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ЎЗБЕК ВА ТУРК ХАЛҚЛАРИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ УРФ-ОДАТ ВА АНАЪАНАЛАРИДАГИ
УЙҒУНЛИКЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИАНАЛИЗ ГАРМОНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ТРАДИЦИЯХ УЗБЕКСКОГО И ТУРЕЦКОГО
НАРОДОВANALYSIS OF HARMONY IN NATIONAL TRADITIONS OF UZBEK AND TURKISH
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Аннотация

Мақолада ўзбек ва турк халқларининг сиёсий, иқтисодий ва маданий-гуманитар соҳалардаги ҳамкорлигида янги даврнинг бошланиши, уни вужудга келтирган умумий тарих, қардошлик муносабатлари ҳамда икки халқнинг миллий урф-одатларидаги уйғун жиҳатлар тадқиқ қилинган.

Аннотация

В статье исследуется начало новой эпохи в политическом, экономическом и культурно-гуманитарном сотрудничестве узбекского и турецкого народов, общая история, братские отношения, создавшие его, а также развитие национальных традиций двух народов.

Annotation

The article explores the beginning of a new era in the political, economic and cultural-humanitarian cooperation of the Uzbek and Turkish peoples, the General History, fraternal relations that created it, as well as the development of the national traditions of the two peoples.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: дипломатия, ҳамкорлик, халқаро алоқалар, ўзбек халқи, турк халқи, халқ дипломатияси, урф-одат, анаъана, маросим.

Ключевые слова и выражения: дипломатия, сотрудничество, международные отношения, узбекский народ, турецкий народ, Народная дипломатия, традиция, церемония.

Keywords and expressions: diplomacy, cooperation, international relations, Uzbek people, Turkish people, folk diplomacy, tradition, ceremony.

Historian UstunTuran wrote in his "Ideology of the Turkic Peoples": "The name Turkestan or Turkey covered a wide range of borders with the spread of the Turks" [1,27]. Indeed, the origins of the present-day great nations, the Uzbeks and the Turks, are rooted in a common source, the Turks. Academician A. Askarov notes that "each of the Turkic-speaking peoples has its own identity, ethnocultural and anthropological differences, which distinguish this nation from others" [2,12]. However, it should also be borne in mind that these peculiarities do not differ sharply from each other, and their commonality is manifested as a slight change in the process of historical development, changes in the geography of life. These aspects are also reflected in the example of the Uzbek and Turkish peoples. Indeed, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. In

Mirziyoyev's words, "in their centuries-old history, our Turkic peoples have gone through various hardships and difficult moments, overcoming them with courage" [3,332].

The official visit of the President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev to Ankara on October 25th,2017 is opened a new page in Turkey's relations with Central Asia. Over the past quarter century, the fraternal relations between the two countries have stood the test of time. Thanks to the resolute steps of the Presidents of Turkey and Uzbekistan over the past year, close cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries have been steadily established.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "President of Turkey R.T. Our talks with Mr. Erdogan in Samarkand have launched a process of

bringing relations between our countries to a new level. We have adopted a comprehensive action plan for the implementation of bilateral agreements, such as a specific "road map" [4].

The leaders of the two countries, in particular the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Yildirim Tugrul Turkesh, noted that the meeting of the two leaders – Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Samarkand in November 2016 opened a new page in cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey. "Restoring a divided history is our way," said Yildirim Turkesh. He noted that the 2016 trade turnover between the two countries was \$ 1.2 billion. About 500 Turkish companies operate in our country.

During this time, meetings between the foreign ministers, ministers of economy and defense of the two countries, meetings of intergovernmental commissions, business forums were held on the instructions of the presidents. Relations between the two countries were established in a professional manner under the leadership of Turkish and Uzbek prime ministers. which means that the relationship has taken a bold step toward higher goals.

During the high-level talks in Ankara, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan said that the visit was far from formal and a sincere meeting between the brothers. The President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in a statement that "we do not need to say anything to understand how much the relatives miss each other; it is clear from our eyes and views." [5]

The issues of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkey in political, trade, economic, investment, tourism, transport, logistics, cultural and humanitarian spheres were discussed at the meetings. At the end of the talks, the presidents signed a joint statement, which will pave the way for raising cooperation between the two countries to a new, strategic level. In addition, more than 20 documents on the development of cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, industry, banking and finance, investment, tourism, transport and logistics, health, training, defense and others were adopted.

