

THE EXPRESSION OF PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT AND SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES IN ALEXANDER FAYNBERG'S LYRICAL HERITAGE: AN ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE POEM "WHEN ONE BELIEVES".

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Annotation: Alexander Arkadyevich Fainberg (1939-2009) is one of the poets who played an important role in Uzbek and Russian literature of the 20th century. He was a creator who successfully worked in poetry, translation, and screenwriting. In the poet's works, themes such as human soul, freedom, homeland, nature, and spiritual responsibility are deeply philosophically explored. Fainberg's creativity stands out for its sincerity, richness of symbolic meaning of images, and expression of complex relationships between man and nature. In this article, a literary and ideological analysis of a poem by Fainberg is conducted. The work reveals the lyrical hero's desire for freedom, as well as his process of realizing human values and responsibility towards nature. Moreover, the philosophical and spiritual ideas put forward in the poem are interpreted from the perspective of modernity.

Keywords: translation, screenwriting, human spirit, freedom, homeland, nature

Introduction:

Fiction and literature are among the important spiritual phenomena that reflect the thinking and inner world of humanity. Especially through poetry, the complex emotions experienced in the human heart, ideas connected with nature, and significant problems in social life are expressed through artistic images. In this respect, poetry is not only a form of art that provides aesthetic pleasure, but also an important means that encourages deep reflection and inspires people to understand spiritual values. Such philosophical meaning and artistic contemplation are clearly manifested in the poem "When One Believes" written by Alexander Arkadyevich Faynberg. In this poem, the human aspiration for freedom, the values lost on this path, the complex relationship between nature and humanity, and the inner sufferings of the lyrical hero are expressed through profound artistic images. The work also highlights the process in which a person reflects on his own actions and realizes the sense of responsibility toward

nature. Therefore, this poem is noteworthy not only for its artistic and aesthetic significance, but also as a work that encourages readers to think deeply in moral and philosophical terms.

Main Part:

The poem “When One Believes” by Alexander Arkadyevich Faynberg deeply reveals the human psyche, the idea of freedom, and the responsibility between humanity and nature in a philosophical and artistic way. In this work, the inner experiences of the lyrical hero, the process of realizing human mistakes, and the sense of responsibility before nature are expressed through symbolic images. The poem serves as an artistic means through which the poet conveys his philosophical views and spiritual reflections to the reader. At the beginning of the poem, the poet depicts the lyrical hero recalling those who once trusted him:

“After all, who had believed in me,

Secretly hoping to soothe my heart?

The grasses believed in me, the animals believed...

My dear mother believed in me.”

In these lines, trust between human beings and nature, as well as between close relatives, is used as an artistic symbol. The image of the mother represents pure and selfless trust. At the same time, the lyrical hero admits that he did not appreciate this trust enough. Through the images of grasses and animals, the poet symbolically demonstrates the interconnection between humans and nature, highlighting ecological responsibility. In doing so, he emphasizes that a person should not act solely in pursuit of personal interests, but must take every step consciously and responsibly. In the next part of the poem, the concept of freedom is analyzed from a philosophical perspective:

“For the sake of freedom I lost everything.

My face burns above my mother’s grave.

I set fire — the grasses withered and burned,

I fired a shot — the animals perished.”

These lines show that freedom must exist in harmony with both the external and inner world; otherwise, the balance between humanity and nature is disturbed. The lyrical hero acknowledges that he failed to harmonize his freedom with higher values.

The burning of the grasses and the death of the animals symbolically reflect human carelessness toward the natural environment. From this perspective, the poem suggests that freedom should not be understood merely as an external opportunity, but as a concept that must be combined with moral responsibility. Childhood and spiritual harmony become the next objects of analysis in the poem:

“At last I became free like a bird.

I am not chained like a slave anymore.

But why does the gentle nature of my childhood

No longer appear in my dreams?”

The landscapes of childhood nature symbolize inner harmony and spiritual purity. The lyrical hero’s inability to recall these childhood memories intensifies his inner emptiness and emotional suffering. The spring symbolizes life, purity, and salvation. Its disappearance into the depths of the earth suggests that humanity is losing harmony with nature. Through this symbol, the poet artistically expresses inner suffering, repentance, and the process of realizing one’s own mistakes. In general, the poem “When One Believes” reveals the concepts of freedom, moral responsibility, and harmony with nature from both philosophical and artistic perspectives. The poet’s symbolic imagery and expressive artistic style encourage readers to reflect deeply on the relationship between humans and nature, as well as on human mistakes and responsibilities. In the context of today’s ecological and moral problems, the idea of the poem gains particular relevance, urging humanity to treat nature with awareness and responsibility.

Conclusion:

The poem “When One Believes” by Alexander Arkadyevich Faynberg deeply reveals the human psyche, the concept of freedom, and the responsibility between humanity and nature from both philosophical and artistic perspectives. In the poem, the inner experiences of the lyrical hero, the process of realizing human mistakes, and the issue of harmony with the natural world are expressed through symbolic images. The poet’s lines encourage readers to reflect on the relationship between humans and nature, the balance between freedom and responsibility, as well as the importance of inner spiritual harmony. The symbolic images in the poem — grasses, animals, the image of the mother, and the spring — represent the inseparable connection between humans and the environment, moral responsibility, and the true essence of freedom.

Through the lyrical hero's childhood memories and inner suffering, the poet philosophically demonstrates that human spirituality and inner harmony are closely connected with the concept of freedom. Even today, the poem "When One Believes" has not lost its relevance. It calls on humanity to be responsible toward nature and to value inner spiritual harmony and moral values. In this regard, Faynberg's poem is significant not only as an artistic and aesthetic work, but also as a piece with moral and ecological significance.

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