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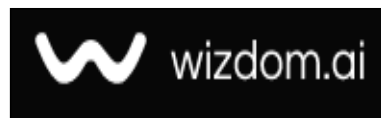
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A Comparison Study on Uzbek and Turkish Idioms

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Abstract Idioms are stereotypes spoken by the public, whose author and speaker are unknown. Idioms are available in all languages of the world. People have used idioms to express their thoughts and ideas to others effectively and in detail through short sentences. Humans have short, but also metaphoric words and sentences for purposes rather than long and meaningless sentences.

The subject of this study is on idioms in Turkish and Uzbek. The idioms in these two languages encounter each other and are explained. From this comparison and explanation, it is proved that these two cultures, these two nations, these two languages and these two literatures are close to each other and of the same lineage. It is possible that some people may not know that these two nations come from the same lineage and the same geography.

.Keywords: Turkish, Uzbeks, Expression. story

Introduction

The concept of culture has many meanings. Culture is everything that human beings produce and create materially and spiritually. Traditions, customs, language, literature, clothing, architecture, food etc. At the same time, a society's culture and tradition have similarities and differences with another society. Every society, whether developed or underdeveloped or not developed at all, has its own culture. Culture is all kinds of material and spiritual values created by a nation, from the past to the present. As a spiritual culture, moral behaviors and thoughts of a society can be given as an example. In terms of material culture, any artistic product created by a society can be cited as an example (Yarqin, 2013:6).

When Turkish culture is mentioned, the culture and tradition of all Turkish ancestry will be in question. Because if a Turk is a tree, other Turkish nations are considered the leaves of that tree (Gökdayı, 2011: 112-127). The first names that come to mind when talking about the Turkish nation are: Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Azer etc. Although the Turkish nation comes from the same ancestry, they differ from each other in cultures. The same people have different cultures. There are some reasons for this, societies in history are affected by each other's culture. This influence takes place through channels such as geographical proximity, migration, war, trade, tourism, and the culture of generally strong nations affects other nations. Today, American and European culture has become widespread in many countries of the world. This is because these societies are economically and politically strong. So nations can influence each other's culture. Especially geographical proximity paves the way for cultural interaction. The culture of the Turks in Turkey is close to the culture of Iran and the Arabs, at the same time the culture of the Uzbeks and Turkmens living in Afghanistan is close to the Persian and Pashtun people. For this reason, they have influenced each other's culture. When it comes to the common and similar cultures of these two great nations, the food, clothing styles, weddings, holidays, beliefs, kinship relations, family relations, customs and traditions of the Turks are considered the common traditions of the Turks. This tradition and culture has similar and different sides. As it was said above, differences arose because it was influenced by the cultures of other peoples.

Idioms are one of the most valuable words and treasures of our literature, they have been spoken by the people for millennia. There is no literary work in the world that has not been inspired by oral folk literature. That's why idioms are an object that serves as a useful tool to make the language more vigorous and fluent with a bathtub. Idioms provide the opportunity to write long sentences and short sentences. Some idioms are as tough as a shield, while others are more powerful.

Idioms add a beautiful meaning to phrases and sentences. In order to express long sentences in a short and detailed way, explanations were required. Something so long in a sentence would break the sentence. Using idioms is very useful in this respect. Because long sentences are expressed in detail with short sentences. Idioms, among many other definitions, can be defined as phrases or phrases that are widely known and used in a particular culture and whose meaning cannot be deduced from the real meanings of the units that make up it. What is in question is the encounter of Turkish and Uzbek idioms.

The idiom is used with the name "Phraziology" in Uzbek (Yarqin, 2013: 2) Since Uzbek and Turkish languages come from the same root, there is little difference. The reasons for this difference were also mentioned above. In the idioms in Uzbek, words from Persian and Pashto languages have entered. In Turkish idioms, words from Arabic, Persian and other European languages have entered.

Idioms:

English: Back stabbing.

