

Traces of Diversity

Nuri Öz Primary School
Izmir-TURKEY



Objective



Pupils were asked to look for any traces of all partner countries' cultures: Bulgarian, Polish, Turkish, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese in their environment. The students wandered through Izmir and visited museums and historical sites of Izmir. They did researches from the internet. After that they presented their findings to school's community through exhibition. Students couldn't believe that how many similarities we have with our partners.

Our students are so excited for exhibition while they are preparing it.



Opening of the exhibition "Traces of Diversity"



We are looking forward to the visitors of the exhibition.



Common traces with Bulgaria





- The Turks and Bulgarians lived together for centuries.
- Today so many Turks have been living in Bulgaria. The Ottomans brought the Central Asian and the Anatolian culture into Bulgaria.
- The Bulgarian people who lived together with the Turks, Turkish language, and Turkish culture were influenced by the Turkish culture. Today, lots of Turkish proverbs translated into Bulgarian are in use. We observe lots of examples of Turkish folksong tunes in the Bulgarian songs.
- Our most important common features are; to be hospitable, hardworking and compassionate.



Under the Ottoman rule lots of architectural works were built, and lots of important literary works, as well as other works of art were produced by numerous men of arts. There is also a Bulgarian church known as the Bulgarian Iron Church in Istanbul.



Kadı Seyfullah Efendi Mosque - SOFYA



Bulgarian St. Stephen Church-ISTANBUL

There are also common musical instruments used in national folk music.



Turkish "tulum" is very similar to «gayda». Also «kemençe» is almost the same like «gıdulka». Kaval and drum are also indispensable for our folklore tunes.

If Bulgarians and Turks come together today, they can eat the same meals and accompany the same folk songs and dances.



Horo



Halay

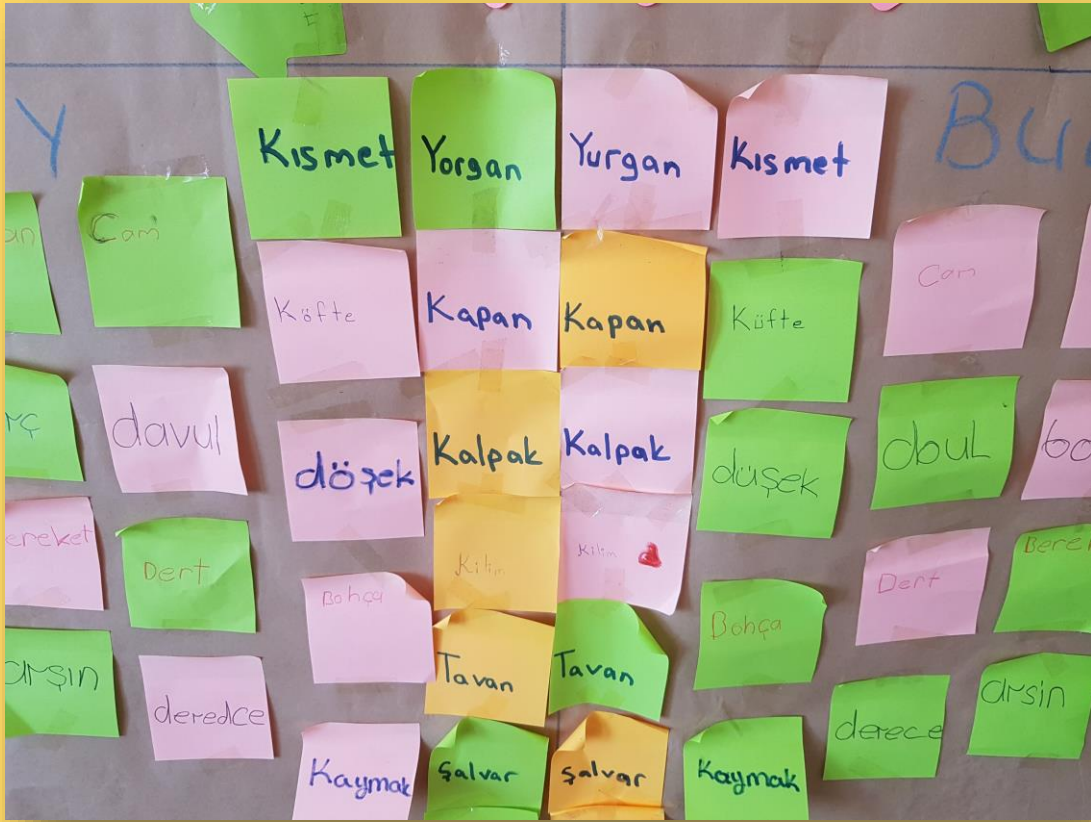
In addition, we have many common foods and drinks that are consumed in both countries.

