

Stylistic Features of Karakalpak Folk Riddles

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Abstract

In this article, we have tried to make a linguistic analysis of folk riddles from Karakalpak folklore and have shown the results obtained in this article. In addition, in the article we compared and analyzed the peculiarities of the use of riddles by Karakalpaks and other nationalities..

Key words: *riddles, folklore, langue, culture, mentality, custom, worldview.*

Introduction. The development of the language of each nation is related to the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the society it serves, the level of development. In each unit of the language, the life, customs and programs of the people find their own enlightenment. Karakalpaks are one of the peoples rich in oral traditions. Folk art works provide a very rich material on the history of the people, the history of its language.

It can be seen that with the oral essays of the population, the vocabulary of the language began to take shape from the words of the literary language. Karakalpak folk riddles are also rich in their beauty and are one of the most popular oral essays reflecting the life of the population. Riddles are one of the most important population essays in the development of children's worldview. From the moment of birth, a person lives in a state of self-loathing, striving to know the secrets of people close to him.

By studying the riddles of the Karakalpak population, we can understand the living conditions of the people of that time, the people close to them and the world. The living and adventurous people in the environment begin to realize the importance of people close to someone in human life, their place in society.

Oral essays of the population in Karakalpak linguistics, including the language of riddles, is one of the unexplored issues. Karakalpak riddles are often told, especially among young children, and play an important role in enriching their thinking and developing their ability to think logically. From time immemorial, we see that our people pay attention to the upbringing of children and show the richness of our language, the content of riddles, proverbs and sayings, the structure of language. Sustainable constructions are used in everyday life by the population, where they find out what kind of profession the people are engaged in, their living conditions. The riddles have their own grammatical field-dashtiliske. The role of riddles in folklore, which are the sum total of the philosophy of the population, the development of ninety word-of-mouth events, is in front of them. Therefore, learning the language of multi-faceted, multifaceted, deeply mysterious riddles is one of the most important issues in linguistics.

Materials and methods. A new direction in determining the linguistic properties of many Karakalpak population essays is emerging. About this prof. Sh. Abdinazimov expresses his opinion: "Linguofolkloristics is a new field for Karakalpak linguistics. Nowadays, the study of the language of

folklore essays is developing in three main directions. Scholars of the first direction are interested in the study of the relationship between the oral poetic type of literary language and the spoken language. Scholars of the second direction study the general structure and some elements of the language of folklore essays. Scholars of the third direction prefer to study the oral poetic language from the functional-stylistic point of view. One of the most important issues of Karakalpak linguofolchloristics in this work - the grammatical construction of riddles is studied on a monograph scale.

There is a lot of work in folklore essays to study the linguistic properties of riddles. VV Chernyshev's dissertation on Russian linguistics is devoted to the grammatical structure of Russian riddles, where he first gives information about the history of the study of Russian riddles, the construction of text riddles, the question and solution of riddles. . The shores of the examples show that the riddles come in the form of a place and a compound sentence, a message in terms of content, a query, and a place where the alternation is complete and incomplete, with one head and two head members. "Incomplete sentences are used in riddles to provide art, that is, to keep the riddle short and concise and to keep the rhythm," he said. In particular, he explained with examples the subordinate and shodali type of joint sentences in Russian riddles, the means of connecting them, their division into doner and non-doner.[1]

E. A. Kazantseva's dissertation in Russian linguistics was also one of the most important works in the study of the structure of riddles. [2]In this study, based on the materials of Belarusian, Russian, and Polish population riddles, their structure was divided into thematic gangs. Mentioning the hidden solution in the riddles as a danotate, he believes that its various methods are provided by metaphors, oaths, substitute-occasionalisms. L. B. Byashimova's article discusses the origin of English riddles in the form of island sentences and their role in the construction of riddles.[2,4]

I.N. Callagova's dissertation on linguistics of Ossetian population riddles discusses phonetic, lexical-stylistic, structural-grammatical features.[3]

R. D. Shamileva's work focuses on the structural-semantic discussion of the oral essays of the general Chechen population, where the lexicon and grammar of paremiology are studied.[4]

The study of the linguistic properties of riddles in Turkology began in the 1960s and 1970s. One of the first researches was the research of J. Adambaeva.[5] Speaking of the stylistic features and language structure of the riddles, he dwells on the differences between the newly formed riddles and the folklore riddles. Explains the morphological, lexical and grammatical aspects of riddles. The riddles show outdated words and archaisms, the riddles come in the form of more space sentences, and the message and the query convey the content of the sentence, while the rhymes mention the three-dimensional riddles. Riddles of the compound sentence type are considered to be riddles that have appeared only in recent times. With the rise of human thought, the development of science and technology, the structure of riddles became more complex, and ideas began to be expressed in the form of joint speech.[5,14]

