



## Uzbek Folk Proverbs and Riddles

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**Abstract:** The past of the Uzbek people goes back to a long history. During this period, both material and spiritual culture of the people became immortal examples of world civilization. In particular, the intangible cultural heritage of the Uzbek people has been polished by centuries- old ancestors and has been valued as an important subject of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society. In this article, we will consider Uzbek folk articles and riddles.

**Keywords:** Folk, proverb, folklore, native and figurative meaning, folk traditions, customs, agriculture, animal husbandry.

A proverb is a set of wise thoughts that express the conclusion of people's life experiences. Proverb is derived from the Arabic word qawlun - to speak, to say, and is used for spoken expressions and phrases. Proverb is one of the sub-genres of our oral creativity. In folklore studies, it is also accepted to call the subgenre *paremia*. proverbs are compact in volume, but comprehensive in thought and content.

Proverb is one of the international genres by its nature. There is no nation in the world that does not have its own proverbs. Because every nation leaves its life experiences to generations in the form of proverbs. In our opinion, the origin of each proverb is of great importance to some instructive event. One of the wise people who witnessed such a scene of life made a conclusion about what he saw and came up with a proverb. Later, due to the repetition of the life situation, the first thought gradually turned into a proverb. Experience shows that there must be a vital basis for a proverb to live among the people. A proverb without such a foundation has a short life. For example, in Uzbekistan there is a famous proverb "If you drive in the fall, drive in the fall, if you don't drive in the fall, drive a hundred." But this proverb is not mentioned in most regions of Khorezm region. Because in Khorezm, people engaged in agriculture did not plow their land in the fall due to the presence of underground water in the structure of the earth layer. It turns out that a proverb about a situation confirmed only by life experience lives among the people.

Folk proverbs have their own and portable meanings. For example, the proverb "If there is no wind, the tip of the tree does not move" can be used both literally and figuratively. But the proverb "Even if the sparrow kills, let the butcher kill" is often used figuratively. Proverb differs sharply from other genres of folk art with a number of features. Because folk epics and fairy tales, legends and narratives, stories and anecdotes reflect the event in an epic way, through the actions and experiences of colorful characters, while proverbs reflect the event directly through the people's conclusions and judgments about this reality.

If in lyrical genres such as song, *lapan*, *olan*, *yor-yor*, reality is expressed against the background of personal experiences, folk proverbs express vague conclusions about these experiences. In lyrical genres, the tendency to judge from experience leads, while in proverbs, the tendency from judgment to experience leads.

In scientific literature, there is a confusion between the concept of proverb and *matal*. Even in "Uzbekistan Qomusi", in our opinion, the article "proverb" is cited as an example of a proverb. It should be mentioned that scientific observations show that there is a difference between proverb



and matal. In particular, when used separately, the proverb indicates a complete sentence and explains a similar scene that occurs in life. Matal, when used separately, does not express an independent meaning and serves to enhance the artistry of the speaker's thought. At this point it is appropriate to recall an example. There is a saying among our people that "with a good word, get out of the snake's den, and with a bad word, get out of the knife's scabbard." If we separate the verb part of this proverb and put it in the following form, we will get the text: "Ahmed spoke as if coming out of a snake's den " in this sentence, the phrase "coming out of a snake's den" does not have an independent meaning when used separately.

It is known that proverb and matal, in fact, are close to each other in the level of expression of their life and household situations. Only as a result of the historical process, one of the ulams was formed as a proverb, and the other began to live as a material.

It is good to remember the genres of proverbs and sayings in Russian folklore . Russians call them proverbs (poslovitso'), matallami (pogovorki). The definition given by the people to these genres is instructive: "Pogovorki-tsvetochki, poslovitso'-yagodki". So, the difference between Uzbek proverbs and sayings can be explained by flowers and fruits, - writes folklorist scientist O. Madayev.

of proverbs and matallam are very artistically perfect. Proverbs often use metaphors, similes, adjectives, and similes. Tazad art is also actively involved:

He speaks well

He speaks badly.

Be respectful to your elders.

Be respectful to the little one.

formal and substantive art in proverbs. Let's analyze the proverb "The rich feed the rich, the water flows into the stream". First of all, this proverb expresses a great life experience. This experience is used in the sense of kinship, locality, familiarity. In this proverb, a person's taking the side of a person close to him is compared to the flow of water towards a stream, that is, qlya, downwards. The proverbial words rich, soy, bokar, and okar form the external and internal rhyme. At the same time, repeated repetition of sounds such as «>», «d», «u», «s» in the proverb creates a unique sonority. Harmonization of sounds is a special art in literary studies.

