

One marquez raises this question in his

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One Hundred Years of Solitude The unvarying or unchanging state is the greatest fear of humanity. Humans are by nature social beings, who does not live in a society? Or feels the need to belong? When one has experienced accompaniment, joy and communication; loneliness and solitude become unbearable. But what does one do when doomed to live in solitude? Gabriel Garcia Marquez raises this question in his novel described as Magical Realism: One Hundred Years of Solitude. In the novel, the author uses figurative language in the description of his characters and events so effectively that the reader identifies himself with the situation each character is going through; this stylistic way of writing belongs to the literary movement, Magical Realism, which could be defined as an 'ideological stratagem used to collapse many different kinds of writing, and many different political turmoil, into one single, usually escapist concept' (217).

Magical Realism is a South American narrative strategy characterized by the inclusion of mystical elements into seemingly realistic fiction. As the founder of this literary movement, Gabriel Garcia Márquez, created the novel A Hundred Years of Solitude to depict the magical reality of Colombia. Jose Arcadio Buendía the main character in García Marquez's novel yearns for a life of discovery, in his seeking he uncovers the mystery town of Macondo: "...

A village of twenty adobe houses, built on the bank of a river of clear water that ran along a bed of polished stones, which were white and enormous, like prehistoric eggs" (1). The creation of this fictional world, serves primarily to introduce the experiences of the Buendía family and emphasize the fantastic quality of imaginary events. "The switches of voice reflect the villagers;

thoughts, including what they think the dead are thinking, this complexity is all subsumed and remarkably controlled by the humorous voice of the omniscient narrator, who makes it seem like child's play.”(Conniff) The narrator is omniscient homogeneous and is characterized for his story world participation in itself.