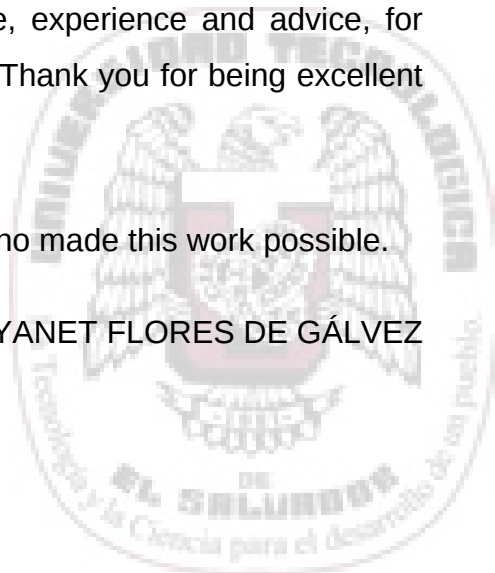
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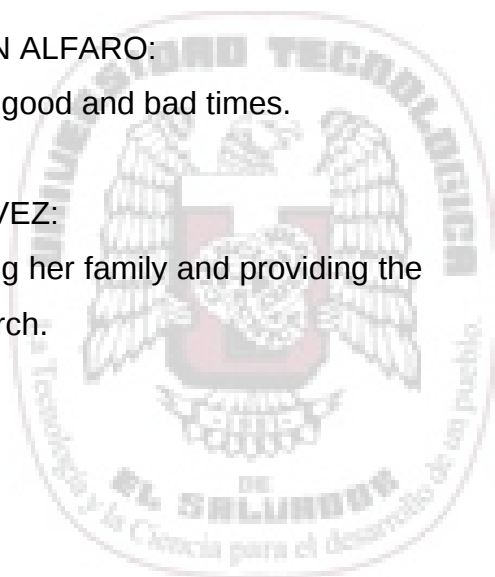
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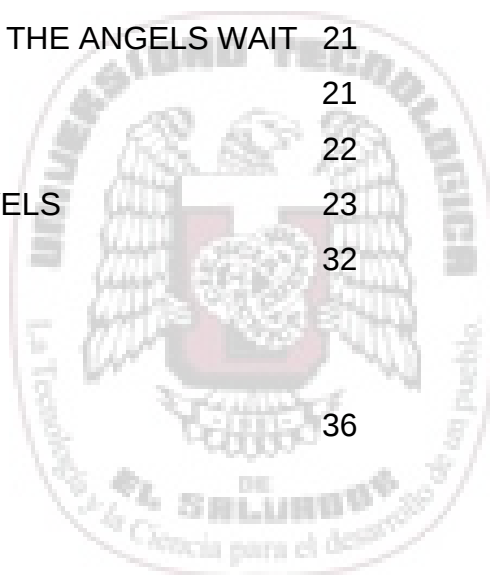
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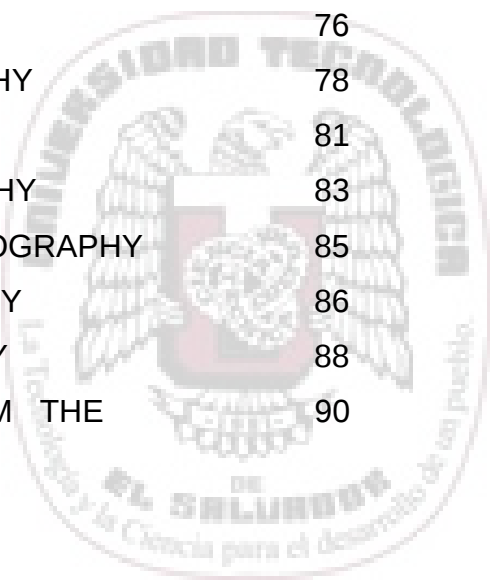


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INTRODUCTION

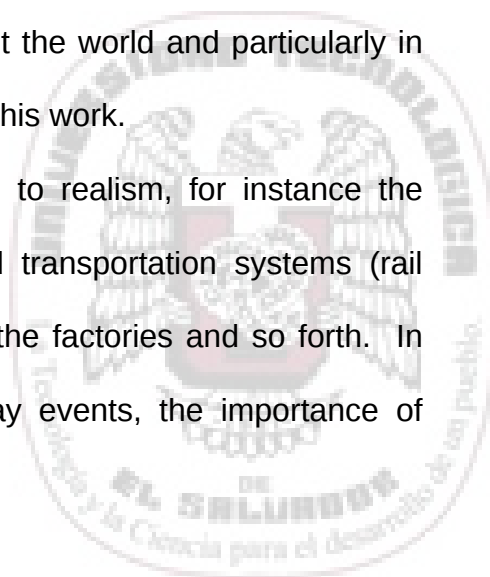
Ancient cultures passed on to literature aspects that were vital then and are vital now concerning man's problems. These aspects were transmitted through cultural aspects as myths, legends, traditions, customs, and others. Therefore, it can be stated that as any literature in any part of the world, North 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.

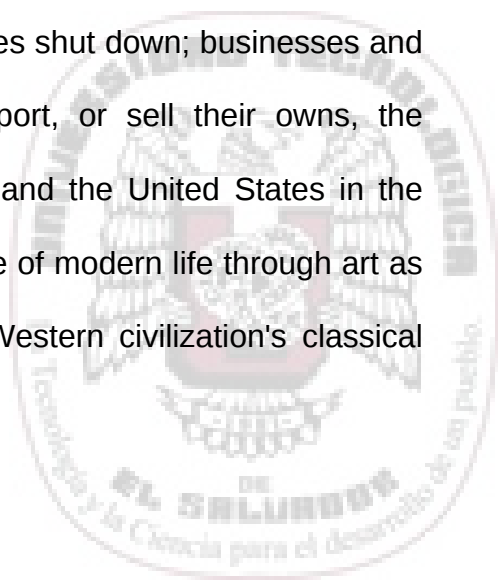
There were other things that also gave impulse to realism, for instance the influence of immigrants, the communication and transportation systems (rail system, telegraph, etc.), the abolition of slavery, the factories and so forth. In this age, writers focused their works in everyday events, the importance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

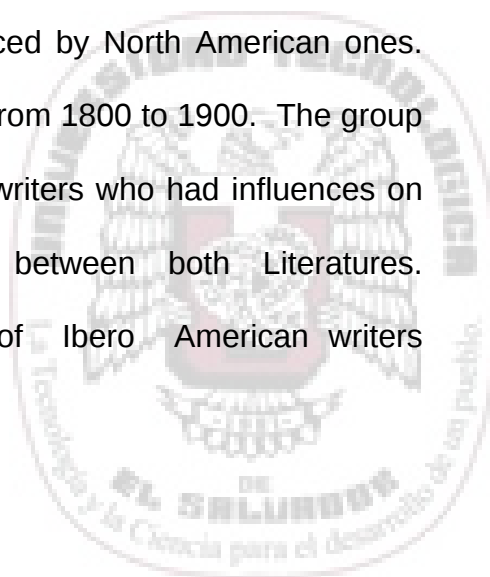
The Modern Period expressed disillusionment inside the tradition and interest in new technologies and visions. In this period, the middle class began to prosper, people began to enjoy the commodity that machines and other kind of devices supplied. They also enjoyed the movies and the advantages of having 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.



CHAPTER I

COMPARISON BETWEEN POE AND CORTAZAR.

1. INTRODUCTION.

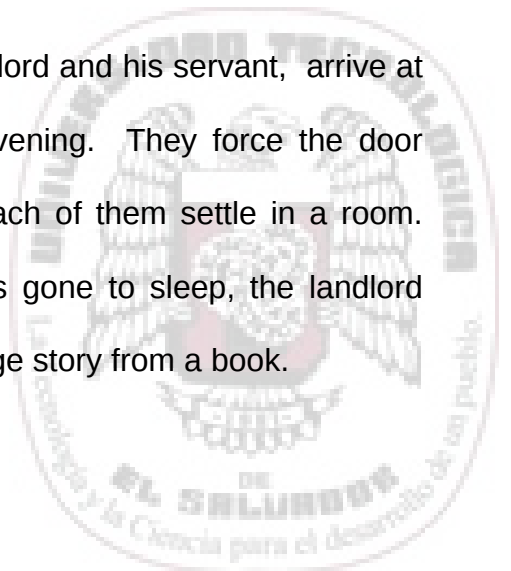
This chapter compares the work by Edgar Allan Poe, North American writer, with the work of Julio Cortazar, Argentinean writer, in order to determine the influence that the former had on the works of the latter. Needless to say that the comparison and contrast of all the literary creation by both writers would be impossible in a paper such as this. In order to be specific and precise and not to speculate at random, the researchers have chosen one work by each of the authors mentioned above. To give a preview of what was discovered, the readers may find in this analysis, similar characters used in their stories. In order to convey the exact feelings of the characters and the times, some words or sentences are given in French.

1.1 THE OVAL PORTRAIT.

1.1.1 SUMMARY.



Two travelers, a landlord and his servant, arrive at a castle during the evening. They force the door and get in. There, each of them settle in a room. When the servant has gone to sleep, the landlord begins to read a strange story from a book.



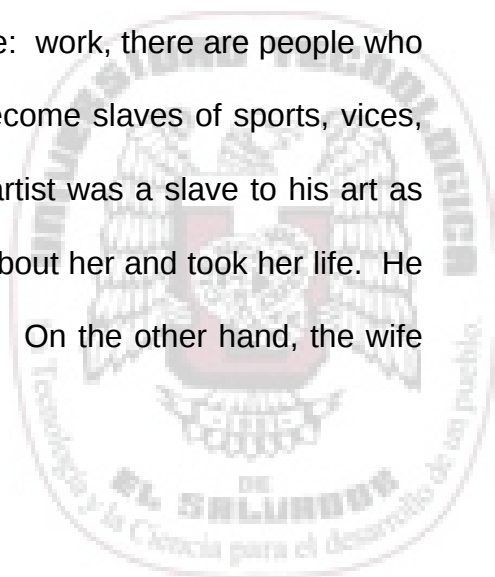
The story is about a couple, an artist and his wife, in which the artist, in his desire to immortalize his work, decides to paint a portrait of his wife, a young girl with a rare beauty. While portraying his wife on the canvas, the artist was taking her spirit and life. Even though the girl knew what was happening, she allows the artist to continue with his endeavor. So, when the artist finished the portrait, her spirit and her life were, in certain way, absorbed or transferred to the canvas.



1.1.2 ANALYSIS.

When the artist in the story is creating his portrait, he is also destroying his wife's spirit and life. This means that human beings create beautiful things, wonderful devices, but parallel to this, they could be destroyed. And what is more, they could also destroy themselves.

The artist was creating a unique and beautiful portrait, but he did not pay attention to the damage he was causing the model. That was probably a way to demonstrate himself and others his power. This proves that art can be life consuming, as any other activity in life, for instance: work, there are people who become slaves. Like work, human beings can become slaves of sports, vices, love, sicknesses, sex, fears, passions, etc. The artist was a slave to his art as his wife was a slave of his love. He did not care about her and took her life. He demonstrated his eagerness to fulfill his ego only. On the other hand, the wife



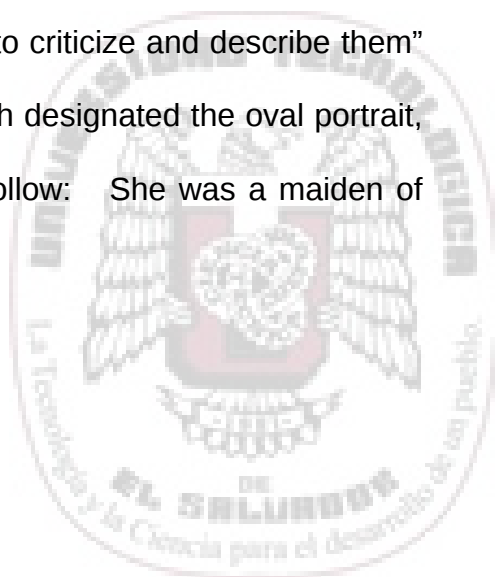
did not care about her own life and let him to take it away. Everything in the name of love.

In this tale, Poe sets the story in a rural place, in an old, ruined and abandoned castle owned by a rich family. The place is described with some details that show the owner's social class. For example, he describes pieces of furniture present only in the home of the rich. The tale is directed to these kind of people. At that time, those who were rich were also educated. Therefore, belonged to the select society of the time.

The story is being read by one of the characters within the story. During his adolescence, Poe demonstrated he was an intelligent student with a superior mental capacity, of course, instead of being an advantage it was a misfortune, because at the University of Virginia, where he was a student, people like him, were not well liked. There, Poe was well known for his love for reading. How important reading was for him, this aspect can be appreciated in the story under analysis through the following quotations: "at least alternately to the contemplation of these pictures, and the perusal of a small volume which has been found upon the pillow, and which purported to criticize and describe them" (pag.291:1999), and "turning to the number which designated the oval portrait, I there read the vague and quaint words which follow: She was a maiden of rarest beauty..." (p.291:1999).

1.2 THE CONTINUITY OF PARKS.

1.2.1 SUMMARY.





It is a tale that talks about a couple of lovers that keep their love affair in secret, which since the beginning it was condemned to the end, in a mountain cabin surrounded by forest. Everything was planned and coordinated. There was nothing else to do, that follow the rules of the game. In this tale, like in Poe's, the man took advantage of the woman's love. The tale is narrated by a man who reads a book while staying in a lonely room. The tale itself is written in the book.

1.2.2 ANALYSIS.

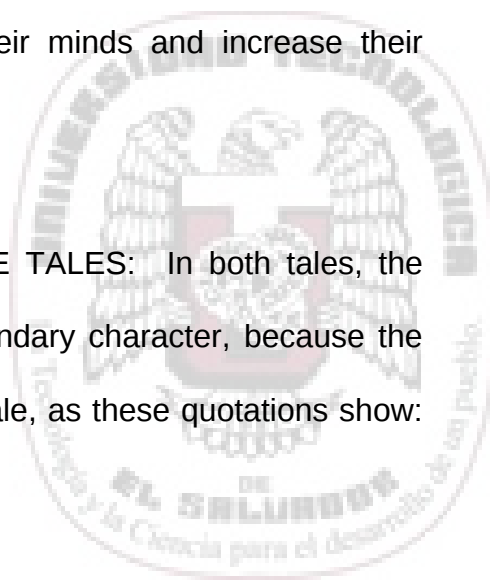
People sometimes get involved in certain situations that guide them to take part in risky activities. Human beings have always had the need to show, to prove others, that they have the power of situations or circumstances. Through history, man has always been so proud that never gives up to challenges unless he knows he is incorrect. In "The Continuity of Parks", a couple of lovers led their love affair as a contract. Their social status allowed for a relationship with clauses, where the rules of the game were established before the relation started, that is the when, the where and the how that relationship was going to finish. All the details for the ending were planned since the very beginning. Positive results can not be taken from this story, because innocent people could be hurt with such behavior. That behavior which would bring only sadness and pain. It can be inferred that this story is directed to educated people, because the tale is narrated by a character who reads the story in an apartment with fine

furniture and a selected location. It is believed that Cortazar directed this story to the social class where he belonged, he directed to people with high education and of course, people who had this kind of education, were only middle-upper and upper social class.

Cortazar, as a child, was already devoted to reading. He loved to read stories of adventure and fantasy. It can be said that books and reading were also his most important activities. For him, letters and words were an interesting game he had to work out. He enjoyed getting into the lines of the books, to analyze the topics and extract the essence of them. He also portrayed this devotion in “The Continuity of the Parks”, where the story is also a story within a book being read. His enthusiasm for reading can be inferred in these quotations: “He remembered effortlessly the names and his mental image of the characters; the novel...”, “Word by word, licked up by the sordid dilemma of the hero and heroine, letting himself be absorbed to the point where the images settled down and took on color and movement...”. As it can be seen both writers had in common their passion for reading; they were dedicated and studious. They focused their interest to the development of their minds and increase their knowledge.

1.3 COMMON POINTS IN THE TALES.

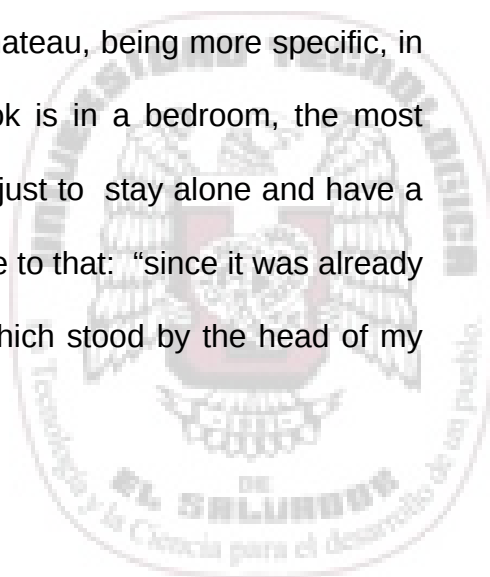
PARTICIPATION OF THE NARRATORS IN THE TALES: In both tales, the narrators take part as a character but as a secondary character, because the main characters are the ones within the second tale, as these quotations show:



“The Oval Portrait”: “long, long I read, and devoutly, devoutly I gazed” (p.290:1999), “I there read the vague and quaint words which follows: She was a maiden of rarest beauty,” (p.291:1999). “The Continuity of Parks”: “he permitted himself a slowly growing interest in the plot, in the characterization...”, and “Word by word, licked up by the sordid dilemma of the hero and heroine, letting himself be absorbed to the point where the images settled down and took on color and movement, he was witness to the final encounter in the mountain cabin.”

