MEGALITE: A NEW SPANISH LITERATURE CORPUS FOR NLP TASKS

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ABSTRACT

In this work we introduce the Spanish Literary corpus MegaLite, a new corpus well adapted to Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computational Creativity (CC), Text generation and others studies. We address the creation of this corpus of literary documents to evaluate or design algorithms in automatic text generation, classification, stylometry and rhetorical analysis, sentiment detection, among other tasks. We have constituted this corpus manually in order to avoir genre classification errors. Near of 5 200 works on the genres narrative, poetry and plays constitute this corpus. Some statistics and applications of MegaLite corpus are presented and discussed. The MegaLite corpus will be available to the community as a free resource, under several adequate formats.

KEYWORDS

Emotion Corpus, Spanish Literary Corpus, Learning algorithms, Linguistic resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

For many years, the study of the languages has been an area very attractive for the computational community [10, 11]. With the intention of analysing the linguistic complexity through formal methods, the researchers have proposed an important number of studies in order to detect the main linguistic characteristics for different languages [24], making possible a large number of further researches addressed to Processing of Natural Language (NLP) [2, 15].

Recently, researchers in computing areas have addressed their efforts to simulate the creative human process to create artistic artefacts in an artificial way. The idea is to propose another paradigm to generate this kind of artistic works considering as base the concept of "creative process" introduced by Boden in [1]. As result, a new field in Computational Science has been created, Computational Creativity [19].

Computational Creativity (CC) area has been strongly addressed for many researchers, today we have algorithms able to generate artificially paintings, music, literary works like poems, narratives, poetry, etc. However, we have detected a significant problem in works focused in literature, this is the absence of an enough rich corpus, useful for training or testing process of the proposed models.

The study and constitution of literary corpora is very important for the development and evaluation of models in CC area. However, these studies have been systematically left aside by the researchers, mainly because the complex level of literary discourse, the subjectivity and ambiguity commonly detected in literary texts. Instead, the use of corpora constituted by

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encyclopedic documents (mainly Wikipedia), journals (newspapers or magazines) or specialized (legal, scientific or technical documents) has been more frequently employed [21, 4, 20].

In this work we introduce a new literary corpus to aim the training process of algorithms focused mainly in literary text generation.

This paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we show some works related to development and analysis of corpora. In Section 3 we describe and characterize this new corpus. Then, in Section 4 we explain some models that have used our corpus, and finally in Section 5, we propose some ideas for future works before to conclude.

2. RELATED WORK

The linguistic corpora have been always used for researchers in different ways [20], but recently those composed by literary documents have taken place more strongly in the NLP community. In this section we present some works where the corpora have had an important role in the research strategy.

In [25] the authors performed an analysis of English textbook series. They noticed that the frequency of vocabulary have an important impact for English students, a corpus with classified vocabulary considering the frequency of each word was proposed.

Other works addressed to the study of different languages are also found, for example, in [22] the authors constituted a parallel corpus between the French, Italian, Dutch, English and Spanish considering two specific verbal tenses: Past and Present Perfect, the idea was to compare the equivalent expression using these tenses.

In [6], an algorithm is proposed to generate biographical sentences. The model proposed use an Artificial Neural Network which has been trained with a dataset of biographies from Wikipedia in English.

Some corpora in Spanish have been built and made available to the scientific community [5]. However, a few number of them have been classified considering categories of emotions. For example the corpus SAB, composed by tweets in Spanish was introduced in [17]. The tweets represent critics toward different commercial brands. The annotation was made considering the emotion perceived for each tweet. The corpus SAB consists of 4 548 annotated tweets using 8 predefined emotions: [Trust, Satisfaction, Happiness, Love, Fear, Disaffection, Sadness and Anger].

Another data set concerning tweets is the corpus TASS [23]. It contains about 70 000 tweets classified using automatic methods into the following categories: [Positive, Negative, Neutral, None]. Tweets of the TASS corpus are related with different topics: Politics, Economy, Sport, Music, etc.). In [3] it is presented a global analysis (at word level) about emotion polarity. The corpus employed is composed of several lexicons in 40 languages, including Spanish. The annotation was made into the categories: [Positive and Negative].

Finally, in [16] the authors have proposed a corpus of ≈ 700 literary sentences in Spanish. The sentences were manually annotated into the categories [Angry, Love, Sadness, Fear and Pain] by 12 persons, calculating also the agreement between them in order to assure a consistent classification.

3. THE MEGALITE CORPUS

We describe in this section the Literary corpus in Spanish (**MegaLite**). It consists in a thousand of literary documents that can be useful for automatic classification or literary text generation algorithms. The characteristic of **MegaLite** are also helpful for semantic or statistical analysis in NLP tasks.

