

Comparative-Typological Analysis of Riddles in Oral Speech

Xoliqova Muqaddas Ro'ziqulovna

Teacher at the International Innovative University of Philology and teaching language department

Sadullayeva Xilolaxon A'zamjon Qizi

Student at the International Innovative University of Philology and teaching language department

Abstract

The progressive change in historical-poetic works as well as the process of genre emergence in folk oral works produced to foster children's artistic thinking and aesthetic taste are all topics of special interest in international folklore studies. It is crucial to explain the origins, ethnopedagogical content, poetic structure, and performance characteristics of folklore lyrical examples intended for young children in order to lay the groundwork for ethno-folkloristics and support the history of the integration of folklore with fields like pedagogy and ethnography. World folklore studies are currently focusing more and more on the poetic aspect of children's folklore, the construction of images, motivations, and artistic-aesthetic tasks in direct relation to the condition of performance.

Keywords: Oral creativity, linguistics, song, fairy tales, linguoculturalism, comparative-typological analysis, ethnopedagogical content.

Riddles have their roots in speech, or secret language that was only used among certain members of a tribe or clan because of their age, gender, or position in the community. Every country uses riddles on a regular basis. Additionally, the desire to frighten and trick an evil spirit, which, contrary to popular belief, can adversely impact the life and destiny of a person, kid, animal, etc., is tied to the creation of riddles. It is crucial to explain the origins, ethnopedagogical content, poetic structure, and performance characteristics of folklore lyrical examples intended for young children in order to lay the groundwork for ethno-folkloristics and support the history of the integration of folklore with fields like pedagogy and ethnography. It is crucial to explain the origins, ethnopedagogical content, poetic structure, and performance characteristics of folklore lyrical examples intended for young children in order to lay the groundwork for ethno-folkloristics and support the history of the integration of folklore with fields like pedagogy and ethnography.

Riddles is a traditional and popular genre of folk poetic creation. All the peoples of the world have folklore. People's life, social life, culture, and traditions can be found in riddles. The question that can be solved is expressed in a figurative form, and its meaning becomes hidden. Finding something or an event is compared to something else or an event, comparing it with each other. Riddles are sometimes lyrical, often poetic, compositional and rhythmic, simple and melodious. English and Uzbek riddles' creative and compositional elements amply demonstrate the artist's talent. The author arranges lines, forms, colors, and pictures via composition, takes in spatial breadth, and forges an aesthetic setting. The composition's foundation is composed of

logic, clarity of form, and their symbiotic relationship. Every piece of art an artist produces starts with a composition that reflects the sentiments and ideas the artist has while seeing the world. There are composition kinds, as well as composition types. Some (canons) establish and set boundaries for composition. The tools of compositional ex According to the direction of the research vector, linguo-cognitive and linguocultural approaches to the concept are typically separated: if linguo-cognitology moves from the concept in the individual consciousness to its representation in the collective consciousness (culture), then linguistic culture moves from collective ideas about the concept to individual ones; linguoculturology is more focused on the study of the specific in the composition of mental units. Linguistic and cultural characteristics of symbols make some concepts stand out in terms of their semantics. We proceed from person to culture from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, and from person to culture from the perspective of cultural linguistics. Riddles had mystical, theological, and ritualistic uses in the past, and solving and foreseeing riddles was seen as a sign of exceptional insight. Riddles could only be guessed at a specific time; during the summer and during the day, it was difficult to guess. After the fieldwork was completed, winter and fall speculation was permitted. A specific emphasis was placed on the forecast throughout the Christmas season (December 25 to January 6). By nature, conditional speech, the secret language of hunters, rituals, and mystical practices meant to ensure a harvest and success in cattle and agriculture, is also linked to Russian riddles.

Riddle — 1) your work (form); 2) the product of the composer's creativity; 3) the process and type of creation of multilingual riddle works; It consists of information such as the principles of creating puzzle themes, the ways of effective use of multi-voice musical instruments in their development, the genre of puzzles, the characteristics of types and styles, the rules for the structure and completion of works. A difficult inquiry that is typically phrased in the form of a metaphor is what is known as a riddle. The distinction between a proverb and a riddle is that the former offers a lesson, while the latter requires guessing. This unique "question-and-answer" literature includes works from many various cultures, times, and peoples, in contrast to Indian poetry, which has repeats of the same motif in the poems. Legends about the and riddles that often demonstrate that the bride is no more foolish than the groom are common in English and other enigmatic Slavic ballads.

