

Renowned Spanish-Language Literary Writers and their Benefactions to English Literature

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Abstract: Writers whose mother tongue was Spanish have had their works translated to English and several other languages. The Spanish Language originated in Spain. Spanish literature refers to the literary works that are produced in Spain. The Spanish Language is a romance language and has one of the highest number of speakers in the world. This paper studies renowned Spanish-Language literary writers and their benefactions to English Literature.⁴

Keywords: Spanish Literature, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Isabel Allende, Jorge Luis Borges.

I. Introduction

Writers whose mother tongue was Spanish have had their works translated to English and several other languages. The Spanish Language originated in Spain. Spanish literature refers to the literary works that are produced in Spain. The Spanish Language is a romance language and has one of the highest number of speakers in the world. The literature of Spanish America has grown tremendously. The term 'Spanish America' was used during the Imperial Era. Spanish America refers to the areas under the control of Spain during its colonisation of the Americas. It aided in the massive spread of the Spanish Language. Vast natural resources of the colonies were one of the pivotal causes of colonization. Latin American Literature refers to the oral and written literature restricted to Latin America. It includes languages such as Spanish, Portuguese and a few indigenous languages. Magical Realism is often seen in Latin American Literature. This paper studies the contributions of writers who write in the Spanish Language and have had their very successful works translated into English.

II. Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Gabriel Garcia Marquez is a Colombian journalist, novelist, short-story writer and screenwriter. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982. One Hundred Years of Solitude, published in 1967, tells the story of multiple generations of the Buendia family. The setting of the novel is Macondo, a fictitious town. Marquez's novel, Chronicle of a Death Foretold is a novella published in 1981. It narrates the story of a murder.

III. Isabel Allende

Isabel Allende is a Chilean-American writer, known for the inclusion of the genre of magical realism in her works. Magical Realism presents realistic depiction of the world, despite the addition of magical elements. Her debut novel is The House of the Spirits, published 1982. It is an autobiographical novel and narrates the story of the Trueba family in Chile. City of the Beasts is a young adult novel by Allende. The story describes the life of Alexander Cold who goes on expedition in the Amazon.

IV. Jorge Luis Borges

Jorge Luis Borges was an Argentine poet and short-story writer. His works are mostly imbued with philosophy and fantasy. He also makes use of the technique of magic realism. His collection of short stories, Ficciones ('Fiction'), explores the complex nature of the world, along with the physical and mental aspects of human beings. Le Aleph ('The Aleph') is a book containing short stories. The short stories deal with identity, immortality and fantasy.

V. Mario Vargas Llosa

Mario Vargas Llosa is a Peruvian politician, novelist and journalist. He is a prominent name among Latin American novelists. His novel, The Time of the Hero was his debut novel. It focuses in detail about the Peruvian society. The Green House is his second novel, published in 1966. The novel is spread across the span of forty years. Determinism, circumstances and environment form the crux of the novel.

VI. Federico Garcia Lorca

Federico Garcia Lorca was a Spanish playwright and poet. He was a member of Generation of '27. Generation of '27 was a group of poets in the Spanish literature scene between 1923 to 1927, and had decided to produce avant garde forms of art and literature. The Butterfly's Evil Spell was his first play, published in 1920, and is a symbolist work. The Billy-Club Puppets is another one of his plays for the puppet theatre.

VII. Julio Cortázar

Julio Cortázar was an Argentine-French short-story writer and novelist. He has had a major influence on multiple generations of writers. He was part of the Latin American Boom of the 1960s and 1970s. Hopscotch was one of his

novels and it employs the stream-of-consciousness technique. *Blow-up and Other Stories* is a collection of short stories by Cortázar. The public life and private life of people are significant themes here.

VIII. Carlos Ruiz Zafon

Carlos Ruiz Zafon was a Spanish novelist, who was born in Barcelona. His novel, *La Sombra del Viento* was a best-seller. The book was translated into English by Lucia Graves as *The Shadow of The Wind*. It is a mystery novel and is a story within a story. His novel, *The Angel's Game* is a prequel to *The Shadow of The Wind*. It narrates the story of David Martin, a young writer from Barcelona.

IX. Miguel de Cervantes

Miguel de Cervantes is an early modern Spanish writer. He is famous for his novel, *Don Quixote*, which is considered as the first modern novel. It is an epic novel and is written in the Spanish Language. An Epic novel is a long narrative account of a hero's story. The characters may be larger than life, and live in a fantasy world. Class, gender, idealism, madness, morality and violence are the central themes.

X. Javier Marias Franco

Javier Marias Franco was a Spanish author. He has published fifteen novels. His novel, *A Heart So White* won the International Dublin Literary Award in 1997. Relationships and memory are the core themes of this work. *Tomorrow in the Battle Think on Me* was published in 1994. The protagonist is a ghostwriter. This novel is a social satire.

XI. Lope de Vega

Lope de Vega was a Spanish playwright, novelist and poet. He was part of the Baroque literary movement of the seventeenth century. *The Dog in The Manger* was a play written by him. It deals with the complications of class conflict. *Punishment Without Revenge* is a tragedy written by Vega, and deals with adultery and incest.

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