

EXISTENTIAL THINKING AND HUMAN ONTOLOGICAL QUEST IN THE POETRY OF ALEXANDER FAYNBERG

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the issue of existential thinking and the ontological quest of a human being in the poetry of Alexander Faynberg. During the research, the artistic interpretation of human existence, the meaning of life, and the philosophy of loneliness in the poet's lyrics is examined. In addition, the reflections of the lyrical hero on existence, the process of human self-awareness, and spiritual quests in Faynberg's poems are analyzed from a philosophical perspective. Based on the theory of existentialism, the article reveals the artistic expression of human existence and the meaning of life in the poet's poetics. The research substantiates that Faynberg's poetry represents one of the important artistic expressions of existential thinking in modern Uzbek literature.

KEYWORDS

Existential thinking, ontological quest, human existence, meaning of life, philosophy of loneliness, philosophical lyric poetry, modern Uzbek poetry.

INTRODUCTION

Alexander Faynberg is one of the distinctive representatives of modern Uzbek poetry, and philosophical reflections related to the human soul, the meaning of life, and the essence of existence occupy an important place in his lyrics. In the poet's works, the inner world of a human being, his emotional experiences, and questions about existence are expressed through poetic images. In this respect, Faynberg's poetry stands out not only for its artistic and aesthetic value but also for its profound philosophical content. In the poet's lyrics, the inner searches of a human being, the desire to understand the essence of life, and the feeling of spiritual loneliness receive broad poetic interpretation.

In twentieth-century literature, questions about human existence, the place of a human being in life, and destiny gained particular relevance. Especially under the influence of existential philosophy, issues such as the human condition in existence, freedom, responsibility, and loneliness began to be widely interpreted in literature. Existential thinking is connected with the process of understanding one's own existence, searching for the meaning of life, and realizing one's responsibility before existence. Therefore, existentialism appears not only as an important theoretical basis in philosophy but also in literary art.

One of the prominent representatives of existential philosophy, Jean-Paul Sartre, expresses the following idea about human existence:

“Man first exists, and then defines his own essence.”

(J.-P. Sartre, *Existentialism is a Humanism*, 1946)

This view implies that a human being is responsible for his own life and that his existence is not predetermined. Therefore, the meaning of human life, the place of a human being in existence, and spiritual searches represent one of the central issues of existential thinking. Another important representative of existential philosophy, Albert Camus, also expressed deep philosophical reflections about the meaning of human life and the problem of existence. He interprets the process of searching for the meaning of life as a complex and contradictory process. According to Camus, when a human being strives to understand the essence of life, he often confronts the complexity of existence. In Faynberg's poetry, questions of human existence, the meaning of life, and ontological search also find profound poetic expression. In the poet's works, the lyrical hero often appears in a contemplative state, reflecting on the essence of life, the passage of time, and human destiny. This process is connected with a human being's desire for self-understanding and his ontological quest.

The aim of this article is to analyze existential thinking and the ontological quest of a human being in Faynberg's poetry and to study the artistic interpretation of philosophical views on human existence and the meaning of life in the poet's lyrics.

THE ISSUE OF HUMAN EXISTENCE IN FAYNBERG'S LYRICS

In the lyrics of Alexander Faynberg, the issue of human existence appears as one of the central philosophical themes. In the poet's works, the place of a human being in existence, the meaning of life, and the complexity of human destiny are illuminated through poetic imagery. From this perspective, Faynberg's poetry represents one of the significant examples of philosophical lyric poetry in modern Uzbek literature. In his lyrics, a human being often appears in a contemplative state, reflecting on his life, destiny, and existence.

In Faynberg's poetry, the issue of the human place in existence is frequently expressed through philosophical reflections. In the poet's works, a human being appears as an individual searching along the path of life and striving to understand his own existence. The lyrical hero attempts to comprehend the essence of life and determine his relationship with existence. This process is connected with the ontological quest of a human being and gives the poet's lyrics a profound philosophical meaning.

Literary scholar Najmiddin Komilov writes about the human soul in literary art as follows:

“Literature is an aesthetic space that reveals the inner world of a human being in artistic form.”

(N. Komilov, Theory of Literature, 2012)

This idea is also important for Faynberg's poetry. In the poet's lyrics, the inner world of a human being, spiritual searches, and reflections about life occupy a central place. The poet expresses human existence and the meaning of life through poetic imagery.

In Faynberg's lyrics, the issue of the meaning of human life also appears as an important poetic motif. The lyrical hero often reflects on the essence of life, the meaning of human existence, and the complexity of human destiny. These questions often do not have definite answers; however, the very process of searching contributes to the spiritual development of a human being.

In the poet's works, deep poetic reflections on the transience of life and the rapid passage of time can also be observed. Time is interpreted as the main measure of human life. The poet frequently creates poetic images reflecting the mercilessness of time and the brevity of human life. These images express philosophical reflections on the transient nature of life.

For example, in one of the poet's poems, thoughts about time and human life are expressed in the following lines:

“Time passes silently, while we remain in silence,
Each day leaves another trace behind.
The wind of time measures human life,
And life itself is a flowing river.”

(Faynberg A., Selected Works. — Tashkent)

In these lines, the passage of time and the transience of human life are expressed through metaphorical images. Images such as “the wind of time” and “the flowing river” demonstrate that life is in constant motion and that human life is measured by time.

