SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL-RELATED RIDDLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: This article explores the syntactical structures of animal-related riddles in English and Uzbek. It analyzes the similarities and differences in syntactic patterns, word order, and stylistic devices used in these riddles across the two languages. The study aims to highlight how cultural factors and linguistic characteristics influence the formation and interpretation of riddles.

Keywords: Syntactic analysis, riddles, animal-related riddles, English, Uzbek, sentence structure, stylistic devices

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена синтаксическому анализу загадок, связанных с животными, на английском и узбекском языках. Анализируются сходства и различия в синтаксических структурах, порядке слов и стилистических приёмах, используемых в этих загадках на двух языках. Исследование направлено на выявление влияния культурных факторов и языковых особенностей на формирование и интерпретацию загадок.

Ключевые слова: Синтаксический анализ, загадки, загадки о животных, английский язык, узбекский язык, структура предложения, стилистические приёмы.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi hayvonlarga oid topishmoqlarning sintaktik tuzilishi tahlil qilinadi. Bu topishmoqlarda qoʻllaniladigan sintaktik andozalar, soʻz tartibi va stilistik vositalarning oʻxshash va farqli jihatlari oʻrganiladi. Tadqiqot madaniy omillar va til xususiyatlarining topishmoqlar tuzilishi va talqiniga taʼsirini ochib berishga qaratilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Sintaktik tahlil, topishmoqlar, hayvonlarga oid topishmoqlar, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, gap tuzilishi, stilistik vositalar.

Riddles have long been an integral part of folklore, often reflecting cultural values, beliefs, and traditions. Animal-related riddles are particularly popular as they use animals' characteristics to create imagery and evoke curiosity. This article presents a comparative syntactic analysis of animal-related riddles in English and Uzbek, focusing on sentence structure, word order, and stylistic devices.

The syntactic structure of animal-related riddles often involves interrogative forms, inverted word order, and figurative language. For example:

English Riddles

"What has four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?" This riddle uses a question form with a temporal adverbial clause and a list structure.

"What has a head and a tail, but no body?" This riddle uses a question with a relative clause.

Uzbek Riddles

"To'rt oyog'i bor, lekin u yugurmaydi." (It has four legs but does not run.) This riddle uses a simple declarative sentence with a coordinating clause.

"Qorni bor, lekin ovqat yemaydi." (It has a belly but does not eat.) This riddle uses a simple declarative sentence with an adversative clause.

In English riddles, interrogative sentences and relative clauses are common, often posing questions that require metaphorical thinking.

In Uzbek riddles, declarative sentences with contrasting clauses are frequently used, creating a sense of mystery through description rather than direct questioning. The syntactic patterns reflect the linguistic tendencies of each language, such as English's flexibility with word order and Uzbek's use of descriptive parallel structures.

Conclusion

This comparative analysis of animal-related riddles reveals that while the themes are similar, the syntactic structures are shaped by the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of each language. Understanding these differences not only enriches our

knowledge of language but also offers insights into how different cultures perceive and express concepts through riddles.

References

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