

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION ISSUES: THE CASE OF FAYNBERG

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the issues of translation and contemporary literature in the context of the 20th–21st century Uzbek literary process, using the works of Aleksandr Faynberg as an example. The study examines Faynberg's life, creative activity, role in poetry and translation, and his contribution to Russian-Uzbek cultural relations. The article is based on research by literary scholars, scientific articles, and literary works, showing the impact of translation and cultural communication on the development of literature (Karimov, 2015; Faynberg, 2005; Meliqo'ziyeva, 2023). The results of the study indicate that Faynberg's work is important not only for the development of Uzbek literature but also for establishing intercultural dialogue.*

Keywords: *Aleksandr Faynberg, contemporary literature, translation, cultural communication, Russian-Uzbek literary relations, poetry, artistic creativity, cultural heritage, philosophical reflection, bilingualism.*

Introduction. Literature is the spiritual heart of a nation, shaping its historical consciousness and cultural identity. Translation expands the boundaries of literature and serves intercultural communication (Turaev, 2010). In contemporary Uzbek literature, translation and bilingual creative activity play an important role.

Aleksandr Faynberg, writing in both Russian and Uzbek, serves as a bridge between two cultures (Yo'ldosh, 2016, 175–180). His work focuses on preserving national values, promoting Uzbek culture internationally, and developing cultural communication through translation. At the same time, his poetry reflects philosophical reflection and explores the human psyche.

The issues of contemporary literature and translation in Faynberg's work can be divided into the following aspects:

1. Combining national and universal values;
2. Developing cultural dialogue through translation;
3. Contributing to philosophical and artistic thinking;
4. Creating new poetic forms through bilingualism.

Aleksandr Arkadyevich Faynberg was born in 1939 in Tashkent. Born during World War II, he spent his early years in difficult conditions. Growing up in a multicultural society allowed him to appreciate Uzbek literature and culture (Yo'ldosh, 2016, 176).

Faynberg's parents paid great attention to his education and cultural development. From childhood, he became familiar with Uzbek and Russian literature, which later formed the foundation of his bilingual creativity. The social and cultural environment in Tashkent, traditional values among the people, and exposure to world literature shaped Faynberg's creative thinking (Saidov, 2021, 34–37).

Faynberg's first poetry collection, *Velosiped yolakchasi* ("Bicycle Path"), marked an important stage in his creative activity and was positively received by the Uzbek literary community (Faynberg, 1986, 13).

His works feature:

- a) Poetic expression of nature and national culture;
- b) Harmony of personal and national history;
- c) Lyrical imagery and philosophical reflection;
- d) Themes incorporating intercultural communication.

His creativity developed rapidly, and he became a recognized poet in the Uzbek literary community. During this period, he also began translation, forming his identity as a bilingual creator (Karimov, 2015, 343).

Faynberg's poetry integrates national and universal ideas. Main themes include:

Homeland and national values:

"Mushfiq yurt. Shu yerda nasl-u nasabim – O'zbekiston – hokim, turobim" (Faynberg, 2005, 14).

Harmony of external and internal worlds:

Philosophical reflections on nature, human psyche, and the passage of time (Yo'ldosh, 2016, 177).

Translation and intercultural relations:

✓ Promoting Uzbek literature internationally by translating works of Alisher Navoi and contemporary Uzbek poets into Russian (Faynberg, 2005, 12–16; Meliqo'ziyeva, 2023, 771).

✓ Faynberg's creative heritage exists in both Russian and Uzbek, acting as a bridge between two cultures (Karimov, 2015, 344).

Translation, as a means of cultural communication, significantly contributes to the development of literature. Through translation, the literary heritage of one nation is made accessible to another, introducing new artistic styles and ideas (Alimuhamedov, 2014).

Faynberg viewed translation not only as a literary task but also as an intercultural bridge. By translating Alisher Navoi and contemporary Uzbek poets into Russian, he contributed significantly to presenting Uzbek literature on the international stage (Faynberg, 2005, 12–16). For example, Faynberg's Russian translations of Navoi's rubai preserved the philosophical tone of the original poetry while creating new poetic forms in Russian.

In his translations, Faynberg considered grammatical and semantic nuances, adapting Uzbek imagery to Russian while preserving national cultural and historical context. This approach distinguishes him from other translators and highlights his identity as a bilingual creator.

