

Thematic Aspects in Poetry and Prose of Murat Isaku



Literature

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Abstract

Furthermore, other aspects that comprise the work of Murat Isaku will be addressed, too. Some of the aspects to be handled, are as follows: his poetry, long prose (novel), the structural and visual peculiarities of characters, their construction and in general the message he conveys to Albanian readers. In conclusion the paper evaluates the literary criticism assessment of author's works, during the past times and in present.

Introduction

Murat Isaku (1928-2005) was one of the most prominent writers of literature in Macedonia, which began his literary activity in the 60's of last century (XX) and concluded at the beginning of this century (2005) when he died. During more than half a century literary creativity, he managed to write and publish several volumes of poetry, short stories and novels, which no doubt that the history of literature has left its mark, by ranking the author among distinguished writers of this literature. Being one of the writers of the generation of the fifties of the last century, thanks to his talent and hard work, he became an important literary personality literary and one of the authors of the few of the designated area, which manages to bring in literature the first, and a poet who takes poetry and "appreciates the emotions as something sacred, as the speech moment, the decisive influence of man, as transmission conduits conceptual and ordinances".

Though he had started to write since 1943, however, his first book of poetry, titled "Zani i malit" will be released in 1960. After this collection of poetry, will follow the summaries of other Murat Isaku as: "Buzëqeshjet e mesditës" (1963), "Kurora e trollit" (1968), "Drithma" (1975), "Blana" (1982), "Ngushëllimi i bukur" (1989), "Shtara" (1994), "Egjër" (1998), "Dolli për gjërat e humbura" (2000), "Ngutem të marr një frymë" (2001). At the same time he will plow the prose, as the narrative, as well as that of prose during, or novel. In the area of story he would publish the books "Unaza e djerrinës" (1971), "Gërsheta" (1978) dhe "Sheshtina" (1982), however, in the long prose, namely the novel he published novels: "Gjaku i sharrëxhive", that was published in the newspaper sequels "Flaka e vëllazërimit", pastaj "Dielli e din rrugën e vet" (1965), "Flaka e vonuar" (1973), "Plagët" (1975), "Rreckajt" (1979), "Etje" (1982), "Damkat" (1986), "Shtjella" (1988), "Rrengu" (1991) dhe "Fatprerët" (1995).

Poetry, The Poet's First Love

Although a poet and writer with a creative sensational not only in quantitative but also qualitative, "literary criticism is not concerned so much with his artistic creations, especially not devoting proper attention of his poetry, as conveyed with care the right to seek and got it "in order to come out" his silence, marked with labor, emphatic word and creative fever, to highlight the poetic antitheses, reluctance, sorrows and multiple strands of dreams, drilled from the wounds that imposes time and living in it ...".

Murat Isaku began his creativity with poetry, which he never left and which he committed towards the end of his life. In his poetry he brought labor topics of interest to the Albanian literature, with special features of a certain three came from, as the highlands of Tetovo, which he remained loyal subjects all the time and which will handle in his stories and novels. For Murat Isaku "Hometown poetry, became pain evidence of our existence for centuries, until the proceedings come as poetic unmasking of what holds hostage Albanians of this

region". Although at the beginning in Murat Isaku we see a significant impact of the poetry of tradition, but to him it is obvious originality, talent and consistent work, which with his passion of the owner and poet born, managed to develop and promote a move satisfactory.

"Murat Isaku as a literary is the product of time and social circumstances, political and cultural life of the country and society where he lives, and product reports and sociocultural attitudes found in the appropriate space where his birthplace is, but he could not possibly be called a poet which was created by aesthetics, specific poetics or particular philosophy of poetry. His statement that the wanted man above all and that was ready to give everything, is self-evident how passionately he wrote to a man, especially for a man of his land. It was very natural for him in his own works to introduce the element social and indigenous homeland, because he "loved people and his country," and "inside his works are images of creatures, codes and signs of a world with all its characteristic features, since language, adat, customs, statutes, ways of living up to the special ethno psychology human Malesise se Sharrit and Pollog Land." When it comes to Murat Isaku's poetry we must say that it suffered from volume to volume increase, though not at the beginning, however in the second stage or creative period. The majority of the first volume of poetry, "Zani Malit" have a poem which is dominated by the creation of a social character, reflexes essential poetic, the summary of the second Buzeqeshjet e Mesdites, as also the third Kunora e trollit, although seen significant achievements, however, are dominated by the same features. Poet Isaku at this time goes into a new period of poetry, in which will mark the enviable curves as thematically, as well as in the figurative and poetic conception.

