

## A RUSSIAN POET WITH A HEART BEATING IN UZBEK

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**Annotation:** This article is dedicated to an in-depth study and analysis of the works of Alexander Fainberg, a renowned Russian poet, translator, and author of numerous poetry collections. As a poet well-versed not only in Russian and European poetry but also in Uzbek poetry, Alexander Fainberg synthesized and reflected these influences in his creative work. He skillfully translated the verses of Navoi's ghazals, Erkin Vakhidov, Amon Matjon, and many other outstanding Uzbek poets. This article explores how he expressed his love for the Uzbek people through his literary works.

**Keywords:** Russian poet, journalist, playwright, writer, translation, fiction, Russian-language literature, multifaceted, culture.

**Introduction.** Within the framework of Uzbek literary events of the 20th century, alongside various artistic movements of differing activity and creative levels, Russian-language literature emerged as an independent literary school, fully recognized and continuously developing. Writers and poets such as S. Borodin, M. Sheverdin, V. Yan, Ya. Ilyasov, A. Udalov, B. Parmuzin, as well as Alexander Fainberg, and many others who have since passed away, left behind a vast literary heritage. Their works became an integral part of the cultural landscapes of not only Uzbekistan and Russia but also many other countries near and far.

Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan forms a distinct and significant layer of the nation's artistic heritage—one that cannot go unnoticed. Among the most prominent figures of this cultural phenomenon in Uzbekistan's literary scene is Alexander Arkadyevich Fainberg (1939–2009). A distinguished master of his craft, he inspired and influenced numerous Russian-speaking poets and writers of the Republic, earning recognition as one of the leading literary figures of his time.

**Life and Creative Path.** The literary legacy of Alexander Fainberg is multifaceted, diverse, and widely recognized even beyond the borders of his homeland. His poetry resonates with people of different backgrounds, generations, professions, and nationalities. His creative work was deeply intertwined with Uzbekistan.

The poet was born on November 2, 1939, in Tashkent, where his parents had moved from Novosibirsk in 1937. After completing his secondary education, he studied at a topographical technical school. He later served in the military, and upon completing his service, he enrolled in the Faculty of Philology at Tashkent State University. During his studies, he pursued a degree in journalism through a correspondence program and worked for the university's newspaper. Fainberg's first poems were published in 1962 on the pages of the university newspaper. A significant event in his life occurred in 1961 when he married Inna Glebovna Koval. He was a member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan from 1965 to 1969.

His poetry collections include "Poems" (1977), "Shortwave" (1983), and "Free Sonnets" (1990). In 2004, he was awarded the honorary title of People's Poet of Uzbekistan, and in 2008, he received the Pushkin Medal for his literary achievements.

Fainberg also contributed to the film industry, writing screenplays for Uzbekfilm studio, which produced movies such as "My Brother" and "Under the Scorching Sun," among others. His scripts were also adapted into films at Tajikfilm, including "Criminals and Avengers." The poet passed away on October 14, 2009, in Tashkent.

Analysis of Creativity. The writer's work was deeply connected to the Uzbek people. In many of his works, he expressed his love for his beloved Tashkent, the region's nature, and its culture. It is important to note that his poetry forms a fundamental part of the cultural heritage, contributing to the strengthening of interethnic unity and mutual understanding.

A striking example of the poet's love for his hometown is his poem "Tashkent." Its verses are imbued with warmth and lyricism, capturing the city's unique atmosphere. Written in the 1960s, the poem remains a testament to his deep affection for Tashkent.

#### Beloved City

The endless blue abyss,  
A sky that knew no bounds,  
Feels closer to me with each passing year  
The echoing, mysterious hearts.  
Here I have lived. Here I shall remain forever,  
Like water in the river, like a cherry orchard in bloom.  
You are my home, my monument, my eternity,  
A world where mountains slumber beneath the clouds.  
The sun gently glides over the rooftops,

While in my eyes—the transparent blue of the steppes.

I hear you, my city,

In the hum of streets, in children's laughter, in the silence of the alleys.

**Composition.** The author structures the poem as a reflection, dividing it into three conditional parts:

In the first part, the poet describes the “endless blue abyss” and “echoing, mysterious hearts,” which evoke a sense of eternity and mystery.

In the second part, the poet asserts the idea of eternity through metaphors such as “like water in the river, like a cherry orchard.” These images emphasize his love and unbreakable connection to the place.

In the third part, the poet conveys the true atmosphere of the city, portraying sunlit rooftops, the laughter of children, and the hum of streets and steppes.

**Imagery and Expressive Means.** The poet extensively uses metaphorical language, as seen in phrases like “endless blue abyss” and “echoing, mysterious hearts,” which create a sense of spiritual depth and the infinity of the universe. He compares his beloved city to “water in the river” and “a cherry orchard,” enhancing the vividness and emotional resonance of his depiction.

**Sound Patterns.** The poem exhibits a melodic quality, with a noticeable interplay of sounds, especially in lines like “echoing hearts, I hear the city.” It follows a cross-rhyme scheme and is written in iambic tetrameter.

**Idea.** The central idea of the poem is that the city of the poet’s birth is eternal and the most beautiful place for him. Despite the changes in life, Tashkent remains a symbol of home, something eternal and inseparable from his identity.

**Emotional Impact.** The poem evokes a strong sense of Uzbek culture and atmosphere, shaping a person’s identity and stirring nostalgia for one’s homeland.

In conclusion, Alexander Faynberg employs a rich poetic language to convey deep emotions in his verses. He places the spiritual significance of Tashkent at the center of his creative legacy. “A person remains unchanged—either they have a soul, or they do not,” - A. Faynberg.

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