

Literature and Tradition in the Literary Work of Ernest Koliqi

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Abstract: Ariana Lukaj PhD(c) at the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" Literature and tradition in the literary work of Ernest Koliqi Ernest Koliqi is a writer who incorporates in his other Albanian works, therefore his literature is related to the love of his people. The question can be asked: - Why is Koliqi's literature related to the rest of his people? The answer related to this question is very important, because Koliqi in his works deals with themes, which deal directly with Albanian life and mentality. What are the topics that Koliqi has addressed in his prose? The topics that Koliqi deals with in his prose are: blood feuds, trust, manhood, honor, revenge etc. He, through his prose tried to be treated in the psychology of Albanians, because through the prose written by him to understand that he was against blood feuds, but it is, which attaches a special importance to honor, hospitality and faith. Koliqi with his prose wanted to make Albanians more vigilant, because by being educated they will realize that blood feuds would leave them far behind in time and thus they would avoid it. With his work, he gave Albanian literature the status of an artistic paper. Ernest Koliqi, prose writer will conquer Albanian stories initially with the book "Shadow of the mountains", which stories, related to the life of Malësia and its inhabitants.

Keywords: Ernest Koliqi, hospitality, the given word, revenge, moral

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Ernest Koliqi, prose writer will conquer Albanian stories initially with the book "Shadow of the mountains", which stories, related to the life of Malësia and its inhabitants.

With the work "Shadow of the Mountains" he has created a literature closely related to the others of his people. I say letter closely related to a student of his people because in the work Shadow of the Mountains each of the stories deals with different topics, but the main theme, which departs from the work "Shadow of the Mountains" is the theme of revenge, ie. blood sampling.

The literature written by Ernest Koliqi is that literature, which in the work "Shadow of the Mountains" is very loyal to the Albanian people.

Tradition in the literary work of Ernest Koliqi embodies the main elements, which are directly related to Albanian life and mentality. The axis of his works is the drama of the homeland and Shkodra and Albanian intellectuals.

It is the fate of the emigrant individual and the awareness of Albanians for brotherhood and respect for the history, customs, traditions, traditions and precious virtues of the highlanders of Shkodra, such as: hospitality, generosity, endurance, faith, etc. It can be freely said that the characters of the work "Shadow of the Mountains" by Ernest Koliqi are characters who adhere to the tradition of the Albanian people. He is proud of Albania and the precious virtues of the mountains. Familiarity with the mentality of the highlanders and their precious characteristics such as hospitality, generosity, wisdom, faith, honor and their "Catalan" strength as he says will constitute the main thematic and ideological axis of his literary, educational and journalistic work.

The work "Shadow of the mountains" with the story "The wonderful bride", which highlights the typical Albanian mentality, better mythical, which at that time may have been consumed in real events in the society of the time.

One of the central novels of Ernest Koliqi is the novel "Gjaku" which is related to the contact of the Albanian people. Starting from the title of the novel "Blood" we understand that this novel does not bring a good event, but brings us a bitter event, which will make traces in our memory. In the people of the Albanian people, the one who kills you must kill him, because in their other eyes you will remain weak if he does not take the blood.

Therefore, in the novel "Blood" the author through his characters tries to change the Albanian mentality, which is deeply ingrained in their minds and hearts.

This is the rude mentality, which has left Albanians far behind in time. In this novel the main theme is revenge, ie taking blood. The main protagonist in this novel is against revenge. This is the educated man, who has received lessons at home and abroad. The educated man by origin is highlander. His profession is teaching. It's the teacher Dodë, a very good intellectual. He wonders why children, from an early age, grow up with a sense of revenge and trust.

Teacher Dodë tries to change the Albanian tradition and mentality, but all his efforts are wasted, because in the end he himself falls prey to this dirty mentality.

In the beginning, teacher Dodë did not want the revenge to continue, because when the revenge continues, it will go to the extent that the doors of those houses, which are in blood, will be closed forever.

The novel "Blood" has at its center the theme of revenge, which is realized through the teacher Dodë, who was against revenge, but in the end it is revealed that despite the fact that Doda has received new knowledge and ideas, still in the depths and darkness his spirituality hangs a vital culture of the environment, which sleeps but can awaken if touched on its foundations.

In the story "Diloca" the author deals with life in Malësia and Shkodra. This is a novel written in the form of the testimony of a diary. It consists of fifteen parts, beginning on January 17 and ending on April 10. Even in this story we encounter the backward Albanian mentality, because all the sadness of Diloca, her fear, was related to the engagement that their parents had made. The whole story is told by the girl's mouth with a deep psychological motivation of the man, who has experienced the tragedy.

