

FAYNBERG AND RUSSIAN CLASSICAL POETRY**Abdurashidova Marjona Sanjarbekovna***1st-year student, Faculty of International Journalism**Uzbekistan State World Languages University*marjonaabdurashidova546@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes the relationship between the poetry of Alexander Faynberg and Russian classical literature. The research examines how artistic traditions characteristic of Russian classical poetry, philosophical lyricism, and systems of poetic imagery are reflected in the poet's poetics. In particular, the study analyzes how poetic features typical of the works of Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, and Sergei Yesenin are interpreted in Faynberg's poetry. The article also considers the philosophical content of Russian classical poetry and its poetic traditions related to the human psyche and nature imagery within the context of modern Uzbek poetry. The study concludes that in Faynberg's poetics the traditions of Russian classical poetry are harmoniously combined with modern artistic thinking.

KEYWORDS

Russian classical poetry, poetic tradition, intertextual relations, poetic image, philosophical lyric poetry, modern Uzbek poetry.

INTRODUCTION

Russian classical poetry occupies a significant place in the history of world literature. Nineteenth-century Russian literature had a profound influence not only on Russian culture but also on the development of global artistic thought. The poetry of this period is distinguished by its deep artistic interpretation of the human psyche, the idea of freedom, and the relationship between nature and society. In particular, poets such as Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, and Sergei Yesenin played a crucial role in the formation of the Russian poetic school.

Russian classical poetry is notable for its profound philosophical content, depiction of the human soul, and rich system of artistic imagery. For example, in Pushkin's poetry themes such as human freedom, love, and the philosophy of life occupy a central place. Lermontov's lyrics are characterized by a romantic spirit, depictions of human inner suffering, and conflicts between the individual and society. Yesenin's poetry, in turn, is famous for its vivid depictions of nature, reflections on the human soul, and poetic meditations on the transience of life. The works of these poets shaped the essential artistic traditions of Russian poetics.

Another important feature of Russian classical poetry is the depiction of harmony between the human soul and nature. Poets often expressed inner emotional experiences



through images of nature. This artistic method is considered one of the essential poetic features of Russian literary tradition.

The works of Alexander Faynberg are also connected, to a certain degree, with these literary traditions. As a poet who wrote primarily in Russian, Faynberg drew inspiration from the artistic traditions of the Russian poetic school. In his poetry, philosophical lyricism, depictions of the human psyche, and images of nature occupy an important place. These aspects demonstrate a certain affinity with the traditions of Russian classical poetry. As literary scholars emphasize, modern literature often develops on the basis of previous literary heritage. Therefore, the poetic experience of Russian classical poetry continues to influence the works of contemporary poets in various forms.

The aim of this article is to analyze the reflection of Russian classical poetic traditions in Faynberg's poetry and to examine the artistic influence of the Russian poetic school on the poet's poetics.

POETIC FEATURES OF RUSSIAN CLASSICAL POETRY

Russian classical poetry is recognized as an important artistic phenomenon in world literary history. Nineteenth-century Russian poetry is distinguished by its deep poetic interpretation of the human soul, natural landscapes, and philosophical thought. This period of Russian poetry significantly influenced not only the development of national literature but also the aesthetic evolution of world literature.

In particular, poets such as Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, and Sergei Yesenin played a crucial role in shaping the Russian poetic tradition. One of the main characteristics of Russian classical poetry is the development of philosophical lyricism. Russian poets frequently reflected on the meaning of human life, freedom, love, destiny, and the transience of existence in their works. This feature is especially evident in Pushkin's poetry. Pushkin's lyrical works aim to express the human soul and the philosophy of life through artistic imagery. The poet succeeded in depicting human emotions with a simple yet profound poetic expression.

For instance, in Pushkin's famous poem "I Loved You", the feeling of love in the human heart is expressed in the following lines:

"I loved you: perhaps that love has not yet
Completely faded from my soul."

(Pushkin A., Ya vas lyubil)

In these lines, the feeling of love is depicted through the delicate emotional experiences of the human soul. The poet interprets love as a deep and sincere state of the human heart. This feature represents one of the key poetic characteristics of Russian classical poetry. Another important characteristic of Russian classical poetry is the richness and poetic significance of nature imagery. Russian poets often depicted natural landscapes as a means of revealing human emotions. Nature frequently functions as a symbolic expression of the human soul. This feature is particularly evident in the poetry of Sergei Yesenin.





For example, in one of Yesenin's poems the image of nature is described as follows:

“The white birch beneath my window
Stands covered with snow like silver.”

(Yesenin S., Bereza)

In these lines, the image of the birch tree creates a calm natural landscape while simultaneously reflecting a contemplative emotional state. Through the depiction of nature, the poet expresses subtle psychological experiences in artistic form. The depiction of the human psyche also occupies an important place in Russian classical poetry. Poets sought to portray the complex emotional experiences of the human heart through poetic imagery. This aspect is especially evident in Lermontov's poetry, where it is combined with a romantic spirit. Lermontov's lyrics deeply portray inner suffering, loneliness, and the individual's conflict with society.