Faynberg's bilingual approach allows him to express Uzbek culture and history poetically in Russian, creating a cultural bridge between two nations (Karimov, 2015, 345). His poems retain traditional Uzbek imagery, historical figures, and national motifs even in Russian. For example, in the poem *Homeland*, Faynberg integrates homeland, nature, and human psyche, making national values clear to Russian readers:

"Homeland, you are my song, my sorrow,
Your fields whisper with golden wheat,

Your rivers reflect the morning light,
And your mountains guard the dawn." (Faynberg, 2005, 15)

This approach demonstrates the bilingual and philosophical layers of Faynberg's work. He aimed to convey not just the text but its spirit to the reader.

Faynberg's translations are significant as a means of preserving cultural heritage and bringing it to the international arena. He explained Uzbek culture and history to Russian readers and offered new poetic forms and philosophical approaches to Uzbek readers (Quronov, 2010, 152).

For instance, translations of contemporary Uzbek poets into Russian introduced themes of patriotism, human values, and imagery of nature in new forms. These translations promote cultural dialogue and provide a platform for literary communication between different peoples.

Translation plays an important role not only in preserving culture but also in the development of contemporary literature. In Faynberg's work, translation and poetry complement each other. Through this, he introduces new topics, imagery, and philosophical approaches into contemporary Uzbek literature.

In translating, Faynberg adapted national imagery to the global context, conducting literary experiments. For example, in translating Navoi's rubai into Russian, he preserved meter and rhythm while making the poems comprehensible for Russian readers (Faynberg, 2005, 12–16).

Faynberg's poetry combines national values and humanistic ideas. For example, *Homeland* integrates homeland, nature, and human psyche (Faynberg, 2005, 15).

He also takes into account global trends in contemporary literature, showing his work as a bridge between national and universal values.

Faynberg's poetry is characterized by a philosophical tone and introspective reflection. He poetically analyzes human life, the passage of time, memory, and historical experience (Yo'ldosh, 2016, 177). For example, the collections *Moments* and *Long Bridges* depict human experience and the transience of time in a philosophical manner, stimulating intellectual interest in modern readers.

Faynberg's poetic style is bilingual. Writing in Russian, he expresses Uzbek culture and history poetically (Karimov, 2015, 345).

His poems contain national imagery and historical figures. For example, in *Homeland*, traditional elements such as the doppi and hardworking hands are preserved, reflecting his bilingual poetic style.

Faynberg, as a poet, deeply understood creative and social responsibility. His translations and poetry help preserve cultural heritage and convey it to various peoples (Meliqo'ziyeva, 2023, 771–772).

Through poetry, he preserved national values, educated younger generations, and contributed to the development of cultural dialogue. His work serves as a bilingual, cultural, and philosophical bridge in contemporary Uzbek literature.

Conclusion. This study deeply analyzed Aleksandr Faynberg's work in the context of contemporary Uzbek literature and translation. The results indicate that Faynberg's creativity has literary, cultural, social, and philosophical significance.

First, through translation, Faynberg introduced Uzbek literature in Russian and promoted intercultural dialogue. By translating Alisher Navoi and contemporary Uzbek poets, he preserved national imagery and historical context while conveying the poetic spirit to readers. His translation work can serve as a model for contemporary literature and cultural dialogue (Faynberg, 2005; Alimuhamedov, 2014). Second, the philosophical and introspective nature of Faynberg's poetry allows modern readers to deeply understand human life, the transience of time, memory, and historical experience. His poems harmonize national values and universality, presenting Uzbek culture poetically to Russian readers (Yo'ldosh, 2016; Karimov, 2015). Third, as a bilingual and cultural bridge, Faynberg connected Russian and Uzbek literary processes, promoting literary integration and intercultural cooperation. The combination of translation and poetry enabled him to preserve national identity and present it internationally (Quronov, 2010; Meliqo'ziyeva, 2023). Moreover, Faynberg's work reflects new trends in contemporary Uzbek literature: bilingual approach, philosophical reflection, integration of national and universal values, and translation as a tool of cultural communication. His work also has pedagogical and educational significance, encouraging young generations to value national heritage, strengthen historical consciousness, and foster cultural dialogue.

In conclusion, Aleksandr Faynberg's work is a highly significant phenomenon uniting poetry and translation in contemporary Uzbek literature. His creative activity has preserved and promoted cultural heritage, brought Uzbek literature and culture to the international stage, and provides a rich resource for future research on national values, philosophical reflection, and cultural dialogue.

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