

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 03 Volume: 107

Published: 29.03.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Amangul Ansatbaevna Prekeeva

Nukus branch of Uzbekistan state Institute of arts and culture
senior teacher, candidate of philological sciences

BERDAKH-ABOUT UPPER KARAKALPAK

Abstract: This article is devoted to the upper Karakalpak the Yasiavansky district of the Fergana region.

Key words: dictionary, Karakalpak dialectology, dialectology, top Karakalpaca, Isolated speaker, Fergana Karalpaca speaking, Kenimeh ethnolex.

Language: English

Citation: Prekeeva, A. A. (2022). Berdakh-about upper Karakalpak. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 03 (107), 836-838.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-03-107-59> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.03.107.59>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

The language of the Karakalpaks from the Qubla Aral Sea is considered to be the Kipchak dialect of the Turkic languages. They were formed as a sedentary people in the eastern and western parts of the Aral Sea region as a result of the intermingling of several ethnic groups from the Middle Ages to the Middle Ages (1).

The Karakalpaks, together with the Khorezm people, took an active part in the political events of the 11th and 14th centuries. In 1221, Genghis Khan's invasion of Khorezm caused a catastrophe. As a result of Genghis Khan's troops diverting the river to the Caspian Sea, the people left their homes and moved to the northwestern part of Khorezm to the shores of Ustyurt, Sariqamish, and Uzbay.

In the late 14th and early 15th centuries, the Golden Horde disintegrated and split into several khanates. At the end of the 15th century, the Karakalpaks, like others, seceded from the Uzbek khanate. During this time, they co-existed as allies. Due to the death of Ormanbet, the khan of the Horde, a great catastrophe, a famine, took place. From here, Edil moved from Jayik to Turkestan, that is, around the Syrdarya. However, due to the Jungars' attacks on the Karakalpaks on the banks of the Syrdarya in 1723 and 1743, Abilayirkhan began to return to his homeland. As the Jungars conquered the middle reaches of the Syrdarya, the Karakalpaks were divided into "upper" and "lower" [4].

The Upper Karakalpaks included the Karakalpaks of the Kokand and Bukhara khanates of that time, and the Lower Karakalpaks lived in the

areas downstream of the Amu Darya to the Aral Sea, ie the Khiva Khanate. At present, the Upper Karakalpaks live in Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Jizzakh, and the Shymkent region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the Old Urgench district of Turkmenistan, and in Afghanistan.

In the epic "Omongeldi" written by our great ancestor Berdak, a great representative of our classical literature of the XIX century, the March works of Omongeldi batyr, who lived in the Kokand khanate, are mentioned. Karakalpaks lived in the Kokand khanate at that time. After settling there, Asan, the father of the Karakalpaks, was hanged by the Kokand khan.

El dep Asan berdi jandi
Soni qurtqan zalim xandi
Gelle qildi Amangeldi.

Amangeldi jurat agasi
Miyani koldin toqsabasi.

Patshalar turgan taxtinda
Onin dawletli baxtinda,
Amangeldinin waqtinda,
Neshshe xannan inam keldi.

Ol Buxaru, Gijduwannan,
Qashqariy, Tashken, Qoqannan,
Anqijanu, Margulannan,
Tark bolmayin dawam keldi.

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Hár bir jurttan xızmetine,
Túrli-túrli inam keldi,
Ol Buxardıń patshasınan,
Jarlıq muhir nıshan keldi.

These historical events took place in the life of the Karakalpaks of the Kokand Khanate in the early 18th century, when Asan dreamed of a hero who would take revenge on his father, and Omongeldi became a powerful commander. His bravery has been recognized by many peoples. The people lived in peace and tranquility, in friendship with neighboring nations.

The Shejire also tells us where the Karakalpaks migrated.

Türkstannan qońırat kóshti,
Surxanğa barıp tústi,
Malı bası onnanda ósti,
Mıqlım abat bolğan eken.

Hearing that the life of the Karakalpaks who moved to Surkhandarya was prosperous, the people left behind also moved to Surkhandarya and joined the Kunirats.

The long toast says,
Uzaq túshti aramız dep,
Ashlıqtan joq sharamız dep,
Biz hám kóship baramız dep,
Kelip xabar salğan eken.

On tórt uruw kóship búldi.
Kimi yolda ashtan óldi.
Surxanğa bular hám keldi.
Qońıratqa tapıshqan eken.

He says that another part of our people moved to Shakhrisabz.

Elim kóshti Sháhrisábızge,
Dáriya quyar kók teńızge.

Also, during the life of the poet Berdakh (1827-1900), Karakalpaks living in Janadarya, Bukhara, Miyankul, Surkhan, Kokand, Shakhrisabz were in contact with each other and were aware of their situation. Out of them came prestigious rulers and generals.

Kórdim Xorezm, Buxardı,
On this journey around the world,

It is possible that the poet Berdakh visited those places and met with the Karakalpaks. These travels may have led to the creation of some historical epics, such as Omongeldi and Shejire.

He says that a large group of Karakadpaks live in Urgench, around the Aral Sea.

Bári altı uruw qaraqalpaq
Úrgenishti jaylağan eken.

Our people are going through difficult times

Búlgen el qaraqalpaq boldı,
Qırılsa da urpaq boldı,-

Karakalpak people still live in the places indicated by our ancestor Berdakh.

