

THE ACADEMIC PURSUITS OF A GIFTED POET (ALEKSANDR FEINBERG)

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Abstract: *Aleksandr Feinberg, a renowned Russian poet and translator, left a lasting impact on Russian literature through his evocative poetry that delved into themes of human emotions, introspection, and the mysteries of existence. His works resonate with readers through profound insights into the human condition and the complexities of life. Feinberg's lyrical craftsmanship and thematic depth have solidified his place as a significant figure in the realm of Russian poetry.*

Key words: *well-known poet, the most famous poems, Uzbek people*

One of the skillful poets Aleksander Feinberg grew more passionate about reading and learning in order to become informed and have a successful future. The well-known poet starts to show his potential at an early age. The peers of Pushkin were having a boring talk on his poetry when Alexander Feinberg shocked and enthralled the audience with his reading of them. Alexander had a vibrant, unique voice, and he took on the role of the speaker as soon as he spoke, making the scenes and pictures come to life like in a motion picture. He could sense the flow of the poetry and the meaning behind each word even before that. Feinberg represented the cordial ties between the Russian and Uzbek peoples. Feinberg continued his study at the Tashkent Topographical College after completing his elementary schooling. Following his triumphant graduation from the technical school, he was accepted into the Tashkent University Faculty of Philology and Journalism's part-time programme. He worked at the University Publication for a number of years after his talent and passion in literature took a serious turn.

After completing his studies at the university's journalism faculty, he wrote multiple books. Along with Uzbekistan, his writings were also published in Russia, St. Petersburg, Israel, and the United States. Following the release of his debut poetry collection, "Etude," he began employment at the Uzbek Writers' Union. It is easy to see that his literary works swiftly became well-known all over the world when one looks closely at them. In his poetry and other works, Alexander Feinberg blended elements of Eastern and Western culture, customs, and traditions. Uzbek's name and body of work remain steadfast among poets and admirers.

"Youth" ("Yunost"), "New World" ("Noviy mir"), "Eastern Star" ("Zvezda Vostoka"), and "New Volga" ("Novaya Volga"). Among his fifteen are Free Sonnets (1984) and Sonnets (1990). Poetry collections were published in Tashkent, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. Indulgence in highly modern literature was indeed acceptable in the Soviet era.

Before quoting his world-famous poems, let's look at their names:

"Velotrekki" (Velotrekki), 1965

"Etude" (Etude), 1967

"Moment" (Mgnovenie), 1969

"Poems", 1977

"Distant Bridges" (Dalyokie mosty), 1978

"Print of the sky" (Pechat nebosklona), 1982

"Short wave" (Korotkaya volna), 1983

"Seine" (Nevod), 1986

"Free Sonnets" (Volnye sonnety)", 1990

"Do not cry, dear" (Ne plach, doroga), 1997

"Free Sonnets" (Volnye sonety) Moscow: "Retro" (Retro), 2003

"Leaf" (List), 2008.

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

The merit of the first book about A. A. Feinberg 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. Feinberg" (National University of Uzbekistan, 2007), on the basis of which G. Malykhina later published the book "The Poetic Mining of A. Feinberg" (2014).

Alexander Arkadyevich Feinberg 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, an innovative and unusual poetic form called "free sonnets." A. Feinberg 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."

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.

A. Feinberg's writings were added to Uzbekistan's lyceums and schools' required curriculum in 2005. However, it had already won over millions of admirers of authentic poetry who were unaffected by snobbery, cosmetics, or editing.

"As for the work of Alexander Feinberg, all the stories do not reflect a hundredth of the truth, because he was actually an unworthy poet and translator," said renowned Uzbek poet Abdulla Oripov. "None of the world's Russian-speaking writers can sing sincere songs to our sunny land," they said.

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