The documents of **MegaLite** corpus come from a personal collection. For copyrights facts we are not able to distribute it in the original version. Nevertheless, we propose some alternative resources that can be used for the same purpose[1]. This resources have same "name_files" structures of **MegaLite** corpus (Section 3.1) and are described as follows:

- A set of embeddings obtained from a Word2vec model [12], using the **MegaLite** corpus for training (Section 3.2)

- Two versions of **MegaLite** corpus (Section 3.3)

    1. A first version, replacing lexical words[2] by the corresponding POS tags
    2. A second version, replacing every word by the corresponding lemmas

- A set of tables containing n-grams frequency information (without stopwords) for each document (Section 3.4)

    1. Computing unigrams and bigrams
    2. Computing a version with SU4-bigrams [2]

3.1. Corpus structure

The **MegaLite** corpus was constituted using literary documents in Spanish coming from Spanish-speaking authors or using authors translations from languages other than Spanish (the full list of authors studied is available in the Annex).

This corpus was constituted by approximately 5 075 documents (mainly books) in Spanish from 1 336 authors. This documents belong to literary genres: plays, poems, tales, essays, etc. Due the size of this corpus, the manual quantification of genres was not possible. An automatic approach could be performed in the future.

The original documents, in heterogeneous formats[3] were processed to create utf8 encoded documents.

Because of the heterogeneous of this corpus, it contains a large quantity of errors (mutilated words, strange symbols and an unusual disposition of paragraphs), these errors are usually found in corpora with similar characteristics. Also a segmentation process was performed to divide the texts into individual sentences using a tool developed in PERL 5.0 with regular expressions.
Some statistics of **MegaLite** corpus are detailed in Table 1.

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1 Corpus available on the website: http://juanmanuel.torres.free.fr/corpus/megalite/

2 Lexical words are those containing the most important information in the text (adjectives, nouns, verbs and adverbs).

3 pdf, txt, html, doc, docx, odt, etc.

Table 1. **MegaLite** corpus composed by 5 075 literary works (M represents a value equals to 10^6 and K to 10^3).

	Sentences	Tokens	Letters
MegaLite	15 M	212 M	1 265 M
Average by document	3 K	41.8 K	250 K

The **MegaLite** literary corpus has the advantage of being very extensive and suitable for automatic learning. It has, however, the disadvantage that not all sentences are necessarily literary sentences. Many of them are sentences in general language: these sentences often give a fluent reading and provide the necessary links between the ideas expressed in literary sentences. Another disadvantage of this corpus is the noise that it contains. Therefore, the process of segmentation can lead to errors in detection of sentences. Also the number of pages, chapters, sections or index produce errors. Any manual process was performed to remove this undesirable data, but as mentioned, these errors are normal in a real literary corpus containing no structured text.

The documents in the **MegaLite** corpus have been named with the following standardized convention: authorLastname,_authorName-workName. Then we grouped the files by author's last name. In Table 2 and 3 we present some statistics considering the regrouping performed before. For example in the first row it can be seen the information about the works from authors whom last name starts by letter 'A'.

The **MegaLite** corpus is suitable for testing the quality and performance of such algorithms.

Table 2. **MegaLite**: literary categories.

Genre	Number of documents
Poetic	247
Plays	138
Narrative	4 690
Corpus	**5 075**

3.2. Word2vec training: Embeddings

A semantic analysis was performed with a Word2vec model [14] using Gensim[4], a Python library, and the **MegaLite** corpus for training. The result of this process is a set of **420 757** embeddings. The embeddings are the numerical representation of each word inside the training corpus. Each embedding is a n-dimensional vector where the values are calculated considering the characteristics of training corpus and the different parameters established previous the training step. Each relevant word will be represented by an unique numerical vector.

4 Available in: https://pypi.org/project/gensim/

Table 3. **MegaLite** grouped by author's name.

	Docs	Authors	Sentences	Tokens	Characters
Anonymous	33	1	93959	1634101	9216905
A	352	84	1174273	16619594	100024972
B	702	137	1568512	21225072	127892399
C	509	135	1476444	20934719	124866495
D	330	53	1032057	12726072	76063834
E	75	27	236646	3164613	18549948
F	94	39	325573	4956622	29488095
G	239	74	649937	9383297	56205711
H	222	61	844050	10941801	65291682
I	18	9	43934	733205	4323428
J	101	24	368267	5023269	29978644
K	161	29	639763	8727518	51278207
L	332	72	930510	13340874	79340787
M	244	107	633093	9165379	54505778
N	49	19	171528	2004784	12079194
O	32	16	98934	1495109	8880273
P	356	81	992518	16719626	97675796
Q	68	10	52451	702085	4133920
R	135	57	353089	5108727	30374508
S	489	150	1412459	20272228	120623680
T	119	38	456940	6468959	38356381
U	24	3	25761	414029	2356309
V	209	52	760585	11192371	67226725
W	123	34	418423	5867287	35242050
Y	13	5	37540	640867	3821728
Z	46	12	201073	2963965	17842523
Corpus	**5 075**	**1 328**	**14'998,319**	**212'426,173**	**1 265'639,972**

In Table 4 we show the values of the following parameters: Iterations (i) refers to the number of training epochs over the **MegaLite** corpus. Minimal count (m) indicates the minimal number of times a word must appear in the corpus, to be included in the model's vocabulary. Vector size (s) specifies the dimension of the embeddings vectors, and Window size (w) represents the radius of adjacent words that will be related to the current word within a sentence, during the training phase of the model. We trained the model following the skip-gram approach [13], with negative sampling of five words and a down sampling threshold of 0.001.