Meanwhile, in the overviews Drithma (1975) and Blana (1982) the author released, though not entirely of the burden of social issues surfaced in previous editions. In these poetic summaries the author manages to enrich his poetry in particular and Albanian, usually with themes and intimate motives, which are not only reflections of his experience arts, but also reflective of the time and the interests of the "other" poetry, his poetry which add to the aesthetic value, at the time he had spent in the area of the story and the novel and is plowing successfully three literary genres at the same time.

Murat Isaku with other creators of the time, as Din Mehmeti, Azem Shkreli, Ali Podrimja, Fahredin Gunga, Enver Gjerqeku, Rahman Dedaj and others, comprise a generation of inventors to whom there is a dose pronounced commitment problems at certain time and especially with the current problems which weighed on the history of their people, at a time when the rights of Albanians who lived at that time in the former Yugoslav Federation had been printed and large deformation. Being a poet who loved man of all, and which wrote and was willing to give everything of himself, Murat Isaku couldn't stay indifferent to situations created after the upheavals of ideals. This show all his poems written in the spirit in which we will see the individual encounters with wild power that does not respect freedom and human action. But poet unveiling his convictions in poetry had experienced in life, being condemned to suffering the punishment of the communist regime of the time.

Murat Isaku, The Storyteller

In the story field, though presented earlier, Murat Isaac will the reader came with a book in 1971, when he publishes a summary titled "Unaza e djerrines", followed by volumes "Gersheta" (1978) and "Sheshtina" (1982). Although his stories have mainly social themes, it differs significantly from that of other storytellers who write and publish at that time in Kosovo, namely the Albanian territory of the former Yugoslavia. This change is noted not only for the elaboration and characteristic language the author uses, but also for the structure, highlighting some paintings and sides of social life, as well as the characters of the characters. Topics discussed in the stories of Isaku, like love and death, family and multiple antagonisms within the institution, such as human degradation under the pressure of society, etc., are characteristic of his creative opus. In stories of this writer, it notes the researcher of his work, Selajdin Salihu, said specifics of a particular environment, from the origin of

the writer. It presented a historical and mythical memory, but the pressure of archaic codes that limit man of this environment. "

Murat Isaku, The Novelist

Murat Isaku besides poetry and storytelling, with great success released novel. The specifics of his creativity reflected perhaps most significantly and we imposed in his novels, interesting primarily for the "unknown" that bring thematically, for the regions and people specific to the effort of contamination and cross-fertilization of figures, but also in some other aspects. " Murat Isaku's novel prose during the years marks a qualitative development. Within the space of this prose the realization and motivation of the characters is highlighted, meanwhile from the novel in the novel are already seen advances in terms of narrative, building content, image, but also other aspects. Isaku's prose and themes are dealt with diverse motives and interest, as social themes within which takes place the painful drama of humans in Albania, and in facing the past with the present. Also the theme of war; land issues and that its protection, conservation themes of identity, family, etc. topics. In one word, there are entwined and significantly interferes and naturally individual and collective. Murat Isaku, except in quantitative terms, he also left novels, which present interest in terms of values indisputable ideo-aesthetic to them, or as notes the researcher Fatmir Sulejmani, "novels with touching stories on violence unveiled the shocking truth in our circumstances. Therefore, due to these aspects mentioned, prose of Murat Isaku is of a particular importance, as the topic of their diverse and shot, often unique, and also due to the creation of a gallery of all the characters, but also because of the author's uncontested mastery in the depiction of events and our national history etc.

Conclusion

In general, as in poetry, the short story and long prose, or novel, Murat Isaku pops a creative writer and erudite. A more original and interesting voice, whose work will need attention and evaluation, so that the author's work be given a deserved place in the overall history of the national literature. From research done on this topic, we note that studies for the work of the Murat Isaku's face in the beginning stage of the publication of his works, although not in a satisfactory manner, which has noted literary critic Hasan Mekuli, however, in recent years, especially after the end of its life cycle and literary studies have begun to intensify and become more visible and are in an important stage of their development. Besides sporadic writings, published in various magazines and portals of scientific literature, publications have also monographs, which are the result of the works of master thesis and doctoral. This is an important aspect to deepen the study of the work of this erudite of our literature.

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