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ABSTRACT

The artistic subject includes relationships derived from the social fabric as the artist is an important part of Society, as well as his ability to express and influence Society through an aesthetic discourse within a dialogue outside the traditional meaning. From this, the focus has been on the intellectual connotations of the mother-child duality, as the forms carry intellectual implications. Through which the aesthetic meaning is highlighted, the current research focuses on studying (the intellectual implications of the mother-child duality in contemporary sculpture). It included presenting the research problem, which centered on the following question: What is the nature of the intellectual messages of the mother-child duality in contemporary sculpture. The importance of the research comes from social treatments and from adopting the mother-child duality as an intellectual and critical window. At the same time, the research raises the issue of mother and child with the Iraqi sculptor in the future. The current research aims to reveal the intellectual implications of the sculptural works that carry the content of the mother-child duality. The works of European and non-European sculptors naturalized in Europe were limited to the period ranging (2000-2022) based on the descriptive-analytical method. It also included the duality of the mother and the child from a social perspective, in which the views of the researcher were reviewed with the opinions of sociologists and psychologists on the subject, highlighting the differences and agreement among them. Shedding light on the intellectual and semantic concept of the duality of mother and child, in addition to focusing on the duality of mother and child in contemporary European sculpture, with a focus on research procedures and through which the researcher presented the research community and the research sample, which is about (20) sculptural works that were deliberately tested within the limits of the research spatial and temporal.

Keywords: Intellectual Implications, Mother, Child, the Social Perspective

INTRODUCTION:

The mother-child duality is linked to the social nature of the individual as well as to the cognitive and human aspects. It thus constitutes the basic structure for establishing civilizations and societies at their different levels of knowledge and civilization. For this, I mean the current research in studying the duality of mother and child in the social perspective to identify the most important incubator that contains man since his first inception and the extent of its impact on the intellectual and cognitive development over the ages, whether the human knowledge of the mother is innate, in addition to that, it is placed on women in general and not from the side of motherhood and child care. Literature and art as a wide area for plastic art, as works were carried out in various cases of women; since ancient times, women represented fertility and gods, and after the passage of time and the development of societies, they were presented in different forms according to the culture of Society (2).

As a result, the aesthetic features of the form most interacting with others consist of, and among these forms, the phenomenon of motherhood as a global topic, as the relationship between form and content unites. It led to its transformation into an icon that circulates through generations. No matter how different the periods are, we find that the theme of motherhood as a coherent unit of existence includes intellectual and aesthetic dimensions as a result of the awareness of the recipient (3).

Research problems:

Art was and still is part of the social fabric, as long as the artist who sends his aesthetic achievements is an interactive social being with others. His works were sayings expressing his thoughts and self-perceptions. Therefore, there is a discourse directed toward the community, which assumes understanding and harmony with

its intellectual content and aesthetic formulation to establish a dialogue alienated from the traditional language between the artist and Society.

On the other hand, many social issues draw the artist's attention to their importance or direct impact on him; some have humanitarian connotations and others have political and social dimensions. Among these ramifications, art simulates intellectual content through the usual techniques of contemporary sculpture to highlight the importance of the mother and child theme as it is one of the important human relations.

In the art of sculpture, there was a clear interest in this duality and its aesthetic presentation in history and through various treatments, techniques, and raw materials to show up to the contemporary stage.

The researcher has this phenomenon on the uniqueness of showing. It is loaded with deep intellectual implications. It can be revealed through academic research and identifying its aesthetic features. Hence, the problem of the study that the researcher asked about arose through the following question: What is the nature of the intellectual messages of the mother and child duality in contemporary global sculpture?

Importance and need of research:

The importance of the research becomes clear to the extent that it is known to deal with human content that has a permanent social circulation. Also, acquaintance with sculptural methods and techniques, in keeping with the privacy of the content. And monitor the most prominent contemporary aesthetic proposals globally concerning social interactions through the medium of sculpture. As for the need, it is for Iraqi sculptors because of its technical and intellectual clarification. As well as adding knowledge to the Iraqi library in the art of sculpture.