CHARACTERS: The first tale in “The Oval Portrait” presents a man and his servant, the man is reading a story in which a couple, husband and wife, are the main characters of this new tale. In “The Continuity of Parks”, a man, after talking with his servant, is reading a book whose main characters are a couple of lovers.

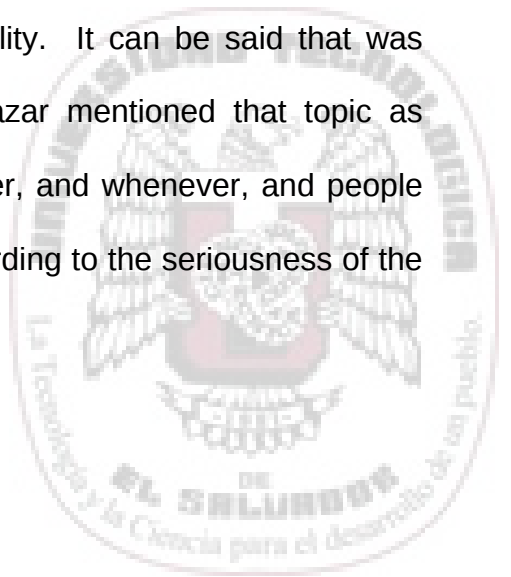
THE STARTING OF THE TALES OCCUR IN SIMILAR PLACES: In “The Oval Portrait”, the narrator is in a peaceful room of a chateau, being more specific, in the bedroom. The character who reads the book is in a bedroom, the most common place for people to rest, think, study or just to stay alone and have a peaceful moment. Next quotation makes reference to that: “since it was already night to light the tongues of a tall candelabrum which stood by the head of my bed” (p.290:1999).



In “The Continuity of Parks” the narrator is in a room of an apartment, being more specific, in the study: “he returned to the book in the tranquility of his studio which looked out upon the park with its oaks.”

SEPARATION: In The Oval Portrait, Edgar Allan Poe deals, in a dramatic and determined form, with the topic of separation. Poe tried to reveal the kind of life he himself lived. For him, life was a constant tragedy; it was always surrounded by sadness, deaths, pain, solitude etc. Poe was a little child when his parents died. Then, he had to face another separation, his adoptive mother died. Another tragic separation came into his life, his wife died too. He had to face these definitive separations, definitive because those people would never be with him again. It can be appreciated how cruel fate was with him. This is the reason why Poe included this topic where death had to make the dirty work. The following quotation can illustrate this point, “Turned suddenly to regard his beloved: She was dead!”. (p.292:1999).

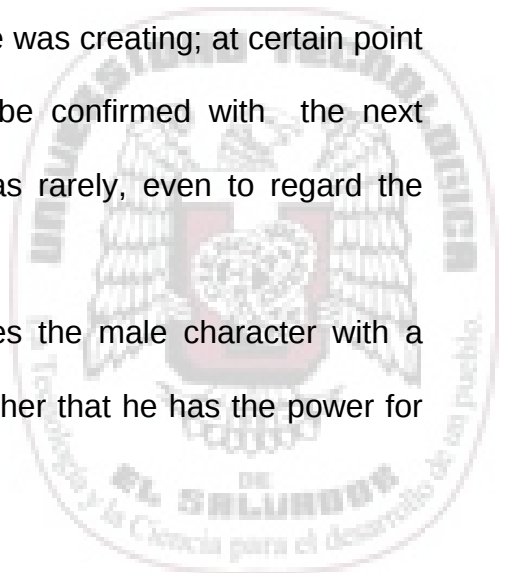
Julio Cortazar deals with this topic too, but in a different way. In “The Continuity of Parks”, separation is softer, nearer to the reality. It can be said that was established with a mature point of view. Cortazar mentioned that topic as something that can happen to anybody, wherever, and whenever, and people have to manage that situation and its results according to the seriousness of the problem.



Poe shows the tragic part, and also includes extreme consequences like death. For Poe, the topic of separation is a dramatic, painful and irreparable event. On the other hand, Cortazar shows the same topic, but in a realistic way, of course, it is painful, but at least, Cortazar is not so determined as Poe. In "The Continuity of the Parks" the couple just separate, each one goes in different direction. Each of them can begin other relationship with another person. But in "The Oval Portrait", separation is forever, people were separated by death. Nothing can be done to avoid it.

MALE CHARACTERS' BEHAVIOR, PROUD AND SELFISHNESS: Poe provides his male character with arrogance, selfishness, pride and lack of sensibility. In the Oval Portrait, the artist focuses in his art not in his wife. The wife was only necessary for modeling. There was nothing more that called the artist's attention, than his wife's beauty. He wanted to portrait that beauty with his art. The artist took advantage of his wife, forgetting about her feelings and needs, interposing his own needs and desires. He did not direct his look at his wife neither, because he was interested in what he was creating; at certain point he forgot his model was there too. This can be confirmed with the next quotation: "and turned his eyes from the canvas rarely, even to regard the countenance of his wife." (p.292:1999).

In The Continuity of the Parks, Cortazar provides the male character with a sense of pride and insensibility. The man shows her that he has the power for



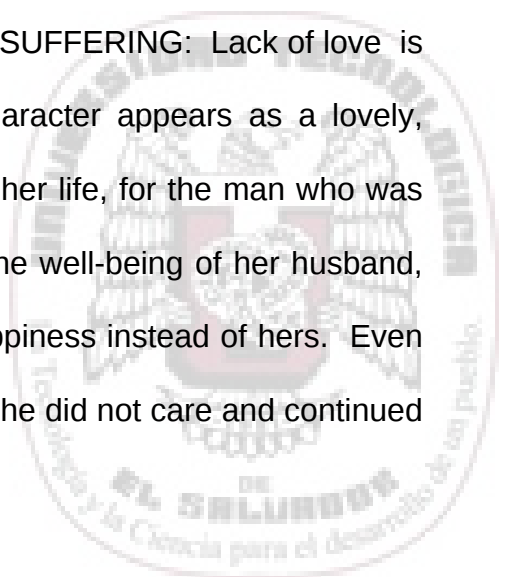
ending the relationship in the moment he desires it. He also shows no mercy toward his lover. Man is portrayed as taking advantage of the woman's weakness, as it is shown in the following lines: "now the lover came, his face but by the backlash of a branch. Admirably, she stanchd the bood with her kisses, but he rebuffed her caresses, he had no come to perform again the ceremonies of a secret passion."

AUDIENCE: The Oval Portrait was a selected tale for selected readers too. It was directed to those people who had a higher education, those who really appreciated reading, those who enjoyed learning through reading. These people were the elite of the social classes of that time. That is why the setting depicts their ways of living: "We established ourselves in one of the smallest and least sumptuously furnished apartments. Its decorations were rich" (p.290:1999), and "Since it was already night the tongues of a tall candelabrum which stood by the head of my bed and to throw open far and wide the fringed curtains of black velvet which enveloped the bed itself" (p.290:1999). There was no possibility that poor or people with no education (low-class) could live with such a luxury. Another important fact about the kind of person the character who reads the story owned was a wealthy family too, because he had assigned at his service a male servant. Again he is emphasizing the social class, just rich could have servants in order to be attended, as it is mentioned in: "The chateau into which my valet had ventured to make forcible entrance, rather than permit

me in my desperately wounded condition to pass the night in the open air” (p.290:1999).

“The Continuity of Parks” was also aimed at the educated people (middle-high social class), because the character who reads the story is in an apartment which has fine furniture, for example: “he returned to the book in the tranquility of his study which looked out upon the park with its oaks”, “sprawled on his favorite armchair, its back toward the door”, “he let his left hand caress repeatedly the green velvet upholstery.” The reader must remember that apartments with the view to a park, had to be located in an exclusive place, even the description of the furniture denotes the social class of the character. Pay attention to the male servant: “and discussing a matter of joint ownership with the manager of his state.” Only rich people could afford servants in those years. Poe and Cortazar came from rich and influent family, as the reader can see in both biographies. Their families moved around the middle-high society, so they wrote for the same people who they grew up with during their lives.

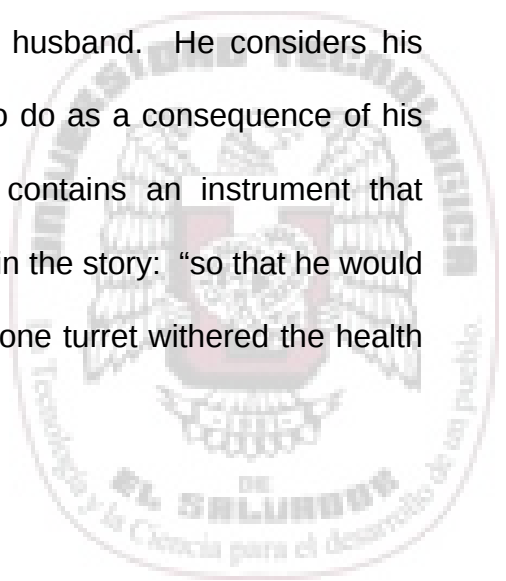
FEMALE CHARACTERS’ BEHAVIOR, PAIN AND SUFFERING: Lack of love is reflected in The Oval Portrait. Poe’s female character appears as a lovely, obedient and humble woman that sacrificed even her life, for the man who was destroying her life. Here the woman interposes the well-being of her husband, before her own. She preferred her husband’s happiness instead of hers. Even though she had begun to feel the consequences, she did not care and continued



modeling for him. Next quotation can confirm it: “because she saw that the painter (who had high renown) took a fervid and burning pleasure in his task and wrought day and night to depict her who so loved him” (p.292:1999). The man was captivated by her beauty, but he did not love her, at least in the same way she did, as it can be inferred in these lines: “It was this a terrible thing for this lady to hear the painter speak of his desire to portray even his young bride” (p.291:1999), and “He passionate, studious, austere and having already a bride in his art” (p.291:1999).

In “The Continuity of Parks”, Cortazar portrays lack of love between the lovers. They keep their love affair in secret, but even though she loved him, he was starting to get bored about such relationship, as expressed in: “but he rebuffed her caresses, he had not come to perform again the ceremonies of a secret passion...”, and “Even to those caresses which writhed about the lover’s body, as thought wishing to keep him there, to dissuade him from it;”.

Dealing with sacrifices, Poe is more drastic. His female character gave her life for a person who does not love her. He characterizes his adoptive mother, in the woman who is being portrayed by her cruel husband. He considers his adoptive mother’s death, as a sacrifice she had to do as a consequence of his adoptive father’s behavior. The Oval Portrait, contains an instrument that damages or affects negatively the other character in the story: “so that he would not see that the light which fell so ghastly in that lone turret withered the health and the spirits of his bride” (p.291:1999).



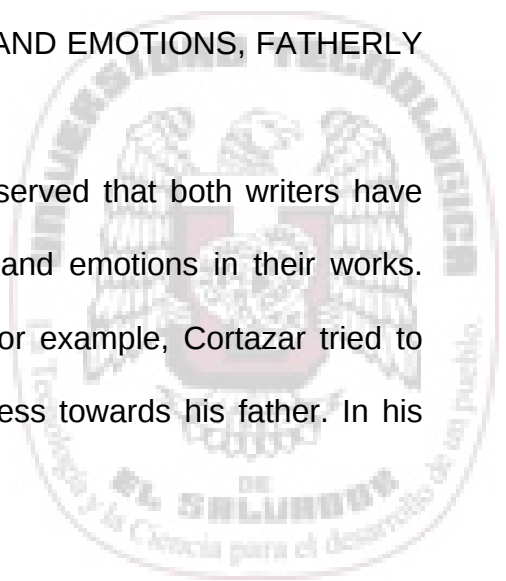
Cortazar is more realistic about this lack of feeling in the man, but he also included a drastic action when they planned to kill the one who was an obstacle for them. But what happened in this tale, is more possible that may happen in real life than in Poe's tale. In *The Continuity of the Parks*, the instrument of damage is a dagger: "the dagger warmed itself against his chest". This instrument would help finish the secret relationship with the woman. It's secret since they have to hide it, since they meet in a cabin in a forest surrounded by bushes and dry leaves.

SETTING (PLACE): Both tales are developed in isolated places. In "The Oval Portrait" takes place in a dark and abandoned castle, but sumptuous. "The Continuity of Parks" is settled in a hidden hut in the middle of a forest, surrounded by trees.

1.4 TECHNIQUES USED IN THE TALES.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS: FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS, FATHERLY FIGURE AND MOTHERLY FIGURE.

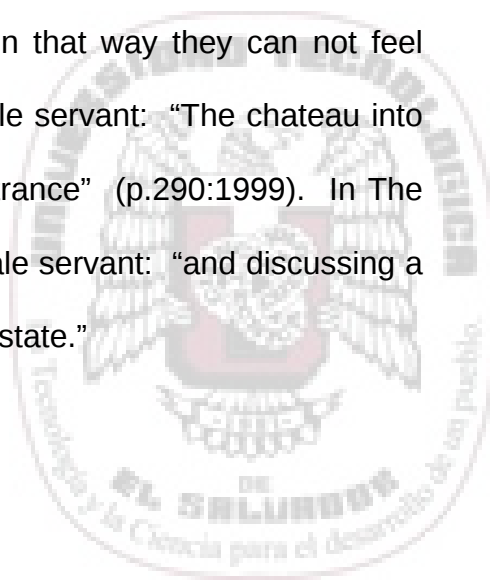
FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS: It can also be observed that both writers have portrayed their personal lives with their feelings and emotions in their works. Hate is present in the works of both authors. For example, Cortazar tried to portrait his personal life, especially his resentment towards his father. In his



tale, he sets a character with similar irresponsability than his father's. The male character in the tale abandons the girl, with no care of her emotions or feelings, the same thing happened with his parents, his father abandoned his mother, and Cortazar tried to retell his own experience but focusing in a tale. The main topic of the tale is the unconsciousness about wrong behavior which ends hurting one or more innocent people.

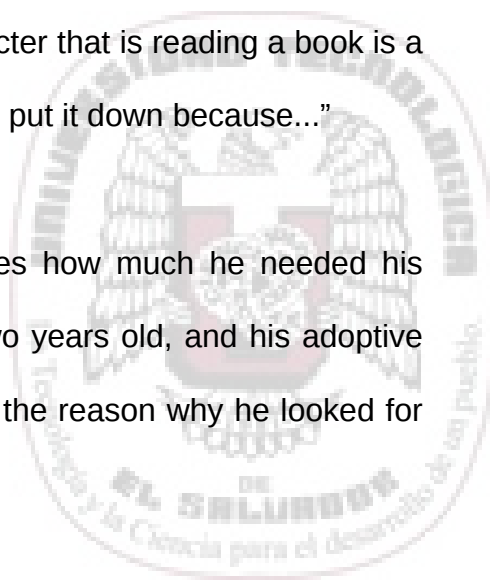
In a similar way, Poe also took some sad events from his life and depicted them in his tale. Poe's adoptive father did not give him any love, however, he got love, comprehension and tenderness from his adoptive mother.

FATHERLY FIGURE: Both tales show the need for having someone who one can trust. In the tales, the servants take the place of the father, who in real life did not play any important role in the writers' lives. Poe's father abandoned his wife and children. Little Poe was given in adoption, but his adoptive father did not love him ever. In the other side, Cortazar's father also abandoned Mrs. Cortazar. Both families had to face life without the figure of a father. Both writers show this need of a father, portraying in the tales a "man" who accompanies each landlord when reading. So, in that way they can not feel alone. In *The Oval Portrait*, the narrator has a male servant: "The chateau into which my valet had ventured to make forcible entrance" (p.290:1999). In *The Continuity of the Parks*, the narrator also has a male servant: "and discussing a matter of joint ownership with the manager of his estate."



The writers tried, in certain way, to avoid facing their frustrated lives. In the tales, they preferred being the characters who read the main story in a book, so they were involved in the situation indirectly, but taking part in it too. Doing this, they avoided being hurt again, because the first time they were hurt, was when their fathers ran away from home. At least in the tales, they will be protected, because they acted just as observers and narrators of the story where other people will be hurt instead of themselves. The authors would look at the problem very closely but without any risk. In *The Oval Portrait*, the narrator is a male character reading a strange book . It is affirmed that the narrator is a man, because the way he expresses referring to the female model on the portrait. Also in the way he describes how he felt while admiring the portrait: “and even the ends of the radiant hair melted imperceptibly into the vague yet deep shadow which formed the background of the whole... (p.291:1999). At length, satisfied with the true secret of its effect, I fell back within the bed.” “I had found the spell of the picture in an absolute lifelikeliness of expression, which, at first startling finally confounded, subdued, and appalled me...” (p.291:1999). Similarly, in *The Continuity of the Parks*, the character that is reading a book is a man, “He had begun to read the novel...” “He had put it down because...”

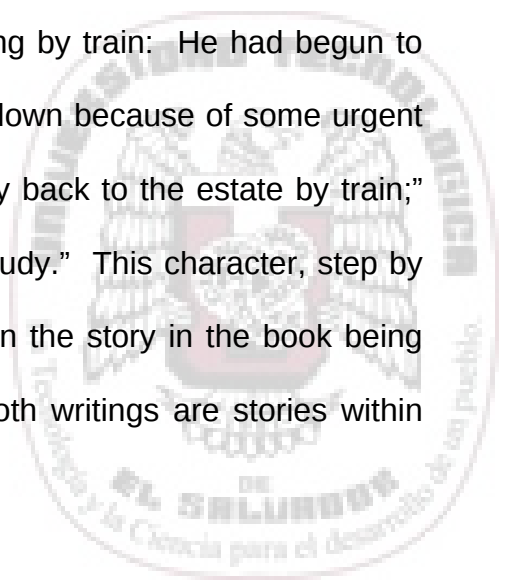
MOTHERLY FIGURE: In his tale, Poe expresses how much he needed his mother. His natural mother died when he was two years old, and his adoptive mother died when he was a teenager. That was the reason why he looked for



maternal love in his aunt Mrs. Maria Clemm and also it was the reason why he got married with his cousin, in order to find a substitute for his mother. We can appreciate the lack of this love in these lines from "The Oval Portrait": "The portrait ... was that of a young girl." (p.291:1999), and "She was a maiden of rarest beauty, and not more lovely than full of glee." (p.291:1999).

In "The Continuity of Parks", Cortazar also presents a female character in the story: "The woman arrived first, apprehensive;". Even though Cortazar was not so careful in describing the woman, he believed that women should be seen with respect and consideration.

FRAME TALE: Both writings are short stories, so they are clasified as tales. "The Oval Portrait" first began with the arrival of the narrator and his servant, at a dark and abandoned castle. But the story itself is part of a book the narrator found under his pillow: "and the perusal of a small volume which has been found upon the pillow, and which purported to criticize and describe them" (pag.291:1999). In the case of "The Continuity of Parks" the narrator settled a male character reading a book while he is traveling by train: He had begun to read the novel a few days before. He had put it down because of some urgent businnes conferences, opened it again on his way back to the estate by train;" "he returned to the book in the tranquility of his study." This character, step by step, is remembering the events and characters in the story in the book being read, so he can see the images in his mind. Both writings are stories within



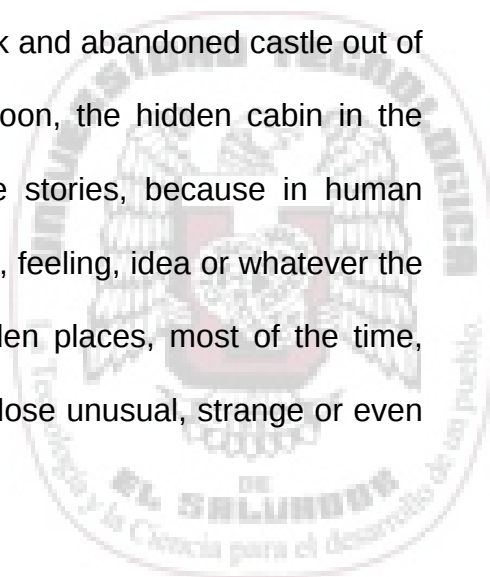
stories, this mean that the real tale is the second one, included in the book the first character is reading.

LANGUAGE: Both tales were written with the kind of language spoken by the educated people (upper and middle class). As the stories progress, we can see how the writers described the things and the furniture that the rooms had.

CONFLICT: The women's love against the men's selfishness and men's selfishness against women's feelings.

ANTAGONISTS: "The Oval Portrait" has the following antagonist: The art, the brush, the pallet, the portrait and the husbands's ambition and selfishness together destroy the wife's love and even her life, as a consequence of her husband's obsession. In "The Continuity of Parks" the antagonists are the dagger, the secret passion and the man's rejection and selfishness. All together avoid the woman's love. They end the story with a separation.

SYMBOL: In "The Oval Portrait" the night, the dark and abandoned castle out of the city. In "The Continuity of Parks" the afternoon, the hidden cabin in the middle of the forest forecast evil throughout the stories, because in human beings' inner (mind or soul) there is a kind of myth, feeling, idea or whatever the reader wants to call it, that solitary, dark or hidden places, most of the time, represent or create the belief that such things enclose unusual, strange or even



bad situations or behaviors. People, in any way, is often afraid of darkness, solitude or things, people, places, etc, they do not know or are not accustomed to. The dagger often represent damage or pain. Men ended doing what they wanted to do and women ended dead and abandoned. In this tales, women were victims of the men's bad feelings.



CHAPTER II

COMPARISON BETWEEN FAULKNER AND GARCIA MARQUEZ.

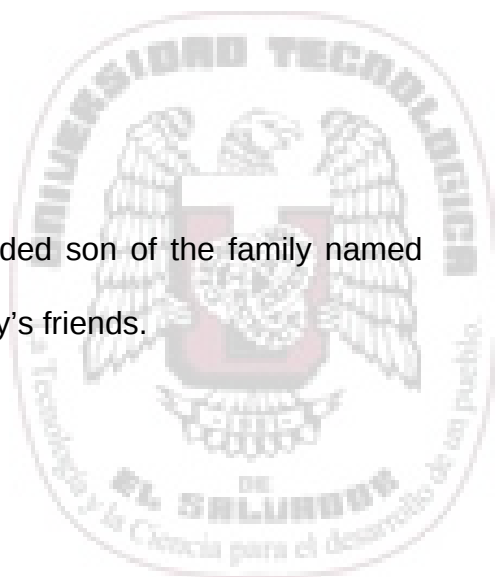
2. INTRODUCTION.

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.



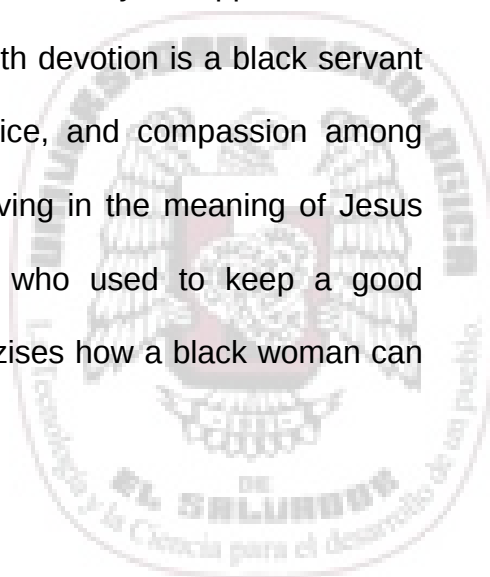
Quentin one of Benjy's brothers is obsessed by the passing of time. Watch and clocks are for him an attempt to commit suicide. Quentin is in love with his sister Caddy. Caddy becomes a promiscuous girl of whom her family is ashamed. Benjy grows loving his sister, loving flowers, and spending hours by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



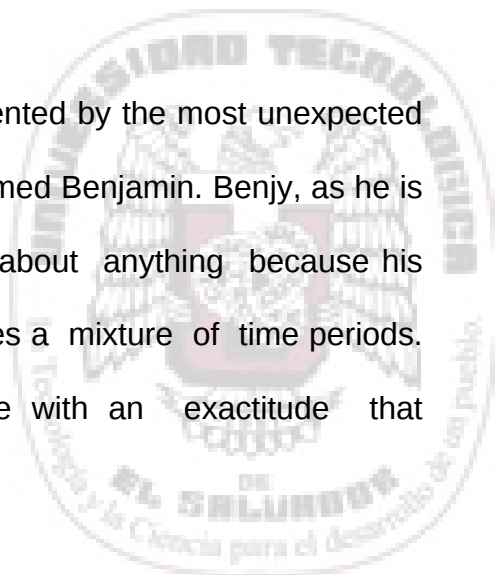
win respect in a family who is falling apart compared to a white family who keep good appearance in front of society only.

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 colored 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



ANGELS AFTER A STORM | Jenness Cortez | BRUCE MULLER GRAPHICS

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

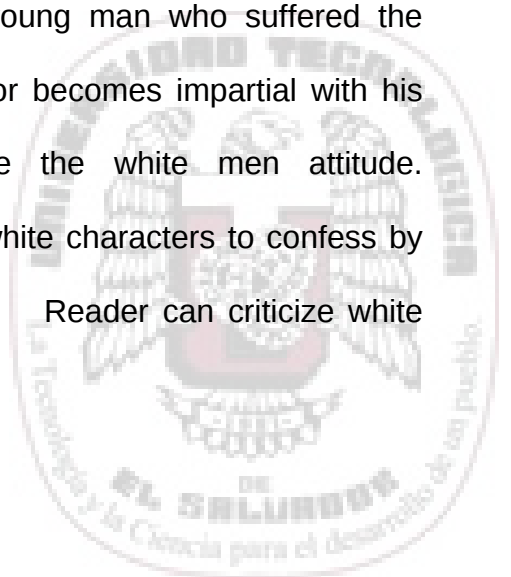
hallucinations, Nabo was taken to Heaven by one of his favorite musicians, a black man ghost who had been waiting for him the fifteen years he was in convalescence.

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



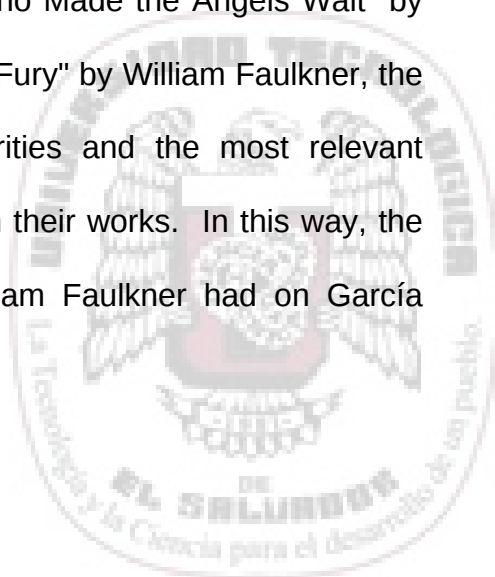
men's attitude for locking up Nabo in the stable for fifteen years, instead of calling a doctor to assist the poor fellow with his hurt forehead.

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.

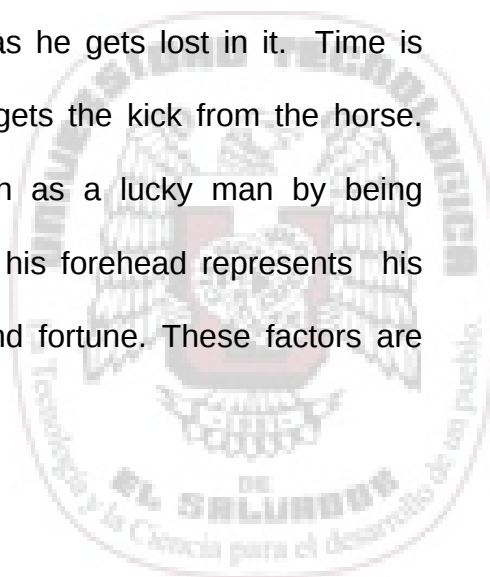


Faulkner's work presents social themes in which morality becomes the major problem of a south family who is falling apart. At the same time it presents a struggle for survival in a society concerned only with superficial appearance.

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



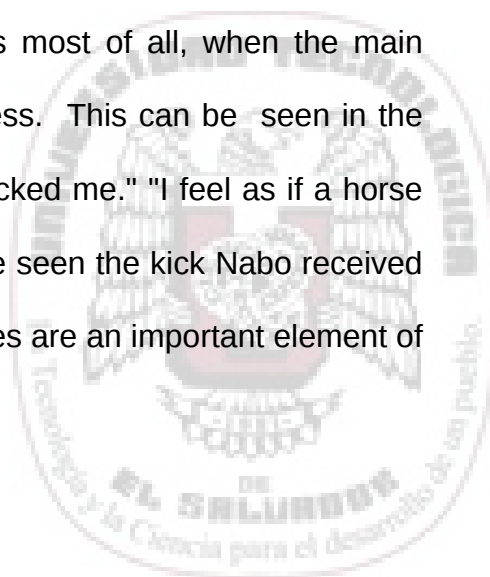
interpreted as a reward to Nabo for his fifteen years without a memory. Nabo won heavens as a reward for his suffering on earth.

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.

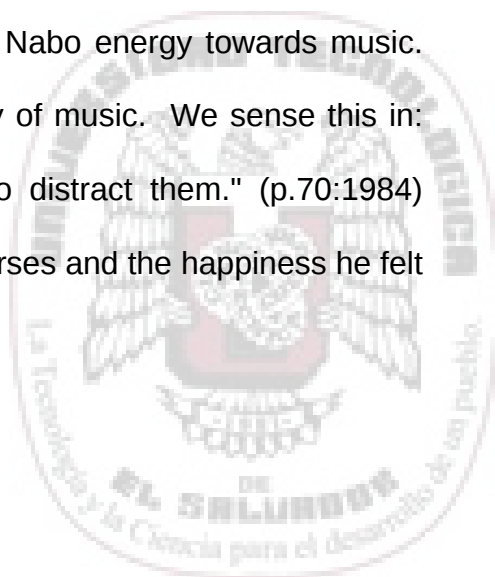
García Márquez remarks the presence of horses most of all, when the main character Nabo remembers the reason of his illness. This can be seen in the following quotation: "I'm here because a horse kicked me." "I feel as if a horse had kicked me." (p.72:1984). Even when it can be seen the kick Nabo received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



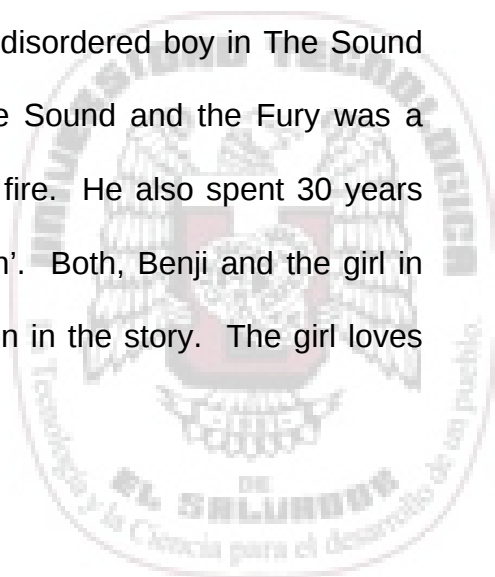
SMELLING SENSITIVITY: The main characters in both *The Sound and the Fury* and *Nabo* have similar features. Benjy in *The Sound and the Fury* has a special ability to feel smells. For example, he says: "Caddy smelled like leaves." and also it says: "Caddy smelled like trees.." (p.5:1946). Even when 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



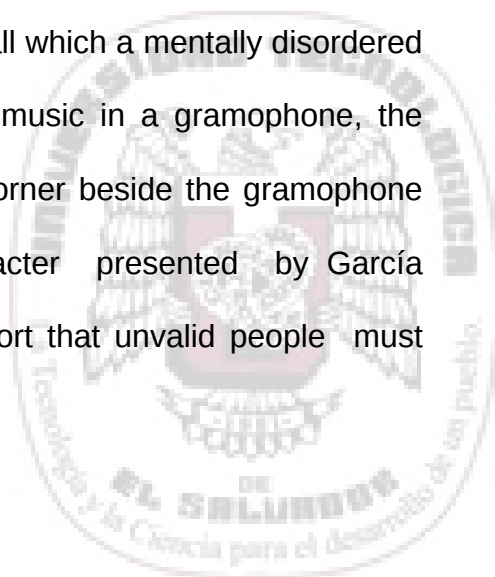
Nabo and Benji loves his sister Caddy even when both are mind retarded they are able to express love.

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.

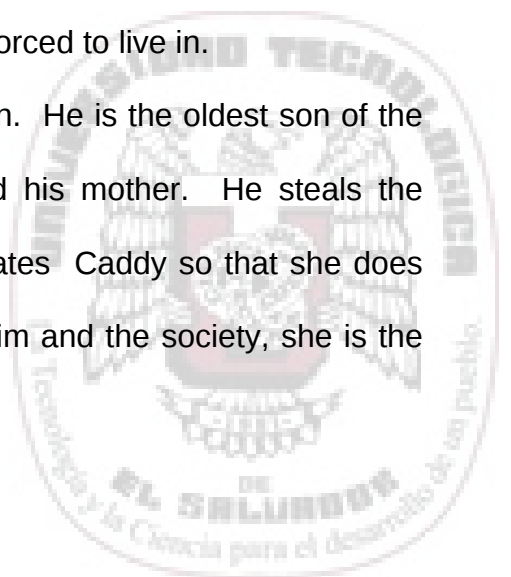
A WALL IN NABO: García Márquez includes a wall which a mentally disordered girl stares at the same time that she listens to music in a gramophone, the author expresses: " ... and saw the girl in the corner beside the gramophone looking at the wall..." (p.75:1984). This character presented by García Márquez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



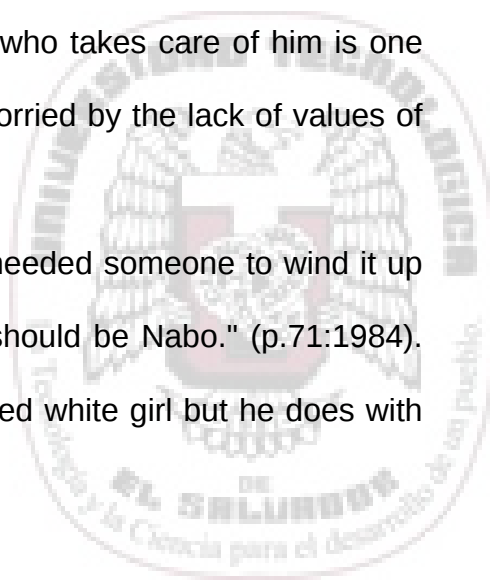
García Márquez puts the following phrase in the speech of a white man: "...but he kept on talking until they put a handkerchief in his mouth." "His feet were tied and his hands were tied to a brace beam in the room."

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

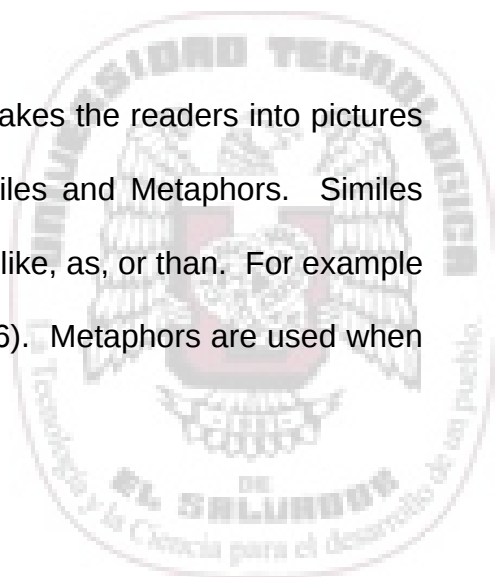


such tenderness: "...when the music was playing, the girl would get out of the chair, still looking at the wall, drooling, ..." (p.71:1984). Nabo took care of the girl till she was thirty years therefore, she developed deep affection toward Nabo.

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



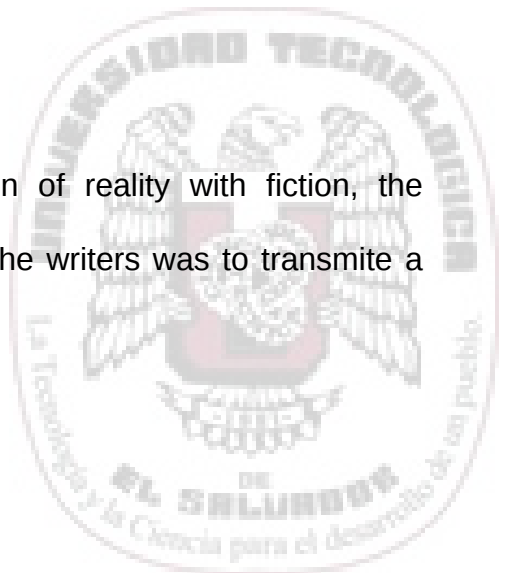
two things are compared. For example when Benjy expresses : "...my hands saw the slipper..." (p.89:1946).

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.

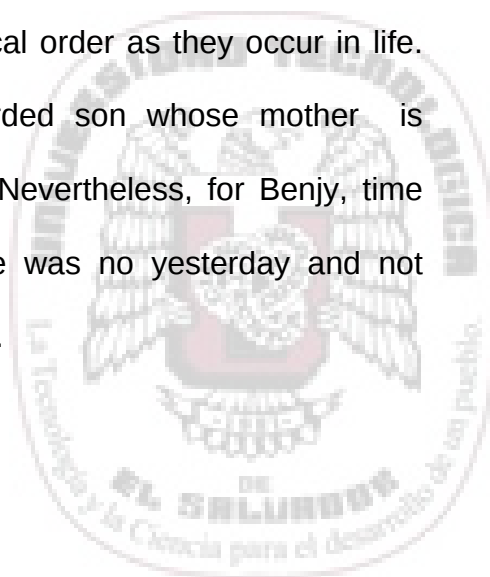
MAGIC REALISM: Both writers made a fusion of reality with fiction, the fantastical with the magical. The main point for the writers was to transmute a social reality and the research of authenticity.



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.

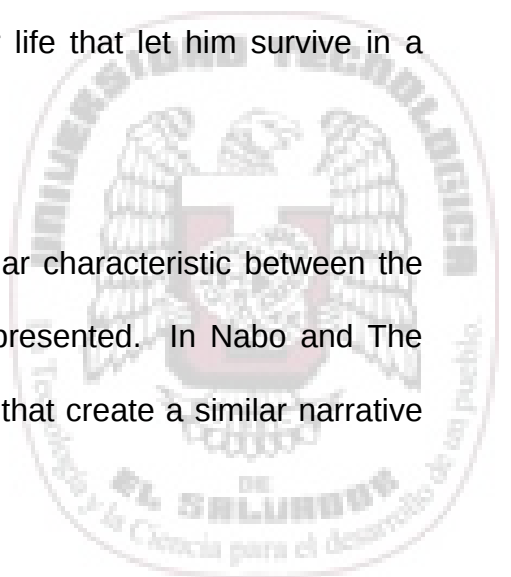


García Márquez presents Nabo as the person whose mind performs stream of consciousness even when Nabo is mentally retarded. Nabo presents disordered attitude toward the past and the present. He cannot distinguish between what was last year and what will be tomorrow, he doesn't know whether anything was 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.

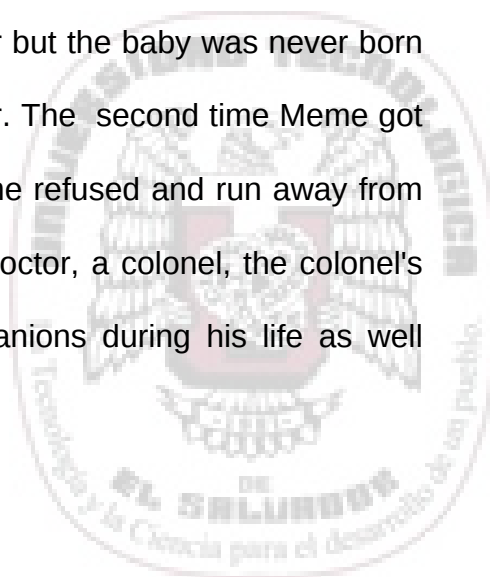
As I Lay Dying is a story about a coffin. The coffin encloses the wish of a person. This wish becomes a journey in which the family members must fight

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.

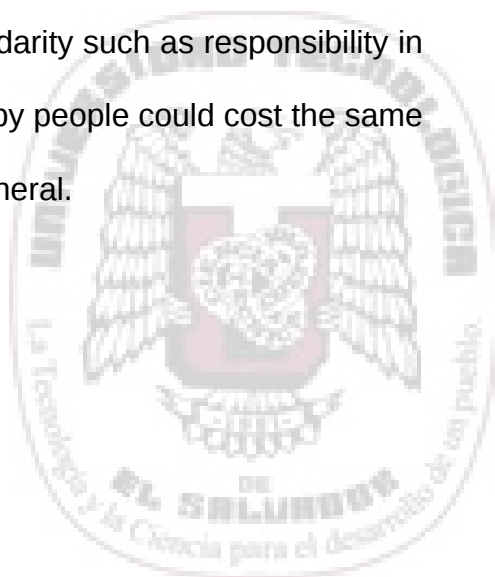
"Leaf Storm" is divided into three generations, the grandfather, the daughter, and the grandson; the people in which the novel evolves. The story of Leaf Storm goes around a coffin with a corpse laying, waiting to be buried in Macondo.

"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.

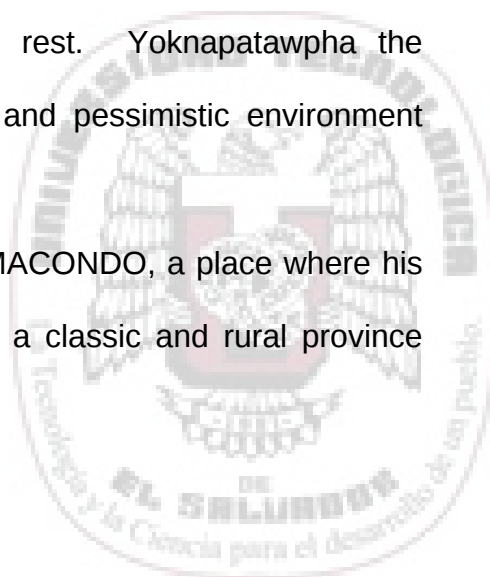


COFFIN: In "As I Lay Dying" by William Faulkner the character Addie Bundren is being carried to Jefferson's cemetery. The writer makes use of a coffin around which the story evolves. The coffin is carried by the people the deceased loved the most.

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

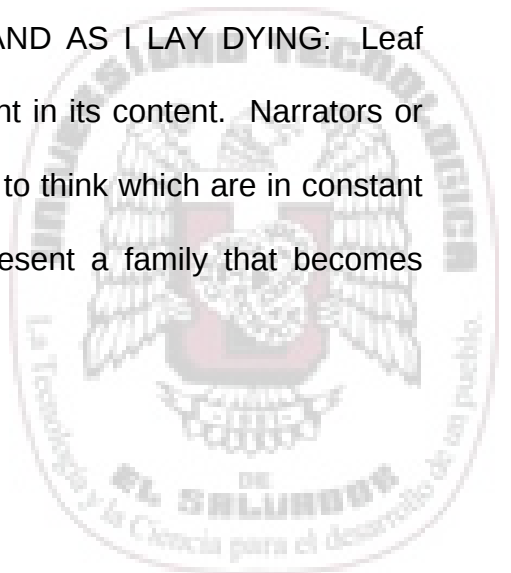


which in the past was prosperous but now it's ruin by had suffered the effects of a war. In this case, the place where the doctor will be buried.

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.

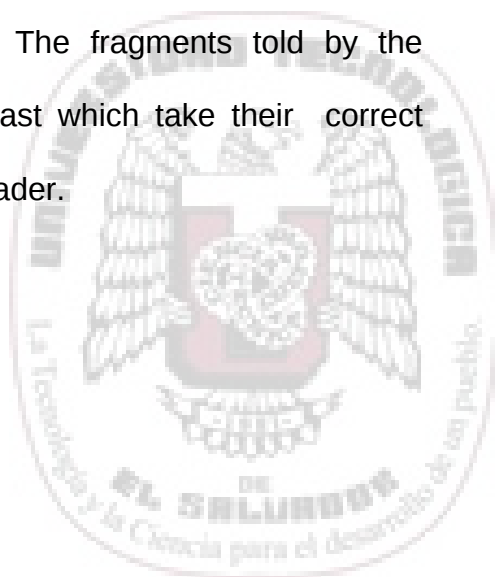


ANIMAL IN COMMON - FISH: Both writers make use of an animal. In this case a fish. This fish is compared with a human being. William Faulkner's character Jewel, considers his mom as a fish when he said, "My mother is a fish" (pp.101-132:1930). The character did not accept that his mother was dead. That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

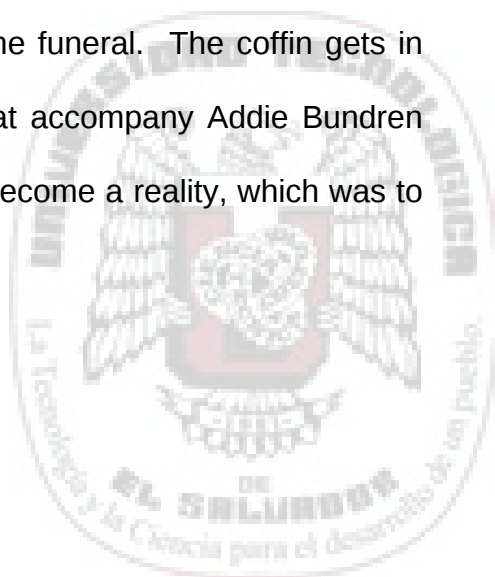
In Leaf Storm the author uses personification of a character when he compares him to a fish. One character describes the other by telling that the shinning skin seemed as the skin of a fish: "I want to go alone with Abraham, to see the shine of his stomach when he dives and comes up again like a metal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



CHAPTER III

COMPARISON BETWEEN STEINBECK AND ARGUETA.

3. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter will discuss the way John Steinbeck has influenced Manlio Argueta, Iberoamerican writer, one of the greatest Salvadorean writers who has been translated into at least eight foreign languages.

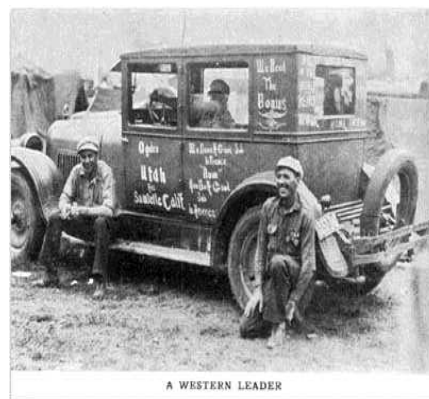
The readers can find that some subjects they both used in their stories, are in some cases alike, for example the determination for getting a better lifestyle, the oppression that people suffered, and others. They also used the daily spoken speech, this means that both novels are written with a simple and common language. The language that people in rural places spoke.

3.1 THE GRAPES OF WRATH.

3.1.1 SUMMARY.

In the 1930's, very little rain fell in the central states of the United States. The poor soil broke up and turned to dust. Then the strong winds blew away the dust and the crops disappeared. The families were forced to leave their farms, in order to find work as fruit pickers in California.

But the farmers in that state could not pay the people who had come to pick the fruit.



Tom Joad, a young man, had been in jail for four years, because he killed a man who tried to kill him first. He was condemned to seven years in prison but he was set him free on parole for his good behavior. Now he was going to his family's house.

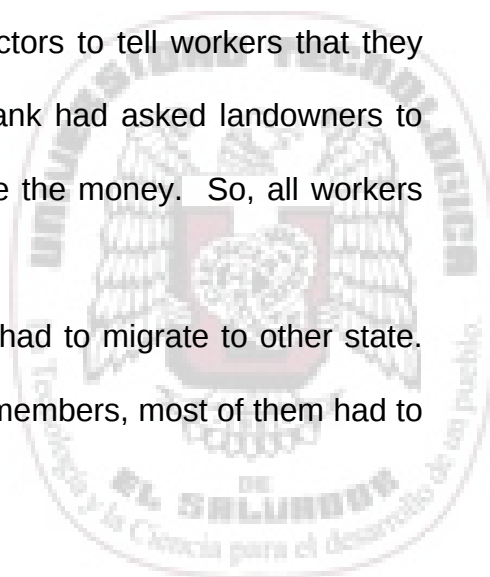
When Tom arrived home, his parents were not able to recognize him at first, but after they did, they were happy to see him. They asked Tom if he had escaped from jail. He explained to them that he was under parole, and that everything was fine. He told them that all his papers were in order.



There was a big drought in that state, then dust came to destroy the corn plantations. It was so thick that farmers had to use handkerchiefs to cover their faces. After this situation, they lost their crops and as a consequence, the

bank was afraid to give more loans and the landowners in the area made them go away. Landowners sent their fore men in tractors to tell workers that they had to leave. The foremen explained that the bank had asked landowners to pay their debts and that their bosses did not have the money. So, all workers had no choice, they had to leave the area.

The Joad family was one of several families that had to migrate to other state. Those families did not have food for feeding their members, most of them had to



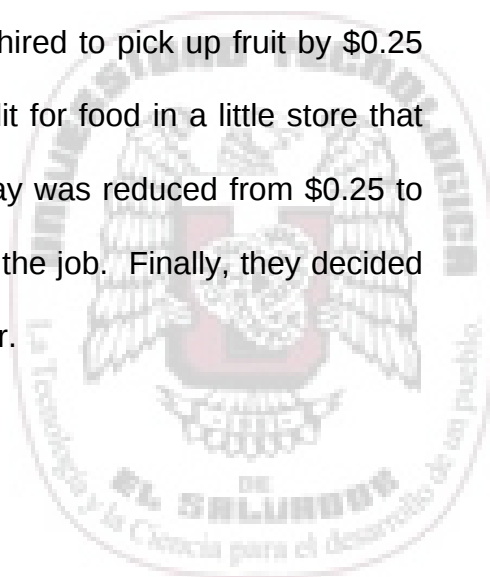
starve. They decided to go to California and Casy went with them. The family loaded an old truck with their things and started to look for a better place where they could work and live in better or at least acceptable conditions.

They found a place which was supposed to have jobs for almost everybody, but that was not true. The employers had written a lot of handbills in order to get people to pick peaches. But they just planned to take advantages over the needs of



poor people. In this way, employers could have many workers with a very slow salary. The place was awful, they had to built tents for living and for avoiding the rain, the wind and so forth. It was a hard job, because they were also treated badly.

They left the previous job, and arrived at a nice place where they found work, house and the main things for living. They were hired to pick up fruit by \$0.25 per box, then they would receive a note with credit for food in a little store that was in the same place. After many days, their pay was reduced from \$0.25 to \$0.12. They did not agree but they really needed the job. Finally, they decided to leave that place and continue looking for another.

