

A Dynamic Study of Spanish Literature

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Abstract

Spanish, one of the six working languages of the United Nations, has more than 400 million native speakers and is the second largest language in the world. There are also 11 masters who conquered the Nobel Prize for Literature in Spanish. She is the first global language, the rough conqueror has been driven out of the American continent, but the gold of language has become the treasure of Latin American people. However, she is still called "the language of Cervantes", and the praise of this literary giant seems to be a historical irony nowadays-is there only one Don Quixote among hundreds of millions of people for hundreds of years? It is true that Spanish has never been outstanding outside the field of humanities. However, for hundreds of years, her warm and bright syllables have left an indelible soul.

Keywords

Spanish, Literature, dynamic study

1. Introduction

In 2020, under the influence of the COVID-19 epidemic, Spanish literature will still be remarkable. The themes mainly involve: paying attention to literature and language itself and exploring its healing function; Write about illness and death, and seek spiritual rebirth; Love-hate stories with the expectation of reconciliation. Besides, female literature is still a bright spot that can't be ignored. As the theme called by the "Literature Conference" held in 2020, literature needs utopia at such a moment when dystopia has become a reality, because literature can heal the soul and bring new life.

2. Renaissance and the Golden Age

In the 15th century, with the Renaissance of Italian Peninsula, humanism and realism swept across Europe, including Spain naturally. Writers imitated the creation of Italian writers from the beginning and gradually formed their own style of writing. From the middle of 16th century to the beginning of 17th century, it was called "el Siglo de Oro", precisely because of the unprecedented prosperity of Spanish literature. In terms of novels, knight novels and tramp novels are the main ones. In fact, the knight novel is similar to today's online novels. Its content and characters are mostly the same, but its central idea and core are not noble. Basically, a knight rode on a horse to travel through Europe. Along the way, I fought with all kinds of people for all kinds of reasons. Not only do we have to fight, but the horses are getting better and better, the armor is getting better and better, the weapons are getting stronger every time, the shields are getting thinner every time, the fights are getting more thrilling every time, and the injuries are getting heavier every time. It is interspersed with wars and adventures. You will also meet overseas queens, or goblins on the island. But every time the protagonist saved the day, he persisted in his Christian faith and his infatuation with the hostess. The vagrant novels rose after the Spanish economy began to decline. A large number of peasants who abandoned land and blindly flowed into cities, bankrupt craftsmen and soldiers who were disabled from the battlefield became homeless. In this kind of novel, the hero is a ruffian without any achievements and achievements, and is an anti-hero image. The tramp replaced the invincible knight hero in the past novels. After that, it was the era of Cervantes, the "father of modern novels".

Cervantes's works are mainly poems, plays and novels, and the most famous one is Don Quixote. It has obvious folk and popular colors, integrates various traditional literary narrative modes that existed at that time, teases the narrative style and style of knight novels, and uses a large number of Spanish folk sayings and proverbs. The whole book creates a dilapidated and comedic atmosphere in which ideals and reality are intertwined. Don Quixote's original image is a pure madman and clown, taking delusion as reality. Later, however, his literary image gradually changed—he didn't have any material burden in the book (all this was on Sancho), and his actions became a symbol of endless creativity and spirituality. He never faltered like Hamlet and accomplished nothing, but followed the Oracle "believing in the horse" with deep humility and obedience; He is also a symbol of self-sacrifice, content to eat the worst meals and wear the poorest clothes for his career.

