



LITERARY ANALYSIS OF ALEXANDER FEINBERG'S POEM "IT
GIVES PEACE TO THE HEART "
"Baxsh etadi dilga oromlar..."

Scientific Supervisor:

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology,

Associate Professor

Azzamov Yusufjon Radjabboyevich

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Faculty of English Philology

2nd-year student

Murodova Nigora Khayriddinovna

Abstract: This article analyzes Aleksandr Feinberg's poem through stanza-by-stanza interpretation, focusing on imagery, symbolism, and philosophical meaning. The poem highlights rural life, memory, and the emotional value of everyday experiences.

Keywords: Poetry, memory, rural life, symbolism, imagery, time, harmony, Aleksandr Feinberg

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Aleksandr Faynberg she'ri bandma-band tahlil qilinib, undagi ramziy ma'no, obrazlar va falsafiy g'oyalar ochib beriladi. She'rda qishloq hayoti, xotira va insoniy qadriyatlar madh etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: She'riyat, xotira, tabiat, ramz, obraz, vaqt, qishloq hayoti, Aleksandr Faynberg

Аннотация: В статье проводится поэтапный анализ стихотворения Александра Файнберга с точки зрения образности, символики и философского содержания. Основное внимание уделяется теме памяти и ценности повседневной жизни.



Ключевые слова: Поэзия, память, символ, образ, время, быт, философия, Файнберг.

Introduction

Alexandr Arkadyevich Feinberg (1939–2009) was a prominent Uzbek poet, translator, and screenwriter who wrote in Russian. Born in Tashkent, he made a significant contribution to the cultural and literary life of Uzbekistan throughout his lifetime. His works are distinguished by vivid portrayals of the country’s natural beauty, the hospitality of its people, and its rich national traditions.

Feinberg authored more than fifteen poetry collections and played an important role in introducing Uzbek literature to a wider audience by translating the works of Alisher Navoi, Erkin Vahidov, and Abdulla Oripov into Russian. Through his original poems and translations, he gained recognition not only in Uzbekistan but also in the broader international literary sphere. His poetry reflects deep admiration for Uzbek cultural values, landscape, and way of life.

Feinberg’s poem “It Brings Peace to the Heart” express his profound devotion and love for his homeland with strong artistic intensity.

Main body.

This study examines his homeland-themed poetry, highlighting the depth of his patriotic sentiment. It also evaluates his contribution to Uzbek literature and culture through literary, linguistic, comparative, and translation-based analytical approaches.

✓ **Stanza 1**

They grant peace and calm to the heart



When you gaze upon the face of nature.

Stone huts and clay-plastered roofs

Run down toward the riverbank.

The opening stanza portrays nature and village life as a source of inner calm. Details like mud houses, clay roofs, and the riverbank create a vivid, warm image of a simple setting. The poet highlights the harmony between people and the natural world. The line “It gives peace to the heart “suggests that nature itself soothes and heals the human heart.

✓ **Stanza 2**

The teahouse keeper brews famous tea,

Reviving the soul like Christ himself.

The blue light shining in the cup

Sets the azure sky aflame.

In the second stanza, the teahouse and the act of drinking tea represent renewal and vitality. By likening tea to Christ’s life-giving miracle, the poet stresses its ability to refresh both body and spirit. The blue glow in the cup, mirroring the sky above, poetically connects the everyday world with something higher and more transcendent.

✓ **Stanza 3**

The watchman keeps guard over the yard,

The worries of daily life are sweet.

The bride hangs the pot upon the hearth,



Bending low as she kindles the firewood.

This stanza turns to everyday duties and simple responsibilities — the guard watching over the yard, the bride preparing food over the fire, and the gentle weight of daily life. These moments show how traditions continue through ordinary actions and how work itself carries quiet dignity. The poet suggests that even the simplest routines can hold real beauty and meaning.

✓ **Stanza 4**

The same shelves, the same platters remain,

A generous feast upon the low table.

The bread always resembles the full moon,

Its warmth is like that of the sun

In this part, the poet turns to the simple things inside the home — the shelves, dishes, table, bread, and even the full moon. Bread is described as warm like the sun and round like the moon, which makes it a symbol of life and plenty. The table, in turn, represents togetherness and the spirit of welcoming others.

✓ **Stanza 5**

I remember everything, all of it —

Snowy mountains, this beautiful life.

A little window. A garden. A house number...

Only the number of time I have forgotten.



In the final stanza, the focus moves to memory and the passage of time. The poet recalls places like mountains, gardens, and courtyards in vivid detail, yet the exact measure of time fades away. This implies that feelings and memories last longer than numbers or dates. The poem closes with a thoughtful reflection on how powerful and enduring remembrance can be.

This poem is built on the contrast between permanence and transience. While houses, bread, tea, and people remain in memory, time disappears. Feinberg portrays rural life not as richness of spirit. Each image is concrete yet symbolic:

Nature = peace	Bread = warmth and life	Memory = eternity
Tea = revival	Home = continuity	

The poem unites realism and lyricism. It does not exaggerate emotions but expresses deep nostalgia through everyday scenes. This technique allows readers to feel the poet's personal connection to the past.

Poetic Devices:

Metaphor (Isti'ora):

“Tea revives the soul like Christ” – tea as a symbol of spiritual rebirth.

“Time's number is forgotten” – time personified as something countable.

Simile (O'xshatish):

Bread compared to the moon and the sun.

Tea compared to divine revival.

Personification (Jonlantirish):



Nature gives peace to the heart.

Time is described as something that can be forgotten.

Symbolism (Ramziylik):

- Bread = life and warmth Table = unity
- River = flow of time Home = memory

Imagery (Tasviriylk):

Visual images: blue light, clay roofs, full moon, snowy mountains.

Sensory images: warmth of bread, taste of tea.

Conclusion

Overall, Aleksandr Feinberg's poem shows the quiet beauty of ordinary life and the lasting strength of memory. Using simple images from rural life, the poet expresses deeper thoughts about time, human connection, and emotional bonds. It suggests that real wealth isn't counted in years or numbers, but in moments filled with warmth, work, and harmony with nature. In the end, time may pass, but meaningful experiences stay alive in human memory.

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