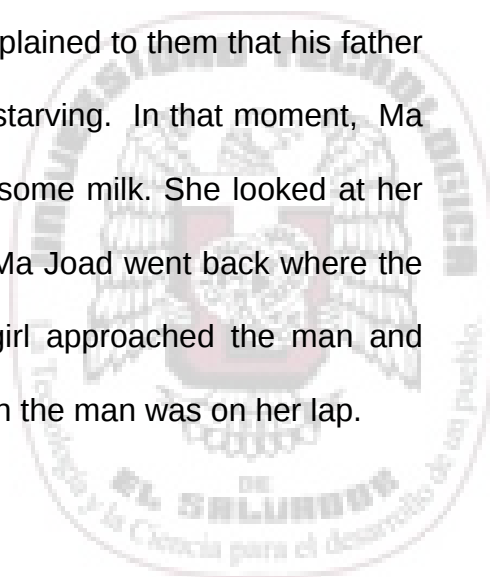




Tom got involved in a fight in which a man killed Casy. Tom fought with the assassin and at the end Tom killed him. Tom went back to his tent and his mother asked about what had happened. He explained to her the

situation, so they decided that Tom should hide, even though Tom was not guilty. Then all the family left the place.

They found some railway cars, and they made one of them their home. There, they were hired by a man for picking cotton. But the time for Rosasharm's delivery had come. Sadly, the unborn baby was dead. Ma Joad could not do anything for helping the baby. During the next days, a storm started, making the stream increase its level. The water was getting in the railway cars, all men tried to stop the stream but it was almost impossible. Then Ma Joad took Rosasharm to a dry place, they found a barn and stayed there for a while. Inside the barn, there was a child with his dying father, the child explained to them that his father had given him all the food and now the man was starving. In that moment, Ma Joad understood that what the man needed was some milk. She looked at her daughter and Rosasharm accepted to help him. Ma Joad went back where the rest of the family was, near the stream. The girl approached the man and started feeding him with her milk. She smiled when the man was on her lap.

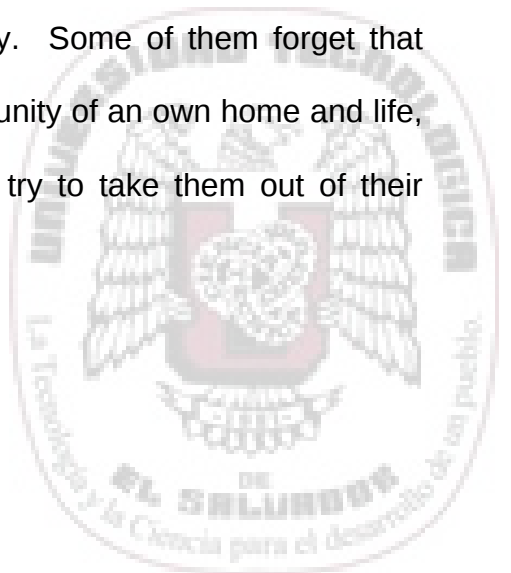


3.1.2 ANALYSIS

In “The Grapes of Wrath”, John Steinbeck depicts the lives of common people fighting against social and economic desperation to preserve their lives. When the Joads, a farmer family, lose their farm and soil in Oklahoma, they join thousands of others, that like them, have lost their homes too, traveling through the concrete highways towards California and the dream of a piece of land to call their own and where they could work for themselves. Each night on the road, they and their fellow migrants recreate society: leaders are chosen, unspoken codes of privacy and generosity evolve, and lust, violence, and murderous rage erupt.

A portrait of the bitter conflict between the powerful and the powerless, of one man's fierce reaction to injustice, and of a woman's quiet, stoical strength, The Grapes of Wrath is a landmark of American literature, one that captures the horrors of the Great Depression as it probes into the very nature of equality and justice in America.

“The Grapes of Wrath”, also shows how people become selfish and angry in order to protect what they consider their property. Some of them forget that those poor people looking for a job and the opportunity of an own home and life, are their fellows. So, they lose the reason and try to take them out of their county.



3.2 ONE DAY OF LIFE.

3.2.1 SUMMARY.

“One Day of Life” is based on true facts about the abusive and oppressive government in El Salvador. The military’s violent methods of enforcing the “democratic way of life” which involves the murders and tortures of innocent human beings who are struggling to survive and at the same time fighting for their human rights are depicted in his story.

“One Day of Life” is a novel whose main character is a woman who tells her own story which involves her family, friends, neighborhood and also life itself. The place is somewhere in Chalatenango.

During her life, this woman and her family had to live hard and terrible moments that made her stronger in her beliefs. The way she has to deal with situations such as, the worry of her husband, the sadness of having lost her son Justino, and the difficult life her little sons had to live is courageous.



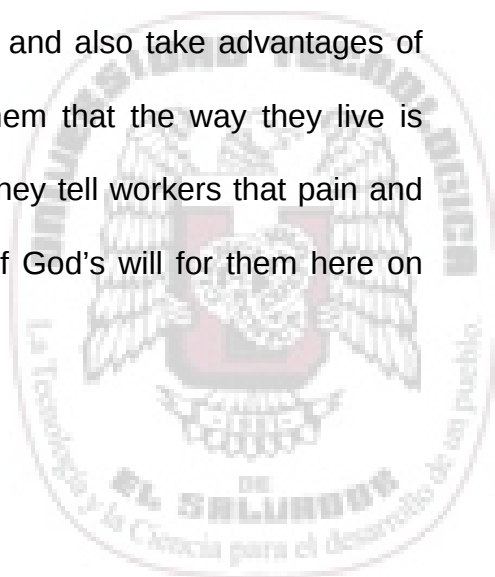
At the beginning, the novel deals with the kind of treatment workers receive in the farms where they work. It describes how complete families have to work in order to survive. Women and children work if they want to eat. They collect coffee, prepare the land for sowing, take care of the cattle and so forth. These farms belong to rich landowners who make their

people work hard and constantly for a very low wage. Landowners are supposed to give workers food and fair working conditions but often they find excuses for not giving them food or not paying their wages. Instead, foremen are sent to tell workers that there was no time for preparing the food, or that they did not have enough money for paying. The story depicts how landowners take advantage of the willingness and innocence of the poor people, because all the people who worked in those farms had not attended schools and they were poor in every sense of the word.

The story narrates, that most of the land belongs to a single man. Workers are aware that as far as their eyes could see, it belonged to the landlord, even the air and the sky that was around or up of the land belonged to him.



The church plays an important role. Even though at the beginning, the priests only brainwash people and also take advantages of them by telling them that the way they live is God's decision. They tell workers that pain and suffering is part of God's will for them here on



earth. Priests teach them that poverty is something they just have to accept, and to live with it happily. Priests make sure that workers do not become aware of their neglected situation.

When new and young priests came to the community, they bring new ideas and thoughts that are conveyed to the workers. Priests begin to talk about rights, equality and so forth. This is the beginning of the worker's awareness of their living conditions, or as stated in Salvadorean culture they begin to open their eyes. Of course, this situation brings trouble too, because the landlords become uncomfortable about the workers' demands, which landowners knew they were fair.

Then, landlords are helped by the military authority that was the National Guard. They are paid by the rich in order to keep the stability in their farms and lands. But the authority becomes cruel and the guards had no mercy even with the innocents. The National Guard protects the landlords' belongings without realizing if they are right or wrong. The authority is also influenced and even brainwashed by other people.

People protest against the bad treatment, injustice and cruelty of the landlords. They organize a non-violent demonstration at the bank in order to demand lower prices for fertilizer and seeds. This demonstration makes

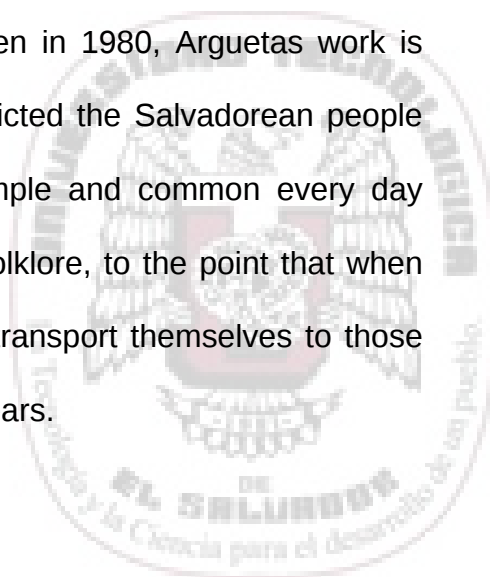


authority acts against workers. Some of the workers are killed during that demonstration, and those who support the activity are taken out of their homes, and most of the time killed in front of their relatives in the middle of the night.

3.2.2 ANALYSIS.

“One Day of Life” is a serious study of the Civil War generated by ideological struggles of two different groups that tried to impose their decisions and to influence the working class especially. In this political struggle, the author tried to show the military confrontation with civilians, and the cruelty in their behavior. In this context, Manlio Argueta, a well known Salvadorean writer, took upon himself the task of viewing the Salvadorian civil war from the eyes of those who lived it. The author portrays pain, suffering and hope as well, of those ones who never gave up in their desire of having a better life. In One Day of Life, Argueta attempts to place the cold war in real terms, in a way that is chillingly real and shocking.

Argueta's story takes place in a reality which is lived by the working class. Argueta's work is crucial to understand the conflict of El Salvador, which was prominent in the media during the 1980s. Written in 1980, Argueta's work is fictional, but the details of the conditions that afflicted the Salvadorean people for 12 years are real facts. Described in a simple and common every day language, the author gave his novel a taste of folklore, to the point that when readers are concentrated in the novel, they can transport themselves to those events, and also feel what they felt during those years.

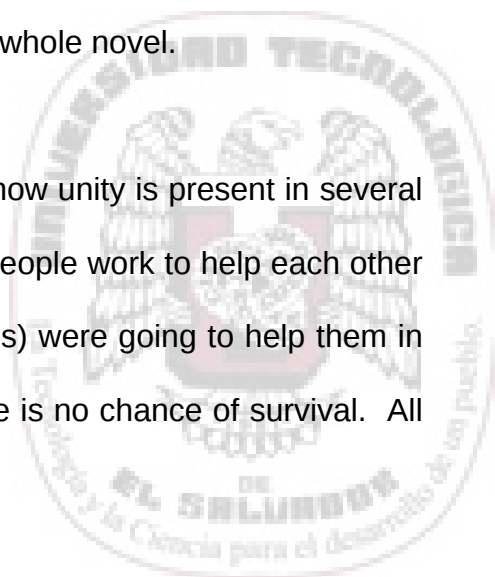


For the outsider, the Salvadorean civil war was a vicious conflict which resulted in the deaths of a big quantity of civilians. It is amazing and unbelievable the way how many people were killed by both groups “the military and the guerrilla”. Statistics show that 750,000 to over a million Salvadoreans left the country and migrated to the United States, and other countries looking for a better condition and the opportunity for helping their families. In this way, they tried to escape from the uncertainty.

3.3 COMMON POINTS IN THE NOVELS.

MAIN CHARACTERS – WOMEN IN BOTH NOVELS : In the Grapes of Wrath the character who has the most participative and relevant role is a woman named Ma Joad, who is the person in charge of caring for each member of the Joad family. In one day of Life, the main character is a woman named Lupe and also she is the one who tells the events during the whole novel.

UNITY: In “One Day of Life”, the reader can see how unity is present in several events of the novel. Together, as a community, people work to help each other because there was no way their masters (landlords) were going to help them in any way. They have to stick together or else there is no chance of survival. All



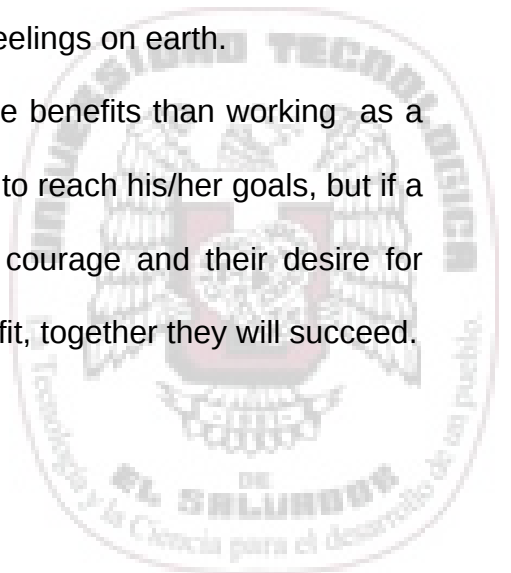
of them acted as one person, in groups, fighting for the same cause, fighting in one feeling, supporting each other in any circumstance as little ants do. The pain one felt, was felt by everyone. One's suffering was the suffering of everybody, one's hope was the hope of everybody, one's life was the life of everybody: "Imagine, ever since what happened to Father Luna they've stayed away; there's the chapel, completely dirty, no one will even come close to it. Especially since they know that he was our neighbor and we're united" (p.33:1991). People felt sad and angry about what the authority had done to the young priest of the church they visited. "Lately José has learned many things – you see, the poor man is interested in the problems of the community. I say it that way, because with all the work he has to do, he is still interested in others. 'One has to help people so that they themselves will recognize their own problems,' he tells me." (p.57:1991). The worry and insistent desire for helping others is well marked in this novel. "I sympathize with those who get involved in things to secure our rights. And sometimes I participate a little" (p.101:1991). "Everything people say is a way of being with Lupe. Today for you, tomorrow for me. We make her mourning our own". (p.108:1991). Even in the hardest conditions, they were together as a real family, supporting those ones who needed to be supported: "That's why problems can't be solved by a single person, but only by all of us working together, the humble" (p.126:1991). In "The Grapes of Wrath", unity is sensed in the air. Farmers helped each other, even though they did not have so much for giving. But that did not matter. They

shared with others what they had. Farmers supported when they could do, as the reader can see in the next quotation: “Casy – he’s the preacher – wants to go west with us. He’s a nice fella. Pa said, I wonder if all of us can ride in the truck, and the preacher too. And can we feed another mouth? Ma said clearly. I say we will. The Joad family doesn’t refuse food or a ride to anybody that asks.” (p.25:1992).

Fellows understood that helping others was the best way to help themselves. If a person does the good to her/his fellow, they can receive the same from that person who was helped before. They applied the proverb that says: Do good and do not care who will receive it. This example can be understood in the following quotation: “The older man said to Tom, had your breakfast? Well, sit down with us then. We’ve got plenty, thank God”. (p.71:1992).

Argueta and Steinbeck tried to show one important thing. If all the people behave like the characters in both novels, life would be better for everybody. Human beings should be less selfish, think in others, not only in themselves. If human beings had this kind of thought, the world would be a beautiful place where to live. Helping others it is one of the best feelings on earth.

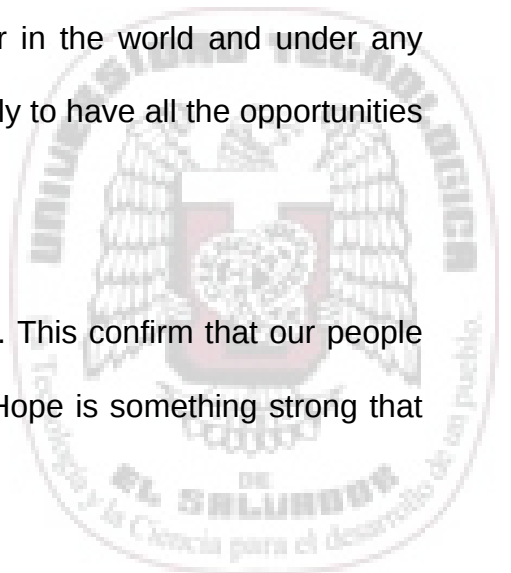
Working together as a family, people can get more benefits than working as a single person. One person maybe cannot be able to reach his/her goals, but if a group of people get united their strength, their courage and their desire for changing evil into right and work for a mutual benefit, together they will succeed.



HOPE AND FAITH: In the Grapes of Wrath, hope and faith are also present. Even though things were going badly, the Joad family thought the contrary: “You glad to be going, Pa? Al asked. Well, yeah. It’s been hard here. It’ll be diferente out there. Plenty of work, little white houses to live in, oranges growing everywhere” (p.27:1992). The family stayed together, trying to go ahead. Thinking that it would have a better place with better opportunities for them: “It’s a lot of trouble getting to California, but it’ll be worth it” (p.34:1992). They never gave up, all the time they were fighting against situations. They always thought that future could bring them better things. They were really a fighting family.

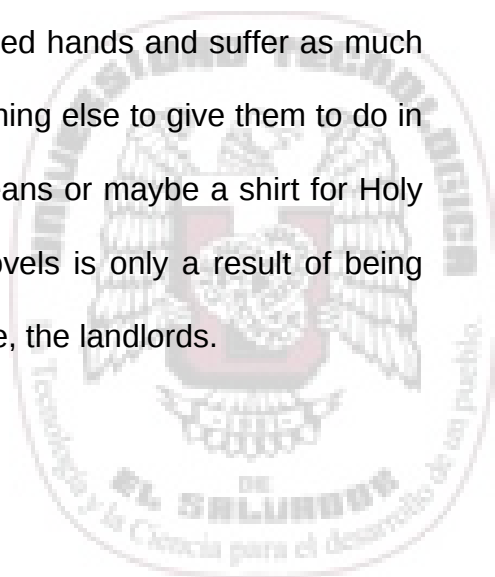
“The Grapes of Wrath” deals with feelings and wishes about having a better future for the children. “Ma, Rose of Sharon said, when we get there, me and Connie have got it all planned. Connie’s going to get a job in a store, or so he can have his own store. Nice clean work and a good future. The baby’ll have all new stuff when it’s born.” (p.37:1992). What the girl wanted was for her husband to study and get a job for their well being and their future baby. She thought that they could improve their lifestyle, as any mother in the world and under any circumstances would desire. She wanted her family to have all the opportunities she never had.

