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## Migjeni (Millosh Gjergj Nikolla) as the harbinger of modern Albanian literature in the analysis of foreign (non-Albanian) researchers

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### Abstract

**Relevance.** The research relevance is predetermined by the fact that Albanian literature began to develop very late, there is little information about it in scientific sources, and its representatives and their works are not known to the general public, although there are truly unique figures among them.

**Purpose.** The purpose of the article is to study the personality of Migjeni (Millosh Gjergj Nikolla) as a harbinger of modern Albanian literature from the point of view of non-Albanian researchers.

**Methodology.** The basis of the methodological approach in this research work is a comprehensive systematic study based on a qualitative combination of theoretical research methods. In particular, analysis, synthesis (of syncretic elements of creativity), abstraction, generalization, interpretation, as well as descriptive, comparative, method of comparison, and comparative-historical method were applied for a detailed examination of the personality of Migjeni, his contribution to the development of modern Albanian poetry and to study the views of non-Albanian researchers on the figure of the poet, as well as his role in the development of Albanian national culture and Albanian literature.

**Results.** The main results that were obtained within the framework of this scientific research should be considered the substantiation of the role of Migjeni in the development of modern Albanian poetry in the context of the analysis of the works of non-Albanian scholars, devoted to the consideration of the life and creative path of this Albanian poet.

**Conclusions.** The results of this scientific research, as well as the conclusions formulated on their basis, are of practical value for literary critics, philologists, teachers, as well as other specialists involved in the study of the peculiarities of Albanian literature, its stages of formation and its representatives who have made a significant contribution to the development of the Albanian literary process.

**Keywords:** literary process; poet; Albanian poetry; prose sketches; free verse.

### Introduction

Stable foundations of Albanian literature were laid only in the second half of the nineteenth century with the rise of the nationalist movement, which fought for the independence of Albania from the Ottoman Empire. During this period, the country's literature experienced a time of national awakening and the flourishing of nationalism. The very fact of writing works in the Albanian

language was a kind of act of disobedience to non-Albanian forces that ruled or dominated the country. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the educational institutions founded by the Jesuits and Franciscans laid a solid foundation for the emergence of an intellectual elite in Albania, which contributed to the development of sophisticated literature, especially in poetry [1]. Despite the hardships, constant oppression, and numerous bans,

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Albanian literature managed to give the world strong, eloquent, concise, and lyrical poets, as well as unique, original, and talented writers [2; 3].

One of the most talented Albanian authors of the interwar period is Millosh Gjergj Nikolla, known under the pseudonym Migjeni. It was Migjeni, a young teacher from the northern Albanian city of Shkodra, who finally rejected the high traditions of national culture and radically changed the course of Albanian literature, he began a special path of modern Albanian poetry, he became the harbinger of modern Albanian literature [4-6]. Migjeni, along with other world poets who had lived through the horrors and disappointments of the First World War, with new perspectives and sensitivities, sought to radically change the entire system of values, to write contrary to the existing literary canons and conventions, to break down the barriers between language and thought, reality and dream [2; 7; 8]. Given that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was a true revolutionary of the word and a prominent figure in the Albanian literary process, at the present stage it is an important task to study his life and creative path. The purpose of this research work is to study the peculiarities of the interpretation of the image of Migjeni (Millosh Gjergj Nikolla) by non-Albanian researchers. The analysis of the scientific literature on this issue has shown the absence of a large number of thorough scientific studies by non-Albanian scholars on Migjeni, which can be explained by the long-term isolation of Albania and the lack of information about its cultural and literary life. And in those works that were found, there is a partial overview of the life and creative path of Migjeni.

