



Image Matter in Godly Literature

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Abstract: The article is dedicated to the “image of the mother” in Russian literature. Many critics note that the “image of the mother” almost always appears in the discovery of new classical literature, and the intertextuality of the image of the mother is highlighted by research conducted by many scientists and is not fully disclosed.

Key words: mother, memories, “women’s prose”, fiction, contrast, mother’s love.

“Let us praise the woman - the Mother, whose love knows no barriers, whose breasts fed the whole world! Everything beautiful in a person - from the rays of the sun and from mother’s milk - that’s what saturates us with love for life.” [21, p.56].

The image of the mother has long been inherent in Russian and foreign poetry and literature in general. This topic occupies an important place in both classical and modern literature. Moreover, the Russian image of the mother is a national cultural symbol that has not lost its high significance from ancient times to the present day. [3, p.96]. Mom is the most important person in the life of each of us. The kindness, care and eternal concern of a mother for the fate of her children - this is what writers of different times sought to tell with admiration and a feeling of great gratitude. No other feeling can compare with a mother's love. Mom is a person who makes us stronger, more beautiful, more successful and more confident... [2, p.298].

Many writers of Russian literature have books about maternal courage, about the need to take care of your loved ones while they are with you, and not to spare the warmth of your soul for them.

In M. Gorky’s book “Mother,” the writer depicted the reality inherent in the time of the beginning of the October Revolution of 1917 and assigned an important role to the theme of the heroic struggle of the working class for their rights and freedoms.[5, p.47].

The image of the mother is also considered by a famous writer of his time and the eternal questions of human existence are raised by V. Rasputin in the story “Farewell to Matera.” These are the problems of everyday consequences of scientific and technological progress and the onset of the “urban” way of life on the few remaining corners of the “rural”, untouched by civilization, life of people, where the image of a woman who is ready to become a mother is considered, but at the same time does not find the support of loved ones in this matter. [4, p.87]. .

N. Nekrasov’s poem “Russian Women” talks about the wives of the Decembrists who bravely followed their husbands to Siberia.[7, p.236].

In the book “Mother Field” Ch. Aitmatov does not draw battlefields and does not show the wounded and killed. The horror of war in the book is conveyed through the feelings of a mother and a loving woman. The writer calls for mutual understanding, honesty, restraint and tolerance towards others, love and self-sacrifice for the sake of one's neighbor.[6, p.69].

The image of the mother also plays a big role in the poetry of great poets. Where are the works of S. A. Yesenin “Letter to Mother”, I. A. Bunin “Mother”, N. A. Nekrasov “Mother”, A. L. Barto “Mother or Me?” etc.[9, p.154].

The main and unchanged thing in literary comprehension remained the ideal of motherhood, the sacred bonds between mother and child. There are a great many works on different topics, the content and main idea of which help to reveal the characters, techniques, visual and expressive means used in describing the image of the mother. [8, p.301]. Heroes play the most important role in works and writers do not introduce them by chance, but in pursuit of some purpose.

If we take a closer look at the image of the mother in Russian literature of the 21st century, the mother plays a vital role in the life of each of us. The image of the mother in the works of writers of the Silver and Golden Ages is revealed with what character traits they are endowed with. Modern authors present mothers differently in their works [11, p.63].

The image of the mother has been so ancient and organically inherent in Russian literature that it seems possible to consider it as a special literary phenomenon that has deep roots and occupies an important place in both classical and modern poetry.[10, p.134].

Taking its source from the very birth of Russian literature, the image of the mother consistently passes through all stages of its development, but even in the poetry of the 20th century it retains its main features that were characteristic of it from the beginning. The Russian image of the mother is a national cultural symbol that has not lost its high meaning from ancient times to the present day. It is no coincidence that when speaking about the national Russian cosmos, Russian consciousness, the Russian model of the world, philosophers and cultural scientists spoke, first of all, about the “maternal” in the foundation of Russian. Mother Earth, Mother Russia, the Mother of God are the most important and highest aspects of this maternal [12, p. 298].

In Russian literature, the image-symbol of the mother has always existed, being renewed in different periods, however, in the 20th century it was especially in demand in poetry as a kind of emblematic sign of the era. The largest representatives of the theme of the mother in the poetry of the 20th century are A. Blok, A. Akhmatova, A. Tvardovsky, whose work we will consider in detail in connection with the embodiment of the image of the mother in each of them and in the poetry of the 20th century as a whole. However, despite the obvious reality and known fact of the presence and even dominance of the “maternal” theme and the image of the mother in Russian culture, the image of the mother as a literary category remains essentially unknown, “closed” and practically unexplored in science. Based on this contradiction and urgent need, we decided to approach the study of the problem of embodying the image and theme of the mother in Russian poetry. The main interest for us is the period of the 20th century in literature, however, in order to reveal the topic as fully as possible, we will also be forced to turn to the history of literature in previous periods.[11, p.128].

The image of the mother served as a source for works of Russian literary art from different eras. The basis for studying the image of the mother is folklore works, literary works of the period of Ancient Rus', the classical period of Russian poetry (using the example of the poetic work of M.Yu. Lermontov and N.A. Nekrasov as the main and essentially the only exponents of the theme of the mother in the poetry of the 19th century).[14, p.206].

“Successive connections in Russian poetry”, which compares the works of Lermontov and Nekrasov in two aspects: the theme of the homeland and the development of the female image (in the second case, the image of the mother is also considered). Since the key name in the study of the theme of the mother in the poetry of the 19th century is the name of N.A. Nekrasov, we actively used the literature on Nekrasov’s work: B.M. Eikhenbaum “Nekrasov”; Y. Tynyanov “Verse forms of Nekrasov”; K. Chukovsky “Nekrasov’s Mastery”; V. Evgeniev-Maksimov “The Life and Work of Nekrasov”; N.N. Skatov “Nekrasov”; articles: R.B. Zaborov “From the poem “Mother” (textual observations)”, Z.P. Ermakova “Mother” by N.A. Nekrasov as a romantic poem.” [13, p.172].

The theme of the image of the mother belongs to various areas of scientific thought - historical, philosophical, literary criticism, which is due to the insufficient coverage of our topic in the science of literature.

On general issues of cultural studies related to the origins of the image of the mother in world culture, the following were involved: D. Frazer “The Golden Bough”, C. G. Jung “Soul and Myth: Six Archetypes”, E. Neumann “The Great Mother”, R. Graves “ Myths of Ancient Greece”, regarding the origins of the Russian image of the mother, this is primarily A.N. Afanasyev’s “Poetic views of the Slavs on nature”, as well as more modern ones: G.D. Gachev “National images of the world”, his “Mentality of the peoples of the world” "; O.V. Ryabov “Russian philosophy of femininity (XI-XX centuries).” [16, p. 18].

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It is no coincidence that when speaking about the national Russian cosmos, Russian consciousness, the Russian model of the world, philosophers and cultural scientists spoke, first of all, about the “maternal” in the foundation of Russian. Mother Earth, Mother Russia, the Mother of God are the most important and highest aspects of this maternal. In Russian literature, the image-symbol of the mother has always existed, being renewed in different periods, however, in the 20th century it was especially in demand in poetry as a kind of emblematic sign of the era. The largest representatives of the theme of the mother in the poetry of the 20th century are A. Blok, A. Akhmatova, A. Tvardovsky, whose work we will consider in detail in connection with the embodiment of the image of the mother in each of them and in the poetry of the 20th century as a whole. [17, p.37].

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