3. The 18th-20th century Spanish literature

Since the 18th century, Spanish literature has been influenced by neighboring countries, and enlightenment ideas, neoclassicism, romanticism, realism, naturalism and modernism have come one after another. After talking about so many terms, there is no space to explain the concept: the ideological trend of scientific criticism and literary thoughts entered Spain together, but modernization was out of place with this country. At this time, Spain was more like an agricultural country than the former colonial empire and industrial country. All in all, by the end of the 19th century, the conflict of ideas, coupled with the loss of colonies and the defeat of war, made the division and conflict within the country more and more fierce. Around 1898, with the defeat of the Spanish-American War, young people began to look for the way to save the country and explore the soul of Spain. This generation is connected by the times and has different aesthetic beliefs and philosophies. Some people shouted "don't look back on the glory of the past" and want to be European; Someone always shouts "fight" with vigor; Some people pursue eternal Spain and refuse to distort their spirit with external standards ... There are no advantages or disadvantages among them. However, this kind of division exists objectively as the embodiment of the division of the whole society and will lead to a civil war in the future. Spanish poets are mostly sympathizers of the revolution, such as Garcia Lorca. After the civil war broke out, Lorca was shot in the place where he was born. And the war is deeply imprinted into the bone marrow of the post-war literati. In the dusk of the lonely wilderness, the dreams of these hundreds of years still reverberate. The story of Spain comes to an end.

4. Spanish literature before the explosion of literature

Across the Atlantic Ocean to America, there are more than 20 Spanish-speaking countries and regions, and their literary styles are different and interlinked. Under the colonial rule of Spain, that is, the "invasion period", Latin American literature was influenced by Europe and inherited the baroque style with gorgeous rhetoric and empty content. From the end of 18th century to the beginning of 20th century, with the Latin American independence movement, literature experienced "the period of independence movement" and "the period of national literature development". The period of independence marked the end of European colonial rule over America. At the same time, the romantic movement in Europe reached its climax. Romanticism and neoclassicism flooded into Latin America. At this time, the characteristics are: eulogizing war heroes, the desire for recovery and innovation, and strong nationalism. In the late 19th century, a series of wars broke out in Europe, and symbolism emerged at this time. Under this influence, modernism, which represents rebellion, gradually became the dominant literary world in Latin America. At the same time, the backwardness and poverty of the country, the loss of territory, and the myth of rebuilding the spiritual world finally constitute a beautiful and exquisite fantasy, that is, the cornerstone of the explosion of Japanese literature. The most famous writer of this era is Nicaraguan poet Ruben Dario. He devoted himself to describing elegant art treasures and exotic features, highlighting the artistic conception of fantasy and pessimistic sentiment; Pursue "pure beauty" and think that swans are the symbol of beauty. "The boundless blue! I love your charming flowers and the fog of golden powder, where your fragrance and dreams float. ""You know, the crystal green of absinthe contains opals and dreams." He also wrote some nationalist poems, such as To Roosevelt. "You are the United States, the future aggressor, the innocent Amerika who wants to invade Indian blood—she still prays to Jesus and speaks in Spanish." "America, which trembled in the storm and took love as its life, is still breathing. She is dreaming, in love and trembling. She is the beloved daughter of the sun god, and Spain America is still alive!"

5. Latin American literature explosion period

In the 20th century, a series of events broke out, such as World War I, Great Depression and World War II. Latin America's long-term export-oriented economy of primary products has been severely damaged. At this time, the avant-garde trend of thought became the mainstream of the literary world. Avant-garde movements such as surrealism,

born out of Dadaism, have intensified. Latin American literary style is increasingly fragmented, grotesque, almost dreamy and disorganized. It was after that (in 1950s) that magical realism began to emerge in large numbers. Then came the Bay of Pigs Incident and the Cuban Missile Crisis. At last, Latin Americans walked out of the ivory tower, raised their pens as knives, and attacked reality and self-reflection with anti-colonial, avant-garde and radical literature. The forerunners of the literary explosion came from Carpentier in Cuba and Asturias in Guatemala. Cuba started the gunfire of the Red Revolution, and it also started the gunfire of magical realism. Carpentier absorbed surrealism and integrated it with the national cultural tradition. "This is a unique guillotine that arrived in America as a century-old free ankle, and now it will be moldy in the scrap heap of a certain warehouse. The guillotine was set up by Victor, (Ma Yinghui, 2016) who regarded it as a necessity as important as printing presses and weapons. On the eve of this desperate attempt, he destroyed it. Perhaps at the same time, he was choosing a way to die for himself: he could face death proudly." -Bright Century (in which the hero followed the French Revolution and brought the guillotine, the symbol of the revolution, to Latin America), while Guatemala has a long Mayan culture as its cornerstone. "Tropical air reduces the indescribable happiness of the kiss of love. The glue is intoxicating. The mouth is moist, wide and warm. In warm water, the male lizard sleeps on the female lizard. It is the gonad of the tropical earth!" "In the fire, the plains and mountains turn the harvested large cornfields into a huge firefly." -The Legend of Guatemala

