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THE ARAL SEA PROBLEM IN THE VIEWS OF OUR POETS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the Aral Sea problem from a historical point of view. This analysis used not only historical documents but also the greatest works of fiction, prose and poetry of the poets. This is the novelty of this scientific work. The reason is that no such scientific work has been done before, and this is one of the first in the history of Karakalpakstan.

Key words: Aral sea, prose, poetry, poems, Karakalpakstan.

抽象的。 本文从历史的角度分析咸海问题。 这种分析不仅使用了历史文献，还使用了诗人最伟大的小说、散文和诗歌作品。 这是这项科学工作的新颖之处。 原因是以前没有做过这样的科学工作，这是卡拉卡尔帕克斯坦历史上的第一次。

关键词：咸海、散文、诗歌、诗歌、卡拉卡尔帕克斯坦

Introduction. The Amudarya River and Aral Sea receded, the Kyzylkum and Salt Winds began to show their power to the region's livelihoods in the 1980s. As a result of the Aral Sea tragedy, salty dusts rose from the vast expanses of the sea with the power of wind storms, covering the fields and meadows. These dusts annually spray 45 million tons of salt dust on the territory of Karakalpakstan, in an average of one ton to three tons of salt per hectare of land.

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This situation has affected the health of every Karakalpak family, with the impact of environmental problems such as maternal and child mortality rates, anemia around the Aral Sea.

The life of the people affected by the ecological disaster has become a central theme in the work of our poets and writers. In the field of the Soviet government, the poet I. Yusupov created his songs rich in influential philosophical content. His collections "Alasatli dunya bul", "Duzli samallar", and "Umit jagisi", published in the 1980s, provide not only the fact of the Aral Sea problem, but also the main reasons for its emergence. Enhances emotional sensitivity to the reader and the poet concludes himself philosophically. ² The poet describes the policy of the former imperial regime of the sea as follows.

"Take away the kindness of nature

We have written on our foreheads,

"Open up the virgin land", "take more white gold"

We went to dry the sea "

(«Karabiller qoyimshilig'indag'i eles »)³

The poet thinks deeply about the fate of his people, looking at the growing environmental problems every year. For example: -

"Just before the big punishment,

This is just the beginning of this toy,

As you can see in the port of Shipyard "

(«Karabiller qoyimshilig'indag'i eles »)⁴

In his poems, the poet says that the leaders, who want to contribute to the positive solution of the Aral Sea problem, are dissatisfied with the candidates and deputies before the elections.

"There was a 'big' war around the island,

There were a lot of riots during the election,

After riding, sold the island,

The *Enagars* were all too busy.

(«Epigramma »)⁵

I. Yusupov complains about the fact that the Aral Sea has become a zone of ecological problems, apologizes to nature with a human conscience

¹ Bazarbaev J. Wisdom is the resin of beauty . Nukus. «Bilim» 2008, 83-page

² Orazimbetov Q. Artistic research in modern Karakalpak lyric poetry (80-years). Nukus «Bilim» 1992. 30-page

⁴ I. Yusupov " Umit jag'isi" Nukus, Karakalpakstan 1990-13-page

⁵ I. Yusupov «Begligindi buzba sen» Qosiqalar.No'kis: «Qaraqalpaqstan» 1995, pp 17

and makes a psychological accusation against the culprit.

“Island! You forgive us,

The country that asked for our grief,

This was our sea,

The country we stole during the day”⁶ creates the following lines of poetry for leaders who do not think about the future of their own generations, who have served the politics of the totalitarian era through their poems.

They licked each others mouth,

Bought something called conscience,

Insulting his Mother Nature,

They sold you Aral Sea⁷

Through these poems, the poet I. Yusupov creates a deep philosophical understanding of the Aral problem with artistic lyrical images using various examples.

T.Kayypbergenov was one of the first in the prose of Karakalpak literature to raise the issue of nature conservation.

In the novel "Ko'zdin' qarashig'i" boldly reveals the problems of land, water, nature, which are the current issues of today, exposing the negative vices of the totalitarian regime, such as looting and fraud.

The issue of preserving the Aral Sea, mentioned in the novel, was raised before the center's reconstruction policy.

Our writer T.Kaypbergenov spoke at the All-Union Congress on May 25, 1989. A.D Sakharov recalls: “This performance was one of the most horrific events in the convention, along with speeches on natural disasters. Other dramatic events took place at the Congress on May 30. " Deputy of the Karakalpak ASSR

T. Kayipbergenov spoke about the tragedy of the Aral Sea. In terms of its scale and long-lasting consequences, it can be compared to recent world catastrophes. One hectare of land in Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Tashauz oblasts receives 540 kilograms of salted sand from the former dried-up waters of the Aral Sea every year. Science has not yet been able to clean any land in Karakalpakstan from herbicides and pesticides thrown at tons per hectare. In the Aral Sea region, people die with supernatural deaths - they are doomed to extinction. Abnormalities increased dramatically among newborns. Two out of every three people screened in the ASSR have been diagnosed with typhoid, esophageal cancer and hepatitis. Most of the patients are children. Doctors do not recommend breastfeeding ... The speaker said: “First, I demand the creation of a group of deputies of the Congress of People's Deputies with extraordinary powers (so far this tragic appeal, like everything else in Congress, hangs in the air!). rapid and drastic reduction. Selling cotton is literally selling the health of your compatriots. The Aral Sea region should be officially declared a zone of ecological disaster and the world community should be called for help. But for now, the shores of the Aral Sea are a secret zone.”⁸ Our poet was able to prove the problem of the

⁶ In This

⁷ IN This 14-page

⁷ In this 18-page

⁸ Pakhratdinov A, Allambergenov K, Bekbergenova M. XX-century The history of Karakalpak literature (lesson) "Karakalpakstan". 2011-year 183-page

Aral Sea, which is a topical issue today, with the help of free thought at that time.

The famous poet M. Seytniyazov in his poem "Amu, the Aral Sea in my life" convincingly reveals the truth of the period by comparing the past and present state of the Amu River and the Aral Sea.

The consequences of the Aral's environmental problem have had a psychological impact on those living in the region. Poet and writer Sh. Seytov described this situation In the poem "Karakalpak prays to God with open arms"

Don't count us as your nation, even I ask for bread,

Faith in the throne without asking you!

In fact, the dose is almost constant,

Only you give back my Amu Darya!⁹

Through his poems, the poet's idea is not to beg God to give him water, but to describe the situation in which people fight against environmental and other disasters.

In addition, the poet:

If you are just, if you are right,

If you want to be fair to all people,

If you don't want to kill the Karakalpak people,

Conclusion. Give back my Amu Darya ¹⁰, - through the dramatic emotion that the Amudarya is the source of life through the lines of the song.

In describing the suffering of the Aral Sea, the writer Orazbay Abdirahmanov introduced the Aral Sea problem to the world through his public works "Aralim-dartim menin". This work was an example of thinking against the one-sided attitude to nature in the era of the former Soviet policy. The awarding of this work with the UNESCO gold medal is a contribution to the positive solution of the Aral Sea problem, which has become a secular problem of Karakalpak writers and poets.

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¹¹ Sh.Seitov / Amiudarya. 1990. №5. Page 6

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