



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01129.0**

## THE LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ROBERT BURNS' AND BERDACH'S WORKS ON THE THEME OF "FREEDOM"

**Toleubaeva Aliya Ondasinovna\*; Atanazarova Dilnaz Bakhtiyarqizi\*\***

\*Assistant teacher,  
Karakalpak State University,  
UZBEKISTAN

\*\*1<sup>st</sup> year student  
Karakalpak State University,  
UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*Robert Burns and Berdach are widely renowned in literature due to their unrepeatable poetry of English and Karakalpak languages. Both of them are great poets who are loved by their nation for their remarkable works. The study proposes to compare the views of these two poets in the theme of "Freedom". Despite the fact that they belong to different religions, cultures, centuries and countries, there are striking similarities in their conspicuous works.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Robert Burns, Berdach, Freedom, Liberty, Honesty, Justice, Poetry*

### INTRODUCTION

Robert Burns is a National Bard, the Ploughman Scottish poet and lyricist. He was born on January 25, 1759 in Ayrshire, Scotland. He is the best known of the poets who have written in the Scots language, although much of his writing is in English and a light Scots dialect, accessible to an audience beyond Scotland. He wrote his first poem when he was 15 years old. It was "Handsome Nell". Its subject is Nell Klipatrick who is the daughter of the village Blacksmith. He describes circumstances in his first poem in an autobiographical letter to Dr. John Moore, a doctor and writer with whom he corresponded. He also wrote in standard English. His notable works are: "Tam O'Shanter", "Auld Lang Syne", "To a mouse".

Berdach is a Karakalpak classic poet of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was born in 1827, Muynak, Karakalpakstan. His father was a fisherman. When Berdach was 10 years old, his parents died and he was brought up by his relatives. He wrote his first poems "O'gizim" and

‘Shig’irim” when he was 10 .These poems were about agriculture. He is famous for his epic poem ‘Shejire”.He studied in Karakumlyshan madrasah but he couldn’t continue his study because of poverty.He lived in poverty and described it in his poem “Jaz keler me? (when will summer come)?”:

“Tamag’imjoqsherge,  
 Ko’ligimjoqko’sherge,  
 To’segimjoqto’serge  
 Biz sorli’gajazkelerme ?  
 Ko’silipjataru’yimjoq,  
 Iyinge tartar kiyimjoq  
 Toqlardanbizgebuyimjoq  
 Men sorlig’ajazkelerme ?[1,166 p]

In this poem he describes that he doesn’t have any home to live, food to eat and clothes to wear. He compares “summer” to “happy days” for him and his nation.

### **The main themes of the poetry of poets and how they are described through stylistic devices**

We can see a lot of revolutionary-democratic motives in Berdach’s works. Of course, it is due to the social, financial and political conditions of Karakalpak at those times. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, Karakalpak lived in the downstream of Syr Darya river. As a result of different historical processes, they settled in Khorezm in the middle of the XVIII century. Khiva Khanate completely conquered them in the XIX century, the century Berdach lived. The later life of Karakalpak was dependent on Khiva Khanate. Khiva Khanate oppressed them, demanded high amounts of taxes. Berdach described it in his poem “Saliq”:

Biltirg’idanbiyiljaman,  
 Qalayqalayboldi zaman,  
 G’aripqaserqalmayaman,  
 On tilladankeldisaliq.  
 O’ndiredi ash xaliqtan  
 Jetimjilaydisonliqtan  
 Bay amanqaldisaliqtan  
 Dohmetboldiusisaliq,-[1,48 p]

In this poem he describes that only poor people paid the taxes, not the rich. By this, the poet tries to emphasize the inequality between the rich and poor. Also the amount of tax was higher than the past years and it was very difficult for the people to pay it. In the poem “Bolg’anemes” the poet uses metaphoric lines to emphasize his difficulties in life that he didn’t have any freedom to write his right thoughts due to the khans:

Gu'lboldinguljaynamadim,  
 Oyshilboldimoylamadim,  
 Bu'lbilboldimsayramadim,  
 Hadiyseazbolg'anemes[1,162 p]

At those times ,the khans made poets write poems about khans with respect.Otherwise ,it would be even worse for poets .This is illustrated in this poem with the idiom “tastaytunekkejoliqtim”(left in the darkness).He compares the poor to the rich by using metaphor:”lashing’aqurg’an tor boldi ,tordiheshkimu’zgenemes”.

The same meaning is illustrated in Robert Burns’ “Is there for honest poverty?” poem which describes the social inequality in the XVIII century:

Is there for honest poverty,  
 That hangs his head and all that,  
 The cowards slave ,we pass him by,  
 We dare be poor for all that,  
 For all that and all that,  
 The rank is but the guinea’s stamp,  
 The man’s the gold for all that[3,259 p]

The poet tries to describe that the value of human’s life is not measured with wealth or money by using metaphors in the last two lines.

Then let us pray that come it may,  
 That sense and worth over all the earth,  
 Shall take the prize and all that,  
 For all that and all that,  
 That man to man the world over,  
 Shall brothers be for all that.[3,259 p]

In these verse,the poet hopes that one day all people will be equal and they will be as brothers for each other.He hopes for bright future.

Despite the fact that the main theme of Robert Burns’poems is love,we can find some poems about justice and liberty in the poem “The slave’s lament”,he tries to show the inequality ,especially slavery.He compares slavery to liberty :

The burden I must bear while the cruel scourge I fear,  
 In the lands of Virginia-ginia,O  
 And I think on friends most dear  
 With bitter,bitter tear,

And Alas I'm weary,weary,O.[3,732 p]

In this poem the narrator is the slave himself. He shows his emotions. One important thing, it is related to the slave's past: he had a lot of friends when he was free, and now he is a slave and his friends make him afraid. It is described with the epithet "bitter tears" in the fourth line of the poem.

All things considered, the world-renowned poets from different countries and cultures, Robert Burns and Berdaq have left conspicuous works including similar emotions of freedom. Even though they wrote in different languages, they both illustrated the idea of freedom and justice in their masterpieces.

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