Research goal: Revealing the intellectual implications of the sculptural works that carry the content of the mother-child duality

Research limitation:

Objective limit: depictions of European sculptural works of the mother-child duo

Spatial boundary: Europe.

Time limit: the period between 2000 - 2022.

Defining terminology:

A – Linguistically

it is a means of what is inferred, and the evidence is also indicative, and he indicated the way, denoting him by adding (denoting) by opening the signifier and breaking it, and (signifying) by adding an opening higher. It is said (sign), then hope, and the noun (the signifier) with the emphasis Lam. And so-and-so (indicates) to so-and-so, that is, he trusts him (4).

B- idiomatically

de Saussure defined it ((that it is the science that studies symbols in general, and linguistics is one of its branches (5).

C- Procedural definition:

Significance: It is the meaning verified by the sign indirectly, and the recipient perceives it according to his level of awareness, culture, and references. Therefore, it is diverse in how it is interpreted and has a great presence in sculptural achievements.

Thought linguistically

A- linguistically: the idea: like a thought, and it has thought about a thing and thought about it, and it thinks about the meaning of (6). Thought is contemplation, the noun (thought) and (idea) and source (thought) are conquests, and its door is victory (7).

B- Thought idiomatically: In general, the sentence of mental activity consists of thinking, will, conscience and emotion, and this is the meaning that Descartes meant by saying: ((I think, therefore I exist)).

But in particular:

1. The mental actions
2. The highest forms of mental work, including analysis, installation and coordination (8).

Procedural thought: the sum of mental perceptions towards visible and imagined phenomena, the mind's treatments for them, and the suggestions made about them. As a particular activity for each individual is different from the other, even at the end of the convergence of culture and taste, there will be an intellectual difference between individuals and groups.

Procedural definition Intellectual semantics: the implicit signals imparted by the discourse are realized through understanding the relationship between the apparent structure and its relationship with the deep structure in the artistic work and through the awareness of the contemporary contexts of the basic idea in the artistic discourse.

The first topic: is the duality of mother and child from the social perspective:

The mother-child duality is associated with the social nature of the individual and Society more than it is related to the cognitive and human aspects. Thus it constitutes the basic structure for establishing civilizations and

societies at their different levels of knowledge and civilization. His first upbringing and the extent of its impact on intellectual and cognitive development throughout the ages, whether the mother's human ability is innate or acquired. As a result, positive effects are generated in the future that contribute to the child's upbringing within the limits of good social upbringing (9).

Accordingly, the patterns of societies are divided into:

- 1- **Traditional Society:** It is also divided into two types, firstly, tribalism, as is the case in Africa, and secondly, empires, such as China and India. The American and the former Soviet Union, and accordingly, the characteristic of religiosity and belief in the unseen prevailed in the traditional Society.
- 2- **Modern Society:** the scientific aspect emerges here as a result of the emergence of modern scientific theories that have caused multiple questions and problems about understanding the universe and resetting concepts, and the work of the mind in realizing perceptions. The modern Society fell under the delusion of science and rationality, and it became a social scientific community with reservations about relativity and avoiding generalization in Society.
- 3- **The post-modern Society** was also characterized by science and logic within the principle of everything subject to criticism, including major narratives, and nothing is excluded from being criticized. These are societies' most prominent intellectual features over time (10).

It is worth noting the great role of the economy in liberating from the constraints of traditional Society, as well as, the industrial revolution, which paved the way for its profound transformations in various fields of modern European Society, which led to the prosperity of that Society within the limits of the capitalist system, specifically in the nineteenth century (11).