Claudio Canal [9] reviews the facts of Migjeni's life, analyzes various life events and situations that influenced the formation of his creative personality, determined the choice of themes for writing poetry, and also elaborates on the death of the young poet and the commemoration of Migjeni. Robert Elsie [10] characterizes not only the life and creative path of Migjeni, but also analyzes several of his poems and prose works. The scientist concludes that Migjeni left a significant mark in Albanian literature and culture, albeit posthumously. According to the researcher, the poet had the chance to become famous all over the world, because he had an inquisitive mind, repressed sexuality, and depressive, pessimistic character. Stephen Schwartz [2] states that Migjeni was an outstanding representative of Albanian poetry and its innovator. The researcher emphasizes that although Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was of Serbian origin and Albanian was his second language, which he spoke and wrote poorly, he managed to overcome the cultural gap that separated Albanians and Serbs and speak loudly to all Albanians. Michael Schmidt-Neke [11] provides an in-depth analysis of the collection "Free Verse" and examines the peculiarities of Migjeni's life and work and his contribution to the development of Albanian poetry, literature, and culture in general. Hyreme Gurra [12] analyze the main poetic works of Migjeni and Emily Dickinson, identify their common and distinctive features, and note that these authors were able to boldly and artistically reflect on the problems of people, oppose injustice and skillfully highlight all this in their original works.

## Materials and Methods

The basis of the research methodological approach is a comprehensive study based on a qualitative combination of theoretical research methods, among which the main ones are: the descriptive method, which was used to collect, primary analysis, and presentation of information about the personality of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla and his work, the comparative method – used to classify the features of poetic and prose works of Migjeni, the method of comparison – used to compare the data of this study with the results of other researchers. Also, abstraction, generalization, synthesis, analysis, and comparative-historical methods were applied for detailed study and in-depth analysis of the works of non-Albanian researchers related to the life and creative path of Migjeni and determining his contribution to the development of modern Albanian literature.

The theoretical basis of this research work is the results of the studies of several non-Albanian scholars, which are aimed at studying various problematic issues related to the in-depth study of the personality and work of Migjeni, the analysis of his poetic and prose works, and the significance of his contribution to the development of modern Albanian literature. In addition, the theoretical basis of this research work is the poetic and prose works of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla himself, which depict the main results and contributions of the poet to the development of the literary process in Albania.

Taking into account the diversity of the material involved in the research, its historical, cultural, and literary heterogeneity, the methodology of structural analysis, interpretative principle, elements of biographical and descriptive methods, as well as logical methods of consciousness of a certain personality and induction analysis of a specific historical environment were applied, which helped to reveal the research topic as deeply as possible.

The presented research work was carried out in three main stages. At the first stage of the study, its theoretical basis was prepared and developed. Also at this stage of the study, the analysis of the life and creative path of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was carried out, as the circumstances of his childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, which influenced the formation of his worldview, character, and the emergence of his desire for creative activity were revealed. In addition, the main reasons and patterns for choosing an individual style, means, leading ideas, and themes for the artist's work were analyzed.

In the second stage of the research work, an analytical study of the scientific works of non-Albanian scientists was carried out, in particular their articles, monographs, and publications devoted to the study of Migjeni's personality, life, main achievements, and creative heritage. In addition, at this stage of the scientific research, an analytical comparison of the results obtained with the results and conclusions of Albanian scientists who also studied the life and creative path of Migjeni, the study of his poetry and prose works, and his creative activity, in general, was carried out.

At the final stage of the research work, based on the results obtained, the conclusions of this scientific research were formulated. They represent the final reflection of these results and define in general the main approaches to

the understanding by non-Albanian researchers of the personality of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla as a harbinger of modern Albanian literature and the definition of his place and role in the development of modern Albanian literature.

## Results

The life and creative path of Migjeni (Millosh Gjergj Nikolla) [13] is one of the least studied and analyzed by non-Albanian researchers among the representatives of the Albanian literary process. Even though the artist left behind quite an interesting and unique, poetic and prose heritage, as well as significant values, without which at this point will be inexhaustible the idea of the development of artistic search, both in the Albanian and world literary process, his work remains without due attention of modern non-Albanian researchers. Given this, in the context of this study, it was decided to consider the views, opinions, and works of non-Albanian scholars on the image of Migjeni and the importance of his work for the development of the Albanian literary process. First of all, it should be noted that the research was carried out by analyzing the works of modern non-Albanian researchers and highlighting the peculiarities of non-Albanian researchers' perception of Migjeni and his works.

