



The Semantic Meaning of the Russian Riddle

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Abstract: *In this article discusses the semantic space of Russian folk riddles about nature, which is a real linguistic problem. He researched the nominations that define "Nature" in Russian riddles, determining the nature itself and its expressions, the time of day, the flora and animals. "Nature" is represented by a great number of lexemes in the article's selected material, characterizing it as a live, living being. This allows the author to argue that anthropomorphism and subjectivity are the fundamental elements of Russian riddle semantic space.*

Keywords: *nomination, semantic field, sphere of understanding, lexeme, sphere of quality and evaluation, subject area, coding, linguistic representation of the world.*

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In the riddles, the linguistic image of the world is a scheme of simple reality perception embedded in the language and inherent in a certain Ethnos. The puzzles are divided into two sections: the coding portion and the response portion. This two-part structure, according to VG Sibirtseva, reflects two perceptions of the world: a coordinated and verbal interaction. The riddle texts are organized into subject groups that describe the structure of the surrounding universe. Thematic projection of the congested sphere, which includes cultural and ethnic information about the three main forms of human existence: coding, pictorial part - language translation of the world image; answers thematic projection of the congested sphere, which includes cultural and ethnic information about the three main forms of human existence: Nature - Society - the individual .1 The meaning in relation to the descriptive portion of the riddle is the response in this (defined), and the content of the text is a generalization of the qualities of the idea mentioned. Because it is based on a figurative (artistic) component of modeling the world in the presentation of the relevant elements of concealed denotation, denotation nomination in the linguistic image of the Russian riddle world can be deemed secondary.

The Russian riddle's congested domain is a system of semantic structures related with Russian society's everyday life. We discovered four prominent topic areas based on the coding texts and answers:[2]

- 1) natural phenomena and elements that affect human life;
- 2) organized daily life and daily life in the process of economic activity;
- 3) Military Affairs as an important part of Ethnos ' relationship with the world ("ours – strangers");
- 4) spiritual life, reflecting the moral values of society, its religious views.

The conceptual aspect of these areas is expressed by the lexeme series-the names of the predicate and the attribute, they are A.A. Ufimtseva serves the fields of cognitive-classification and qualityevaluation of human activity. Our analysis is based on a continuous sample of lexical units in

the riddles indicating the phenomena of nature. "Mother Nature " thematic area a) natural elements and phenomena ("I don't have wings, but I'll fly.") Puzzles. Invisible, invisible, invisible. But be cautious if I'm upset; I'll kick you out of my leg."

(the wind), "The leaves fly in the autumn, coming... "(leaf fall), b) Russians exploit natural resources to survive, " the Shepherd rang his horn. "He's lying, but there's no bed," "Light, but the roof hurts" (snow), c) animal representatives, birds (puzzles) born twice and dying once "bird") . To understand the nominations that characterize "nature" in Russian riddles, one must first understand that nature and its manifestations (wind, snow, rain, leaves, forest, storm), landscapes

(field, mountain, Sagittarius, road), time of day (morning, Night, Day, noon), plant and animal world (grass, trees, plants, flowers, thickets, animals, birds), nature acts and behaves like a living being: moves (gathers, trumpets, lies, hurt He sees everyone, he warms him, he spreads darkness everywhere, and he jumps on the windowsill with a rabbit. Did you make a guess? " It's... (Sunny), "I capture them with gloves on and examine them... It falls from the sky like a piece of ice with a pattern..." (fragments of snow), "he, both also in summer and winter - Between Heaven and Earth. At least all my life to go to him - he will be ahead of all. (horizon).[3]

The natural bodies that surround a person and the macro cosmos that make up it - the Earth and the sky, the moon and the sun, the depths and heights, the water and the Falcon – are frequently shown in the middle of puzzles concerning the formation of the world. People live side by side in the mythopoetic landscape of the cosmos of the living area in mountain and underground worlds: "When he flies-the oppression of trees, whistling along the river, corruption, but you. do not quiet down" (wind), "the milk was floating on the river, nothing was visible, the milk dissolved, it was visible far away" (fog), "the painted Rook hanging over the River" (Rainbow), "a hundred mountains of thorns, for a thousand cities" (Thunder), "the bird flew – an eagle, raised fire in its teeth, threw arrows of fire, no one will catch it" (Lightning), "The Eagle flies over the blue sky, spread its wings, the sun is covered" (cloud), "I'm like a pea, wherever I go - a haze" (hail), "I'm I am water, but I swim in the water" (ice)," the blanket is white, the whole field is covered "(snow)," the blue carpet covered the whole earth "(sky), " he is large, fractional, gave the whole earth to drink "(rain)," now he is a dagger, then he - Damn, at night there is only one in the sky "(the moon)," the Red Girl is walking along the sky during the day "(The Sun)," the field is not measured, the sheep are not counted "(the sky and the stars).

As can be seen from the examples above, objects of nature have their own characteristics: spatial and dimensional (lightning, sea, ocean, river, mountain, rocks), temperature (heat, cold, heat), temperament (wind blows, rains). , snow falls). For example, the widespread use of honey wine in Russia is emphasized by a collection of lexemes that denote the place and places where bees bring honey - forests and cities, valleys and lowlands, the sky and the earth. The world of nature is depicted in pale colors - Earth, vegetation, gray sky, celestial bodies, including dark-skinned and dark-haired.[4]

We consider the nominative content of the group " natural phenomena and elements " as an example of the image of the wind in the droughts and the sea. In the dictionaries of the Russian language, the lexeme of the wind is described as follows: 1) -tra (-tru) and (traditionally-poet.). Vetra, - a (- y), predl. in the wind, in the wind, pl. winds and winds, m.Movement of air flow in a horizontal burning rod will tremble fearlessly." He is pounding on a loud drum. And at the same time tears are poured out "(Lightning)," The Fiery arrow flies, no one holds it: neither the king, nor the Queen, nor the red girl "(lightning)," he rattled, made a thunderstorm, washed everything and went away. Gardens and gardens, I watered the whole district "(hail and rain).4 Negative meaningful verbs, such as worry, rage, oppression, and so on, are utilized in metaphorical meanings in this context. The semantic field's nominations of huge spaces (gardens, vegetable gardens, fields), loud noises

(noises, thunderstorms, loud strikes), and force (flies, shaking a furious person) are crucial. fear of harsh nature, take advantage (washed, gone) (no one will hold,). [5]

The emotive color of the lexemes, which denote the germ's qualities (color, sound), represents the experience of being crushed by a person in the face of nature's forces. Our research of the faktik material revealed that the domain of "nature" is represented by a high number of indicators in the chosen material, in our opinion. Thus, in Russian riddles, nature is described as a living, living being, similar to man and entering into Game communication with him, which in Russian riddles speaks of anthropomorphism and subjugation as the basic principles of the semantic space.

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