In the dissertation of GI Akhundova the lexical and grammatical structure of riddles of the Azerbaijani population is studied. Examining the lexical properties, he finds out that the riddles are related to the language of the people, in which archaisms, obsolete words are used productively. Examining the grammatical structure, he points out that the riddles come in the form of space and compound sentences,

and that the role of grammatical parallels in ensuring their conciseness and brevity is different. Mardulumpis constructions have also been used to express clear and concise thoughts. [6]

The linguistic properties of Uzbek riddles became the object of one-line research. Among them is the doctoral dissertation of H. Abdurahmanov.[7] In this study, he explored the grammatical structure of proverbs and riddles in the oral tradition of the population. Proverbs and riddles come in the form of place and compound sentences, one-syllable and two-syllable sentences, repetitions that ensure their beauty, a wide range of concepts about grammatical parallels. The occurrence of Aral dialects in folklore essays, its differences from Aral dialects in the literary language, Mardulumpis constructions, determined their semantic and grammatical properties. In some of the functional-stylistic and structural-grammatical features of the population's essays (proverbs, riddles), the repetition of words and the order of their place are mentioned differently.

J. Abdullayev's research in Uzbek linguistics was one of the works devoted to the study of the linguistic properties of riddles.[8] In his dissertation he studied the lexical and semantic properties of riddles. The lexical cover of population riddles, their connection with the language of the living population, semantic-stylistic features. It is mentioned in the riddles that oaths, homonyms, synonyms and paronyms are widely used. This is one of the important works in the study of the lexical category of Uzbek riddles.

In M.N. Saitbaeva's dissertation the interjections in riddles and their expressions are scientifically discussed. [9]It was found that the island descriptions come in the form of mardulumpis, their symbolic branch of the word, the edges of the words "bar", "no". In the riddles, the descriptions of the donerless conjunctions are numerical, while they are figurative, figurative, or numerical, including the descriptive descriptions, which are in the form of rhymes.

In the scientific activity of M.Saparniyazova's the grammatical and semantic features of Uzbek riddles are studied in detail. [10]In the research work, the predicative relationship in riddles, the possibilities of using the members of the sentence, the types of sentences according to the content of the sentences, the combination of riddles of the same type in the construction of hypotaxis and porataxis are widely discussed. On the language of folklore works of art in Karakalpak linguistics Sh. We can mention the special works of Sh.N.Abdinazimov [11] , A.T.Abdiev[12]. In the article of A.I.Alniyazov, the proverbs in the work of Mahmud Qashqari "Davani lug'atit turk" are compared with the equivalent in the modern Karakalpak language, their grammatical structure comes in the form of place and conjunction, and the similarities in their construction are proved by examples. The linguistic properties of riddles in the Karakalpak language have not yet been the subject of special research. Today, riddles are just the eyes of literature. It was studied in the works of A.Alimov, where the formation of riddles as a memento, thematic division, artistic properties were identified.[13]

Oral essays of the population embody the vocabulary of that language. Depending on its construction, we can see that the riddles of the Karakalpak population come in the form of place and joint speech. It is distinguished by its stylistic use of words.

Parallelisms play a different role in connecting the components of a joint sentence in Karakalpak population riddles. On its importance in Uzbek linguistics A. Mamajonov: "The reason for the influence of

proverbs and sayings of the people, which have been preserved for centuries, is that they are formed on the basis of structural parallelism".

Results and discussions. In the riddles, structural parallelisms are used to describe similar events that are close in content.

Anası elli jamaw, Balası qırq jamaw (Sıyrdıń alası).	His mother had fifty patches, The child is forty patches (cow's calf)	The
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In each riddle of the compound sentence, the role and function of the members of the sentence are common, that is, in the second component, they are repeated as in the advanced component, and are mutually parallel. The two statements come in a state of symmetry with each other, making it easy to interpret.

The grammatical parallels in the riddles also occur due to the repetition of the words as follows:

1. The words at the end of the epiphoral repetitive edges alternate.

Atası balasın júkleydi, Balası atasın júkleydi, Soysañ qanı joq, Shójesiniń sanı joq. (Qawın)	The father loads the child, The child loads the father, You don't have blood, No number of chicks (Melon)
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In this case, the speech components of the first two lines and the last two lines were repeated, creating mutual parallelism.

