

TRAUMA AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUND OF THINGS FALLING BY JUAN GABRIEL VASQUEZ: A PSYCHOANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

This research article focuses on the “psychological trauma and personality development” process in the sound of things falling by Juan Gabriel Vasquez ,which tries to pore over the unsettling emotions, mental agony, divergent thinking and inner psychological disorder of the unconscious mind by the examining the past events of memory and history. It also brings to limelight the concern of needs in human being’s life while following the concepts of psychological trauma and personality development by Abraham Maslow and Alfred Adler. This research applies it to the characters of Antonio Yammara, Maya Fritts, Elena and Ricardo Loved by Juan Gabriel Vasquez novel The Sound of Things Falling.This is descriptive research and data is analyzed theoretically. The theoretical framework of this research is based upon Abraham Maslow’s idea of psychological trauma and the theory of Alfred Adler.The present research work focuses on the question how trauma demolishes the personality of someone in their later

live. This research highlights affects of psychological trauma on the personality development. This research unravels those very traditions and norms that force an individual to hide his or her legitimate humanly desires.

INTRODUCTION:

The present research emphasizes the psychological trauma and the development of the personality to the sound of things falling from John Gabriel Vasquez. The inquiry concentrates on the psychoanalytic theory of the Abraham Maslow pyramid of needs and the theory of the individual psychology of Alfred Adler (1912).

Vasquez has chosen a path more slanting to make an assessment of the effects of 40 years of drug trafficking in his country. In an interview by two years ago, has said that he was planning a novel that went to "show how the drug trade strikes someone who do not participate in it; someone who has never seen a gram of cocaine in his life". The auditory sensation of things flowing, who acquired the prize Alfaguara of Spain last year, focuses on the dismay and worry of a corrupt society and guided from the violation. Confirm Vasquez dominate a sophisticated kind of literary noir Latin America that leads the reader through Borgesian channels. To navigate from them, with driving lights by Conrad to Le Care, his fiction also reveals the use of outsiders in a violent history.

The novel begins with news in 2009 of death to blows of a hippopotamus color of the "black pearls". Exotic animals fled from private zoo owned by Pablo Escobar, of the cartel kingpin died to blows in a terrace of Medulla n 16 years before. For the narrator, Antonio Yammara, a professor of law at the University of Bogota pushing 40, a hippopotamus dead is as an absurd madeleine, unleashing memories in the mid-nineties, when the country was exiting an open war between the signs and the state

The theme of the novel "The Sound Of Things Falling" is the psychological trauma and the development of the personality. The term "trauma" comes from the ancient Greek meant the word wound. Trauma is a family disabilities in society due to the various cases of lesions have success not only for adults but also for children. However, this event may be caused by many factors, every experience important since childhood is kept in mind and which affects thought and behavior in adulthood (Ryan, 2011: 129). Many of the cases of trauma are caused by bad experience that one of them can be ascertained at the sound of the fall of the things that is known for its main characters.

Furthermore, the case traumatic, especially the psychological trauma not only takes place due to the bad experience but also occurs due to the insult and fail. Can be demonstrated in the exhibition of Smith that trauma is the outcome of extremely estresantes events that offend their sense of security, causing it to feel powerless and vulnerable in a serious universe. Traumatic experiences often involve a threat to life or safety, betrayal, the verbal abuse, or any significant loss (2008):

On the basis of these definitions, Antonio Yammara is a trauma can be also connected the cause of trauma can be seen in the novel; the effects of the trauma also appear clearly in certain scenes. The anxiety is one of Antonio effects when his disability appears obviously know if an unknown people if they are family members or are other people. This anxiety not only occurs once, but also occurs repeatedly in the other situation.

In this role, the writer has the task of analyzing the novel using the theme which concerns the main characters that has the traumatic disorder. This is the reason why the writer analyzes the causes and effects of the protagonist of his people and also analyzes the main character in accordance with the concept of individual psychology.

The present study focuses on the theory of the Adler of individual psychology while questioning the psicóticos disorders resulting from psychological trauma. Before examining the relationship between the psychological trauma and the development of the personality, the ratio trauma, psychological trauma, development of the personality types of trauma, rates of development of the personality, the cause of the trauma and the effects of the trauma in the development of the personality are informed of the following:

Definitions of psychological trauma:

The injury is the singular individual experience of an event or suffers from diseases in which the capacity of the individual to integrate their emotional experience is overflowed and individual experiences (already is objective or subjective) a threat to his spirit, physical integrity or a guardian or family (Saakvitne, K. Et al., 2000).

The trauma is set by the American Psychological Association (APA) as the emotional response, someone has that an consequence is exceedingly negative. While the injury is a normal response to a dread event, the effects can be so severe that interfere with the power of a person to live a normal lifespan. In a case such as this, it may be necessary to help to deal with tension and dysfunction induced by traumatic events and restore the person to a nation of emotional wellbeing.

