

The life and works of william faulkner



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BUSTER**

Faulkner dropped out of college after a little over a year (George B. Perkins, Barbara Perkins, and Phillip Lingerer. 321). Faulkner tried to be in the American Air Force but was turned down because of insufficient height. Then he enlisted for the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1918 and changed his last name from Faulkner, like his father, to Faulkner, which is Canadian. The war ended before he could see service on the western front or receive his commission, but he was made a second lieutenant on December 22, 1918 (George B. Faulkner was in and out of Oxford, Mississippi threw out his years. He was also in and out of jobs like store clerk, houseparent, dishwasher and also, for a short time he was also a runner during the Prohibition, as he established himself as a writer. Estelle Loll, his high school sweetheart, returned to Oxford with her two children, a boy and a girl, after she divorced her first husband. Faulkner got back with Estelle, then soon married her in 1929. They had two children together, a boy, who died an infant, and a girl. All together they had four children counting the two from her first marriage (George B. Perkins, Barbara Perkins, and Phillip Lingerer. 1). William Faulkner's best novels were between late 1920s and early 1930s. Those novels included *Sartorial*, *The Sound and the Fury*, *As I Lay Dying*, *Sanctuary*, *Light in August*, *Abyssal! Abyssal!*, *The Unvanquished*, *The Hamlet*, and *Go Down, Moses*. Faulkner had three inspirations to write. They were Sherwood Anderson, William C. Faulkner, and Phil Stone. Sherwood Anderson was a writer of that time and promised Faulkner that he would persuade his publisher to accept Faulkner's work and publish it. William C. Faulkner was Faulkner's great grandfather, who was also a writer.

He wrote the book *The White Rose of Memphis*. Phil Stone was the Oxford's lawyer who encouraged and supported William Faulkner's travels and writing (George B. Perkins, Barbara Perkins, and Phillip Lingerer. 321). Faulkner traveled to many different places. His travels took him to Canada when he was in their Air Force, New Orleans, North East Europe, with the occasional stops back to Oxford to see family and friends. Many of his travels were for inspiration for his novels or short stories (Brinkman, Robert H., Jr. 331). He had a lot of awards throughout his writing career. From small ones to large.

Most were between awards, like Elected to National Institute of Arts and Letters, in 1939; O. Henry Award for "Barn Burning," in 1939; Elected to American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Academy of Arts and Letters, in 1950; National Book Award for *Collected Stories*, in 1951; and *A Fable*, in 1955; Pulitzer Prize for *A Fable*, in 1955; Gold Medal for Fiction from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, in 1962; and Pulitzer Prize for *The Revivers*, in 1963 (Ingle). His writing style was different in many of his books but they all gave the reader the same thoughts.

William Faulkner is known as America's greatest modern writer. All of his novels distinct structure of language that was carefully shaped to have its own meaning. In his speech at the winning of the Nobel Prize, he said, "I believe that man will not merely ender: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance." He portrays his in his fiction all the qualities necessary for truly human and humane existence.

What he finds necessary for truly human and humane existence is honor, respect, love; loyalty, humor, bravery; fear, responsibility, reverence. Most say his characterizations place him with writers like William Shakespeare, Dostoevsky, and Dickens. He's placed with Milton and Dante when it comes to his moral point of view (Ingle). Faulkner fiction comes close to a great example of the storytelling of art that focuses on characters rather than the subjective author as narrator like most important modernists do. He puts the colorful Southern side into all of his characters in some way.

Like in his novels, *The Unvanquished* and *Sartorial*, his character, Colonel John Sartor, is William C. Faulkner. Then in the novels, *The Town*, *Sartorial*, and *The Unvanquished*, the character Colonel's son, is John Wesley Faulkner. Also the street that Faulkner's great grandfather was killed on in Ripley, Mississippi is recreated in many of his novels (Wagner). Faulkner's childhood was filled with games and projects involving his cousin, Sallie's Marry Wilkins, Estelle Lotted, and his three brothers, Marry who was named after their father and born in 1899, John who was born in 1901, and Dean who was born in 1902, and the Faulkners were all playmates.

Faulkner was a good kid in his elementary days, but stated skipping every chance he got by sixth grade. In high school, all he cared about was football. He never studied. He would rather draw, write, and illustrate the stories and poems he had written. He lived in his own imaginary world filled with imaginary characters and events. He didn't go to any social events unless his parents said he had to (Wagner). Estelle broke Faulkner's heart in 1918 when she announced her engagement to Cornell Franklin. She and Faulkner would have married if both families weren't against it.

Estelle's father would not allow it because Faulkner had no profession to go for, unlike Franklin who was an established lawyer (Wagner, Linda W. Essay). Faulkner's writing career is that he wrote novelistic screenplays and cinematic fiction. Involution and montage dominated his fiction, but his scripts were straightforward. This is the result of the influence from Hawks, whom Faulkner admired in storytelling and taught him in the business of screenwriting (Again). The impact of Faulkner's fiction on cinema was huge, but Faulkner's screenplays are negligible.

His screenplays were often bear loose thematic relations with his fictions and helped explain and enlarge them. Some of the screenplays are well-written in their own right and compelling, but unfortunately, most have remained unpronounced but still read in places like acting schools (Again). William Faulkner had more of a comic side than a naturalist. Most death, he passed away in 1962. Most believe that William Faulkner sits beside William Shakespeare when it comes to writers. Faulkner was a traveling, brave, non-educated man. But in some ways that is what makes him a great writer and what gives him his writing style.