

Alexander Feinberg's Poetic Creativity

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***Abstract:** A. Fainberg is a poetic phenomenon, a symbol of the era, a multifaceted, deep, multi-level poet, the comprehension and awareness of which is yet to be understood by readers, literary critics and the poets themselves. The article discusses issues based on researchers' opinions about Alexander Fainberg's creativity.*

***Key words:** poetic activity, innovative unusual poetic form, literary critics.*

Alexander Fainberg lived on in his poems, screenplays of feature films, documentaries, animated films, and memories of his friends about him, present and future. "The poetic activity of Alexander Fainberg" - under this title the first serious literary study of the candidate of philological sciences G. V. Malykhina about the work of the national poet of Uzbekistan Alexander Fainberg (1939-2009) was published.

The merit of the first book about A. A. Fainberg is the personal acquaintance of its author with his favorite poet. He became for her the object of scientific study of his work in her Ph.D. thesis "The Structure of Artistic Images and Thematic Dominants in the Lyrics of A.A. Fainberg" (National University of Uzbekistan, 2007), on the basis of which G. Malykhina later published the book "The Poetic Mining of A. Fainberg" (2014).

Alexander Arkadyevich Fainberg himself during his lifetime was in every possible way against the scientific approach to his work. He did not like anyone to sing praises to him or, even worse, prematurely write him down in the "bronze" classics of Soviet poetry. The poet was more concerned about the fate of his books and each new poem, not yet written, hatched inside a successful line or a fresh rhyme found, an innovative unusual poetic form of "free sonnets". A. Fainberg was sure that "initially, the poet or artist who says that I did it is wrong. Yes, he did nothing; it was transmitted from above through him, as through a singing reed. This is not a merit, but a gift from God, for which we must thank fate. Who am I? I don't know what will be written in the next line. Poetry is a God-given song." [2]

Everything that the poet touched, be it "free sonnets", rubaiyat, poems "The String of the Rubaiyat", "The String of the Buffoon", or the content and form of the "Farewell Poet", was so incomparable in its stylistic manner in terms of content, stanza, rhythm and other elements of versification, that they open up boundless spaces for future researchers.

In 2005, A. Fainberg's work was included in the compulsory educational program of schools and lyceums in Uzbekistan. But even earlier, it entered the hearts of many millions of fans of real poetry without makeup and retouching, without snobbery.

Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

Alexander Fainberg published more than 700 poems, two poems, published a number of collections of poetry. In addition, he was a brilliant essayist, writer of feature films, documentaries and animated films. He translated gazelles and poems by Alisher Navoi and many modern Uzbek poets into Russian. His poems were published in the magazines "Change", "Youth", "New World", "Star of the East", "New Volga" and in the periodicals of foreign countries: the USA, Canada and Israel.

The author of the book does not pretend to complete the study of Feinberg's entire literary activity and covers only certain facets of his poetic heritage, related to the origins of the formation of the poet's talent and his creative evolution. The immutability of the ethical principle, which can be traced throughout the entire work of A. Fainberg, was laid, first of all, by his intelligent parents - Arkady Lvovich Fainberg, originally from Gatchina, who worked in the Krasnoyarsk trust, and Anastasia Aleksandrovna Gurvich, originally from Moscow, who served as a typist at the same factory. They were brought to Tashkent in 1937 by the will of fate from Krasnoyarsk: they fled from the persecution of the local Lubyanka because A.L. Feinberg did not want to sign false documents for innocent factory workers.

Born in Tashkent on November 2, 1939, Alexander Fainberg from childhood absorbed not only hatred of despotism, but also love for great freedom-loving literature, and with it a deep knowledge of Russian poets. In their house, his mother often recited Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov, Blok, Mandelstam, Yesenin, Akhmatova, Tsvetaeva by heart.

After graduating from a seven-year school, Alexander Fainberg entered the Tashkent Topographic College. After graduating from a technical school, he served in the army in Tajikistan. Then he graduated from Tashkent State University, where he studied at the correspondence department of journalism of the Faculty of Philology and worked in student newspapers.

On all pages of the book of memoirs about Alexander Fainberg, quotes from his poetry, his thoughtful sayings and just jokes on various occasions are scattered: this gives a special vitality to the main character of the story. So, Rema Volkova, a neighbor in a writer's house, whose family lived in a commune in amazing proximity with Sasha and Inna Fainberg for thirty-five years, thanks to a special layout - a common dryer connecting neighboring apartments, cites in her frank memoirs "Both tenderness, and violence, and gullibility, and disappointment" is one wise statement by Alexander Arkadyevich about the main business of the poet's life - about the golden era of poetic creativity, when, like an inspiration, the sweet inevitability to write poetry fell upon him. This fragile time, - the author notes, - required the full return of strength, the tension of the soul.

References:

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