The psychological injury is a type of damage to the mind that is rendered as a consequence of an event very painful. The trauma is frequently the outcome of a massive quantity of tension that goes past the capacity of one to cope, or incorporate the emotions casings with this experience. A traumatic event affected the experience or the recurrence of events being burdened that may be precipitated in weeks, years, or even decades, as the person who struggle to manage with the immediate circumstances, perhaps, leads to serious negative effects in the long term.

However, trauma differs between people according to their subjective experiences. People can react to similar events in a dissimilar manner. In other words, not all the citizenry who are going through a traumatic event potentially be truly traumatized psychologically. Nevertheless, it is potential to get the disorder postraumático stress (TEPT) after being disclosed to an event potentially traumatic. This divergence between the rate of risk can be ascribed to factors protectors, some people may possess that allow them to face their trauma; are related to environmental factors and temperamental. Some cases are the exposure slight stress later in life, characteristics of resilience and actively seeking help.

Types of trauma:

There are two basic types of trauma.

It is significant to mention that not all the experiences of trauma lead to a response of trauma or disorder associated with injury or diagnosis. Thither is a normal period of time after a

traumatic event or experience that we could wait to understand the trauma related answers or signs that act not necessarily suit a post-traumatic stress disorder. Nevertheless, if the signs and symptoms of traumatic stress last in time (a month or longer), upset a child or adult of daily life, affect her health, social and emotional, and meet specific criteria for diagnosis, there are two cases of diagnostic trauma.

- The interference of stress posttraumatic

The disturbance of posttraumatic stress (PTSD, with the English acronym) describes the symptoms associated with a traumatic event, as a car accident, witnesses of violence, natural calamities, etc. symptoms may include recurrent nightmares, physical reactions, the flashbacks, the reaction of startled, loss of interest in usual activities, avoiding the reminders of the event, and so on

- Complex Trauma

The term trauma complex - also known as TEPT complex - has been offered as a possible new category of fault finding, the maturation of the disorder caused by trauma in the manual diagnostic and statistical of mental disorders (DSM), 5TH EDITION (van derKolk, 2005; van derKolk et al., 2009). Complex trauma or trauma of development disorder - describes how an individual or prolonged exposure to multiple traumatic events impacts in its continuous evolution. Ordinarily, the trauma complex involves the simultaneous exposure or sequential abutment of the maltreatment of anyone and may admit the psychological abuse, desertion, physical abuse and sexual, and witnesses of domestic violence.

Exposure to these first traumatic experiences, the consequent deregulation emotional charge and the loss of security, the counsel and the ability to name or respond to danger signals may affect the growth of the person in the long time and may give advance to subsequent trauma or repeated exposure without supports that can mitigate adverse effects.

Causes of Trauma:

The injury can be induced by various genes and experiences, some more apparent than others. To understand and help a person who is experiencing the trauma, one must go beyond the experience and to investigate and understand the(s) cause(s) of an individual trauma. Realizing the reason or causes that may provide slopes are vital to the development of means and tools for working with the trauma in itself, what allows a mortal to handle its symptoms of injury, as well as convey to the scruples of the person the original campaigns that may prove in traumatización added. This introduction presents the causes of trauma, focusing on the following areas: concettualizzante causes of injury, trauma, emotional and psychological, spiritual and cultural trauma trauma. It presents a universal overview of other causes of trauma that tend to be neglected.

All causes of trauma have three facets in common:

An external cause:

In general, it is thought that it is not the trauma imposed on him for himself. Must be made by some other person or thing. Despite the brusquedad and the volatility of the situation or experience are all-important ingredients to receive something so traumatic.

Infringement:

This refers to the feeling to experience something or person as an encroachment in the lifetime of the soul. In other words, the individual can experience his physical, emotional and psychological as autonomous still invaded by inhóspitos and someone or something unexpected that presents itself as an important author of torment.

Loss of control:

Because the traumatic experience unexpected arrives and suddenly, individuals, most of the times are not ready for the post. This can ensue in a feeling of being painted and defenceless, allowing the individual feeling extremely vulnerable and let out to the crusade of the injury.

Personality development:

The growth of the personality is the skipper relatively enduring of thoughts, beliefs and behaviours that characterize individuals of one to another. The prevailing view in the field of Psychology of Personality today maintains such personality emerges early and continues to change in a significant manner a along the whole animation.

The personality traits adult is believed to sustain a foot in the disposition of the kid, which means that individual differences in preparation and behaviour are later in life, maybe even before the language or develop the self-conscious representation. The exemplar of the five components of personality was found to conform to the size of a temperament of the soul, suggesting that individual differences at the stories of the 'Big Five', personality traits (neurotic, extraversión, opening to experience, the affability and conscientious) are present for younger ages.

The stages of the development of the personality:

To help lay this all together we must throw a look to Abraham Maslow the famous Hierarchy of Needs. Maslow was a psychologist who in 1943 has proposed his idea of the hierarchy of needs and as regards what we are.

