

THE POETRY AND TRANSLATION LEGACY OF ALEXANDER FEINBERG

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Abstract: Aleksandr Feinberg is regarded as one of Uzbekistan's most celebrated poets. Although he was ethnically from another nation, he contributed priceless works reflecting Uzbek culture, traditions, and everyday life. All his poems were created with deep sincerity, devoting his entire life to the development of Uzbek poetry. The poet's childhood, accomplishments, and impact on our national literature will be examined further.

Keywords: journalism, poetry, philosophy, cultural diversity, inspiring ideas, creativity.

Annotatsiya: Aleksandr Feinberg O'zbekistonning eng mashhur shoirlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etiladi. U etnik jihatdan boshqa millatga mansub bo'lganiga qaramay, o'zbek madaniyati, an'analari va kundalik hayotini aks ettiruvchi beba ho asarlar yaratgan. Uning barcha she'rlari chuqur samimiyyat bilan yozilgan bo'lib, u umrining barcha qismini o'zbek she'riyatini rivojlantirishga bag'ishlagan. Shoirning bolalik yillari, ijodiy yutuqlari va milliy adabiyotimizga ta'siri ushbu maqolada batafsil ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: jurnalistika, she'riyat, falsafa, madaniy xilma-xillik, ilhomlantiruvchi g'oyalar, ijodkorlik.

Аннотация: Александр Фейнберг считается одним из самых выдающихся поэтов Узбекистана. Несмотря на своё иное этническое

происхождение, он создал бесценные произведения, отражающие узбекскую культуру, традиции и повседневную жизнь. Все его стихи были написаны с глубокой искренностью, а всю свою жизнь он посвятил развитию узбекской поэзии. В статье подробно рассматриваются детские годы поэта, его достижения и влияние на национальную литературу.

Ключевые слова: журналистика, поэзия, философия, культурное разнообразие, вдохновляющие идеи, творчество.

Aleksandr Feinberg was born in Tashkent during the years of the Second World War. His parents were originally from Russia and had settled in the city long before the poet was born. In his works, Feinberg portrays Tashkent as a magical place, describing its traditions and the warmth of its people. He also illustrates the beauty and charm of the city, capturing the spirit of Uzbekistan and noting that these remarkable scenes inspired his creative path.

He highlights the close relationships he experienced there and how the people of Tashkent supported him after he lost his parents. He was neither sent to an orphanage nor left on his own; instead, he was raised just like other children of that time. He grew deeply grateful to the Uzbek people for their kindness and generosity toward him, dedicating all his efforts to promoting the culture of Uzbekistan nationwide.

It is believed that, Aleksandr Feinberg was born on November 2, 1939, in Tashkent. In his prose work *My City – Tashkent*, he wrote: “I found myself in the capital of Russia. Here it is. Moscow lies as though in the palm of my hand. I observe its history from the window of the eighteenth floor. The city stretches across the horizon, and I was astonished. During the Revolution, this city abandoned my single mother on the doorstep of Magadan. Many years later, only Tashkent embraced her and warmed her in fifty-degree frost.”

By the boundless mercy and kindness of fate, the poet carried a heart as warm as the sun. He deeply valued the friendship and generosity of the tolerant and good-

natured Uzbek people. It has often been said that if his family had not met the Uzbeks, he might not have survived before he was even born.

His mother, Anastasia Alexandrovna, was born in Moscow, and his father, Arkady Lvovich, was born in Gatchina, near St. Petersburg. Feinberg explained their journey from Siberia to Tashkent in simple words: “I believe they came here to give birth to me.” For this reason, Aleksandr Feinberg regarded Uzbekistan as his homeland. He never grew tired of expressing his gratitude and devotion to the land that raised him.

His poetic and literary works portray the beautiful landscapes of Uzbekistan, its national traditions, rich culture, and the spiritual depth of its people. Aleksandr’s childhood overlapped with the years of World War II. He was only two years old in 1941, yet his heart remained sensitive to the tragedies of those dark times. In his poems “1941,” “Autumn 1942,” “Tashkent,” “1943,” and “Argun,” one can feel the pain in every line and hear the emotional cry of a human being. He composed a vivid poem titled String of the Rubaiyat, in which he masterfully portrays the perfect image of an Uzbek chaykhana, bringing a smile to the reader’s face. He published several books, including Cycling Treks (1965), Etude (1967), Poems (1977), Distant Bridges (1978), The Seal of the Sky (1982), Short Wave (1983), Net (1986), Free Sonnets (1990), Don’t Cry, Darling (1997), Mine (2000), Free Sonnets (2003), and Leaf (2008). He also translated Alisher Navoi’s works into Russian to popularize Uzbek literature and reach a wider readership.

As mentioned earlier, Aleksandr Arkadievich Feinberg was born on November 2, 1939, in Tashkent, where his parents had relocated from Novosibirsk in 1937. After completing seven years of schooling, he enrolled in the Tashkent Topographic Technical School. Upon graduation, he served in the army in Tajikistan. He later continued his education at Tashkent University, studying journalism through the correspondence department of the Faculty of Philology, while also working for the student newspaper. In 1961, he married I. G. Koval. Feinberg was a member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan.

He authored fifteen poetry books (including a two-volume edition published after his death), and four full-length feature films as well as more than twenty animated films were produced based on his screenplays. He translated into Russian the works of Alisher Navoi and numerous contemporary Uzbek poets. His poems appeared in journals such as *Smena*, *Yunost*, *Novy Mir*, *Zvezda Vostoka*, and *Novaya Volga*, as well as in foreign publications in the United States, Canada, and Israel.

In 1999, marking the 20th anniversary of the tragic plane crash that claimed the Pakhtakor football team, the film *Their Stadium in the Sky* was produced from his script, which also featured a musical piece composed by Aleksandr Feinberg dedicated to the 1979 Pakhtakor team.

A. Feinberg's poems about the legendary football team "Pakhtakor", which died in a plane crash in 1979:

"... Smoke from the explosion passed over the country.

We are not guilty of this fault.

Someone just violated the rules,

Well, we were assigned a penalty.

The wind still cries in the forests.

You still cry at night.

Don't be sad! We still play like before.

Just our stadium is in heaven."

Alexander Arkadievich Feinberg died on 14 October 2009 in Tashkent. He is buried at the Botkin Cemetery in Tashkent. It represents the distress of the time, the misery of the people, and scenes of brutal Hunger.

Alexander Feinberg even felt that he was just a conductor on earth, an antenna that captures heavenly sounds from God and embodies them in words, poetic sizes, and stanzas. Therefore, he modestly called himself a "singing reed." Perhaps that is why he could express in his poems impeccably accurately and sincerely a declaration of love or repentance ("And where guilty even for a minute / stood with guilt like before the

cross") and firmly, with one solid line or stanza, like a chisel on stone tablets, convey to the reader his unshakable moral principles:

"I searched for the soul even in the fallen scum.

Lost friends. Was on the brink of death.

But I did not pick the key to someone else's door.

Here I stand now on the ruins.

Blessed are those who have not lost themselves"

In conclusion, Uzbek poet Feinberg left his treasures in Uzbek literature being the primary ones to promote and sing about Uzbek society. In his writings, we can see the pain, the chill, the happiness, and the tragedy of the state that instances as he without delay wrote what changed in his coronary heart and elegantly positioned all of the phrases on the paper.

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