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conteúdo:

Ismail Kadare: Albanian Novelist and Poet Died at 88 Years

Ismail Kadare, the Albanian novelist and poet who wrote only his native Balkan in the map of world literature, creating works often obscure and allegorical that criticized the state of his country, died on Monday in Tirana, Albania. He was 88 years old.

His death was confirmed by Bujar Hudhri, the director of the Onufri House of Editors, his editor in Albania, who said he suffered a heart attack at home and died in a hospital in Tirana, the Albanian capital.

In a literary career that spanned half a century, Mr. Kadare (pronounced kah-dah-RAY) wrote dozens of books, including novels and collections of poems, stories and essays. He rose to international fame in 1970 when his first novel, "The General in the Evening", was translated into French. European critics praised it as a masterpiece.

Mr. Kadare's name was mentioned several times for the Nobel Prize, but the honor escaped him. In 2005, he won the inaugural International Booker Prize (now the International Booker Prize), awarded to a living writer of any nationality for general achievements in fiction. The finalists included literary titans like Gabriel García Márquez and Philip Roth.

When awarding the prize, John Carey, a British critic and panel president, called Mr. Kadare "a universal writer in a tradition of storytelling that goes back to Homer."

Critics often compared Mr. Kadare to Kafka, Kundera and Orwell, among others. During the first three decades of his career, he lived and wrote in Albania, at that time under the dictatorship of one of the most brutal and eccentric dictators of the Eastern Bloc, Enver Hoxha.

To escape persecution in a country where more than 6,000 dissidents were executed and some 168,000 Albanians were sent to prisons or labor camps, Mr. Kadare walked a tightrope of politics. He served 12 years as a deputy in the People's Assembly of Albania, and was a member of the Union of Writers of the Regime. One of his novels, "The Great Winter", was a favorable representation of the dictator. Mr. Kadare later said he had written it to please.

In contrast, several of his more brilliant works, including "The Palace of Dreams" (1981), subversively attacked the dictatorship, evading censorship through allegory, satire, mythology and legend.

Mr. Kadare "is the supreme interpreter of the psychology and the physiognomy of oppression", wrote Richard Eder in The New York Times in 2002.

Ismail Kadare was born on January 28, 1936, in the Albanian town of Gjirokaster. His

padre, Halit Kadare, era un funcionario público; su madre, Hatixhe Dobi, era ama de casa de una familia rica.

Cuando los comunistas de Hoxha se apoderaron de Albania en 1944, Ismail tenía 8 años y ya se estaba empapando de la literatura mundial. "A los 11 años había leído Macbeth, que me había golpeado como un rayo, y los clásicos griegos, después de los cuales nada tenía poder sobre mi espíritu", recordó en una entrevista de 1998 con The Paris Review.

Sin embargo, como adolescente, se sintió atraído por el comunismo. "Había un lado idealista en él", dijo. "Pensabas que quizás ciertos aspectos del comunismo eran buenos en teoría, pero podías ver que la práctica era terrible."

Después de estudios en la Universidad de Tirana, en la capital albanesa, Sr. Kadare fue enviado para estudios de posgrado al Instituto Gorky para la Literatura Mundial en Moscú, que más tarde describió como "una fábrica para fabricar hackers dogmáticos de la escuela del realismo socialista."

En 1963, aproximadamente dos años después de su regreso de Moscú, "El General del Ejército Muerto" fue publicado en Albania. En la novela, un general italiano regresa a las montañas de Albania 20 años después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial para desenterrar y repatriar los cuerpos de sus soldados; es una historia de Occidente avanzado que irrump

Informações do documento:

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Data de lançamento de: 2024-07-27