The hierarchy of needs is in the figure of a triangle, with the most important things that are in the lower portion and then figures out its way upwards, with requirements by cutting back to progress. Here are the circles of the pecking order:

- **Physiological:**

These are the most important needs that must be satisfied. They let in food, water, breathing, excretion, dream, sex etc.

- **Safety:**

Once their basic demands are met, the following most important matter is the refuge. In this stratum will have the safety, work, family, ownership, health, ethics, and so on

- **Love and of belonging:**

This layer of the pecking order is smaller but nevertheless important. Lets in the love and the social relations that we experience with people, including friends, family and fans.

Considers: this is the layer that takes maintenance of his assurance. What counts is that people respect you, their self-esteem is high, already that the respect for others, the experience of personal development and realization, etc.

Self-realization:

This is a need in the pinnacle of the triangle. Presents the idea that people are self-aware. The thought is that people are concentrated in respect of their own possibilities and not to worry too much since they imagine others. At this stage, people are concerned with their own personal development.

Maslow believed, like the levels of evolution that we have already examined, that people moved gradually through these phases. Taking up from the rear, when every need is met at this layer, we can go to the following. Still, if something will threaten our needs, such as not to throw food or security, etc., we can easily return downwards in the pecking order. If our demands are not met, can induce a profound impact on our development of personality. If all our demands are still met, will permit us to go ahead and proceed to rise. In essence, Maslow believes that we cannot go to the next level up to which the needs of each paragraph have been complied with. For instance, if someone is at the level of safety, cannot progress in love and of the membership until all its safety requirements have been satisfied?

The difference between needs and desires, it is clear why the needs are so significant, and affects how our development of personality.

Importance of research:

The present investigation is an important study which investigates the theme of psychological trauma and the development of the personality in the novel the sound of things collapsing. The research will be useful for the future researchers in the field of study psicanalitico for presenting a different concept of trauma and personality.

Scope of the research:

The Sound Of Things Falling is the famous novel that tells the life of the protagonist with the trauma. Thus, the writer goes to focus on the trauma associated with the trauma experiences of the main character; focuses on the effect of her trauma "anxiety" and memory repressed. The search will include topics such as the psychological trauma, the development of the personality and struggling with the experiences of psychological trauma. The research will highlight the negative effects of psychological trauma in the development of the personality.

Research Methodology:

The research is qualitative and descriptive in its centre. The textbook functions as foundation material for analysis, psychological; is intensifying and critical reading to find related references and comprehensive solutions.

Although this inquiry is a deductive subjective outlook, merely it is inevitable. The textual matter of the novel serves as a primary material while the whole of the interpretative criticism, books, articles, comments, testing, research work or reports serves as a secondary material. A line of research has shown to be quite important in the formulation of the determinations of the

investigation, since it makes it more comfortable for the enumeration of the most recent articles, magazines available on the important subject.

Theoretical framework:

This research applies the pyramid of Abraham Maslow needs of the character of Yammará, Maya Fritts, Elena and Ricardo Laverde to explore the realms of relationships based on demand. Taking into account the needs from the point of view of Abraham this study will concentrate on two graphic symbols of the novel the sound of things falling from John Gabriel Vásquez; Yammará, Maya Fritts, Elena and Ricardo Laverde. Both are the qualities that you see happy and gratified with their animations, but unconsciously (according to Freud the idea of aware and unaware) are not happy in their judgments. Reading had become, in his insatiable vice. Understand what he came to his own style, as if it had been placed by the fate, and despite the many years of reading, he could not judge what is serious and what was not, in everything that he had read. The only thing open to him was that he chose the verse in prose and verse, preferred Carmi love (P.63) Florentine impartiality toward Yammará you communicate to readers on its desire unfulfilled love and sex long of the novel, and this look of his character you explore when the concept of Abraham Maslow Theory Of Needs applies on him. This work explores the idea of self-realization and self-esteem together with other requirements presented by Maslow. Character of Yammará, Maya Fritts, Elena and Ricardo Laverde both are under the influence of the aforesaid. Both the characters of Yammará, Maya Fritts, Elena and Ricardo Laverde, integrate and this combination make this written report to reach the foundation of how each human organism is a slave of the needs in life.

The personality is a set of behaviours, emotions and thought patterns that are unique to a person. The personality is mostly situated in the terminal of the adolescence or early adults. The dramatic changes are uncommon after this fourth dimension. The personality is constituted by sexual preference, religious convictions, and experience in his childhood, ethnic ancestry, culture and biology. Both plus and negative labels are important for the growth of the personality. In the literature, the personality is important in two senses. In the first situation, the writers throw a person's personality, which affects cosmovisión of who write. Second, the writers develop characters that may or may not express his cosmovisión of the Lord.