Even in this story we see that a single man can do nothing to change the Albanian mentality rooted over the centuries.

In a "Dyloca" she met many Albanians, because Diloca, who had love, got engaged to Vuksan Gjeli in the cradle, while she escapes with Mark Lulashi on the day of her wedding. With this gesture that Diloca made, he violated the honor of his fiancé's family, therefore even in this story revenge is inevitable.

Unlike the two aforementioned stories, the story "Dukagjini Dancer" is a story in the depths of a fairy tale and legend. The name of the Dukagjini Dancer is Lule. She is the granddaughter of Lekë Dukagjini. Lulja was the most beautiful girl in the country, but she was clumsy, thick and turbulent, but when the Crafts of Dukagjini took over, Lulja e Dukagjini amazed everyone.

In "Friend" revenge is shown in friendship. One of the key traditions of the Albanian people is hospitality. Albanians have to wait for everyone who comes home as best they can. Blood sampling is very important for Albanians, because if you do not take blood, then you will remain blind in the eyes

of others. Until revenge the people of that house do not feel at ease. UçLleshi, the guest he had at home, was his brother's killer, but according to the Albanians, he should have received his brother's killer at home as a friend.

Life is very strange thinking about the plan how they would kill Gjakë Vata they suddenly became friends with him and what is even more strange when Gjakë Vata left the house of Uç Lleshi he was accompanied by his son, who had killed a year ago.

In the story "You have three oaks", the great love between Mrika and Gaci turns into revenge, after Mrika's brother's cousin, Palushi, killed Mrika. Her love was very great for Gaci, but it was a great shame to love her blood brother.

This means that revenge should have happened, but when it would happen was not known, but the best of the best would be, lest it happen.

Even in this story, tradition did not allow Mrika to create a happy life with Gaci because in the eyes of others to marry him, who killed a family member, would lose her family forever and would remain reaped in the eyes of others.

The work "Trader of flags" is also a work, which adheres to the Albanian tradition, but not at such a level of genuine tradition as it was in the work "Shadow of the Mountains".

The work "Flag Trader" deals with the life of the city of Shkodra, the mentality of the country, the different characters of the people, their concerns and ambitions as well as the life in poverty of the city, but here it does not reach the level of tragedy. As we all know, the national symbol around which all Albanians unite is the flag.

The axis of the work "Flag Trader" consists of false patriotism, anger and great joy, we face the man who hates the educated man, we face the harsh Albanian mentality, which always gives the boy superiority over the girl, we face with the hospitality of Albanians etc.

Koliqi also in the work "Flag Trader" penetrates deep into the psychological state of the characters of his work. In almost all of his stories he has highlighted the harsh mentality of Albanians.

In the story "Flag Trader" Hilush Vilza realized that Gaspër Tragaçi had not bought flags for patriotism, but had bought them for trade.

He viewed flags the same as other goods, which he sold in the store for him the flag had no special significance, as a national sign, but he saw it as an item from which he could benefit. Gaspër Tragaçi's patriotism was false patriotism, so such patriotism does not belong to the genuine Albanian tradition.

In the story "Bylbylat e Plepshitit" we are confronted with the story of love, but of a love, which cannot be realized due to the prejudices that the protagonists of this story have done before.

The characters of this story, if they adhered to the tradition of going, from the beginning to get engaged to Çiljeta and not to deal with prejudices, they would marry Çiljeta, whom they judged and despised before they saw her.

Koliqi in this story has drawn a clear conclusion, because none of us should deal with prejudice, much less when it comes to love.

In the story "Cradle of Gold" we encounter the life of the highlander of Malësia and the man of the city of Shkodra, where the characters Loro Hilushi, Marku, Bob Rrukulli and Henrik Vallnini fall prey to the fantasy of a highlander.

"All of them began to fantasize about what they would do with all the wealth that Bajrami had found, but everyone's fantasy and dreams faded when they learned that the highlander is a liar and lived through his fantasy and shook everyone in." The cradle of gold. "

The main character of the story "The enemy at home" is Simon Rrukulli, who was against Tush Kezena, because he was a man educated abroad and was respected by all. Simon Rrukulli was looking for the enemy outside, but he had the real enemy at home.

