

Linguocognitive Features of Riddles in Uzbek and English Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the significance of riddles in folklore and oral literature. Riddles are inquiries and activities that typically have a poetic or prose style. They focus on comparing one thing or event to another in order to uncover a purposefully concealed feature, form, behavior, state, or function. Riddles are frequently made in relation to people's lives and are founded on prehistoric notions and beliefs, as well as peoples' thirst for knowledge and understanding of the universe. Typically, rhymes are used to quote the words, and the approach of any riddle implies a secret solution. On the other hand, puzzles are a type of speech that differs in terms of the metrics that make up poetry and the ways in which it enters popular culture.

Introduction

Riddles have long been a staple of oral conversation among the people and the nation, and they are generally popular in the culture of all peoples, generally, among the representatives of all nations. Riddles exist among individuals and are inherited because of this; it is not an exaggeration to claim that they are passed on from generation to generation. Additionally, the narration of the riddles changes from one place to another.

Materials and methods: It is unclear where the riddles come from, however some study points to Sanskrit, biblical passages, and stories passed down orally that became legends as possible sources. Its emergence and growth are also influenced by a person's curiosity and desire to learn more. However, other research has indicated that the riddles originated in China, namely in Xang-Cheu during the Sunga Dynasty.

A bunch of identically attired individuals suddenly arrived on the streets and demanded payment from passersby in exchange for their answers to puzzles. In terms of its etymology, the word riddle comes from Latin, where it is made up of a prefix that meaning "correct" advertisement and the root *divinus*, which means "belonging to God" [1,12].

When adding or combining hidden or incomplete keywords in a text, riddles have the ability to conjure up images in the recipient's mind that they can use to solve until a meaning is produced. Riddles typically come in one of two varieties. The first category is riddles, where words that are mostly metaphorical or figurative mean - *konundra* - a language that necessitates careful thought and the context of the question that will influence the response to that issue.[1, 20].

Such comments were made by Elly Kongas Maranda. They contend that, in contrast to legends, which are used to encode and establish social standards, puzzles are used to toy with conceptual boundaries and to enjoy intellectual stimulation by demonstrating that they are not obviously unstable.

Riddles are a folk oral genre that are passed down from country to country even though there is no known author of riddles in general. Riddles share with other folk oral genres the trait of teaching man to think, reason, and arrive at a solution via distraction. Additionally, one of the key characteristics of riddles is that they serve to develop the human brain and generate fresh ideas [1, 89].

Let's now examine the Uzbek dictionary definition of the word "riddle":

1. A brief description of what needs to be located, an event, and a symbol that are represented by analogies are included in the riddle game; puzzle-Children asked Nuri. Instead of a fairy tale, Nuri had to tell a few riddles.
2. Portable: Something enigmatic and challenging to comprehend; riddle, issue. Your sentences have a cryptic tone. (Light) Siyoev, S. Life might occasionally seem like a puzzle. Although you are aware that your fate will soon be decided, you cannot predict what will occur (O. Hoshimov, Listen to your heart).

Riddles are frequently created to make the options presented unclear in an effort to lead the interlocutor to the wrong side of the game and make the solution they are seeking more difficult. There may be several possible responses, and the actual response will be concealed in the text being provided.

When solving a riddle, the usage of metaphors like "foal," "moon," "star," "lamb," "wolf," and "leopard" was employed in the riddle texts. Importantly, even though riddles subsequently developed into a different genre, they played a significant part in the formation of fairy tales and epics. The properties of the objects were the main instructive aspect, which must be found in order to create any riddle [3, 165]. We also thought it appropriate to use examples from fairy tales to support our position. The mysterious story's title 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 нўхта, (Fifty bridles)

Олтмишта ахта, (Sixty axes)

Етмишта сарғалдоқ, (Seventy yellow orioles)

Саксонта чақалоқ, (Eighty babies)

Тўқсонта тумалоқ, (Ninety rounds)

Юзта жумалоқ (Hundred jumaloq)

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:

The answer to Khurayim's question. Ўнда улоқдай бўлади (At the age of ten he will be like a kid). Ўттизда йўлбарсдай бўлади (At the age of thirty he will be like a tiger). Қирқта тулкидай бўлади, (At the age of forty he will be like a fox). Элликта нўхталанган отдай акли расо бўлади, (At the age of fifty he will be as sane as a bridled horse). Олтмишта ахталанган отдай қайтиб қолади. (At the age of sixty he becomes reserved like a gelding). Етмишта сарғалдоқдай тилда бору дилда ҳеч нарса бўлмайди, (At the age of seventy he is like a yellow oriole that talks but never does). Саксонда гўдак боладай бўлиб қолади, (At the age of eighty he is like a baby). Тўқсонда уйдан чикмай думалоқ бўлади, (At the age of ninety he stays around home). Юзда бергилигидан наргилиги ўнғайлироқ бўлиб қолади (At the age of

hundred he thinks more about his life after this life).

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

English literature examples of enigmatic tales:

This is the tale of a prince who, along with his servant, embarks on a voyage and arrives at a witch's home. His horse unintentionally becomes poisoned there. The bird that eats his horse is then poisoned in turn. The bird, which the prince intended to eat later, is actually consumed by robbers who would have otherwise robbed the prince. When he finally finds a princess, he informs her that he will marry her if she can solve his riddle: What slew none, and yet slew twelve?

Of course, the princess is unable to respond to this, so she instructs her maid to watch the prince as he sleeps the following night. But in both instances, it is his servant acting as a charade to take off her garments. On the third night, the prince is in bed and the princess arrives by herself. While giving her the solution, he also takes her robe. The following day, she realizes the solution to the conundrum but must wed him because she cheated.

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.

Results: We typically understand that proverbs and riddles are similar in size and shape. There is occasionally a closeness in the material. However, the reason for creation is different.

If we pay attention to the naming of the riddle, from the pronunciation of the word "топ" there is a meaning of think, search, compare, seek. When the suffix "иш" is added to it, the task is defined: after the suffix "-моқ" the action name is expressed the concepts of "if you can", "if you cope with is", "if you are able to do it".[4, 15].

Sometimes riddles can also be given in the sense of proverbs or exhortations or advice. For example, the Uzbek riddle: Ҳаммага тўн тикаман, ўзим яланғоч(игна)- corresponds to the proverb Бўзчи белбоққа ёлчимабди. And the English proverb: Little by little the cat eats the bacon-corresponds to the riddle A little white house without door or window (an egg).

Discussion: Let's pay attention to the fact that puzzles are processed in such means of expression as metaphor, simile, exaggeration, adjective, repetition:

For example, in Uzbek: Ўзи бир қарич, соқоли қирқ қарич (игна), инглиз тилида: I have a tail, and I have a head, but I have no body. I am NOT a snake. What am I? (Answer: A coin) What kind of trees come in two's? (Pear trees).

Typical elements of the rhyming genre include:

1. Small in size and short.
2. The format looks poetic and prose-like.
3. The aim is to discover what is buried in the text in order to create.
4. Its secret expressions of the qualities of creatures, plants, the cosmos, and everything in daily life are encouraged to be found.
5. The thing that has to be found frequently has one, occasionally two, or even more quantities.
6. Metaphor is the primary kind of art employed in riddles[5, 36].

The features of the object to be found, such as its size, color, purpose, and similar attributes, are described in the riddles, but these symbols are connected to other ideas utilizing the literary device of metaphor.

The riddles' subject matter will be associated with items that people meet on a daily basis in society and culture. As a result, the solutions could be based on figures like fruits, natural components, vessels, life and death, animals, emotions, or human organs. We also want to list several English riddles concerning animals, fruits, and vegetables below.

In English:

I'm a pet that has four legs,
And a tail at the end,

You might hear me barking,
And I'm known as man's best friend.

InUzbek:

Кетаверади, кетаверади, саватдек ерни олади.
Сояда ётар, иинг ҚЎЙ боқар.

The answer to the riddles given above was “dog”, which shows that there are riddles about animals in both nations and it is not difficult for the reader to find the answer based on the content.

Conclusion. The severity of the issue, though, is that we are unable to discern which way to think using the definition provided in some riddles. As a conclusion, we can state that riddles play a crucial part in modern society since they help the younger generation's minds develop.

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