Table 4. Word2vec configuration parameters.

Parameter	Values
Iterations (i)	1
Minimal count (m)	3
Vector size (s)	60
Window size (w)	5

In Table 5 some examples of embeddings can be observed, these embeddings were obtained using three keywords, remarked in **bold**, also the cosine similarity between the embeddings and the keyword retrieved by the Word2vec model is shown. The embeddings were translated in order to make more comprehensible the information.

Table 5. List of embeddings from queries: blue, woman and love.

Keywords	**Azul** (*blue*)	cosine similarity	**Mujer** (*woman*)	cosine similarity	**Amor** (*love*)	cosine similarity
	violet	0.934	girl	0.930	hope	0.818
	green	0.930	old woman	0.915	honey	0.805
	aquamarine	0.923	little girl	0.912	delight	0.801
	purple	0.923	child	0.909	enjoy	0.794
	yellow	0.918	young lady	0.900	soul	0.789
	crimson	0.915	little girl	0.892	passion	0.779
	orange	0.908	maiden	0.884	suffering	0.778
	red	0.908	little old lady	0.871	affection	0.776
	bluish	0.907	little woman	0.870	love	0.775
	silvery	0.901	girl	0.868	desire	0.774

In the first column, it can be noticed that the keyword **blue** has produced embeddings like: violet, green and some other colors. Considering that the embeddings are numerical vectors, it can be concluded that numerical operations can be computed and Word2vec does it possible. So if we specify the following operation: ((['blue'] + ['ocean']) - ['violet']), the result is going to be a numerical vector, from which calculating a cosine similarity, the closest embeddings can be recovered. The Gensim library has already some functions to compute this operation, giving as result the following embeddings: sea, Pacific, Atlantic, atoll, lake, reef, Mediterranean, Arctic, Ocean, Pantanal. This is an interesting fact, because it can be observed that with the appropriated analysis, different semantic fields can be configured.

3.3. Paralell corpora

3.3.1. MegaLite_POS version

It consists in making a morph-syntactic analysis with every document in **MegaLite** corpus. As result, every word in each document is replaced by the corresponding POS tag. This analysis has been performed with the Freeling tool version 4.0 [18].

A POS tag offers the grammatical information concerning a determined word. A more detailed information about the POS tags can be found in the Freeling website: https://freeling-user-manual.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tagsets/. For example, in the novel "La Espada Rota" from Andersor Poul, we have the sentence: "En la obra encontrarán arcaísmos y palabras". In this sentence, Freeling returns the following analysis (Original word - POS tag):

- {"En"} - {**SP**} = preposition,
- {"la"} - {**DA0FS0**} = female singular article,
- {"obra"} - {**NCFS000**} = female singular article,
- {"encontrarán"} - {**VMIF3P0**} = main verb in future tense,
- {"arcaísmos"} - {**NCMP000**} = plural male common noun,
- {"y"} - {**CC**} = connector,
- {"palabras"} - {**NCFP000**} = plural female common noun,

- {“poco”} - {**RG**} = adverb,
- {“usuales”} - {**AQ0CP00**} = plural adjective and
- {“.”} **-** {**Fp**} = punctuation remark

3.3.2. MegaLite_lemmas version

For the second version, every document in **MegaLite** corpus was processed with Freeling in order to detect the lexical words (verbs, nouns and adjectives). Then these elements were replaced by the corresponding lemmas. A lemma is the basic form of a determined word, without conjugation, in its singular form and male genre. The articles, adverbs, prepositions and the others genres out of lexical words were kept in their original form.

For example, in same sentence explained before: “En la obra encontrarán arcaísmos y palabras” the result must be: “En la OBRA ENCONTRAR ARCAÍSMO y PALABRA”.

In the Table 6 below, it can be observed some sentences taken from **MegaLite** corpus in the different version. The sentences were taken from the work “La Espada Rota” of Andersor Poul.

Table 6. Samples of sentences recovered from the novel “La Espada Rota” of Andersor Poul in the different versions of corpora.