Preserving peace and tranquility in our country, ensuring social stability, creating the necessary conditions and opportunities for people of different nationalities and ethnic

groups to live and work as children of one family is one of the priorities of state policy.

The far-sighted and fair efforts in this direction promote the effective functioning of many national cultural centers in our country, the preservation, further development and promotion of the culture, traditions and values, customs and traditions of many nationalities who consider our sacred Uzbekistan as their homeland. allows you to These aspects are also reflected in the activities of the Turkish National Cultural Center of Uzbekistan, which is successfully operating in our country.

According to Umar Salmonov, the head of the center, a skilled doctor-entrepreneur, holder of the Order of Friendship, the independence of our native Uzbekistan has opened new prospects for the development of many cultures and traditions of many nations and peoples. In 1991, first in Bukhara, and in 1992 in Tashkent, Turkish national cultural centers were established and began to function effectively. The Uzbek-Turkish National Cultural Center, established on March 26, 1997, now unites and coordinates the activities of national cultural centers in Bukhara and Samarkand regions.

The national values of the Turkish people are similar to the customs and traditions of the Uzbek people. Researchers Abduqayum Ayritomi and Bakhtiyor Ordabekli's L.N. As Gumilev wrote in the preface to the Uzbek edition of the book "Ancient Turks", It is objectively revealed that the Turkic khanates played an important role in the political and spiritual life of the Turkic people. It is also valuable because it shows that it is the product of two great peoples - the Turkic Union "[7,7].

The age-old traditions of friendship and brotherhood between our peoples were further strengthened when President Recep Tayyip Erdogan paid a two-day state visit to our country on April 29, 2018 at the invitation of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Cooperation has expanded, an agreement has been reached to establish a High Council for Strategic Partnership. During the talks, it was agreed to implement more than 50 new joint investment projects worth \$ 3 billion. Most importantly, the ancient Uzbek-Turkish fraternal ties have been strengthened. The interest of our people in Turkey has increased.

In 1926, the Turkish government repealed the Sharia laws applicable to the existing family

ТАРИХ

in the country and adopted a slightly modified version of the Swiss Family Code. The new Family Code prohibits polygamy, which includes obtaining the consent of both parties in the process of marriage, concluding a marriage contract. However, in traditional Turkish families, in most cases, the decision of young people to marry is still made by the head of the family. In Turkey, a wedding lasts for several days and involves a number of rituals. Although the "thick money" still remains, its size is declining.

Wedding

Like all Muslim nations in the world, Turkey get prepared for the weddings. The groom who goes to fetch the bride will of course take the Turkish flag with him. Before the wedding, henna is placed on the bride's hand and the groom's beard is shaved. Before leaving her father's house, the Turkish girls receive the most important decoration of her wedding dress - a virgin belt. They tie him around her waist. Usually, it is red and means luck, charm, happiness. In the villages, almost all adults are invited to the wedding, while in the cities, the wedding takes place mainly with acquaintances, colleagues and relatives. The wedding lasts for a few days and is definitely as bright and memorable as possible.

Sunnah (Circumcision)ceremony

The birth of a son in the family raises the woman one step higher in the eyes of her husband and his relatives. Circumcision is performed after the age of 6. Wearing expensive clothes, the wedding child is taken through the streets with music in a decorated car or on horseback. He will be given many gifts. The wedding usually lasts 2-3 days. Of course, sweets will be served to guests. Candy and baklava are shared.

Protection of evil eye.

There is a special jewelry for Turks to protect from malefice. You can see it on the youngsters, on the cradles when the baby is born, on the old man's bed, on the spectacles in the cars on public transport. Because it is easy for children catch an evil eye, if someone staring at them, their parents immediately say, "Mashallah," meaning, "May God protect you." Eyeglasses can be purchased anywhere - in markets, shops, supermarkets. If you are given this jewelry as a gift, you should definitely rejoice because you will be protected from eye contact for the rest of your life.

Child upbringing

In Turkish families, children are very pampered. Boys between the ages of 10 and 12 are mostly raised by their mothers, then by their fathers. Fathers are responsible for the upbringing, education and placement of their children. Even in divorced cases, they continue to provide for their full children without the pressure of the law.