In Bulgaria

In Turkey



The most striking feature of the Turkish culture in Bulgaria is the existence of the Turkish words that are coined into the Bulgarian language. There are some four or five thousand Turkish words in Bulgarian language today. Students researched these words and prepared a display. On the other hand, the Turkish culture was influenced by the indigenous Bulgarian culture. Although they are not many in numbers, there are also some words such as vişne, kocuk, çuşka which were transferred from Bulgarian to Turkish language.



The influence in language is not limited to the words only; there are lots of common phrases and proverbs.

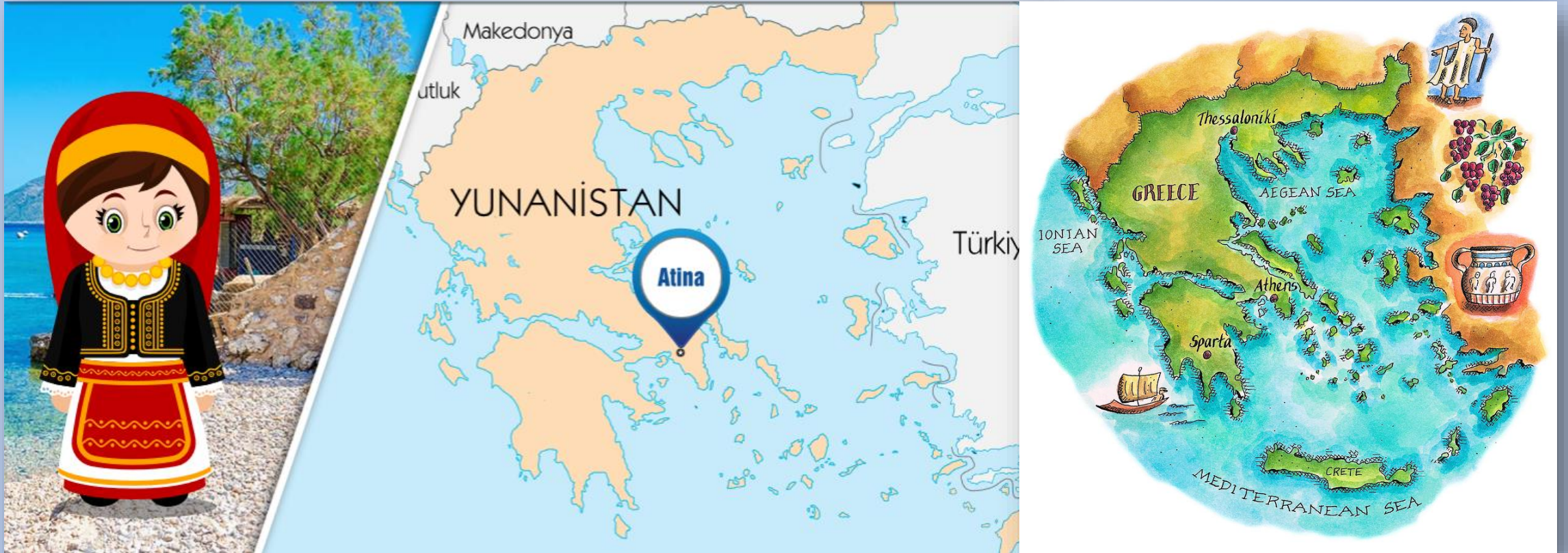
- *Взе си хляба в ръцете. (He took his bread in hands.*
- *Гладна кокошка просо сънува. (Hungry bird is dreaming of wheat.)*
- *Три пъти мери, един път режи. Trice measure, once cut.*
- *Бели пари за черни дни.)White coins for black days.)*
- *Две дини под една мишница. (Two water-mellons under the armpit.)*

