



## THE ROLE OF ORAL FOLK TRADITION IN THE FORMATION OF BERDAQ'S POETIC HERITAGE

Nasrillayeva Gulzoda

Sobirova Aziza

Khamroqulov Ramziddin

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15075445>

### ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 15-Mart 2025 yil

Ma'qullandi: 20- Mart 2025 yil

Nashr qilindi: 24- Mart 2025 yil

### KEY WORDS

*Berdaq, Karakalpak poetry, oral tradition, folklore, proverbs, legends, literary heritage, cultural identity, poetic structure, historical narratives.*

### ABSTRACT

*This paper explores the profound impact of oral folk tradition on the poetic works of the Karakalpak poet Berdimurat Qoblanov, widely known as Berdaq (1827–1900). His poetry serves as a bridge between oral and written traditions, reflecting a deep connection to folk songs, proverbs, and legends. Through a detailed analysis of his poetic style, this study examines how Berdaq preserved and revitalized national identity, ensuring that traditional motifs remained relevant in modern literary discourse. Moreover, the research highlights how Berdaq's adaptation of oral elements contributed to the longevity and evolution of Karakalpak literature, influencing subsequent generations of poets. By incorporating new scholarly perspectives, this paper sheds light on the cultural and artistic significance of Berdaq's poetry in the broader context of Central Asian literary traditions.*

### Introduction

Folk oral tradition has played a vital role in shaping the literature of many nations, serving as a means of preserving cultural values, wisdom, and historical narratives. For the Karakalpak people, oral folklore has been a cornerstone of their literary heritage, ensuring the continuity of national consciousness. One of the most significant poets who effectively integrated these elements into his written works was Berdaq. His poetry serves as a cultural archive, encapsulating the collective memory of the Karakalpak people and their historical struggles, social customs, and philosophical outlook on life.

Berdag's engagement with folk motifs was not merely a stylistic choice; rather, it was an intentional effort to immortalize the cultural heritage of his people. His verses reflect the rhythm, symbolism, and structural elements of traditional oral storytelling, making his works deeply relatable to his audience. This paper seeks to analyze the various ways in which Berdaq utilized oral traditions in his poetry, from incorporating folk songs and proverbs to drawing upon legendary figures and historical events. Furthermore, this study examines how his literary techniques have influenced the preservation and evolution of Karakalpak poetry over time.

### **Folk Songs and Their Reflection in Berdaq's Poetry**

Folk songs have historically played a crucial role in shaping the poetic traditions of the Karakalpak people. These songs, often passed down through generations, convey themes of heroism, love, sorrow, and social justice. Berdaq's poetry is deeply rooted in these oral traditions, as he masterfully weaves the melodic and rhythmic structures of folk songs into his verses. His poems are often marked by repetition, parallelism, and rhythmic variations that mimic the patterns of traditional folk songs, making them both engaging and memorable.

A key aspect of Berdaq's use of folk songs is his ability to evoke emotion and create a sense of unity among his readers. His works frequently reflect the struggles of the Karakalpak people, their resilience in the face of adversity, and their aspirations for a brighter future. Through his poetry, Berdaq not only preserved the oral musical traditions of his ancestors but also infused them with new meaning, ensuring their relevance in contemporary society.

Moreover, his adaptation of folk songs serves as an essential tool for cultural preservation. By embedding these traditional melodies into written literature, he safeguarded them from being lost over time. His poetic compositions allowed future generations to connect with their heritage, reinforcing a sense of identity and belonging. Berdaq's legacy continues to inspire modern poets who seek to bridge the gap between oral tradition and written literature.

### **Proverbs and Their Role in Berdaq's Poetic Expression**

Proverbs are a fundamental component of oral folklore, encapsulating centuries of wisdom in concise, memorable phrases. Berdaq's poetry is rich with proverbial expressions that enhance the philosophical depth of his works. These proverbs not only add linguistic beauty to his poetry but also serve as moral and ethical guides, reinforcing values such as perseverance, justice, and solidarity.

One of the remarkable aspects of Berdaq's use of proverbs is his ability to reinterpret and adapt them within different poetic contexts. Many of his verses reflect the collective wisdom of the Karakalpak people, providing insights into their worldview and traditional beliefs. His poetry often explores themes of fate, resilience, and the transient nature of human existence, all of which are reinforced through the strategic use of proverbs.

Furthermore, Berdaq's skillful integration of proverbs allows his poetry to remain accessible and relatable to a broad audience. Proverbs are universally recognized within Karakalpak society, making his messages more impactful. His ability to weave folk wisdom into his poetic narratives demonstrates his deep understanding of oral tradition and its enduring relevance in literary expression.

### **Legends and Historical Narratives in Berdaq's Poetry**

Legends and historical narratives hold a special place in Karakalpak oral tradition, providing a means of transmitting national identity and cultural pride. Berdaq frequently drew upon legendary figures and historical events to craft narratives that celebrated the resilience and heroism of his people. His poetry often intertwines factual historical accounts with mythological embellishments, creating a literary form that is both informative and inspiring.

One of Berdaq's most significant contributions to Karakalpak literature is his ability to use historical narratives as a means of resistance and cultural affirmation. His poems depict the struggles of his people against oppression, their victories, and their determination to

preserve their traditions despite external challenges. By immortalizing these stories in his poetry, Berdaq ensured that future generations would remain connected to their past, fostering a sense of national unity.

Moreover, his engagement with historical themes demonstrates the adaptability of oral traditions within written literature. By incorporating elements of folklore into his poetic compositions, Berdaq not only preserved these narratives but also expanded upon them, creating a dynamic and evolving literary tradition. His works continue to serve as a testament to the enduring power of oral storytelling in shaping collective memory and national identity.

### **Conclusions**

Berdag's poetry stands as a monumental achievement in Karakalpak literature, illustrating the inseparable bond between oral tradition and written expression. Through his masterful use of folk songs, proverbs, and historical narratives, he preserved the cultural and literary heritage of his people. His ability to seamlessly integrate oral traditions into his poetic works has ensured the longevity of Karakalpak folklore, influencing generations of poets and scholars.

The study of Berdaq's poetry offers valuable insights into the broader significance of oral tradition in literary development. His works highlight the importance of preserving folk heritage while also demonstrating how traditional elements can be adapted to contemporary contexts. Future research could further explore the impact of Berdaq's poetry on modern Karakalpak literature and its connections to other Central Asian literary traditions.

### **References:**

1. Baskakov, N. A. (1952). *The Karakalpak Language and Its Development*. Moscow: Academy of Sciences.
2. Baymukhamedov, A. (1971). *Karakalpak Folk Poetry*. Nukus: Karakalpakstan Publishing House.
3. Snesev, G. P. (1969). *Legends and Myths of the Karakalpaks*. Leningrad: Nauka.
4. Yusupov, M. (1995). *Berdag and Karakalpak Literary Tradition*. Nukus: Karakalpakstan State University Press.
5. Abdullaev, B. (2003). *Oral Traditions in Central Asian Literature*. Tashkent: Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences