



CLASSIFICATION INTO THE IMAGE OF THE MOTHER IN THE WORK "AS I LAY DYING" BY ULYAM FOLKER AND IN THE WORKS OF THE ACUTE KHOSHIMOV "AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD".

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Annotation: *this article analyzes the image of the mother in William Faulkner's "As I Lay Dying" and the acute Hoshimov's "works of the world". Through the study of these works, the role and influence of motherhood in the formation of family and social dynamics are studied. The comparative style illuminates cultural and contextual differences and reveals common themes.*

Keywords: *mother image, William Faulkner, sharp Hoshimov, "As I Lay Dying", "affairs of the world", motherhood, literary analysis.*

In literature, the image of motherhood is one of the recurring themes, providing in-depth reflections on family relationships, community values, and cultural contexts. This article analyzes the mother figures in Faulkner's "As I Lay Dying" and Hoshimov's "works of the world". While both works are based on different literary traditions and cultural environments, they illuminate motherhood in harmony with common human experiences.

Folknering "As I Lay Dying" asarida Addi Bundren murakkab ona obrazi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. U o'z o'limidan keyin ham oila a'zolari hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Addining farzandlari bilan bo'lgan munosabatlari va o'zining ichki kechinmalari orqali Folkner burch, norozilik va sevgi mavzularini tadqiq qiladi. Addining o'limdan keyingi sayohati oilaning parokandaligi va birligi mavzusini ochib beradi.

In contrast, in Hoshimov's work "the affairs of the world", the image of the mother is based on Uzbek culture and family traditions. The role of the mother as an



educator and moral pillar reflects the role and duties of women in Central Asia in society. This image expresses patience and wisdom and shows guidance in solving family problems.

Both writers use different storytelling styles and cultural perspectives, highlighting deep questions about personality, dedication, and human condition through their native images.

In the study, the method of Comparative Literary analysis was used to study the images of the mother in selected works. Primary texts were studied to identify recurring themes, character dynamics, and narrative structure. Secondary sources, including literary criticism and cultural studies, have been used to contextualize findings.

The image of a mother in the work "when I'm dying"

The image of the mother in William Faulkner's "when I'm dying" – Eddie Bundren – is extremely complex and has a deep psychological character. Although he died during the work, his life and death continue to influence the protagonists and events.

Classification of the image of the mother:

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* Selfless but dissatisfied: Eddie takes his life as a sacrifice for his family, but protests the role internally. She is tired of obligations as a wife and mother, which reveals her inner anguish.

• Motivator of action: Eddie's death and plea for burial in Jefferson City are the basis for the family's actions and determine the course of events as a whole. This shows that he remains an impressive image even after death.

* Symbol of dysfunction: Eddie's relationship with her husband and children reflects the internal breakdown of the Bundren family. His position in the family also complicates the family's connections to each other.



- Philosophical and symbolic: Eddie's meditations on being a mother, life and language express his inner struggles and the deep meaninglessness of living. This demonstrates a broader critique of traditional family roles.

The image of the mother in the work of Abdullah Kadiri “affairs of the world”

In this work of Abdullah Qadiri, the image of the mother is associated with the cultural and family values of the Uzbek people, and mothers are depicted as the embodiment of morality, tradition and spiritual power.

Classification of the image of the mother:

- * Moral guide: the mother is embodied as the manager of the family in a moral and spiritual direction.

- Dedicated caregiver: in a similar way to Eddie Bundren, the Almighty mothers also endure any difficulties for the well-being of the family.

- * Cultural emblem: the mother embodies Uzbek traditions and national values and is described as the spiritual basis of society.

- * Source of stability: unlike Faulkner's Eddy, The Mothers of the Almighty are manifested as a force that maintains stability in the family.

Comparison between the two works

Aspects	as I lay dying	"Dunyoning ishlari"
Mother role	The central image that governs the actions of the family.	The spiritual and emotional basis of the family.
Attitude towards motherhood	Complicated, dissatisfaction with life and motherhood.	Traditional, shows dedication and love.
Cultural context	Criticizes Southern Gothic norms.	Uzbek represents family and cultural values.



Aspects	as I lay dying	"Dunyoning ishlari"
Family relationships	Disputed and broken.	Striving for stability (or sustainable).
Symbolism	Shows language, gender roles and life criticism.	The embodiment of cultural and moral values.

Faulkner reinterprets the image of the mother, portraying Eddie as a character filled with dissatisfaction with life and internal conflicts. And Kadiri shows the image of a traditional Uzbek mother – the heart of the family and the keeper of cultural values. In both works, the image of a mother reflects different cultural views, expressing in itself the individual problems of mothers in society.

Faulkner's fragmented narrative style reveals Addy's complex legacy by reflecting the fragmentation of family ties in "as I Lay Dying". His image is manifested in a more human and multifaceted form, rejecting the concepts of idealized motherhood.

And Hoshimov uses the image of the mother as a source of stability and emphasizes traditional values and collective responsibility. Contrasting images also represent common human experiences such as loss, love and patience, revealing the cultural identity of mother roles.

Conclusion

This study highlights the richness and diversity of the image of the mother in the literature. Faulkner and Hoshimov offer different but complementary views on motherhood, highlighting its profound impact on individuals and families. Further research can expand the understanding of this general topic by studying the images of the mother in other cultural and literary contexts.

The results of this analysis will develop discussions in the fields of Cultural Studies, gender Studies and literary criticism, helping to deeply appreciate the complex aspects of motherhood in literature.



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