The riddle contains various phenomena and objects of reality "based on the analogy, a small form of work based on artistic comparison can be described as humorous poetic fiction; it is used to test a person's mind, intelligence and ability to see the world poetically. Riddle tasks The most important tasks of riddles are: people test and teach their intelligence, develop their logical and poetic thinking, the ability to recognize the surrounding reality in allegorical images. outdoor, educational, educational, entertainment, gaming functions, etc. are important. Thus, the riddle as a genre is multifunctional. Classification of Riddles Classification and thematic systematization of riddles was perfectly developed by A.I. Gursky and identified five types of riddles: "Nature and man", "Economy and material life", "Community and family life", "Culture", "Riddles-jokes, riddles - tasks ". The section "Nature and man" begins with riddles about the sky, heavenly bodies. "The blue veil covered the whole world", the sky is very clearly indicated in the riddle. A large group of riddles is devoted to land and water. The children engaged must speak the same language as the riddles. Make sure the riddle can be understood in English if the children for whom you are solving it speak it. Give the children a theme to help them focus on the correct things. So when the solution involves an animal, let them know that it is an animal riddle. Let them know that if you offer them a math puzzle, they will need to use their numbers to solve it. Give the students every opportunity to remain interested in and diligently work on the puzzles. If you are going to ask them to solve a particularly challenging riddle, let them know in advance. Nature obviously made an effort to position it such that, once a year, at sunrise, the shadow at the top of the Sphinx corresponds with the top of the main pyramid. Together with the sphinx, the entire complex creates a type of hieroglyph that contains a secret message that science has not yet been able to decipher. The mysteries being investigated by modern science include the human heart. People have always been able to endure in the worst situations when they have

faith in God. Both before and after the Sacred Fire Ceremony, the area surrounding the Holy Sepulcher is meticulously patrolled.

Riddle is one of the oldest genres of folklore. Even Aristotle, speaking of poetic art, when speaking of riddles, called this genre a well-constructed metaphor. There are many writings and statements about riddles. For example, some scholars of literature gave the following definition to a riddle: "A riddle is a description of something, usually given in the form of a question." The main way of describing the find is metaphor (in simile). Talk about riddles N.S. Gilevich, who has written a lot about riddles and has the most interesting and deep study of the poetics of riddles, gave the following definition of a riddle: "A riddle is given in the form of witty, short, short, wordy, unusual words complex question. as a rule, a rhythmic description of an object or event. This definition can be easily added to. A.I. Gursky comprehensively defines the main genre features of the riddle. He writes: "The riddle contains various phenomena and objects of reality "based on the analogy, a small form of work based on artistic comparison can be described as humorous poetic fiction; it is used to test a person's mind, intelligence and ability to see the world poetically. Riddle tasks The most important tasks of riddles are: people test and teach their intelligence, develop their logical and poetic thinking, the ability to recognize the surrounding reality in allegorical images. outdoor, educational, educational, entertainment, gaming functions, etc. are important. Thus, the riddle as a genre is multifunctional.

Classification of Riddles Classification and thematic systematization of riddles was perfectly developed by A.I. Gursky and identified five types of riddles: "Nature and man", "Economy and material life", "Community and family life", "Culture", "Riddles-jokes, riddles - tasks ". The section "Nature and man" begins with riddles about the sky, heavenly bodies. "The blue veil covered the whole world", the sky is very clearly indicated in the riddle. A large group of riddles is devoted to land and water. In them, in other folklore works as it was, but in a unique way, according to the specific characteristics of the genre, the respectful attitude of the people to the earth was shown ("What fills us, but does not ask us to eat?") . elements and natural phenomena are likened to animals: in many riddles, for example, thunder is like the beating of an ox ("On a hundred mountains, on a thousand lakes an ox bellowed"), and sometimes a stallion "like" ("The gray stallion sneered at the whole kingdom"); the movement of the wind is uniquely described in its actions: "It flies without wings, it runs without legs", "With no arms, without legs, but it opens the gate", "It has no hands, but it tears the leaves of the trees".

Riddles are manifested as a whole poetic system through certain genre features, artistic compositional features, linguopoetic elements, stanza construction, weight and rhyming system peculiarities. Riddles, as humorous songs created by adults for children, pave the way for a correct assessment of the genetic connection between children's folklore and adult folklore. It is noticeable that the repertoire of popular interest played an important role in their creation. Therefore, recording and special research of examples of the genre of fast telling not only creates a perfect classification of the genres of children's folklore, but also substantiates their connection with adult folklore, the poetic laws associated with folklore traditions are manifested in children's singing. It is of great importance in proving the effect of popular interest with the emergence of quick sayings, as well as in proving that a number of examples of children's creativity, such as developed in relation to each other. Adults often tell youngsters riddles. They are produced and performed by adults for two reasons: first, to entertain children and play; and second, to educate youngsters about life events, relationships, and living. First-purpose riddles are devoid of humor, whereas second-purpose riddles frequently contain language and pictures that are humorous or satirical in nature.

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