

SOME PECULIARITIES OF RIDDLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *This article discusses riddles that have played an important role in folk oral literature. Riddles are usually questions and tasks in a poetic or prose structure, based on finding a deliberately hidden feature, form, behavior, state and function of an object or event by comparing it with another object or event, and are called riddles, riddles and first-class terms. Usually, riddles are created in connection with the life of the people, and they are based on ancient beliefs and ideas of people, their desire to know or understand the world. Usually words are quoted in rhymes, and any riddle suggests a hidden answer in its approach. Puzzles, on the other hand, are a genre of speech that has different characteristics, differing in the metrics that poetry is composed of and how it becomes part of popular culture.*

Keywords: *riddles, genre, folklore, rhyming, dynamism, approach, concept.*

It is no secret that riddles are usually popular in the culture of all peoples, in general, among the representatives of all nations, and they have always been used in the oral discourse of the people, the nation. That is why riddles are passed down from generation to generation, they live among the people and are inherited, - it is no exaggeration to say. The narration of the riddles also varies from region to region.

As for the properties of riddles, when adding or combining hidden or partial keywords in a text, it consists of speeches that evoke the imagination of the recipient and find a solution until meaning is formed.

Riddles can usually take two different forms. The first is puzzles, in which words that are mostly metaphorical or figurative mean - konundra - a language that requires careful thinking and the meaning of the questions that affect the answer to that question. [1, 20].

Elly Kongas Maranda made such remarks. They argue that puzzles, whereas legends serve to encode and establish social norms, “define puzzles to play with conceptual boundaries and to gain intellectual pleasure in showing that they are not visibly unstable,” he explained. Although there is no known author of riddles in general, they are a folk oral genre that is passed down from nation to nation, and one of the characteristic features of other folk oral genres is that they teach man to think, reason, and come to a solution by distraction. Moreover, one of the main features of riddles is that it sharpens the human brain and helps to create new thoughts, ideas [1, 89].

Now let's look at the definition of the word "riddle" in the Uzbek dictionary: 1. In the riddle game: a short description of what is to be found, an event and a symbol,

represented by analogies; puzzle-Children asked Nuri. Nuri had to tell a few riddles, not a fairy tale. But without saying a word, the children found out. (Oybek. Selected works) [2, 532].

2. Portable rarely used: Something mysterious that is difficult to understand; puzzle, problem. Your words sound like a riddle. (S.Siyoev, Light). Life also sometimes seems like a riddle. You know that your destiny will be decided soon, but you will not find what will happen (O. Hoshimov, Listen to your heart).

Typically, riddles are designed to confuse the options offered in order to divert the person to the other side of the game and complicate the solution the interlocutor is finding. It can be given multiple answers, the answer itself will be hidden in the text being given.

While riddles can be used to entertain children, they can also be used in education systems to educate children about concepts and meanings that are part of everyday life, and on the other hand, bringing children together in groups can further enhance popular culture.

The riddles of many countries, if we pay attention, we see that they are similar to each other. In our opinion, the riddles are told by one person, and the representatives of different peoples convey them to their people in their own interpretations, and then these riddles are rhymed and become a national myth of this people. [3, 125].

In the texts of the riddles, the art of metaphor was used as a means of solving a riddle, such as foal, moon, star, lamb, wolf, leopard. Importantly, the riddles in fairy tales and epics played a key role in their creation even when the riddles later began to live as a separate genre. In particular, what must be found for the creation of any riddle is that the properties of the objects were the leading informative factor [3, 165]. As evidence of our opinion, we also found it appropriate to cite examples from fairy tales. The title of the enigmatic tale is as follows:

The answer to Khurayim's question.

At the end of his life, a king named Sultankhan wanted to marry a girl named Khurayim. The sultan sent a suitor/matchmaker to Khurayim. Khurayim asked the following things for exchange:

Ўнта улоқ, (Ten kids)

Ўттизта йўлбарс, (Thirty tigers)

Қирқта тулки, (Forty foxes)

Элликта нухта, (Fifty points)

Олтмишта ахта, (Sixty axes)

Етмишта саргалдоқ, (Seventy yellow orioles)

Саксонта чақалоқ, (Eighty babies)

Тўқсонта тумалоқ, (Ninety rounds)

Юзта жумалоқ (Hundred rounds)

and asked him to deduce the meaning of that word. The king, after

thinking, said that Khurayim is smart. He said that the meaning of the riddle is

related to one's life. The man answered:

Ўнда улоқдай бўлади,
 Ўттизда йўлбарсдай бўлади,
 Қирқда тулкидай бўлади,
 Эллиқда нухталанган отдай ақли расо бўлади,
 Олтмишда ахталанган отдай қайтиб қолади.
 Етмишда сарғолдоқдай тилда бору дилда ҳеч нарса бўлмайди,
 Саксонда гўдак боладай бўлиб қолади,
 Тўқсонда уйдан чиқмай думалоқ бўлади,

After the king answered Khurayim's question, Khurayim got married and had a son named Rustamkhan.

Examples of enigmatic tales in English:

This is the story of a prince who goes on a journey with his servant and ends up at a witch's house. While there, his horse is accidentally poisoned. His horse in turn poisons the bird who eats it. The prince plans to later eat the bird but it ends up getting eaten by thieves who would have otherwise robbed them. Finally, he arrives at a princess who he tells he will marry as long as she can answer his riddle: What slew none, and yet slew twelve?

Of course the princess can't answer this so she sends her maid to spy on the prince in his sleep who nights in a row. But both times it is his servant as a decoy who rips her robes off. The third night the princess comes herself and the prince is in his bed. He reveals to her the answer but he also takes her robe. The next day she knows the riddle, but she has cheated so she must marry him.

On the one hand we think that the above-mentioned enigmatic tales in two languages are given for the two beautiful girls for marriage in order to test the intelligence of the young men and test them as a good family man in the future, as well as to protect their homeland, on the other hand, we do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the similarities of the tales of the two nations are a clear proof that there are also linguocultural ones.

But the severity of the problem is that we cannot determine in which direction to think using the definition given in some puzzles.

As a conclusion we can say that the role of riddles today is invaluable, as the riddles sharpen the minds of the rising generation.

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