

Artistic Interpretation Of Biographical Elements In Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's Novel "The Boy With Five Children"

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Abstract: The article analyzes the artistic interpretation of biographical elements in Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's novel "The Boy with Five Children." The life of orphaned children during the Second World War, their psychological experiences, and the contradictions between humanism and indifference in society are illuminated based on the writer's personal life experiences. In the course of the research, the plot of the novel, the system of images, conflicts, the child's gaze, and artistic style are studied in interconnection. The research results reveal the significance of the work not only in the development of children's literature, but also in illuminating the social life of the Uzbek people during the war.

Keywords: Biographical elements, children's literature, war years, the fate of orphaned children, child's gaze, artistic image, Uzbek literature, psychological analysis.

Introduction: The work of Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev occupies a special place in the development of Uzbek children's literature of the 20th century. The writer's works are distinguished by high artistic skill in illuminating the spiritual world of children, their aspirations, difficulties, and the processes of their formation as individuals. The novels and short stories created by the writer brought a new stage to the development of children's literature. His works "Riding the Yellow Giant," "The Land of Sweet Melons," and "The Young Man with Five Children" have deeply penetrated the hearts of young readers.

The novel "The Boy with Five Children" occupies a special place in the writer's creative path. This work is not just a collection of fictional events or adventures, but also a deep psychological analysis of children's lives during the war years and their orphanhood, wandering, responsibility, and fraternal ties. The writer made extensive use of his personal life experience: the difficult years of childhood, early separation from his father, moving from an orphanage to an orphanage with his younger brothers, and the psychological state of abandoned children are reflected in the novel in vivid

artistic scenes.

Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's novel "The Boy with Five Children" is one of the major works of Uzbek children's literature, in which the emotional experiences of childhood, the sense of responsibility, changing characters, and the social conditions that arose in the family environment are deeply analyzed. The novel attracts not only young readers, but also adults, because it presents the psychological complexity of childhood through the inner struggles of a person, family and social responsibilities, relationships between peers. Through the interaction of the main character of the novel, Orifjon, with his family, brothers, and other people around him, Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev deeply analyzes the world of children and gives the reader a broad idea of how not only children, but also adults should grow as individuals.

Therefore, it is important to study "The Boy with Five Children" not only as an example of children's literature, but also as an autobiographical work of the writer. In this article, the plot, system of images, and conflicts of the novel are analyzed in connection with the real facts of Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's life.

Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev was born in 1932 in Fergana. Due to the fact that his childhood years were full of difficulties, the first stage of the writer's life was filled with hardship. The early death of her father, her mother's marriage to another man, and her moving from orphanage to orphanage with her stepbrothers deeply affected her psyche. The writer himself recalls this several times in his memoirs.

It is these life experiences that are brought to artistic form in the novel "The Boy with Five Children" through the fate of the central hero Orifjon. In the novel, Orifjon is portrayed as a teenager who is responsible for the fate of his five brothers and is responsible for their lives. The situation in the writer's personal life was exactly the same: he had taken on all responsibilities from a young age, not having received parental love.

One of the main conflicts of the novel is the wandering of children during the war years. In the play, Orifjon and his younger brothers experience wandering, first between orphanages, and then on their way home. Along the way, they encountered several difficulties. Since this process is also fully in harmony with the writer's own biography, the writer decides to put the events on paper. During the war, Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev moved between various orphanages with his working brothers due to his stepfather being sent to a worker battalion, and was often forced to adapt to the new environment due to the lack of permanent residence.

On the pages of the novel, this situation is expressed through the following images:

- Orifjon's love for his brothers, his desire to protect them;
- Strengthening the motif of humanity and kindness in society through such supporting characters as Parpi buva, To'xta xola and O'ris xola;
- And through Meli the grocer and his sons, there are people like Uncle Rozik, who, seeking their own benefit from the misfortune that befalls others, tarnish society, but by prioritizing honesty in any situation, try to elevate this society;
- The life of orphaned children, their difficult working conditions, and the problems of society during the war years.
- Orifjon's character embodies the writer's childhood emotional state, dreams, and sufferings:
- responsibility - Orifjon is responsible for the lives of his five brothers, which corresponds to the writer's childhood role.
- justice - the writer expresses his inner rebellion against the inequality and injustices he saw in

childhood through the hero.

- parental longing - the motif of orphanhood in the work is a direct reflection of Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's personal experiences. This motif later finds its expression in other works of the writer.

The novel "The Boy with Five Children" illuminates the difficult conditions of children's lives during the Second World War. This period is characterized by the mobilization of parents for war, food shortages, disintegration of families, and the placement of many children in orphanages. Since Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's own life is closely connected with these processes, the depiction of the fate of orphaned children in the work is extremely realistic and convincing.

