



## THE ORIGINALITY OF THE PLOT, CONFLICT AND SOLUTION IN THE NOVEL "YOUNG MAN WITH FIVE CHILDREN"

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### Annotation

This article analyses the plot, conflict and the originality of the solution, the history of the creation of the work in the novel "Young man with five children" by children's writer H. Tukhtaboev.

**Keywords:** novel, plot, conflict, solution, work of art, composition.

Shortly after the creation of *The Yellow Giant*, in 1975, the adventure novel *The Boy with Five Children* was published. While the *Yellow Giants* chronicle the events of the 1960s, the author of *Five Boys* goes back twenty years, to the horrific massacre that engulfed half the world - World War II. Most importantly, the events described in the novel are realistic depictions of the writer's own childhood events, his own hard days. Roman is a passionate researcher of Uzbek children's literature, prof. published with a detailed foreword by P. Shermuhammedov. Shortly afterwards, on July 7, 1976, in the newspaper *Literaturnoe obozrenie*, published in Moscow, the author's article "H. Tukhtaboev. *Mnogodetnyy parenek*" was also published. [1.170-171]

Researcher O. Nazirova's article "Orifjon and his brothers" is also devoted to the analysis of the work "Young man with five children" [2.100-103]. Sensitive researcher of H. Tukhtaboev's works, his friend and compatriot prof. U. Normatov in his article "That the house lights will not turn off ..." written in 2012, made a more detailed analysis of the novel "Young man with five children" [3.59-70].

These numbers, on the one hand, show how sincere literature is in welcoming "A boy with five children" and on the other hand, they show the peculiarities of the novel and its role in Uzbek children's novels.

During talking to Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Kh. Tukhtaboev said about the reasons for the publication of this work. [4.132]

Indeed, if we compare the plot of the author of the novel "Young man with five children" with the pages of his tragic past during the Second World War, we will see that he is absolutely right when he calls this novel "my tears". In fact, such a situation, i.e., a return to childhood, is also not new to children's literature. It is a well-known fact that many representatives of the world literature return to childhood when young people go together and create harmonious examples of children's literature by





restoring the bright memories left in their childhood memories, both positive and negative.

The initial pages of the work, at first sight, look like ordinary images of the Uzbek village of the late 30s of the XX century, familiar to the people of that time. Because the rich were listened to as alien elements and exiled to distant lands. All the lands in the villages were united into collective farms, and all men and women were mobilized in the fields from dawn to dusk. People who once worked as laborers on the land of the rich, one of whom was not two, as if they had their own husbands. The harvest from the field also seems to serve the well-being of all.

The protagonist, Orifjon's family, is also involved: the parents are in the collective farm's field from dawn to midnight, and all the housework is, of course, the responsibility of fourteen-year-old Orifjon, the eldest child. Not one, not two, but five siblings worry that the child is overwhelmed by poor housework and looking after his siblings and can't even go outside to play, albeit a little with his friends. Orifjon begins to draw lines on the character from these first pages of the work. Orifjon, who is a joker by nature, tries to rub himself in search of virtue in everything. So, humor and curiosity are the first features that determine the uniqueness of Orifjon's nature. In fact, the mother, who is forced to leave all the work of a housewife to her eldest son, sometimes tries to cheer up Orifjon by saying, "Fortunately, I gave birth to you in my memory". However, Orifjon, who understands the situation of his parents, is kind by nature, and loves his brothers, whereas he is hated by his peers. Because their mothers always rebuke their children, setting an example for Orifjon. He was nicknamed "Young man with five children" in order to discriminate against Orifjon. Here they also found out where the title of the work came from.

However, a radio loudspeaker hung in front of the collective farm's office suddenly announced the start of the war, disrupting people's normal lives. Like all healthy men, Mirzapolvon, Orifjon's father, will be mobilized for the war. At first sight, it seems to be one of the works in Uzbek literature dedicated to World War II: the deadly war disrupted the normal way of life of all households, and all work in the countryside fell on the elderly, women and relatively disabled teenagers.