Divorces are very rare in Turkey. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, the divorce process can take anywhere from 2 to 10 years. In this case, the man gives half or all of his property to his children and wife. The length of the divorce process gives the family time to rebuild, to re-understand each other as husband and wife. According to a survey conducted by Turkey's General Directorate of Family and Community Research, 89% of respondents said they had confidence in the family and that the family would survive without infidelity, while the rest answered the question in a neutral way. 82.2% of people said that it is impossible to live together without teaching marriage.

Adherence to Shariat law is much stronger in Turkey. For this reason, respondents highlighted the role of religion in the formation of family values.

83.7% of the respondents said that if someone has financial and moral problems, they should contact the family first, while 90.3% of the respondents said that they are ready for any difficulties in the interests of the family. In addition, 92.3% of participants said that they eat at home with their families in the evening, 91.3% watch TV together, 91.1% talk to each other every day, and 79.8% regularly visit relatives. 82.4 percent of participants were against having children out of wedlock, while 79.7 percent were against living together before marriage.

In Turkey, women's rights are equal to men. While the main decision in the family is made by the man, the opinion of the woman is also important and taken into account. If in rural areas women mostly dress in a more national style, in large cities there are also more women wearing headscarves.

Conversion

National values begin with relationships. In Turkey, it is customary to refer to a foreign man as "gentleman" and a woman as "lady." Men never shake hands with women. A woman's outstretched hand to see means a closer acquaintance. When they meet adults, of

course, they kiss their hand and touch their forehead. It means respect for them.

The Turks are a very hospitable people. Like Uzbeks, they do not leave a guest without a table. Regardless of the nationality of the guest, they try to respect his language, religion and traditions.

Uzbek and other Turkic peoples have a lot in common in terms of language: the grammar of Uzbek and Turkish languages is the same, and we speak in the same order. Second, the peoples of the two countries will do their best to keep it safe as people who love their state and nation. One more thing: respect for each other, especially the elderly; our adults are still family decision-makers in both cultures. Uzbeks and Turks respect their homes and take off their shoes and slippers when they enter. We love the history of our countries and cherish our past. The people of our countries are very hardworking and work tirelessly from early morning to late evening.

Individualism is rare. There are responsibilities (duties) that need to be taken seriously, such as getting into a decent university, getting married, having children, caring for a parent when they are old and weak. It's not easy to be a sharp, unique person. It is very simple to change your behavior significantly towards the people you are dealing with and how you react depending on your social status. Uzbekistan, Turkey and Korea seem to have maintained a very strong sense of nationalism at the same time as the rapid introduction of foreign cultural elements.

New Year's Eve

Turkey and Uzbekistan have a very similar culture of celebrating New Year's Day. His name is different in each country: Yilboshi (Yilbashi) and Navruz.

New Year is also celebrated in Turkey. But they don't celebrate the big New Year in a big way. It is usually said to greet relatives, close neighbors and say "happy new year" or

happy years. Usually on this date they take care of their house.

Teacher's Day

Both countries have Teachers Day. This is to thank the teachers for teaching the students. But Teachers' Day is celebrated on a different date in each nation. In Turkey - every 24th of November. In Uzbekistan, it is the first day of October. Especially in Uzbekistan, Teachers' Day is a national holiday.

Palov

These countries have a similar dish, i.e. pilaf. In Turkey and Uzbekistan this dish is called pilaf. There are similar pilaf dishes in Turkey and Uzbekistan. There are countless recipes for cooking rice in these nations. For example, there are about 150 types of pilaf recipes in Uzbekistan. But it is mainly cooked with rice, meat, chopped carrots, onions, raisins, saffron, cumin, butter and crushed salt.

Tea culture

There is a similar tea culture among these peoples. Let's explain the commonalities and different habits about tea culture.

Compared to Turkey, Uzbekistan prefers to drink green tea. In Uzbekistan, for example, black tea is preferred in Tashkent and green tea in Samarkand.

Tea culture has evolved over the centuries. The place of tea has its own similarities in each country. When a guest arrives, they usually have tea with light meals and drinks. But Koreans do not add sugar to tea.

In conclusion, the Uzbek and Turkish peoples are inextricably linked with each other on the basis of brotherhood and common history. An analysis of the similarities in their customs and traditions proves our point. Teaching such commonalities to the younger generation and further strengthening the ethnocultural ties between the two peoples will pave the way for further strengthening of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey.

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