Alfred Adler was the grandfather of humanistic psychology. Adler explored Freud structural model of personality and played his "Theory of individual psychology". He does not agree with Freud, the division of the personality. Are classified in four types of personality, which is achieving or inclined, avoiding in the judgment or dominant and the rates socially useful.(Adler, 1931, p.58).Has given precedence to individual psychology. He thought that human beings have the ability to make the right decisions. Says that the personality is a whole without any contradiction. He said that the individual represents a single unit of the personality and the fashions that then the unit. The person is the image and the artist. I thought that the appearance aware of the human mind was a powerful component in the creation of objectives and the taking of decisions. Adler says that there is no internal conflict and that the individual only moves in one direction. He said that there is a single unit and the motivation that lies behind the whole of our experience and our behavior, but that we should see people like totalidades instead of parts. He does not speak of the personality of the person in the traditional sense of strokes, internal structures and conflicts in place and has preferred to intervene on lifestyle or style of life as lived by the people life and manage problems.

Limitations of research:

The present study is limited to the text of the novel *The Sound Of Things Falling* from John Gabriel Vásquez". The present study is analytical and will use the psychological trauma and the development of the Personality: an analysis psicanalitico.

ANALYSIS OF TRAUMA AND PERSONALITY TO THE SOUND OF THINGS FALLING:

This research presents an analysis of the novel *The Sound Of Things Falling* (2011) written by Juan Gabriel Vásquez. The novel describes the development of the personality in the life of the protagonist after the effects of psychological trauma. The novel is about the complex relationship between the memory and the trauma, profits or any penis revisitar the past. Begins with the shooting of a hippopotamus which is escaped a zoological garden abandoned that belonged to a famous giant drugs Pablo Escobar. The incident asks him to the protagonist, Antonio Yammara a world weary of young professor of law, to remember the time when he knew the mysterious Laverde Ricardo in a billiard hall of Bogota, a memory withdrawn because of what was going to happen to him. The memories were perhaps 20 years before, in 1970, a time of fear and violence in Colombia. The atmosphere is one of oppression and doom. History will detail the brutal violence that was common at the time, as Yammara of life and his lover pregnant to pass the test. Examine both their own life and that of his family and friends and comes to the conclusion that all of them are conditioned for his recent of war-torn country last.

The current investigation is based on the analysis of the novel *The Sound Of Things Falling* (2011) classified according to the theories presented by Abraham Maslow theory of necessity and self-realization and Alfred Adler the theory of individual psychology. According Maslow, human beings are beings who wish. Without the respect for the wishes of human beings can live in a general sense but this study is different because it has needs as an important and the most important aspect in place of general view following point to have the desire and the desire to happen to live a happy life. Another idea concerns Maslow assumption that the minor must be satisfied before a person can realize their potential and autorrealicemos. Maslow the idea of psychological trauma consists of a pyramid that includes self-realization, the self-esteem, the need for love and affection, physiological requirements and also the need for safety. This study explores the idea of self-realization and self-esteem together with other requirements presented by Maslow. Abraham, (1971), self-realization depended upon a ceaseless satisfaction of needs ranging from physiological necessity of food products with a need for security, love, self-esteem and self-realization. Each satisfied the need has published a new and greater need, causing the desire unbridgeable. According Alfred Adler the theory of individual psychology, people play personality types during his childhood and the memories play an important role in the detection of events connected with the life of the people. It is concentrated in individual psychology and considered themselves as a "whole person" (Orgler, 1976). Memories of people who saw it as "elected" reminders and not as an abutment accidental (Adler, 1931, p. 59). Adler found that the unconscious element of the brain converts the feelings of inferiority of the feeling of superiority. Adler believed that human actions, emotions and behaviors are controllable and possess the ability to make the right decisions in their lives.

In the translation, at least, is a beautiful story that you write to explore the consequences of drugs overlord of Pablo Escobar in maléficas reign over a large part of this recent history of

the country. The toxic effects of the drugs trade are incarnated characters to Ricardo Laverde, an amateur rider seduced by easy money, captured and imprisoned in the U.S., and finally killed in the streets of Bogotá, and his wife, Elena Fritts American, originally at Columbia as a volunteer in the Peace Corps; and stress posttraumático in his daughter Maya, and Ricardo of the friend Antonio, that witnesses of his assassination and tells the story as a sort of personal, cultural and national exorcism. At the same time, a self-examination deeply personal and a lyrical reflection on the history, the culture and the topography of a nation, the novel takes us on a visual journey powerfully through exuberant mountain landscapes and the hustle and bustle of the streets of the city. There is a dream-like quality of their shift patterns, the logic of which movement has more to do with the slow, the inevitable process of discovery and detection with the history; and the theme of loss, mourning and pain for a past irrecoverable is examined for its deep emotional resonance in the hearts and minds of those who seek comfort in a present that seems hopelessly desolate. Is the poetry of, I think, and the compassion of humanity, which redeems the tone of the novel by what might seem bleak. If it is not the source of happiness, is love – of friends and family, of natural beauty, in fact the country – which elevates the characters outside of despair and ensures its complaint on the attention of the reader. For this player, the book was previously an adventure in an unknown territory, a country that I have previously known only as the source of cocaine and the stage of fratricidal madness, homicide. I am pleased to have reached to become better acquainted with the country and have come to a greater understanding of complex its riot.

