

INTERTEXTUALITY AND LITERARY TRADITION IN THE POETICS OF  
ALEXANDER FAYNBERG'S POETRY

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**Abstract**

This article analyzes the issue of intertextual relations and literary tradition in the poetry of Alexander Faynberg. The poet's poetic heritage is taken as the object of the research, and the role of intertextual connections and artistic tradition in his works is examined. The article explores the links between Faynberg's poems and classical literature, as well as the issues of cultural memory and poetic dialogue. During the research, the study relies on intertextual theory and scholarly views explaining relations between literary texts. In particular, the theoretical approaches of Julia Kristeva and Mikhail Bakhtin are used as the methodological basis. The research concludes that intertextual relations and literary tradition in Faynberg's poetics constitute an important component of the poet's poetic thinking.

**Keywords**

Intertextual relations, literary tradition, poetic text, intertextual connections, poetic thinking, cultural memory, modern Uzbek poetry.

**INTRODUCTION**

Alexander Faynberg is one of the distinctive representatives of modern Uzbek poetry, and philosophical reflection, cultural memory, and artistic tradition occupy an important place in his works. In the poet's poems, poetic connections related to various literary sources, historical images, and cultural layers can be observed. In this regard, the study of intertextual relations and literary tradition in Faynberg's works has particular scholarly significance.

In literary studies, the issue of connections between texts is explained through the theory of intertextuality. Intertextual relations refer to the process in which literary texts interact with other texts, refer to them, or reinterpret them within a new poetic context. Such connections enrich the semantic layers of a literary text and expand its aesthetic possibilities.

One of the founders of intertextual theory, Julia Kristeva, explains the essence of a literary text as follows:

"Every text is a mosaic of other texts."

(J. Kristeva, *Desire in Language*, 1980)

According to this view, every literary text is formed in connection with previous literary experience. Therefore, intertextual relations serve to preserve cultural memory and continue artistic tradition in literature.



The concept of dialogism developed by Mikhail Bakhtin also plays an important role in the development of intertextual theory. According to Bakhtin, every text enters into dialogue with other texts and thus produces new artistic meanings. This process ensures the continuous development of literary tradition.

The aim of this article is to analyze the artistic expression of intertextual relations and literary tradition in the poetry of Faynberg and to examine the aesthetic and cultural functions of intertextuality in the poet's poetics.

### INTERTEXTUAL ELEMENTS IN FAYNBERG'S POETICS

Intertextual elements appear as one of the important artistic features in the poetics of Alexander Faynberg. In the poet's works, intertextual connections related to various literary sources, historical images, and cultural layers can be observed. Through such connections, the poet links his poetics with a broader literary and cultural context. From this perspective, Faynberg's poetry can be interpreted as a poetic system enriched by intertextual elements.

Connections with classical literature occupy an important place in the poet's poetics. In his poems, Faynberg refers to the classical traditions of Eastern and world literature and harmonizes these traditions with modern poetic thinking. Through this artistic method, the poet enters into dialogue with literary heritage and provides new poetic interpretations of classical images. Therefore, Faynberg's poetry can be regarded as a vivid example of the continuation of artistic tradition in a modern form.

Literary scholar Najmiddin Komilov writes about the role of artistic tradition in the development of literature as follows:

"The development of literature occurs through the organic harmony of tradition and innovation."

(N. Komilov, Theory of Literature, 2012)

This idea fully applies to Faynberg's poetics. Relying on classical literary experience, the poet creates new poetic interpretations. As a result, his poetry is formed as a poetic system based on the harmony of tradition and innovation.

Poetic dialogue with other poets is also an important intertextual element in Faynberg's poetics. In literature, such a process is referred to as intertextual dialogue or poetic dialogue. Through such dialogue, a poet interacts with previous literary experience and creates a new artistic interpretation. This process enriches the poet's poetic thinking.

Cultural images in the poet's works also represent an important manifestation of intertextual relations. Faynberg often refers to cultural symbols, historical figures, or literary images. Through these images, the poet expresses cultural memory in poetic form. As a result, the poetic text becomes connected with a broader historical and cultural context.

For example, in one of the poet's poems, the relationship between literary text and cultural memory is expressed in the following lines:

"Behind every word lives a history,

Behind every line there are voices."



