



## THE ROLE OF THE IMAGE OF AN ORPHAN IN SOCIAL LIFE

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### Annotation

This scientific article is an artistic study of the image of orphans in modern Uzbek prose, their lives and the social problems associated with them. In Uzbek prose, the works of G. Gulom and H. Tokhtaboyev are studied on the basis of comparative analysis.

**Keywords:** fiction, image, image of an orphan, creative interpretation, artistic interpretation, orphanhood, adventure, social problem.

Fiction is a vast ocean. In the center of works created in literature, certain figures and images carry the leading content. As we know from the history of literature, an artistic image is the beating heart of a work of art. Fiction cannot be described without images. Bringing the image to the level of imagery depends on the artistic skills of the writer. Although the issue of artistic image in Uzbek prose has been studied by literary scholars, the image of "Orphans" has not been analyzed as a separate problem in fiction. The Uzbek people are tolerant, caring and kind people. Our nation adopted many orphans without parents during the terrible years of the Second World War. In this regard, the Shomahmudov family has shown a high example of humanitarianism. During the Second World War, Shoahmad Shomahmudov, a blacksmith from Tashkent, and his wife, Bahri Akramova, adopted and educated neglected and orphaned children of different nationalities. They adopted 13 homeless children of different nationalities and 3 more children after the war.

Hamid aka Samatov from Kattakorgan showed heroism twice during the Second World War. The first is on the battlefields of Stalingrad and Ukraine, and the second is in the performance of civic duty. Brother Hamid, who returned home from the war with severe injuries, adopted 13 neglected children and showed great moral courage by taking care of them and raising them.

In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 11, 2019, prevention of social orphanhood in the country in recent years, promotion of a responsible approach to building a healthy family among the population and young people, formation of moral and moral attitude to family values It is assumed that large-scale works have been carried out. According to the decision, strengthening the





protection of orphans and children deprived of their parents' care, improving the activities of the "Mehribonlik" houses, providing preferential loans for the purchase of housing, their education, vocational training, employment. It is intended to protect the interests of orphans and children deprived of parental care. In order to strengthen the institution of the family, prevent social orphanhood, as well as to gradually transfer the "Mehribonlik" houses to children's towns with little equipment and other alternative forms of social institutions, the deinstitutionalization of the "Mehribonlik" houses in 2019-2023 until June 1, 2019. the development of the program created many opportunities for orphans and children deprived of parental care. As long as our nation exists, no child will feel orphaned. Life and literature are closely related processes. An artistic world is discovered based on the facts of life. If we look at the history of Uzbek literature, the theme of orphanhood is rarely mentioned in literary works. Our people do not want orphans to grow up with a heartless heart. Poet Gafur Ghulam's poem "You are not an orphan" describes the fate of orphans with high artistic skill. Literary scholar Ibrahim Gafurov calls caring for orphans in the poet's work a high level of humanitarianism. The orphanhood experienced by Gafur Ghulam is reflected not only in his poems, but also in his other prose works. Orphanage is the main theme in Gafur Ghulam's works "Netay", "Resurrected Corpse", "Yodgor", "Shum Bola". When is the image of "Orphan" referred to in fiction? Such images do not arise by themselves. The image of "Orphan" appears in fiction based on the following circumstances: loss of parental care due to the death of parents or one of them, a sad consequence of war. Orphanage is a difficult situation. Especially when a young baby becomes an orphan while still needing care, it is a great tragedy for both the child and the society. No child should be left out of the eyes of people and society. The hero of Gafur Ghulam's work "Shum Bola" is also "Yitim Bola". His mother is life, but his father is absent, that is, he is an orphan. Shum, who has reached the age of a teenager, goes through many trials to find his place in society and successfully overcomes all difficulties. Even though this boy eats a lot of snacks, he never leaves the school hungry. A loaf of bread and a cup of goja from the rich man fed this orphan. The writer narrates the work in Shum's language. The work describes his strange adventures and antics. Wherever he goes, he slaps them and throws them away. At the beginning of the work, Shum introduces his friends to the reader by name and notes that Amon's mother is dead, and Yoldosh is an orphan without parents. Such images represent the fact that there were many orphans in the period when the work was written. One day, Grandfather Haji, who saw Shum boy serving in the takya, was sad and asked him ("Didn't you walk around the black hole, the story "Shum bola", -T.: 2008, - B .136) shows that Shum is not indifferent to the fate of the child. "This is your





market money tomorrow, you made me very happy, my child, I was worried, I was afraid that I had killed someone else's child like a parrot" (the same work, p. 136). The Uzbek people will not be indifferent to the fate of an orphan. It is not for nothing that the proverb says that one child has seven parents. This boy's actions accompany him throughout his adventures: he goes to his aunt's house in Savon, kills the birds of his pooh by drinking yogurt and runs away from there, in the old woman's field, he follows the teacher around Sultan Kisavur and washes himself with shame. he slaughtered another teacher's donkey instead of his ox, ran away and fell into the oven when the teacher was chasing him, skillfully used the situation to kill the stranger who entered the kitchen of the wife who was cheating on her husband, etc. This boy follows those who are walking in the market:

Looks like a market today

Orphans cry hard,

Come on friend, come on.

