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Literary heritage of Berdak

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Annotation. This article describes in detail the literary heritage of Berdaq, folk songs, various legends, tales, proverbs and sayings, epics, enjoying the poems of famous poets, the development of the thinker's artistic creativity, and the factors that influenced the formation of Berdaq's worldview.

Key words: literary heritage, philosophical views, lyric poems, themes, creative heritage.

Introduction:

Acquaintance with folk songs, various legends, fairy tales, proverbs and sayings, epics, enjoying the poems of famous poets became important in the development of a thinker's artistic creativity. Thus, Berdaq gradually became a famous poet and a well-known poet. The most important thing is that he began to compose and sing his poems.

Berdak's poems and epics are distinguished by their objective and truthful description of the life of the people. In particular, the oppression of ordinary people during the rule of Khiva Khanate and Czarist Russia is openly described in a number of poet's poems.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Another source claims that the collected form of Berdak's poems was created, because his work "Kulen bois" has reached us to this day. It is known from here that Berdak's works were not completely destroyed, but some of them were written down with some changes and preserved.

During Berdak's life, many events took place in the history of Karakalpakstan, and these events had a great impact on the future and destiny of the people. It was about the struggle of Karakalpak, Uzbek, Turkmen and Kazakh workers in 1855-1856 under the leadership of the Ernazarbis for the freedom of the people of Karakalpak.

In 1900, Berdak was invited to the city of Petro-Alexandrovsk to the head of the Amudarya department, the poet accepted this offer and went on a voluntary journey. But the poet falls ill on the way and is forced to return home. After a while, the poet dies. That is why his hard, painful and unhappy life ends. But his life was spent in a struggle against oppression, suffering, against the arbitrariness of the feudal lords and the rich. He was stepping forward with a great dream, thinking about a happy future for the people.

Results:

Berdak's death had a strong impact on the people, especially the hardworking people living in the poet's country. We can see the wonderful and boundless love of many peoples for Berdaq in the poem of the son of Otesh Aminbey, the Karakalpak poet of the 19th century. These poems are dedicated to Berdak's death. Otesh's poem "Death of Berdak" is similar to M.Y. Lermontov's poem "Death of a Poet", in which Lermontov wrote about the poet of Russian literature

A.S.

Pushkin.

Discussion:

According to Karakalpak poet Otesh, when Berdak died, not only Karakalpaks, but also Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tatars and Russians accompanied him to his last journey. Until Berdak, the theme type of song in Karakalpak poetry consisted of 11-syllable-four-line, 9-syllable-four-line, and 6-syllable-four-line types. Berdaq used all three of these three species. He especially used the 9-syllable four-line song type a lot. He developed it again and brought it to adulthood. This quatrain was easy and understandable for most of the people to read and say. At the same time, he made many changes to the rhyme weight of these measures.

He is not only a master of Berdak's lyrical poems, but he is also a master of large poems. Berdak is a great poet of Karakalpak people. The themes of his works are very rich. In his poetry, an open picture of the social and political life of the Karakalpak people for a whole century is embodied.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it should be said that the main theme of Berdak's works is devoted to singing the social life of the Karakalpak people, the miserable hard life. He was a "nightingale of the desert" who shared the joys and sorrows of the people and sang about them. At the head of the Karakalpak people, Berdak lived in the era of political inequality, darkness, oppression and injustice on all sides, and called the people to fight for a free life, honored the good sons of the people, called the youth to be polite and serve the people.

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