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URUMS AND THEIR RIDDLES

Наблюдается очень много сходств в фольклоре Урумов, которые в 1780 году, покинув территорию Крыма, заселили Приазовье, с фольклором тюркских народов Крыма, России, Анатолии и других народов всего тюркского мира. Цель этой статьи – показать, насколько схожи, а может быть и одинаковы, загадки Урумов и тюрков. В статье даны примеры загадок на урумском языке и ссылка, где указаны варианты этих же загадок, используемых другими тюркскими народами.

There are about 16 settlements of Urums in the Northern coast of the Sea of Azov in the city of Mariupol situated in Donetsk region. Urums also inhabit Tselka region in Georgia.

Rums by Turcic origin and other groups used to live in Crimea up to 1780 and in the North-Eastern Anatolia till 1826. Urums and other Christian people (Georgians, Moldavians, Armenians and Popov named ecclesiastics for about 31385 people¹⁵) in Katherine the Great times moved to the shores of the Sea of Azov by their own will and wish.¹⁶ But still the main goal of Katherine the Great was to decrease economical level of the Crimean peninsula.

According to the words of Urums from Preazovye region, they were accompanied by 2-3 thousands Urums which firstly moved to Tselka region in Georgia from Trabzon, Giresun, Erzurum and Kars Anatolian places and then in 1981-1986 settled in Crimea, Donetsk and Dniyepropetrovsk. Their parents' language was Turcic¹⁷. They had migrated not only from Anatolia but from Iran in 18. and 20. centuries.¹⁸ They moved from The Northern and Southern Caucasus to Ukrainian lands. All the Byzantine Christians were named Urum or Rumeys by Turks.¹⁹ Migration centers in Anatolia were Beshtash, Beshkoy, Tekkilise, Yedikilise, Evreni, Kumbent, Tersun, Santa, Imira, Jinis, Olenk, Hadit, Karakum, Parmaksiz and oth.

After migrations of Crimean Christians 52 towns became deserted. Bakhchesaray and its 36 villages were influenced most of all.²⁰

As far as we can judge Urums from Giresun, Trabzon, Rize and Ordu being Orthodox Christians were speaking Turcic language.²¹ The reason of Urums' migrations from Iran and the North-East Anatolia still remains unknown.

Leaving Crimea for Preazovye Urums and Rumeys were given parcels with different soils. Having no experience in farming these people were forced to lead wrong way of life.

According to historical sources number of Urums and Rumeys inhabiting Crimea in 1780's differs greatly. The statistics is supposed to be fixed long after these peoples left the peninsula or even from words of the elder people. So their was a great chance of using memories but not facts.

Preazovya and Georgia Tselka region peoples called themselves Grek were using "Rumey" and "Urumi" ethnic names and consequently such derivatives as "urmeyka", "rumeysa", "rumeys" and "urumeys". Then they called themselves "greko-elens" and "greko-tatars". Urums from Tselka region used to call themselves "ponti" or "pontiyah".

"Rum" and "Urum" words are sure to be wrongly used among the Anatolian people.

Being empire Byzantine included various peoples. Calling all the people represented in Byzantine or Rome Empire as "Rum" or "Urum" is as wrong as considering all the peoples of the Ottoman Empire to be the only nation.

We can see some notes on the pages of book called "Sudakskiy Sinaksar" informing us about the appearance of new male and female Tatar names connected with their convert to Christianity. It should be stressed that historians gave one common name "Tatars" to all Turcic tribes. Here are some examples of name shown in Sinaksar : Açıpay kızı Anna, Çimen oğlu Samaka, Papaz Koltan, relative of Tanrıkuşu Oranç Yağmurçuk oğlu Çimen, grandchild of respectful Alupsun child of dear Stefan Tohtemir, Tanrıkuşu Kutluts, Tanrıkuşu Alaç, Samak beyefendi oğlu Beyefendi Konstantin, Makariya Akufun okur oğlu Tokta, Dimitri Çoçak'ın kızı Tanrıkuşu İkuğaç, Tatar İoann, Parak lakaplı Paraskeva Hutlupey' in oğlu Peter and oth.²²