The Sound Of Things Falling (2011) is the log of a professor of law called Yammara Antonio, who tells the novel. Switch of scenes between the decade 1990 Bogotá (currently), where everything is falling to pieces as a consequence of the drug wars, and the past, where the drug trade seem to be intertwined with the lives of all. The text begins with Yammara giving a brief description of his early life. It began as a professor, who met with Aura in one of his classes. It exchanges sexual favors with Antonio in exchange for higher grades in her classes and falls pregnant. Antonio also attended a local pool hall in which meets with ex-with Ricardo Laverde. Begin playing billiards together and Antonio quickly you are interested in the mysterious past of man. Although Antonio says that he and Ricardo are not friends, the nature of their relationship is quickly back closer and Ricardo begins to confide in Antonio. After receiving a mysterious cassette, Ricardo establishes to find a cassette reader. Listen to the tape and it is cloudy. He begins to walk quickly downwards in the street, with Antonio to close the search. As you approach the salon of the pool, a bike falls from the road edge and guns. Ricardo is killed and Antonio badly wounded. After the accident, Antonio is limited to Ricardo life and withdraws all other aspects of existence. His relationship with Aura deteriorates rapidly and turns in fear of the area of the city, close to Salon in the pool. He is contacted by Ricardo daughter Maya, who knows a lot of their alienated history of my father. Antonio absconds since his house without saying to Aura in an attempt to pursue this lead. Learn who is a pilot who was caught smuggling of drugs in the United States and given a judgment of the prison of 19 years. The mother of Maya was returned to his native land in the United States when Maya has made 18 years, and died in a plane crash when trying to visit to Maya and Ricardo after that came out of prison. As the novel advances, Antonio Maya and their relationship takes a levy sexual. Antonio had not said in relation to his family Maya in Bogotá. As the text ends, Antonio back home and finds that the Aura has left Antonio, together with the child. Vásquez wrote the sound of things falling to explore how the drug trade affects those who do not participate in him, but are forced to live in areas where the drug cartels exert considerable power. He was inspired by his own personal

experience, “thinking that for the first time what it was like to grow during the drug wars”, as a source of inspiration. To write “realized that he was doing something that had not been done before. We all had grown used to the public face of the drug wars, the images and the killing ... but did not have a place to go to think about the private side.

“Struck me as little effort took me shall convene the words that I had spoken or heard things that I had seen the pain I had suffered and now to overcome :”(Vásquez, 2011, p.5). Vásquez gives us delicate representations of a sonograma (“a sort of luminous universe, a confused constellation in motion”), insomnia (“the accumulation of condensation in the windows as a shadow white when the temperature has dropped in the early hours”), a famous car abandoned (“Bodywork open, another dead animal whose skin was full of bugs”). He gives us the decomposition of the family of a couple in the nineties and the maturation of a young woman in her first love in the decade 1970. As regards the theory of Maslow concern is all in regard to human needs, at some time suffering begins with when they meet our needs and at times when no need gets to meet when the man came to the self-actualisation of their needs and all become overcome as Vásquez describe.

Vásquez, one of its main novelistas describe things one unfortunate country where nobody wants to admit that something is evil.” Nobody asked why he h’d died, or that because the matter had no meaning in my city”(Vásquez, 2011, p.9). In these lines, the most recent and memorable of his explorations fictitious of its national history, which seeks to arrive at an agreement with an aspect that the majority of the Colombian people prefer to forget: his years of violence linked to drugs. The Sound Of Things Falling (2011) opens with the random encounter in a billiard hall of Bogota between a professor of law young desafectos, Antonio Yammara, and the secret and prematurely aged Laverde Ricardo. Several months later, Antonio is injured while assisting Ricardo killed to blows. Ricardo appears to have been a pilot involved in the smuggling of drugs during the seventies. However, Vásquez is only marginally with the world of drugs, preferring in his place to create an attractive and original psychological thriller the voltage of which derives from the shape in which it attaches the past into the present.

“Were amazed me, I feared a little and I realized that one can get used to this fear and admiration that were as drugs” (Vásquez, 2011, p.7). Antonio, 2235ompulsions by their wounds and memories of these avails himself of Colombia in the years of fear, avoids any seeing the national news, and comes to maintain his wife and daughter in less than his country “afflicted recent history”. But his obsession to discover more about Ricardo finally puts it in contact with another person whose life has been taken for the past , the daughter of Ricardo Maya, who has dedicated most of its 28 years believing that his father was dead long before he really was.