It was found that European researchers, including C. Canal [9], S. Schwartz [2], M. Schmidt-Neke [11], and others, analyzing the peculiarities of Albanian literature of the XIX-XX centuries, argue that it was characterized by stumbling with the literary tradition, imposition of the creative literary method by politics and a long period of isolation from the world literature, which had serious consequences for it. Among these consequences, the above-mentioned researchers highlight the lack of contact with Albanian readers outside the country, the impossibility of tracing literary developments in the world, the lack of chances to maintain contacts with European and international literature, the lack of connections with international trends in literature, etc. These scholars also argue that in the texts of Albanian writers of the interwar period, to which Millosh Gjergj Nikolla belongs, there are various calls for social and economic reforms, for example, for the redistribution of land, women's emancipation, improvement of the economic situation of the population, etc. S. Schwartz [2] argues that Migjeni was one of the first who began to describe in his works the problems and troubles of the time and to express the need for change in Albanian society and its complete restructuring on the model of Western European civilizations. According to the researcher, it was Migjeni who was the first in his works to talk about the need to change the model of social organization and lifestyle in Albanian society, he believed that the Albanian people belong to Europe, and therefore their destiny should be European civilization.

In addition, C. Canal [9] and M. Schmidt-Neke [11] argue that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla is one of those Albanian writers who became the founders of a new creative movement and in their works revealed those motives, ideas, and themes that others avoided, neglected or remained indifferent to them. In the works of Migjeni, according to these researchers, the piercing truth of life in the environment and society is projected through a terrible rebellion, sensitivity, and deep pain coming from the soul

and heart of the artist, full of sadness, compassion, and melancholy.

It should be emphasized that researchers from Albania's neighboring countries, Serbia, North Macedonia, and Greece, including A. Ersoy et al. [4], H. Gurra [12] and others, express the opinion that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was a real innovator of Albanian literature because he opened to the whole world the reality of the life of the Albanian people. He believed that Albanian poets have a sacred duty to reveal to the world the truth about the country and life in it, and the artist himself fulfilled this duty every day. In addition, according to the above-mentioned researchers, Migjeni argued that Albania needs authors who are perfectly able to reflect in their works the reality and daily, real-life without embellishment. A. Ersoy et al. [4] argue that despite the early death of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla at the age of 27, he is one of the most gifted, respected, and readable authors of Albanian literature of all time. According to them, Migjeni was a truly innovative voice of the Albanian people from within, who had a huge impact on various spheres of public life. Since the 30s in Albania were the years of poverty, clashes, war, depression, poverty, and human degradation, the poet reflected this in his works.

H. Gurra [12] also emphasize that the poetry of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla developed mainly during the three years from 1932 to 1935, and in his works, the artist expressed his deep dissatisfaction with the social reality of that time, which is why he depicted some striking images of oppressed and disenfranchised social classes of people. At the same time, Migjeni portrayed his vision of a completely different society, where there are equal rights, no exploitation of people, where poverty, misery, and numerous problems are fought. Moreover, researchers argue that in describing the troubles and poverty in Albanian society, the poet looked not only at the surface, but also deep inside, analyzing physical, spiritual, social, and moral aspects.

Moreover, researchers from Albania's neighboring countries also emphasize that Migjeni, along with revealing complex social problems in his works, wrote sensual erotic poetry that reflects the inner, intimate world of the poet, his complex experiences, feelings, dreams, desires, sufferings, and pains, as well as his fears, contemplations, and prayers. The above-mentioned researchers are convinced that Migjeni was the pioneer of erotic poetry within Albanian literature, who in his poems glorified love, feelings, passion, and the spiritual world of man. Thus, H. Gurra [12] believe that Migjeni, through his works, encouraged people to show healthy skepticism and doubt, but not to nihilistic despair. He sought hope in another source, namely in the human body, which consists of a pure soul that always contains a spark of divinity.

It is determined that English and American researchers, including R. Elsie [10], believe that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was one of those Albanian authors who stands out from the rest due to his original and unique works. In addition, R. Elsie [10] believes that what makes Migjeni special among many other Albanian authors is the way he managed to realize his creative potential and talent, despite any conventions, expectations, thematic and ideological interpretations, as well as stylistic and metrical norms. The scientist proves that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla step by step

paved the way for the existence of modern literature in Albania, but soon this literature was suppressed because the year of the appearance of the work "Vargjet e lira" ("Free verse") coincided with the victory of Stalinism in Albania and the proclamation of the People's Republic, but this did not prevent the spread of the poet's poetry. Migjeni, in the opinion of R. Elsie [10], with his literary work "Vargjet e lira" ("Free verse") desperately tried to resist the schematism that threatened Albanian poetry in the thirties, and therefore created completely new poetry that was not similar to the works of previous generations, contained new views and was placed outside the normative poetry of the time. The scientist also emphasizes that the style of the artist was special for the time in which he had to live and create because his style was far ahead of that era, and was truly exceptional, amazing, and energetic.

