

## THE CONCEPT OF “MOTHER” IN THE WORKS OF UTKIR HOSHIMOV

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**Abstract:** *This article explores the portrayal of the mother figure in the literary works of Utkir Hoshimov, one of Uzbekistan’s most respected writers. Drawing from his novels, short stories, and essays particularly “Between Two Doors” (Ikki eshik orasi) and “Notes in the Margins” (Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar) “The works of the world” (Dunyoning ishlari) - the article analyzes how Hoshimov represents the mother not only as a symbol of unconditional love, sacrifice, and moral guidance, but also as a reflection of national identity and cultural heritage. Through emotional depth and psychological realism, Hoshimov elevates the role of the mother to that of a moral and spiritual pillar in both the family and society.*

**Key words:** *U.Hoshimov, the image of mother, Uzbek literature, national values, mother is the best gift that was given by God, “Between two doors” ( Ikki eshik orasi), “The works of the world” ( Dunyoning ishlari)*

### INTRODUCTION

The image of the mother holds a central place in the literary heritage of many cultures, including Uzbek literature. Among the contemporary Uzbek writers, Utkir Hoshimov stands out for his deep, emotional, and symbolic portrayal of the mother figure. In his works, the mother is not only a source of unconditional love and care but also a bearer of moral values, cultural memory, and national identity. Through emotionally charged narratives and realistic characters, Hoshimov sheds light on the silent strength, resilience, and wisdom of mothers, often drawing from his own experiences and social observations. This article aims to explore how the concept of “mother” is constructed and expressed in Hoshimov’s most influential works, especially in “Between Two Doors” (Ikki eshik orasi) and The last victim of the (Urushning so‘nggi qurboni), and how this representation reflects the broader values of Uzbek society.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

People’s Writer of Uzbekistan Utkir Hoshimov was born on August 5, 1941, in the Do‘mbirobod neighborhood of Tashkent. His childhood coincided with the hardships and deprivations of wartime. As a result, although he graduated from secondary school with

excellent grades, he was forced to work while studying due to difficult family circumstances.

He studied in the evening department of the Faculty of Journalism at Tashkent State University, while also performing various tasks at newspapers such as “Temiryo‘lchi” (The Railwayman), “Toshkent Haqiqati” (The Truth of Tashkent), and “Qizil O‘zbekiston” (Red Uzbekistan).

From 1966 to 1982, he worked as a department head at the newspaper “Toshkent Oqshomi” (Tashkent Evening). From 1982 to 1985, he served as deputy editor-in-chief at the publishing house named after G‘afur G‘ulom. Starting in 1985, he became editor-in-chief of the magazine “Sharq Yulduzi” (Star of the East).

He also served as a deputy of the Oliy Majlis (Supreme Assembly) of the Republic of Uzbekistan and as the Chairman of the Committee on Press and Information.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a qualitative, descriptive methodology based on literary analysis to examine the concept of mother in the works of Utkir Hoshimov. Through close reading and thematic analysis of selected texts, the research identifies recurring motifs, character portrayals, and symbolic representations of motherhood. The analysis is grounded in contextual and cultural interpretation, taking into account the socio-historical background of Uzbek society reflected in Hoshimov’s writing. The study also integrates elements of hermeneutic and comparative analysis to reveal how the image of the mother functions both as a literary and moral anchor in his narratives.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is well known that Utkir Hoshimov’s work *Dunyoning Ishlari* (The Works of the World) is dedicated to all the mothers of the world. All the stories in it are based on real-life events that happened with his own mother.

In *The Works of the World*, the story “Gilam Paypoq” (The Woven Socks) always makes me cry. In the story, the protagonist’s child becomes seriously ill one night during heavy snowfall. The mother carries her child through the snow, all the way to Hoji Buva’s house, which was quite far from their home. By the time they arrive, the mother’s slippers are filled with snow. Hoji Buva says, “You’ve worn your feet out just bringing your child here.” At that point, the mother could no longer feel her feet.

Later, when the child grows up, he always brings his mother thick woven socks from the Caucasus. In that region, socks like that are called “jurabi”.

For example, in the story “Two Legends”, the author remembers how his mother used to wake up early and sweep the streets. Over time, his older brother began telling their mother that she should not do such work. This moment deserves special attention. A person who

works honestly and earns a living through hard work is seen as someone who understands religious values. The mother's words - that there is nothing wrong with any kind of honest work - show this clearly.

What makes this situation especially important is that the mother was able to feed and clothe her children with honest earnings. Her inner peace, her pride in doing her work (even if it was a simple job), and her honesty all reflect her strong moral character.

In Utkir Hoshimov's novel *Ikki Eshik Orasi* (Between Two Doors), the mother represents all the mothers in the world - patient, selfless women who live with quiet sorrow. She endures the harsh trials of life without revealing the emotions storming inside her, and instead strives to overcome them in silence. The pain in her heart is not expressed through tears, but through her deep, unspoken silence.

Even though her own son has gone off to war, she waits for him until the end of her life. Moreover, she treats Robiya as if she were her own child. Her patience and strength are truly worthy of being a role model for everyone in our society.

### CONCLUSION

To sum up In the works of Utkir Hoshimov, the image of the mother is portrayed not only as a symbol of love and selflessness but also as a moral foundation of society, representing national values and ethical norms. In his stories such as "Between Two Doors" and "The Works of the World", the author uses deep emotional and psychological descriptions of mothers to guide readers toward qualities like humanity, patience, honesty, and kindness. Especially through the mother's silent endurance and inner pain, Hoshimov shows the great spiritual strength found in ordinary women.

Through the lives of mothers in his writing, Hoshimov reflects the hard times experienced by the Uzbek people, including war, poverty, and moral struggles. Therefore, the image of the mother in his works is not just a literary symbol, but also a reflection of cultural and historical memory. She is shown not only as the caregiver of her children but also as a moral educator of the entire society.

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