Original	**MegaLite_POS**	**MegaLite_*lemmas***
55 "Por ello, el cabo Skaw, del extremo norte de Jutlandia, escrito así, en inglés, figura en la traducción como Skagen, que es como corresponde."	55 Fe SP PD00S00 Fc DA0MS0 NCMS000 NP00000 Fc SP DA0MS0 NCMS000 NCMS000 SP NP00000 Fc VMP00SM RG Fc SP NCMS000 Fc VMIP3S0 SP DA0FS0 NCFS000 CS NP00000 Fc PR0CN00 VSIP3S0 CS VMIP3S0 Fp Fe	55 Por ello, el CABO SKAW, de el EXREMO NORTE de JUTLANDIA, ESCRIBIR así, en INGLÉS, FIGURAR en la TRADUCCIÓN como SKAGEN, que SER como CORRESPONDER.
56 "El inglés berserk pasa a ser berserkr, cuyo plural es berserkir."	56 Fe DA0MS0 AQ0MS00 NCMS000 VMIP3S0 SP VSN0000 AQ0CS00 Fc PR0MS00 AQ0CS00 VSIP3S0 VMN0000 Fp Fe	56 El inglés BERSERKET PASAR a SER berserkir, cuyo plural SER BERSERKER
57 "Tarnkappe, palabra alemana que Anderson ha debido tomar del Nibelungenlied, ajena, por tanto, al contexto escandinavo o élfico —por desgracia desconozco la lengua de los elfos—, se conviene en «manto de invisibilidad»."	57 Fe NP00000 Fc NCFS000 AQ0FS00 PR0CN00 NP00000 VAIP3S0 VMP00SM VMN0000 SP DA0MS0 NP00000 Fc AQ0FS00 Fc SP RG Fc SP DA0MS0 NCMS000 AQ0MS00 CC NCMS000 Fz SP NCFS000 VMIP1S0 DA0FS0 NCFS000 SP DA0MP0 NCMP000 Fz Fc P00CN00 VMIP3S0 SP Fra NCMS000 SP NCFS000 Frc Fp Fe	57 TARNKAPPE, PALABRA alemana que ANDERSOR HABER DEBER TOMAR del NIBELUNGENLIED, ajena, por tanto, al CONTEXTO escandinavo o ÉLFICO por DESGRACIA DESCONOCER la LENGUA de los ELFO—, se CONVENIR en «MANTO DE INVISIBILIDAD»
58 "Eochy, uno de los apelativos del dios irlandés Dagda, escrito así al transcribirlo al inglés, ha sido reescrito como Echu, en gaélico."	58 Fe NP00000 Fc PI0MS00 SP DA0MP0 NCMP000 SP DA0MS0 NCMS000 AQ0MS00 NP00000 Fc VMP00SM RG SP DA0MS0 VMN0000 PP3MSA0 SP DA0MS0 NCMS000 Fc VAIP3S0 VSP00SM VMP00SM CS NP00000 Fc SP NCMS000 Fp Fe	58 EOCHY, uno de los APELATIVO de el DIOS irlandés DAGDA, ESCRIBIR así a el TRANSCRIBIR lo a el INGLÉS, HABER SER REESCRIBIR como ECHU, en GAÉLICO.
59 "En la obra encontrarán arcaísmos y palabras poco usuales."	59 Fe SP DA0FS0 NCFS000 VMIF3P0 NCMP000 CC NCFP000 RG AQ0CP00 Fp Fe	59 En la OBRA ENCONTRAR ARCAÍSMO y PALABRA poco usuales.

3.4. n-grams statistics

We also compute the frequency of unigrams, bigrams and Skip grams (SU4) bigrams. For bigrams, every pair of word on each document was computed. A table with the bigrams frequency for document was composed after this process. For SU4-bigrams we considered the frequency of every pair of words, to compose these pairs, we take a word and then we skip the following n=1,...,4 words, joining the next word. For example, for the sentence: The kids are playing in the garden, we can compose the following SU4-bigrams: [The-kids, The-are, The-playing, The-in, kids-are, kids-playing, kids-in, kids-the, are-playing, are-in, are-..., ...-...].
A sample of five bigrams and SU4-bigrams with major frequency extracted from four works in **MegaLite** corpus are displayed in Table 7.

Table 7. n-grams frequency from **MegaLite** corpus.

Bigrams	frequency	**SU4-bigrams**	frequency
Dahl,_Roal-El_gran_cambiazo			
—dijo jerry	16	—dijo jerry	16
labio inferior	13	—dijo jerry—	13
—dijo jerry—	13	labio inferior	13
—preguntó jerry	7	—no —dijo	7
boquete seto	6	—preguntó jerry	7
Abbot,_Edwing_A-Planilandia			
linea recta	40	línea recta	42
tres dimensiones	26	tres dimensiones	27
identificación visual	16	identificación visual	16
tercera dimensión	14	tercera dimensión	14
proyecto ley	13	nueve centímetros	13
Baar,_Robert-La_ruina_de_Londres			
sir john	23	sir john	23
siglo xix	6	siglo xix	6
cannon street	6	cannon street	6
gente siglo	4	oficina sir	5
oficina sir	4	gente siglo	4
Caballero,_Fernan-Cosa_cumplida			
prosiguió marquesa	12	conde marquesa	20
dos cuartos	10	marquesa conde	18
repuso conde	9	prosiguió marquesa	12
repuso marquesa	9	repuso conde	11
marquesa alora	8	dos cuartos	10

4. IMPLEMENTATIONS

In this section we will discuss some works that have used the **MegaLite** corpus to perform their experiments.