By the way while analyzing "Malgazi" or "Cafer" Georgia Urums' names we can find out information about their routes. Especially, if we take such Urum and Rumey surnames as Çepni, Tohtamış, Kör, Çocuk, Ataman, Alyanah, Bayraktar, Başkiser, Beyata, Bacah, Çogan, Çora, Çubar, Hortahay, Hangeldi, Halaycı, Honahbay, Karamurza, Murza, Kurban, Kuman, Kardeş, Karangu, Manguş, Oğuzov, Özbek, Papuş, Melikoğlu, Sipahi, Yangıçer, Yurdaman.²³

A lot of scientists worked over Priazovye people. Some of them are Ilminsky, Juha, Serafimov, Kuzminkov, Garkavets, Ponomareva, Murzakevich, Markevich, Kandaraki, Nemeth, Sokolov, Eckman, Chernisheva, Blau and oth.

Dialects of Urums came from Anatolia coincide with Kars and Erzurum dialects. Dialect of Crimean Urums

¹⁵ Ivan Juha, Odisseye Mariupolskih Grekov, Vologda 1993, 157.

¹⁶ Serau Shapshal, Karaimy i Chufutkale v Krymu. Kratkiy Ocherk, prep.: Y. Palkanov, ?, 2nd note.

¹⁷ . Altinkaynak, Urumlar, Turk Dunyasi Tarih dergisi, 201, IX, 2003, 30-33.

¹⁸ . Irina Panamerova, Mariupolski Greki Istoriki- Etnograficheskiy Obzor, Mariupol, 2002, 16.

¹⁹ . Turkce Sozluk, TDK, II, Ankara 1998.

²⁰ . K.A. Vernara, Sbornik Statisticheskikh Svedeniy po Tavricheskoy Gubernii, IX, Simferopol 1889.

²¹ . Mehmet Fatsa, Giresun'da Kirsalin Sosyal Tarihi, Giresun2002, p.17-35

²² . A.I. Palkanov, Krymskiye Karaimy, paris 1995, 130-133.

²³ . N. Tokiy, Hronos, Mariupol 2002-2003, various issues.

is similar with the Crimean Tatar language. Some Crimean Tatar scientists use folklore elements as evidence of Urums' being Christian Tatars.²⁴

Our scientific investigations were held in Donetsk, Zaparoyje, Dniyepropetrovsk region Mariupol, Besheva (Starobesheva), Mangush, Kermenchik, Bagatyr, Ulakly, Karan(Granitne), Laspi, Kamar, Gurju, Karakuba, Eski Kyrym, Andriyivka, Telmanova, Granit, Anatolia.

Urums have much in common with garment culture and ethnography of Anatolia. Founded 7 folklore groups sing their native songs and show national dances. It's a kind of protest in order not to vanish and to leave cultural heritage for future generations. Unfortunately, figures and poses in national dances were influenced by modern tendencies, so they are considered not to be the origin one.

Motives and song words are similar to Anatolian and Crimean cultures. We can also see such Turkic ethnography elements as "balta, tokaç, sandık, bardak, sofras, düğçe, kürek, gömlek, yüzbezi, fırın, güzgü" and variants of folk fairy-tails very close to Anatolian epics (Aşık Garip, Hurşit and Mahmiri, Arzu and Kamber, Tahir and Zühre, Korpeç Kızı). One of the most important Oğuz epic stories is sure to be Köroğlu, wide spread in Anatolia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia. We have visited at least 4 villages where Köroğlu story is known.

There is still a tradition to arrange performance during marriage ceremonies in Eski Kyrym and village of Bagatyr. A group of women puts on men's clothes at the same time men are putting on theirs, start to dance, making shows. We have the same tradition in Anatolian festive occasions, with the only difference- women and men do not gather together, they are entertaining apart.

Here are some of Urums riddles. These riddles pass in Crimean Tatar, Karay, Kyrymchak, Gagavuz, Gregorian Kypchaks and also in Anatolian, Azerbaijan and other Turkic cultures.

Usage of riddles is known from the ancient times. It became even habit of Padishahs.

There are some rules of asking and answering riddles. Those who ask riddles can demand some moral award. Either those who haven't chosen the riddle are to do some work. It used to be spread between Urums, but isn't much known nowadays.