Uzbek: Like (اورماق) ماق بېچاقله دن آرقه

The difference between idioms is only lexical change differences. In this study, idioms in Uzbek and Turkish will be compared. In this comparison, the Turkish, Uzbek of the idioms and the meaning of the idioms will be made.

In this study, there are idioms in Turkish and Uzbek. Idioms were made in Turkish, Uzbek and meaning. The idioms given in the study are given in Turkish alphabetical order. In addition, the Turkish version of the idiom is given, then its Uzbek and finally its explanation.

Similar Idioms of Two Languages

Uzbek-Turkish and Idiom Equivalents

1. Bitter word

سوز اچىغ

A heavy word that hurts a person's heart and touches his honor. Very heavy and bad words mean words spoken. Example "Who do you think will bear these bitter words?"

2. Being hungry and thirsty

قالماق سووسىز و آچ

Falling into a very poor situation is an idiom that means being unable to live due to poverty. "They have been helping people in Edirne for days by being hungry and thirsty."

3. Open volunteers

كونگىل آچىق

It is an idiom that is said for those who keep their hearts at ease and whose hearts are at ease. It also means generous. Example "Omar is an open volunteer."

4. Entering (entering) the Adam line

كىرماق سانىگه آدم

It is an expression that means to be given importance and value, while it did not have an important place or special value in the society before. Example "Make way for us, show us space; open roads for us, and we'll get in line."

5. Name sinking

اوچماق آتى

Something unloved or someone to be forgotten, to be nameless, not to be mentioned anymore. Example "Don't remind me, let his name go wrong!"

6. Heavy-handed

قوللیک آغیر

One must produce in life. For this, planning and speed are important. This idiom is used for people who work very slowly, do not do it quickly, and cannot produce. Example “Our business is going slowly because of his heavy hand.”

7. *Mind blowing*

أماق باشیدن عقلینی

Something to put someone in a state of not being able to think, to be very startled. “The house he saw blew his mind.”

8. *Being in the hole*

بارماق لیبیگه گور ایاغی

This idiom is used on the relationship between age and death. It is said about older people. It is an expression that indicates that death will come at any moment.

9. *Have mercy on your father*

رحمت گه نگ آته

It is a word that means thank you, God bless you in the face of a job or behavior.

10. *On my head*

اوستیده باش

When a person commands another person, this phrase is used to honor it. It is a word that expresses the willingness to make the stated requests sincerely.

11. *Being a state bird*

قونماق قوشی دولت باشیده

It is an idiom used on the relationship between metaphor and reality of life. To seize a great blessing that he did not expect.

12. *Thousand must measure and cut*

بیچماق بیر اولچب یوز

The meaning of this idiom is that all aspects of a job to be done should be thought through very well beforehand and then the work should be started. When it is done without thinking, good results cannot be obtained from such a work.

13. *Teaching*

بیرماق سیاغینی

The meaning of this idiom is, to correct someone with a harsh response. Example “He's acting so wrong, I need to teach him a lesson.”

14. *There is no rose without thorns*

بولمس گل تیکانسیز

This idiom can mean something like this: Almost every good thing that we like, that makes us happy and that we benefit from can also have a flawed, deficient and bad side. If we are to attain them, we must also tolerate these unpleasant and distressing aspects, and everything good or beautiful has a more or less troubling side. There is nothing in the world that is shameless.

15. *Fluff in your tongue*

کوکرماق ساچ تیلبیگه

It is an idiom that means getting tired of saying it over and over again, getting tired of saying it often. Example “I've got a feather on my tongue, let me tell you.”

16. *Being legendary*

بولماق داستان تیبلرده

Being talked about everywhere. An event or quality is an idiom that means to spread among the people. Example “I will play a game with him that will become legendary.”

17. *Old bath, old stone*

حمام ایسکی، تاس ایسکی

It is an idiom that means nothing has changed, remained in the old state. Example “The village is the same, the people are the same, the old bath is old stone.” Also, when we look at

the Uzbek language of this idiom, the places of the words have changed, but the meaning is the same as in Turkish.

