A literary masterpiece is a literature piece of art that is regarded as outstanding with respect to its technique and artistry and treated with high esteem as original work to be studied and read, representing a given culture or particular theme. The masterpiece can take the nature of any written literature, including a novel, play, short story, or poem. From the books above, each narrative respect different or combinations of cultural perspectives; for instance, the Wole Soyinka narrative- Death and Kings ' Horseman represents true indigenous African culture. Based on the activities that happened in Oyo, a traditional Yoruba town of Nigeria. The play reveals the intertwine of Elesin Oba's life, the king's primary horseman. Therefore, for a literary narrative to respect its kind, it must be communally, nationally, internationally, and globally accepted. The narrative must depict and prick the conscience of contemporary issues happening in the community, country, or globally. Such representations are written by authors using literary stylistic devices in order to avoid direct confrontation with the authorities while at the same time exposing the vices that the rulers are imposing on their people. For example, in the Gabriel Marquez narrative of one hundred solitude, the narrative received recognition globally and respected the global culture.

The Gabriel Marquez novel was selected by a wide variety of nationalists and experts from Norway, Algeria, South Korea, Mexico, Colombia, and Chile. Such kind of global acceptance across continents reveals that the novel respect the respective culture of various continents. As a matter of fact, the narrative focuses on the Latin American culture, which helps develop a global outlook because, through the novel, the first world acknowledges that Latin America existed as revealed by continuous reference to Macondo, the primary or the main town of the novel (Santana-Acuña, 2020). The narrative reveals the uniting culture of Latin American nations. For instance, the author indicates that " no matter if you are Colombian, Argentinian, or Chilean, you will often remain to be a citizen of Macondo for the rest of the worlds"; hence the narrative from a Eurocentric culture to a more global culture through its global influence on South and Latin American authors look homeward for their literary stylistic models and culture. Besides, for a narrative or text masterpiece to represent its cultural heritage, the narrative must focus on the essential elements of magic realism to make the target audience reflect on life experiences. For instance, the author claims" a text that arguably coronated magical realism, one hundred years discovered a unique claim on anti-realist publication, " However, for certain writers, it goes beyond simply putting Latin American on the map of the world but rather reinvented the cultural practices of the South American continent.

Another kind of element that makes a text masterpiece represent culture is that different audiences must globally accept the text or the narrative because the audience varies and is often deified by geographic and social perception and whether or not the audience shared a common meaning and themes of the narratives. For instance, in the outline novels, various audiences across the globe can resonate well with the characters and the themes in the novels and relate the themes to cultural, political, and governing issues happening in the contemporary world. Besides, the books reveal different cultural aspects of different continents, which are locally and globally embraced by the target audience. Other elements which make a text masterpiece a representative of its own cultures illustrate issues, themes, and the settings in the novels and the narratives which the local and global community can easily resonate with and identify themselves with peculiars themes that the writer tries to pass across in order to highlight the evils happens in the society or to help solves problems facing the society by using the characters, settings, and themes to demonstrates how the issues could be tackled as demonstrated for instance in the Death and the Kings Horseman narrative.

References

Santana-Acuña, Á. (2020). Ascent to Glory: How One Hundred Years of Solitude Was Written and Became a Global Classic. Columbia University Press.