

# [El celoso extremeño](https://assignbuster.com/el-celoso-extremeo/)

SummaryLike Prodigal Son, Felipo squanders inheritance - ends up destitute in Seville   
Vows to be more careful with money and women   
Friends and relatives are dead, he is " the most jealous man" cannot bear thought of wife being unfaithful   
He decides to ask the parents of a beautiful girl he sees for her hand   
Leonara is entrusted to him as they are poor, ensures that his wife can never be seen by a man except him   
Loaysa discovers that the strange house contains a beautiful young woman   
Leonara agrees to administer a sleeping ointment to her husband   
Marialosno gets Leonara into bed with Loaysna but she resists his efforts to make love to her   
Carrizales wakes up to find all this - he suffers a stroke, Leonara will inherit his wealth, enters a conventPlot 1• Story begins with brief summary of Carrizales - old man who marries the young girl   
• Brief description of his background, enough to know how his mind works   
• Indiano - Spaniards coming back from America   
• No transformation - character remains the same, there is no evolution   
• Unlike DQ and the vidriera   
• Journey does not mean a change   
• His journey is an Anti-Ulysses journey, coming back without any development   
• What would usually provide wisdom only provides money   
• He hasn't got a moral background, described as implacablePlot 2• Manipulative - what he wants to do is control other peoples lives   
• Quotation on " y cuando iba a Indias..." - only concern is money   
• Habíase muerto... Going to be the blanco de la Diana   
• Doesn't want poor to ask him for money   
• Cervantes has entertainment as primary aim, even if he regularly exceeds the boundaries of the genre   
• Categorical aims - May-December marriage theme, shown in a different and distinctly serious light   
• Main character journeys to the New World, gets money, returns and looks for a wife   
• Since he is jealous he goes for a young and innocent girlPlot 3• Meddllesome youth sees a chance to make a conquest, tricks his way into the house   
• Great development of dramatic caricature towards character, but moral issues are raised   
• " pensaba y creía que lo que a ella pasaba pasaban todas las recién casadas"   
• " gente baldía, atildada y meliflua"   
• Negro cantor y danzante - " tal es la inclinación que los negros tienen a ser músicos" says Cervantes   
• Form: two endings - " vivid vos muchos años, mi señor y mi biien todo, que puesto caso que no estáis obligados a creerme ninguna cosa de las que os dijere..." Jealousy 1• No room for flexibility in his life   
• Carrizales is like Anselmo in DQ " Novela del curioso impertiniente"   
• Same mechanistically approach to life   
• How C explores human mind   
• He thinks his wife's honra belongs to himself J: reminds me of dramas de honour   
like a science experiment, why he asks a friend to prove his wife's honra   
• But life is not a test tube but a group of indeterminacies   
• Improvisation, Anselmo fails to understand that the world is not an object under his control   
• He is tremendamente celoso   
• El más celoso hombre del mundo - narrator saysJealousy 2• La Galatea - two shepherds discuss their love stories   
• Worse to die of rejection or suffer from jealousy?   
• Complaining shepherds talking about nonsensical topics to modern reader   
• Meant to be an issue for shepherds in pastoral novels   
• More painful to have jealousy " Pestilencia de los celos"   
• If you're jealous you are somehow mentally insane   
• Why is he constantly speaking about jealousy, making reader aware of the damage caused by jealousy   
• Jealousy gathers together an obsession of Cervantes - issue between reality and freedom   
• What is otherness?   
• Can we be sure of what others are going to do, what they look like? e. g. wife's honra   
• Reality is evasive and misleading, trickery and slipperyJealousy 3• Carrizales is unable to understand this very important issue about reality   
• Reality is something that you can't answer or control   
• Can't control somebody else's acts - this is seen in Cervantes   
• Mechanistic mind of Carrizales is also jealous   
• Paterson: The jealous person gets things dangerously out of focus - example in El celoso - story stems from the distorted vision of a jealous old man   
• We are shown the disastrous effects produced by jealousy   
• Tableau effect created   
• Old man's return to Spain signals a change in the narrative   
• Loaysa is a rejuvenated version of Carrizales J: this implies no change   
• The jealous old man restlessly exists in his own world of unfaithful wives and scheming lovers   
• She is not allowed to think for herselfJealousy 4• Carrizales actually is ready to admit to his own downfall at the end - maybe there is some optimism   
• Story could be an example of how marriage in this way is contrary to the laws of nature   
• Novel is a cautionary tale, exhibiting an example of obsessive jealousy and its consequences   
• We do not feel guilty for him because the dramatist alienates him by showing his repulsive characteristics   
• " El Viejo celoso" - " no dormía por pobre, ahora no podia sosegar de rico.."   
