



THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE AND FOUNDER OF UZBEK LITERATURE, THE POET BERDAKH, WROTE WORKS THAT RESONATE WITH THE CREATIONS OF ALISHER NAVOI.

1. Nasrillayeva Gulzoda., 2. Sobirova Aziza., 3. Khamroqulov Ramziddin

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14276955>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 26 th November 2024
Accepted: 29 th November 2024
Published: 30th November 2024

KEYWORDS

Berdakh, Karakalpak literature, Alisher Navoi, patriotism, poetry, cultural heritage, social justice

ABSTRACT

Berdakh (real name Berdymurat Karabay-ugly) (1827–1900) is recognized as the founder of Karakalpak literature. His poetry, influenced by luminaries such as Alisher Navoi, Fuzuli, and Makhtumkuli, addresses the struggles of the working class and inspires patriotism and enlightenment among the youth. His works, characterized by a simple, conversational style, remain significant in the literary and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan.

Introduction. Berdakh, a towering figure in Karakalpak literature, significantly contributed to the development of national identity through his poetic works. Inspired by Alisher Navoi and other literary greats, he combined elements of folklore and social critique in his poetry. This article explores Berdakh's life, works, and influence on Karakalpak and Uzbek literature.

Early Life and Education

Born in 1827, Berdakh began his education in a village school and later attended a madrasa. He was deeply influenced by the works of Navoi, Fuzuli, and Makhtumkuli, whom he considered his mentors. His early exposure to oral traditions and historical narratives played a crucial role in shaping his literary career.

Themes and Style

Berdakh's poetry is noted for its deep understanding of the people's struggles. Early in his career, he gained popularity for reciting poems to the accompaniment of a dombra. His works, such as "It Cannot Be," "My Life," and "Help," depict the harsh realities of the working class and criticize the oppressive rulers, including the Khiva khanate. Poems like "To My Son" and "Come to Your Senses" encourage youth to embrace patriotism and education.

His epic poems, including "Genealogy" (Shezhire), "Aman-Geldy," and "Ernazar-Biy," highlight historical events and honor national heroes who fought for freedom. Notably, "Genealogy" serves as a historical account of the Karakalpak people, making Berdakh not only a poet but also a historian.

Relationship with Alisher Navoi's Legacy. Berdakh revered Alisher Navoi, often modeling his works on Navoi's masterpieces. His poetic technique, rooted in simplicity and accessibility, mirrored Navoi's ability to connect with the masses. Both poets share commonalities in their themes, particularly their emphasis on national pride and cultural preservation.

Social and Political Critique

Berdakh's poetry often targets oppressive rulers, religious hypocrites, and social injustices. In his poem "The Foolish King" (Khan-Samodur), he employs satire to criticize despotic rulers.

His boldness in addressing social and political issues earned him both admiration and persecution.

Legacy and Recognition

Berdakh's legacy endures through various commemorations. In 1998, Uzbekistan celebrated the 170th anniversary of his birth, naming a park in Tashkent after him and erecting monuments in Nukus and his hometown of Bozатов. His works continue to inspire scholars, writers, and the general populace.

Conclusion

Berdakh's contributions to Karakalpak literature are immeasurable. Through his poetry, he championed social justice, cultural identity, and historical preservation. His alignment with Navoi's literary traditions underscores his pivotal role in Central Asian literature. Berdakh remains a symbol of resilience and creativity, embodying the voice of his people and the spirit of his era.

References

1. Kurboboev B., *Berdakh and Uzbek Literature*, Tashkent, 2006.
2. *Selected Poems*, Nukus, 2016.
3. *Selected Poems*, Tashkent, 1976.
4. *National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan*, Volume 1, Tashkent, 2010.
5. *Stars of Spirituality*, Abdullah Qodiriy National Publishing House, Tashkent, 1999.
6. Ziyonet Digital Library: www.ziyonet.uz.

INNOVATIVE
ACADEMY