

BERDAK - A PHILANTHROPIC ARTIST

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Abstract. *There is very little information about Berdak's life and work. We can learn the most important information about the poet from his works. The article talks about Berdak's position on life philosophies in this regard, as well as his inspiration.*

Keywords: *Berdak's work, poetry, life, philosophy, patriotism, poet.*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that Berdaq was an intellectual and knowledgeable person of his people, no one honored him or even respected him at that time. He wrote about this in his above-mentioned work "It Wasn't". So, the fate of the great poet was spent in confrontation with rich people, poets and mullahs. He spoke about his fate in the first part of the poet's epic "The Foolish Posh". He also wrote about his enemies in this epic. Thus, Berdaq showed his thoughts and difficulties in many of his works. In the last days of his life, Berdak lost his daughter. Despite his old age, the poet continues to write works. His best works, "Stupid Pasha", "It Wasn't", "Help Us" and others were written in these years. Many of Berdak's works show the true aspects of our life, the times of Khiva Khanate's rule and the country's struggle against the Russian Empire are also mentioned. Berdak's creative activity was against the opinions and worldviews of the beys, rich people, fathers, eshans, akhuns and other great administrators. They wanted to turn the poet to their side and were ready to make any effort for this. Because Berdaq's free and forbidden works could influence the people. But the poet did not turn back from his path, that's why his followers and the spies of Karakum Eshan informed about him. The poet wrote about this in his works "Consequence", "I don't know", "Give now".

MAIN PART

Berdag tries to be brave and understanding, knows what to say where and to whom. But those who wore it were able to put a pawn in his creativity. Against him, the leadership declared his works meaningless, and the poet himself was included in the list of Muslims who turned away from the path of Allah. Therefore, many of Berdaq's works have not survived to this day, but despite this, he created his poems in written form. The poet mentioned this in each of his works, and even indicated the year in which he wrote it.

For example: in the work "Ahmok Poshho" he said that he spent a year and twelve months on this work. In his work "My", the poet wrote about his unhappy life. In his work "My Life" the poet tells about his past life and the year in which the work was written. Berdak's poems were written and collected by another source, 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 laborers in 1855-1856 under the leadership of the Ernazarbis [3]. 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 has 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. 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, a 19th-century Karakalpak poet. These poems are dedicated to Berdak's death. Otesh's poem "Death of Berdak" is similar to Lermontov's poem "Death of a Poet", in which Lermontov wrote about the poet of Russian literature, A.S. Pushkin. 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 weight of these measurements. 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 [4].

In his poetry, an open picture of the social and political life of the Karakalpak people for a whole century is embodied. The main theme of Berdak's works is devoted to singing the social life of the Karakalpak people, the pitiful 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 a period 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, educated, humble, and serve the people. He called on people to be loyal, patient, courageous, brave, and to love honest work. He wanted respectable mothers, precious brides and young girls to be free, and supported women's freedom. Berdak's language was rich and understandable to the people. The content of Berdaq's large works, starting with the beautiful lyrical songs, consists of the struggle for a free and happy life. That is why the Karakalpak people love him so much. In 1998, the 170th anniversary of Berdaq's birth was widely celebrated in our country. One of the avenues in Tashkent was named Berdaq and a bust was installed. A statue of Berdak was erected in Bozatov, the birthplace of the poet, and a statue of Berdak was erected in the city of Nukus. Nukus State University was named after him. Berdak Berdimurad Kargaboy, a democratic poet, a caring singer of the people, a sharp exposé of the ruling classes, a high talent, a progressive thinker, a learned editor, a chronicler of great people of his time, and an internationalist, a master of words. The great poet of the Karakalpak people will live forever in the hearts of the people.

Berdak believed that the whole purpose and meaning of his life and work was to serve the people, to ease their burden, to always be at one with them. It is this quality that defines Berdaq's eternity and makes his works modern for all times [5].

In addition, Berdaq studied Navoi's philosophical views well and knew that his own philosophical views were similar. Because Berdak, like Navoi, says that every person should act while realizing the high duty and career assigned by nature for him. His conduct, behavior, goals and intentions must be worthy of a high level of humanity. The poet says that while he puts human dignity and personal qualities above everything else, he especially emphasizes the glory of belonging to the human race.

CONCLUSION

Pay attention, not only because of his personal pain, personal interest, or his stomach, his family's worries, but the poet and his ideal lyrical hero make afghans from the era in the desire for bright and good days to come for his people. It is worth noting that the poet is not only forced by the current situation, but also embodies this situation artistically. In this sense, the artistry and imagery in Berdaq's poems are sometimes so deep that they remain imprinted in the reader's mind and heart with their beauty and impressiveness.

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