

Riddles - As An Independent Genre Of A Small Genre

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Abstract

This article examines the role of the riddle genre in folklore and other genres, which is part of the sample genre texts, and how the riddle helps to define the essence of existence by comparing and contrasting nature, natural phenomena and things in ancient times. along with its emergence goes on about its origin and the development of synchrony with time.

Key words: riddle, folklore, narration, story, genre, problem, chiston, riddle, dictionary.

1. Introduction

A country where values are valued will always be great, and its future will be bright. Because values encourage man to be brave, courageous, and to learn from the lessons of humanity. Folklore works are a mirror of people's life. Because the richness of content, beautiful artistic form created by our people over the centuries, today serves our people, millions of our contemporaries.

From time immemorial, well-known literary scholars have identified the art of speech as consisting of three types — epic, lyric, and drama.

Epos - Greek "epos" - consists of the word narration, story, song, which in the art of speech means to tell a story, event or life story. In general, in the oral art of all peoples there are works of epic or epic genre, which consist of fairy tales, legends, epics. But at the same time, the genres of Uzbek folklore, such as myth, legend, legend, fairy tale, parable, loaf, historical song, national anthem, epic can be called epic genres. At the same time, Professor B. Sarimsakov calls works that are used in terms such as proverbs, riddles, a special kind. In fact, they have a certain degree of epicity, that is, a sign of giving information on some vital plate. There are also a number of fairy tales that contain examples of riddles under the pretext of betting a girl to get married. Sometimes there are various tales and legends in fairy tales that use the art of molding. We even see examples of lyrical songs in some fairy tale texts.

Folklore is directly connected with the social, cultural and economic life of the people who created these works of art. Important events in the history of our people have led to the disappearance of some genres. Proverbs, sayings and riddles belonging to small genres have taken a worthy place in the treasury of oral creation in our time, in accordance with its form and content. Therefore, in the process of studying small genres, it is expedient to pay attention to the idea, educational significance, aesthetic aspects of these genres, as well as the characteristics and art of the genre.

It is well known that riddles are an independent subgenre of folklore that has been created over the centuries and passed down from generation to generation. The riddle originated in very ancient times. The object of some puzzles, the form allows us to determine more or less the antiquity of the content.

In ancient times, the riddle helped to determine the essence of the being, the essence of the things contained in it, by comparing and contrasting nature, natural phenomena and things. From ancient times to the present, people have gradually created puzzles in nature and society that are useful and harmful to man, living, inanimate objects, and various objects in general, within their time and understanding. The riddle has not lost its relevance today, but new riddles are being created and popular day by day.

In order to distinguish the general, common, and specific features of things in the environment, a person

perceives an objective being in order to conceal its most subtle features, to perceive through its members, to imagine, to generalize, to analyze, and to present a "puzzle."

The riddle genre of folklore encourages adults and children to think alike, to perceive through the senses, to imagine existence, and, most importantly, to summarize its most important and common features. Those who are looking for the answer to the riddle try to compare the characters in the puzzle, to compare it with other things in the being, the signs. Reconstructs in the mind the information received through perception and observation, determines whether the sign is comparable in any aspect, movement, shape, color, as a result of which involuntary perception becomes voluntary perception. The bright, colorful, pleasantness of the text of the riddle, the rhythm created as a result of alliteration, the repetition of words, the presence of contradictory concepts-antitheses involuntarily draw the listener's attention, and the involuntary perception of the text is found on the basis of voluntary perception.

An important role of the puzzle not only in adults but also in the development of child psychology, as a result of finding the puzzle, solving it constantly, the child has the ability to understand systematically, continuously, systematically, observational even before solving the puzzle. But this ability leads to the development of life experience and scientific knowledge in the child with the help of puzzles.

The riddle is called "problem", "chiston", "puzzle", "dictionary" and it is described differently. That is, "a riddle expresses a concrete object in its origin, function, and dialectic of life," and riddles are the key to the image of the word.

Man has always wanted his generation to be intelligent, well-remembered, quick-thinking and intelligent. If you read folk epics, fairy tales, the heroes of the work require different physical strength, the latter is solved intelligently. In particular, there are fairy tales in which girlfriends are required to play chess and answer riddles in front of the guys they are going to marry. What is the heaviest thing in the world among them? Who walks on all fours in the morning, two in the afternoon, and three in the evening? There are four things in the world: say them. Why keep an umbrella in the shade of a tree? My father's son, but neither my brother nor my sister. Who is he? There are puzzles like. Something heavy is like an elephant or a whale. But the answer to the question is horse. Because only when the horse runs, the lands tremble. Or a person walks on all fours in infancy, on two legs in youth, and on three legs in old age, that is, with a cane. There are no four things in the world: the pillar of the sky, the lid of the pool, the scabbard of the soup knife, the width of the bed. It is also expected to give answers such as a person resting in the shade of a tree holding an umbrella to protect himself from bird droppings. In fact, all of these tests are unique puzzles.

One of the minor genres of oral creation of our people is riddles. Riddles are similar to proverbs in size and shape. Sometimes intimacy is felt even in terms of content. But the purpose of creation is different. Note the genre naming. As soon as the word "top" is pronounced, the meanings of think, search, compare, seek lead. When the suffix "work" is added to it, the task is defined: after the suffix of the action name "-moq" the concepts of "if you can", "if you can", "if you can" are expressed. Riddles have the following genre features:

1. Short and compact in size.
2. The form has a poetic, prose look.
3. The task of creation is to find what is hidden in the text.
4. In its content, the properties of animals, plants, the universe, things in everyday life are secretly expressed, it is encouraged to find it.
5. What needs to be found will often have one, sometimes two, or more quantities.
6. The main art used in riddles is metaphor.

This genre develops oral speech by teaching more children to be observant, to know life more perfectly, to be picky and resourceful. But it is not correct to think that riddles apply only to young children in folklore, because adults also participate with interest in riddle telling and finding competitions. According

to the scientist Z.Khusainova, even during the long winter nights, women who were weaving and weaving alacha, and guests from other villages around Samarkand, who came to the wedding and were divided into houses, told each other to call each other (quickly say), riddles, ie riddles. In the past, riddles were told to spend long nights in the winter without getting bored. If the person who said the riddle found the answer to the riddle, he was considered the loser in the competition, and if not, he was considered the winner. In both cases, the defeated party either sang a ghazal, or imitated an animal, or sang a song, or did some physical activity: fetching water, shoveling snow, sweeping the door, and so on.

It is known that riddles are also popularly called puzzles, riddles, balls, balls, proverbs, parables, and riddles. Sometimes several puzzles are created for one thing:

1. *Wet raven underground.*
2. *Oily whip in the ground.*
3. *Oily hasip under the bridge.*
4. *Long intestine, tip nodule.*

What needs to be found in all of these puzzles is the snake. If we read the texts carefully, it becomes clear that they are very similar in essence. It is also possible that several things may be the answer to the text of a single puzzle. For example, the answer to the riddle "Long poplar hollow" is actually a reed, but to this riddle the gun is sometimes taken as the answer to the pipe: the hollow inside the reed is like a chase, a rifle, a pipe. But the real answer to "Long poplar, hollow inside" remains a reed. Because the inside of the chase, rifle, and pipe is hollow, it doesn't fit the word "long poplar."

There was also a tradition of asking a few questions to find out what was hidden in the riddle telling contest. The party seeking an answer asks the narrator, "Does he have a soul?", "Does he eat?", "Does he grow, does he make a master?" tried to find the name of the thing by asking questions like. Scholar Z. Khusainova notes in a text written by Muborak Ubaydullaeva, a resident of Namangan region, that a man who could not find a riddle was embarrassed. The defeated side gave the city. The victorious side, which had taken the city, replied: "City, then come here, come and fall before me, and let us go. You, too, went and tapped and fell into an aunt. I left and went down to a gold mine. A madman said, "Hey, friend." I took out a fiery gold, and the old man greeted me on the street. When you went, the old man cursed. I also rode a horse, and you rode a donkey. You made bread from the donkey, touched the donkey to the donkey's fat, and licked it. I went and touched the bread to the jam with the molasses and licked it. If you can't find it, I'll find it and put a big tap in your mouth. He is... "

Anyone familiar with the above-mentioned discriminatory speech will be convinced of how harshly the person who could not find the riddle was given. In it, the words horse-donkey, yagir-shinni are used as a means of contrast. The riddle-teller repeatedly emphasizes how high his position is from the man who could not find it. On top of that, the situation is further complicated by the fact that these statements are made between a householder. Therefore, finding the answer to the riddles was associated with human pride, aria. Consequently, victory was a success and defeat a major concern.

This taught the contestants to memorize a lot of information, to pay attention to every word, and at the same time to come up with interesting questions.

It was a tradition to give the city a riddle. The party that could not find an answer gave the city and admitted its defeat. The word city is derived from Arabic. According to Z.Khusainova, the word means to announce, to popularize, to inform. So, the original meaning of the word give city is explained by informing the person who could not find the answer to the riddle.

The riddles that live among the people can be one-puzzle and multi-puzzle. The above carrot is a puzzle of riddles that are considered the answer to the snake. They contain information about the symptoms of only one thing. There are also examples of puzzles that require you to find a few things in the text. For example:

*I saw a lot on the mountain,
I saw Solomon in the water.
I saw unsalted soup,
I saw a rolled stone.*

The answer to this riddle is wolf, fish, sumac, and turtle.

Among multi-line and multi-subject puzzles, there are those that are large in size, not at the expense of characterizing the properties of the object, but at the expense of finding each of the puzzled objects. Puzzles of this type are mainly the result of combining the features of single-subject puzzles. For example:

*Long wallet,
Find him, darling.
Longer wallet,
Find him, darling.
Dog wrestler on the road,
Find him, darling.
The tip of the cane is trembling
Find him, darling.
The tip of the needle is shiny
Find him, darling.*

The answer to the riddle is as follows:

*Long wallet
Doesn't mean way.
Longer wallet,
Does that mean water?
Dog wrestler on the road
Doesn't mean frog.
The tip of the cane trembles,
Doesn't mean wind.
The tip of the needle is shiny
Doesn't mean bullet.*

Z.Khusainova, who has done research on riddles, says that some riddles do not use the art of metaphor, but can only be answered by arithmetic. For example: "A flock of geese was flying. A goose came up to him and said, "O hundred geese, how are you?" One of them said, "Are we not a hundred geese? If we have a hundred geese, then if you join us, we will be a hundred geese." How much is a goose in the air?"

Answer: $36/36 + 36 + 18 + 9 + 1 = 100$

The texts of Uzbek riddles that have come down to us today confirm that there are two different examples in terms of the period of their creation. Many of the works are traditional puzzles.

Both their language and what is hidden will consist of objects that are often encountered in everyday life. Examples include pipes, pots, ovens, frogs, birds, and so on. For example:

*There is a patch, no tear,
Worn without scissors
Sewing without needles / Ola cow skin /.*

In the twentieth century, with the development of science and technology, new puzzles were created. You can find things like books, radios, telephones, airplanes in them. For example:

It is a simple speaker,

*No language, no words.
From the four corners of the world,
The message goes on and on. / Radio /*

There is another type of puzzle in which the information is not compared to other objects, the signs are not mentioned, and the more puzzles there are, the more numbers there are. The question part is said by number. For example: "Count from one to eleven!", "Eleven black puzzles!" that is, the objects being said are "one black" all in the sense of a riddle. In this case, one object is added to each song. The first sound of the next subject name corresponds to the initial sound of each number in it - alliteration occurs:

*One wrist,
Ekkim - elagim.
My tip is my gut.
Fourth is my bed,
My cradle,
Six is my love,
Ettim - etovim,
Eight-year-old,
My nine is my mountain,
Ten is my carving.*

Such a number puzzle is found in other nations as well. But objects like this are not a riddle in them, but a part of the game. They are also considered to be riddles because they are told by the Uzbek people by answering a question.

Riddles are common in epics and fairy tales. This thing is especially characteristic of fairy tales. Through the riddles of these genres, the intelligence, ingenuity, wisdom, ingenuity, and quick-wittedness of the fairy-tale characters are tested. Riddle tales have two different structures: one is riddle tales.

In this case, the riddle comes in a fairy tale. The second is a fairy tale riddle. Such a fairy tale is built on the basis of a riddle with the whole plot. This is why fairy tales are usually told in short form. Fairy-tale puzzles are always based on a puzzle, retaining the content and form typical of the genre of fairy tales from beginning to end. The riddle cannot be removed from the tale. If the puzzle is removed, the fairy tale itself will not remain. There are many examples of such fairy tales.

Riddles are one of the sub-genres of folk oral art, and in essence serve to make the representatives of the nation alert, picky, observant. Riddles are devoted to finding the names of things that have a certain importance in the life of the people and are considered important.

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