



BERDAKH, FOUNDER OF KARAKALPAK LITERATURE- POET

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes some aspects of the life of the Uzbek-Karakalpak Confederation, the great poet, writer Berdak and the originality of his work.

Berdak is the pseudonym of this artist, and his real name is Berdymurad Kargaboy son. He is not only a poet, but also the founder of Karakalpak literature. Little information has been preserved about the thinker. Information about his biography and work can be found mainly in his works. Berdak was born in 1827 in Akkala, Moynak district, south of the Aral Sea. When Berdak was ten years old, when his father Kargaboy Boronboy lost his son and mother, he was raised by his uncle Kochkorboy. From the age of ten, Berdak went to a village school, and after finishing school, in order to deepen his knowledge, he studied at the Karakum Eshon madrasah, which was considered a major center of knowledge at that time. He began writing poetry from a young age. Familiarity with folk songs, various legends, fairy tales, proverbs and sayings, epics, reading poems of famous poets played an important role in the development of the thinker's artistic creativity. Thus, Berdak gradually became a famous poet and a famous poet. The most important thing is that he began to compose and sing his poems.

Berdak criticizes the system in which he lives and its procedures. According to the poet, the existing political system cannot protect the rights and interests of workers. In such a system, only injustice, unfairness, greed, arbitrariness and vices in relation to other people prevail. The poet is forced by the oppressors and says:

The oppressors do not listen to the plight of the poor, They think about their own benefit, about their belly, Never have oppressors in their hands,

They do not build United Russia, even if they exist, then for the people.

In his works on socio-political issues, Berdak, like other thinkers of the East, believes that society should be governed by a fair and enlightened king. He believes that the unfair and despotic khan of his time is not capable of governing the country.

Berdak writes that a person is free in his activities, behavior and achieving his goals. For example; he says that in the epic "The Foolish King", after the oppression of some rich people

and officials reached the last point, the people, whose patience snapped, of their own free will rebel against them.

The talented poet, the famous bakhshi was carried by the rich and other officials of that time. They wanted to destroy the poet, because his ancestors and he himself were poor.

The poet wrote in the work "Bilgaysiz" that he was born in a poor family. Brothers and sisters, I am middle-aged.

Brothers and sisters, I became a poet, I was a flower, I turned yellow, I faded, What I saw when I came into the world,

You know my troubles.

Despite the fact that Berdak was an intellectual and knowledgeable man of his people, at that time no one honored, honored or even respected him. He wrote about this in the above-mentioned work

"There was no". So, the fate of the great poet was formed in the confrontation with rich people, poets and mullahs. He told about his fate in the first part of the poet's epic "Stupid Chic".

In Berdak's creative heritage, an important place is occupied by the issues of ethics, manners, elegance and beauty. His poems contain valuable thoughts about national and universal values, patriotism, friendship of peoples and simple moral rules. According to the poet, some mullahs and eshans show themselves to the people as honest, pure and righteous. In practice, we see the opposite. The poet exposes their hypocrisy. Berdak continued the best traditions of the East in his moral views. He praises the honest work of people in his poems "I was looking for", "For the people", "It's better this way", "I need it". According to him, the main duty of every person is to serve the nation and its well-being. Another important aspect of Berdak's moral views is to respect people, especially the elderly, weak and disabled, the poor and widows, and to help them as much as possible. Berdak, like Navoi, divides people into two groups: good and bad, based on their morality. A good person is a wise, intelligent, knowledgeable, sympathetic, good-natured person who possesses all human qualities.

In general, humanity is at the center of the poet's moral views. In his numerous poems, Berdak tried to instill the ideas of raising children, respect for elders, patriotism, love for one's people, friendship and brotherhood between peoples.

The social life of the Karakalpak people of the 18th-19th centuries is reflected in Berdak's lyrical poems and epics. He evaluates the events and social relations of his time as an intelligent

poet. His works put forward the ideas of equality, humanity, justice and patriotism. The main theme of Berdak's work is the situation of workers ("This Did Not Happen", "Tax", "This Year", "My Life", etc.). The poet dreams of selfless fighters for the truth, for the happiness and future of the working masses ("For the People", "I Need", etc.). The poet proudly sings about national heroes in his works "Avlodlar", "Omongjeldy", "Azadosbiy", "Ernazarbiy" on a historical theme. Berdak's work "Generations" is a chronicle of historical events, common events in the life of the Karakalpaks and other Turkic peoples are recorded, the differences in the origin of tribes and peoples are described. Berdak exposes the lies of some corrupt priests ("Better", "Shakilli", etc.), defends women's rights, calls on young people to love their homeland, to reach the heights of enlightenment ("To my son", "Don't be a fool", etc.).

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