

The Issue Of Child Upbringing In Said Ahmad's Novel "UFQ"

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Abstract: In this article, the issue of child upbringing in Said Ahmad's novel "Ufq" is analyzed. Through the character of Tursunboy, parental responsibility and the role of family education are highlighted. The novel is evaluated as an important literary source.

Keywords: Novel, child upbringing, family, parental responsibility, literary character.

Introduction: People's Writer of Uzbekistan Said Ahmad occupies a distinct and honorable place in Uzbek literature thanks to his rich and diverse literary heritage, which includes short stories, journalistic essays, novellas, novels, and stage plays. The characteristic features of his creative work—its realism, folk spirit, naturalness of characters, and simplicity of artistic expression—have brought his works closer to a wide readership. In particular, the comedy "The Brides' Revolt", which has remained on stage for decades and has been repeatedly broadcast on theater stages and television, warmly received by audiences, is one of the works that made Said Ahmad especially popular among the people.

Significant epic works with strong social and moral value also occupy an important place in the writer's oeuvre. Among them, the trilogy "Ufq" (The Horizon) stands out as a major literary work that artistically generalizes the complex historical processes experienced by the Uzbek people in the twentieth century. Through this trilogy, the author deeply depicts the lifestyle, spiritual experiences, devotion to labor, and perseverance of the Uzbek people across different historical periods.

The first book of the "Ufq" trilogy, the novel "Forty-Five Days", portrays the construction of the Great Fergana Canal in the 1930s, highlighting the heroic labor of the

people, their collective social movement, and selfless efforts through vivid artistic images. In the novel, labor is interpreted not merely as an economic activity but as a powerful force shaping the people's will and social consciousness.

The second part of the trilogy, entitled "Days of Separation", depicts the hardships of life during the years of World War II, the difficult conditions at the front and on the home front, as well as the patience, patriotism, and courage of the people with deep emotional intensity. In this part, human relationships, inner suffering, and the idea of living with hope emerge as the central artistic themes.

The third book, "On the Threshold of the Horizon", describes the realities of the first post-war years, the process of recovery after destruction, and the movement to reclaim virgin and fallow lands. The novel emphasizes the people's aspirations for a new life and their confidence in the future through honest labor as the leading ideological motif.

In general, the plot foundation of the "Ufq" trilogy is built upon a broad depiction of the multifaceted realities of life, the revelation of the noble qualities of the Uzbek people—especially rural residents—and the artistic expression of their great labor and lofty aspirations. The main events and diverse human destinies in the trilogy are portrayed in close

interconnection, based on cause-and-effect relationships.

The trilogy vividly and realistically represents characters from various social strata of society. Through such characters as Azizkhan, Ikromjon, Jannat Khola, Rahmonberdi Toga, Nizomjon, Asrora, Dildor, Inoyat Oqsoqol, and Tursunboy, the author artistically generalizes the people's spiritual world, moral values, and life positions. Alongside fictional characters, the inclusion of historical figures such as Usmon Yusupov, Yoldosh Oxunboboyev, and Gafur Ghulom further enhances the historical authenticity of the trilogy.

It is well known that the role of the family in the upbringing of the younger generation is invaluable. Child upbringing begins primarily within the family and forms the foundation of personal development. The family serves as the main educational environment not only for a child's physical growth but also for their spiritual, psychological, and moral formation. Therefore, raising children is one of the most important and responsible duties of both parents and society. Human development as a personality starts in childhood, and the education received during this period influences behavior and social relations throughout one's life. Children who receive sound upbringing grow into morally mature, responsible individuals who can find their rightful place in society.

In Said Ahmad's novel "Ufq", the issue of child upbringing is deeply analyzed from both artistic and social perspectives, most clearly represented through the character of Tursunboy. Through this image, the author demonstrates how a child who is not taught discipline, labor, and responsibility from an early age, and who is excessively spoiled, later develops negative character traits. The boundless maternal affection and the father's delayed and passive attitude toward upbringing play a significant role in Tursunboy's formation. As a result, his adaptation to social life becomes difficult, and certain deficiencies emerge in his personal development.

Through the depiction of parental mistakes in upbringing, the author emphasizes the necessity of distinguishing between the concepts of "love" and "discipline." Loving a child does not mean freeing them from responsibility or the demands of life; rather, it means preparing them for independent living and

cultivating a sense of labor and accountability. In the image of Tursunboy, the social consequences of poor upbringing are revealed alongside its personal outcomes. He develops into an individual who does not feel responsible for his actions and remains indifferent to others, which is interpreted not merely as a problem of one family but as a broader social issue.

Through artistic and didactic means, Said Ahmad demonstrates that parental indifference or excessive indulgence directly affects a child's destiny. In the author's interpretation, upbringing is not solely a family matter but a broader social responsibility. The novel also emphasizes the importance of timing in education: demands and supervision imposed too late by the father prove insufficient to positively change the child's character. Thus, the writer substantiates the idea that "education begins in childhood."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Said Ahmad's novel "Ufq" is one of the significant works that provides a deep artistic and socio-theoretical analysis of the problem of child upbringing. The novel reveals parental responsibility, mistakes in education, and their negative consequences through vivid and convincing characters. This work has not lost its relevance today and continues to serve as an important literary and scholarly source in the study of issues related to the upbringing of the younger generation.

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