His daughter was his enemy because she read books, but the book her father found was the book by Tush Kezena the man whom her father considered an enemy.

Ernest Koliqi in the work "Shadow of the mountains" remained very faithful to the tradition of the Albanian people, then in the work "Flag Trader" the strong tradition, which owned the work "Shadow of the mountains" began to slowly decline and departed from the morals of Malësia and now returned from the life of the city of Shkodra.

The axis of the works "Shadow of the Mountains" and "Flag Trader" are the fates of different individuals, the awareness of Albanians for brotherhood and respect for the history, customs, traditions and precious virtues of the highlanders of Shkodra, such as: hospitality, generosity, endurance, faith, etc., while in the work "Mirrors of Narcissus" the author has relied on the symbolism of the myth of Narcissus, but not in the sense of love for oneself, but of love for art and the Arberian world.

Unlike the works "Shadow of the Mountains" and "Flag Trader", which are written in prose, the work "Mirrors of Narcissus" is a work that is found between poetry and prose. The work "Mirrors of Narcissus" is a symbolic work.

According to the researcher, Sabri Hamiti, the author's identification points are found in the Albanian world, where the characters of his works are brought and where his spiritual world is built.

Signs of this identification or reflection are: Water well, Old Shkodra mirror, Bardhanjorvet spring, Dukagjini stream, Çutërra in Helveti, Sea wave and The window of my window.

The work "Mirror of Narcissus" is a work of searching for identity in life. We know that the work of Ernest Koliqi coexists with legends, myths, various forms of oral discourse, inspired by a rich Albanian oral tradition.

He wanted his art to be "European type with the dough and color of the Albanian world".

He is the writer who introduced us more closely to the Albanian tradition with the highlanders and the citizens of Shkodra. In the works of Ernest Koliqi the narrator has a popular basis and in his work Koliqi plays a lot with folklore and not folklore with Koliqi.

It is the writer who has made folklore part of the narrative, but without falling prey to it, that is, to folklore.

The connection with the myth is most emphasized in the work "Shadow of the Mountains", so in most of his stories we have observed a coexistence with mythological beings.

Unlike the work "Shadow of the Mountains", which was very much related to the myth in the work "Flag Trader", most modern symbolism is investigated with the elements of psychoanalysis through which it reaches its highest maturity. Can modernity coexist with tradition?

It is very interesting because the greatness of Koliqi's work lies precisely in the harmony between tradition and modernity.

Koliqi is a writer who penetrates the depths of his characters and by penetrating deep into their minds, hearts, mentality and tradition we understand that Koliqi's characters are typically Albanian. In the work of Ernest Koliqi, in addition to the coexistence between tradition and modernity, we encounter another type of coexistence. This is the coexistence between ethics and aesthetics. Being ethical in writing means being very moral, but it does not mean that this morality can make you famous.

The character, who is ethical and aesthetic in the work of Ernest Koliqi is Hilush Vilza.

In addition to the works "Shadow of the Mountains" and "Flag Trader", the novel "The Taste of Bread" is investigating the life, difficulties and atmosphere of Albanian life.

In this novel we encounter the patriotic, social, moral values, mainly of the Albanian environment, regardless of where the main character of the novel "The Taste of Bread" is in the homeland or in exile.

Koliqi is modern in short prose and classical in long prose for this reason it is said that "in Koliqi's creative personality the transition from classic to modernity miraculously appeared, in itself merging the classic with the modern".

Comparing the works "Shadow of the Mountains" with the character Dodë, as well as the novel "The Taste of Baked Bread" and the character Jorgji Koja, we investigate that in short prose Koliqi penetrates deep into the psyche of

intellectuals who have been educated abroad. but who have returned to the homeland to bring new knowledge and ideas, while in the novel "The Taste of Baked Bread" reveals the psyche of the intellectual, who cannot return to the homeland for various reasons and thus we are dealing with the situation spiritual and psychological of the exiled man.

The Albanian intellectual, living in Albania (teacher Dodë), whose main goal is to create a new culture in Albanian environments by demanding the abandonment of customs, which are very bad, but on the other hand, without denying the more positive sides of tradition, while the intellectual living in foreign lands (Jorgji Koja), has the main purpose of preserving Albanian customary traditions by assimilating a foreign culture with which they are in daily contact and thus wanted to create an identity national.

Jorgji Koja, the intellectual, who was educated abroad is a very authentic character, but in general, the spirit, which is investigated in the works of Ernest Koliqi is the typical spirit of Albanianism.

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