

TURKISH CULTURE AND NATIONAL TRADITIONS

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Abstract: Turkish culture combines a very diverse and heterogeneous set of elements originating from different cultures of Eastern European, Eastern Mediterranean, Caucasian, Middle Eastern and Central Asian traditions. Many of these traditions were originally consolidated by the Ottoman Empire, a multi-ethnic and multi-religious state that spanned Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. This article talks about the culture and national traditions of the Turkish people.

Key words: Turkey, culture, art, Turkish literature, music, tradition, religion, culture, music, theater, architecture, stage, creativity, talent, melody, visual arts, education.

Аннотация: Турецкая культура сочетает в себе весьма разнообразный и разнородный набор элементов, происходящих из разных культур восточноевропейской, восточно-средиземноморской, кавказской, ближневосточной и среднеазиатской традиций. Многие из этих традиций были первоначально закреплены Османской империей, многоэтническим и многоконфессиональным государством, охватывающим Южную Европу, Восточную Европу, Ближний Восток и Северную Африку. В данной статье рассказывается о культуре и национальных традициях турецкого народа.

Ключевые слова: Турция, культура, искусство, турецкая литература, музыка, традиции, религия, культура, музыка, театр, архитектура, сцена, творчество, талант, мелодия, изобразительное искусство, образование.

In the early years of the Republic of Turkey, which was established after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the government invested heavily in the visual arts such as architecture and sculpture and other artistic fields throughout the country based on the newly implemented reformist and Western-oriented policies. Rather than the previously established and depicted Ottoman identity, modernization, was carried out as part of the process of westernization and the creation and definition of a new Turkish cultural identity.

Turkish traditions and Turkish culture are so rich and multifaceted that does not fit into any simple definition. For thousands of years the Turkish traditions of many peoples of Anatolia, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and of course ancient world merged unique alloy which today we call Turkish or Minor Asia culture. We must add that the Turks themselves before the start of the XX century was not a single nation and brought many unique elements from the depths of Central Asia which blended in the modern life of the country.

Answering the questions «what are the Turkish culture facts» we must admit that the precursor of the modern Republic of Turkey – Ottoman Empire for centuries was

as a synonym for religious and cultural intolerance and aggressive foreign policy. But modern Turkey is considered one of the most tolerant countries in Asia where representatives of different nations co-exist peacefully though a few centuries and even decades they were in bitter war with each other. Even the ethnic composition of the population here has never been officially detected – the overwhelming majority of local residents consider themselves Turks first and only then the representatives of a particular ethnic group. Only Kurds stand out (they are called «dogulu» - «the people from the East»), the Circassians (generic name for all people from the Caucasus region – Meskhetian Turks, Abkhazians, Balkar and others), Laz and the Arabs (including Syrians).

The gravity of Islamic religion in demographic structure of Turkey is quite dominant. However, it is possible to witness the traces of various communions of Christianity living hand in hand on this land, Jewishness, Alawism, which is a different interpretation of Islam, and other different belief systems all over Turkey. The environments in which you can live with your own belief freely are available in almost every city. Especially in İstanbul, it is possible to meet the religious requirements of your beliefs, varying from Christianity, Judaism and Hinduism quite comfortably and easily. Moreover, that three pilgrimage places of Christianity (İstanbul, İzmir – Efes – Virgin Mary Church, Hatay) are located in Turkey makes Turkey one of the centers of Orthodoxy. Important architectural masterpieces such as Hagia Sophia which are of high importance in Christianity belief occupy an important place in religious culture accumulation of Turkey. It is worth mentioning that Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, the center of World Orthodoxy, is located in Balat district in Istanbul.



Karagoz and Hacivat are the main characters of a traditional Turkish shadow play popular during the Ottoman period

Turkish literature is a collection of written and spoken texts composed in the Turkish language, either in its Ottoman form or in the less literary forms spoken in the present-day Republic of Turkey. Among the traditional examples of Turkish folk

literature are the works of folk poets such as Karagoz and Hacivat, Keloglan, stories of Injili Chavush and Nasreddin Khoja, Yunus Emre, Ashiq Veysel. The book «Dede Korkut» and the epic «Korođli» have been the main elements of the Turkish epic tradition in Anatolia for several centuries.

The two main branches of Ottoman literature were poetry and prose. Of the two, Ottoman divan poetry was a highly ritualized and symbolic art form. Most of the Devonian poetry had a lyrical character: it was either a ghazal or an ode: . However, there were other common genres, notably masnavi (also known as mesnevi), a type of poetic verse, and a variety of narrative poems. The Ottoman prose tradition was exclusively non-fiction; because the tradition of fiction was limited to narrative poetry.



The melodious melodies of Turkish traditional music have kept the essence of cultural heritage and echoed for centuries. Musical instruments such as «Saz» and «Bag'lama» were created to take listeners back to ancient times. If the genres such as «Turku» and «Khalq music» reflect the rural life and human styles, the «Makam» style is Ottoman classic music that goes deep into complex scale and improvisation. «Mehter», the musical instrument of military orchestration, is an important part of the Turkish history of Ottoman fortification. Turkish traditional music is a soul-stirring journey that takes the heritage of the past to the present.

Turkish culture, embodied in a complex combination of ancient traditions and modern elements, reflects the tapestry of the nation's fairy-tale past, kaleidoscopic diversity and unchanging dynamism. This is a harmonious symphony, in which the echoes of ancient behavior resonated with the beats of modernity. Turkey's cultural landscape is a multifaceted canvas that draws on the brushstrokes of tradition and innovation, revealing a panorama that captivates the senses and nourishes the soul. This lively cultural domesticity is manifested in various shapes, each of them reflected a unique aspect of the essence of Turkey.

In the professional music of the oral tradition, statuses play a central role. Also,

the genre of fasl (vocal instrumental piece) in the form of a series is widespread. Of the sounds, flute, tambour, oud, law are widely used. Among the genres of religious music, there are forms of sayings such as ilohiya, sharqiya, mavlaviya. Among the composers are Maroki, Ismaildada Effendi, Hafiz Post, Sultan Salim III (Ottoman ruler), Kvntemir Oglu and other famous composers. Polyphonic composer music was decided after the establishment of the republic in Turkey. Ahmed Adnan Saigun, who conducted many researches on the basis of polyphonic music on folk music and national melodies, made a great contribution to popularizing music on a global scale. «President's Symphony Orchestra» plays a big role in the spread of composer music. This orchestra gave concerts in USA, Europe and South Korea. Istanbul, Izmir, Antalya and Chukurova state symphony orchestras also operate. Apart from them, there are private ensembles such as Bilkent Symphony Orchestra, Borusan Istanbul Philharmonic Orchestra, Oqbank Orchestra. Narimon Altintog Tufakchi, Ahmed Ghazi Aykhan, Musa Eroglu, Belqis Aqkala, who are creating folk music, are popular among the people. From the 1960s, there was an interest in the direction of rock music. Currently, artists such as Ibrahim Tatlisas, Sezan Aqsu, Nilufar, Teoman, Karam Gorsev, Ilkhan Ershakhin, Nukhet Ruajan are popular in jazz. Composer, musicians are trained in Istanbul (1923), Ankara (1936), Izmir (1951) conservatories. The opening of Ankara Operetta Theater (1928), Opera Theater (1950) and Istanbul Opera Theater (1960) became important in the development of musical art. The academic ballet school opened in Istanbul in 1948 (in Ankara since 1950) prepares national personnel. International festivals every year since 1998, in Istanbul by the General Directorate of State Opera and Ballet

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