These external similarities did not go far: from morning till midnight, Karomatkhan, who was doomed to drive a tractor in a collective farm's field, fell asleep from exhaustion, the tractor overturned, and the woman fell under the tractor and died. In fact, the assessment of a woman's death as a martyr on the labor front would still be more accurate.

One of the most successful side of the work is that It is described real life, which is almost known to every one in Uzbekistan, rises to the level of a great artistic reality is





portrayed in the novel in a very convincing, moving and painful way. If we call this part the introductory part of the work, then the real adventures begin.

The main difference between the novel “Young man with five children” and other works on the background of the Second World War in Uzbek literature that the main character is determined by a fourteen-year-old boy Orifjon and the story is told in his language.

Sensitive researcher of H.Tukhtaboev's works, his friend and compatriot prof. In an interview with the author, U.Normatov said: “I am partially aware of the birth of the novel” A boy with five children. “You have long dreamed of writing about your childhood during the war years. Why did you choose the path of adventure again? ” “It’s more about style,” the artist said. The style is probably determined by the demand of an internal inclination beyond the discretion of the writer. My previous two novels were written in an adventurous way, a style that was deeply ingrained in my psyche. Second, many of the events in A Boy with Five Children were the material of the same adventure I had experienced. [5.117]

As the author himself admits, firstly, the adventure that began with his previous two novels also takes a leading role in the novel “Boy with Five Children”, and secondly, the main part of the events described in the novel is in harmony with his own adventures. For this reason, although the events of the work are told on behalf of Orifjon, it gives the impression that the author is behind it.

In an interview with M.Pirmatov, H.Tukhtaboev said about the role of children's literature: “I think that the task of children's literature should be to explain to the child the world in which he lives, to prepare the child for the future. Fantastic and adventurous works help to make life interesting”. [6.124]

The writer is not making this point in vain. Although the novel was written 40 years after the end of World War II, Kh. it is not a situation that is easily forgotten or easily forgotten by his peers. For the younger generation, who have never seen war, but only read about it in books or movies, the adventures in such works, sometimes read with laughter and sometimes with tears, are also exemplary in that they nurture a spirit of appreciation for a peaceful, prosperous life.

In this sense, the adventures of Orifjon are a source of inspiration for the young reader. First of all, when the father was going to war, as the eldest son, he begged him not to offend the poor sister, and the mother, who died under the tractor, said: “Be the head of your brothers ... Do not leave until your father returns. ”The young man, who is still a teenager and has little experience in life, struggles to make a living. The fulfillment of a mother's will is also of great educational importance as an emphasis on the value of duty to every Uzbek child.





The novel «Young man with five children» was translated into Russian by E. Umerov in 1980 and published in Moscow. The fact that the novel was translated into Russian and published in 65,000 copies testifies to the great interest in the work in the Soviet Union at that time. A. Likhanov evaluates the work as follows: “More than once or twice my heart contracted painfully when I read the manuscript of this book. But - that's amazing! Turning over the last page, I almost physically felt how my soul was filled with light. To evoke warmth by talking about bitter things is a special talent bestowed not on everyone. And Khudaiberdy Tukhtabaev is fully endowed with it” [7.165].

Indeed, the heartbreaking adventures of Orifjon and his brothers, who lost their parents in the aftermath of the war, in various cities and villages, orphanages and streets, are so heartbreaking that they are hard to bear. His decision to return home with his brothers and sisters, not to turn off the lights of his parents, is a masterpiece of H. Tokhtaboev, which brings a bright light and warmth to the heart of the reader. According to Prof. A.Rasulov: “Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboev's skill and ingenuity is that he was able to illuminate the worries and losses of life through the natural vitality of the child's heart, joy and thirst for goodness. The reader who reads “Young man with five children” cries, and at the same time a smile appears on his face and lips somewhere. Tears in the eyes, a smile on the lips - defines the core of the poetics of the novel “Young man with five children” [3.60].

