

**KARAKALPAK FOLK LEGENDS ABOUT SULAYMAN BAKIRGANIY
(HAKIM ATA) AND HIS SON UBBI**

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a scientific analysis of Karakalpak folk tales about SuleymanBakirganiy (Hakim Ata) and his son Ubbi, a scholar, saint, and historian who preached the rules of Islam in Central Asia. The ideological content of these myths, artistic differences, methods of image creation were studied. The article discusses the life of the great person, his miracles, and the legends about his relationship with the old man and his son UbbiKhoja. Special attention is paid to the issues of religious, moral and ethical education in the relationship of Hakim Ata with his son UbbiKhoja. Their ideological content deals with the dedication of the father and son to the success of the people, the burden of the people, the fact that they are not free people, and therefore the origin of the traditions of worship and worship of the people, and so on. Islam in the creation of the images of Hakim Ata and Ubbi and the ancient cults of nature, the power of the word, shamanism, fetishism, etc. the influences of religious beliefs are exaggerated.

KEYWORDS: *Idea, Content, Ethics, The Power Of Words, Religion, Shamanism, Fetishism, Religious Faith.*

INTRODUCTION

Information about the life and upbringing of our great ancestor SuleymanBakirganiy (Hakim Ata) has not fully reached our time. Scientists make their predictions by studying the information about him by comparing the myths and legends of the people with the information in various historical documents. According to the information given by them, our ancestor SulaymanBakirganiy was born in 1129 in the place called Bakirganiy, located in the vicinity of the present-day Konirat district of the Aral Sea, there is information that in 1192 he was at the age of Prophet [1]. However, researchers provide a variety of information about the years of his birth and death.

Our ancestor SulaymanBakirganiy's contribution to the propagation of Islam in the East during the Renaissance through Turkish and Arabic poetry is significant. The sages of Central Asia have done a great job in conveying the meanings of the Kuran and Hadith to our descendants in our native language. Yassawi and his disciple Bakirganiy were the first in the East to do this [2].

METHODOLOGY

SulaymanBakirganiy's short stories "Bakirgan", "Jum-Juma", "Akirzaman", "Biybimariam", "Merajnama" are narrated under the influence of the ideas of the Holy Kuran, they promote the idea of protecting the soul from the fires of hell by loving God, obeying his laws, abstaining from lust, being content, fasting, and doing good deeds. The ideas of the Kuran about religious philosophy and the great humanity in these books range from the human genres of Karakalpak folklore, it serves as one of the most valuable sources in the ideological and artistic development of large-scale genres of epics, legends, and narratives.

SulaymanBakirganiy (Hakim Ata) was a genius, a great person who devoted himself to the path of religion. Our people have never been indifferent to such great people. Legends have been told about their way of life, their profession, and their customs. In the legends, the stories about Hakim Ata are connected with his noble son UbbiKhoja. In these myths, the father and son dedicate their lives to the success of the people and take on a heavy and arduous burden, the idealization of their images, stating that they are not free human beings, religious concepts, miraculous hadiths are described in connection with life events.

The books contain all sorts of information about how many children Hakim Ata had. In separate books, Hakim Ata and Anbar are mentioned as two: Sultan Ubbi and Askar were born [3]. and in other books, states that Anbar mother had three sons: Mahmud Khoja, AskarKhoja andUbbi Khoja[4]. In separate books, Hakim Ata married UmmeBibi, the daughter of Bughrakhan, and had two sons. The first was Asfar Muhammad and the second was Ubbi [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to folklore, Ubbi's mother was a stepmother. His father, Hakim Ata put Ubbion a difficult journey. Ubbi can't keep his promise to save the people on the ship that was abused on the way, Ubbi Sultan is late. Ubbi's stepmother blames Ubbi Sultan for her delay and accuses him of killing him. After time passed, Ubbi told his father why he was late. However, stepmother started to set a fire between the father and the child. Then Ubbi Sultan said, "Oh, Ubbi!" How can I be patient when strangers complain to me about my name? I didn't know I was drowning. With God's guidance, I pulled the ship out safely and saved many people from the danger of death. The wise father does not believe his son. After time passed, the people who Ubbi rescues, will bring their alms to Ubbi. All the disciples fall at Ubbi's feet. Hakim Ata was amazed and said, "This child of mine has a miracle." He said to his son, "Two sheepheads do not boil in the same pot, either from you or from us." Ubbi understood the meaning of this word and said, "Two sheephorns will not fit in one pot, and if you destroy their horns, the heads of three sheep will fit in one pot," and said goodbye and left. After, the father and the child are not be able to see each other.

