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INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF THE MOTHER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POETRY

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ABSTRACT: This article provides the comparison of the image of “mother” in the poetry of Uzbek and American poets of Abdulla Aripov and Julia Spicher Kasdorf. The opinion of both poets towards “mother” was distinguishing and equally meaningful. Accordingly, however, it can be clearly seen that the term concept has been interpreted differently by many researchers, the concept of ‘mother’ is still important in all languages.

KEYWORDS: Poetry, creativity, literature, image, art, appreciation, tone, description, expression

Image is a very broad concept. It arises from the "collision" of the universe - the objective being and the creative - the subjective being. An image is not a copy of reality. It reflects the individual approach of the creator. Were it not for this approach, the concept of image in fiction would have lost its multi-layered essence. Because the individuality of the image increases its attractiveness, that is, it allows to the reader to evaluate and interpret the image from different points of view. So what is the image of mother in modern poetry? The nature of the image of mother in today's poetry has become one of the most vital topics as it was during last century. The philosophical idea of authors conveyed through several lines of poems carry his/her leading ideological and artistic principles.

Several poets tried themselves revealing the nature of the image of mother in today's poetry and the philosophical idea underlying it, identifying its leading ideological and artistic principles will also determine the future development of both Uzbek and American poetry. The poem “What I learned from My Mother” written by Julia Spicher Kasdorf and “Dear Mother” by Abdulla Aripov are taken as vivid examples of two nations and further it is provided the comparative look to them.

Poetry in America offers extravagantly formed lyric and narrative poems that function like works of social realism for our times: hard times, wartime, divorce, times of downturn and dissipated resources. Where, in such times, can poetry emerge, the book asks—and answers—again and again. Largely set in rural places and small towns, these poems are politically committed but deeply sensuous, emotionally complex and compassionate. They take up the everyday in meaningful ways, and deliver it with blunt force, yet not without hope or bright humor.

Julia Spicher Kasdorf has the courage to delve into ‘Poetry in America’ will be richly rewarded by its beauty, depth and emotional resonance. The collection may be rooted in loss, but its poems offer readers the warmth and honesty of an intimate encounter. Whereas, there is a poet in the world who possesses the sincerest and most charming lines are dedicated to their mothers. These lines excite the hearts, evoke the most cherished memories of a person. There are many poems written

about mothers in Uzbek poetry as well as American. The most exciting of them was written by teacher Abdulla Aripov. In my opinion, after Mirtemir, no one was able to express "much and much" about the "Uzbek mothers" like Abdulla Aripov.

The poem "What I learned from My Mother" written by Julia Spicher Kasdorf, an American poet, essayist and editor, acknowledges the effect of motherhood to her poetry in two ways which are small and domestic, she also feels suddenly very sensitive to matters of the world simultaneously. Julia Kasdorf shows great appreciation to her mother in this poem. In the first line she says that "I learned from my mother how to love," implying that through her experiences with her mother, Julia was able to see how love played out through her life. She also went on to say "I learned to believe I had the power to ease," showing that easing is one of mothers' main roles. Throughout this poem, Julia continuously described what her mother did from healing to loving.

I really liked the poem because I agree with poem that you do learn a lot from your mother. I think that all of the different scenarios of what a mother teaches you turns you into a well-rounded person. Kasdorf's relaxing tone reflects all that a mother can teach us in a lifetime. This poem was very noticable because the author shows a lot of appreciation for their mother "I learned to believe I had the power to ease awful pains materially like an angel." This statement suggests that the author learned from their mother how to get rid of their pain.

The most attentive moment is when the poet touches on the idea that actions speak louder than words, saying that "whatever we say means nothing, what anyone will remember is that we came." What I noticed here is that both poems include painful and suffering moments the author's encountered throughout their lives. Based on this, it can be noted down that both images portrayed in their poetry are real.

The poetess learned from her mother how to behave in hard times. But mothers teach us so much more than that, like how to love and be compassionate and see beauty in any situation. I think this should have been addressed as well. I liked it because in the beginning the author is just listing off a bunch of things that their mother taught them. A lot of those things seemed really general like attending the viewing even if you do not know the deceased. But the part where I think the turning point is (and my favorite line) is "I learned that whatever we say means nothing, what anyone will remember is that we came." At this point in the poem I get the feeling that in some weird way the author had been talking about this topic the whole time and this is just the first time it was voiced. I think by listing the multiple things that the author learned from the mother emphasizes how much they rely and take from their mother.

Undoubtedly, when children grow up, they acquire various kinds of skills, values, and knowledge from their immediate family members. Even though all members of a given society take an active role in educating young ones, mothers play a vital role, particularly in communicating societal traditions and heritage to their daughters. Children are not required to attend any learning institutions to acquire practices in the community they actively observe daily activities as they interact with their mothers. The tradition such as bereaving with other members of the community is one of the practices which mother-figures engage in frequently. Mothers always show solidarity with the mourning neighbors. For instance, it is a tradition in most communities, to take fresh flowers and fruits salads to the neighbors who mourn their loved ones. Nonetheless, all these cultural practices reveal huge irony as the poet admits that she attends viewing even though she doesn't know the deceased (Preminger, Warnke & Hardison, 2015). 'In "" Julia Kasdorf demonstrates the impacts of traditions on people. Traditions and heritage are ironical for example; a person sympathizes with the mourners even though what she tells them does not mean anything. The following lines the irony is widely used:

"I learned to attend the viewing even if I didn't know

the deceased" (lines 10-11)

"I learned to create

from another's suffering, my usefulness" (lines 18-19).