- *Eline ekmeğini almak.*
- *Aç tavuk kendini buğday ambarında sanır.*
- *İki kere düşün bir kere konuş.*
- *Ak akçe kara gün içindir.*
- *İki karpuz bir koltuğa*

Common traces with Greece



We are the closest neighbors who share both sides of the Aegean Sea. We are two nations who share the same tables for many years and speak different languages. There are many Turks who settled in Greece in the Ottoman times and still live here.



Hospitality is one of our most important common features. As you can see we are very similar to each other. It is only the Aegean sea that separates us.



The city of Thessaloniki, where the founder of our country, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born, is within the borders of Greece today and it has been turned into a museum.



Our foods are very similar to each other. For example Greeks call our «white cheese» as feta.



Our foods and foods names are very similar to each other. We also have a lot of common words.



TÜRKIYE

zaziki

baklavas

feta

dolmaki

← dolmaki



YUNANISTAN

GREECE
YUNANISTAN

**YOK
ASLINDA
BİRBİRİMİZDEN
FARKIMIZ...**

Feta

Beyaz
Peynir

Baklavas

Baklava

Cacık

Caciki

Moussaka

Musakka

Türkiko

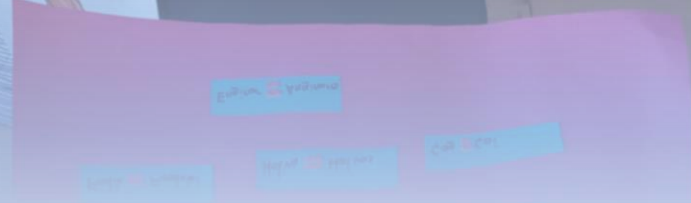
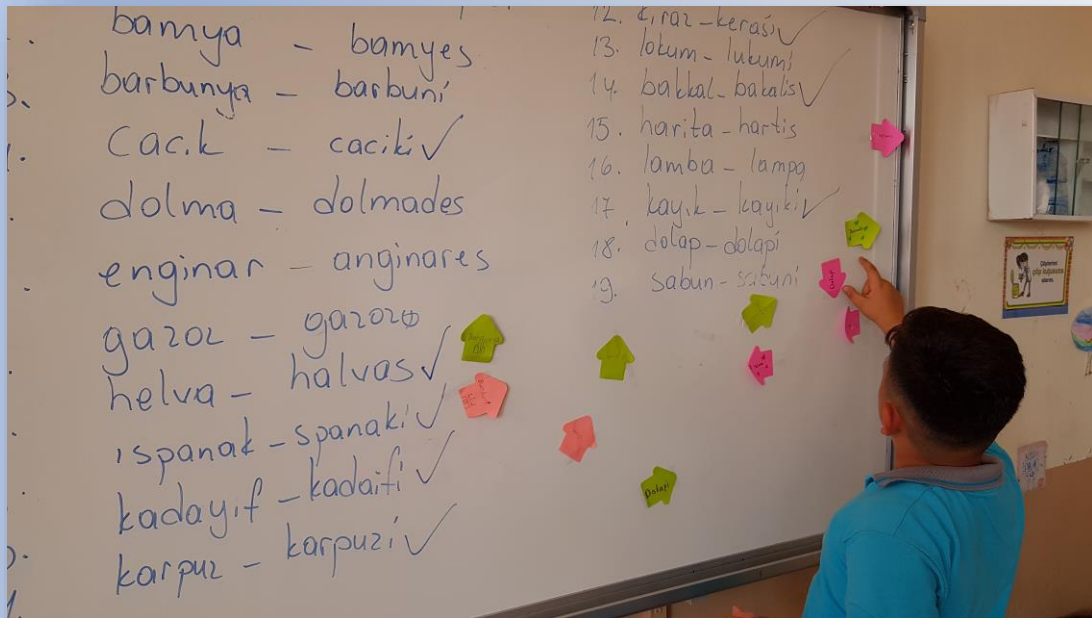
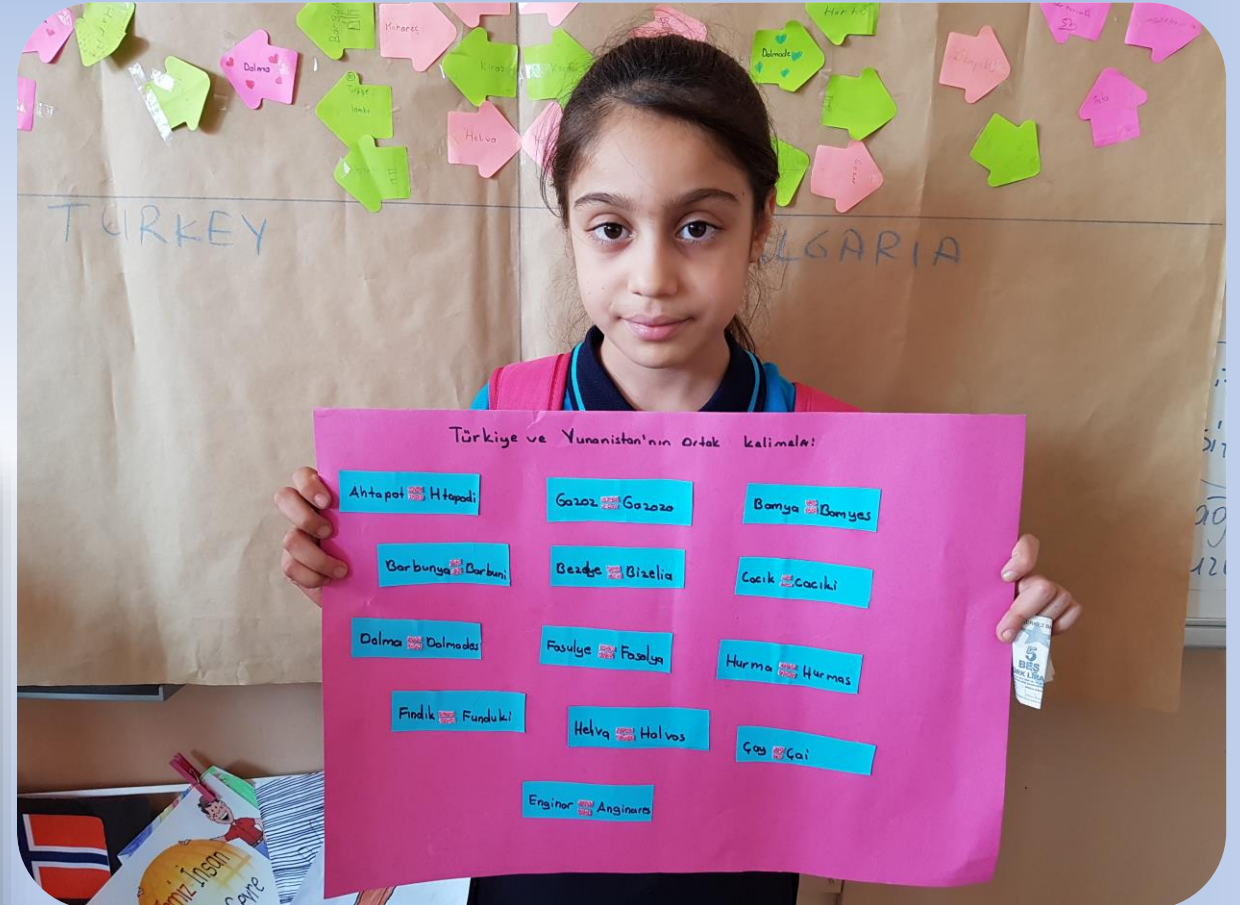
Türk
kahvesi

