



## The Symbol of Mother in The Work Of "Dunyoning Ishlari" By Utkir Khoshimov

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**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the analysis of the symbol of "mother" in Utkir Khoshimov's work "Dunyoning ishlari", and how the writer approached the image of "mother" within this work is discussed. We know that the writer is one of the famous writers of the Uzbek people with his works. His work is widely analyzed and studied in Uzbek literature. The writer wrote stories with the image of "mother" in his work "Dunyoning ishlari" and covered this topic in more detail. In this article, these stories are analyzed as the main source.

**Key words:** Symbol, Symbolism, Imagery, Society, Relationship, Sacrificing, Hardships.

**Introduction.** Anything that relates to anything else—usually something abstract like a concept or belief—is referred to be a symbol. A person, thing, circumstance, or action that has a literal meaning in a tale yet indicates or embodies additional meanings is called a literary symbol. There are two types of symbols:

*A general symbol* has a meaning that is shared by everybody. The sign would still imply a deeper meaning even if it were taken out of a literary work. *Ex: While the sea symbolizes the universal voyage from life to death in The Odyssey, it retains this association independent from literature. The "sea" is a general symbol;*

*Ex: In poetry, a "rose" often is not only a flower, but also a general symbol for romantic love.*

The meaning of a *specific symbol* is not always the same. It takes on a distinct meaning according on how it connects to the narrative, poetry, etc. The author's context is the exclusive source of the symbol's meaning: *Ex: A hunting cap in The Catcher in the Rye has no universal meaning, but within the novel it is worn backwards and symbolizes a looking back at childhood;*

*Ex: A pair of eyes on a billboard in the Great Gatsby has no universal meaning, but within the story symbolizes the eyes of God watching humanity.*

The use of concrete imagery to communicate abstract concepts is known as symbolism. This is one of the most difficult literary devices to comprehend and communicate to an audience as it leaves a lot of gaps for interpretation. Because different readers relate to tangible objects in various ways. However, producing effective poetry and prose requires a comprehension of symbolism and an awareness of what a symbol is. Using representational imagery to express complicated concepts involves the writer using a picture that has a deeper significance beyond what is literal. This technique is known as symbolism. Using representational imagery, or using an image with a deeper, nonliteral meaning to express a point, is known as symbolism. For instance, *the heart* is frequently used as a romantic symbol. It goes without saying that love is more nuanced and full-bodied than merely sitting in the



chest, but we frequently characterize someone who is in love as "having a big heart" or someone who has lost their love as "heartbroken."

One of the numerous literary strategies used by authors to enhance the vividness of their work is symbolism. Symbolism, along with other literary methods like personification and imagery, may help readers visualize a piece of writing by generating up images in their minds. Allegory and metaphor are two more literary elements that are frequently seen as forms of symbolism. Writers employ literary devices as a means of conveying concepts and thoughts that go beyond plain expression.

**Literature Review.** Symbolism is the representation of abstract ideas or concepts through symbols. These symbols might be things, deeds, hues, or even letters with a deeper significance than their exact description. They act as a link between the actual and the imagined, enabling viewers or readers to relate to and understand the narrative on a deeper level. Lindsay Kramer stated in her article : “*Symbolism is the use of a symbol, which can be a word or an image, to communicate a distinct idea. Symbolism in literature works the same way. It’s a language writers use to communicate messages visually, even when their work isn’t illustrated<sup>1</sup>*”.

The secret language of narrative is symbolism, which gives what is initially seen more nuance and complexity. It's similar to discovering buried treasure inside a tale, deepening our comprehension and elevating our enjoyment of the story. There are several types of symbolism according to Kyle Deguzman<sup>2</sup>:

*Color symbolism.* The use of color to convey abstract thoughts or ideas across a story is known as color symbolism.

*Character symbolism.* Symbols are used in character symbolism to depict a character's development or qualities within a narrative.

*Religious symbolism.* Authors use religious symbolism as a literary tactic to give their stories a more profound spiritual meaning.

*Nature symbolism.* Using natural elements to convey deeper meanings, concepts, or feelings in a story is known as nature symbolism.

*Animal symbolism.* Animal symbolism is employed in a variety of contexts and media to explore topics, elicit deeper meanings, and elicit feelings.

*Object symbolism.* An effective narrative technique in a variety of artistic mediums, including theater, cinema, visual arts, and literature, is object symbolism.

Otkir Hashimov's work "Works of the World" is also considered a work devoted to the image of "mother", and many researches have been conducted on it. For example, linguists

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<sup>1</sup> Lindsay Kramer “What is Symbolism? Examples of symbolism as a literary device”. Published on June 6, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Kyle Defuzman.Types of Symbolism — Examples from Literature and Cinema. Published on November 12,2023. <https://www.studiobinder.com/blog/types-of-symbolism-in-literature-and-film/>



such as Usmonova Sh<sup>3</sup>, Aminova M. and Akhmedova S<sup>4</sup>, Zikriyoyeva F<sup>5</sup>, and Sayqonova M<sup>6</sup>. have highlighted the image of mother in their articles within this work.

**Methodology.** Due to the fact that the article is focused on the analysis of the work "Dunyoning ishlari", it analyzes the passages in which the figure of the mother is reflected. Because of this, the contextual analysis method has been used as the main method. In addition, the novel describes the writer's life, and many scenes in it are based on real events. Taking this into account, the research has been conducted by using biographical analysis.