The duality of mother and child from the perspective of social scientists:

We should refer to (Ibn Khaldun 1332-1406 AD), who referred to the social education of the individual through his relationships and his needs to others, and here the main role of the mother in the upbringing of the individual emerges. Of course, care begins before the birth of the individual. However, social control is a system that man has known since ancient times and adopted To achieve some methods for organizing social relations between members of Society in order to satisfy their needs and to ensure the stability and continuity of Society, as it is the nature of the human soul to be affected by the various instincts that control human behavior and displace him from the right path if he does not find the means to control his behavior. Therefore the process of social control is a process A value that has a strong and effective role in providing oversight over the individual and Society. Undoubtedly, the individual comes into direct contact with the mother in the main as an effective social officer who contributes to his upbringing and the formation of his personality. To the geographical role and its role in creating the personality and to social control images and means through which it is achieved, and education is the tool for realizing those means and pictures, especially ideas T, beliefs and values and here highlights the role of education in controlling the individual and Society (12).

Moreover, Claude Levi-Strauss points out that the era that we call the Renaissance is the era of real birth for people. Then it began with the Enlightenment era and interest in science and the works of the mind in understanding perceptions and continued for four centuries. As for Levi-Strauss, he was calling for criticism. The perception that wants to deal with Western thought is rational thought. In contrast, non-Western thought is seen as irrational, which is why Levi Strauss was a supporter of all signs of salvation in the ranks of social sciences and humanities from the dominance of this perception. He tried through all his works which Its ethnographic material was originally from primitive societies, emphasizing the unity of the human mind and the universality of its mechanism of action. Lévi-strauss discussed his views through a number of myths related to primitive and traditional societies. Savage from the existence of a universal structural pattern of the mind regardless of the form of ethnic or cultural diversity to which this mind belongs (13).

(Emile Durkheim 1858-1917) describes sociology (the science of studying societies) and confirms that the particular branches of this science, such as religious, legal, moral, economic, and criminal, and also indicates that these studies do not reach their goals except through longitudinal studies through which intellectual transformations are followed Family relations within Society over a specific time, especially comparative sociology (14).

But (Max Weber 1864-1920) defined sociology as "the science that attempts to reach an explanatory understanding of social action, in order to arrive at a scientific explanation of its course and results" (15).

From that, psychology is concerned with the individual and studies his behavior as an independent entity of his own, while sociology studies the relations between individuals and groups, including the study of the intellectual dualism of the mother and child on the theoretical and artistic level as an artistic production in contemporary European sculpture. Therefore, social influences have added a shadow to man in general, And European societies or others did not witness similar or relatively stable events. The societies went through different circumstances that consequently affected the behavior of women as a mother and their children as a

follower of her in upbringing and education, and what transformed this into the development of Society in general (16).

Thus, we find that the bilateral relations in Society are continuous and derive their permanence from the bilateral relationship between the mother and her child and what is branched from it or overlaps with it, such as the relationship of other relatives. An ideal environment turns into a bad environment for the child (17).

The duality of mother and child from the perspective of social psychology:

Social psychology was established according to solid scientific foundations in the twentieth century and studies the relationship between the individual and Society, as well as interested in the processes of human interaction in Society as a social being, and it studies the individual within groups and the extent to which he is affected by them. As a result, social psychology studies all problems related to education and culture. In the social environment and the extent of its impact on the individual, it is also worth mentioning the normal or abnormal standards of behavior. There are people's relationships with each other and with all social communication activities, as well as the interaction between individuals and groups, and it is unavoidable to say that the means used by social psychology are the pillars regarding psychological standards, and based on that, there are several approved trends in this direction:

1. Behavioral or experimental current
2. Psychoanalytic current
3. The cultural trend is based on anthropology (18).

Studies and research in social psychology continued, and France was one of the leading and distinguished countries in this field of knowledge, as it conducted successful studies and research focused on two types:

- 1- The first axis is research revolving around personality formation, interaction, and integration into the social environment. The gains of anthropology, psychoanalysis, and theories of training or exercise were used, and she is the heiress of anthropology (Margaret Mead 1901-1978).
- 2- A research group concerned with studying the differences between different peoples and races, such as races, nationalities, and social classes. This research began in the United States of America and continued in France as social applications in graduate studies (19).