The works described below, belong to the same project, in which the authors have proposed new approaches and improvements. In all cases they used a Word2vec model for semantic analysis, the training of these models were done using an earlier version of the **MegaLite** corpus, called 5KL corpus. The 5KL corpus contains almost the same literary works as the **MegaLite** corpus, but with the disadvantage that it also contains many non-literary texts. The **MegaLite** corpus has been filtered out of those non-literary texts and has also been enriched with more literary texts.

- **Text generation with context:** In the work described in [9] a model for the generation of literary sentences is proposed. Three different experiments were carried out applying stochastic methods, Markov chains and methods based on Canned Text [15] for text generation. These methods were trained using an old version of **MegaLite** corpus called **5KL** corpus.

  For each experiment, a manual evaluation was performed. Being the method based on Canned Text the best scored, a general schema of this model can be observed in 1. For evaluation three criteria were considered: **coherence, grammar and context-related**.

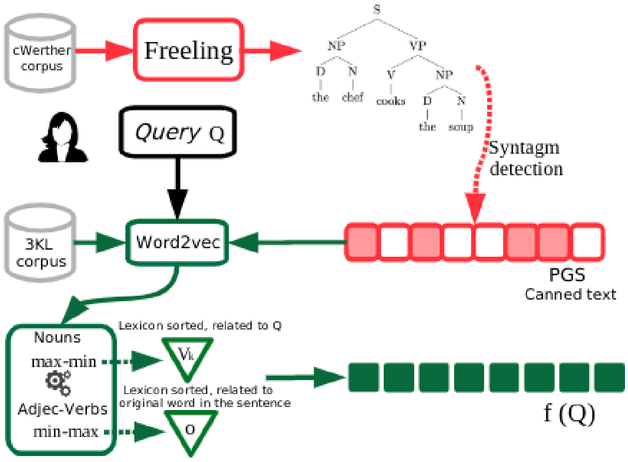

Figure 1. Automatic text generation model

- **Text generation using emotions:** The work [7] is an extension of the experiments carried out in [9] where besided **MegaLite** corpus, others linguistic tools were imployed. In this work, the authors propose a new schema for manipulating the semantic relation between several queries through the calculation of cosine similarities among the embeddings recovered from the Word2vec model.

  The new proposal was evaluated manually by seven persons, getting the following scores into a rank from 0 to 1. For grammar: 0.77, coherence: 0.60 and context: 0.53.

- **Text generation with personality traits:** In [8], the authors considered the proposal in [7] and then added new elements to generate text replicating the linguistic styles associated with personality. For example, a negative personality could present cases where words such as woman and hate are found within a very narrow semantic field; while a positive personality could relate woman to beauty or sensuality.

  Again, the **MegaLite** corpus was used to train the Word2vec model, but in addition, the authors considered two sets of new corpora and fed them with works from two authors with different and easily identifiable personalities: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Edgar Allan Poe. The text generated was evaluated manually, the criteria to be evaluated were the same as in the previous works with equally correct results. But additionally the evaluators specified the emotions that they perceived from the generated texts, the results were interesting, especially for the texts generated from Goethe's corpus, where the emotions are very similar to those expressed by Goethe in his work "The Sorrows of Young Werther". In Figure 2 we can see the distribution of emotion perceived in the generated texts.

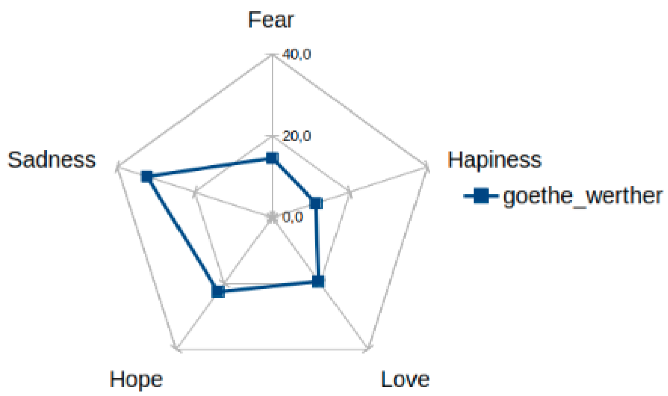

Figure 2. Perceived emotions in sentences generated from Goethe's corpus

5. Conclusions and Future Works

In this article we introduce **MegaLite**, a new literary corpus composed of literary works having homogeneous genres. **MegaLite** has the right dimensions to be used in learning tasks and eventually it could be segmented to perform also a validation process for generative or classification algorithms in Natural Language Processing.

The works mentioned in the section 4 show that **MegaLite** is a very suitable corpus with enough literary documents to be used in Computational Creativity tasks and more specifically in the literary domain.

