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THE IMPORTANCE OF TLEUBERGEN JUMAMURATOV'S LEGACY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE THINKING OF FUTURE JOURNALISTS

The power of any society is the quality of knowledge. Journalism education has a decisive force in the socio-economic, political and cultural development of the state. The aim and main idea of the scientific article is to show the importance of fiction in the acquisition by journalism students of such qualities as erudition, value orientation, creativity and social thinking.

The scientific and practical significance of the study: fiction is a great spiritual force that provides a wise conceptual understanding of the problems of society and individuals, but the question of the influence of this important basis on creativity remains an open, unexplored side

The object of the study is the legacy of Tleubergen Jumamuratov (1915-1990), People's Poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, laureate of the Berdakh State Prize, who was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor, Friendship of Peoples, medals and Certificates of Honor from many countries. He worked in the media system and, moreover, for many years was the main consultant at the Writers' Union of Karakalpakstan and had extensive experience working with young authors. He wrote quite a lot of instructions, poetic lessons about the tasks and responsibilities of a creative person in front of society. The methodology of the work – studying these materials that helps to solve a number of issues related to the training of creative journalists in higher education system, as a spiritual, ideological experience, as a sharpening knowledge in the creative process.

Keywords: journalist, creativity, artistic creativity, worldview, skill.

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Тілеуберген Жұмамұратов мұрасының болашақ журналисттердің шығармашылық ойын дамытудағы мәні

Кез келген қоғамның күші – білім. Журналистік білім мемлекеттің әлеуметтік-экономикалық, саяси және мәдени дамуында шешуші күшке ие. Ғылыми мақаланың мақсаты мен негізгі идеясы – журналистика факультетінің студенттеріне шығармашылық эрудиция, құндылық бағдар, шығармашылық және әлеуметтік ойлау сияқты қасиеттерді меңгертуде көркем әдебиеттің маңыздылығын көрсету.

Зерттеудің ғылыми-практикалық маңыздылығы – көркем әдебиет – қоғам мен жеке тұлғаның мәселелерін концептуалды ұғынуды қамтамасыз ететін ұлы рухани күш, бірақ бұл маңызды негіздің шығармашылыққа әсері ашық немесе зерттелмеген жағы болып қалмақта.

Зерттеу нысаны Тілеуберген Жұмамұратовтың (1915-1990) мұрасы болды. Т.Жұмамұратов Өзбекстан мен Қарақалпақстанның халық ақыны, Бердақ атындағы мемлекеттік сыйлығының лауреаты, «Құрмет» және «Халықтар достығы» ордендерінің иегері, көптеген елдердің медальдарымен және құрмет грамоталарымен марапатталған. Ол көп жыл бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарында жұмыс істеген, Қарақалпақстан Жазушылар одағының бас консультанты болған, жас авторлармен жұмыс жасауда мол тәжірибеге ие болған. Шығармашылық тұлғаның қоғам алдындағы міндеттері мен жауапкершілігі туралы көптеген нұсқаулар, поэтикалық тағылымдар жазған. Зерттеу әдістемесі – жоғары оқу орындарында шығармашылық кадрлар мен журналистерді даярлауға қатысты бірқатар мәселелерді шешуге көмектесетін осы материалдарды зерделей отырып, рухани және дүниетанымдық тәжірибелердің шығармашылық үдерістегі дағдылар мен білімдерді бекітуге әсерін түсіну. Зерттеу нәтижелеріне сүйене отырып, болашақ журналистің ақыл-ойының, жан дүниесінің, шеберлігінің шынайы кемелденуін қамтамасыз ететін маңызды факторлардың рухани-адамгершілік негіздері мен заманауи жоғары технологияларды саналы түрде басқаруы деген қорытындыға келуге болады. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that the spiritual and moral foundations and conscious manage-

ment of modern high technologies are important factors in ensuring the true maturity of the mind, soul and skill of the future journalist.

Тўйин сөздер: журналист, шығармашылық, көркем шығармашылық, дүниетаным, шеберлік.

