



## **BAKHTIYAR GENJEMURATOV'S POETRY THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARAKALPAK LITERATURE IN DIFFERENT WAY**

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### **Annotatsion**

In the historical life of world culture, literature is one of the spiritual treasures that emerges as a result of human activity. The term "literature" itself is used in two senses, in a broad sense and in a narrow sense. This is because human thoughts and dreams, as well as human behavior, are widely discussed in works of any literatures. In the last century, dramaturgy and prose have been appeared in our national literature as a literary genre, and genres of poetry of a realistic nature have emerged and gotten nationalized.

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In our national literature, the revival of the genre of muwashshaq\*, which was concerned with with the name of Ajiniyaz Qosibay'son, has had a positive effect on everyone. "It is obvious that it is only natural that the word or term that is hidden in the text, the methods and tools used by the author to put it into practice, attract the reader's attention. That is why, in the poetry of the last period, such examples of this form can be found more often.

Among them are the talented poet B. Genjemuratov. In the poet's works, it is not felt that there are the stylistic form fear in his certain editions, the words that are forced into the head of the lines as a victim of the strict poetic form. The authenticity of the ideas, the creation of a colourful atmosphere of content, the sensitivity to the lyrics were the hallmarks of Bakhtiyar's poetry.

Here is an excerpt from his muashshaqs "Nawruz winds":

Gúlabı qawınday shireń tamıp tur,





Ux,erniń, kózleriń ne dep janıp tur?!  
Lawlap órtenbeske qoymayman! dey me?

Isen kúlim qaldı... Bul shın anıqdur.” [1.32]

K. Orazimbetov, Doctor of Philology, who brought such ideas to his attention, evaluates the work of our present generation.

B. Genjemuratov was born on May 11, 1959 in Takhtakupir district. Up to date his poems include “The Life of the Sun” (Áptaptıń ómiri) (1987), “June” (Saratan) (1990), “The Moon that was hurt” (Oq qadalğan ay) (1997), one-volume “Selected Poems” (2012) and collections of poems in Karakalpak, “The words of Ukuzdarya” (Ukuzdaryo bitiklari) (2006), a collection of poems, “The word of the king Mode or the writing in Chin fabric have been published in Uzbek.

The form of free verse, which has been developing in recent years in the poetry of Karakalpak literature, is widely used in his works. This term is also called blank verse in Karakalpak literature. It is clear to see such kind of examples in the poet’s works.

In this form of the blank verse, the syllable numbers are not equal, and more attention is paid to meaning and intonation than to sound, so we cannot read them with one tone. This can be seen in the works of Bakhtiyar Genjemuratov, who wrote in the form and contributed to its development. A scholar, P. Nurjanov puts it in such words: [2.89]

In the collection of poems "June" (Saratan) (1990), he pays special attention to the write of the past life of our people.

For example, in his poem "Tolgaw\* of Berdakh's ":

Eldiń kátquđaları,

Danalıq etse basınan,

El ketpeydi qasınan,

Jolınan taysa eger de,

Jurttıń urı sayađı,

Shıbın janniń gámında,

[3.50]

Such thought-provoking ideas that can make us think deeply are given. He says that a good leader should be good, that he should be able to rule the people fairly, and that if the leader is bad, the people will be tortured.

And in his poem "A word about the sword" he sings with the pride of the young men of our brave people. In B. Genjemuratov's poems, a certain thing has become accustomed to reading aloud.

B. Genjemuratov is a great newcomer in Karakalpak poetry with not only unrhymed verse but also blank verse. The poet's epos "A Tale of Modexan" became an example.





The work was published in the newspaper "Culture in Central Asia" (Orayliq Aziya Mádeniyati).

Let's also talk about how B. Genjemuratov came into our literature. He finished high school in 1976 and became worker in the district newspaper. In 1980 he entered the Faculty of Philology of Nukus State University and worked as the executive secretary of the newspaper "Nukus University". He later worked as the head of the literary criticism and culture in department of the magazine "Amuwdarya", executive secretary, poetry consultant, deputy head of the Karakalpak Writers' Union.

Some of his poems have been included in the Anthology of Turkic Poetry (Ankara, 2006) and the Anthology of Uzbek Poetry in the 20th Century (Tashkent, 2007). He published a collection of poems translating by Western and Eastern classic poets in 1992 under the name "Lyrics".

A number of poems have been published in Kazakh, Russian and French.

If we pay attention to his poem "I have loans":

Baxtiyarda qosiq joq. Qaraqalpaqtan jir ketti.  
"Tirilerden" túnilip, bul dúnyadan tiri ketti.  
Endi gana er jetken, poeziya jetim qaldı  
Shayırlardı jilatıp Ullı Ibrayım Pirim ketti... [3.31]

The song was written on the day of the burial of the great poet, Ibrahim Yusupov. He also called it "Speaking with my friend, Quwanishbay Ozaimbetov.

B. Genjemuratov translated into Karakalpak the large-scale fundamental work of famous historians, A. Yu. Yakubovsky and B. Grekov "The Golden Horde and its fall". His monograph "Poetics of Ajiniyaz's lyrics" was published.

Doctor of Philology, G. Orazimbetov told B. Genjemuratov, "Poetry does include not just lyrical works. By the way, Bakhtiar's epic poems are also very popular. His epic poem "The word of the king, Mode or the writing in Chin fabric" aroused great public resonance around literature lovers. After the poem was translated into Uzbek and published, it attracted the attention of Uzbek readers." [3.6]

-represents a variety of opinions.

From 1996 to 2006, B. Genjemuratov worked as a lecturer at the Faculty of Philology, Head of the Department, Head of the Department of Journalism, Head of the Department of History and Archeology at the National Museum named after Berdakh who was a national poet of the Karakalpak.

The Uzbek national poet, Azim Suyin read a poem by B. Genjemuratov "The word of the king, Mode or the writing in Chin fabric" and praised his creativity. [4]



In fact, the word of the king, Mode or the writing in Chin fabric is one of the sharpest works of the poet, who inspired to live with great honor of the place where he was born. The work is presented with historical and artistic colors. Mode, who ruled from 209 to 174 AD, accepted the demands of King in Chin. If The king of Chin asked for gold put on camels and his wife in order to get arried, he would do without hesitation like in a saying “If your neighbor is calm, you will also be calm”. But at the end of the day, when one of empty place growing nothing of the kingdom was asked, he said that wealth is not so permanent thing but he does not give a part from his land no matter what happens. If he gives, it will be death for him. Then, Mode went to fight with them.

Tıńlań, bekler!

Óspes eldiń erleri tez aynıydı.

Danalar-Suw! Suwsız eldiń kólleri tez aynıydı...

Jaw qádemi tiygen jurttiń giyaları kógermes.

Er qádirin bilmes eldiń jerleri tez aynıydı... [3.150]

On a final note, the poetry by B. Genjemuratov really leads human being to living like one body. His works play an important role in the enrichment of Karakalpak literature. The volume of his poems and compositions gives the reader a different taste in any direction.

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