

First, we focused on defining the notion of space, place, no-place (in utopia and in the concept of Marc Augé) from the philosophical and anthropological points of view. Some of these notions get also reflected in the theory of literary space. The topic of the presented work concerns the relationship between a subject and its space, especially the concept of belonging to place in three Hispano-American novels: *El mundo es ancho y ajeno* (Broad and Alien is the World), *La Babosa* (The Gossiping Woman) and *País de Jauja* (Country of Jauja). The first piece written by *Ciro Alegría* depicts Rumi as an idyllic place which meets the notion of an anthropological place.

The second one represents an antithesis of an idyllic happy place. Also the relationship between the characters and their space has a different form. In the view of *Fernando Aínsa*, these two pieces depict the duality of Hispano-American identity reflected in the literature as a conflict between civilization and barbarism, the city and the country. Nevertheless, there is also another possibility proposed by *Edgardo Rivera Martínez* in his *País de Jauja*. Instead of a conflict between the Western and Andean worlds, it portrays their harmonic coexistence. The belonging to place is presented mainly on the cultural level. It seems that Jauja could represent the reconstructed utopia, defined by *Fernando Aínsa* as *pantopia*, which means "utopia of all the possible places".