**Results.** Analyzing the story, we can perceive the mother as a symbol of many emotions. So, the mother is depicted in the story as a symbol of happiness, work, loyalty, support, joy, care. In each of the stories in Otkir Hashimov's "Works of the World", different features of the mother are revealed. In this story, the mother played the role of a true friend.

**Discussion.** Vivid and lifelike images, Uzbek approach and character, dialogues between characters enhance the reading effect. The work is based on the writer's childhood events. Ordinary rural families and people's lifestyle in the Soviet era are described in harmony with the writer's mother. Utkir Khoshimov embodied the affairs of the world in this small work.

The main topic in Otkir Hoshimov's collection of stories "Dunyoning ishlari" are topics related to mother. Although their content is different, the common image of mother connects these stories with each other. The stories have different titles and the mother plays different roles. For example, they are supportive, breadwinner, hard worker, friend, supporter, counselor, care giver.

*"Qo'yaver o'g'lim. Ba'zan shunaqasi ham bo'lib turadi.-U bir zum jimib qoldi-da, sekin qo'shib qo'ydi.-Faqat o'zing bunaqa qilmagin, xo'pmi?"*

In the story "Xiyonat" in the collection, the mother's qualities of a loyal friend and supporter have been described. Based on the title of this story, it is written about human betrayal. Three events in the life of the hero child are described in different time periods. A hero in this story becomes a victim of betrayal even in a different situation. Mother supports the hero in every situation.

He concludes the story as follows: *"Onang-chi, onang hech qachon xiyonat qildimi senga? Biron marta, aqalli bir marta xiyonat qildimi?...Faqat ona o'z bolasiga hech qachon xiyonat qilmaydi"*.

In all three situations, the mother does not rush to protect her son, on the contrary, she wants to teach her son that betrayal is a negative aspect so that he does not fall into such situations. In this story, we can witness two types of betrayal: the betrayal of a friend to a friend and the

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<sup>3</sup> Gulamovna, Usmonova Sharifa. "O'TKIR HOSHIMOV ASARLARIDA INSONIY FAZILATLARNING IFODALANISHI." *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* 2.4 (2022)-B: 106-111.

<sup>4</sup> Aminova, Muxlisa, and Sarvinoz Axmedova. "O'TKIR HOSHIMOV ASARLARIDA ONA TIMSOLI." *Евразийский журнал социальных наук, философии и культуры* 3.4 Part 2 (2023)-B: 103-105.

<sup>5</sup> Feruza, Zikriyoyeva. "O'TKIR HOSHIMOV ASARLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIK SINONIMLARNIG QO'LLANISHI." *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* 2.12 (2022)-B: 306-308

<sup>6</sup> Qòziboyevna, Sayqonova Mavluda. "O'TKIR HOSHIMOV HIKOYALARIDA ONA TIMSOLI." *Ustozlar uchun* 45.1 (2023)-B: 229-232.



betrayal of a beloved girl. But we can make up for these betrayals through mother's love and loyalty. At the end of the story, the writer is convinced that the mother does not see any harm in her child, that she is a person who can support her in any situation.

“ – *Suratga tushaylik, - dedi to'satdan. Ajablandim. – Nega? – Yaqinda men o'laman. Onam bu gapni xuddi: “Qo'shnikigiga chiqib kelaman”, degandek ohangda aytdi. Kulib yubordim. – Qo'ysangiz-chi, oyi.*”

In the short story "Surat", the author describes the simplicity of mothers and her fear through short dialogues. The hero's mother wants to be remembered by her children and grandchildren with just one photo. He is afraid that they will forget him. The boy does not take seriously this simple idea.

“*Meniyam kitob qilib yozsang-chi, o'g'lim*”.

"Iltijo" is the last story of the work. In this story, author recalls an important event in his life. In the last passage, the writer regrets that no matter how many works he wrote during his mother's lifetime, he did not dedicate a single work to her. This sentence is the most powerful sentence in the passage.

“*... Yarim kechgacha qolib ketdim. Uyga qaytganimda kayfim bor edi. Darvozani onam ochdi. Sovuqda mushtdekkina bo'lib dildirab turibdi. – Shu vaqtgacha uxlamadingizmi! – dedim zarda qilib. – Eshik ochishga sizdan boshqa odam yo'qmi? Onam ma'yus jilmaydi: - Uyqu qatta, bolam? O'-o'tiribman.*”

It would not be wrong to say that the short story "Tush" is one of the most beautiful and impressive. In this, we can see the most important quality of Uzbek mothers, devotion for family and children. People compare the sun to a mother in life, just as the sun spreads its rays on the earth, so does a mother give her love to her children ungratefully. In the novella, a mother is always worried about her child. Even when she dies, her desire to let her child enjoy the light of her love is skillfully depicted in the work.

**Conclusion.** In general, it can be a mistake to view narratives as logical products of time and environment. The relationship of the time to the author's mother was not the motivation of his love, and the main inner meaning of the story is not only the characteristics and qualities of the author's mother, but also the description of the qualities of the people around him, showing his mistakes through their inner skills. that it is done is one side of the truth.

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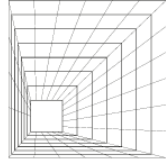
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