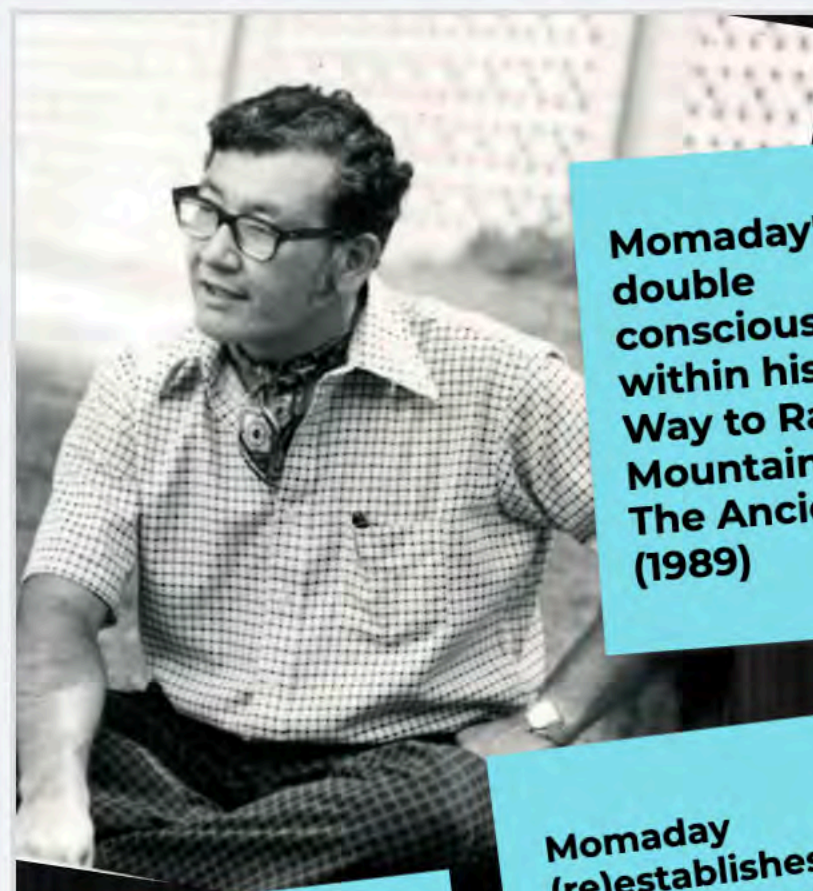


The Differences and Similarities between N. Scott Momaday and Virginia Woolf - Literary Techniques and Thematic Concepts



Momaday's use of double consciousness within his works *The Way to Rainy Mountain* (1969) and *The Ancient Child* (1989)

Momaday and Woolf share multiple narrative voices in their texts. Momaday focuses on his voice, his father's and a folklore voice, Woolf focuses on the voices of her characters

Momaday and Woolf underscore the need to (re)establish a new sense of reality from a fragmented past

Like other modernist writers, Woolf moves away from religion as a center of authority within her works.

Virginia Woolf's pioneering "stream of consciousness" (Simoniti 62).

Momaday's use of "making it new" as proposed by Ezra Pound. Taking Kiowa history and using modernist techniques to "make it new"

Momaday (re)establishes the past in his work, specifically Kiowa tribal history and culture, and brings this to the present

Momaday and Woolf's undertaking of alienation and seclusion from society. Both exhibit internal struggles within their works

Momaday and Woolf's use of fragmentation. Both break temporality, narration, and voices in their works

Woolf's classical allusions that fill her oeuvre, most notably in *Jacob's Room* with mentions to Achilles and Acro-Cornith just to name a few

Momaday and Woolf both utilize different fonts/italics to mark shifts in perspective, voice, and narration and underscore issues of objective to subjective experience (Clarke 391)

Momaday and Woolf desire to relinquish themselves from patriarchal forms of government that promote war

Momaday and Woolf both underscore the effects of war in their works. Momaday speaks about war with other tribes and settlers. Woolf alludes to wars (Great War, Spanish Civil War etc.)

Woolf indirectly speaks about war in her works as a pacifist gesture. Charles Andrews notes this in *Writing Against War*, specifically in Woolf's novel, *The Waves*.