18. *Sky pierce*

تیشیلماق کوتی نینگ آسمان

It is a word that means to rain suddenly and quickly. Example "When the sky was pierced, we could not see ahead."

19. *Searching in the sky and finding it on the ground*

تاپماق بیرده ایکن اخترر کوکلرده

To suddenly seize what he thought he could get very hard, or to find someone he thought he couldn't find in a short time. Or suddenly finding something or someone that he thought he could get hold of with great difficulty.

20. *Staying Hearted*

قالماق کونگلی

This idiom gives the meanings of being offended in Turkish and not continuing to desire something that he could not obtain despite his wishes. But this idiom has a meaning in Uzbek but gives the meaning of being offended.

21. *Going blindfolded*

کیتماق اچیق کوزی

It is a word that means to die before achieving the things that one wants most, or to die without achieving a wish that he wants to come true. Example: "If I die before my aunt reunites with her son who went abroad, my eyes will go open," he said.

22. *Fof eyes*

توق کوزی

It is an expression used for a generous person who is not fond of property or money, whether he has the means or not. Example "Ali is a full-blown person."

23. *Digging a well with a needle*

قازماق قودیغ بیلن ایگینه

Trying to accomplish a difficult task with insufficient tools and equipment is an idiom that means trying to achieve a task that is very difficult or slow, by working continuously and patiently with insufficient tools.

24. *Ten tricks on ten fingers*

هنر اون برماغی اون

It is an idiom that means very skillful, skillful, very skilled, capable of doing anything, doing anything.

25. *It's snowing in your hair*

یاغماق قار باشیده

When people get older, their hair starts to turn gray, it's also a phrase used metaphorically by people. To begin to turn white, to turn white, to turn gray.

26. *Back stabbing*

(اورماق) ماق بیجاقله دن آرقه

There are some bad people next to him, he calls himself a friend and betrays him when he gets away. It is a word used for such people. Example "It is not right for friends to stab each other in the back, only enemies can do that."

27. *Take to water and bring without water*

کیلتیرماق سوسیز، ایلتیب سوسیز دریاگه

An idiom used to mean being smarter and cunning than others. Or to outdo one another with intelligence, intelligence, experience and cunning in any business.

27. *Being in debt to the flying bird*

قرضدار سویک بیر ایتدن

Being indebted to many people, being indebted to everyone is an idiom for people.

Example “They say that your father owes the flying bird, is it true?”

2.2. Different Idioms of Two Languages

Meanings of Uzbek-Turkish-Ottoman Idioms

1. *heavy foot*

أياق آغبر

This idiom is used in two senses in Uzbek, the first meaning is for pregnant women, and the second meaning is a metaphor used for people who work very slowly. The meaning of this idiom in Turkish is for people who work very slowly.

2. *Wearing a gold peasant*

كییماق كویلك آلتیندن

It is an expression used for people who are known as liars in a society, and used to mean that no one believes a person's word.

3. *Mother (Mother) who does not kiss*

گن اوپمه سی آنه

A very pure, clean and beautiful girl is a metaphor used for girls who are not related to anyone.

4. *Who did not see his father's table*

گن كورمه دسترخوانینی آنه

It is an expression used against people who do not have good upbringing and education on the family side, who are naughty, bad, and hurt others.

If there are 5 heads, there is a hat

دی تاپیله ناققى بولسه باش

In this world one gains a lot and loses a lot at the same time. Unless a person dies or is alive, he will experience all kinds of troubles and problems, and he must be patient.

5. *Lighting (stuck) a snake in the head*

چاقماق ایلان باشیدن

A person never puts his mind in trouble. This phrase is also used in the same sense. It's a phrase uttered by people who don't want to get into trouble or risk.

6. *Nives stack*

لماق دسته چاققى

Being in a very cold place, being cold. When a person stays in a cold place, he never gets sleepy, he uses this idiom when he sits down until the morning.

7. *Horn removal*

چیقارماق شاخ

If a person does an unexpected job, it means doing his job badly without envy. It is when a person hurts those around him with his deeds.