The God said to Hakim Ata: "Ubbi's descendants had 360 saints, and you prevented it. It takes 40 years for a river to flow over your grave to wash away your sins." Hakim Ata searches for his lost son a lot, but he can't find him anywhere. Upon hearing this, Hodja Ahmed Yassawi warned Hakim Ata: "Your grave will be flooded for 40 years." After Hakim Ata's death, he was buried in Bakirgan. Soon the Amu Darya changed course and flooded the city of Bakirgan. Hakim Ata's tomb was flooded and 40 years later the water returned to the sanctuary and Hakim Ata's tomb was opened.

In the legend, Ubbi Sultan appears as a saint, a prophet. In fact, the people recognize him as a man of pure heart, a man of few words. He saves many people from drowning. Probably for this reason, Ubbi's name and his sanctity are associated with water. In the mythological legends of the ancient Khorezm peoples, Ubbi (Hubbi) is depicted as a water god, a hero who saves people from slavery. The image of Ubbi in the legend is given as follows: "In the most ancient times, long before the time of Faridun and the great Jamshid, there was a young man named Ubbi in the Amu Darya. He catches fish with one hand and catches it in the sun with the other, earning a living by eating fish. Ubbi lived in that state for seven hundred years in the Amu Darya and never let a fly into the world. People made a living from the air. However, during the reign of Jamshid, Ubbi disappeared one night. People believe that he was kidnapped by a girl who was the ruler of the waters of heaven. After Ubbi disappeared, his mother came to the Amu Darya. He was the first to build a boat, teaching people how to swim in a boat and how to fight the enemy in the water. Soon, Ubbi's mother disappeared. But people don't forget Ubbi and her mother. When they got into the boat, Ubbi and his mother prayed, "Oh, my Ubbi, Oh, Anbar mother, be my helper".

This mythical plot gradually spread beyond the Turkestan and Khorezm regions and spread among the most populous regions of Central Asia. However, each local region added national features and life gifts to this plot. Thus, this mythological image was more or less mythical. An example of this is the myth of "Er Hubby", which is widespread in the region of Karakalpakstan and in Fergana Valley.

It is said that the plot of all the legends about Ubbi Sultan was in a mysterious quarrel with his father and suddenly disappeared. No one saw his body. Some legends say that the girl who was the ruler of the celestial bodies was abducted, while others say that "Ubbi's body flew into the sky." The reason for this is to increase the viability of the belief that the legend Ubbi saves people from various disasters, to perpetuate his image.

According to some legends, after Hakim Ata's son left in a rage, he uses iron rods and shoes. He swore, "I will look for you, my son, until my shoes is gone as money, and my rods is gone as needle." He had been looking for her child for days, months, and years. Sultan Ubbi was aware of this. "My father suffered a lot, I'll see," he said. Then one day he went out to meet his father and said, "Who is the father?" "It's me, my son," he said. "Father, you're so proud," said the boy, and disappeared. This view has been repeated several times. Since Hakim Ata's answer was the same, his son said, "Don't look for me anymore, we will meet you on the Day of Judgment." The episode of Hakim Ata's using of an iron shoe, far removed from the realities of life, allows us to consider this story as a fairy tale. The ideological content of this myth is that arrogance is the worst attribute, and humility and generosity are the most intelligent qualities that ensure the spiritual beauty of a person. However, we cannot support Ubbi Sultan without understanding the meaning of his actions against his father in the legend. In our opinion, Ubbi Sultan's arrogance and jealousy of his father in order to eradicate the evils of the gods, which he disliked, were the result of Sufism. Myths of this content illuminate the spiritual world of a person and educate him to purity and honesty.

CONCLUSION

SulaymanBakirgani (Hakim Ata) and his son Sultan Ubbi were the people who followed the rules of Islam and made it in history as a great prophet, a saint who preached to the people.

Nevertheless, their actions before Islam, the ancient cults of nature, the power of the word, shamanism in the myths were felt as religious concept, ghosts of beliefs.

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