



## The Use of Riddles in the Speech of Characters in English and Uzbek Literature

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**Abstract:** In this article, given information about riddles and their specific functions in English and Uzbek writers' literary works. Riddles consist of two parts, one functioning as a question, the other as an answer. In riddling the answerer or riddlee tries to find an acceptable answer to the question. Sometimes riddlees are deliberately misled because the "right" answer is completely unexpected.

**Keywords:** Riddles, puzzles, literature, traditions.

### INTRODUCTION

Few genres have such a long tradition, both oral and written, as the riddle. Different types of riddles have continued to interest people from one era to the next, because they are a voyage into the unknown. They are an invitation to embark on an adventure that either brings delight, amusement and gratification at discovering the right answer, or humiliation and vexation at being led astray. While traditional riddles reflect the history and values of our people, modern riddles reflect the changes in our daily lives, the achievements of science and technology. English riddles have been around for centuries, and have been complicated and polished for centuries. The riddles that each fruit and vegetable represent are unique in form, content, and composition. The main source of every riddle is the artistic means of expressing each word of the riddle created by such means. The word used in riddles is often used in the literal sense.

There are some different types of riddles people can create:

Enigmas are types of riddles that employ the use of allegorical or metaphorical devices. These riddles involve critical thinking and ingenuity on the solver's behalf in order to devise a solution.

Example:

I have a tail and a body, but I am not a snake. What am I? Answer = Coin

A conundrum is a riddle that relies on the use of puns in order to achieve its desired effect.

Example:

What kind of tree can you carry in your hand? Answer = Palm Tree

While riddles often serve the function of entertaining the audience by proposing challenging questions to be solved, they also serve other purposes. For instance, they may allow for deeper thinking regarding an issue or to allow other questions to arise. By using riddles in these situations, it requires the reader to think of several possibilities in a critical manner rather than a superficial reading.[2]

Sophocles alludes to a well-known riddle in the play Oedipus Rex. In this play, he alludes to the riddle of the Sphinx. While the riddle wasn't explicitly stated in the text, his audience would have been familiar with the question; therefore, they would have understood the reference.

The riddle goes as follows:

“What goes on four legs in the morning, on two legs at noon, and on three legs in the evening?”  
Answer = A man. He crawls on four legs as a baby, two as an adult, and finally three as an old man with a cane.

In J. R. R. Tolkien’s *The Hobbit*, the characters Gollum and Bilbo exchange several riddles for each other in a riddle war. [13]

Here are some examples of riddles that the two share:

“Voiceless it cries, / Wingless flutters, / Toothless bites, / Mouthless mutters.” Answer = the wind

“A box without hinges, key, or lid, / yet golden treasure inside is hid.” Answer = an egg

In summation, riddles provide the audience with a challenging question or statement that requires critical thinking in order to be solved. These can allow for humor to be created for the audience or to display a character’s wit through the ability to create or accurately solve such challenging questions.

Example:

In Jane Austen’s *Emma*, Mr. Elton challenges Emma with the following riddle:

My first displays the wealth and pomp of kings,

Lords of the earth! their luxury and ease.

Another view of man, my second brings,

Behold him there, the monarch of the seas! [13]

Riddles have commonly been considered to be a type of art form and have always been included in studies on oral literature. Throughout the English belief systems, riddles have become the repository of artistic expression in a society that has sustained its traditions over time. This is in accordance with works on communication in rhetorical tradition and an attempt to join modern communication and rhetorical theory with it. Riddles offer a portrait of the meaning of life within a society and about its unique existential challenges. They capture the wisdom, traditional knowledge and values of the environment and the nature of a society. Riddles have emerged in the English cultural perspective as a distinct type of literary expression which is considered to be a special domain in child development, particularly in problems involving paradox. A reference is a way of expressing some of the two characters based on the similarity of the characters. The reference is a stylistic method based on the interrelation of textual meanings and the basic dictionary logic. Depending on the degree of impact, the post is divided into two groups: the language and speech, in other words, the old ones.

Exaggeration is an artistic method of casting, which, in terms of the capabilities of the implementation, is dubious and totally irrational. We should not be confused with the simple exaggeration of the emotional expression of the speaker. The arguments in the writers' discourse are based on the use of concepts that represent what is essential to human beings.

Personification - When designing riddles through personalization or figuratively, human characteristics are copied into creatures or objects. We will now continue our ideas by analyzing the riddles on fruits and vegetables.

This is grown underground

But has skin and sign like eyes

It can be eaten mashed

Roasted or as fries (Potato).

In our foregoing finding, potatoes are depicted and skillfully used as a teaching tool. The first example of the riddle refers to the fact that these vegetables fall under the ground. In the second

example of the riddle, this vegetable has a very good description that it has skin, it has excellent marks on its skin, and that it resembles an eye.

Most people eat these  
That is no surprise  
They taste great as chips  
And also as fries (Potato).

We also want to analyze the potato riddle. The first example of the riddle says that this vegetable is loved by many people and tastes like chips and fries. These descriptions are also a great example of imitation.

A scarf's around a snowman's neck  
Each eye is a coal or pebble  
He has two branches for his arms  
And his nose is this vegetable (Carrot).[2]

We now want to analyze the riddle of carrots from vegetables. Each instance of the riddle provides excellent examples of imitation. In the first example of the riddle, the carrot is compared to a snowman. The idea of having a lovely scarf around the neck of a snowman leaves a great idea. In the second example of the riddle, each carrot is like a coal and a stone. Such striking illustrations give a beautiful picture.