Regarding Migjeni's erotic poetry, a category of English and American researchers believe that his erotic poetry is one of the best examples in modern Albanian literature. The poet's attention is attracted mainly to women with tearful eyes and red lips, and the rest of the body is very rarely described by the poet. According to R. Elsie [1], for Migjeni, sex was suffering, and passion and frank desires are present in his poems along with the ghost of physical intimacy, which is depicted with disgust and sadness.

Thus, the study showed that the life and creative path of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla are little studied by non-Albanian scholars and little known to modern readers of the world. There are many reasons for this, the main of them, according to the author, is the long period of isolation of Albania, which led to the lack of international contacts and international relations between Albania and other countries of the world. However, in recent years, interest in the Albanian literary process is noticeably growing, and the number of studies devoted to prominent writers and poets of Albania, as well as other famous figures are increasing. In particular, it was found that scholars from Europe, America, England, and neighboring countries are engaged in the study of Albanian literature and its representatives. The analysis of scientific works and publications of various non-Albanian researchers has shown that all scientists pay attention to the uniqueness of Migjeni and his original work. In addition, all researchers, without exception, are deeply convinced that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was an innovator who stood out among all other Albanian authors with new views on life, new ideas of building a society in which there will be no place for poverty and grief and the absence of fear to speak openly about the social problems that he observed around him.

Moreover, all non-Albanian researchers note that although Migjeni did not publish a single book during his lifetime, and his works were distributed only privately and in the press, they were a tremendous success and made him an outstanding figure of modern Albanian literature, and left a significant mark on Albanian literature and culture, albeit posthumously. It is found non-Albanian researchers also distinguish two opposites of Migjeni's creative personality, because, on the one hand, he was an antagonist of pain, who widely used in his poetry such words as grief, despair, pain, agony, and suffering, reflecting the deep social problems of the Albanian people, and on the other hand, he was a subtle lyricist who wrote erotic poetry and

sincerely expressed passion and desire. Along with this, non-Albanian researchers in their works mention Migjeni as the author of prose works, small in volume, laconic, where the artist wrote about man, and death, described new topics with unprecedented strength and cynicism, as well as openly expressed resistance and disagreement. However, the prose works of the artist, according to non-Albanian researchers, do not find such a response from readers as his poetry, the success of which was exceptional in Albania at that time, and cannot be considered great works of art from a literary point of view.

Thus, taking into account all the above, it should be emphasized that the personality of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla in the Albanian literary process is truly unique and unique, which is also emphasized in the scientific works of several non-Albanian researchers. He can truly be considered a harbinger of modern Albanian literature and a bold innovator who sought through his works to assert the right of Albania, with its rich culture and literature, to exist among other independent and self-sufficient countries of the world.

## Discussion

Albanian literature has passed a long and difficult way of formation and development and survived numerous prohibitions and obstacles. In the twentieth century, Albanian literature developed within the framework of two great collectivist ideologies: nationalism and communism, and the most common literary trends were modernism and social realism [14; 15]. However, the constant contradictions between these trends lead to the emergence of several authors who did not obey the existing norms, did not follow the established creative methods, politics, and ideology, and began to create modern Albanian literature with its symbolism, realism and critical view of the world, unusual prose forms and bold ideas [16-18]. Within the Albanian literature of that time, poetry was also actively developed, which developed and transformed in parallel with literary movements and literary trends. These movements and trends were influenced by contemporary European and world literature, but with a strong national flavor and numerous autochthonous elements [3; 19; 20]. In addition, they were subject to those historical and political events that took place within the Albanian culture.