The spiritual searches of the lyrical hero also represent an important poetic feature in Faynberg's lyrics. The lyrical hero often reflects on his life, destiny, and existence. He attempts to understand the complexity of existence, and through this process the inner spiritual world of a human being is revealed.

In the poet's works, the inner experiences, spiritual suffering, and reflections on life of a human being receive deep poetic expression. As the lyrical hero strives to understand the meaning of life, he often experiences human loneliness and spiritual suffering. This process is connected with the ontological quest of a human being and gives philosophical depth to the poet's poetics.

In Faynberg's lyrics, a human being often appears as an individual searching along the path of life. The poet expresses the process of searching for existence and the meaning of life through poetic imagery.

This process helps reveal the inner world of a human being more deeply in the poet's works.

Thus, in Faynberg's lyrics, the issue of human existence is expressed through reflections on the place of a human being in existence, the meaning of life, the motifs of time and transience, and the spiritual searches of the lyrical hero. These aspects enrich the philosophical content of the poet's works and transform his lyrics into one of the significant philosophical phenomena in modern Uzbek literature.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN LONELINESS AND ONTOLOGICAL QUEST

In the lyrics of Alexander Faynberg, the issue of human loneliness and ontological quest represents one of the important poetic motifs with deep philosophical meaning. In the poet's works, the lyrical hero is often portrayed as a person who turns to his inner spiritual world, reflects on the essence of life, and seeks to understand his relationship with existence. In this regard, Faynberg's poetry appears as philosophical lyric poetry expressing the ontological quest of a human being.

In Faynberg's lyrics, the inner loneliness of the lyrical hero is depicted as an important artistic feature. This loneliness is not external but is connected with the inner spiritual condition of a human being. Even though the lyrical hero lives among people, he often feels loneliness

within his spiritual world. This state is connected with questions about the meaning of life and reflections on existence.

In existential philosophy, the inner loneliness of a human being is interpreted as a natural condition connected with human existence. The existentialist philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre writes:

“Man is condemned to be free because he is fully responsible for his choices.”

(J.-P. Sartre, *Being and Nothingness*, 1943)

According to this view, a human being is responsible for his own life, and therefore he often experiences a sense of inner loneliness. In Faynberg’s poetry, the lyrical hero also appears in a contemplative state, reflecting on life, destiny, and human existence. This process is connected with the desire for self-understanding.

The relationship between a human being and existence is also an important poetic issue in Faynberg’s lyrics. In the poet’s works, a human being is often portrayed as a creature confronting the complexity of existence. The lyrical hero attempts to understand the essence of life, yet this process often appears complex and contradictory. Therefore, the ontological quest of a human being acquires important artistic meaning in the poet’s works.

Another major representative of existential philosophy, Albert Camus, expresses the following idea about the relationship between a human being and existence:

“Man seeks meaning in life, but the world often remains silent.”

(A. Camus, *The Myth of Sisyphus*, 1942)

This idea demonstrates that the process of understanding the essence of life is complex and sometimes contradictory. In Faynberg’s poetry, the lyrical hero also searches for the meaning of life, but he often encounters the complexity of existence and the transience of time.

The process of self-awareness also appears as an important poetic motif in the poet’s works. The lyrical hero strives to understand himself by reflecting on his life, destiny, and inner spiritual world. This process helps a human being understand his inner world more deeply. Therefore, in Faynberg’s poetry the process of self-awareness is interpreted as an important part of the ontological quest.

Literary scholar Najmiddin Komilov writes about the importance of literary art in revealing the human soul:

“Literary art is an aesthetic space that reveals the inner spiritual world of a human being.”

(N. Komilov, *Theory of Literature*, 2012)

This idea is also significant for Faynberg’s poetry because the inner spiritual world of a human being occupies a central place in the poet’s lyrics. The poet expresses the feeling of loneliness, spiritual searches, and reflections about life through artistic imagery.

Thus, in Faynberg’s lyrics, the issue of human loneliness and ontological quest is expressed through the inner spiritual condition of the lyrical hero, the relationship between a human being and existence, and the process of self-awareness.

CONCLUSION

The poetry of Alexander Faynberg represents one of the important examples of philosophical lyric poetry in modern Uzbek literature. In the poet's works, existential thinking is expressed through philosophical reflections on the meaning of life, the essence of existence, and the place of a human being in the world. In Faynberg's poems, the inner spiritual world of a human being, questions about life, and ontological searches receive profound poetic interpretation.

In the poet's lyrics, the issue of human existence and the meaning of life appears as one of the central poetic themes. The lyrical hero often appears in a contemplative state, reflecting on the essence of life, the passage of time, and human destiny. This process demonstrates the formation of existential thinking as an important artistic feature of the poet's poetics.

In Faynberg's poetry, motifs of ontological quest are expressed through the process of human self-awareness, inner loneliness, and the relationship between a human being and existence. As the lyrical hero strives to understand the meaning of life, he often confronts the complexity of human existence. Thus, the deep layers of the human spiritual world are revealed in the poet's works. Therefore, Faynberg's poetry represents an important literary phenomenon that artistically and philosophically interprets issues of human existence, the meaning of life, and ontological quest. Existential thinking in the poet's lyrics serves to reveal the complex and multifaceted aspects of the human soul and enriches the philosophical direction of modern Uzbek poetry.

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