

Interpretation of the Image of The Mother in The Work of Sharifa Salimova

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Abstract: This article analyzes the interpretation of the image of the mother in the work of Sharifa Salimova. In the works of the poetess, the image of the mother appears as an artistic expression of love, patience, selflessness and national values. The study studied the poetic aspects of the image of the mother based on literary analysis, comparison and contextual approach. As a result, it was revealed that in Salimova's work the mother is interpreted not only as a family symbol, but also as an artistic image expressing the spirit of the Motherland and the people. The conclusions of the article emphasize the national identity, spiritual value and educational significance of the image of the mother.

Keywords: Sharifa Salimova, mother image, artistic interpretation, poetic image, national value, symbol of the Motherland, female psyche.

Introduction: In the history of literature, the image of a woman and a mother has been formed as one of the most important artistic images. The image of a mother is revered not only as the center of family life, but also as an artistic image that preserves and protects national values, represents the spirituality of society and the spiritual support of the people. In Uzbek literature, various aspects of the image of a mother are widely covered in the works of poets such as Zulfiya, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Saida Zunnunova, while the work of Sharifa Salimova continues this theme in her own way.

In Sharifa Salimova's works, the image of the mother is interpreted in a way that is closely related to the processes of sincerity, selflessness, love, patience, and the realization of national identity. In particular, the poetess interprets the image of the mother not only within the framework of the family environment, but also as a symbol of the people's spirit, the future of the nation, and the Motherland[1.55].

The purpose of this study is to scientifically analyze the poetic aspects of the image of the mother in the work of Sharifa Salimova, to substantiate its acquisition of national and universal content. The article serves to enrich existing research on the interpretation of the

image of the mother within the framework of literary criticism, as well as to shed more light on the artistic interpretation of femininity and motherhood in the work of Uzbek female poets.

Methods

In this study, the artistic interpretation of the image of the mother in the work of Sharifa Salimova was studied on a scientific and theoretical basis. The following methods were used in the article: literary analysis method - the poetic expression of the image of the mother in the poems and prose works of the poetess, artistic means and methods of image creation were analyzed; contextual approach - the interpretation of the image of the mother was explained in connection with the socio-cultural processes of the era in which the poetess lived, national traditions and folk thinking; poetic analysis - Salimova's artistic language capabilities, metaphors, symbols, images and lyricism in image creation were studied[2.45].

This harmonious application of methods allowed for a comprehensive study of the mother image in terms of content and form.

Results

The results of the research show that in Sharifa

Salimova's work, the image of the mother acquires a deep poetic and philosophical meaning, unlike traditional interpretations in Uzbek literature. The image of the mother is manifested in several aspects in the poetess' poems.

A symbol of love and devotion, the mother is interpreted as an artistic image of selflessness for the upbringing of her children, family happiness, and the well-being of society.

The image of the mother, the keeper of national values, reflects the awareness of national identity, the continuation of ancient traditions, and folk wisdom.

Symbol of the Motherland - In Sharifa Salimova's works, the image of the mother does not remain only within the family boundaries, but is elevated to the symbol of the people and the Motherland. For the poet, the image of the mother is depicted in harmony with the future of the nation and the spirit of independence.

The artistic expression of the female psyche - the image of the mother - illuminates the inner world, patience, spiritual experiences and social status of the poetess. The analysis has shown that the interpretation of the image of the mother in the work of Sharifa Salimova is enriched with lyricism, sincere expression and folk images, which occupies a special place in the development of national artistic thought.

Discussion

The image of the mother has a special place in the work of Sharifa Salimova, the author of the collections "The Joy of Life" and "My Spring". She has a number of poems in the genre of lament dedicated to mothers. The poet's poem "Mother", which is in a depressed mood, can also be included in the list of such poems [3.90]. The poem describes the loss of a mother as the most difficult pain for a child. The spiritual scope of this mental pain is harmoniously reflected in the elements of nature.

Oh!

The leaves have fallen, autumn leaves,

My heart was heavy. I could not bear it anymore.

I searched for the mornings, but my mother is gone now,

Have you seen it, kind sun?[4.2025]

The exclamation "Oh!" embodies the intense power of suffering and all its horror. This oh is a one-word expression of the heavy experiences in the human body and soul. The participation of the words leaf, autumn, and break are actions expressing the loss described in the poem. Here, each word has undergone a very great selection. The poet draws attention to the fact that the leaves are broken. The repetition of the leaves in the