As soft as silk, as white as milk,  
As bitter as gall, a thick green wall,  
And a green coat covers me all. (A walnut)

Here are some great examples of how to make this riddle about the fire. In the first example of the riddle, they are excellent examples of imitation of silk, white, milky sourness, thickness like green. The green coat is beautifully illustrated by its surroundings. It would not be a mistake to say that this riddle is a great example of a revival.

I am a fruit that's red  
That's often used in a smoothie  
I'm bought in a punnet  
And made into jam and jelly  
It is like red ice cream. (Strawberry).

The next riddle we are going to analyze is about strawberries, and here's a great example of a resemblance. As we all know, in the last example of the riddle, it looks like red ice cream.

This is a four letter word  
Which comes before stone and light  
It's also a small green fruit like a green planet  
And is a flavor in Sprite. (Lime).

Our next riddle is about the fruit of the lipstick and says that the answer to the riddle is four letters. Also, in the third example of the riddle, it is said that the lipstick is a small green fruit that resembles a green planet. It would be a mistake to say that such a striking resemblance attracts an endless person.

This fruit is made of two words conjoined  
The first part of it is also a tree

The second part is a different fruit

Its appearance is like a hedgehog

And goes on a pizza from Hawaii. (Pineapple).

Our finding, mentioned above, provides a striking example of similarity. In our next analysis, we want to look at the great bite that describes pineapple fruit. The first example of our finding is that this fruit is the fruit of the two words combined. It is said that the first part of the word is a tree and the second part is derived from the fruit. It is not wrong to say that the third point of our riddle is the culmination point. Because this example is a great example of imitation. The appearance of pineapple resembles the appearance of a hedgehog. This riddle is also an example of a wonderful riddle that describes fruit. We will now continue our analysis of the riddles created in the Uzbek folklore.

Uzbek riddles with beautiful illustrations, vivid comparisons, figurative expressions not only describe the beauty and originality of ancient sunny Uzbek land, but also as a treasure for the development of the spiritual world of our society, with its enormous aesthetic value in folklore. remains an important network.

In Uzbekistan, the culture of ancient and talented people flourished. All segments of the population are involved in collecting folklore. Scholars such as B. Karimov, M. Afzalov, Z. Husainova made a significant contribution to the study of Uzbek riddles. In the archives of the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, a large collection of Uzbek riddles has been collected.

For example:

The waistband is a stingy,

She's got a bumpy old lady. (Fire).

National poetic law and mystery in the Uzbek folklore are abundant. As in other peoples, the main forms of artistic discourse, such as comparisons, quotations, revivals, descriptions, are poetic perceptions and poetic portrayals of events. That is why riddles are small examples of folk art. In them, "something is based on something similar to what is hidden from reality - portable expressions that can replace riddles." Thus, the riddle is a small poetic work based on a conscious concealment of a definite thing or reality.

Underneath the gold pile (Carrot

In our riddle we find a carrot that is beautifully illustrated. Here is a great example of a metaphor in finding. The carrots that they find are like gold piles on the ground. We are not mistaken to say that this is a figurative image.

The taste of a small saucepan is delicious. (Fire).

Little pot,

It's delicious. (Fire).

The skin is thick and thick,

Like a belt band,

The fruit is yellow. (Fire).

The little woman is in a hurry,

A small pot of stone. (Fire).

We've listed the nuts above. In our first riddle, the fire is like a small pot. Some of them are served with soup.

Our second riddle is a tiny little deacon and a cornice.

In our third riddle we find it like a pot of fire and the cup is like a pilaf.

In our next riddle, the butter looks like a small bowl and the meat is like a pot.

In our next riddle, the thickness of the boots resembles the pumpkin, the waistband, and the yolk. In our next find on the fire, the face of the walnut is described as a bubble like an old woman. In our next riddle, the fireball looks like a full pot. In the riddles we have just mentioned, metaphors and metaphors are great examples, and our riddles are beautiful.

Between the two mountains, One bush. (Almond).

Our riddles, which combine the peculiarities of almond fruit, have also been used to illustrate and to illustrate metaphors. In our first riddle, the pole resembles two mountains and the shaft is like a patch. In our second pearl of almond fruit, the shoe is shaped like a crust and the gall is on the stomach. The use of such methodologies in riddles enhances the style of the painting and implements the figurative nature. Stone in the kitchen, Soup in the stone. (Thick).

We are not mistaken to say that the above is an excellent example of the metaphor. The throat is like a palate, a stone in a bowl, and the stomach is like a palate. Leaf like almonds, Leftover shoot. (Peach).

The answer to the riddle we were trying to analyze was peach, using similar and diagnostic revival techniques. In the first example of our finding, peach leaves look like almonds. The second example of our riddle describes the beautiful movement of the bush.

There is a low, There is a bride feather. (Quince).

Mall has a wedding, Tasty taste. (Quince).

We now have a great example of the riddles depicting quince fruit in our analysis. On the first tooth, the quince is very low and the bottom is like a feather.

In our second riddle, we find that the quince has a very rich and tasty taste.

A bag of flour, Inside the column. (Jeddah).

Alas, Inside the bag, Columns within. (Jeddah).

We have jointly analyzed the use of many examples of methodology in our riddles mentioned above. As a result of using these methodologies, riddles have shown a great deal of stylistic color and image. This further enhanced the artistic power of riddles.

For example:

Crushed stone, In the soup (Almond).

## Conclusion.

The above discussion riddles have such characteristics that each riddle of a particular subject is treated in terms of its own thinking, life experiences, and local differences. Therefore, each metaphorical object being transformed into the same people. The general typological features are also reflected when thinking about the subject. This phenomenon is inextricably linked to the role of the subject in human life.

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