Hope also pervades throughout “One Day of Life”. This confirm that our people believed firmly and still believe in God’s mercy. Hope is something strong that



can not be taken away no matter what the circumstances are. Hope was a factor that kept people's strength to survive. The hope of having a better life: "I would like all our children to learn to read so that they won't have to live as hired hands and suffer as much as we have" (p.12:1991). Here people show their desire for having a better life with their families, in order to take away pain and suffering from them. "Because what can you do but endure and endure and relieve that at least someday you'll have some tranquillity that you're going to live in peace and your children will have enough to eat" (p.46:1991). The security of things are going to change, even though the next generations are going to be the ones who will live a different life. "From these people there's no relief; but one of these days things are going to change. And José says that day is not far away" (p.101:1991). The great patient for waiting for those desired changes and stops of abuses.

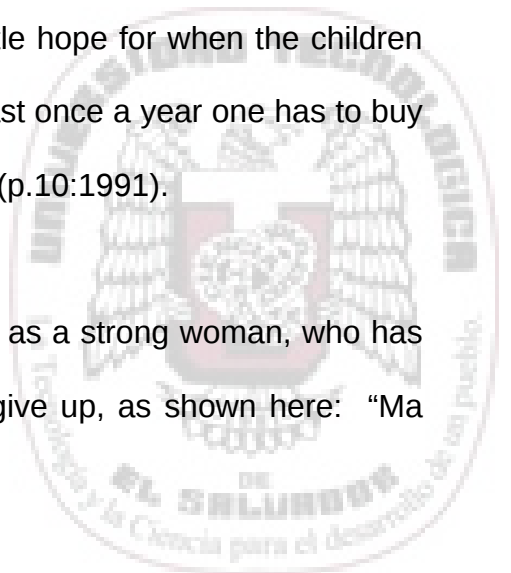
The characters in "One Day of Life" also want a better life for their children, better than the one they had. Because they had a hard life working a lot and getting little money for that: "Jose has told me. I would like all our children to learn to read so that they won't have to live as hired hands and suffer as much as we have. Especially, since we don't have anything else to give them to do in the off-season, when we eat hardly enough for beans or maybe a shirt for Holy Week." (p.12:1991). What happened in both novels is only a result of being under injustice and oppression from the rich people, the landlords.



WOMEN'S ROLE: In "The Grapes of Wrath", women's role is well defined as the family basis. Women are in charge of each member in the family. Ma Joad was always taking care of her family. She was a firm spirited woman, who tried to keep the entire family together. She also gave her family comfort as well as courage to go ahead in any difficult situation, as these lines show: "Ma was the strong centre of the family and she knew it. She protected her family from all the bad things that were happening to them. If Ma lost her strength, the family would break up" (p.21:1992), and "Ma looked up at the girl's sad face. 'You've been crying,' she said. 'Come here now and peel potatoes. You've got to stop feeling sorry for yourself'" (p.64:1992).

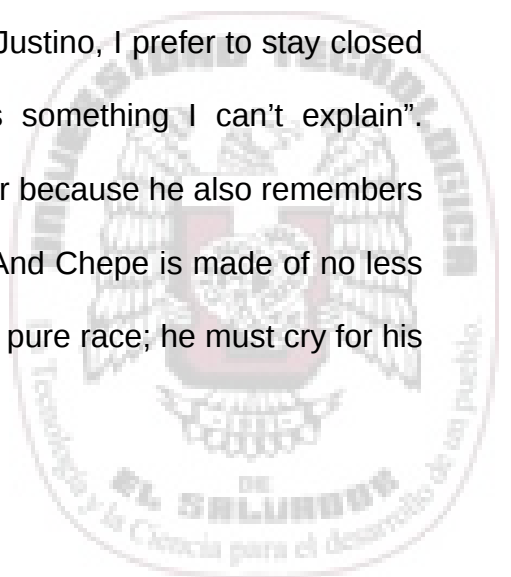
"One Day of Life", also shows the importance of women's role as the family basis. Lupe took care of her whole family. She had to keep them together. The author shows that a woman was in charge of getting food for the children when the man was not at home, or when the man could not afford something for the children. Manlio Argueta makes his female character raise pigs as a way of helping her man and as a source for getting some money: "These pigs sure are enough to drive you crazy, but they're our only little hope for when the children ask for something that we can't deny them – at least once a year one has to buy them a new shirt or pants for a special occasion". (p.10:1991).

INTERNAL SUFFERING: Steinbeck portrays Ma as a strong woman, who has to inspire courage on the others. She could not give up, as shown here: "Ma



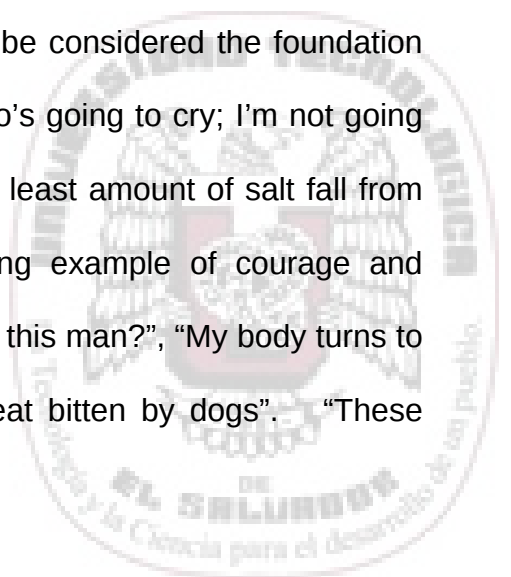
climbed down from the truck. Her eyes were hard. 'Look, mister,' she said. 'we've got a sick old lady. We've got to get her to a doctor. She was fighting back tears. (p.50:1992). "She's all right,' Ma said. 'Drive on. We've got to get across.' (p.51:1992). "Grandma's dead'. "Ma said. 'I told Grandma we couldn't help her. We couldn't stop in the desert. We had to think of the young ones and Rosasharn's baby!'. (p.52:1992). The reader can probably imagine the kind of pain Ma Joad had to undertake silently, because she did not want to disturb the whole family. She swallowed her tears and her sadness. "Tom led Ma to the entrance of the cave. 'Goodbye,' she said and she walked quietly away. Her eyes were wet and burning, but she did not cry." (p.111:1992). In these quotations the reader probably realizes a mother's pain when one of her children has to go away and hide from other people. That was another hard experience she had to live.

In "One Day of Life" the female character suffers in silence because she does not show other her weakness. She does not want to worry the other members of her family, that is why she prefers to keep the pain in the deepest part of her heart and mind: "After what happened to my son Justino, I prefer to stay closed up inside myself. It's not that I get sad. It's something I can't explain". (p.9:1991). The male character suffers in his inner because he also remembers the way the authority killed him with no mercy: "And Chepe is made of no less sterner stuff. It happens that he is strong, is of the pure race; he must cry for his son inside his soul." (p.109:1991).



COURAGE AND DETERMINATION: In “The Grapes of Wrath”, these two characteristics are well marked during the novel, the most representative character with these characteristics is Ma Joan. She confronted whoever tried to damage the family. She was the protective shield. The next quotation is an example of courage: “Ma said, ‘What do you want, mister?’ ‘Where’s your men? Where’re you from?’ ‘Near Sallisaw, Oklahoma. We’re crossing the desert tonight, mister.’ ‘Well, you’d better. We don’t want none of you Okies settling down here.’ Ma’s face darkened with anger. She picked up an iron pan. ‘Okies?’ she said softly. ‘Okies? You’ve got a gun, mister, but I’m not scared of you”. (p.46:1992). An example of determination is expressed in: “Ma walked to the car, picked up the jack-handle and held it in her hand. Her mouth was set hard. ‘The only way to get me to go, is to beat me. And if you do, I’ll hit you with this handle. Come on,’ said Ma. ‘Just try it”. (p.38:1992).

“One Day of Life”, not also reflects injustice and fight for human rights, it also shows the strength of the woman’s heart, Lupe’s heart mainly. This female character has a strong and brave heart, she can be considered the foundation for the Guardado family: “But I’m not the one who’s going to cry; I’m not going to give our enemies the satisfaction of seeing the least amount of salt fall from my eyes”. But the most important and rebelling example of courage and determination is the next quotation: “Do you know this man?”, “My body turns to ice as I see you transformed into a piece of meat bitten by dogs”. “These



vampires, sons of a hundred thousand whores, killers of the dirtiest stripe".
"Then I said no. It had to be a no without any quavering of my voice, without the least trace of hesitation. And at that moment your good eye opened, the one they had left you". (pp.191-192:1991)

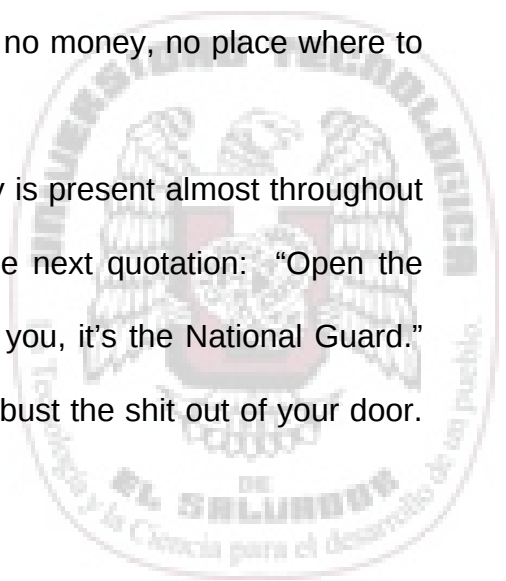
SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION: "The Grapes of Wrath" "And the people there. They look at you. And they hate you because they're scared. They're scared someone's going to take that land. You've never been called 'Okie' yet. Tom said, 'Okie'? What's that?. Well, Okie used to mean you were from Oklahoma. Now it means you're no good, you're dirt. There's three hundred of our people there, living like dogs." (p.45:1992). "Well, you'd better. We don't want none of you Okies settling down here". (p.46:1992). "Well, them Okies ain't got no sense. They ain't human. A human being couldn't live so dirty and miserable." (p.49:1992).

"One Day of Life" contains a lot of discrimination from the National Guard through the farmworkers, even though some authorities came from that kind of people: "Look at me. Well, if I hadn't had the courage to go to the city, I'd be like you, no offense intended, brother. I'd be living from hand to mouth like you, eating shit; by the way, that stuff you've been eating can't be called food. Get this, in the United States, for example, corn is only for pigs and horses, and to think that here we settle for tortillas and salt." (p.94:1991). The authority believe they were better than poors because they had some benefits like good

food, a salary, education, and so forth. The education the guardmen received separated them from their own people. Others made their minds changed completely, to the point they did not feel mercy for the farmworkers. So they did not consider farmworkers as equals.

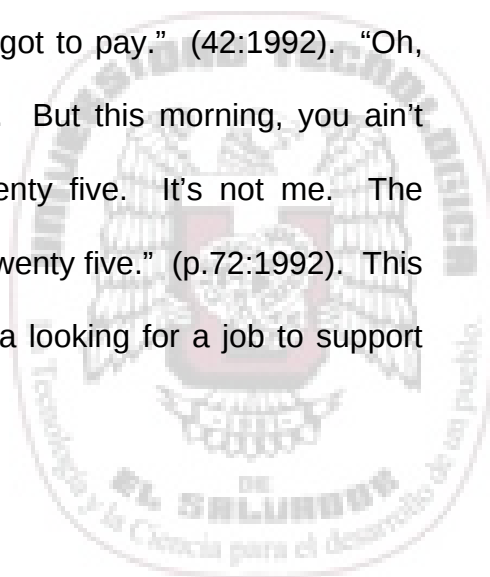
ABUSE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY: “The Grapes of Wrath” shows how farmworkers were treated badly by landowners and their foremen. The first trait of this is found at the beginning of the novel, when landowners sent the tractors to put people out, drivers did not have mercy of the poor farmworkers: “I’ve got orders. If you don’t move out, maybe I’ll push in your home a little. They might pay me extra for that”. (p.16:1992). “This contractor can use all of you. Tulare County. It might be a good idea to go. This camp’s dirty. We’ve got to clean it out. We might have to do a lot of burning. Might be better if you’re not here when we do that. ‘Now, you’, the deputy said to Floyd, ‘you get in that car.’” (p.62:1992). Deputies were men who helped the cherif, but most of the time, they behaved wrongly and unfairly against the farmworkers. Because deputies knew they did not have anything, no job, no food, no money, no place where to live.

In “One Day of Life”, abuse of power and authority is present almost throughout the story. Such instances can be detected in the next quotation: “Open the door! Or we’re going to bust the shit out of it for you, it’s the National Guard.” “We’re not waiting for you; either open up or we’ll bust the shit out of your door.



We're already running out of patience, they told me". "So you oppose authority? Just wait, because the worst is yet to come, you haven't seen anything." (pp.72-73:1991). The National Guard did not respect human rights of the poor, they not only insulted people, but they also treated them badly, especially those who they considered their enemies.

WORKERS' EXPLOITATION: In "The Grapes of Wrath" Steinbeck describes how the landowners exploited the poor people who came from Oklahoma. Californians had a lot of fruit to pick up, but they could not sell it. "They were afraid that the people from Oklahoma – the Okies - would take their land. The Californians gave the Okies so little money for their work that entire families starved." (p.7:1992). Californians realized the poor workers' needs and they began to take advantage on them. "It makes sense to the fella who put out the bills. He sees people with no food. So he tells them: 'I'm paying twenty cents an hour.' Maybe a thousand men find out. Half the men won't do it. But the other five hundred are so hungry, they'll work for biscuits. The more fellas he can get, and the hungrier they are, the less he's got to pay." (42:1992). "Oh, sure! I'll give him work. I'll give anybody work. But this morning, you ain't getting thirty cents an hour – you're getting twenty five. It's not me. The Farmers' Association told me last night the rate's twenty five." (p.72:1992). This happened to many workers who went to California looking for a job to support their family.

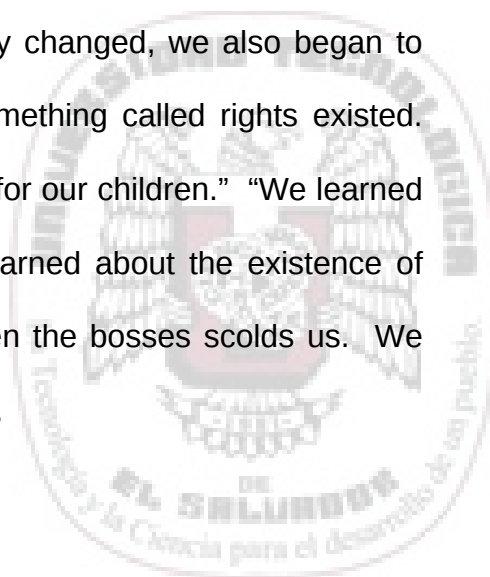


“One Day of Life” also deals with this topic, as shown in the following quotation:

“We would take even the smallest one, who was only seven years old. “All of us picking while the foreman took down our names. We, the children, weren’t put on the list because that meant you had a right to tortillas and beans, and they weren’t about to feed all of us, only the adults.” (p.133:1991). Landowners hired adults and also children. The difference was that children would not receive food, just adults, but they would work like adults.

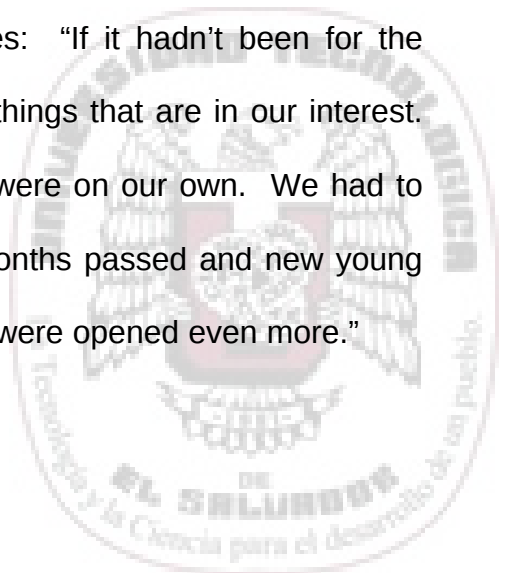
AWARENESS: “The Grapes of Wrath” shows how people after being deceived, took conciousness about the situation they were forced to live with their families. They understood that this kind of life was not fair for anybody. They started to think seriously: “Look, Tom’, he said. ‘We came to work here. There was a lot of us. They told us five cents a box, then when we started, they said they was paying two and a half cents. A fella can’t eat for that.” (p.96:1992).

In “One Day of Life” people got tired of being neglected and abused, of being treated unfairly, etc. There was a moment when they began to think carefully about the situation, for example: “And when they changed, we also began to change. It was nicer that way, knowing that something called rights existed. The right to health care, to food and to schooling for our children.” “We learned to look out for ourselves.” “Besides, once we learned about the existence of rights we also learned not to bow our heads when the bosses scolds us. We learned to look them in the face.” (pp.31-32:1991).