To think and to find the answer to the riddles is like mental gymnastics. There is a wide range of topics shown in these riddles. Such as drinks, food, garment, geographical names, plants, animals, anatomy, religion, professions, house utensils. Some of them are written in verses, the same tradition exists in proverbs.

Kinds of the Turkish literature including proverbs are called muamma or lugaz. Muamma is a kind of romantic dialogues between Ashyks, people's love poets.

Ashyks ask their riddles and giving awards. It can be some money award or present. Those who haven't chosen riddles should add some money to this award. This tradition became an integral part of coffee-pubs life in 19. and 20. centuries.

Finding out right answer to this or that riddle was moderated by members of jury.

Here are 22 Urums riddles. We have shown variants also, and the answers right under the riddle text, noted regions where they were used. We should stress that these riddles are only a small part of Urums cultural heritage. We do hope to arouse interest of scientists for urums history and literature.

BİLMECELER / TAPMACALAR

Biz biz bizidik / A biz edik biz edik

Otuz eti hız edik / Otuz eti hız edik

Bir tahtağa cıyıldık/ Bir tahtaya tizildik

Sabağarek coyulık/ Sabadan da çezildik (Dişler)²⁵

Yedi teşikli tohmah

Anı bilmegen ahmah

(baş)²⁶

Eti setiz bir tohuz

Üç yigirmi bir otus

Kaç boliy

(115)²⁷

Avlahtan kordim al

Yahında bardım mal

Avuçladım almağa

Avuçum toldu han

(Vişne)²⁸

Bugün bar yarın yoh

²⁴. Aleksandr Garkavets, Urumy Nadazovya, Almaata 1999.

²⁵. Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan, Romanya.

²⁶. Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan.

²⁷. Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Bulgaristan.

²⁸. Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan.

Yarın da osa fayda yoh
(Para)²⁹

Alaman ayah
Altın tayah
Jin jin etey
Jinga konay
(Balkurt : Arı)³⁰

Deve üyünden töşek
Onu bilmegen eşek
(Tiyis: post)³¹

Yırahtan korem appaçıh
Yanna barım şabhaçık
(Mantar)³²

Ahşam da açay
Sabada açay
Anası öley
Evden haçay
(Yıldızlar)³³

Yırahtan korem hara hara
Yanına barım para para
(At boku)³⁴

Kök güdürdey
Gögem çatlay
Haz inildey
İnci tökey
(Jeldermen:Yel değirmeni)³⁵

Ben titiyim o titiy
Ögüme dıngıl dıngıl etiy
(Sakal)³⁶

Op oturuy top oturuy
Köpekten horhup oturuy
(Bok)³⁷

Pencereye oymah
Tarelkaya haymah
İç olur mu
(Doymak)³⁸

Uzahtan bahtım mal
Yanına vardım bal
Uzattım elimi almaya
Toldu avuçum han

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- ²⁹ . Azerbaycan, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, .
³⁰ . Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya..
³¹ . Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan.
³² . Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan, Romanya.
³³ . Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak, Batı Trakya, Bulgaristan, Romanya.
³⁴ . Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak.
³⁵ . Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kazakistan, Türkmenistan, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak.
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³⁷ . Gagavuz Yeri, Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak.
³⁸ . Kırım Karay, Kırım Tatar, Kırımçak.

(Tut)³⁹

Upuzun gölgem yoh
 (Yol)⁴⁰
 Hara hayış yan be yadır
 Halhar öper yine yadır
 (Makas)⁴¹
 Hırmızı hızcık / Hırmızı hızcık
 Kötüne çubucuk / Kötüne tayacık
 (Vişne)⁴²
 Alı pullu
 Kötü hillı
 (Soğan)⁴³
 Narat ağaç oyayım
 İçine mane koyayım
 Türkü mani yalan sölese
 Hulacığın burayım
 (Temene : Keman)⁴⁴
 Hatı hatlama tibik
 Ahtır yımırta tibik
 Haynay harınca tibik
 (Kitap)⁴⁵
 Ne hadar onan alıysın
 O hadar daa artay
 (Çukur)⁴⁶

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