

**ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE MOTHER'S IMAGE AND HUMANITY  
PRINCIPLES: ON THE EXAMPLE OF O'TKIR HASHIMOV'S WORK "THE  
WORKS OF THE WORLD"***Jumayeva Nodira To'raqul kizi**Master's student of the Uzbek language and literature department of the**Termez State Pedagogical Institute*

**Abstract:** This article analyzes O'tkir Hashimov's work "The Work of the World". The plot of the work, the characters of the work, in particular, the image of the mother illuminates love, humanity, conscience, and moral values. Through symbolic images, psychological situations, legends, and memories, the author reveals life truths in the work. Based on these images, the article analyzes the universality and spiritual and philosophical content of the image of motherhood.

**Keywords:** symbolic image, moral education, novel, psychological analysis

In Uzbek literature, the image of the mother is embodied as one of the most sacred and spiritually rich images. This image has not only artistic aesthetic, but also moral, spiritual, socio-philosophical significance. The image of the mother is deified in Uzbek folk oral literature, folk tales, and proverbs. This tradition continued in 20th-century prose. In particular, the image of the mother occupies an important place in the novels "Navoiy" by Oybek, "Bygone Days" by Abdulla Qahhor, and in the works of such writers as Said Ahmad, Tohir Malik, and Erkin A'zam. Otkir Hoshimov's work "The Works of the World" confirms this sacred position of the mother through its entire artistic structure.

"The Works of the World" is a collection of short stories. The writer dedicates this work not only to his mother, but also to all Uzbek mothers. The author says at the beginning of the work: "This story consists of short and long stories. However, in all of them there is the figure of the dearest person to me - my mother. All mothers in the world are very similar in their love for their children. So, this work is dedicated to you, dear MOTHERS!" [page 1, 3]

Thus, in the works of Otkir Hoshimov, the image of the mother is one of the artistic symbols reflecting the spiritual world of the nation. This study extensively discusses the author's approach to creating the image of the mother in the work "The Works of the World", his artistic methods, and the social significance of the image of the mother.

The central role of the mother in the work. In "The Works of the World", the image of the mother is embodied as the main character. At the end of each story, some characteristic of mothers is revealed. The artistic portrait of the mother is especially vividly depicted in the story "White Moon Nights". The author recalls the nights when the mother sang the songs of the gods and basil under the stars. Through this, the image of the mother becomes a symbol of love, peace, and beauty.

In the story "Carpet Socks", it is shown that the mother stayed in the snow in the cold winter for the health of her child, but she preferred taking her child to the doctor to her own life. Through her selflessness, the writer promotes love, kindness, and selflessness as the criterion

of human perfection. This very image attracts attention with its uniqueness to all mothers. In Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon", the mother is also embodied as such a passionate, suffering woman. Aunt Jannat's concern for Tursunboy, her inability to see even her own soul, is similar to the image of the mother in the story "Gilam Paypoq".

Moral lessons and life philosophy. A moral lesson is hidden in each of Otkir Khashimov's stories. In the story "The Worst Sin", the child cries, unable to forgive the "mistake" made by the mother – the fact that she bit the child's swallowed candy. But at the end of the story, the child understands: this is not an ordinary candy, every grain of bread and flour is the product of labor, love, and selflessness. The author does not convey this truth from the mother's words, but from her anguish in her silence, "this is bread, it would be a sin!" [1, p. 149].

In the story "The Cry of a Child," a mother sees a stranger crying on the street and embraces her as if she were her own child. Through this situation, the author emphasizes that the feeling of motherhood is not biogenetic, but a spiritual and moral connection. Such an artistic solution is in line with modern psychological approaches.

Betrayal, forgiveness and the power of motherhood. The motifs of betrayal and pain are expressed in the story "Betrayal." After being deceived by his friend and beloved daughter, the young man falls into a state of mental collapse. At this moment, the greatest comfort for him is his mother's kindness in silence, sincerity in stroking his forehead. The author describes this episode as follows: "My mother was quietly stroking my forehead, and I could feel her hands trembling imperceptibly." [1, p. 305] This shows that the mother's silence is a symbol of patience, pain, and infinite love in the heart. Through forgiveness and remorse, the author describes the state of rebirth of the human soul.

Symbolic images and psychological analysis. Stories such as "Dream", "Haqqush", "Tasalli" are created through dreams, memories, and legends. For example, in the story "Dream", the appearance of the mother carrying a lamp is the light of conscience. A person who finds his way with this lamp will not be lost in life.

In the story "Haqqush", the transformation of two brothers into birds, told in the form of a legend, and the mother's attempt to restore the love that was broken between them have a symbolic meaning. The sound of "haqqush" here, like "haq-qu, haq-qu", calls a person to his right, to his conscience. These symbols are an artistic form of spiritual awakening. The transformation of the image of the mother into a universal symbol. In the work, the mother becomes not only a personal, but also a universal, universal human image. She shows love to children, teaches patience, endurance, and honesty. Her actions are a didactic lesson. The mother's caressing of the forehead is a divine force that alleviates the most severe pain. These images are in harmony with the historical memory of the people: the faith, appreciation, and respect of the Uzbek people for their mother are vividly reflected in the work. The work "The Works of the World" is still relevant today. Because the ideas mentioned in the work - love, selflessness, conscience, honesty - are universal human values. The author conveys these through Uzbek life, family values. The work contains life lessons, spiritual support and spiritual guidance for the modern reader.

"The Works of the World" is not a work about a mother, it is a mother herself. Every line, every sentence, every image in the work is a reflection of maternal love. Through this work,

Otkir Hoshimov reminds us of the image of not only his own mother, but also the mother of every student. Through the image of a mother, the work glorifies eternal values such as humanity, conscience, loyalty, selflessness and love. He also calls on every human heart to return to their mother, their homeland and national values.

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