True friend, yes.

If you ask about the orphan,

His father seems to be absent.

Come on friend, come on.

True friend, yes.

Shum boy's story is described in these lines, which he said together with the Qalandars. This boy hides his pastimes behind his pastimes, the reader who is interested in his pastimes and adventures does not notice the true pastimes of the orphan boy.

The writer's short story "Yodgor" also describes this topic. The fact that our people are not indifferent to the fate of the baby abandoned by his parents is illustrated by the hero of the literary work, Yodgor, who grows up without hesitation. However, the writer does not hide from the reader that the parents who abandoned their child years later are struggling, and that they regret their actions. The writer skillfully expresses that both Yodgor and Jora, the young man who adopted her before they were married, bravely overcome such tests of life. In the story, Yodgor considers Zhora to be his real father. You can feel the childishness of the Uzbek people from these actions of Zhora. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev is another writer who is not indifferent to the fate of orphans and who himself experienced orphanhood. The writer's contribution to children's literature is limitless. The fate of orphans is also depicted in his novels "A Boy with Five Children" and "Mourning Eyes".

Abdugafur Rasulov in his work "Betroror Uzlik" calls H. Tokhtabayev's work "A Boy with Five Children" an adventure novel and an autobiographical novel. The literary





critic notes that twelve-year-old Khudoyberdi himself was among those who were sent to Tashkent from the Kokan orphanage. K. Tokhtabayev's book (*Uzbek Adiblari*, -T.: Fan, 2007) provides information about his experience of being an orphan. This is also emphasized in the literary critic A. Rasulov's work "*Betakror Ozlik*" (T.: Mumtoz Soz, 2009). According to it, the writer's father, Tokhtavoy, died at the age of 21 in Chorku, Tajikistan, when he was arrested and fled. The writer was brought up by his mother-in-law Robiyabibi and grandfather Erkaboylar.

The father of Arifjon, the hero of H. Tokhtabayev's novel "*A Boy with Five Children*", goes to war, and his mother gets stuck under a tractor and dies. The worries of the whole family fall on Arifjon's shoulders. Arifjon was a hardworking, diligent boy who studied well. The sad tragedy of the war thousands of kilometers away did not leave their family behind either. In this play, children experience the sorrows and tragedies of the war. We can see from the play that Arifjan takes care of his brothers like a father and is kind like a mother when they become orphans. Arifjon did not give up for his brothers, he gnawed when a stone came, and he gnawed when water came. In the work, it is observed that the image of an orphan is related to real life. The writer artistically describes his experiences in the work. No matter how much Arifjon, the hero of the play, is against the fact that his brothers end up in an orphanage, they are still placed in orphanages. This is where the wandering of children begins. Parents are the only helpful people who teach life and show the right path for a child. Arifjan, who lost his parents as a teenager, struggles to know what is best for his siblings.

H. Tokhtaboyev's novel "*Mungli Kozlar*" also describes the life of orphaned children, the parents' greed for wealth and indifference to the fate of their children, putting the child's material needs first, the child's. The consequence of not being interested in spiritual and spiritual needs is shown. Unfortunately, the consequences of these parents' actions affect their children. Children bear the brunt of this as well as parents. It was a great tragedy for Zafar, who boasted about his parents' wealth, that his father Saeed and his mother Yaqutkhan were arrested on the same day on charges of bribery and speculation. Real life for Zafar began after his parents were imprisoned. His brother Akbar receives education and training from Atoulllo Isayevich, a teacher of faith and integrity. In fact, Akbar was a crippled child, but the work emphasizes the richness of his spirituality. He realizes early that the consequences of his parents' greed for wealth will be tragic, and he tries to start his parents on the right path by himself. However, the child does not think about the possibility of causing pain to his family and siblings. He aims for only one goal, if his parents do not support his family in a difficult way, if he is afraid of bad things... The actions of Akbar, a physically disabled boy who realized these situations early, make one think.



The story "Shum Bola" describes the difficulties after the war. In the story, the fact that Shum is about to earn some money to feed himself and help his mother indicates that he is on the right path. In the novel "A Boy with Five Children" by H. Tokhtabayev, honest Orifjan, who lives for his brothers and works tirelessly, is described. He is not like a Shum boy, he overcomes a lot of hardships to live in the same house with his brothers. Orifjan has simplicity, Shum boy has cunning. Zafar in the novel "Mungli Kozlar" is not like these two characters. Zafar, the son of a rich family, suffers from mental illness, unable to bear the unexpected shocks of life, the material and spiritual difficulties of orphanhood. Both artists experienced orphanhood and transferred their experiences to the work.

In short, the Second World War wiped out many people's pillows. He raised orphans. The damage caused by the war to the society is innumerable: loss of parents; spiritual difficulties; material difficulties; physical difficulties; mental anguish etc.

Especially the sad consequences of the war are that children become orphans, they feel and have to overcome material and spiritual difficulties before they grow up like adults, experience wandering, and some children are deprived of livelihood. , can be explained by the fact that he resorted to theft due to hunger and entered the street of crime. There are many reasons for becoming an orphan: orphaning due to war, abandonment by parents, early death of parents. In any case, there will only be losses. A child of Kemtik cannot show full love to society.

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