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Article



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INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF THE MOTHER IN MODERN UZBEK POETRY

Abstract: The article analyzes the poems of Khurshid Davron and Usmon Azim, representatives of modern Uzbek poetry. The analysis of the poetic image of the mother in the poem reveals the individual stylistic aspects of the poet.

Key words: Poetry, poetic emblem, individual style, fiction, plot, genre, theme, world literature.

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Introduction

The incarnation of the object of fiction in the image of a woman enriches the plot of the work of art, serves to reveal the bright aspects of life, the contradictions of life. Because it is impossible to imagine a work of art without the image of a woman. The beautiful, graceful, sincere, sometimes cunning, false, deceitful, treacherous images of a woman are represented in various genres. A woman is a mother, a woman is a loyal friend, a woman is a sister, a woman is a beloved girl. Reading such images fills one's heart with joy. A woman is a deceiver, a woman is a traitor, a woman is a deceiver ... Such symbols arouse hatred in the heart of the reader and hurt him for a long time.

The depiction of a woman in the image of a mother is one of the eternal themes of Uzbek artists. There is probably no poet or writer who has not written a pen about his mother. One of the most talented representatives of modern Uzbek poetry, Khurshid Davron's poem "Mother of the Poet" embodies the sincere image of a loving mother:

*Она келиб олис қишлоқдан
Ўгли билан яшай бошлади
Ва дастурхон ёзилган чоғда
Ширмой ноннинг четин тишлади. [8,41]*
(The mother came from a distant village
She began living with her son
And when the table is set

Shirmoy bit the edge of the bread. [8,41])

The restless mother in the village can't sit still even when she comes to the city. He tries to keep his son's house safe and helps with household chores as much as he can:

*Ювиб берди бир бозор ктрни,
Сувлар қуйди сўлган гулларга.
Неваралар боғчадан қайтгач,
Эртак айтиб берди уларга. [8,41]*

(Washed one bazaar dirt,
The water poured on the withered flowers.

When the grandchildren return from kindergarten,

He told them a story.) [8,41]

Even if the mother is in her son's house, she cannot stand as comfortably as if she were walking in a stranger's house, she does not feel as free as in her own house. The troubled mother, who wants her child to be at peace in her home, also steps anxiously. The poet takes a slow step, afraid of disturbing his son's work, disturbing his peace, and wakes up at night:

*Қадам босиб хавотир билан,
Қўрқар эди нафас олишга.
Тунлар хуррак ортмай дея у
Бош қўярди тонгда болишга. [8,41]*

(Anxious to step on,

She was afraid to breathe.

He said that the nights do not increase

He would start in the morning.) [8,41]

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The image of the mother is common in examples of world literature. Just like in real life, the typical representatives of mothers in fiction are very kind and caring for their child. However, Uzbek mothers are distinguished from other nationalities by their kindness and tolerance. The mother cannot rest well in her son's womb, nor can she feed him. One day his eyes darkened and he fainted:

*Аммо бир кун мазаси қочиб,
Қўз олдида ёруғлик сўнди,
Қўлларидан тушиб кетдию,
Чил –чил бўлиб тиёла синди.
Ўша заҳот ҳушига қайтди,
Чайқаларди ўнгида олам.
У югуриб чиққан ўзлига
Шивирлади: “Кетайми, болам?” [8,41]*

But one day the taste escaped,
(The light went out before his eyes,
He fell out of his arms,
The bowl was broken.
He immediately regained consciousness,
The world in front of me was shaking.
To his son who ran out
He whispered, “Shall I go, son? ”[8,41]

The Uzbek character is also evident in this image, which expresses the uniqueness of the Uzbek woman. The mother thinks of her child even when she is ill, and the poet whispers to his son, who is running away from the noise of the mother, who is determined not to disturb the peace of his son's house:

The happiness of such a woman in the expression of Khurshid Davron was in the stability of her child's health and peace in her home.

One of the most talented representatives of Uzbek poetry, Usmon Azim, also has a unique poetic image of his mother. The poet's poem, which begins with "When the mother comes", also describes the human relationship between a mother and son who came to the city from a distant village to see their child. Just as a mother loves and caresses her child when she is born, she loves and cherishes him as he grows older. If the child lives far away, the mother misses him. A mother who misses her child has no hope but nothing. And the child always feels indebted to the mother:

*Она, келганингизда
Қўйлак олиб бермадим...
Пулим йўқ эди, она. [2,98]
(Mom, when you come
I didn't bring a shirt ...
I had no money, mother.) [2.98]*

It is natural to understand the painful suffering of a man who cannot afford a single shirt for a mother who has visited her child from a distant village. A child who is busy with public affairs in the city can't even devote some time to his mother. The inability to give the mother even the time when money cannot buy her is evident in the case of the lyrical protagonist:

*Она, келганингизда
Очилиб гаплашмадим...
Вақтим йўқ эди, она, [2,98]
(Mom, when you came
I didn't talk openly ...
I didn't have time, mother.) [2,98]*

The written and unwritten laws of society, human relationships, family relationships sometimes make anyone depressed, forcing them to think about themselves:

*Она, келганингизда
Қулиб - қулиб юрмадим...
Бахтим йўқ эди, она. [2,99]
(Mom, when you came
Laughing - I didn't laugh ...
I was unlucky, mother.) [2.99]*

For the mother, the child will always remain a child. The joy on her face lifts the mother's spirits, and the pain worries her. The child cannot reveal his unhappiness to the mother. A boy who has not been able to fulfill his childhood duties, and a soul who has not been able to reveal his pain to anyone, has no right to even cry:

*Она, келганингизда
Ўйгламадим ўксиниб...
Ҳаққим йўқ эди, она [2,99]
(Mom, when you come
I didn't cry ...
I had no right, mother.) [2,99]*

At the end of the poem, the child wishes the mother happiness. “Mother, be happy! May destiny support you.” But while wishing happiness, the poet thinks about what happiness is and what unhappiness is:

*Она, бахт ўзи нима,
Она ,бебахтлик надир,.. [2,99]
(Mother, what is happiness,
Mother, unhappiness is rare, ..) [2,99]*

The mother characters in both poems are very similar in character. A mother who has washed her child white, combed her hair white, has a higher education and is not married, will hear from him again. Both mothers come to town to see their child. The mother may not understand the meaning of the word happiness expressed by the poet. But the real happiness of a mother is that she has a child, that she has a place in society, that she is a necessary person for her people.

From the above poems of Khurshid Davron and Usman Azim, it can be concluded that even if a mother raises her children, she will still be worried about them. The child may not think of the mother, but the mother always thinks of him,

The mother tries to lighten the burden of her child, not to hurt his heart, because she is a mother. The mother is the greatest being in the world.

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