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Значение наследия Тлеубергена Жумамуратова в развитии творческого мышления будущих журналистов

Могущество любого общества в качестве знаний. Журналистское образование имеет решающую силу в социально-экономическом, политическом и культурном развитии государства. Цель и основная идея научной статьи – показать значимость художественной литературы в приобретении студентами журналистики таких качеств, как творческая эрудиция, ценностная ориентация, креативность и социальное мышление.

Научная и практическая значимость исследования заключается в том, что художественная литература является великой духовной силой, обеспечивающей мудрое концептуальное понимание проблем общества и личности, но влияние этой важной основы на творчество остается открытой, не изученной стороной.

Объектом изучения проблемы выбрано наследие Тлеубергена Жумамуратова (1915-1990) – народного поэта Узбекистана и Каракалпакстана, лауреата государственной премии имени Бердаха, кавалер Орденов «Знак Почета», «Дружба народов» и др.

Т. Жумамуратов работал в системе СМИ долгие годы, был главным консультантом в Союзе писателей Каракалпакстана и имел большой опыт работы с молодыми авторами. Написал достаточно много наставлений, поэтических уроков о задачах и ответственности творческой личности перед обществом. Методологией исследования является изучение этих материалов, что помогает решить ряд вопросов, связанных с подготовкой творческих кадров и журналистов в высшей школе; понять, как духовный, мировоззренческий опыт влияют на закрепление навыков и знаний в творческом процессе. По результатам исследования, можно прийти к выводу, что именно духовно-нравственные основы и сознательное управление современными высокими технологиями являются важными факторами обеспечения истинной зрелости ума, души и мастерства будущего журналиста.

Ключевые слова: журналист, творчество, художественное творчество, мировоззрение, мастерство.

Introduction

The work of a journalist has an individual-collective, production-creative character. A journalist, based on the tasks facing the media in which he works, creates his own works and organizes creative events. Each work of the creator is a result, i.e. a unique, original work, creation, novelty, which is the result of creative, critical thinking.

According to definitions in dictionaries, “Creativity is a process of human activity that creates qualitatively new material and spiritual values. Creativity is a person’s ability, arising through work, to create from the material provided by reality (based on knowledge of the laws of the objective world) a new reality that satisfies diverse social needs”. (Philosophical dictionary, 1986).

The creative work of a journalist depends on many factors that influence the formation of moral, volitional, qualitative characteristics of creative thinking and intellectual level. Among these factors,

fiction especially stands out as a huge source of spirituality and morality. It provides a wise conceptual understanding of human problems and influences world civilization.

Materials and methods

Theoretical sources indicate that the process of creating a journalistic work is creative in nature. In this, the work of a journalist has much in common with the work of representatives of other creative professions, primarily literary. From this point of view, in training creative journalists in the higher education system, one can rely on the legacy of Tleubergen Jumamuratov. This is explained by the fact that, firstly, each new work, as a product created by pathos, in its purpose is itself a model for new creative quests. Secondly, every creative person, one way or another, shares his experience.

Unlike others, T. Jumamuratov worked at the Writers’ Union as a consultant on creative direc-

tions, moreover, he is an improvisational poet: some of his thoughts and opinions about the proposed works are manifested in artistic form. His weighty recommendations and methodological instructions are important in the training of creative journalists in higher education. They are like a spiritual basis, sharpening knowledge about the creative process and creative thinking.

Results and discussion

Journalism and literature are connected, first of all, by the fact that the task of both spheres is to influence public consciousness.

The author of works of fiction describes life objectively or with imagination and deliberate facts. Thus, he identifies pressing problems, warns, convinces, deepens public thinking. The author in artistic creativity decides for himself when to finish his work and when to present it to society.

A journalist describes (in text, audio, video, multimedia versions) specifically occurring events, in a specific place, on the basis of objective, hourly, momentary facts occurring at a given time, and the work of a journalist requires the urgent presentation of his material. The effectiveness of operational material is based on the creative thinking and skill of the journalist. It is the rich reading of fiction that helps him in this.

