

LOVE, MEMORY, AND POETRY IN ALEKSANDR FAYNBERG'S POEM

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Introduction.

Aleksandr Faynberg is a famous 20th-century poet. His poems often talk about human feelings, love, memory, and life experiences. In the selected poem, the poet reflects on love that leaves pain, memories that sometimes stay and sometimes fade, and how writing poetry can help keep these feelings alive.

This poem shows that people often remember some words, moments, or people, while forgetting others. Faynberg explains how love and memory affect a person over time and how poetry can help preserve emotions.

The main goal of this article is to study Faynberg's poem and explain the main ideas, emotions, and messages in a simple and clear way. It also looks at how memory, love, and writing are connected in the poem.

Methods.

To understand this poem, the following methods were used:

1. Literary analysis – examining the poem carefully, looking at words, images, and feelings in it.
2. Meaning interpretation – understanding the deeper meaning behind the words.
3. Context study – looking at how this poem fits with Faynberg's other poems and ideas about love and memory.

These methods help us explain what the poet is trying to say in a clear way.

Results.

1. Love and emotional pain

The poem begins with the lines:

“Kimni suyding o‘tli diling yaralab, Kelmas huzuringga yillar oralab.”

These lines show that love can hurt a lot and the pain can stay for many years. Faynberg tells us that love is a strong feeling, and it can leave deep marks on our hearts.

2. Memory – remembering and forgetting

The poem says:

“Tillaringdan ko‘chgan so‘zlarni yona, Kimdir eslab qolar, unutar yana.”

This shows that people remember some things and forget others. Some words or memories stay with us, while others disappear. Faynberg shows that this is normal and part of life.

3. Poetry as a way to save feelings

The poet also explains that writing a few lines of poetry can help keep feelings alive:

“Faqat ba’zan – ba’zan qay bir go’shada, Bir juft bayt to’qiysan, ana o’shanda.”

This means that even small poems can capture feelings that would otherwise be lost. Poetry becomes a way to keep love, pain, and memories from disappearing completely.

4. Life and the passage of time

The poem shows that life goes on, and feelings and memories change over time. Love can hurt, memories can fade, but poetry can keep some of these feelings alive for a longer time.

Discussion.

Faynberg’s poem shows how love, memory, and writing are connected. It explains how love can cause both happiness and pain. It also shows that memory is not perfect: we remember some things, and forget others.

Poetry is very important in this process. The poet writes that by creating small poems, people can keep their feelings alive. This teaches readers how art can help them deal with emotions and remember important experiences.

Faynberg also helps readers understand that life is not perfect. Sometimes we wait for signs, answers, or understanding, but they do not come. This is a natural part of life.

The poem is also useful for learning about human feelings and how people cope with love and memory. It is both emotional and educational.

Conclusion.

Aleksandr Faynberg’s poem explains love, memory, and poetry in a simple but deep way. It shows that love can hurt, memories can stay or fade, and poetry can save feelings. Writing even a few lines can help keep memories alive.

The poem teaches readers about life, emotions, and how to express feelings through art. Faynberg’s work shows that poetry is not only beautiful, but also helpful for understanding human life and emotions.

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