In the 55-60s of the last century, scientific expeditions were organized to study the language and oral literature of the Karakalpaks living in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and preliminary data were collected .

LS Tolstova has written a great work on the history of the Karakalpak people. In 1975, he published a book about Karakalpaks living outside of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan, entitled "Upper Karakalpaks". The scientist traveled around the settlements of Karakalpaks in Uzbekistan on foot, on horseback, on camels and carts, and collected valuable information on the history of our people. "In the period we are talking about, the Bukhara (Kenimex, Nurata) and Fergana groups of Karakalpaks have fully preserved their national identity," said LS Tolstova.[7]

The language of the Karakalpaks living in the Fergana Valley is described in DS Nasirov's works as "separated speech". In this work, Nasirov dwells on the phonetics, lexicon, and morphology of the Fergana Karakalpak language.[5]

He says that the Karakalpaks came to the Fergana Valley more than three hundred years ago, came to the Syr Darya and settled there (inf. Oserbay Mamatov, 1941, seed Kipchak, Takalik village). Takalik village of Yazayvon district is divided into three parts. The first is inhabited by the Kipchaks in the village of Takalik, the second by the spinner (probably the Sheriushi tribe of the Karakalpaks is A.P.), and the third by the Nayman tribe of the Karakalpaks. The village of Takalik, where the Naimans live, belongs to the Andijan region. The spinner belongs to the Chinese tank group. They are subdivided into red-footed, yellow-footed, ankle-footed, ankle-footed, goose-footed, black-footed, and foot-footed.

At the time of the 1926 census, there were 1,305 Karakalpaks in Fergana District, 170 in Zarafshan District, 290 in Samarkand District, 137 in Tashkent District, 14043 in Andijan, 5938 in Kenimex District, and 1537 in Turkmenistan .

Indeed, at present in Altiyarik and Tashlak districts of Fergana, Pop, Turakurgan, Zadarya, Chimkurgan, Kosonsay, Uychi districts of Namangan, Pakhtaabad, Balikchi, Altynkul, Izbaskan, Andijan, Chinabad, Khujand districts of Andijan. Karakalpaks live there. They think they speak Karakalpak. In the phonetics of the language of older people, speaking

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

with a "j" in the form of jilama, je, jursanmi, jaq, such a law of cigarettes is felt.

Karakalpaks of Kenimex district of Navoi region opened Karakalpak schools during independence. Currently, Karakalpak schools are opened in three places: Saribel, Shorkuul and the district center. Kenimex Karakalpaks receive education in their native language. In the center of the district, in the region, there is a Karakalpak national cultural center.

For centuries, Kenimex Karakalpaks have been friends and brothers with Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Tajiks. They were educated in Karakalpak until the 40s of the last century, but schools were closed due to World War II. So he had to get his education in either Kazakh or Uzbek. Independence gave him the opportunity to receive education in his native language. According to Tolstova, the Kenimex Karakalpaks, who have retained their national consciousness, were among the first to open schools among the upper Karakalpaks, as well as the Department of Primary Education and Karakalpak Philology at the Navoi Pedagogical Institute.

Their language was scientifically studied in a complex of phonetics, lexicon, and morphology, and

was scientifically proven to be the "Kenimex dialect" of the Karakalpak language [6]. Academician M. Nurmammedov made such an assessment because he knew the history of our people well and created immortal works related to our history. The Shejire allows Berdak to be considered the first Karakalpak scholar, not to mention his high artistic level.[9]

Boljap aytsam bolajaqtı,
Hár waqtada isim haqta ,
Balalar súyip Berdaqta ,
Qosıqlarım qalsa kerek

- said that today the works of our ancestor Bukhara (as they are called in science kenimex) Karakalpaks also studied in depth, and his predictions came true. This allows us to study the rich vocabulary of our native language, as well as its phonetics and grammar.

In short, we have every right to say that our ancestor Berdak was one of the first in the history of our people to create a work in Karakalpak literature about the "Upper Karakalpaks". The historical data in these works are being scientifically proven and put into scientific circulation.

References:

1. (2003). *Karakalpakstannyn zhana tarijhy*. (p.10). Nökis: Karakalpakstan.
2. (n.d.). *Zhokarydagy aty atalgan mijnette*. (p.14).
3. Fedorov-Davydov, G.A. (1973). *Obshhestvennyy stroj Zolotoj Ordı*. (p.106). Moskva.
4. Kamalov, S. (2001). *Karakalpaklardyn halyk bolyp kəliplesiyi xəm onyn məmleketliginin tarijhynan. ƏzRLAKKB Habarshysy*. (p.23). Nökis.
5. Nasyrov, D.S. (1976). *Stanovlenie karakalpakskogo obshhenarodnogo razgovornogo jazyka i ego dialektmaja sistema*. (p.288). Nukus-Kazan` : Karakalpakstan.
6. Prekeeva, A. (2012). *Konimeh korakalpoklari shevasi*: Filol. fan. nom. dis.. avtoref. (p.19). Nukus.
7. Tolstova, L.S. (1975). *Zhokary karakalpaklar*. (p.158). Nökis: Karakalpakstan.
8. (1988). *Berdag. Taiłamalı shıgarmalar*. Nökis: Qaraqalpaqstan.
9. Nurmammedov, M. (1979). *Berdag qaraqalpaq xalqınıń ullı shayıry*. Nökis: Qaraqalpaqstan.