Philologist-teacher Blue Fish affirms the importance of artistic creativity and notes the special role of literature in the thinking of a journalist. He's writing: «We teachers must study literature in Germany, and I am not a journalist, but I am fascinated by the constant quotes and allusions many journalists make to get their idea across, as eg.in "The Economist". Never before have I read so many Shakespeare quotes and allusions to well-known books than in their magazines. More often than not Shakespeare's imagery catches the mood or situation quite well, as in "now is the winter of our discontent" when we had an oil crisis. Personally, I believe it enriches and enhances one's writing style». (Blue Fish, 2018).

Professor M.A. Longinov, in his interpretation of the relationship between journalism and literature, emphasizes: «Journalism has been called literature in a hurry. It's also been called the first draft of history. Some of the most significant journalism of the last 70 years (the kind that requires research/reporting and long-form narrative) involves characters, scenes, climaxes of action, foreshadowing. It's non-fiction literature. And as such, it grows best out of a mind that's been saturated with reading and

study of the best literature. Fact is, many of the novelists we know as giants in European and U.S. history began their writing careers as journalists. So it goes both ways. Journalists become novelists; students of fiction become masters of the factual narrative in scenes, plots, character development and climaxes. (Longinow M.A., 2005).

At the same time, working in the field of journalism for a creatively minded person will also have a positive effect on his poetic skills. According to his biography, Tleubergen Jumamuratov also works in the field of journalism. The biography says: 1937-1942. – teacher of secondary school named after Marat, Muynak district; 1942—1944 – editor of the Muynak regional newspaper "Kyzyl Balykshy"; 1945-1949 – Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Muynak District Party Committee; 1949-1951 – Deputy Head of the Karakalpak Republican Press Department; 1951-1954 — head of the department of literary and artistic broadcasts of the republican radio broadcasting; 1957-1961 – Head of the fiction department of the newspaper "Council of Karakalpakstan"; 1961-1963 – Head of the literary department of the Karakalpak State Printing House; 1963—1983 – Senior consultant of the Writers' Union of Karakalpakstan. (Jumamuratov Tleubergen biography, 2023).

T. Jumamuratov in his speeches reveals his gratitude to the years of work with the media system. His poem "My Newspaper" is an example of what has been said. In this case, one cannot disagree with the statements: "Fiction writers also seek to convey truths (psychological, emotional and political), even if their narratives are invented. But, as John Carey, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Oxford University as well as for many years, chief fiction reviewer for the Sunday Times, argues, fiction represents "a flight from the real ... and good reportage is designed to make that flight impossible. It exiles us from fiction into the sharp terrain of truth". For him that is an important function. In his words reportage "lifts the screen from reality". It may "change its readers, may educate their sympathies, may extend ... their ideas about what it is to be a human being, may limit their capacity for the inhuman". (Carey J. (ed.), 2003) [1987].

"...Then there's the way factual writing is so often compared with fiction as if fiction were the benchmark. "A gifted and humane reporter with a novelist's eye for detail" runs one review of Janine di Giovanni's *The Place at the End of the World*, a collection of her war reportage. Well, yes, but shouldn't it be the other way round? Is it not that

writer of realist fiction have copied or at least shared the techniques of good reporters? The novelist and journalist Anthony Burgess argued that Defoe was the first great English novelist precisely because he was also the first great English journalist". (Burgess 1986: 7).

The current time of information flows requires a modern educational paradigm focused on the relationship between spirituality and morality and the mobility of high technologies. It is of particular importance to develop the social thinking of future journalists in the context of the pros and cons of globalization, strengthening their worldview with value foundations in the emerging unified educational space. Since necessity for information technology is constantly rising on various media sources, modern journalism has become dependent on advanced technological equipment. Despite this, human intellectual creative work is still an essential part of journalism. This contributes to the implementation of other approaches in educational system: using creative educational process such as master classes and creative workshops to develop further obtained knowledge and skills in the framework of disciplines chosen by the student.