The duality of mother and child in the perspective of psychologists:

Here, the role of motivation emerges as internal and external factors, and its function is to direct the behavior of the individual in a specific direction; it is of four types, including generating behavior, directing behavior, determining the course of behavior, and finally maintaining the permanence of behavior. Deficiency and psychological or material deprivation push a person in a certain direction or a certain behavior.

Thus, Maslow divided needs into several sections. At the base of the pyramid, he placed the physiological needs, security, love, and belonging, and stressed that they stabilize and calm down if they are partially satisfied. At the higher levels of the pyramid, Maslow placed knowledge, aesthetics, and self-realization, indicating that they are needs that increase passion after obtaining them. Thus, the motivation of the individual increases; what concerns us in the current study is the need for motherhood, love, and belonging, which is a biological relationship between women and those who give birth and take care of them from boys and girls, so motherhood is relegated to two important aspects, biological and psychological, and thus this is reflected in social, cultural and historical fields (20).

(Sigmund Freud 1856-1939) agrees with (Abraham Maslow) in this direction, stressing the role of the motive and emotional aspects in the formation of the personality of the individual, in addition to focusing on the role of parents in the upbringing of the individual, especially the role of the mother, the real meaning of motherhood exceeds the role of the father, who called it metaphorically with the father, it is known that the birth process is specific to the mother, and the stages of child care and upbringing that follow this process.

He was concerned with the emotional and motivational aspects of personality and emphasized the decisive role of the early and late childhood years in establishing the basic characteristics of building personality and the fact that Freud believed that the personality is finished at the end of the fifth year of life and that what follows from that growth is based mostly on it on the formulation of the basic structure) (21) (Maslow's pyramid diagram

Man, by nature, lacks someone who provides him with care, security, and provision of food. His material and moral needs have been fulfilled for several years of his life, and here comes the role of the mother as an incubator for the child's Society (22).

However, (Alfred Adler 1870 - 1937), the founder of the school of individual psychology, disagreed with Freud and Carl Jung by emphasizing that the driving force in human life is the feeling of inferiority that begins when the child begins to understand the existence of other people who have a better ability than him to take care of themselves and adapt. However, social and political characteristics and values determine the strong side of any party in the family, consisting of the father, mother, and sons. Since ancient times, men have enjoyed the advantages and characteristics that enabled them to dominate the family, and through the development of societies, functional disparities and differences within the family have arisen.

This creates new concepts in managing the family, thus disintegrating conflict problems through the distribution of roles between males and females. Some roles are impossible for the female to perform because she needs muscular effort or bears work risks (23).

(Karl Marx) refers to the intertwining of sociology and politics, especially that it is still scientific, methodological, and objective according to the concepts of Marxism that define Marxist sociology as a form of conflict theory associated with the goals of Marxism and with the development of empirical science, specific to a revolutionary working class, thus historical materialism plays a role Great in establishing Marxist concepts and their relationship in the complex, as well as the impact of production on Society. As a result, production patterns and their relationship with capital are influential social factors, according to Karl Marx. General and the other proletarian class, the economy and politics, and he asserted that the first class could influence Society and its development and lead to a better culture and living standard. Therefore, the mother is an essential and effective structure in the development of the individual, and therefore it is necessary to pay attention to her culture and level of knowledge in order to obtain a conscious and modern generation in the face of contemporary challenges and the cognitive development that we are witnessing in the present time (24).

The researcher finds, through the multiplicity of social theories and the diversity of mechanisms, that the ethical levels effectively influence the life of the individual and Society, indicating the importance of the subject humanly and historically. The mother and the child find me facing a complex issue and a relative concept in most societies that is determined by multiple social controls and standards. In the end, we understand the problem from the inside and analyze and interpret contextual systems and their relationship to the duality of mother and child from outside to inside.

The third chapter included the research procedures, including the research community, the research sample, the research method, the research tool, and the sample analysis.

Fifth: Analyzing the samples:

Model (1):

Country	Return	Year of completion	Material	Size	Sculptor name	Work name
Russia	Wife,+ Mother + and+ Child&Bih	2019	Bronze	Standared Size	Novo and Cesc	Sailor's wife and Mother & Child



The work depicts a mother holding her child in the harbor, waving towards the sea with her left hand, and holding her child in her right hand. Time and place give a human condition that is related to the mother and child standing waiting for her sailor husband in a state of longing, sadness, and affliction. The absent. As for the significance of the place in the work, it comes first with the statue's location on the sea coast and in the port of ships as the last point of meeting and farewell between the spouses and the child.

Model (2)

Country	Return	Year of completion	Material	Size	Sculptor name	Work name
London	Diana-Princess statue-sculptor	2021	artificial stone	normal	Ian Rank-Broadley	Princess Diana with her children



The mother represents the work in the center, and she is a life-size model of Princess Diana, Princess of Wales, with her three children on a bronze base resting on another stone base, which the princess was wearing with her children at that time.

The work immortalizes the true meaning of motherhood despite all the circumstances that have occurred to man over time. Nevertheless, the true meaning of the mother remains firmly rooted in the minds. On this basis, the princess's children built this memorial to perpetuate the mother and love her memory.

Model (3):

Country	Return	Size	Material	Year of completion	Sculptor name	Work name
Czechoslovakia	catholicworldreport.com	Standard	artificial stone with resin	2022	Martin Hudec	Mother, father, and abortion



The work consists of three figures in the center, the sad mother crying because of the abortion and the pain it caused her, and next to her is the father in the place of consolation for the mother, holding her with his left arm and wearing only trousers and referring to their daughter. The latter is absent from life, represented by the transparent material of the resin material as an indication of her belonging to the other world, the world of death, which bears all shapes, a stone base. It is located in one of the yards of Slovakia.

The work focuses on the centrality of the mother in the scene, as it depicts the expressive aspect of her as a result of the child's absence. Thus we witness the significance of absence and presence interacting with the mother-child duality and its relationship to Society as a human condition that has health, economic and genetic reasons as well. This leads to the loss of that child, which in turn is reflected in the grief of the mother, who bears the burdens of loss, both physically and psychologically.

The fourth chapter, it included the results, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions, and the most prominent results reached by the researcher, the most important of which are:

1. The current study revealed that the intellectual connotations of the mother-child duality are diverse and go to several titles, including the social aspect, as it contributes to the criticism of a particular social phenomenon, model (1), (17), (18) and (19), or carries historical connotations associated with important events. Model (3) and (9), or with philosophical concepts that bear multiple interpretations, model (8), so it is possible to consider the mother-child duality as an expressive window with multiple deliberative aspects.
2. No matter how far a person is from social and geographical reality, he does not stop returning to the historical roots and cultural heritage of the country of origin. Therefore, there are artworks by expatriate artists who have European citizenship, but they present works that intellectually belong to their geographical roots and their civilizational heritage, model (1), (5), (6), (9), and (10), thus looking at the new reality according to its cognitive background.
3. Despite the circulation of previous sculptural works, they appeared in a different style that carries multiple intellectual connotations. Thus the employment of the intellectual function for social benefit differs. Hence, we find semantic intertextuality in the model (7) and (15), but it bears an abstract character in direct contact with the intellectual significance, far from the simple physical concept.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The stylistic and artistic diversity in the work of the mother and the child indicates multiple social implications.
2. It is possible to consider the mother-child duality as an expressive window overlooking the world, despite the unity of the topic of motherhood. However, it bears interpretive aspects through which social issues are simulated artistically.
3. The individual tends to his social roots no matter how Society develops and desires to expand.

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