

EXPRESSIVENESS OF GENRE CHARACTERS INHERENT IN FOLK RIDDLES IN LITERARY RIDDLES

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ABSTRACT

The article proves that the genre of riddles, which is one of the oldest, mass, traditional paremic genres of Uzbek folklore, later in the written literature, the literary riddles created by famous authors on the basis of the laws of poetry in writing, reflect the genre features characteristic of folk riddles.

Keywords: riddle, folklore, oral art, literature, written literature, literary riddle, stylization, tradition, tabu.

INTRODUCTION

In the world of literature today, special attention is paid to the traditional genres of children's literature as an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon, revealing the poetic features, the basics of creation, socio-psychological factors, creative artistic skills. In particular, the role of ancient, traditional genres of folklore, such as fairy tales and riddles, in the development of national children's literature, imitation, creative influence, immanent and contextual approach to their stylization. Has been a tool in educating on the ground of values.

THE MAIN PART

Recognized as a separate independent genre of folklore, the riddles emerged as an expression of the way of life and ancient beliefs of the people. In this respect, it is an extraordinary event in the development of human artistic thought, in which a figurative piece of life is realized through the answers to a riddle. Such a common feature, peculiar to the poetic nature of the genre, applies to the riddles of all peoples. So it is an international genre. At the same time, the invention of each nation is unique, original, attractive and unique as an expression of the way of life of that nation.

Uzbek folk riddles are very rich and colorful in terms of themes. There is no sphere of the social life of our people, the nature, geography, ecology, flora and fauna, man and the universe, about which there are no beautiful, very concise and concise riddles. Earth and sky, rivers and lakes, mountains and rocks, trees and forests, orchards and vast fields, household appliances and tools of labor, thunder and lightning, floods and storms, darkness and light, moon and seasons, animals and plants many riddles about the world, teaching aids and musical instruments, modern technology and technical means, man and the environment around him have been woven and passed down from generation to generation to the present day.

A question or task given in a poetic or prose structure to puzzle two objects, things, and events that are similar in form, function, action, and situation, and to find them on the basis of similar features is called a "riddle" [2]

The riddle is present in the folklore of all nations, including the Uzbek folklore. Lyrical genres such as lexicon, chiston problem, muvashshah, history emerged and achieved artistic perfection based on the direct stylization of the riddle genre, one of the oldest, most popular, traditional paremic genres of folklore, later in written literature. From the second half of the last century, the experience of creating literary riddles in children's poetry was formed and gradually developed.

In our classical poetry, Alisher Navoi's dictionaries and Uvaysi's poems are very popular. They were created in a dream weight. The tradition of creating literary riddles is also found in the sayings of Makhtumkuli and Durdi Kilich. By the twentieth century, the creation of literary puzzles in the form of fingers, in simple

language, in a concise form, close to the oral riddle, became widespread. In this regard, the riddles created by such poets as G.Gulam, K.Muhammadi, Sh.Sa'dulla, S.Gafurov, P.Mumin, K.Turdieva, N.Ermat, M.Sayfiddinova enriched the treasury of children's literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to folklorist Z.Husainova, there were strict traditions, specific rules and certain prohibitions in the execution of the riddle. At least two people are required to complete the riddle - the one who tells the riddle and the one who finds the answer. In keeping with this tradition, some literary puzzles are created in the form of dialogues:

Bug'doyzorda yuradi,
O'roq emas, o'radi,
Bolg'asi yo'g'u yanchar,
Don yig'ar ancha-ancha.
O'zi misoli kema.
Xo'sh o'rtoqlar u nima?
– Ruksat bering, aytayin,
Buning oti (kombayin) [3]

There are riddles that will be answered as soon as they are told. But there are also riddles that are much harder to find the answer to, even for those with extensive life experience. Therefore, additional information is provided to make it easier to find the answer to the riddle.

In the past, if the answer to the riddle was not found, the “city” was given by the solver. The performance of "Taking the City" served to embarrass and humiliate the person who could not find the riddle [4].¹Only then did the narrator himself say the answer to the riddle. Saying a riddle without knowing the answer is strongly condemned.

Knowing this, some poets began their literary riddles by warning children through introductory verses, such as fairy tales. For example, before bringing the riddles of PolatMomin to the children's attention, he quotes the following verses:

Quloq solib tur o'rtoq,
Aytay senga topishmoq.
Eshitgach, biroz to'xta!
O'ylab olgin-da puxta,
Keyin qo'lingni ko'tar,
Bo'lmasa galing o'tar.
Topganiga yarasha,
Har kimga deyman, yasha![5]

The Greek philosopher Aristotle believed that the riddle, as one of the ancient genres of folklore, originated on the basis of the beliefs of primitive people about the soul and spirit, conditional secret speech (taboo), the customs of the past, performed certain magical or social functions. English scientists E.B.Taylor, J.J.Fraser, Uzbek scientists Z.Husainova, [6] M.Juraeva's opinion is noteworthy.