Dolmades

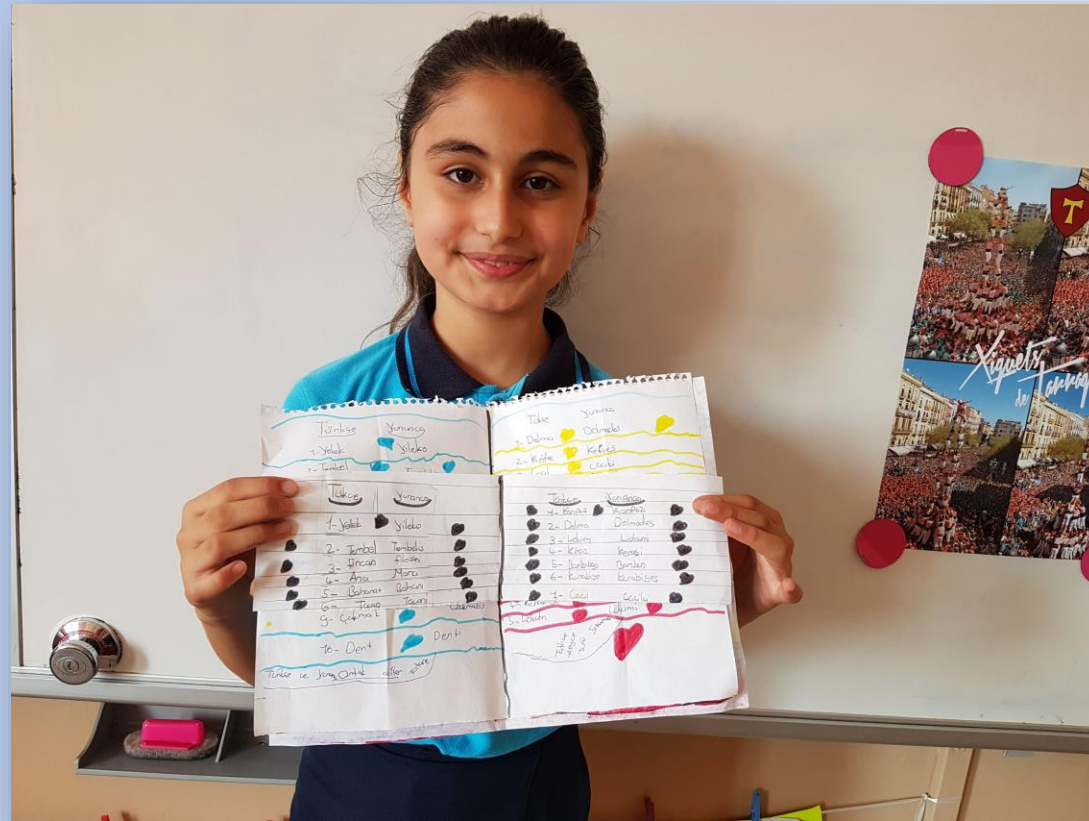
TÜRK YUNAN ORTAK KELİMELER

Avli: Avlu	Kusur: Kusur
Verese: Veresiye	Kutl: Kulu
Yakas: Yaka	Sovas: Siva
Yaurtl: Yoğurt	Sokaki: Sokak
Zor: Zor	Karpuzi: Karpuz
Kavgas: Kavga	Levendis: Levent
Kavuki: Kabuk	Dais: Dayı
Kaymaki: Kaymak	Tembelis: Tembel
Kalupi: Kalıp	Meraki: Merak
Kambura: Kambur	Kavgas: Kavga
Kapa: Kap	Paputsi: Papuç
Kaplamas: Kaplama	Sultanos: Sultan
Karagiosis: Karagöz	Sinoro: Sinir
Karpuzi: Karpuz	Tavani: Tavan
Kastano: Kestane	Tavli: Tavla
Kafecis: Kahveci	Tarife: Tarife
Keçes: Keçe	Tasi: Tas
Kefli: Keyif	Tahini: Tahin
Keftes: Köfte	Telli: Tel
Kimas: Kıyma	Tembelis: Tembel
Koçani: Koçan	Tenekes: Teneke
Kuvas: Kova	

Students researched common words and then...



presented their researches to their classmates.



