

TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH, UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK FOLK RIDDLES

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Annotation:

This article provides information about riddles that are examples of folklore, their place in the Uzbek, English and Karakalpak languages, and their typological features.

Keywords: riddles, tipological, Uzbek, folklore, English, Karakalpak.

INTRODUCTION

Riddles are one of the oldest sub-genres in the folklore of the peoples of the world. This is also characteristic of Uzbek riddles. However, the term "small" should be taken in a relative sense. After all, there are such riddles in folklore, the content of which can be considered equal to a full-fledged fairy tale or epic. Riddles are one of the oldest sub-genres in the folklore of the peoples of the world. This is also characteristic of Uzbek riddles. However, the term "small" should be taken in a relative sense. After all, there are such riddles in folklore, the content of which can be considered equal to a full-fledged fairy tale or epic.

MAIN PART

Uzbek riddles. In riddles, a body (movement or state) is figuratively compared to another body, the question "what is it" is asked, and its answer is given at the end. This is a necessary condition, an important specific feature, an invariable law of the genre. There are many researches about our riddles. However, Zubayda Husainova's research stands out among them. For the first time, the scientist studied Uzbek riddles in a monographic plan, well revealed the specific characteristics of this genre, its classification signs and its relationship with other genres. "Tapishmaq," writes Zubayda Husainova, "is a product of the nation's spiritual wealth and collective creativity, as well as other genres of folklore: epics, fairy tales, songs, and proverbs." It is widely connected with the existing aspects of human social life, natural phenomena, and is always based on real ground. It shows various objects of the real, material world

surrounding us. Each riddle is an independent work of art with its own form and content. It reflects the essence of philosophical, historical, ethnographic signs, concepts, events in beautiful figurative expressions".

So, according to their construction, riddles consist of two parts: a question and an answer. In the question part, an action or situation (body, thing) that is logically distant and unrelated to each other is likened and compared to another thing. A Piece of Patir, Tatir to the World (Moon), Little Puppy House Guards (Lock), Forest on a Mountain (Hair). On the surface, it doesn't seem strange that a patir is likened to the moon, a puppy to a lock, and hair to a forest, but as the duty of a puppy is to guard a house, strangers cannot enter a house with a lock, the appearance of a patir (bread) is similar to the moon, and it seems natural that thick hair reminds of trees in the forest. English riddles. Definitions of the riddle in oral tradition have been based primarily on studies of two types: those concerned with the structure of the riddle, either grammatically or in terms of thematic units, and those concerned with cognitive aspects of the riddle, its functions psychologically, sociologically, and intellectually, as performed in context. Scott points out that while Georges and Dundes delineate the types of opposition involved in the relationship between descriptive elements, they fail to define the descriptive element as a structural unit.⁵ Scott himself makes two attempts at classifying riddle structure.⁶ In his earlier work, he seeks to isolate, define, and classify stylistic devices in the riddle from a linguistic base; the result is a formulaic generalization which characterizes the riddle as a "unit of discourse consisting of an obligatory proposition slot filled by an utterance p and an obligatory answer slot filled by an utterance a."⁷ In Scott's later work, we find a treatment of riddle structure in terms of immediate constituent and topic-comment analyses, to which we shall return in our treatment of linguistic aspects of riddle analysis. Roger D. Abrahams focuses on both structural and cognitive aspects of the riddle.

Karakalpak riddle. Folk art works provide a very rich material on the history of the people, the history of its language. It can be seen that with the oral essays of the population, the vocabulary of the language began to take shape from the words of the literary language. Karakalpak folk riddles are also rich in their beauty and are one of the most popular oral essays reflecting the life of the population. Riddles are one of the most important population essays in the development of children's worldview. From the moment of birth, a person lives in a state of self-loathing, striving to know the secrets of people close to him. By studying the riddles of the Karakalpak population, we can understand the living conditions of the people of that time, the people close to them and the world. The living and adventurous people in the environment begin to realize the importance of people close to someone in human life, their place in society. Oral essays of the population in Karakalpak linguistics, including the language of riddles, is one of the unexplored issues. Karakalpak riddles are often told, especially among young children, and play an important role in enriching their thinking and

developing their ability to think logically. From time immemorial, we see that our people pay attention to the upbringing of children and show the richness of our language, the content of riddles, proverbs and sayings, the structure of language. Sustainable constructions are used in everyday life by the population, where they find out what kind of profession the people are engaged in, their living conditions. The riddles have their own grammatical field. The role of riddles in folklore, which are the sum total of the philosophy of the population, the development of ninety word-of-mouth events, is in front of them. Therefore, learning the language of multi-faceted, multifaceted, deeply mysterious riddles is one of the most important issues in linguistics.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the art of riddles is one of the types of folk art developed in the nations of the world. A riddle is a type of verbal creativity in which one body is figuratively compared to another body, the question "what is this" is asked, and the answer is found at the end. Karakalpak English and Uzbek riddles all serve to make children think quickly, think logically, and expand their worldview. The origin of the riddles of all nations goes back to folklore.

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