(Faynberg A., Selected Works, Tashkent)

In these lines, the connection between a literary text and other texts is expressed symbolically. The images of “history behind the word” and “voices behind the line” indicate the relationship between literary text and cultural memory. This can be interpreted as a poetic expression of intertextual relations.

Historical references also occupy an important place in Faynberg’s poetics. The poet sometimes refers to images connected with historical events or cultural heritage. Through this method, the poet links the literary text with historical experience and enriches its semantic layers. Such an approach contributes to the continuation of cultural memory and literary tradition in the poet’s poetics.

Thus, intertextual elements in Faynberg’s poetics are manifested through connections with classical literature, poetic dialogue with other poets, cultural images, and historical references. These elements enrich the cultural and aesthetic layers of the poet’s works and transform his poetics into an important artistic phenomenon in modern Uzbek literature.

## POETIC INTERPRETATION OF LITERARY TRADITION

The poetic interpretation of literary tradition in the poetics of Alexander Faynberg has important scholarly and aesthetic significance. Through mechanisms of intertextual connections in the poet’s works, cultural memory, historical experience, and artistic heritage are expressed. As a result of this process, the poet’s poetics appears as a multilayered artistic system connected with a broad cultural context.

In literary studies, the theory of intertextuality plays an important role in explaining the mechanisms of textual relations. Intertextual relations refer to the interaction of a literary text with other texts and its semantic dialogue with them. This process may appear through quotations, symbolic references, systems of images, or cultural symbols.

One of the founders of intertextual theory, Julia Kristeva, explains the nature of literary text as follows:

“Every text is a mosaic of other texts in which various cultural layers intersect.”

(J. Kristeva, *Desire in Language*, 1980)

According to this theoretical view, a literary text is an independent system but at the same time is formed in close connection with other texts. Therefore, intertextual relations ensure the continuation of cultural memory and literary tradition in literature. Cultural memory also performs an important artistic function in Faynberg’s poetics. In the poet’s works, various cultural images, historical symbols, and references related to literary traditions can be observed.

Through these images, the poet expresses cultural memory in poetic form. As a result, the literary text becomes a poetic system that reflects historical experience and cultural heritage.

The concept of dialogism developed by Mikhail Bakhtin also plays an important role in the theoretical foundations of intertextual relations. According to Bakhtin, every text enters into dialogue with other texts and produces new artistic meanings. Such a dialogic process ensures the continuous development of literary tradition.



Faynberg's poetry can also be regarded as a product of such a dialogic process. In his poems, the poet enters into poetic dialogue with classical literature, historical images, and cultural symbols. Through this process, artistic tradition and modern poetic thinking are harmonized in the poet's poetics.

The poetic interpretation of literary tradition also plays an important role in the formation of the poet's poetic thinking. In his works, Faynberg combines traditional poetic images with modern artistic thinking. As a result, new aesthetic possibilities emerge in the poet's poetics and the semantic layers of the literary text expand.

Intertextual relations also perform an important aesthetic function in modern poetry. Through intertextual connections, the content of literary texts deepens, the possibilities of interpretation expand, and the semantic meanings of poetic images become richer. In Faynberg's poetics, intertextual relations perform exactly such an aesthetic function.

Thus, the poetic interpretation of literary tradition in Faynberg's poetics is manifested through mechanisms of textual relations, cultural memory, and poetic thinking. This process expands the semantic and aesthetic possibilities of the poet's poetics and transforms his poetry into an important artistic phenomenon in modern Uzbek literature.

## CONCLUSION

The poetry of Alexander Faynberg stands out in modern Uzbek literature through the harmony of intertextual relations and literary tradition. In the poet's poetics, textual connections appear as an important artistic feature, enriching the semantic and aesthetic layers of poetic texts.

In Faynberg's poetry, literary tradition is continued through connections with classical literature, references to cultural images, and poetic dialogue with other literary texts. Through this process, literary heritage and modern poetic thinking are harmonized in the poet's poetics.

Intertextual connections deepen the artistic meaning of the poet's works and expand their aesthetic possibilities. From this perspective, Faynberg's творчество is recognized as an important literary phenomenon in the development of modern Uzbek poetry.

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