There are other recurring themes, including Bogota, rievocava here in all its doom-laden oppressive, with its “cold and distant” that touch the body of inhabitants, altitude, and considerably long nights, that can descend after “close the eyes for a second”(Vásquez, 2011, p.23). There is especially the image to fly and the fall of the narrative is characterized by two aircraft accidents, one of which takes place during a daring aerial stunts performed in the course of beautiful celebrations commemorating the foundation of the city.

The other incident air passengers bringing to return to Colombia, Ricardo long alienated 2235ompulsi bride, has as the inheritance of the recording of the black box of the pilots last words: “Top, Top, Top!” The aduletez, Antonio reflects, “Bears in itself the harmful illusion of

control”(p.40). But this is always followed by the realization of the circumstances on which they do not have power are likely to cause more screw carefully programd to be launching on the ground. Connect all together, and ensuring that the omnipresent symbolism never is heavy, is the fluidity of the style of Vásquez. Helped by excellence characteristic of Anne McLean, translation memories, multiple irony and descriptive passages of impressive strength without effort in each of the other, so it is true that I ask how much time Vásquez will be capable of maintaining the intensity”. He does not clarify what animals that he was talking, or say as knew that had died of hunger”(Vasquez, 2011, p.11).

Admirers of Vásquez you expect from him this verbal virtuosity. But there is an emotional element additional to *The Sound Of Things Falling* (2011) that takes this novel to a higher level. What begins as a great penetration into a devastating period in the history of Colombia buy universal resonance as protagonists of the book, “only with a shared solitude”, “recognizes that the world is a place too dangerous to be wandering on our behalf”, and to withstand the endless nights where things “seems to get larger or more serious... The presence of evil closer, indifference more intense, loneliness deeper”(Vasquez, 2011, p.49).

The Sound Of Things Falling (2011) has characterized the life of Antonia Yammara, who was the protagonist of the novel as “ a life not lived a life that runs through the finger, a life one suffer knowing that belongs to someone”(Vasquez,2011,p.14). According Maslow life is simpler after achiving needs. The effects of the trauma, according to Adler began to affect his personality after the witnesses of the murder of his friend. This was the event that began acechar his personality and mentality and hampers the development of his personality. After this terrible event when it has been examined by the Board has considered that in many aspects of his life and his friend of the family had been formed from its violent recent past of the country. Antonio Ricardo was obsessed with life. As Antonio had struggled with the disorder postraumático stress after the accident, their marriage with a former pupil falters. He was in a relationship with Maya. The daughter of Laverde Maya is increased in the fear in the eighties and the principles of the 90s, an era of murders and terrorist attacks. In this novel, the characters he spoiled elections, the novel also tips because little control that have their lives “molding for events away from other people of the willing” (P.30).

Antonio Yammara became the third victim, seriously injured during the assassination of Laverde-this at the top of Helen Fitts is air accident death and lives always in all the memories” is the memory, this phrase that I write is already a memory, this word is a memory that you, the reader just read (Vasquez, 2011, p.15). Can simply be asys that memory is also a human need and plays an important role in the development of any type of trumas as Yammara, injured while his bride, a former student of law, is preparing to give birth to his son? The lesions have caused suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and the couple had issues of intimacy. They had to go years for Yammara to recover fully and take contact with the company. In the meantime, you rastrearon Maya, the daughter of Laverde and Helen. She had lived in the field of Colombia and is a professional beekeeper. After a difficult introduction, explained why was there, in the meantime the negotiated on a delicate phone line with aura, his bride that he had not left his from another woman. During its discussions, Maya showed him table that it had maintained. It contains letters and other things of his parents. Yammara looked through the contents of the box and pieces together the early life of Ricardo Laverde and Helen Fitts. It came from a Catholic family of the working class and it is entered in the Peace Corps. That led her to Colombia. It

transfer of a peasant family isolated and has his residence in the firebox Laverde in Bogota. Through a long flashback, the player witnesses of Colombia in the sixties and seventies, with protests in the US embassy and the drug trade in the embryo.

The novel by John Gabriel Vásquez explores the legacy of the Colombian drug trafficking through the experiences of a tortured soul to convincing effect.” This man has not always been this man. This man was usually another man” (Vaquez, 2011, p.22) these lines are described beyond Antonio of registration, there are some other explosive events. Vásquez is a brilliant designer – he can make conversation consultela with voltage, he can transform a zoo languishes in a memento mori national. But the adrenaline is not what search: its approach is in the journey of history pervades the emotional landscape of its most olvidables players. We have seen enough morality tales on cops and dealers, victims and drug addicts. The Sound Of Things Falling (2011) provides more pleasure to more sophisticated: a vision of how the drugs have develado a generation, a humble life in a moment.