It is natural that the images of Orifjon and his brothers, who were orphaned and separated from their fathers and mothers during the events of the book, their hunger, nakedness, wandering in the streets, wandering in the countryside, will shake the heart of any reader. “So, what is the source of life, hope, light and warmth in this play, which is emphasized by the delicate writers and literary critics in this play, which is full of pain and suffering that human beings cannot endure? First of all, the noble goal at the heart of the work - the will of his beloved mother, the request of his father - is an inextinguishable beacon in the heart of Orifjon, a true boy who is burning with the desire to rekindle the light of the war-torn house. [3.68]

These aspects, highlighted by two major figures in Uzbek literature, are, in fact, the core of the work. No matter how difficult the days may be for Orifjon and his brothers, he will soon recover, even if he is hesitant and frustrated. Because he has no right to despair, the last request of the father and the will of the mother place a huge responsibility on Orifjon, such as not to turn off the family lamp, which is sacred to our people. That is why determining the fate and future of his brothers is, in fact, a struggle for a responsible life that cannot be withdrawn, no matter how difficult it may be for Orifjon. Orifjon's perseverance in overcoming all the hardships and difficulties





that will inevitably befall everyone in those difficult days will enlighten the heart of every reader, give him confidence in the bright future and serve as a true role model. “The second important factor that gave the work a hopeful spirit is the presence of a number of bright faces and images. First of all, a father and mother who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country at a time when the fate of the country was at stake. Meeting Parfi Buva, Aunt Oris of the loving river, Uncle Askar, the railway guard, and the generous Pakana Buva, who met the heroic young man during a difficult journey, brings a wonderful light to the reader's heart; grief and sorrow begin to recede from the hearts of those who are weary of suffering and anguish”. [3.68-69] As the literary critic U.Normatov emphasized, in fact, the factors that illuminate each work are the images of people who understand that the way of life is always to do good to others, especially those who are thirsty for mercy, and always do it without exception. A Boy with Five Children”. In one of the four conditional novels, “I had a mother ...”, “In foreign lands”, “Sarsonu sargardon” and “My native village”, Orifjon, in the midst of various hardships of life, certainly wanted to lend a helping hand. ready, U.Normatov will face many tolerant people listed by the teacher. Such kind people fill his heart and give him hope for the future. So is the skill of the writer. Because the original purpose of fiction, especially children's literature, is to enlighten the heart of every reader, especially a young reader, and to instill in them a spirit of confidence that even the hardest moments of life can lead to goodness with good people.

“Finally, another important factor is that the events of the work are told and told in the form of anecdotes, fairy tales and songs created by the genius of the people from beginning to end. The poetics of almost all of Khudoiberdi's novels are imbued with the spirit of folklore, especially the place of anecdotes, fairy tales, songs in them, which provides a rich fodder for special research, their artistic and aesthetic function is unique in each play. In a tragic play such as The Boy with Five Children, anecdotes, fairy tales, and songs gave the work a life-giving spirit and served as a means of salvation in rescuing the characters from difficult situations.

Reflecting on the vital influence of folklore on the works of H. Tukhtaboev, it should be noted that this spirit gives a special light to almost all his works. Because, in fact, what helps a person in any difficult situation is manifested, first of all, in fairy tales and songs, which are the result of thousands of years of life experience of our ancestors. It is no coincidence that almost all folk tales and songs are imbued with a spirit of confidence in a bright future, the victory of good over evil. Because man always looks to the future with hope, looking for ways out of the situation in any difficult situation in the wisdom of the ancestors. The role of anecdotes, especially in





this regard, is enormous. The humorous spirit inherent in the anecdote lifts a person's mood in any difficult situation, making sure that difficult days are left behind. Orifjon's anecdotes are equally lively, he rubs himself with anecdotes, giving a little bit of relief to his drowning soul. The same is true of the folk songs in “Young man with five children”, which give the work a special uplift and are a unique form of the writer's artistic skill.

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