



## THE INFLUENCE OF BERDAK'S PERSONAL LIFE ON HIS WORK

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the importance of Berdak's personal life and the beginning of his work.

**Keywords:** a poet, give, Berdak, heritage, poor, income..

### ACCESS

In our country, among the youth, including students and pupils widely promoting the creative heritage of our famous writers and thinkers, further strengthen the Ning the production of literature, practical work is being carried out. " Literature is the heart of the nation, the spiritual development of the nation, the spiritual development of the nation. In today's time, finding a way for people should be fought from it's impressive power to inspire them to create noble problems. We will create all the conditions for the study of our an centers, literature worthy of our great culture", said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Reading these sentences, we are once again convinced that literature has a great invincible power. One of the poets that we young people should follow as an example is Berdak.

### MAIN PART

Berdak, a talented poet, a famous philanthropist and loved by the rich and other officials of that time, was born in 1827 in a poor fisherman's family in a place called AK Kal'a on the southern coast of the Aral Sea. That place corresponds to Moynak district of Karakalpakstan. His ancestors were among the poorest people in the village, they had no house, property, or business.

After the death of his wife his father is forced to remarry. Our well-known poet of bin was born from this woman. He had three brothers: Fozilbek, Berdibek, Kalibek. Berdak was separated from his parents at the age of ten. The poet is brought up by his uncle Kashkarboy and his son Nazarbi. Here, Berdak feeds them and helps them with house hold chores. At the age twelve - thirteen, Berdak began to write works, his first works consisted of imaginative themes. Later, Esau served as an usher at weddings.

When Berdak was about twenty- two years old, he married a girl named Bibitkhan, daughter of Boymankul, who belonged to the Muyten clan, that is, Kentai.



Four daughters were born from this wife, among whom Hurliman was the first Karakalpak woman, and had two more sons. Berdak had many grandchildren, one of them was also a Bakhshi. Karajan, inherited her singing talent from her mother and played musical instruments in Berdak's studio. Karajan Gave this book, Berdaki book, to the Karakalpak Museum. Berdak soon became a famous Bakhshi poet and composed a musical based on his poems. He began to serve in Karakalpakstan's big weddings, holidays, villages.

However, the life of the famous poet was short and difficult therefore, in order to earn some income, he even sang his works for people he did not like. For example, in the Karakum Eshon madrasa, they forced Berdak to sing his happy songs to the students in the image of a lamb. Then they tricked and beat the poet. Berdak wrote about this in his poem " Better"

If you come into the world, your happiness will be opened  
Ursa, the head of your enemies  
If you respect him by joining hands.  
Honor is better than meets the eye  
Do the work, you were born for all  
Don't spare your life, for righteous El  
For the dear land that dripped navel blood  
Better serve until you die.

In return for a strict demand and a generous monetary reward, Berdak dedicated the poem to Kulen, who was famous for his hard laugh, but he also deceived Berdak. Berdak wrote about it with bitter regret in his work "It was not". Because his ancestors and himself were poor, they wanted to destroy the poet. Despite the fact that Berdak was an intellectual and knowledgeable person of his people, no one honored him, or even respected him. However, the poet did not turn back from his path and fought for a justice until the end of his life.

The poet dreams of selfless fighters for the truth, for the happiness and future of the working masses. The poet proudly sings about national heroes in his works "Avlodlar", "Omongeldi", "Azadosbiy", "Ernazarbiy" on the theme of history. Berdak's work "Generations" is a chronicle of historical events, the common events in the lives of the Karakalpak people and of the Karakalpac people are recorded, and the differences about the origin of tribes and people's are described.

### CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Berdak fought for people's freedom and justice all his life. The rich never stopped the work he started against the tyranny of officials and khans, no matter how



much opposition there was. Berdak has such poems that can be equally valuable for all times and will never lose their value.

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