The anxious plot shows how the fall of a person can trigger a domino effect of destruction. By plotting the “underground currents” that outline our lives, Vásquez clarifies the damage caused by the drugs traffic extends to those with no direct participation, wounding filtered in the future. Antonio learns that the experience “is not the inventory of our pain, but the learned sympathy toward the pain of others” (Vásquez, 2011, p.50). The writer maintains it’s well-designed together with fiction admirable stylistic control as he shows a world falling to pieces and the powers of the redeeming love and the language to rebuild it.

The law professor Antonio Yammara, never purchase or use drugs as “were amazed me, I feared a little and I realized that one can get used to this fear and admiration that wrete as a drug (Vásquez, 2011, p.7). He never works in a criminal case. He never also appears in a room with an illegal substance. However, as many Colombians, Antonio’s life has been deformed by narcotraficante Pablo Escobar. He himself is blind to the psychological damage, until the day when, in 1996, three years after the death and the capture of Escobar, when Antonio remained trapped in a drive-by shooting. The crime occurs in the twilight: Antonio lies in a sidewalk comforting a friend who is weeping, when a motorcycle roars and a man draws a weapon. The bullet falls Antonio of the intestine. Physically, be recovered. Mentally, he is collapsed.

In a masterful song previously in the book”, I felt at that moment that this fiction preserved a delicate balance between us, and I preferred to keep it in this way” (Vásquez, 2011, p.18). Vasquez shows how in key stages of Antonio year of age were interrupted for Escobar in the murders of high profile. The psychoanalytic theory of personality is the theory of the organization and the dynamics of development of personality which directs the psychoanalysis, a clinical method for the treatment of psychopathology. First established by Sigmund Freud at the end of the nineteenth century, the psychoanalytic theory has experienced many refinamientos since his work. The psychoanalytic theory came to the plenary protagonism in the last third of the twentieth century as part of the flow of critical discourse against the psychological treatments after the decade 1960, long after the death of Freud in 1939, and its validity is now widely disputed or rejected. Freud had left his analysis of the brain and its physiological studies and has changed its approach to the study of Mind and attributes related psychological that compose the mind, and on the treatment by the free association and the phenomena of transfer. His studio has emphasized the recognition of the events of the childhood that could affect mental functioning of adults.” There is no way to return to what was usually. Well, I am going to find out in the next

couple of days” (Vásquez, 2011, p.24). Its examination of genetics and aspects linked with the development gave psychoanalytical theory its characteristics. Starting from its publication of the Interpretation of dreams in 1899, their theories began to gain importance.

The development of the personality is the skipper relatively enduring of thoughts, feelings and behaviors that characterize individuals of one to the other.” I do not feel nothing: I was distracted; fear distrajo me. I imagined the face of murders, hidden behind the visors” (Varquez,2011,p.56).The dominant vision in the field of Psychology of Personality today maintains such personality emerges early and continues to change in a significant manner a along the whole life. Personality traits adult is believed to have a base in the temperament of the child, which means that individual differences in provision and behavior are later in life, possibly even before the language or develop the self-conscious representation. The model of five factors of personality is found map in dimensions of the infantile temperament, suggesting that individual differences at the levels of the ‘Big Five’, personality traits (neurotic, extraversion, opening to experience, the affability and conscientious) are present from younger ages.

According Maslow theory of necessity and personal 2238ompulsions, without respect for the wishes of human beings can live in a general sense but this study is different because it has needs as an important and the most important aspect in place of general view following point to have the desire and the desire to happen to live a happy life. Another idea concerns Maslow assumption that the minor must be satisfied before a person can realize their potential and autorrealicemos. Maslow the idea of psychological trauma consists of a pyramid that includes self-realization, the self-esteem, the need for love and affection, physiological requirements and also the need for safety.” The fear, the fantastic language of the therapist who listened to me after the first call problems of post-traumatic stress”(Varqueze, 2011, p.57). This study explores the idea of self-realization and self-esteem together with other requirements presented by Maslow. Abraham, (1971), self-realization depended upon a ceaseless satisfaction of needs ranging from physiological necessity of food products with a need for security, love, self-esteem and self-realization. Each satisfied the need has published a new and greater need, causing the desire unbridgeable.

According Alfred Adler the theory of individual psychology, people play personality types during his childhood and the memories play an important role in the detection of events connected with the life of the people. It is concentrated in individual psychology and considered themselves as a “whole person” (Orgler, 1976). Memories of people who saw it as “elected” reminders and not as an abutment accidental” (Adler, 1931, p. 59). Adler found that the unconscious element of the brain converts the feelings of inferiority of the feeling of superiority. Adler believed that human actions, emotions and behaviors are controllable and possess the ability to make the right decisions in their lives.