Another literary device which is used between those lines is simile. Simile involves drawing a parallel comparison between unmatched people or things. Similes add more value to a simple sentence. Below is given a good example for it:

"I had the power to ease pain more materially like an angel" (lines 16-17).

Julia Kasdorf brings various kinds of themes in her poem "What I learned from my mother." Some of the poet's central ideas are love, compassion, values, and relationships. The traditions and heritage that appear in the persona's community are amusing. Individuals learn cultural practices and extend them to preceding generations. However, some people do not recognize the importance of the practices even though they execute the cultural traditions (Julia, 2017). Throughout the poem, Julia Kasdorf utilizes different kinds of stylistic devices to make the poem interesting to her audience (Preminger, Warnke & Hardison, 2015). For example, the use of irony and similes among other literary devices creates emotive feelings in the entire poem. Nonetheless, the persona gained valuable practices from her mothers, which are significant to every other person in her neighborhood.

"What I Learned from My Mother" by Julia Kasdorf was written in free-verse style and author talks about a mother teaching her child to love all and take care of others. The part that states "I learned to attend viewings even if I didn't know the deceased, to press the moist hands of the living, to look in their eyes and offer sympathy, as though I understood loss even then" is an example to give to your community and be a good person (Juila Kasdorf). If you are a good person in your personal life it will reflect in your work life and you will appreciate and respect others more.

When it comes to Uzbek poetry, Abdulla Aripov's lyricism on Uzbek poetry images, scenes of mental anguish, dreams turned into dreams man the image of the trace he had left in his senses came in. This is when poetry came into being rhyming rhyming words, arranging high lines about happiness was a habit. The theme is not poetry, but the theme of the poem is considered, so rather than how the poem is written, it is what it is more important than that. Abdulla Aripov's feelings are dry brought a thoughtful and sad thought to Uzbek poetry. This man is a poet was. Therefore, it is uncomfortable to shout about a person, to shout about him had to read a poem in a whisper. Because noise is loud alienates people, deprives them of sincerity.

The image of the mother created by Abdullah is calm, a mother who calls the human heart to goodness, as the melody of the gods he says. Poems about the mother and, in general, the image of the mother further perfects and concretizes the image of a woman in the work of the poet, which raises the image to higher levels. From the heart of the poems in the collections of the poet, such as "My eyes are on your way", "Mother", "My soul", "Wind of my country", "Harmony of the years", "Bridges of trust", the mother's eyes always tell us. fades. These collections include poems dedicated to the image of the mother, such as "Letter to my mother", "Mother", "Dear Mother", "Alisher's mother", "Remember my mother". In the fantastic poem "The Story of a Heavenly Guest, Five Wise Men and a Cleaning Old Woman" we also encounter a unique interpretation of the problem of motherhood and love.

The poem "Mother" is one of the classic works of the poet. This poem is a parent in the face of the veneration of a simple child like the human race and at the same time, a poem about the Mother of Abdulla Aripov, a great artist of the people

is a necklace lined with a flood of emotions. The poet's works are full of grief and longing for the dead mother entered in 1966 in the poem "Spring". The poet was not deceived by his feelings. It's time the promise made to the mother soul that I would sing your memory soon became a poem collapsed. After "Spring", the poem "Mother" was published the same year.

While glorifying the image and noble memory of his mother, Abdulla Aripov creates the image of all the mothers who shook the cradle of all the good things that he was provided by his mother. I think it would not be possible to express the gratitude of a mother who is going through the last minutes of her life more sincerely than he expressed. As the author's mother was not still alive and he was still missing her, he used simile to hint the reader that she was not alive any more by imitating her with white color and moonlight:

*A white handkerchief in her hands
It shines in the moonlight (lines 5-6).*

Further lines, expresses that his mother is calling him to come nearer and he points that she is voiceless and using gestures only as immortal. The author depicts that the significant happiness is that the liveliness of one's mother ever anyone can feel. In following lines, he truly explains it even word by word:

*Although the fan is for everyone
It is an eternal destiny.
But, mother, live too
You know, it's half-wise.*

In this poem, Abdulla Aripov created a bright image of a loving mother. In the poem, the poet is not allowed to praise his mother or raise her to the heavens. Her main goal is to create the image of her mother, not the image of the mother at all. To express a poetic attitude to the mother, just rhyming not as a person who felt only himself, awakened in his cells expressing childhood feelings. Here is the mother found accordingly form and tone, sincerity and excitement, intensity and scale unite to form an artistic whole in Mother. Thus, Abdulla Aripov's personal feelings, pain and emotions are personal moving from the world of creation to the world of creation, the windows of the hearts of millions of readers became a magical world that expressed their feelings as well.

Both creations were written to demonstrate the hardship the mothers carried for their generation. In other words, they can be said that they are heroines of all times, they are ready for everything to do for their children to do. Love lyrics with Abdulla Aripov's poems about woman and mother forms a wonderful harmony as a whole.

These two poems are in the eyes of their children and prove that your parents lead the way for you and most of the time children want to follow in the footsteps of their parents as they see the lives they have lead. In conclusion, do both authors irrespective of where and when they brought up, both glorified the mothers through their poems, they also absorbed their love and attitude to the mothers in their poetry as well.

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