During that period, such prominent Albanian poets as Konica, Fishta, Kuteli, Vangjel Koça, Prenushi, Anton Harapi, Branko Merxhani, Migjeni, Bernardin Pala, and others lived and worked. Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was one of the brightest young poets of that time. Today he is considered to be the forerunner of modern Albanian literature and the poet who started the path of modern Albanian poetry [21].

First of all, it should be noted that Albanian researchers and critics pay great attention to the consideration and analysis of not only the works of Migjeni but also his life. In particular, numerous works are devoted to the study of the problems of life and the work of the artist by such scientists as S. Luarasi [22], L. Bora [23], H. Matoshi [24], M. Dreshaj-Baliu [25], M. Progni-Peci [26; 27], E. Sulstarova [28], M. Januzi [16]. E. Demo [29], J.-C. Polet [149] and others.

For example, M. Januzi [16], studying the work of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla, notes that he was the founder of

literary works that were marked by deep tragic features and were oriented towards deep realism. According to M. Januzi, the works of Migjeni reflect the Albanian society in the 80s-90s, the need, anger, and discontent. In addition, M. Januzi emphasizes that the artist's works tend to describe a simplified reality through a detailed scientific description of the world, psychology, specific culture of Albanians in the 80s-90s, etc.

H. Matoshi [24] states that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla was a true innovator in the context of Albanian poetry because unlike his contemporaries, who actively wrote poetry that was similar to the poetry of the national revival period or slightly modified it, keeping the majority of their traditional basis, Migjeni created unique works that were far beyond the literary circles of the time and did not fit into the schemes of normative poetry of the time. The poetic works of the artist promoted new ideas, reflected a new style, and contained a new expression, and therefore initially did not find support and were not perceived properly.

According to M. Progni-Peci [26], Migjeni was one of those Albanian authors whose work stood out from the cohort of other representatives of Albanian literature. The researcher notes that what makes the artist special is his unique ability to realize his creative potential especially, beyond any conventions, expectations, or ideological interpretations. And his erotic poetry, according to M. Progni-Peci [27], is the best example of this kind of poetry within the Albanian literary process.

Dr. Luljeta Bora (Bejleri) [23] characterizes Migjeni as a critical realist, and existentialist, and compares his work with the work of Teodor Keko in the context of the similarity of the interpretation of the image of a prostitute in the prose of these authors.

Among non-Albanian researchers, there is somewhat less interest in the work and life of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla compared to Albanian scholars. It is worth noting that among non-Albanian researchers, the problems of Migjeni's life and work were dealt with by C. Canal [9], and S. Schwartz [2]. R. Elsie [10], M. Schmidt-Neke [11], H. Gurra [12] and others. These and other non-Albanian researchers focused their attention on the study of the biography of the artist, as well as on the analysis of his prose and poetic works, highlighting the main features and specifics of Migjeni's work, as well as on comparing the poet's work with the work of other Albanian poets.

Thus, S. Schwartz [2], considering modern Albanian poetry and its brightest representatives, notes that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla is a unique poet because his work differs from the work of other poets of that time in that it is well-felt human spontaneity. According to S. Schwartz [2], the poetic works of Migjeni can be traced to bright Albanian features that are absent in the works of most of his contemporaries, including frankness, tragedy, and compassion for the oppressed. In addition, according to the researcher, Migjeni is the first artist to address the world and readers in Albanian.

R. Elsie [10] also believes that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla is a special and unique poet. The scientist argues that while the previous generations of Albanian poets were engaged in the glorification of the mountains of Albania, its traditions, and customs, Migjeni tried to open the eyes of the world and people to the harsh realities of life, the low

level of well-being of the population, poverty, misery, and disease, which he observed around him every day. According to R. Elsie [10], Migjeni was a poet of despair, because he did not see a way out and ways to solve problems, and had no hope that something other than death could stop suffering. In addition, the researcher notes that Migjeni was a forerunner of a socialist verse long before the so-called liberation and socialist period from 1944 to 1990 and came closest of all Albanian poets to the theme of eroticism and the expression of intimate desires in literary works. His poetry and prose, as R. Elsie [10], are full of figures of women, many of them unfortunate prostitutes, for whom the poet shows pity and at the same time opens sexual interest.

