

The Water in the Proverbs

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Abstract—Water, which has a great place in our lives, covers about 60%-70% of the human body and approximately 3/4 of the world is an important need for all living things. There are places where water is used other than drinking and cleaning. The more important the water is today, the more important it was in the past. Throughout history many civilizations have been established near the water. Throughout our cultural history, water is also manifested in arts. In this study, the water used in the proverbs and idioms, which have spiritual meanings in the past, still maintains this value.

Keywords—Water; life; proverbs.

I. DESCRIPTION AND IMPORTANCE OF WATER

Water has been the most powerful factor in determining people's belief worlds. Water, different theological belief of societies in folk beliefs, legends and belief systems and as a powerful sacred scripture. Water, just like a Like the mirror, the reality is reflected. Water resources, waterfalls, springs in Greek myths meeting place. Water is an indisputably very important resource for life. All of the water organisms to play vital role in maintaining vital activities, human 70% of the body is composed of water, on the other hand against the growing world population of water to develop national and international policies on the reduction of water resources, makes it a critical source.

II. WATER IN MYTHOLOGY

From the leanest to the most complex water, the source of compulsory life, has always kept its importance from creation to today. The importance of water is not only science but also geography, sociology. Scientific fields of anthropology, psychology and religious sciences research subject was made. The importance of water is highlighted every time and about water scientific events are organized on various platforms. The presence and importance of water it cannot be revealed only by the theological approach of the religious sciences. In different cultures There is also a need for mythical narratives formed around water and water. Water, all it represents potential and productive forces, waters are the source of all existence. Water it is the foundation of the world, the essence of the plants, the elixir of immortality, provides long life, it is the creative power and it is a giant; it is a panacea; Diseases of people away and heals all patients; Diseases of people and heal all patients [6].

Water, which is important in every aspect of living life, has a world of connotation with a large concept

and with a large area that it keeps from nutrition to cleanliness, from energy to transportation, in almost every activity, and in this aspect it has also appeared in many production of language and literature. Water, idioms, proverbs, folk tales, folk songs, poems, novels, stories, etc. In many products of literature, a motif, a decor, a variety of cultural behaviors and beliefs has been found to be developed. The subject of this section will create water related idioms used in our language [2].

Idioms are words created with two or more words, which can be revealed by one of the various appearances of words in real or metaphorical sense, reinforcing, typicalizing and summarizing meaning, and giving clues about social point of view and cultural behaviors. Cultural behavior is a set of behaviors compromised by society, and creates a kind of collective consciousness for societies. For this reason, idioms reflect the cultural background and become the mirror of the people's understanding [1].

Idioms, their forms of creation and the cultural values they reflect in terms of language and literature in terms of many studies has been the subject of. Turkish When we look at the dictionaries on idioms, is seen as taking place. In these terms, the word in context, being a vital nutrient, being fluent / dynamic, being stagnant, be liquid, infiltrate, become more or less hot or cold, break down, snow, rain, storm etc. Being a part of natural events, cleaning, to be the source of things and so on. Ironically they are used. In the idioms a highly diverse connotation field of water the context in which the word is used, not only the word water, cultural background; linguistic need, etc. For example, , To deceive someone, to say deceptive words, reasons to argue 'In the statement of bringing water from the thousand streams, the word "excuse" when used to evoke a beauty de connotation in a drink statement used. In these two statements of water the word will represent completely different values creativity in language, concepts specific to certain contexts is an indicator of the myriad possibilities of using with meaning designs [3].

III. HOLY ACCEPTABLE WATER

Many religions consider that certain sources or bodies of water are sacred or at least auspicious; Examples include Lourdes water in Roman Catholicism, the Jordan River in some Christian churches (at least symbolically), Zamzam juice in Islam and the Ganges River in Hinduism. The common feature of all these sacred waters is that water is again presented by a sacred person. Therefore, it is believed that those who drink holy water give healing. For example, it is accepted that the water of Lourdes in

France is blessed by the holy Virgin Mary. Every year millions of people believe in the healing of water it visits Lourdes for drinking and bathing from the water source. Like the Lourdes water, Zemzem water is among the blessed waters. We all know Zamzam water and its importance. His place in Islam is extremely sacred. The ritual of drinking Zamzam water, which is believed to have healed, is a bit of other sacred waters. It is different: it should be taken by standing, feeding and turning to Mecca [3].

