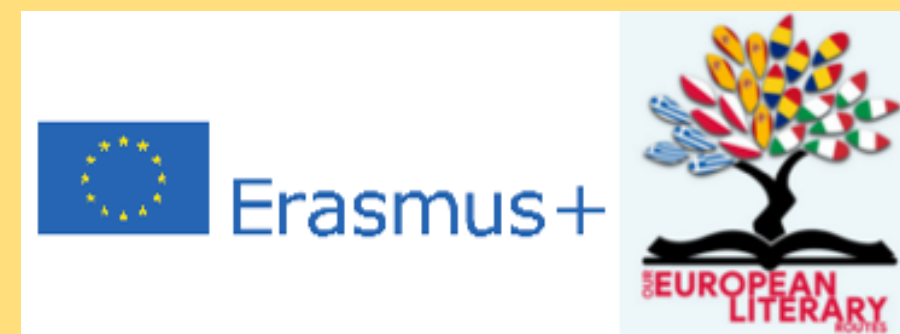


Grazia Deledda



Cecilia Troiani, Aurora Di Benedetto



- she was born in **Nuoro**, on **28 September, 1871**
- she attended **elementary school** without completing it because the family preferred to teach her at **home**.
- her talent can be already seen by the first **collaborations with some magazines** where she published her reports.
- Deledda married **Palmiro Madesani** and in 1900 moved to **Rome**.
- In the first twenty years of the century she wrote her most important novels including "**Canne al vento**" which earned her the **Nobel Prize in 1927**.
- she died in **1936** of breast cancer.



Historical background



-she lives the period of the **Belle Époque** during her youth

- she experiences the tragedy of the **First World War** and the tragedy of the **fascist totalitarian regime.**

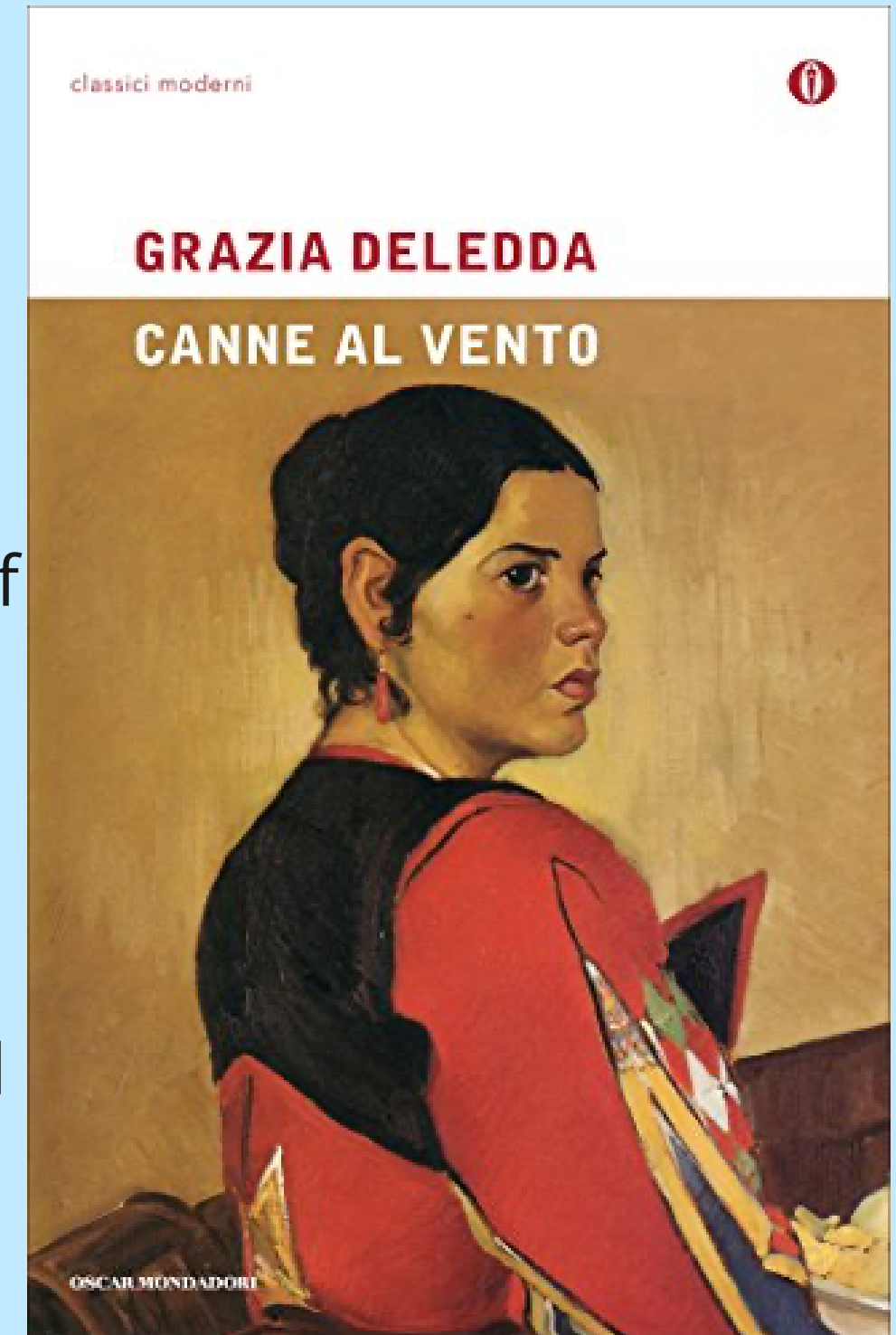
- from a literary point of view he lives in the age of **Realism** and **Decadentism.**

-The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to her above all by virtue of the complexity of her entire operation which was of considerable importance within that particular historical moment.

-Benito Mussolini, despite having had few ties with her, has always considered her a great writer. In a statement by her, he considers her to be greater than D'Annunzio.

"Canne al Vento"

- "Canne al vento" is the best known work of Deledda, published in **1913**
- The **Pintor family** lives in the rural province of **Sardinia** and the young **Lia** can not stand the rigidities of her father, so she runs away for this reason.
- Her father dies** in an attempt to follow her, and **Lia's family falls into disgrace**. The fortunes of the house are revived after years with the arrival of **Giacinto**, son of Lia, who takes over the management of the few **properties of the Pintor**.
- It is the most complex work of the Sardinian writer, in which the effects of the **rapid changes of modernity** in the **everyday life of societies** anchored to **traditional ways of life** are analyzed.
- Grazia Deledda won the **Nobel Prize for Literature** with this work in **1927**.



Narrative Style



- Deledda's narrative style is influenced by the **great nineteenth-century European fiction**, especially the **Russian one**.
- These profound influences are the basis of both the **great success** that Deledda meets at a **European level** and the **difficulty of placing her work in a specific literary current**.