From 1960s to 1970s, the "Latin American Literature Explosion" was officially born. When we talk about this word, we naturally think of Marquez in Colombia and his book *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. In his novels, loneliness is a theme that never dies. Tired of the journey, the first question people in the port asked her was how she felt about the wonders of Europe, and she summed up her happy life for many months with a four-word Caribbean slang: "It's just flashy." -Love in the Time of Cholera

Marquez is tied with the "four kings" of literary explosion, and the other three are Lue Sa, a Peruvian and Spanish national. He belongs to a school that is not so well known to Chinese people-structural realism. Most of his works are against the dictatorship and expose the tragedy of the people at the bottom. "Peru's sorrow comes from the Inca Empire. It was a legion bureaucratic society, organized like ants, and an omnipotent compressor shattered all people's personalities." Cortazar, Argentina. His works are full of fantasy and grotesque, and tend to soft science fiction and stream of consciousness.

"When I feel like I'm going to spit out a rabbit, I open my two fingers, put them in a clip shape, and put them in my mouth, expecting warm fuzz to come out of my throat like fruit-flavored effervescent tablets, which will be hygienic, quick and clean. I took out my finger and pointed to a pair of ears of the rabbit." -"A Letter to Miss Paris" (very cute "vomit rabbit" story)

Finally, Fuentes, Mexico. Mexico also has a profound Aztec cultural tradition. The reincarnation of life and death and death are important themes of Mexican novels, and the Mexican view of life and death is well reflected in *Travel Notes of Dream Ring*. Life is like a circle, and it starts again and again. "All matter has an omen, which reflects its past life and afterlife. Therefore, we live in an era of our own, but at the same time, we are also the ghost of another lost era and the harbinger of a coming era. Let's not abandon these promises of death." Fuentes's description is very strong and arrogant, which is reflected in the beginning of *The Brightest and Clean Areas*. "..... come and join me in this scarred city, (Zhang Wei-shua, 2016) this city with only a few sewers, this city whose glass is full of breath and rust, this city that records our history of amnesia, this city that is full of biting reefs, this city that stops the sun, this city that takes a long time to bask in the sun, this city that suffers from slow fire, this city that is flooded to the neck, this city that shamelessly sleeps ... Finally, I want to talk about Nie Luda, Bolaño and Chilean literature. Chile has a long and tortuous coastline, and the stars and lighthouses in the harbor give poets countless inspirations and feelings. "In my barren land, you are the only rose." "Who wrote your name among the stars in the south in a cloud-like font?" "Leaning at dusk, I cast a sad net into your ocean-like eyes." Nie Luda is one of countless singers. He sings, and the people sing with him. "I belong to all this, to all people, to all those I don't know, to all those who have never heard of my name, to those who live along our rivers, at the foot of volcanoes, in the sulfur-bearing shadows of copper, to fishermen and farmers, to the blue Indians on the lakeside sparkling like glass, to the shoemaker who is asking questions while nailing the leather with his old hands, and to you, to those who have subconsciously waited for me. I am grateful to you, and I am grateful for And Bolaño is like the opposite of this romantic and beautiful poet. His poets are all unknown losers.