Here you need to pay attention to the importance of traditional creative mentoring, especially among Turkic-speaking peoples, where young people learn from older recognized verbal masters in their wisdom, acquire knowledge, creative skills and qualifications. Classic representatives of Karakalpak literature Jien jirau, Kunkhozha, Ajiniyaz, Berdakh and others were "active performers of living folklore" (Maksetov K., 1989), who knew examples of oral literature by heart. In the steppe, the strength of the language was determined in a song competition; the people were the sole critic of their creators. In this regard, folk singer Sadik Nurimbetov said:

"Two poets cannot be recognized,

Until they perform (compete) in front of the people."

Traditional artistic creativity is a value that eternally sows and generates new unique values. A phenomenal phenomenon in culture is created in connection with a special attachment to the traditional heritage of the people, since folklore, by its very meaning, is folk wisdom. In our opinion, it was in this regard that the Russian writer M. Gorky spoke about the Lezgin, Dagestan ashug Suleiman Stal-sky: "Homer of the 20th century." Kazakh scientist M. Avezov said: "Jambyl is the brightest and most

gifted singer of our era" (Avezov, 1967), and called the akin a "living encyclopedia" (Avezov M., 1961). The peculiarities of the work of poets of this kind come from the fact that they are experts, bearers of folk wisdom in memory, professionals in creating improvised unusual works, who also have knowledge both in their art style and folk art, and are able to perform them in different traditional manners. It is through the experience of oral and written art that they excel in artistic mastery with these qualities.

The work of Tleubergen Jumamuratov is a vivid example of the fact that poetic achievement originates from the depths of oral folk art. Mastering the traditions of oral creativity, he achieved professionalism in written literature, relaxed style, accuracy and capacity of the characteristics of the hero of the work, and an intimate dialogue with his poetic rival. He is a poet-speaker, he transformed the inherited skill in a new way, he has a peculiar performing manner of expressive reading: he read his own, even major works, by heart.

Many sources note that, the peculiarity of the combination of traditional and new in the work of T. Jumamuratov is that, following the relay of time from the famous storytellers of the past, he passed on the rare talent of an improviser.

He was, so far, the last improvising poet to preserve the traditions of folklore in our time. His skill in the poetic competitions "aitys" won recognition in the poet's youth, not only in his native land, but also beyond its borders (Avezov M., 1961), the Kazakh akyn Umbetali (in 1932) bowed good-naturedly before the young talent, after which akyn Sadyk Kasy-mov (Jumamuratov T., 2005). The poet showed a wonderful gift in poetry festivals when he competed with Kenen Azirbayev, Syrbay Maulenov, Burkit Iskakov (Jumamuratov T., 2005) and others.

His poetic quality is an example for students in studying the subject "Oratory".

"From early childhood we listened to legends and songs of Jirau¹, from every Karakalpak village", wrote T. Jumamuratov in his memoirs. And he continues in rhymes: "The jirau-bak-sy² were gathering, We enjoyed the performances for forty days. Played gernai-surnai³, shot at the golden pumpkin⁴, says in the old epics. All this is said for a reason» (Jumamuratov T., 2023).

¹ Jirau – storytellers of dastans on the "kobyz" instrument.

² "Jirau bak-sy" – performers in various traditional genres.

³ Gernai-surnai – national instruments.

⁴ Kabaq – a reality, according to the meaning of the term, it is a type of edible pumpkin. The term is associated with traditional archery competitions.

T. Jumamuratov was a fan of the unique talent of poets of the traditional type – singers of his contemporaries – Ayapbergen, Abbas, Sadyk Shair. And they, in turn, keenly felt the poetic gift of improvisation and the rich worldview of the young Tleubergen. This mutual understanding was reflected in their works. (Pahrudinov A., 1980).

T. Jumamuratov's views on creativity and the creative process are important in a journalistic master class where the creation of works is taught. When the poet wrote about the work of the great Alisher Navoi, he expressed the following opinion:

Original:

Адамға орныкса хасыл даналық,
Қалар сөзи бир қәлипте жаңарып.⁵

Meaningful translation: “If there is primordial wisdom, then it is constantly renewed.”

The purpose of journalism is to equip souls with spiritual wealth, correct ideas about the world, and knowledge, based on the creativity of social thinking. It is spiritual and moral value that is an important factor in the development of social thinking, spirituality, mastering the moral experience of humanity, developing a strong habit of moral behavior and creative skills. The poet praises the concept of creativity:

Original:

Ҳәр бир шайыр қуғат алар жүректен,
Ҳәр бир жүрек мухаббатые бекиткен.
Жүрек барда мухаббат бар, өмир бар,
Сезим оты сақланар,
Жан қәлб сөзин тил арқалы тебреткен».

Meaningful translation: “Every poet draws strength from the heart, every heart harbor love. There is a heart. There is love, there is life, there is fire. Love is preserved, which means that the heart, word by word, makes the tongue vibrate”.

The concept of value has content, material, production-consumer, political, social and spiritual types, and the place of knowledge in spiritual value and book reading is incomparable. This reality is explained in the poet's quatrain:

Original:

Айтып берген алжасықты, макулды,
Көрип турған узақ пенен жақынды.
Данышпанлар ғәзийнесин сақлаған,
Жан сырласым – кітап деген ақыллы.

Meaningful translation: “Determines right from wrong, Sees near and far. Keeps the treasure of the sages, My soul is a clever book”.

Creativity is the aesthetic genealogy of life and time. Unique creations are created from a heart that feels spiritually, understands the philosophy of life, loves its people, and protects the Motherland. The poet's poem “My Home”, “My Karakalpak”, “The Eternal Name “Karakalpak”, etc, is combined with his ideas about global citizenship, the dialogue of cultures, many of them are repeated among the public as sayings: “Friendship is my precious treasure”, “Friendship is the ruler of the world”, “The world was originally created for everyone”, etc.

The poet raises the question of responsibility to the people.

Original:

Дизил сөзлерим жулдыздай,
Жылтылдап турсын кундыздай.
Сөз саллансын сулығу қыздай,
Сүйсин шадлы елим мениң.

Translation by meaning: “Be in line, my words, Let my words shine like stars, Let them shine like day, Let them attract like the face of a beautiful girl, Let them be loved by my people”.

His lines are widespread: “The people are the scales that weigh”, “I will believe what the people say about skill”, and so on.

His views on creativity and the creator are reflected in his works of different genres. For example, the poem “Palm”, consisting of 15 couplets, can be called a logical, understandable guide to choosing a topic. Here the conclusion is that finding a socially desirable topic is also a talent:

Original:

Жер жолдасы пәрүаз етип өтсе де,
Сүйсингеннен қол шаппатлап қаламан.
Адам аспан әлемине жетсе де,
Түп тийкарғы кәраматы – алақан.
Нәрестеге алақанын қақпаса,
Ана байғұс уйқылалмас баласын.
Шайыр дослар излеп тема таппаса,
Алды менен алақанға қарасын!

⁵ Examples of the work of T. Jumamuratov taken from his book T. Jumamuratov for examples are taken from his book “Life is a philosophy itself”, 2005).

Translation by meaning: “If a satellite flies past, These are people who applaud and rejoice. If a person reaches the breadth of the sky, the Foundation is a wonderful palm”; “If a mother does not caress with her palm, A mother will not be able to put her child to sleep, If the poet does not find the topics in demand, Let him open his palm and look”.

T. Jumamuratov wrote a number of poetic instructions: “Paphos”, “To the Young Poet”, “Wave of Poetics”, etc. At one time, his satirical, humorous poems on the topic of creativity and creative workers were learned, they are still relevant in the present time. For example, “A Poem about a Poem”, “To One Critic”, “Runaways”, “Rude”, “The Poet and the Insolent Guy”, “The Writer and the Goldfish”.