As such, the analysis of the literature allowed to conclude that non-Albanian researchers do not focus enough on the study of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla's creative work, life, and contribution to the development of modern Albanian literature. There are very few studies devoted to the coverage and analysis of the outlined issues. Contemporary non-Albanian researchers focus mainly on the analysis of the general features of Albanian prose and poetry and the consideration of its more famous representatives, leaving Migjeni's figure out of attention. According to the author, the study of the personality of Migjeni and his creative heritage is relevant and significant today, because the artist was distinguished by bright innovative ideas, bold creative searches, and progressive views. Given the peculiar and unique style, raising important social issues and problems, and disclosure of specific themes and ideas, Migjeni's work should be duly appreciated by modern readers around the world, and his creative achievements and their impact on the modern Albanian literary process should be analyzed in detail not only by Albanian but also by non-Albanian researchers. It is modern exploratory research of this format that should expand Albanian and world literary studies with new views on the figure of Millosh Gjergj Nikolla and his work, as well as broaden the readers' understanding of the artist's contribution to the development of the Albanian literary process.

## **Conclusions**

Conducted scientific research is dedicated to the study of the Migjeni (Millosh Gjergj Nikolla) character in non-Albanian researchers, which allows to conclude the following. It is confirmed, that Millosh Gjergj Nikolla is viewed by researchers from Europe, England, America, and Albanian neighbors as a unique person. It has been noted that they consider Migjeni a prophet of modern Albanian literature, a brave innovator, which does not fear to express himself to the whole world on Albanian social issues, poverty, and injustice. At the same time, non-Albanian researchers focus on erotic poetry in other Albanian authors of that time.

Research results of the context, acquired during the study as well as conclusions, formulated on their basis, may be used as the effective scientific basis for further study of the Millosh Gjergj Nikolla artistic path by Albanian and non-Albanian researchers. Furthermore, the article's materials may be used by scientists who study Albanian poetry and prose, literature experts, teachers, philologists, and other experts, who are interested in the

formation and development of Albanian literature, the life of its various representatives, and their contribution to the Albanian literature process.

The further research of this issue is perspective in the context of deeper Millosh Gjergj Nikolla poetic activity research as well as detailed analysis of artist achievements not only in the sphere of art but also in literature. Moreover, it is necessary to conduct proper research on Migjeni art interpretation by modern Albanian researchers and critics

as well as analyze their vision of the poet's personality and his contribution to the Albanian literature process.

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#### Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **Мігені (Міллош Гердж Ніколла) як провісник сучасної албанської літератури в аналізі зарубіжних (неалбанських) дослідників**

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### **Анотація**

**Актуальність.** Актуальність дослідження зумовлена тим, що албанська література почала розвиватися дуже пізно, про неї мало інформації в наукових джерелах, а її представники та їхні твори не відомі широкому загалу, хоча серед них є справді унікальні постаті.

**Мета.** Метою статті є дослідження постаті Мігені (Міллоша Герджія Ніколли) як провісника сучасної албанської літератури з точки зору неалбанських дослідників.

**Методологія.** Основою методологічного підходу в цій науковій роботі є комплексне системне дослідження, що ґрунтується на якісному поєднанні теоретичних методів дослідження. Зокрема, аналіз, синтез (синкретичних елементів творчості), абстрагування, узагальнення, інтерпретація, а також описовий, порівняльний, метод зіставлення та порівняльно-історичний метод були застосовані для детального розгляду особистості Мігені, його внеску в розвиток сучасної албанської поезії та вивчення поглядів неалбанських дослідників на постать поета, а також його роль у розвитку албанської національної культури та албанської літератури.

**Результати.** Основними результатами, які були отримані в рамках цього наукового дослідження, слід вважати обґрунтування ролі Мігдені в розвитку сучасної албанської поезії в контексті аналізу праць неалбанських науковців, присвячених розгляду життєвого і творчого шляху цього албанського поета.

**Висновки.** Результати цього наукового дослідження, а також сформульовані на їх основі висновки мають практичну цінність для літературознавців, філологів, викладачів, а також інших фахівців, які займаються вивченням особливостей албанської літератури, етапів її становлення та її представників, які зробили значний внесок у розвиток албанського літературного процесу.

**Ключові слова:** літературний процес; поет; албанська поезія; прозові етюди; вільний вірш.