¹Хусаинова З. Ўзбек топишмоқлари. – Т.: Фан, 1966. – Б.14.Хусаинова З. Ўзбек топишмоқлари. – Т.: Фан, 1966. – Б.17.

Indeed, the following finding shows that the artist created a unique poetic imagery by tabooing fire and related events, that is, by expressing them by a pseudonymous name, rather than by a definite name:

Qora ilon buralib,
Osmonga o'rlar.
Qizil ilon turlanib,
Kuydirib o'rtar. (Tutun, cho'g') [7].

Nowadays, riddles have become a genre that serves a completely artistic and aesthetic function.

The Uzbek people have joined the similar settlements of literary riddles, such as riddles-proverbs, riddles-games, riddles-quick sayings, riddles-song, riddles-fairy tales. But their specimens were a minority.

F.I. Buslaev according to, small genres of folklore, including riddles, have grown and separated from fairy tales. That is why in many fairy tales there are riddles as a condition for testing the intellect of the protagonist [8].

In literary puzzles, traditional folk groups try to preserve the form of assembly, the riddles, the basics. For example, while Nabijon Ermat's was trying to find out the truth about butterfly, he kept the information and expression of the people that he actually said was "no blood". Because this is one of the most important signs of a butterfly.

O'zi gul, gulni quchar,
Gulzorda yayrab uchar.
Tanasida yo'q qoni,
Ammo uning joni bor (Kapalak) [7]

In the following findings about Jiida, the popular image and expression have remained almost unchanged:

Qizil qopim limmo-lim,
Ichi to'la un.
Dastasi bo'y-bo'ylaydi,
Un ichidan bir ustun (Jiyda) [7]

In the riddle about the pumpkin in our house, we show once again that the poet retains the ring expression.

Qo'yib bersang palaklab,
Devorlardan oshadi.
Sariq gulga burkanib,
Hosil uchun shoshadi.
Pishmaganda tosh bo'lar,
Pishganida osh bo'lar. (Qovoq) [7]

The worldview and thoughts of the individual artist play an important role in literary puzzles.

While folk riddles have a prose or poetic form in terms of structure, literary riddles constitute riddles in poetic structure. It is observed that they are fully applied to the specific form of the poem, such as band, verse, weight, residence, rhyme, and sometimes even radif. For example:

Just as it is possible to come across folk riddles in several variants about an object, it is possible to encounter a riddle created by a creator in several variants about something. For example, 26 and 97 of the 99 poetic riddles created by Nabijon Ermat are about the “ring” jewelry that women wear.

Buvim, onam, singlimning
Qulog'idabor “gap”i.
Jilolanib titranar,
Shu-da uningodati (Zirak) [7]

Mittigulchiroyni,
O'zaksi deb biladi.
Qulog'inggaosilib
Jilolanibturadi (Zirak) [7].

It is noteworthy that in both puzzles there is a reference to an object that shines in the ear.

Literary riddles have a special place among children's poetry, as they are based on poetic analogy and comparison, contrast, conditional movement, very compact in structure, internal and external rhyme, manifested as a wide-ranging poem of life. Shakllari rang-barang.

Yumaloq, uzun tarang.
Ovqatda ko'rsang o'rtoq,
Yeyaver uymay qovoq.
Urug'idan ye picha,
Undan qo'rqadi gijja [7].

In this riddle, the answer to which is pumpkin, the art of tajnis was created by using pumpkin as a word. Both of these words belong to the horse family. One represents the name of the melon crop, the other the name of the upper part of the eye on the human face.

Yashar joyi bog', chamanzor
Qanotidan taralar ifor.
Gul qidirib uchar halak
Harir qanot, sho'x ... [7]

It is observed that the author's riddles in the written literature are mainly created in a poetic form. Therefore, they show the peculiarities of poetic works such as weight, rhyme, turak. The finger weight, which is especially characteristic of folk lyrics, is also preserved in them. However, in some cases it is also based on free weight. This is evidenced by the quadrangular puzzle given in the example above. His first, third, and fourth verses are created in an 8-syllable form, while his second verse is created in a 9-syllable form.

In riddles about animals or birds, there is often a tendency to say the name of the animal through words that mimic their voice

For example:

Yurar sakrab bermalol,
Suzish ham kelmas malol.
Qo'shig'i bor vaq-vaqa,
Ko'ldagi quvnoq ... (baqa) [7]

CONCLUSION

Although literary riddles are created in the structure and style of folk riddles, they are considered literary riddles because they are creatively created by a particular poet. They are distinguished by their rhythmic consistency, artistic melody, abundance and diversity of rhymes. They have played an important role in the history of our literature in the emergence and development of lyrical genres such as chiston, problem, muvashshah, history. Today, riddles are of great enlightenment and educational value. They are an important aesthetic tool to broaden the horizons of our children and youth, increase their ingenuity and develop their ability to discuss.

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