Maslow believes physical strength to be the single most characteristic of a true male; therefore, has exercised frequently and has assumed the withdrawal of weights waiting to be transformed into a more muscular, looking guy difficult, however, he could not do it because of its appearance humble and austere figure as well as his studiousness. Maslow was concerned with questions such as, “Why not more autorrealicemos people if you meet their basic needs? How can we humanistically understand the problem of evil?” Maslow participated to the Association for the meeting of the foundation of the humanistic psychology in 1963 where he stopped nominated as President, arguing that the new organization must develop an intellectual

movement without a leader that resulted in useful strategy during the first years of the field.” I do not feel nothing: I was distracted: fear distracted.....I can write and manage to remember these details without the same Cold Fear alleviate in my blood” (Vasqueze, 2011, p.57). In 1967, Maslow was appointed humanist of the year by the Association American Humanist. The humanist psychologists believe that every person has a strong desire to reach its full potential in order to achieve a level of “self-realization”. The main point of this new movement, which reached its peak in 1960, was to emphasize the positive potential of human beings. Maslow places his work as an essential complement to Freud.

Adler distinguishes the human personality in four types, i.e. obtain or inclined, avoiding in the judgment or dominant and the types of personality socially useful Slavik (amd Carlson, 2005). Obtain or personality inclined protect themselves through the development of a carapace around them. They depend on other people to overcome the difficulties of their lives. Develop symptoms such as 2239ompulsions, phobias, anxiety, hysteria, amnesia and obsessions. Are sensitive to nature (Sperber, 1974). Avoiding the personality does not like to obtain defeated. Do not encourage social contacts, because they fear the defeat or discouragement. Want to succeed, without taking any risk (Watts, 2003). The resolution or the dominant personality they want to be able to and use other to obtain its reasons. They show anti-social. “You’ve spent the entire day pasting into this seat. People say that the incident has changed”(Vasquze, 2011, p.60). The personalities socially useful are very active and associative. You play the social contacts and engage in order to obtain positive changes in their communities. Adler believes that these types of personality are held during childhood.

Adler was focused on “individual memories” (Adler, 1931, p. 58) and consider these memories so significant to reveal important facts connected with life. Believed that these memories as “private logic” or metaphor that represents the style of life of a person. Considered memories as “elected” and not as reminders trivial accidental or (Adler, 1931, p. 58). According to him, starting from various (incalculable) memories, a person only remember those memories that affect the problems of an individual (Adler, 1931, p. 59).

Adler was focused on the importance of feelings of inferiority (Gray, 1998). He considered that the inferiority complex is to isolate an element that plays an important role in the development of the Personality (Handlbauer, 1998). Adler has considered that if people are the subject of overcompensation and correction factors are not considered to be an individual develops the inferiority complex that ensures that man is the aggressive, egocentric and hunger to reach the power (Adler, 1927). Adler found that people who suffer from inferiority complex complex of superiority develops with the order to escape to the difficulties of life. Assumed to be higher to compensate for the status of the inferiority complex that they cannot withstand. The normal people do not play the complex of superiority. They may want to be higher in its ambition to work but do not assign false assessments (Ansbacher and Ansbacher, 1956, p. 260). The question of inferiority complex leads to the self-esteem and causes harmful effects on human beings, which in turn develops the superiority claiming (Adler, 1927). The unconscious part of an individual works to transform the feelings of inferiority in front of the superiority or integrity. The needs of self-ideals are compensated by ethics and social needs (Adler, 1927, p. 69).

The current research has analyzed the various topics covered in the novel as a psychological trauma, personality development, nightmares, memories, adverse effects of behavior, war, injustice, flashbacks, solitude, fear, the search for truth, the overcoming of

trauma. Fear cause trauma such as “There are no bullets suspended from there, the same things will not happen to us all”(Vasquze, 2011, p.60). The fear is nothing more than the external and internal context of mind and soul and, according to Adler these fears cause traumas, which leads toward the anxieties and pathetic conditional and unconditional of these themes are discussed below:

CONCLUSION:

The present investigation on *The Sound Of Things Falling* (2011) Written by Gabriel has represented the effects of psychological trauma in the successive stages of life. The results of this research is based on the theory of the need and the self-realization of Maslow and theory of individual psychology presented by Alfred Adler (1912). According Maslow, human beings are beings who wish. Without the respect for the wishes of human beings can live in a general sense but this study is different because it has needs as an important and the most important aspect in place of general view following point to have the desire and the desire to happen to live a happy life. Another idea concerns Maslow assumption that the minor must be satisfied before a person can realize their potential and autorrealicemos. Maslow the idea of psychological trauma consists of a pyramid that includes self-realization, the self-esteem, the need for love and affection, physiological requirements and also the need for safety. This study explores the idea of self-realization and self-esteem together with other requirements presented by Maslow. Abraham, (1971), self-realization depended upon a ceaseless satisfaction of needs ranging from physiological necessity of food products with a need for security, love, self-esteem and self-realization. Each satisfied the need has published a new and greater need, causing the desire unbridgeable. According to the theory of Adler of individual psychology, there are four different types of personality, i.e. obtain or inclined, avoiding in the judgment or dominant and the rates socially useful.

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