For example, in Lermontov's famous poem “The Sail”, the following lines appear:

“A lonely sail gleams in the mist
Over the blue sea.”

(Lermontov M., Parus)

In these lines, the image of the lonely sail functions as a symbolic representation of the human psychological state. The sail symbolizes human loneliness, search for meaning, and the struggle of life. Such romantic imagery represents an important poetic feature of Russian classical poetry. Romantic images were widely used in Russian poetry to express the inner world and emotional experiences of human beings. Through such imagery, poets sought to depict human aspirations, suffering, and attitudes toward life. Thus, Russian classical poetry created a rich poetic system through philosophical lyricism, depictions of nature, explorations of the human soul, and romantic imagery. These poetic traditions significantly influenced later literary developments. The artistic experience of the Russian poetic school can also be observed, to a certain extent, in the poetics of Alexander Faynberg.

RUSSIAN POETIC TRADITION IN FAYNBERG'S POETRY

The poetry of Alexander Faynberg represents a unique artistic phenomenon in modern Uzbek literature. In the poet's poetics, features characteristic of Russian classical poetry—such as philosophical lyricism, deep depictions of the human psyche, nature imagery, and distinctive poetic style—are clearly evident. As a poet who wrote primarily in Russian, Faynberg was inspired by the artistic traditions of the Russian poetic school. Therefore, many artistic features characteristic of Russian classical poets can be observed in his works. One of the most important characteristics of Faynberg's lyrics is their philosophical depth.

In his poems, questions related to human life, time, destiny, and existence receive profound poetic interpretation. This aspect also occupies a central place in Russian





classical poetry. For example, in the poetry of Alexander Pushkin and Mikhail Lermontov, the inner emotional experiences of human beings and reflections on the philosophy of life are key poetic themes. Faynberg's poetry continues these traditions of philosophical lyricism. The poet frequently portrays the human heart and psychological states through poetic imagery. In Faynberg's poems, the human soul is interpreted as a complex and multilayered spiritual universe. For example, in one of his poems the following lines appear:

“The human heart is an endless world,
Where both suffering and hope reside.”

(Faynberg A., Selected Works)

In these lines, the human heart is depicted as a vast and complex spiritual space. The metaphor of an “endless world” expresses the depth and complexity of human emotions. This poetic interpretation resonates with the Russian classical tradition of deeply exploring the human psyche.

Images of nature also occupy an important place in Faynberg's poetics. The poet frequently expresses emotional states through depictions of natural landscapes. This artistic method is widely used in Russian poetry, particularly in the works of Sergei Yesenin, where nature imagery is closely connected with the human soul. In Faynberg's poetry, natural elements such as the sky, wind, trees, and roads are often used as poetic symbols. These images serve not only as descriptive elements but also as symbolic expressions of philosophical meaning.

Another important aspect of the poet's poetics is his poetic style. Faynberg's poetry is distinguished by its simplicity, clarity, and sincerity. The poet manages to convey complex philosophical ideas through accessible and emotionally powerful poetic language. This feature bears a certain resemblance to the poetic style characteristic of Russian classical poetry. As literary scholars note, one of the most significant features of the Russian poetic tradition is the deep exploration of human psychology and the expression of philosophical ideas through poetic imagery. Faynberg's poetry developed in connection with this tradition.

Thus, the continuation of Russian classical poetic traditions in Faynberg's poetics can be observed through philosophical lyricism, depictions of the human soul, nature imagery, and poetic style. From this perspective, Faynberg's works can be considered an artistic phenomenon that harmoniously combines the artistic experience of the Russian poetic school with the aesthetic principles of modern Uzbek poetry.

CONCLUSION

The poetry of Alexander Faynberg represents an artistic phenomenon in modern Uzbek literature where various literary traditions converge. In the poet's poetics, the influence of Russian classical literature can be clearly observed. In particular, philosophical lyricism, deep poetic depictions of the human psyche, and artistic ideas





expressed through nature imagery demonstrate a certain affinity with the traditions of the Russian poetic school.

In Faynberg's poems, themes related to the human soul, the meaning of life, and emotional experiences receive profound philosophical interpretation. These aspects closely resemble the traditions of philosophical lyricism characteristic of Russian classical poetry. In particular, poetic features typical of Alexander Pushkin, Mikhail Lermontov, and Sergei Yesenin—such as the depiction of the human psyche and the use of nature imagery to express artistic ideas—are also evident in Faynberg's works.

At the same time, Faynberg does not merely replicate the traditions of the Russian poetic school. Instead, he harmonizes them with modern poetic thinking. As a result, his poetics forms an artistic system in which the experience of Russian classical literature and the aesthetic views of modern Uzbek poetry are integrated.

Therefore, Faynberg's творчество can be regarded as an important literary phenomenon demonstrating artistic connections between Uzbek and Russian literary traditions. Through the synthesis of different literary schools, the poet's poetics occupies a distinctive place in the development of modern Uzbek poetry.

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