5.1. Advantages and limitations

We could remark some advantages of using our corpus, firstly the adequate size, with an important number of literary documents. Also that all documents were consciously filtered in order to keep only the literary ones. The variety in the vocabulary, due to the documents are not closed to an specific genre or period, this allows to perform a more extended linguistic analysis.

Nevertheless, some disadvantages were also detected when using the **MegaLite** corpus. For example, some oldest documents are written with an ancient vocabulary and the computational tools cannot process it. Also, if the objective is to perform an analysis of writing style, the **MegaLite** corpus has the inconvenient that an important number of documents have been translate from other languages, even if we carefully selected the documents from reliable sources, it exists always an alteration when a literary work is translated to another language.

The works that compose the **MegaLite** corpus belong to a private collection and due to copyright issues they cannot be distributed in their original format. Therefore, we make available two parallel versions 3, which can be used for statistical and morphological analysis or for training of language models.

5.2. Future works

This resource is intended to be a free and open corpus for the scientific community. New versions with a larger number of documents, particularly belonging to the genres of poetry and theater, will be available in the future.

Two deeper analyses are also planned on this corpus: the first one is to classify the documents into different genres and periods, and the second one is to study and identify the most important rhetorical structures in the documents [5, 26].

Finally, we want to increase the **MegaLite** corpus, by creating new corpora with the same characteristics in other languages, such as Portuguese and French.

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I; Mira de Amescua, Antonio; Mishima, Yukio; Mistral, Gabriela; Mitre, Bartolome; Mocho, Fray; Moix, Terenci; Moliere; Molina, Tirso de; Moncada, Francisco de; Monsivais, Carlos; Montague, T J; Monteleone, Thomas F; Monterroso, Augusto; Montes, Raphael Nieto; Moorcock, Michael; Moorcook, Michael; Moore, Michael; Moore, Robert; Moore, Ward; Mora, Juan de Dios; Morel, Fran; Moro, Juan; Moro, Tomas; Morrison, Jim; Moskowitz, Sam; Moujan Otano, Magdalena; Mujica Lainez, Manuel; Mujica, Manuel; Mulock, Dinah; Munoz, Reynon; Murakami, Haruki; Murakami, Ryu; Murena, Hector Alvarez; Murphy, Pat; Musashi, Miyamoto; Musset, Alfred de; Nabokov, Vladimir; Najlis, Michele; Nathanson, E.M; Nelson, Alan; Neron; Neruda, Pablo; Nervo, Amado; Nestares, Carmen; Neville, Katherine; Nietzsche, Friedrich; Niven, Larry; Nolte, Phillip; Nomanor;

