

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF RIDDLES WITH THE OF ANIMALS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Mamamataliyeva Navbakhor Xujamberdiyevna
Termez State University

Umarova Vazira Xolmurod qizi
Termez State University

ABSTRACT

This article is related to research on the linguistic and cultural analysis of animal name riddles in English and Uzbek languages. In the article, the analysis of riddles with hidden names of the most famous animals found in Uzbek and English languages was carried out, and the similarities and differences between them were determined. The methods of contrastive analysis and lingua-cultural analysis were used for identification.

Keywords: riddles, lingua-cultural analysis, contrastive method, riddles.

As the theoretical basis of this article, we can highlight the following: Riddle is a game that leaves it up to the listener or reader to find out what something is, and indirectly tells its features without mentioning its name. Questions in riddles; It is created by exaggerating, inverting, and changing a concept to a descriptive level. This phrase does not have to be an "interrogative sentence." Riddles can be in the form of sentences consisting of several words, or in the form of pairs or stanzas. Many riddles rhyme. One of the oldest types of folklore, one can learn a lot about the features of life, values, knowledge of a certain people through a riddle. Puzzles come from people's personal experiences and evolve over time. Also, they have the characteristics of reflecting national traditions and values, educational value, providing information to the generations about the life experiences of their ancestors, expressiveness and expressiveness. The world of English and Uzbek riddles is colorful and extensive. Somatism, i.e. words expressing body parts, are lexical units that are actively used in their composition. As a result of the analysis, we can base the following analytical approaches in linguistics on the basis of this topic, because we can prove on the basis of factual materials that the well-known riddles belong to this area of structural analysis:

Syntactic analysis is a component of grammatical analysis. A part of grammatical analysis is morphological analysis. Both methods of analysis are connected to each other, one complements and defines the other. Because grammar includes morphology and syntax. Morphology studies the structure of words, the rules of word change in speech, the classification of words, while syntax studies the ways of combining words in phrases and sentences, the structure and types of sentences, the division of sentences into parts. will try It seems that morphology and syntax, which are equal and independent parts of grammar, are inextricably linked with each other. Syntactic analysis is carried out by phrase, sentence and sentence fragments. Since the use of punctuation marks is related to the construction of sentences, the functions of punctuation marks are also shown in the syntactic analysis.

Different sentences can be given for the analysis according to the purpose and structure of the expression. Determining whether the sentence is simple or compound according to its structure,

indicative, interrogative, imperative according to the purpose of expression, completes the correct execution of a full syntactic analysis. For example, if the given sentence is a compound sentence, it contains two or more clauses (an organized clause is not included), there are often two possessors, conjunctions and tone connect simple sentences (parts of simple sentences) served as a child; if the given sentence is a simple sentence, there is only one center of thought, there is only one participle (except for the compound participle), and so on.

If the sentence given for analysis is a command or interrogative sentence according to the purpose of expression, as well as a poetic passage, the order of the clauses may have changed in them, secondary clauses (especially, filler and determiner) can be punctuated without a mark, and the use of punctuation marks has its own characteristics. If we look at it from this point of view, it is appropriate to analyze the riddles in a syntactic rather than morphological analysis. There are several types of riddles about animals in English, for example: Easy animal riddles: *I like to hop around. I'm a tadpole when I'm young. I am green and I croak. And catch flies with my long tongue. What am I?(frog)*

• Easy animal riddles: I like to jump. I am a howler in my youth. I'm green and I scream. And I catch flies with my long tongue. what am i (frog)

Farm animal riddles: 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.(Dog.)

• Farm Animal Riddles: I am a pet animal with four legs and a tail. You can hear me barking and I am known as man's best friend. (Dog.)Funny animal riddles: What kind of music do rabbits like?(Hip Hop)

We can consider riddles about animals in Uzbek in several types, for example:

Tanasida ninacha

Joylashgandur ko'pancha.

Bo'lib olsa dumaloq,

Ushlolmaysan uni, yo'q. (*Tipratikan*)

Kuchukday ko'rinishi,

Pichoqday o'tkir tishi.

Vahshiy hayvondir o'zi,

Yeydi qo'yu va qo'zi. (*Bo'ri*)

Mening o'rkachlarim bor

Ular go'yoki ombor.

Bir haftaga yetgulik.

Bordur unda yegulik. (*Tuya*)

I live upside down. I see with my ears and don't use my eyes, and on Halloween, I'll give you a big surprise. What am I? Answer: A bat. In this riddle, we can notice the linguistic-cultural difference in the word "Halloween". "Halloween" holiday is widely celebrated in European countries and America. During this holiday, children dress up in scary costumes and go out at night and knock on the doors of houses and ask them to "test or treat" and the owners of the houses distribute various sweets to the children. This holiday is not celebrated in Muslim countries

In conclusion, we can say that there is a significant cultural difference in animal name riddles. Some of them depend on the geographical distribution of animals, and some of them are the differences between the customs and cultures and lifestyles of the people who speak the language of the riddle. In a word, we can say that riddles not only serve the development of the language, but also allow us to study the culture of the people who speak this language.

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