How much we look like!



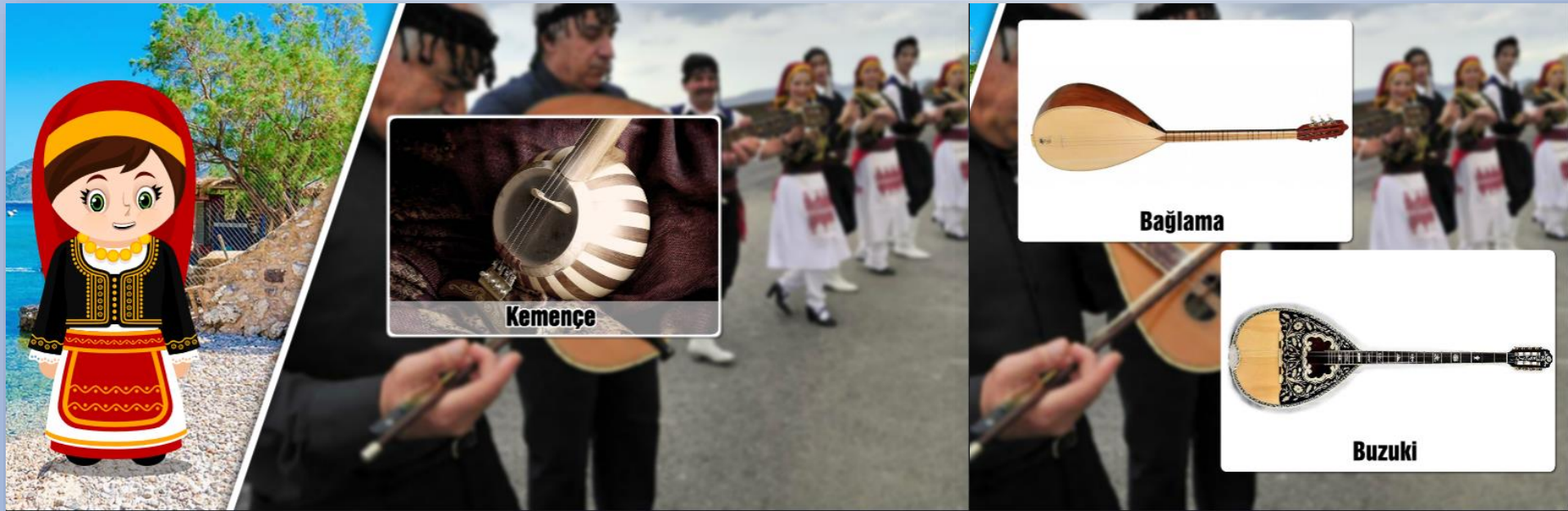
Turkish coffee and Greek coffee are almost the same. In addition, another similarity; In Greece, when our neighbor brings some meal to us, the pot is never given back empty. This tradition is the same in Turkey.



The similarity of music has also influenced folk dances. Sirtaki, played in Greece, is very similar to our halay. Zeybek, is played as «Ziempekis» in Greece. «Tsiftetelli» is also very similar to «Chiftetelli.»



Kemenche is used in immigrant villages in Greece.
«Bouzouki» and «bağlama» are also very similar.



Kemençe



Bağlama



Buzuki

Our traditional shadow puppet theatre «Karagöz» is known in Greece as «Karaghozis». Our students present examples from Karagöz shadow puppet theatre. They are really very talented.



Common traces with Poland



Students give information about Poland.

