

The Influence of Magtymguly Pyragy On the Poetic Worldview of Ibrayim Yusupov

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Abstract: This study examines the influence of Magtymguly Pyragy on the poetic worldview of Ibrayim Yusupov. It focuses on philosophical themes, stylistic features, and the use of epigraphs as a bridge between classical and modern literature. The research applies comparative analysis and hermeneutic interpretation to identify both direct and indirect connections between the poets. The findings show that Yusupov preserves traditional Turkic poetic structures while adapting them to contemporary realities. His poetry reflects continuity of worldview, emphasizing moral responsibility, unity, and national identity, while creatively transforming classical ideas into modern literary expression.

Keywords: Magtymguly Pyragy, Ibrayim Yusupov, Karakalpak literature, Turkmen poetry, epigraph, poetic worldview, comparative analysis, national identity, literary tradition, Central Asian literature.

Introduction: The interaction between classical Eastern poetry and modern national literatures of Central Asia represents a continuous cultural and philosophical dialogue. One of the most significant figures in this tradition is Magtymguly Pyragy, an 18th-century Turkmen poet whose творчество laid the foundation of Turkmen written literature and influenced subsequent generations of poets across the region.

In the 20th century, Ibrayim Yusupov emerged as a leading representative of Karakalpak poetry, synthesizing national traditions with modern poetic forms. His works demonstrate deep continuity with classical Turkic poetic heritage, particularly through the adoption of thematic motifs, imagery, and the use of epigraphs derived from earlier poets.

METHODS

The research is based on several complementary methods that together provide a clear understanding of the connection between the poetry of Magtymguly Pyragy and Ibrayim Yusupov. First, a comparative literary analysis is used to examine selected poems by both authors. This approach helps identify similarities

and differences in themes, ideas, and artistic expression. Special attention is given to how both poets address topics such as moral responsibility, love, spirituality, and national identity. The study includes a detailed examination of stylistic devices. These include metaphor, repetition, and parallelism, which are essential elements of traditional Turkic poetry. By analyzing how these devices function in the works of both poets, the research shows how Yusupov adopts classical techniques and transforms them to fit his own poetic voice.

Another important aspect of the research is the analysis of epigraph usage in Yusupov's poetry. Epigraphs, often taken from classical poets like Magtymguly, serve as an introduction to the main themes of a poem. They help create a connection between past and present literary traditions and guide the reader's interpretation of the text. In addition, the research draws on secondary scholarly literature on Central Asian poetics. These academic sources provide historical and cultural context, helping to better understand the literary environment in which both poets worked.

The methodological approach combines hermeneutic interpretation and comparative poetics, allowing the identification of both direct and indirect influences. Studies show that Yusupov consciously preserved compositional and lyrical structures characteristic of earlier Turkic poetry, while also adapting them to modern social and cultural contexts.

RESULTS

Philosophical and thematic influence. The poetry of Magtymguly Pyragy is deeply rooted in spiritual and Sufi philosophy, where human life is viewed through the lens of moral responsibility and inner purification. His works often include strong calls for unity, honesty, and ethical behavior, while also reflecting on universal themes such as love, fate, and the structure of society. These ideas are not abstract but closely connected to everyday human experience.

A similar thematic direction can be observed in the poems of Ibrayim Yusupov. In his poetry, the focus shifts slightly toward modern concerns, yet it preserves the same philosophical depth. Yusupov emphasizes human dignity, national identity, and moral responsibility. At the same time, his works often include existential reflections, where individuals search for meaning in a changing world. This shows a clear continuity between classical and modern poetic thinking.

Stylistic parallels. Both poets demonstrate a strong connection in terms of style. Their poetry actively uses metaphor and simile to express complex ideas in a vivid and emotional way. Repetition and parallelism are also common, helping to create rhythm and emphasis. In addition, both authors rely on folk-based lyrical structures, which give their works a natural flow and make them closer to oral tradition.

Use of epigraphs. One of the most important forms of influence is the use of epigraphs. Yusupov often introduces his poems with lines that reflect classical wisdom, especially from Magtymguly. A meaningful example is the line:

“Хәррелер ушып хәм пәрўана болар.

Уясы бузылып, палдан айырылса.”

Translation:

“Bees will scatter and turn into wandering moths.

When their hive is destroyed and they lose their

honey.”

This verse expresses the idea that without unity and a stable foundation, people lose their purpose and direction. In Yusupov’s poetry, such an epigraph helps frame themes of social instability, loss of identity, and the importance of preserving cultural and moral values.

DISCUSSION

The influence of Magtymguly Pyragy on Ibrayim Yusupov reflects a deep continuity of worldview rather than simple borrowing. The results show that Yusupov develops classical ideas in a way that connects past traditions with modern realities.

One of the key elements of this connection is the use of epigraphs. In Yusupov’s poetry, epigraphs serve as a bridge between epochs, linking his works to the philosophical heritage of Magtymguly. They help establish the main idea of a poem and guide the reader’s interpretation. For instance, the line about bees losing their hive symbolizes the loss of unity and stability, reinforcing themes that remain relevant in Yusupov’s context. At the same time, Yusupov transforms rather than imitates classical ideas. He adapts Magtymguly’s concepts of unity and morality to the social conditions of the 20th century, expanding them into universal human values. This shift shows his creative independence.

Finally, both poets contribute to national identity. While Magtymguly emphasizes Turkmen unity, Yusupov expresses Karakalpak identity using similar symbolic and philosophical frameworks, thus continuing and renewing the literary tradition.

CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that the poetry of Ibrayim Yusupov is deeply influenced by the philosophical and artistic heritage of Magtymguly Pyragy. This influence is expressed through shared themes, similar stylistic devices, and especially the use of epigraphs that connect different literary periods. At the same time, Yusupov does not simply repeat classical ideas but creatively adapts them to modern realities. As a result, his work represents a continuation of tradition combined with innovation, preserving cultural values while addressing contemporary social and philosophical issues.

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