In “The Grapes of Wrath” there is a character who made farmworkers think, wake up and look for solutions for such their situation. He encouraged them to face injustice, abuses, misery and other. He was the one who helped them and tried to change wrong things: “Look, Tom’, he said. ‘We came to work here. There were a lot of us. They told us five cents a box, then, when we started, they said they was paying two and a half cents. A fella can’t eat for that.” “So we says we won’t work for two and a half cents a box. So the cops came and drove us off. When they’ve bust this strike, do you think they’ll pay you five?” “Some of us here haven’t eaten for days. You go back and tell the others what’s happened. You’re starving us by working and soon you’ll starving yourselves.” “Look, Tom, said Casy. ‘try to get the folks out on strike. Them peaches are ripe. They’ve got to be picked.” (p.96:1992).

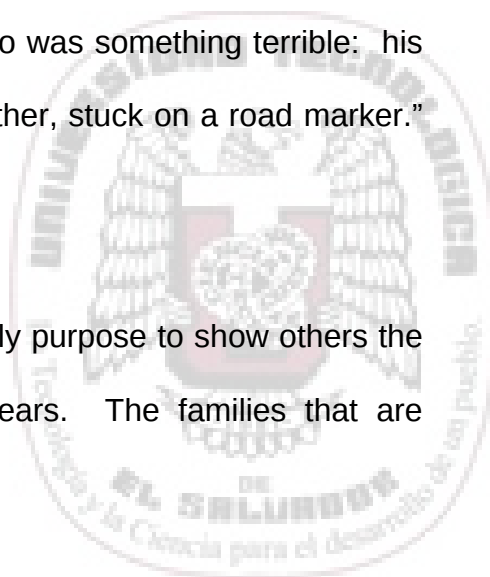
“One Day of Life” discusses people’s change. They stop believing all the lies old priests and landowners told them. But this was possible until priests with a different way of thinking arrived to the Kilometer. They explained that to be good people did not mean to stand unjustices, abuses, misery and others. In that way, peasants began to think by themselves: “If it hadn’t been for the priests, we wouldn’t have found out about those things that are in our interest. They opened our eyes, nothing more. Later we were on our own. We had to rely on our own resources.” (pp.31-32:1991). “Months passed and new young priests came and said the same things. Our eyes were opened even more.”



MURDER OF THE LEADER: “The Grapes Wrath” presents the murder of the person who guided the strike, the leader: “A short, heavy man stepped into the light. He was carrying a new pick-handle. Casy repeated, ‘You don’t know what you’re doing.’ The heavy man swung the pick-handle. It crashed into the side of Casy’s head and he fell. ‘Jesus, I think you’ve killed him!’ said one of the men. The flashlight shone down on Casy’s crushed head.” (p.97:1992) “Last night, I found Casy. He was leading the strike. Then some fellas came for him. They hit him, -killed him.” (p.99:1992). In this way, deputies, landowners and other men thought that they would stop farmworkers from fighting for their rights. Killing the leader, the problem was solved, they thought.

“One Day of Life” also presents the death of the one who led the protest against the situation, but the authorities found out that he was in charge of guiding the people of the Kilometer to the bank, in order to ask for a reduction of prices on the fertilizer and chemical products they needed for planting. That was the reason why the National Guard was chosen to take over the matter: “It was better to deceive her and tell her that Justino was badly wounded; but the truth had already spread, what they had done to Justino was something terrible: his body was found in one place and his head in another, stuck on a road marker.” (p.105:1991).

AUDIENCE: Both novels were written with the only purpose to show others the real situation that farmworkers lived in those years. The families that are

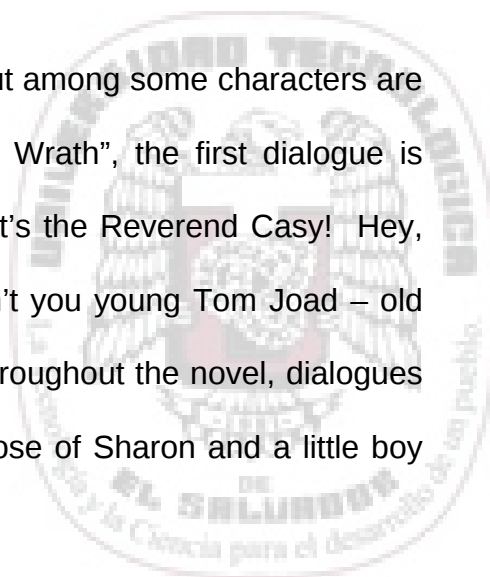


mentioned in the novels were very poor families, who depended on a very low salary to survive. These novels tried to arouse people's consciousness in the civilian population. The writers got involved into the farm workers' situation.

3.4 TECHNIQUES USED IN THE NOVELS.

GENRE: Both novel are historical and they are clasified in realistic fiction with social commentary, because they estate a real problem of a country, again the real facts are present. Both writers based their novels in real facts. This shows they were interested in their people's problems. Manlio Argueta tried to show and communicate others, all the conflicts and sufferings a poor famyly had to face in difficult times as it was the Civil War during the 1980's in El Salvador. Similarly, John Steinbeck did the same. He focused his novel in all the conflicts and sufferings people in Oklahona had to live during the great drought in the 1930's in the United States of America. The reader can find true facts about these two events, so the novel are not completely fiction but historical.

DIALOGUES: In both novels, dialogues carried out among some characters are always present. For example in "The Grapes of Wrath", the first dialogue is between Tom Joad and Reverend Casy: "Why, it's the Reverend Casy! Hey, Casy, how are you?' Tom called out. 'Now aren't you young Tom Joad – old Tom's boy?' Casy called back. (p.13:1992). All throughout the novel, dialogues continuously appear, in the last one, Ma Joad, Rose of Sharon and a little boy



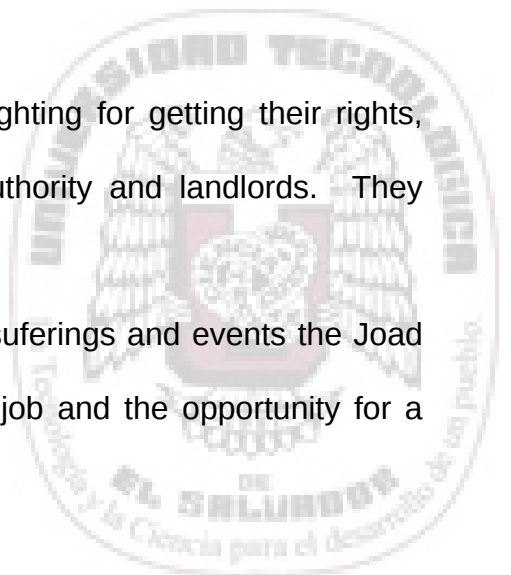
participate: “Suddenly the boy said, ‘My Pa’s dying. He’s starving to death. He’s got to have some milk...’ Hush,’ said Ma. She looked at Rose of Sharon. The two women looked into each other’s eyes. The girl breathed quickly. ‘Yes,’ she said. Ma smiled. ‘I knew you would, I knew.’ (p.127:1992).

In “One Day of Life”, dialogues are also part of the plot. The first dialogue takes place between Doña Rubenia, Lupe’s mother and Don Josè, Lupe’s future husband, in that instance, Josè was asking Doña Rubenia for Lupe, he was explaining to her that he felt alone and Lupe would be a good companion for him. (p.5:1991). The novel ends in a dialogue between Adolfinia and Lupe, talking about the poor man the guards had caught and hit wildly. (pp.213-215:1991).

LANGUAGE: Both novels, “The Grapes of Wrath” and “One Day of Life”, were written in a very common language, the same way as people talked in their places, this is called colloquial language. This kind of language is present since the very beginning up to the end of each novel.

CONFLICT: In both novels, the families were fighting for getting their rights, because they got bored to be abuse by the authority and landlords. They wanted to be treated as equals.

“The Grapes of Wrath” deals with the problems, suferings and events the Joad family had to face while they were looking for a job and the opportunity for a

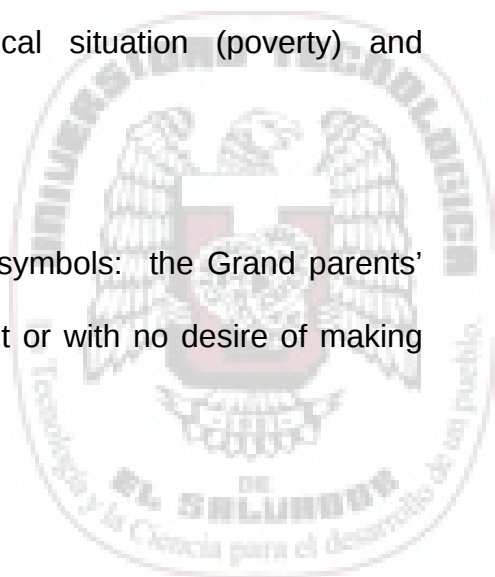


better lifestyle. “One Day of Life” also deals with pain, suffering and sacrifices the Lupe’s family faced during the fight for their rights and a fair life.

IMAGERY: The novels are full of imageries. Writers used a very detailed description of places and events, for example in the *Grapes of Wrath*, the writer starts his novel with a description a corn field was almost destroyed by natural elements, and how people (farmers) had to use handkerchiefs covering their noses and mouths in order to breathe. In *One Day of Life*, the main character gives describes how a rural family starts every single day. She describes the stars she looks at through little holes in her hut. She also talks about a bird called Clarinero and the way it sings. Both novels make readers transport themselves to the situations portrayed.

ANTAGONISTS: In the *Grapes of Wrath*, the researchers found the following antagonists: Nature (sun, wind, dust, steam), economical situation (poverty, authority (landlords, deputies), ignorance. In *One Day of Life* the antagonist are: Authority (national guard, landlords), economical situation (poverty) and ignorance.

SYMBOLS: “The *Grapes of Wrath*” includes as symbols: the Grand parents’ death that symbolizes that people with weak spirit or with no desire of making



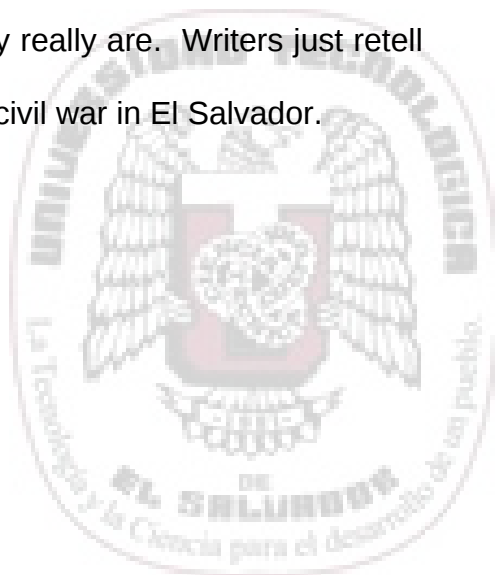
main changes, will never be able to reach a better life or have the minimum sources for living.

Rosasharm's pregnancy symbolizes that if a little hope is not fed as necessary, it will not grow. Because hope needs people's attention, it needs that people take care of it. Hope needs people who believe and desire having it among them. They must set it as part of their lives.

"One Day of Life" has also its own symbols as: Birds's song means that people with strong fighting spirit will always face problems with a positive attitude. They will never give up to the possibility of finding a solution. The Clarinero, the bird used to illustrate the novel, is a happy and noisy animal that sings at all times.

The morning star appears when dawn starts coming, so night has ended and a new day is almost beginning. It means that when problems are in their critical state, it is because the solution is coming soon.

REALISM: Both novels depict the everyday life and language of ordinary people, farmworkers. They present events as they really are. Writers just retell two true events as the depression in USA and the civil war in El Salvador.



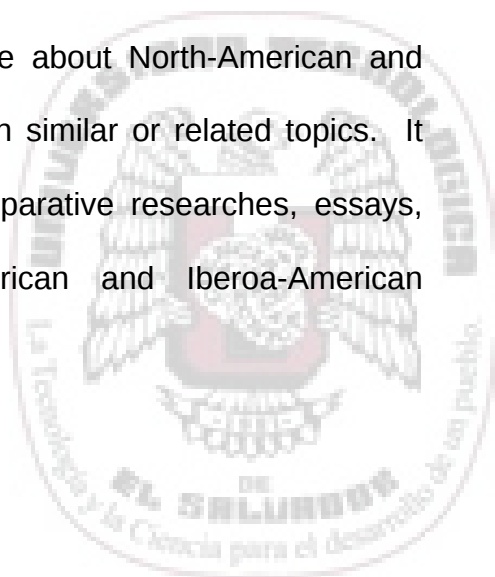


CONCLUSIONS.

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 specifc 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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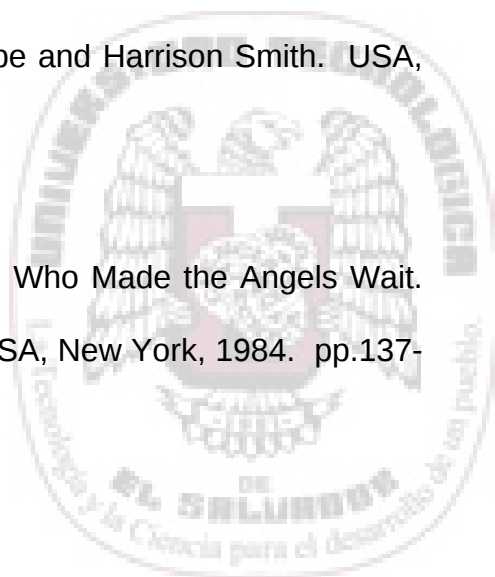
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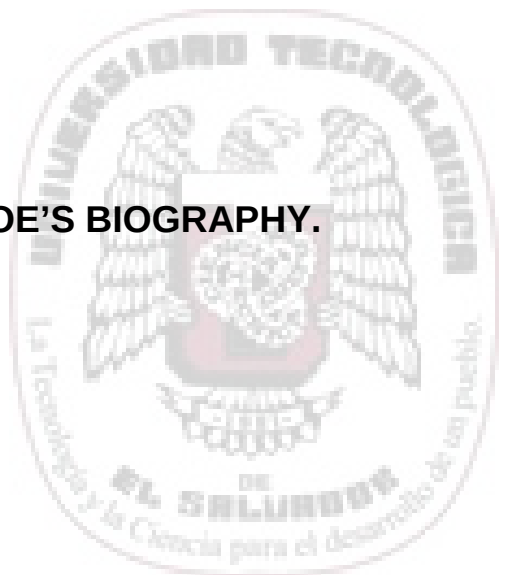
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APPENDIX “A” EDGAR ALLAN POE’S BIOGRAPHY.

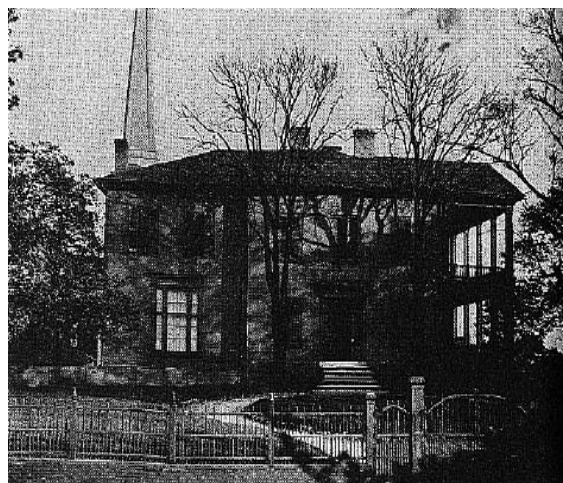




Edgar Allan Poe was born in 1809, in Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were actors. His mother, Elizabeth Hopkins, came from England, and got married to a wealthy man named David Poe Jr. One year

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.

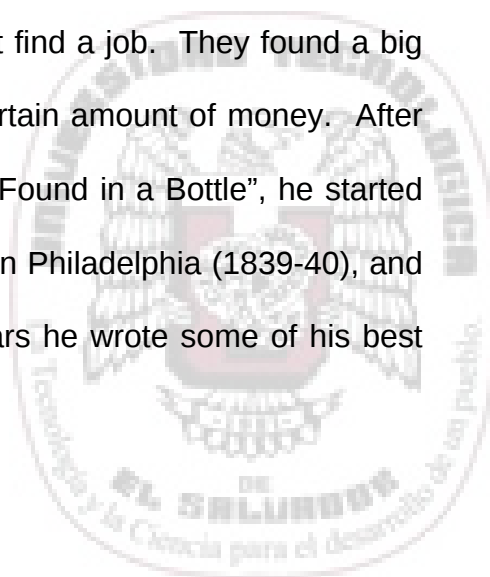


The Allan brought up Edgar partly in England attending Manor School at Stoke Newington, and U.S at the University of Virginia. In the University of Virginia

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 Marià 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-Peròn 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 and 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.

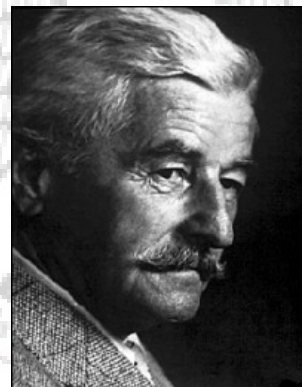
Next year, his short story “Bestiario” appeared in the magazine “Los Anales de Buenos Aires”. In 1949 his dramatic poem “The Kings”, first work published under his own name. During the summer, he wrote his first novel “Divertimento”, which in some way, established



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.