Our flags have the same colors.



Poland's Obwarzanek Krakowski and our «simit» are very similar. Both are very delicious.

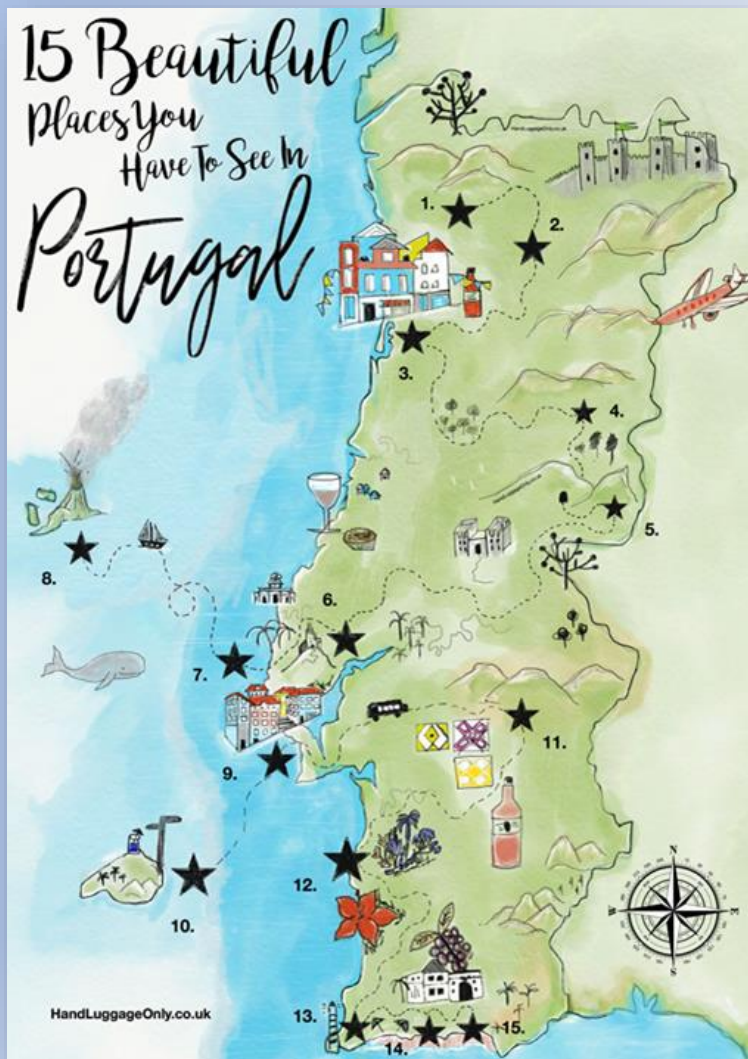


Common traces with Portugal



Many Portuguese players played in Turkish football teams. We love all of them.

Young people in traditional attire from Minho



Tile art is very important both in Turkey and Portugal.



Turkish tile art-Çini



Portuguese tile art-Azulejos

Izmir Portuguese Synagogue

The building, which is thought to have remained from the 1600s, takes its name from the Jews from Portugal.



Common traces with Spain



Virtually all sources agree on the Judeo-Spanish roots of boyoz (Bollos). It is a contribution to İzmir's urban culture by Sephardic Jews evicted from Spain after 1492 and who settled in large numbers in a number of prominent Ottoman cities of the period, among which İzmir stood out as one of the primary destinations. The usual accompaniments for boyoz are dark tea and hard-boiled eggs generously sprinkled with black pepper. Boyoz is generally consumed outdoors, purchased from street vendors.



Teachers, students and parents of our school visited the exhibition with interest.



Referances

- Ankara Üniversitesi Türk İnkilâp Tarihi Enstitüsü Atatürk Yolu Dergisi S 43, Bahar 2009, s. 555-576 Türk-Bulgar Ortak Kültürü, Dr. Emruhan YALÇIN
- <https://en.wikipedia.org>
- <https://www.morpakampus.com>

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