8. *Getting out of the mill alive*

چیقماق تیریک بو غزیدن تیگیрмаق

An idiom for very agile and alert people. People who are very smart come out of all kinds of problems and risks.

9. *To be short in language*

بولماق کلتنه تیلى

This idiom is used if a person has a shortcoming to another person and cannot say anything to him.

10. *hard hand*

قتیق قولى

It is a metaphorical expression for people who are not generous, stingy, and useless to others.

11. *Excavating the grave*

قازیلماق قبری

Saying bad words behind someone's back is a word that means gossip.

12. *take off wings*

چيقرماق قنات

To be extremely happy, to rejoice. It is an idiom that means to be happy and overjoyed by getting ready to go somewhere.

13. *Boiling blood*

ماق قينه قانى

Although the usage of this idiom in Uzbek and Turkish is the same, there is a difference in meaning. This idiom, which means to boil the blood in Turkish, is used in Uzbek for people who get angry, angry and angry.

14. *It's money, it's ashes*

بولدى كول، بولدى پول

When something is sold, it goes away, and its money is quickly spent. Money is spent quickly by people, if it costs money instead of money, it will always stay with you.

15. *Taking the beard and sticking it on the mustache*

ياپيشتيرماق بوريتگه، آليب سفالدىن

It is a phrase used by people for such people when a person does not do his job well and goes through it. They never do their jobs to please others.

16. *Seeing from his throat when drinking water*

كورينماق تماغيدين ايچسه سوو

This idiom is used for extremely beautiful and gentle girls. Example "That girl was so beautiful that when she drank water, water appeared in her throat."

17. *To overlook riding*

اورماق كوزدن نى سورمه

An idiom for thieves is to steal something quickly and without reporting. It is also a word used against very agile people.

18. *Hats off, beheading*

آلماق نى كله، ديسه سله

Some people are incompetent, they do a job in reverse when ordered, they don't do it as desired, they do it differently.

19. *Teaching the devil a lesson*

بيрмаق درس شيطانگه

People have all kinds of people in their lives. Some are good people and some are bad people. This idiom is used against people who are very cunning and agile and deceive everyone.

20. *The bowl is hot from the pot*

ايسيق كاسه، كوره قزاندىن

It is a phrase that is said to anyone who is involved in everything. Interfering in a business that does not belong to him and interfering himself. Nobody likes such people in life.

21. *To make a hundred hearts one heart*

قيلماق ك يوره بير كنى يوره بوز

When a person starts a job that he does not do in his life, he must first be very cautious and finish that job until the end. It is an idiom used to think a lot before starting such a business, to gather oneself and start.

Conclusion

Culture and language are one of the most important elements that separate nations from each other. In addition, the nations that shared the same culture centuries ago diverged from each other over time as a result of geographical divisions. It is also noteworthy that the commonality in the language has not disappeared despite this divergence. Language changes with the passage of time for some reasons. The reasons for this change differ as stated in the study.

The language union mentioned in this study is between the Turkish language and the Uzbek language. These two nations came from the same lineage. And they lived in the same geography. Over the centuries, they have been separated from each other for different reasons. Despite this distance, they still did not lose the common values in their language and culture. Uzbeks and Turks have been living in a very distant geography for thousands of years. However, the literature, culture, language and lifestyles of these two nations do not differ much. You can see good examples of this in this study. Because idioms are important phrases that express many cultural values in the life of every nation.

There are many aspects that unite the Afghan Uzbeks and Turkish people in terms of language, culture and literature.

This study is about idioms used in Turkish and Uzbek. In the study, a research study was conducted about the idiom in two languages. As a result of these researches, it has been determined that there are similar and different idioms used in the two languages. These idioms with similar and different sides were compared in terms of meaning in the study.

In conclusion, we must say that this study reveals the partnership in the language of the Uzbek nation and the Turkish nation. Idioms in these two languages provide the recognition of the common literature and therefore the culture between the two nations.

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