"Those poets who were still alive at that time but are now dead are also hiding there. Because forgetting is bound to come, they have built humble tombs in my head for their names, their silhouettes cut out with black horse dung paper, and their destroyed works." However, he is still gentle, offering love letters to the doomed young generation of Latin America, and to this generation of revolutionary orphans (tempted and abandoned).

In 492, Antonio de Nebriha wrote *The Grammar of Castile*, which was the first grammar written for modern European languages. When he presented the book to Queen Isabella, the Queen asked, "What is the significance of this

work?" He replied, "This language is a tool of the empire." The book contains:

"Language is the companion of the empire (La Lengua es la Compaera del Imperio)" Two social cultures that are similar in some ways will also resonate in language and literature. Writer Wang Zengqi once said, "China is a big country of magical novels, from the Six Dynasties to Strange Tales to Liaozhai, and even the Night Rain and Autumn Lantern Record, which is really vast." China has its own magic literature tradition, and the awakening of the inner subjective consciousness of American literati and the historical and cultural context similar to that of Latin America are favorable conditions for the rise and development of magic realism in China. Therefore, the introduction of Latin American literature into China caused another explosion. Its influence can be seen in Mo Yan. Mo Yan won the essence of Marquez's creative method (Zhang Jinjiang, 2007). He believed that "novels without symbols and meanings are clear soup and few water. Therefore, Mo Yan always pursues a deeper and broader symbolic goal. And why doesn't the beginning of Chen Zhongshi's White Deer Plain remind people of the changing time and space of One Hundred Years of Solitude? "Bai Jiaxuan later took pride in marrying seven women in his life." "Years later, facing the firing squad, Colonel Aureliano Buendia will recall the distant afternoon when his father took him to see the ice." Yu Hua's popular Living, Xu Sanguan's Tale of Selling Blood, and Jia Pingwa's Abandoned Capital can all find a trace of disillusionment from magic. This is not the first time that China literati have resonated with western literature. 100 years ago, Lu Xun praised Spanish Pio Baroja as "the most original writer with philosophical style". There are thirteen of them. Being infected by danger, he is used to fighting with the sea, regardless of the thirteen lives. Besides them, they were carrying a woman, the captain's wife. Thirteen of them are seaside people, with the characteristics of Sike race. The big head, pointed side face, staring at the sea like a monster that devours people, and thus the eyes that die, etc., are. Cut the sea of Tiberias, and you know them well. They are also familiar with Bo and Feng. A long, thin, pitch-black painted ship named "Aranza". Postscript Sike language, meaning is "thorn". A short branch, with a small sail, stands on the bow. The extreme poverty and backwardness in rural areas and the miserable situation of farmers shocked Ba Luoha and aroused his deep sympathy for the people, (Aring Zhang, 2012) so he finally chose literary creation. This echoes Lu Xun's road of abandoning medicine and pursuing literature. They selectively borrowed the techniques of the distant Spanish-speaking world to express their understanding of China's traditional culture, national consciousness and national spirit.

6. Concluding remarks:

If Spanish literature really has a soul, a soul that crosses national boundaries, then I think it should contain the following points. One is beautiful fantasy and floating feeling. The ridicule of the native Don Quixote and the interweaving of dreams and reality have been mentioned above. Iberian Peninsula also has a tradition of telling its own contradictions. Unamuno and others also show extreme sensitivity to time consciousness, while Latin America has rich sensory descriptions, meticulous rhetorical devices, and Marquez and other commonly used literary techniques of playing with the changes of time and space. Second, the background of the public and the anger that points to action. From poema de mio cid to Don Quixote, they are all very popular, and Lorca is also a famous poet who sympathizes with the revolution and "helps the people in the mud pick up lily shoots". Nie Luda on the Latin American side is a famous poet of the people, and the social background also makes the feeling of seeing the red bayonet is very strong. The paper is filled not with absurd and alienation for no reason, but with pain and indignation like blood and fire, as well as ready-to-hear roar and resistance.

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