2. In info repetition, there is a repetition of words between turns in the riddle.

Gewdesi tolǵan kúsh, Tabanı tolǵan tis. (Nayzaǵay, shaxmaq shaǵıw) Qanatı joq ushadı, Ayaǵı joq shabadı. (Shamal).	The power in his body, Tooth full of teeth (Lightning, biting) It flies without wings Legless running (chamol)
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2. Onaphoral repetition The return of the first word in the compound sentence component in each line:

Suwdan shıǵadı, Suwdan qorqadı. (Duz)	It comes out of the water Afraid of water (Salt)
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3. Epanaphora - the word at the end of the first line is repeated at the beginning of the second line, and this connection is called a connection. Onaphora and epiphora seem to be lit. That is why this phenomenon is called epanaphora. Such qubilis appeared in the language of Karakalpak population riddles. For example:

Uzın qayır, uzın qayır, Uzın qayır astında qara qayır, Qara qayır astında jılpıldawıq,	Long bow, long bow, Black curtain under the long curve, Blinking under the black carpet,
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Jılıpıldawıq astında pısıldawıq,
Pısıldawıq astında taqıldawıq
(Shash, kóz, qas, murın, til).

Whisper under the blink,
Knocking under the whisper

(Hair, eyes, eyebrows, nose, tongue).

In this riddle itself, and between the epanaphor and the infora, that is, between the sentence, we can see the repetition of the word "under."

Not only with the help of repetition, but also with the compatibility of the components of the joint sentence, with the commonality of the order of the place, there can be grammatical parallels.

Ayağı qara ğarğaday,
Bası qızıl almaday.(Úyrek)

His feet are like black crows
The head is red (Duck)

Arqasında awzı bar,
Tumsıgında kózi bar. (Digirman)

It has a mouth on the back,
It has eyes in its beak (mill)

The grammatical parallels in the compound sentences in the riddles are also important in conveying the idea to the person who solves it and in increasing its effectiveness.

Nahvi parallels participate in the formation of tact by providing rhythm in the lines. This in turn makes it easier for them to solve the riddle and quickly memorize it by listening to it. Consecutive events, situations, things can be compared, compared or contrasted.

Parallelisms help to convey the idea being expressed in an effective, convincing, figurative way, conveying it to the listener quickly and easily.

The contents of the margins of grammatical parallelisms come from commonalities, and serve as a link between the structural compatibility of the joint sentence. As a means of grammatical communication, it ensures the internal coherence of joint sentence constructions.

In the Karakalpak riddles, the mardulumpsis dome is also visible. In Mardumlipsis riddles, one of the parts of speech is often omitted from the narrative part of speech, but there is no defect in the alternation. This will increase the beauty of the word by making it more concise.

Bir anada bes bala (Qol,barmaqlar).
paxtadan aq (Qar).
Shıgarında eki qulaq,
Úsh aydan soń bir qushaq (Ğarbız).

Súttan tınıq, Five children in one mother (Hand and fingers)
Clear from milk, white from cotton (Snow)
Two ears at the exit,
A hug after three months (watermelon)

The phenomenon of inversion is a change in the usual order of the members of the sentence, and we encounter this phenomenon in the riddles of the Karakalpak population.

Kóriner anadaydan sarı bolıp,
Qaynaydı ot penen suw jarı bolıp,
Erte sáske bolğanda suw ishedı,

She looks like a mother
Water with boiling grass is half
The water heats up in the early evening

Kárwanniń jez buwdađı narı bolıp
(Samovar)

The copper of the caravan was pomegranate
(samovar)

The rhetorical survey affected the stylistic beauty of the riddles in the sentences themselves. They do not require an answer, or perform an expressive service. Since the main point in telling riddles is to get an answer, it is necessary to find a solution at the end. However, in terms of content, it is necessary to respond according to the general meaning of the context, not the edges of that rhetorical query.

The alliteration dome is the repetitive application of the prefixed sounds to enhance the effect, and in the riddles the prefixed sounds interact with each other, fall to the board, sound pleasant to the listener, and attract attention.

The phenomenon of antithesis is to ensure the beauty of the edges by applying words that have the opposite meaning in *vasflewde*, by adding detailed clarity to what is hidden in the riddles.

Two words of completely contradictory contrast to each other, which cannot be applied from one side to produce a new single mania, come together. This is called oxymoron or oxymoron in linguistics. The use of such word mania is also common in riddles. For example:

Altın ılashıq ishinde,
Jiyren aygır kisneydi,
Jer sarayım ishinde,
Jezdemniń atı kisneydi (qońıraw).
Úyde bar tilsiz muğallım,
Onnan men tálim alaman (kitap).

Inside the golden house
The lizard snorts
In my palace,
Potsham's horse is whistling (bell)
There is a mute teacher in the house
From him I learn (book)

Conclusion. In general, grammatical parallels in Karakalpak riddles and other stylistic figures serve as an important tool in connecting a sentence, increasing its beauty, increasing its effectiveness and creating its own tact. Riddles differ from other population essays by their unique construction, intonation, and the need for solutions.

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