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"GOODBYE CHILDHOOD!" THE TRAGEDY OF "LIVING ORPHANS" IN THE STORY

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Abstract:

Childhood is the spring of our life, the most lively and warm moments when we grow up with our dreams and hopes. Childhood, the meaning of our life, is such a delicate period that defines our whole life, that during this period we feel the need for special attention of our loved ones. This article talks about the art of the story "Farewell Childhood", which reflects the sad tragedy of children who did not enjoy the sweet moments of this childhood.

Keywords: society, tragedy, plot, problem, solution, crime, education.

Introduction

The work "Goodbye Childhood" is written by Takhir Malik, and it talks about the life of the last century, especially the depressing fate of children. The main characters of the work: Asrar, the smartest person in the school, and his classmate, a girl who lost her mother and whose father's leg does not work. The story, which started based on the image of their unconditional love, ends with Asrar committing murder and throwing himself into the water at the end of the play. The reasons why Asrar joined the band of thugs led by Kamariddin and killed people will be shown. In addition, the reasons why Kamariddin entered the street of theft will be revealed. This boy, who is in the center of the events of "Goodbye Childhood", drags several other babies into the swamp. In this sense, he is guilty. A sinner who left a black mark on the fate of others. We can see in the fate of the Keldiyorov family in this play how vices such as bribery and neglect, which have taken root in society, change the fate of people for the worse. The example of this family clearly shows in the work that it is not possible to give a good upbringing to a child only by satisfying his material needs. There are also heroes in the story who are good in the true sense of the word. For example, Mayor Soliev wins the reader's love as an honest, straightforward, knows his job well, does not turn his back on the truth, and is faithful to his promises. It is clear that vices similar to alcoholism and drug addiction ruin a person's life. It is worth noting that at the end of the story, the fate of many characters remained abstract.

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Moreover, as this increases the value of the work even more, we should read it and put the final point ourselves.

Kamariddin is the one who makes us think the most and makes us sad. His psychological condition is so pathetic that I think the writer was able to fully reveal all his feelings.

Kamariddin first expected kindness from the orphanage, then from society, people, but the parents who came to adopt the child did not choose him for some reason (maybe because he was ugly, clumsy and grumpy?! -Z.Y.). This also had a negative impact on the child's psyche. It changed his views about people and society. When the child reaches the age of a teenager, he begins to look at those around him with hatred. Everyone feels foreign to him. Wanting to take revenge on people, he also helps orphans in need of care, children who are neglected by their parents. In order to restore the lost justice, he creates a team and takes an unexpected step. All this happens because of arrogance, and the surrounding people suffer from it.

Although Kamariddin knows well that he cannot establish justice by himself and that what he is doing is a crime, he does not turn away from this path. The biggest dream in his language is that he was humiliated and humiliated in his childhood and weakness. In particular, he considers it unfair that his mother left him in an orphanage, and he focuses all his efforts on revenge against her. At the end of the play, when it became clear that Kamariddin would be arrested and captured, he wanted to enter his house, because he had not yet given up on the idea of killing his mother:

"Children growing up without parents develop their concepts of life philosophy, life, unfaithful fathers and unfaithful mothers much earlier. In their tiny hearts, hatred towards these unbelievers, these widows, has long since appeared. The second voice that prompted Kamariddin to flee was this voice of hatred. He listened to this voice. His mother did not come close even when he came for the second and third time. When her grandmother was gone, she said: "Tell her not to be seen anymore, I will kill her" [1. 48-49].

How a child can intend to kill his own mother is a very serious matter. If people were fair to Kamariddin, the boy would not have been capable of such vile acts; he would not have entered the street of crime. Kamariddin grows up to be ruthless due to his revenge on people and bitterness. Nevertheless, he also tries to take care of the vulnerable. He shares the money he earns with needy children so that these children do not see the humiliation he once suffered. For the first time, the unfair slap of the owner of Volga makes Kamariddin think that injustice will definitely win, and truth is only on the side of the powerful. Because of this slap, he began to act inappropriately. He started his own struggle against society and the elite. Sent to a children's colony, Kamariddin turned out to be a real criminal:

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"When Kamariddin learned that strangers would come and take the children, he waited with some hope for someone to come, pat him on the head, hug him and kiss him tightly. People would come, but they would not take him..." [1. 25].

The reason for Kamariddin's weakness was that others decided his life, and the indifference of the society to the fate of a young, defenseless child caused him to grow up cold and ruthless. Firstly, an orphanage, then a correctional colony, and then prison completely changed his fate. First, his unfaithful mother, then his faithless and unscrupulous father had to face the bullet of hatred. Now the legend about them has spread like a fog, their real people are standing in the sunlight. Because he will grow up. He could tell the difference between black and white. A special school would have a big, heavy brown gate. Sitting on the seat in front of him, Kamariddin thought: "If they gave me a gun now, if my father and mother came through the gate, I would shoot. I would rather be shot after that. No, there must be a court first. I say this is the punishment for parents who abandon their children. All living orphans, I say find and shoot your stupid parents. Give the living orphans a rifle, I say! Even if they shoot me after that" [1.25].

These words of Kamariddin fill us with deep thoughts. A person is not born badly. Think about it, who would want such a life and a tragic ending at a young age or before birth? Maybe it is the society, the time, the time. In fact, it is impossible to turn all the blame on time. Because the time is also created by people, in which they live together with the "laws" created by them. So, it is not time for the sad fate of the owners of this bitter fate, contemporaries are to blame, unbelievers who caused the ruin of society are to blame! There are good people, of course; maybe there are many of them. However, in some sense, someone is a sinner because of cowardice, and someone is a sinner because of indifference. We know that the biggest fault is neglect! I think this is the real reason why you are drowning in the swamp of ignorance.

So, Mysterious? It was Asrar's first encounter with such a crime. In the story, the fact that he could never forget a person who was victimized by a criminal gang and did not give him sleep at night was a sign of Asrar's infancy and naivety. It is true that there are childhood wounds and teenage pains in his heart. Nevertheless, not like Kamariddin. Major Soliev is the most exemplary and passionate character in another story. With this image, the writer proved that no crime goes unpunished; the truth will definitely be decided.

From the points mentioned above, we can conclude that society is the only one to blame for the deplorable fate of the heroes of the work. The rise of crimes in the society, indifference to them, bribery, and at the same time the neglect of parents in the education of the child pose a great danger in the life of the society. The story ended tragically.

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