Nooteboom, Cees; Norman, John; Nostradamus; Novelli, Aldo Luis; Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar; Nyberg, Bjorn; O Brian, Patrick; O Dell, Scott; Oesterheld, Hector; O Henry; Olaizola, Jose Luis; Oliver, Chad; Omar Khayyman; Ondaatje, Michael; ONeill, Gerard K; Onetti, Jorge; Orczy, Baronesa de; Ortega y Gasset, Jose; Orwell, George; Ossendowski, Ferdinand; Ovidio; Ozalu, Dazai; Palacios, Jesus; Palladino, Osvaldo; Pallares, Jose Manuel; Palma, Felix J; Palma, Ricardo; Papalia Dardo Adolfo; Papini, Giovanni; Pardo Bazan, Emilia; Pardo de Carugati, Dirma; Pariona Quispe, Angelo; Parker, Dorothy; Parra, Eduardo Antonio; Parra, Nicanor; Pavese, Cesare; Payne Brennan Joseph; Payro, Roberto J; Paz, Marcela; Paz, Octavio; Pazo, Jose; Paz Soldan, Edmundo; Paz Soldan y Unanue, Pedro; Peake, Mervyn; Pedraza, Juan de; Peiro, Joan; Pelaprat, Jean; Pelly, James; Pendelton, Michelene; Perea, Hector; Pereda, Jose Maria; Perez Agusti, Adolfo; Perez Castejon, Cristobal; Perez Galdos, Benito; Perez Reverte, Arturo; Perez Zaragoza Godinez, Agustin; Perrault, Charles; Perry, Steve; Perucho, Joan; Pessoa, Fernando; Petras, James; Petronio; Pierce, Ambrose; Pierce, John R; Pilniak, Boris; Pinkola Estes, Clarissa; Piper, H. Beam; Pirandello, Luigi; Pirenne, Henry; Pisabarro, V; Pitagoras; Pizarnik, Alejandra; Pizzi, Rogelio; Plans, Juan Jose; Plansky, Roman; Platon; Plotino; Poe, Edgar Allan; Pohl, Frederik; Pohl, Frederik + Cyri Kornbluth; Polia, Mario; Polidori, John W; Polo, Marco; Ponce Eduardo; Poniatowska, Elena; Portantiero, Juan C; Potocki, Jan; Pournelle, Jerry; Powers, Tim; Powers, William T; Prado, Luis G; Prado, Pedro; Pratchet, Terry; Pratchett, Terry; Price, E Hoffman; Priest, Christopher; Printz, Thomas; Proust, Marcel; Pua, Carlos de la; Puig, Manuel; Pullman, Phillip; Pushkin, Alexander; Puzo, Mario; Queen Ellery; Quevedo, Francisco de; Quick, Amanda; Quinn, Chelsea; Quintana, Carles; Quintana, Manuel Jose; Quintanilla Felix; Quintanilla Penagos, Jorge Arturo; Quiriny; Quiroga, Horacio; Radcliffe, Ann; Radiguet, Max; Rajo, Sebastian; Ramirez Heredia, Rafael; Ramirez Sergio; Ramos, Juan Antonio; Rampa, Lobsang; Recasens, Andres; Redal, Javier; Reduendeles, Cesar; Reed, Kit; Reeds, Joseph M; Renault, Mary; Rendueles, Cesar; Rendueles, Jose Luis; Resnick, Mike; Restrepo, Laura; Reveco, Johnny; Revueltas, Jose; Rey de Sola, Javier; Reyes, Alfonso; Reynolds, Mack; Rhodes, James Montague; Rice, Anne; Rilke, Rainer Maria; Rimbaud, Jean Arthur; Rivas, Duque de; Roa Bastos, Augusto; Roberts, Keith; Roberts, Nora; Robertson, Morgan; Robinson, Spider; Rocklynne, Ross; Rojas, Fernando; Rojas, Manuel; Rojas Zorrilla, Francisco; Romano, Vicente; Romero, Pedro J; Romero y Larranaga, Gregorio; Ropero, Javier; Ros de Olano, Antonio; Rosemberg, Tina; Rouchefoucault, Francois de la; Rousseau, Jean; Rowling, J.K; Rucker, Rudy; Ruiz de Alarcon, Hernando; Ruiz de Alarcon, Juan; Ruiz Fernandez, Francisco; Ruiz Zafon, Carlos; Rulfo, Juan; Russell, Eric Frank; Russ, Joanna; Rutherford, Derek; Ryan, Lem; Ryunosuke, Akutagawa; Sabato, Ernesto; Saberhagen, Fred; Sabines, Jaime; Sade; Saez de Melgar, Faustina; Safo; Sagan, Carl; Saguier, Raquel; Saint Exupery, Antoine de; Saiz Cidoncha, Carlos; Saki; Salas, Antonio; Salgari, Emilio; Salinger Jerome, David; Salvador, Tomas; Samaniego; Sampedro, Jose Luis; Sanchez, Florencio; Sanchez, Miguel; Sanchez Ramos, Richard; Sand, George; Sanguinetti, Eduardo; San Ignacio de Loyola; San Juan de la Cruz; San Nilo; Santa Teresa de Avila; Santa Teresa de Jesus; Santiago, Juan Manuel; Santiago y Gadea, Augusto; Santos, Domingo; Santos, Luis Martin; Sapper, Karl; Saramago, Jose; Sarlo, Beatriz; Sarmiento Domingo, Faustino; Sartorius, Carl; Sartre, Jean Paul; Sartre, Jean Paul y Camus, Albert; Savater, Fernando; Savers, Dorothy L; Sawa, Alejandro; Schedrin, Saltikov; Scherzer, Carl; Schiele, Egon; Schiller, Friedrich von; Schmitz, James H; Schmitz, James H; Schopenhauer, Arthur; Schowb, Marcel; Schuster, Adolf N; Schweitzer, Albert; Scortia, Thomas; Scott Card, Orson; Scott, Robin; Scott, Walter; Scribe E; Seabrook, W. B; Seler, Eduard; Sender, Ramon J; Sepulveda, Luis; Sepulveda, Luis y Delgado, Aparin Mario; Serling, Rod; Serrano, Marcela; Sewell, Anna; Shakespeare; Shan, Darren; Sharkey, Jack; Shaw, Bob; Sheckley, Robert; Sheffield, Charles; Shelley, Mary; Shelley, Percy Bysshe; Shepard, Lucius; Sheridan Le Fanu, Joseph; Shiel, M. P; Shintaro, Ishihara; Sholojov, Mijail; Shrout, Richard; Shua, Ana Maria; Sicardi, Francisco A; Sievers, Wihelm; Silverberg, Robert; Silvero, Anibal; Silvestre, Armand; Simak, Clifford D; Simenon, Georges; Simmons, Dan; Simon Abril, Pedro; Sinoue, Gilbert; Sivers, Jergor von; Skarmeta, Antonio; Skinner, B.F; Sladek, John T;