In the novel, the fact that Orifjon lives with his five brothers, cares for them, and moves - this is not just an element of the plot. Through these episodes, the writer re-expresses the events he experienced in his childhood in an artistic form. Through this, the reader deeply feels the complexity of the social environment during the war, the instability of orphans' lives, and their psychological suffering.

In the events of the novel, Orifjon is forced to move to different places several times to protect his brothers. They find help from various people, kind people like Grandfather Parpi and Aunt O'ris. At the same time, sometimes representatives of a cold-blooded society are unable to help children. This contradiction is embodied in the work as an artistic conflict.

The experiences recorded in the writer's biography are reflected in the work as follows:

- Motive of wandering - children moving from one place to another;
- Adaptation to a new environment - new rules, new people, new trials in every space;
- The struggle between kindness and indifference - while one side of society extends a helping hand, the other remains indifferent.

Throughout the novel, Orifjon's responsibility towards his brothers, his role as their protector, his childish mischief, and his inner turmoil are depicted together. Through this, the writer reveals two poles in children's minds:

- on the one hand, the unaware mischief of childhood: jokes, kite flying, games with friends;
- on the other hand, the severity of life's trials: hunger, cold, longing for parents, the responsibility of feeding siblings.

These depictions are based on Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboev's own life experiences. He too was

deprived of parental love in childhood, raised by his grandparents, felt the harshness of the adult world in an orphanage, but through his mischief and aspirations, he maintained his inner strength. As he noted in one of his conversations, he wrote his works while becoming a child himself in his innocent childhood world.

In the novel, the events behind the Second World War are presented through the eyes of a child. This further enhances the writer's skill, as the child's views are simpler, purer, and more sincere than those of adults. For example, the scene where Orifjon's father goes to war is depicted through the child's suffering, but through the fact that his inner hope has not faded.

These episodes are connected with the writer's personal memories: when his father died and his mother remarried, Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev was still young and thirsted for parental love. Therefore, every scene in the work comes out natural and realistic.

The novel depicts two aspects of wartime society:

- humanitarianism in society is highlighted through images of kind people - parpi buva, to'xta xola, roziq to'g'a, mariya pavlovna.
- indifference and negligence - children are not always adequately protected by orphanages, institutions, and various officials.
- Through these contradictions, the writer reveals the complexity of children's fates during the war years.

Most of the characters in the work experienced orphanhood. Take, for example, Maria Pavlovna. He too was an orphan, his parents were shot when he was 4 years old. The Uzbek commander, who had taken him as his daughter, was also killed along with his wife. After this, Maria Pavlovna was sent to an orphanage in Kokand.

His friends in the orphanage are also hearts that, like him, thirst for love and affection, wanting his father to return from the war, even if he is lame.

Before the war began, the parents of Samarkandi, a tall, slightly freckled, glossy-foreheaded, brown-haired friend nicknamed Samovar, who loved to play with snakes, died of natural causes. One of the best students in the orphanage, a kind, compassionate student. His friend Karabay, with his black face, sparkling eyes, and alternating shoulders, was also a knowledgeable, intelligent young man. These two friends won't leave Orifjon alone either in the orphanage in Kokand or when Sultan disappears. However, the character of a young man named Sherma, who was constantly expelled from the orphanage for hooliganism, is more revealed than the character traits of these characters. Sherma, who disappeared at the market at the age of

3, despite his hard-hearted appearance, endured many hardships. After being sent to the colony after the operation "Tailed Clowns," the reader thinks that they will never meet again. But Orifjon, who was forced to end up in a colony for stealing grapes for his sister Robiya, sees Islam and Sherma there. Thus, Sherma helped Orifjon to gather his brothers and go to Kokand to search for the Sultan. He gives her his savings, his suit, and escorts her to the train.

The uniqueness of Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev lies in the fact that he shows events not through the eyes of adults, but through the psyche of a child. The child's gaze is simple, sincere, but through this simple gaze, life's tragedy is revealed even more deeply. This style is also inextricably linked with the writer's personal childhood memories.

CONCLUSION

The novel "The Boy with Five Children" is one of the works in which biographical elements are most strongly expressed in the work of Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev. The writer artistically recreated his personal memories of his difficult childhood, wandering between orphanages with his brothers during the war years, and the kind and indifferent aspects of society.

The fate of orphans in the work not only reveals the image of Uzbek society during the war years, but also has great educational significance for today's reader. Through children's dreams, responsibilities, fears, and strength, the writer instills high values such as humanity, kindness, and patriotism.

Therefore, "The Boy with Five Children" is valued not only as a fiction novel, but also as a unique literary phenomenon that combines the historical fate of Uzbek children during the war years, the writer's personal life experience, and biographical experiences.

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