line "Leaves are broken, autumn leaves" does not occur in an ordinary time, but precisely in the autumn season. Here, the emphasis is on the color and movement of the leaves. Its color is expressed by the word "autumn", and its movement by the verb "broken". Autumn is the elder of the seasons. It separated the leaves from their original place - the tree. This scene itself made it possible to express the pain, the terrible melancholy that the lyrical hero is experiencing. The scenes in the introduction of the poem, the falling of leaves, symbolize death, loss, and autumn, the transience and finality of human life, reflect the hero's heartache, heavy thoughts in his mental state, and his mood at the moment of separation through nature. The general meaning of the poem is to describe this human pain, the suffering of loss, and its intensity against the yellow background of the colors of nature. This sad event is reflected in the next verse as follows: " My grief was heavy, my endurance was over ." This expression is associated with even more severe pain than the falling leaves. The power of the tragedy is also confirmed by the structure and form of the sentence. They are short. Just like the heart itself, which is being divided and divided. Each of the intonation devices in the poem carries a separate meaning. For example, each pause emphasizes the intensity of the pain. The lyrical hero is depicted as if in a state of mourning, crying intermittently. The reason for this is shown in the next line. "I searched for the mornings, but now my mother is gone" is a single unconnected compound sentence consisting of two simple compound sentences, which is charged with expressing the whole lamentation of this tragedy [6.2025]. The continuity of the action and the cruelty of the result sound like a very sharp, unchanging sentence. "Have you seen her, kind sun?", - the lyrical hero does not want to admit to fate. Even then, after searching for the mornings, even if he does not find his mother, some unknown longing erupts from the depths of his heart. The poem depicts the lyrical hero's helpless hope against despair. In real life, a person who has lost a loved one feels a longing to see him again. He cannot accept the loss. In the sentence "I searched for the dawns", the dawn is the image of this helpless hope in words. The specific meaning of the poem is to express the inner feelings of the suffering hero who cannot accept this loss, perhaps. An ordinary person cannot name this sigh, this pain, and is unable to describe it. Along with describing this pain, the poet also presents a higher concept that will be a comfort and solace for him.

I bowed my head before the mountains,

I missed my mother so much that I cried.

The valleys groan, from the smoke of the smoke,

Tell me, have you seen my mother? [4.2025]

In the first line, the lyrical hero says, "I bowed my head in front of the mountains," as if he has found the power that embodies the weight of the pain in his heart. In front of the great mountains, in front of the intensity of the cry born of longing, even the gorges, the mountains that man considers solid, those stones enter the language. They groan. The groan seems more intense and terrible than crying, because even the centuries-old stones are not as strong as they seem to be, to the extent that they can withstand the pains that man has endured. The helpless longing in the hero's heart is still alive. He never stops expressing his hopes and pleading with the rocks in front of him, which could not bear his pain. "Have you seen my mother, tell me, dear rock?" he asks his mother.

I sat by the riverbank for a long time,
The waves crashed against the shore.

I was unconsciously facing the grass.

I started trembling at the thought of my mother's hands [4.2025].

The detail of the grass, which gives the poem artistic expressiveness, the main sign of which is tenderness, reminds the lyrical hero of the touch of his mother's palm. Another figurative means is rhetorical appeals, an appeal to the sun and the rock, which are not used for a single task, such as getting an answer to the lyrical hero's question. On the contrary, they serve to focus the poet on a specific topic, loss. The moon is a symbol of life and death. In the poem, it appears in a passive voice. It symbolizes the darkness in the hero's thoughts, the pain of loss.

I sat helplessly in the moonlight,
Its rays have carved my soul.

Don't torture me, merciless world,
Let me see my soul [4.2025].

Rhymes serve as a rhythmic element in poetry, as a means of dividing a poetic work into lines, and as a means of visual expression, they highlight the main meaning-bearing words. The words "endure" are "endure", "kind sun", "cry like a wolf", "say to the rock", "to the shore tremble", "my soul", "my mother", "my God" are rhyming words that express the main content of the poem.

The doors of the wire will never open,
Even mountains don't enter my soul.
I silently bowed my head in prostration.

Forgive me, O Lord, your servant.[4.2025]

The mother is a sacred door through which the soul of the child and the body that carries this soul come into

this world. The child's earthly life is encoded while still in the mother's womb. The mother is also a spiritual bridge connecting the true creative power in human life. Losing a mother returns a person to loneliness, to the true self, to the heart. The lyrical hero, who has faced his soul with his inner strength, explains his comfort and solace by bowing to Allah, finding pleasure in his blessed presence. The original poetic discovery is that the mother is a divine being, and through this being, a person travels to the earth. With the death of the mother, he turns to the One True Lord. He seeks salvation and solace from Him.

Conclusion

In Sharifa Salimova's work, the image of the mother appears as one of the central symbols of national artistic thought. In the poetess's poetry and prose, the image of the mother is interpreted as the basis of love, patience, selflessness, and national values[5.2025]. She occupies an important place not only at the center of family life, but also in the artistic expression of the Motherland, the people, and national identity.

The uniqueness of the image of the mother in Salimova's work is evident, first of all, in her sincere and folk style of expression, in the harmony of lyricism and poetic images. Through the image of the mother, the poetess expresses the social status of women, the spiritual foundation of the nation, and universal human values at a high artistic level. In Sharifa Salimova's work, the image of the mother acquires a special poetic and spiritual significance in understanding national identity, glorifying the greatness of femininity, and expressing a sense of the Motherland. These features indicate the poetess's creative heritage as a valuable source for literary criticism.

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