• " Pasando en ella los años de su vejez en quietud y sosiego, dando a Dios lo que podia... había dado al mundo más de lo que debía"   
• La Galatea: la incurable pestilencia de los celos   
• Peculiarities - adultery not committed, husband isn't cuckolded, husband is the one to blame, no aggressive revenge   
• Comic effects and effrontery, female characters and festive endingLa mujer ventanera 1• Solipsism = his third characteristic, this way of closing down into himself, not actually taking the others into account, shutting himself away from the world   
• When he comes back from the new world, he knows nobody, alone in the world   
• This is why he builds up the house in this way   
• 68 year old man, lonely, solopsistic, jealous   
• He sees a woman at the window, decides to marry her   
• Thinks it is all said and done like that   
• That's the action of the story - look at diversión: La mujer ventanera 2• Idea of Mujer en la ventana " mujer ventanera, poco custurera / nunca llega a casadera"   
• Not by chance that she is young and at the window   
• Asomado a la ventana p179 " viese a una ventana puesta una doncella"   
• Women are supposed to be inside, locked up in their houses, honest women were not allowed to talk   
• Mujer ventanera - term used in 17th C texts - " La mujer que está de ordinario a la ventana"   
• How were these women characterised?   
• If you're at the window, you're not taking care of what you're supposed to do   
• Proving that you're dishonest if you're at the window   
• Inside is where women should be, famous paintings   
• Public and private spaces - the house is a character in its own right, fortress built   
• Private space - female, public space - male, paintings by Picasso and DalíLa mujer ventanera 3• We are now seeing the woman from inside   
• Claustrophobic trap, no way in or out   
• p184 no se vio monasterio tan cerrado...   
• p184 De día pensaba, de noche no dormía   
• Institution of marriage is no longer a symbol of stability, symbol of instability   
• Marriage of a 70 year old man and a 14 year old girl has to end in tragedy   
• El viejo y la niña - also in Cervantes   
• Latin comedies but also in the Spanish tradition   
• Other examples of this - Moratín, El sí de las niñas, Lorca's amor de don Perlimplín   
• Explores the same idea of the tragedy that comes with this age gapLa mujer ventanera 4• Traditional old-man figure is the butt of the audience's laughter, particularly because he fails to notice the young wife smuggle a young man into the house   
• Lack of overt moral censure of the young wife's action   
• One more use of symbolism to explain how the house is built - la cuna y la sepultura   
• House is usually meant to be a symbol of hospitality an welcoming   
• Cradle - but rather it is a symbol of a burial, nothing inside is related to life   
• House that represents death and infertility   
• Blind house all windows blocked off   
• Servants just play dolls, don't know that they are living in a burialMonastery• " En un encerramiento tal, que al de un monasterio pudiera compararse" Greek Mythology• Hera married to Zeus, he has an affair with Io -> transformed into a calf   
• Places Argos to watch the calf as she is jealous   
• He only closes one of his eyes when he sleeps   
• Greek Mythology, Garden of Hesperides are nymphs, take care of allotment with fruit trees   
• If you eat one of these apples, you are immortalised   
• We see at the end of the novela:   
• Zeus is able to make Argos sleep by playing the flute -> Zeus can then see Io   
• Golden apple is stolen from GardenServitude• This house, build by Carrizales might be entered by someone else   
• Conclusion of two myths and the novel is that servitude, prohibitions and banning someone's will is pointless   
• Also humorous: la comicidad directa y elemental del entremés es fecundada por el humor cervantino, adquiriendo una significación y una densidad de contenido"   
• Women sang this song in the house " madre, la mi madre, guards me ponéis, que si yo no me guardo, no me guardaréis" - it is my freedom that decides if I'm going to be honest   
• Does not matter how many watchmen are placed in front - Hades, entrance guarded by Cerberus   
• Servants - 12 people - eunuch, servants, housemaids, dueñs plus Leonora and CarrizalesMonastery ONEL CELOSO EXTREMEÑO SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Now