Let's limit ourselves to one example: You can't get a wallet if you open it alone. Many such examples can be found in the two-volume collection of folk proverbs prepared for publication by the staff of the Alisher Navoi Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan . The study of folk proverbs confirms that this janming is the genre with the most in common with the creativity of the peoples of the world.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning that among the genres of folklore, proverbs are the most widely used genre in our daily life. even a person who knows the least proverbs uses 10-15 proverbs in his speech. Our folklore scientists classify the article according to the following aspects:

1. In alphabetical order.
2. Content classification.
3. Poetic classification.
4. Historical classification.
5. According to the structure.



The main purpose of using proverbs is didactic, and proverbs have a great educational value. The role of my article in educating the younger generation is very important.

and popular and international genres of folklore . This genre teaches the young generation to know life, to keep in mind the characteristics of existing things. In ancient times, riddles were called chopchak, topachag, matal, byt, puzzle, topar. According to the scientist's information, the Uzbeks, like the Turkic peoples such as the Turkmen, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyz, have had a tradition of telling riddles since ancient times. A question or a task given in a poetic or prose structure in which the name of two objects, things or events that are similar to each other is hidden and is intended to be found on the basis of similar signs characteristic of the other is called a riddle . The term puzzle is formed by adding the suffixes "- ish" and "-moq" to the command verb "find".

The essence of the puzzle is mainly related to metaphors, which provide information about the main features of the object to be found . These features have made the riddle game popular among the people.

A riddle, in Aristotle's words, "is the best method of constructing a metaphor." Riddles have their own form and content. Most riddles take the form of a one- or two-line poem.

I kicked and went to the poplar.

Column in a bag of flour.

Snow falls from one fat, hail falls from one fat. Most of my riddles, which have become traditional, rhyme: "Like him, read him", "Higher than a horse, lower than a dog", " Rak - rakapa is tall, he has the color of a malla", "Row- I picked up a row of bricks, I left the horse idle." There are also examples of puzzles that involve finding one or more objects. For example, if the answer to the riddle "Pile of gold under the ground" is one carrot,

"I saw Talayman on the mountain, I saw Solomon in the water. I saw unsalted soup, I saw a rolling stone."

Finding the names of a wolf, a fish, a turtle (sumalak), a turtle in a puzzle

it is necessary Riddle-telling also had strict traditions and specific procedures. Folklorist scholar Zubayda Husainova writes that even in ancient times, among the Uzbek people, it was possible to tell a riddle at a certain time, during a ceremony... Momo Roziya, who lives in the village of Gulbulok, Samarkand region, says: "Winter nights are long. 'ladi, women get together and spin and weave, and at this time or at night after going to bed, it was customary to tell riddles. In the villages where Uzbeks lived in the northern districts of Samarkand region, people from other villages were arranged for weddings in the neighboring villages. Among the gathered guests there was also playing and telling riddles.

Riddle performance requires at least two people, two groups or riddle tellers and solvers, finders of the answer. Riddles are told in turn. First, one side told the riddle, and after finding the answer to the riddle, the other side said the riddle.

Among the people, there are riddles such as "He was a dwarf, he hit - he fell", "I spread cotton on a blue shirt", "Snow does not stand on a pile", and it is difficult to find the answer immediately.

can \_ But it is difficult to find the answer to some riddles, even in a big life

experience think, and in such cases, additional information is given to facilitate finding the answer. If the answer is not found, "city" or "fort" is given. Whoever gets the most cities wins the game. There are two types of puzzles based on the period of time when the object to be found appeared:

1. Ancient-traditional riddles.



2. New riddles.

Traditional riddles are often about chimneys, ovens, saddles, stoves, pots, but the topics of my new riddles are related to radio, television, books, airplanes, steam locomotives, etc. Riddles can also be part of other folklore genres. We can also find riddles in some Uzbek tales, legends and legends. This phenomenon is also found in the oral works of other peoples of the world. For example, in the Greek myth of "Oedipus the King" there is a story about Oedipus who sat on the throne after finding the riddle of a creature called Sfm, and in the Indian epic "Mahoborat" about Panduzoda who found the correct answer to a difficult riddle and saved his brothers.

and created today is a riddle. Modern types of puzzles are increasing in number. In our opinion, the puzzle, rebus, crossword, chainword, etc. in newspapers and magazines, as well as the games "Mysterious chest", "Field of miracles", "7x7" etc. on TV are the generation of riddles today .

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