Smith, Adam; Smith, Clark Ashton; Smith, Cordwainer; Smith, Edward E; Sobel, Dava; Soboul, Albert; Socrates; Sofocles; Sohl, Jerry; Sol, Andrea; Solanes Venzala, David; Solis, Gilberto; Sontag Susan; Soriano, Osvaldo; Spencer, Johnson; Spinoza; Spinrad, Norman; Sprague de Camp L; Springer, Nancy; Spyri, Johanna; Srila, Atulananda; Sri Ramana Maharshi; Stagg, John; Stapledon, Olaf; St. Clair, Margaret; Steffenen, Hans; Steiger, Brad; Steiger, Brad y Sherry; Steinbeck, John; Stendhal; Stephenson, Neal; Sterling, Bruce; Sternberg, Jacques; Stesicoro; Stevenson, Robert Louis; Stewart, George R; Stewart, Mary; Stine R. L; Stirner, Max; Stocker, Bram; Stocks, John Leofric; Storm, Theodor; Storni, Alfonsina; Stowe, Harriet Beecher; Straub, Peter; Strugatsky, Arkadi y Boris; Stubel, Uhle; Sturgeon, Theodore; Suarez, Jose Antonio; Suetonio; Suner Iglesias, Francisco Jose; Susel, David; Suskind, Patrick; Sutcliffe, Katherine; Swann, Thomas B; Swanwick, Michael; Swift, Jonathan; Takuan; Tales de Mileto; Tasso, Torcuato; Temple, William F; Tenn, William; Tensin Giatso; Tereschuck, Carlos; Thackeray, W. M; Thomas, Theodore L; Thorkent, A; Thorne, Kip S; Tieck, Johann L; Tiptree Jr., James; Tirso de Molina; Tolkien, J.R.R; Tolman, Edward; Tolstoi, Leon; Torrente Ballester, Gonzalo; Torres, Gracia; Torres Quesada, Angel; Traven, B; Trechera, Rafael Marin; Trigo, Felipe; Tritten, Charles; Trivino, Consuelo; Trotsky, Leon; Tubb, E. C; Tucci, Giusseppe; Tucker, Wilson; Turguenev, Ivan; Turner, George; Turner, John Kenneth; Turtledove, Harry; Turtledove, Turtle; Twain, Mark; Tyers, Kathy; Tynan, Kenneth; Umbral, Francisco; Unamuno, Miguel de; Urdapilleta, Alejandro; Valades, Edmundo; Valdes, Alfonso de; Valdes, Zoe; Valente, Jose angel; Valera Cid, Eduardo; Valera, Juan; Valery, Paul; Valle Inclan, Ramon Maria; Vallejo, Cesar; Vallejo, Fernando; Vanasco, Alberto; Vance, Jack; Van Gogh, Vincent; Van Hageland, A; Van Lustbader, Eric; Van Vogt, Alfred. E; Vaquerizo, Eduardo; Varela Cid, Eduardo; Vargas Llosa, Mario; Varios Autores; Varley, John; Varshavsky, Ilya; Vasconcelos, Jose Mauro; Vazquez, Carlos D. J; Vazquez Figueroa, Alberto; Vazquez Montalban, Manuel; Vega Contreras, Luis; Vega, Garcilaso de la; Vega, Lope de; Vega y Carpio, Felix Lope; Velarde, Jose Luis; Verga, Giovanni; Verne, Julio; Veron, Eliseo; Vespucio, Americo; Viadel, Luis; Vian, Boris; Vicedo, Jose Maria; Vidal, Gore; Vilanova, Arnau de; Vilches, Julio; Villegas Carballo, Anna Silvia; Villiers de l'Isle, Adam Auguste; Villoro, Juan; Vinge, Vernor; Virgilio; Virilio, Paul; Vizconde de Taunay; Volante, Norberto; Volpi, Jorge; Voltaire; Vonnegut, Kurt Jr; Wagner, Karl Edward; Waldrop, Howard; Wallace, Inez; Walpole, Horace; Walsh, Rodolfo; Washington, Irving; Watson, Ian; Waugh, Evelyn; Wegmann, Osvaldo; Weinbaum, Stanley G; Weinberg, Robert; Weis, Margaret; Weis, Margarete y Tracy Hickman; Wells, Herbert George; White, EB; White, George H; Wilde, Oscar; Wilhelm, Kate; Williamson, Jack; Williamson, lan; Williams, Tennessee; Williams, Walter J; Willis, Connie; Wilson, Colin; Wilson, F. P; Wilson, Richard; Wodehouse, P.G; Wolfe, Gene; Wollheim, Donald A; Woolf, Virginia; Worms, Hugo de; Wyndham, John; Wynne, Madelene Yale; Wynorski, Jim; Yoko, Ogawa; Yolen, Jane; Young, Robert F; Yourcenar, Marguerite; Yukio, Mishima; Zahn, Timothy; Zamyatin, Yevgeni; Zapata; Zayas y Sotomayor, Maria de; Zebrowski, George; Zelazny, Roger; Zimmer Bradley, Marion; Zola, Emile; Zola, Emilio; Zorrilla de San Martin, Juan; Zorrilla, Jose; Zweig, Stefan