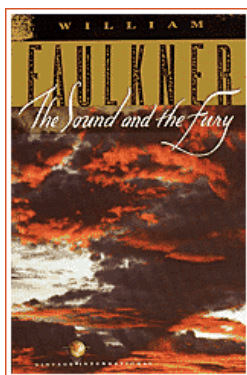
APPENDIX “C” WILLIAM FAULKNER’S BIOGRAPHY.

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.

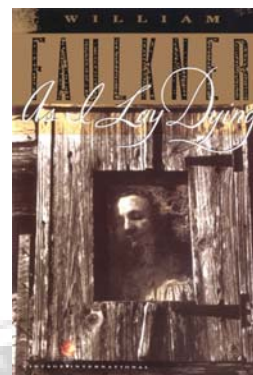


Faulkner created an entire imaginative landscape, Yoknapatawpha County, mentioned in numerous novels, along with several families with interconnections extending back for generations. Yoknapatawpha County, with its capital, "Jefferson," is closely modeled on Oxford, Mississippi, and its surroundings.

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.



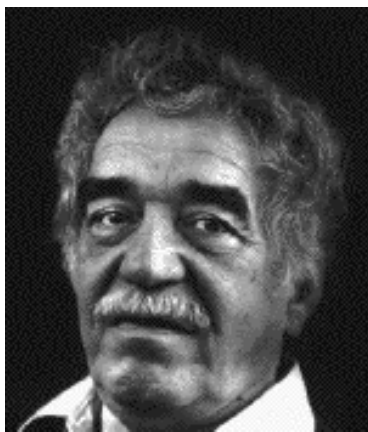
The best of Faulkner's novels include *The Sound and the Fury* (1929) and *As I Lay Dying* (1930), two modernist works experimenting with viewpoint and voice to probe southern families under the stress



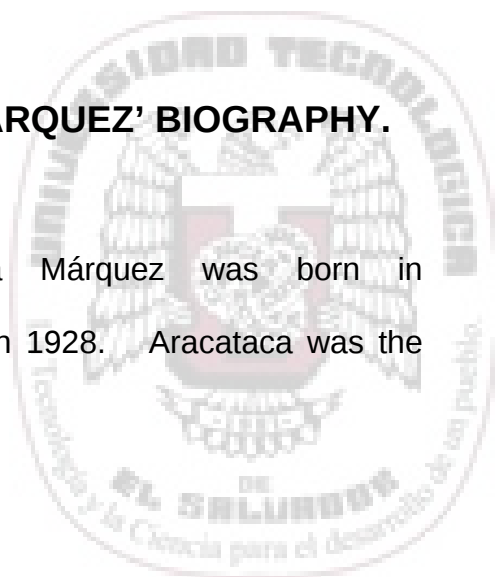
of losing a family member; *Light in August* (1932), about complex and violent relations between a white woman and a black man; and *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), perhaps his finest, about the rise of a self-made plantation owner and his tragic fall through racial prejudice and a failure to love.

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.



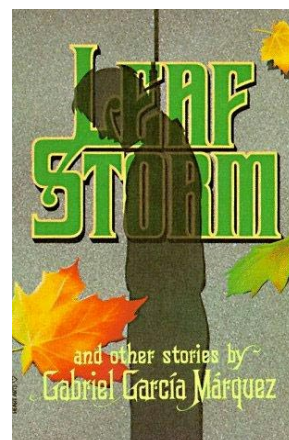
Gabriel García Márquez was born in Aracataca, Colombia in 1928. Aracataca was the



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.



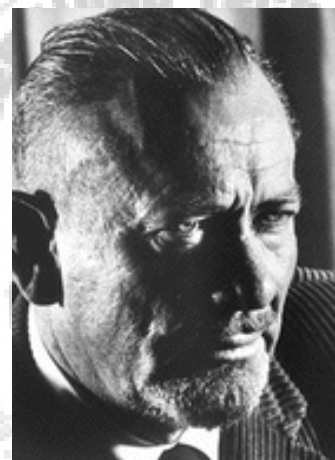
He spent most of his life in Mexico and Spain. In 1967 he reached the International Celebrity with one of the most famous literary works of the century, "One Hundred Years of Solitude". He got a Doctor Honoris cause by the University of Columbia in 1971. In



1982 he obtained the Literature Nobel Prize.

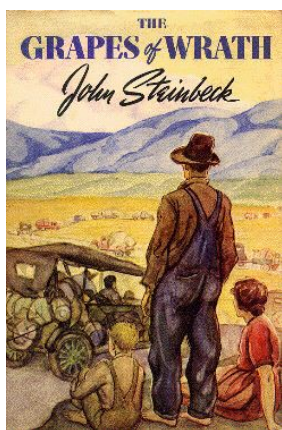
APPENDIX "E" JOHN STEINBECK'S BIOGRAPHY.

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.

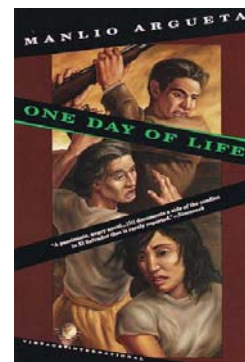


Manlio Argueta was born in San Miguel on November 24, 1935. Poet and novelist, studied Laww and Social Sciences at the University of El Salvador, but he never finished any major. At the university, Manlio together with Otto René Castillo, Roque Dalton, Roberto Armijo, Alfonso Quijada, and others, founded

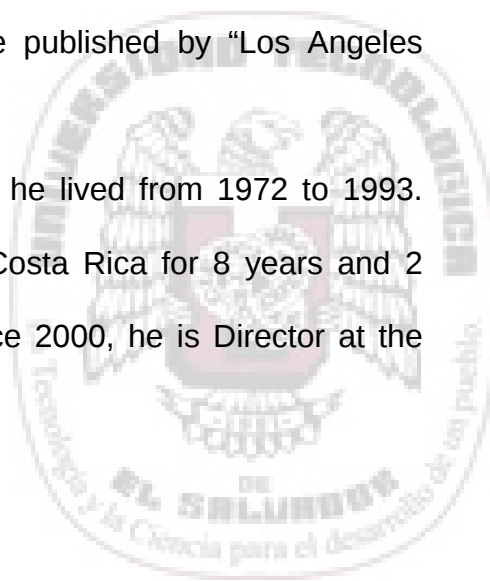
the University Literary Circle in 1956. This circle was part of the “Generación Comprometida”.

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

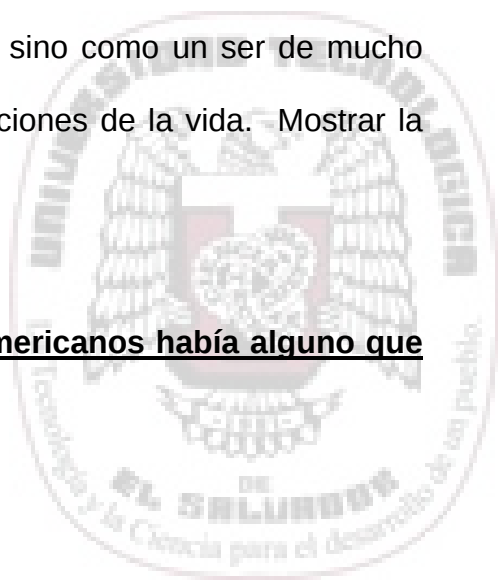
yo trataba era de resaltar los valores ambientales, la sencillez de la vida en nuestro país, claro en ese entonces, deleitarse de la naturaleza y es que El Salvador es un país muy bello con muchos lugares extraordinarios llenos de vida silvestre.

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.



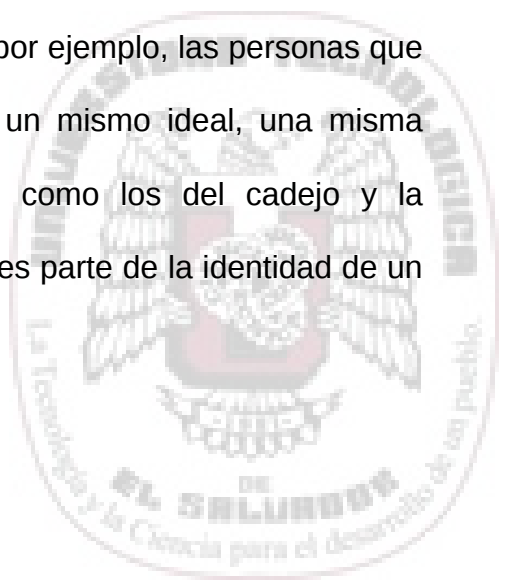
Manlio Argueta: Claro que sí, yo he sido influenciado por la Literatura Norteamericana, entre sus escritores puedo mencionar a Jeron Daniel Salinger, John Dos Pasos, al maestro William Faulkner, y por supuesto John Steinbeck, este último tiene un libro llamado The Grapes of Wrath, el cual aborda temas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

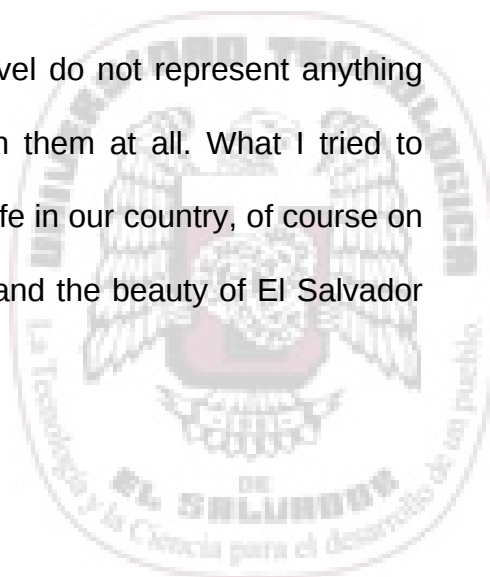
Con esto, el escritor pretende entusiasmar al lector a tomar en serio la valoración de su ambiente. Los objetivos no son trazados sino en el transcurso del desarrollo de la obra se van desenvolviendo por ellos mismos hasta obtener un resultado no planeado.



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

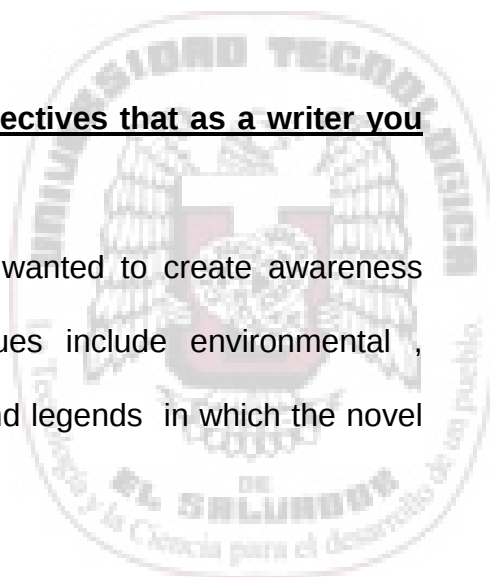
when I began writing "One Day of Life". But at the end, I liked the idea of keeping people's memory alive, that is keeping alive the story of our people, our town, and our country.

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

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

Symbol: Clock, fire, death	Symbol: Slavery, heaven, death
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ONE DAY OF LIFE	THE GRAPES OF WRATH
Author: Manlio Argueta Type of work: Historical Novel Language: Colloquial Genre: Realistic fiction, social commentary. Setting: Time 1980's Place Chalatenango, El Salvador. Protagonists: Guadalupe Fuentes, Josè Guardado (Chepe) y Adolfinia Hernández Guardado. 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. Technique (s): Author Surrogate and Short dialogues, Imagery, Antagonist	Author: John Steinbeck Type of work: Historical Novel Language: Colloquial Genre: Realistic fiction, social commentary. Setting Time: 1930's Place: Oklahoma, California, USA. Protagonists: Tom Joad, Ma and the family. 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. Technique (s): Omniscient Narrator and Short dialogues, Imagery,

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

APPENDIX “I” LITERARY TECHNIQUES.

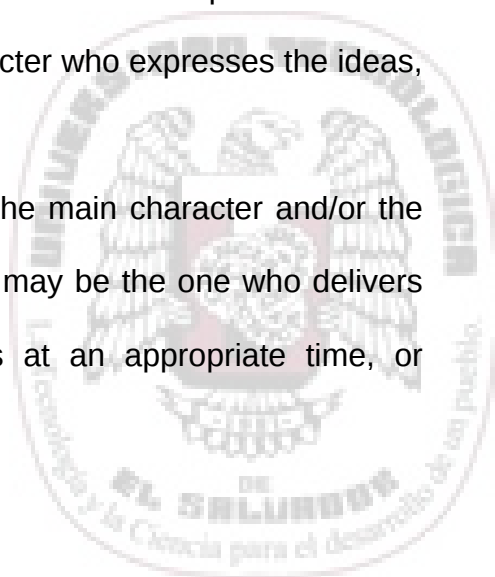
Literary techniques are also called literary devices. Novels and short stories do not simply come from nowhere. Usually the author uses some general literary technique as a framework for artistic work.

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.

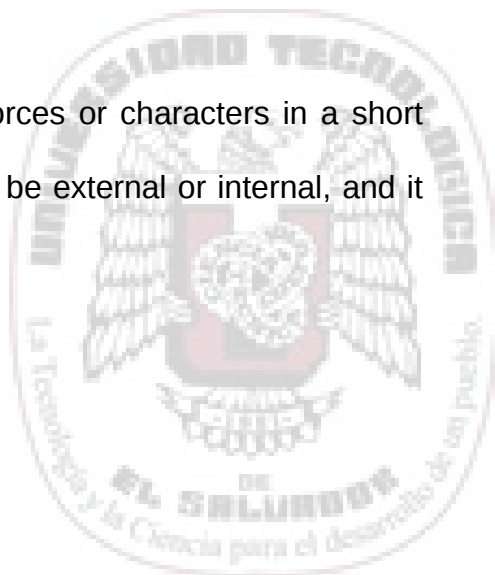
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL: Tales of the author's life as seen by the author in fictional form; sometimes significant changes are made. An autobiographical novel is a novel based on the life of the author. The literary technique is distinguished from an autobiography or memoir by the stipulation of being 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.



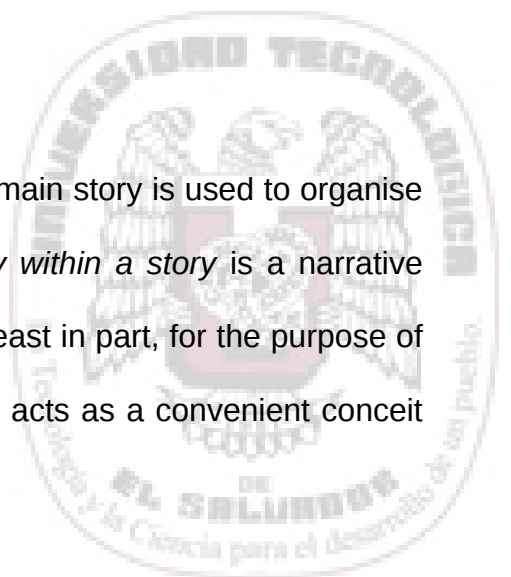
A person against nature.

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.

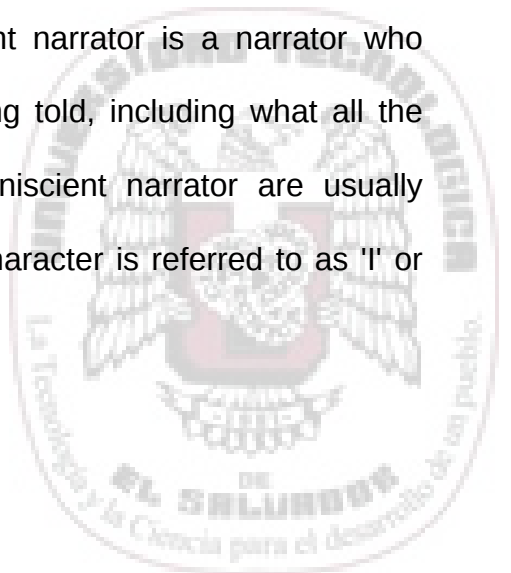
MAGIC REALISM: It constitutes a traditional mentality of the primitive countries of America, beliefs and superstitions.

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.

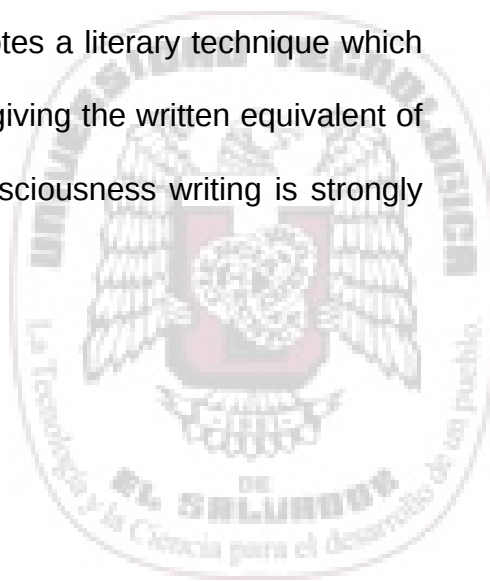


REALISM: The attempt in literature and art to represent life as it really is, without sentimentalizing or idealizing it. Realistic writing often depicts the everyday life and speech of ordinary people. This has led, sometimes, to an emphasis on sordid details.

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.