Just as in life and in creativity there are ups and downs, states of fatigue, passivity of inspiration, etc. are natural in human psychology. Talented people know how to control themselves in any situation, approach their feelings philosophically and reflect them truthfully. For example, the poet writes in a quatrain:

Көркем сөз бир кус еди,
Қолға қашан түседі,
Деп отырдым ойланып,
Қәлем ушлап ойланып.
Унатпадым сөзимди,
Уйқы басты көзимди.
Қәлем қалды қайрылып,
Қалыппан сөзден айырылып...

Translation by meaning: “The literary word was a bird, I sat and thought, When will it fall into my hand, I tried my best to hold the pen, I did not like my words, The sleep disappeared from my eyes, The pen remained crooked, I was speechless...”.

These lines personify the complexity of creativity, evoke love for its painful pleasure, express the value of words, the meaning of talent. As soon as the thought “I couldn’t write something good” appeared on the path of critical thinking.

In another of his poems, “Paphos”, he compares the weak and sublime sides of the creative process. The finest hour of creativity is described with special inspiration:

“I obeyed your command, and the Great Power of pathos gave me strength,

Wherever you are, my golden source, and I will flow like a stormy river”.

This thought continues in another poem: “From a pen called a lathe came fire, In the depths of the

poet’s heart there is a factory that produces unique creations for many years”.

A hallmark of T. Jumamuratov’s creativity is his improvisational talent, which manifests itself in high skill. At the “Aitys” poetry competition, he was praised as a “prolific poet,” invincible even among the wordsmiths of neighboring nations.

The poet expressed his attitude to facts, events and developments in society, in any situation and on any topic promptly at that hour. There are many examples of his prompt, improvisational, apt responses to current facts. His poems “They described what they saw”, “Don’t joke with the sea!” were written in verses of the tenths of the last century as an answer to pressing questions.

There are many facts confirming that T. Jumamuratov cared about young talents. When he was a direct witness to injustice, even to high-ranking officials he sharply expressed his opinion, even in poetic form. And immediately material for a satirical feuilleton appeared. The poem “To the Authority of the House of Printing” is an example of this.

Conclusions

A modern journalist lives in a world where the informatization of society is increasing using telephony, radio, television, the Internet, as well as traditional and electronic media. But a journalist must be alert that in conditions of information oversaturation, information noise and manipulation of public consciousness, it is necessary to understand, identify and position one’s life guidelines. In other words, it is important for a journalist to be able to think informationally, to take a critical approach to information flows, and to be able to draw logical conclusions.

Therefore, we come to the conclusion that it is the spiritual and moral foundations and conscious management of modern high technologies that are important factors in ensuring the true maturity of the mind, soul and skill of the future journalist.

T. Jumamuratov’s works about creativity can be classified.

1. Poetry about creativity:

- Poems, ballads-dedications to creative personalities;
- Satire-humor, parody;
- Lines about creativity in small and large works.

2. Articles about creativity:

- Problematic articles on preserving the heritage of the classics;

- About literary critical articles:
- Speaking at events and discussing artistic councils.

Reading and analysis of the works of Tleubergen Jumamuratov by future journalists in practical independent lessons – purposeful, active adoption of new knowledge under the direct guidance and participation of the teacher is carried out in courses «History of journalism», «Journalistic skills», «Artistic and journalistic genres», «Public relations» and so on, according to the curriculum.

Also, students write bachelor's and master's theses on the works of T. Jumamuratov.

These lessons, as a spiritual and ethical guideline and professional mentoring for journalism education in a higher educational institution, will ensure success in the preparation of materials for the benefit of society. Ultimately, they will enable the

microcosm of the social thinking of an individual journalist to harmoniously merge with the outside world against the backdrop of globalization.

In conclusion, we can conclude: the creative legacy of Tleubergen Jumamuratov is a creative laboratory of a major master of literature. The poet's legacy is significant as a spiritual basis for honing knowledge and thinking.

During his lifetime, as an improvising poet, he was a shining example of responsiveness and efficiency in relation to every event, from a public and personal point of view.

He passed away in 2015, and since then his works have been read and distributed in text, audio and video forms. His testaments about the value of creativity are being obeyed. You can repeat his words, like an aphorism: “If there is primordial wisdom, then it is constantly renewed”.

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