

## ANALYSIS OF THE POEM "YOUTH" BY ALEKSANDR FAYNBERG

**Intizor Murodova**

*2nd year student, English Filology faculty, Uzbekistan State World Languages  
University*

**Makhliyo Vokhidova**

*Teacher at Uzbekistan State World Languages University E-mail:  
vohidovamahliyo@gmail.com*

### INTRODUCTION

Aleksandr Faynberg is a famous poet whose works often reflect human emotions, memories, and moments of everyday life. His poetry is known for its lyrical style and vivid images of youth, love, and freedom. The poem "Youth" is a beautiful example of this style. In this poem, the poet describes a short but meaningful moment in the life of a young soldier who experiences freedom, excitement, and romantic feelings during a short break from military service.

The poem shows how even a brief moment can feel special and unforgettable when a person is young.

Youth

I'm nineteen now. Service is not war.

My uniform shines bright; my heart is racing.

Sergeant N.N. gives leave without much pacing—

And in the city spring and Saturday roar.

Through the checkpoint—dizzier than wine before—

I dive into the lilac morning air.

A playful coat flutters lightly there

And rushes toward me like a meeting shore.

Fly, fly away—I ask for nothing more.

I stand between Baikonur and Nevada's door.

A pass in pocket till the clock strikes two.

We still have time, perhaps, for just one kiss.

The poplar fluff is bright and pure in view.

The city still goes mad with acacia bliss.

Summary of the Poem. The poem begins with the speaker saying, "I'm nineteen now. Service is not war." These lines show that the speaker is a young soldier who is serving in the army. Although military service can be serious, the speaker emphasizes that it is not wartime, which creates a calmer atmosphere.

The young soldier receives permission to leave the military base for a short time. The line "Sergeant N.N. gives leave" shows that he is allowed to go into the city. At the same time, the poet describes the city as full of life because it is spring and Saturday, which symbolize youth, energy, and happiness.

When the soldier passes through the checkpoint, he feels extremely excited. The poet compares this feeling to being drunk: “Through the checkpoint—dizzier than wine.” This metaphor shows how strongly the speaker feels the sudden freedom.

The poem then describes the beauty of the spring morning. The soldier notices lilac flowers, fresh air, and the movement of a coat in the wind. These images create a light and romantic atmosphere.

In the next part of the poem, the speaker says he stands “between Baikonur and Nevada.” These places symbolize two distant parts of the world and may represent the global political atmosphere of that time. However, the young soldier is not thinking about politics or world conflicts. Instead, he is focused on a small but meaningful moment in his life.

The speaker also mentions that he has a leave pass until two o’clock. This detail shows that his freedom is temporary and limited. Despite this, the soldier is happy because he still has enough time to enjoy the moment.

At the end of the poem, the speaker expresses a simple wish: to share a kiss with someone special. The final images of poplar fluff and acacia flowers describe the beauty of spring and youth. These images suggest innocence, romance, and the excitement of young love.

**Youth and Freedom.** One of the main themes of the poem is youth. The speaker is only nineteen years old, and everything around him feels exciting and new. Even a short walk in the city feels like a great adventure.

**Temporary Happiness.** Another important theme is the idea that happiness can be short but still meaningful. The soldier’s leave only lasts until two o’clock, but during this short time he experiences freedom, beauty, and the possibility of love.

**Love and Romantic Feelings.** The poem also contains a romantic tone. The speaker hopes to spend time with someone and possibly share a kiss. This moment represents the emotional excitement of youth.

**Imagery and Poetic Language.** Aleksandr Faynberg uses many vivid images to bring the poem to life. The lilac morning, poplar fluff, and acacia blossoms create a bright and fresh atmosphere of spring. These natural images symbolize youth, hope, and beauty.

The comparison “dizzier than wine” shows how strong the speaker’s emotions are. This metaphor helps readers understand the excitement of suddenly feeling free after being inside a military base.

The mention of Baikonur and Nevada adds a wider perspective to the poem, suggesting that the young soldier lives in a world shaped by global events. However, his personal feelings remain more important than these distant realities.

**Tone and Mood.** The tone of the poem is joyful, light, and slightly nostalgic. The poet describes the moment with warmth and tenderness, as if remembering a beautiful memory from the past. The mood of the poem is romantic and hopeful, reflecting the energy and innocence of youth.

**Conclusion.** The poem “Youth” by Aleksandr Faynberg captures a brief but meaningful moment in the life of a young soldier. Through simple but powerful images,

the poet shows the excitement of freedom, the beauty of spring, and the emotional intensity of being nineteen years old.

The poem reminds readers that youth is a special time filled with hope, love, and unforgettable experiences. Even short moments of happiness can become lasting memories, and this is what makes youth so precious.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Feinberg, A. (1985). *Selected Poems*. Tashkent: Gafur Gulyam Publishing House.
2. Intizor Murodova, & Makhliyo Vokhidova. (2025). From verse to screen: Aleksandr Faynberg's creative journey. *Бюллетень студентов нового Узбекистана*, 3(12), 69–70. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18061568>
3. Karimov, N. (2010). *Modern Uzbek Literature and Multicultural Identity*. Tashkent: Fan.
4. Lotman, Y. (1990). *The Structure of the Artistic Text*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
5. Murodova, I. (2025). The Analysis of a Bridge Between Cultures of Aleksandr Arkadyevich Faynberg. *Science and Scientific Research in the Modern World*. Turkey.
6. Saidov, S. (2018). The concept of homeland in contemporary poetry. *Journal of Literary Studies*, 4(2), 45–56.
7. Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1956). *Theory of Literature*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
8. Murodova, I., & Vokhidova, M. (2026). Aleksandr Faynberg: A poetic consciousness bridging cultures. *Ensuring the Integration of Science and Education on the Basis of Innovative Technologies*, 3(2).
9. Murodova, I., & Vokhidova, M. (2026). The spirit of homeland in the poetry of Alexander Feinberg. *Международный научный журнал «Научный Фокус»*, 33 (1), 183-186.
10. Murodova, I., & Vohidova, M. (2026). Artistic and aesthetic features of Aleksandr Faynberg and his role in intercultural relations. In *International scientific research conference: A collection of scientific works of the international scientific online conference* (pp. 134–135). CESS.