IV. WORLDWIDE ATTACHMENTS, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Watering the brain in the sense of being 'healthy thinking, being blurred', 'disrupting the seriousness of the speech', adding water to the cooked beating meaning 'to ruin a job', 'to lose the value, to lose its importance, to be a lot of promise' fulfilled his promise not to bring water in the sense of water to give, 'be comic being water in the sense of wateriness etc. idioms, water, water, water, wateriness, etc. the physical reality of the watered object to lose its stiffness and consistency, It has been used in a way that evokes distortion in behaviors, situations, situations and movements. To conceptualize the non-physical according to the physical, thus associating physically existing situations with non-physical states making a concrete system of concepts is one of the general operating tendencies of our system of concepts and our thinking mechanism. Dieletic explains the embodiment in the form of abstract, expressive examples of events, concepts and events through concrete concepts. The concretization, explanation of the abstract according to the physical, metaphor, semantics and so on. is a cognitive process with numerous examples in many stages [4].

Visualization / concretization of liquid states to reflect the degree to which intimacy has been carried to advanced dimensions, namely the ability to infiltrate liquids, penetrate through fine pores and pores. It was used by way of via very close, sincere used and so on. A much more striking content presentation than an ordinary expression. Another statement that satisfies being sincere is that the water is not separate. There are many statements in which water is used with different meaning designs. For example, to carry water under the straw, turn the water into water, take the water thirsty to fool the others, fool the water, mess up the water, take a storm in a glass of water to exaggerate a problem and over-react, drown in a spoon of water to sore someone's throat expressing anger It is. To express the mood and behavior of the situation and to exaggerate the mood and behavior of different intellectual scenarios and observational processes. By choosing one of the images belonging to water, a linguistic dramatization is created. In the sub-text of the situations and behaviors represented in the idioms, there can be cultural patterns as well as universal, common conditions and behaviors that all people can experience [5].

In some of the water-related idioms, the flow of water, the state of being in motion, becomes more prominent. For example, to go like water in the sense of ak wasting a lot ak, to flow like harcan (time) speed

'memorizing information such as the water used to inform the flow of the information easily from the mind, / to say wrongly and know ve / to know the waters like flood idioms, is designed by transferring the property of the water to be moving, fluid. In some of our idioms, it is seen that the word su is used in a way that evokes the concepts of character, character and creation. For example, the phrase 'change behavior', 'change behavior and state of movement', 'being appropriate to the nature of the water to be appropriate to the water' means 'to be in harmony with each other in terms of creation', to go into the water statement 'to act in a way that will not be angry with anyone' is used to mean [2].

V. RESULT

Water is the most powerful source of creation in both mythological narratives and theological texts. The cultures, legends and beliefs of societies have been fed from each other. Over time, common phenomena and similar practices can be found in the myths, cultures and theologies of the peoples. Water comes first as a phenomenon of creation. Later, it symbolizes cleaning, purification and life source. Sometimes, as in the case of the Cataclysm, we see that water-like functions have been installed as Mythological and Theological. It is seen that the most important element in the myths of pre-Anatolian Turks are the infinite water belief in the myths of the world, that each water is a good, the Turks accept water as a source of force and fertility, and they regard it as overpowering and protective. As in the Turks, Greeks and Romans, there was no god about nature cults and no myths around them and there was no direct worship of water. Location-Water understanding and Göktürk's, who gave great value to his beliefs, transformed the belief of Land-Water into a concept of homeland by giving personality. The Turks showed great respect to the fire, the air and water, they had read to Land-Water, but they worshiped God who created the earth and the skies. The Turks looked at the lands, waters and mountains that gave life to them in every age and regarded them as holy. Water cult, Turkish this belief in the sanctity of water has undoubtedly been influenced by daily life. In most Central Asian societies, Oğuz's, Mongolians, Siberians, modern Altay's and in some heterodox communities in our country, some prohibitions and restrictions on the non-use of water should be considered as a pure and blessed spirit, and to be regarded as avoiding the pollution of water. The cult of water in Anatolia was seen as the reflections of the beliefs of Land-Water in the pre-Islamic Turkish culture. Along with Islam, it has continued its influence in the spiritual life of Muslim Turkish society. However, it is difficult to say that the belief of Land-Water lives in preserving the old structures and functions. Some of them have been transformed into actions and behavior by forgetting their essential functions, some of them have kept their life by hiding under the colors of the new religion, and some have gained the character of entertainment [7]. To emphasize the need to always be vigilant against the enemy, the water sleeps, the enemy does not sleep the proverb, the sound of the enemy does not think that sleep, but the opportunity to be taken away means that should not be removed.

VI. REFERENCE

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