

## SPECIFIC PECULARITIES OF CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF UZBEK AND TURKISH PEOPLE

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**Abstract.** *Uzbekistan and Turkey are considered to be a hospitable and multinational country, but we do not know much about the culture of the peoples who live side by side with us. This article discusses the support of the European Union about the customs of our compatriots — Cossacks, Uzbeks, Koreans, Uyghurs and Turks.*

**Key words:** *customs, traditions, upbringing, cultural characteristics, generation.*

The customs of the Uzbek people have been considered to be of great importance in the organization of the Uzbek nation for centuries, and the Uzbek family is alive in its customs and traditions. One of the main distinctive features of each Uzbek family is: hospitality, respect for the elderly. Usually, all Uzbek families live as part of large families consisting of several generations, and therefore they like large houses with a courtyard.

Greeting-traditionally, when handed or pressed into the bosom: "he is asked about the state of a person's health at work and at home.

Many of the customs are family life, consisting of the birth and upbringing of a child (cradle wedding, circumcision wedding), marriage (Fatiha wedding). The customs of the Uzbek nation are not only reflected in the family in every area of balkim, for example: mosques, tea houses, bazaars, nahorgi osh, national holidays, Navruz holiday, bride Salam and others have their own traditions that are special.

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During the heyday of the Soviet Union, the Turks were under pressure from the government, and the intelligentsia were subjected to repression. In 1956, they were allowed to return to their historical homeland, but most of them decided to stay in Kazakhstan. Due to the ethnic diversity of the country, they managed to preserve their cultural characteristics and traditions. Ethno-centers still play an important role in this. The main activities of the Turkish

ethnocultural center are Education, sports, culture, folklore and charity. There are many important and special ceremonies which can be given as an example.

Tea ceremonies are very important for Turks. Conversations, making deals, or discussing family issues are not complete without a cup or even a cup of tea. Like Kazakhs, Turks have tea as a symbol of hospitality that allows people to get along. Every Turk drinks tea at least three times a day and believes that no conversation is complete without it. Turkish tea is drunk in small special containers similar to tulips or pears. The tea is based on a mavraka bud dried in special ways — it not only makes tea delicious, but also activates its medicinal properties.

Kilim. Traditional Turkish carpets should have a special meaning. The symbols depicted on them are based on ancient mythology — this also influenced the motifs on which the products were painted. For example, from popular motifs — female figures, representing the symbol of household peace and motherhood, silhouettes of wolves as a sign of Family Protection, images of the "evil eye", etc. Today, kilim is mainly used as a simple carpet, but expensive hand-woven carpets hang on the walls.

Baglama. A musical instrument made of wood with seven strings. It features traditional music — Turkish cantria. According to legend, man created the strings of the first sound from the intestines of a ram, which dried under the hot sun, began to make musical sounds in the wind. Baglama is the most common Turkish musical instrument. Its sound is similar to that of the Greek bazooka and Turkmen dutori, somewhat similar to that of the Kazakh dombra. Baglama is made of wood-the handle is cut from cherries, and the head part is made of nuts, but the best raw material for making the base of the tool is mulberry tree. The quality of the selected raw materials directly affects the sound.

Bayram- Holiday. It is a collection of traditional Turkish festivals. For example, the Turks celebrate Ramadan Hayit as the end of a month of fasting and Qurban Hayit as a feast of sacrifice. The Turkish center could not celebrate Ramadan on a large scale this year due to quarantine, but they managed to organize charitable groups that provide food and supplies for families in need of help. Also, Turkish culture is represented by an unofficial holiday, Khidirlez, which is celebrated from 5 to 6 may. Its roots come from mythology, and the festival itself is a mixture of old and new beliefs, combining Islam and tengrianism. Legend has it that on the night of May 5-6, the two prophets- Khidir and Elijah — who represent land and sea meet. Thanks to their meeting, spring will come, and the prophets will bring with them joyful emotions and good news for all the inhabitants of the Earth. The holiday of prosperity and

abundance, reminiscent of the Kazakh holiday of Nauruz, is celebrated with Turkish societies: they go out to the streets, gather in crowds, sing and dance. The young men and women light a fire, and the women prepare the dough products and take them out to the street "for the sake of Khidir". During the celebration of khidirlez, residents usually choose a large tree, write down their wishes on colorful handkerchiefs and tie it to the branches of the tree of their choice. Love, health, money in desires — in general, you can ask for what you want for yourself and your loved ones.

Mutfak. Rich Turkish cuisine-mutfak — combines a variety of regional dishes-Mediterranean snacks and meat dishes. This is a whole culinary history that combines the traditions of the peoples of Asia, the Caucasus and Europe. Turks like light snacks called meze-these are seafood or meat-fried Choppers that most people like, known as lettuce, pickles, cheese, mushrooms or borek. Turkish cuisine is rich in meat dishes. The usual type of kebab is jazz, finely chopped kebab or small couffté. Another popular dish is Hawthorn. Stuffed mixed meat and rice is a dish that is prepared by wrapping it in a grape or cabbage leaf. Turks often also eat seafood and vegetable dishes-for example, from a single eggplant they can prepare dishes that do not look like one another.

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