

LINGUOCOGNITIVE FEATURES OF THE PUZZLES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In this article, the linguocognitive features of puzzles in English and Uzbek languages, the missing unit is a word, phrase or other unit of language that can represent things, events, their signs, etc. information is provided.*

Key words: *terminological, phraseological, expression, Exeter, object, aesthetic.*

As in the lexicon of a particular language, in its terminological system there is a distinction between native and acquired layers. Although terminological layers do not exist as separate systems in the social consciousness, this situation is due to the fact that they are in variable, synonymous, homonymic, and, moreover, paronymic relations, and at the same time, the requirement of precision placed on lexical, stylistic, and phraseological terms. , especially shows that there are a number of problems, such as the fact that the acquisition of the term is often subjective and individual in contrast to the universal lexicon. This sometimes causes falsifications in the form, meaning and grammatical features of appropriations, confusion, ambiguity and other negative situations. Therefore, it is important to seriously study these cases, solve the problems that have arisen, and achieve terminological perfection. A lexical unit is a word, phrase or other unit of language that can represent things, events, their signs, etc. A lexical unit is a semantic unit, a simple or complex concept of words expressed by a single word or phrase, none of which can be omitted without changing the meaning of this unit.

We all know that in order to ensure the quality of a foreign language at all stages of the system of education of the young generation, continuous education, radical improvement of the system of training specialists, those who know foreign languages well, and similar assignments, decisions and decrees were developed. Given the focus and demand for foreign language learning, English language analysis and

Uzbek riddles, their general and specific aspects are an urgent task these days. The fact that English is now included in the education system is a proof of the importance of teaching this language from the 1st grade. Riddles are primarily an educational tool to increase children's vocabulary, expand their understanding, and ground their concepts and ideas about life and its events.

At the same time, the puzzle is not only interesting, but also a means of developing mental abilities. This is a genre of folk poetry common to all ethnic groups of the world. Riddles are intelligent, poetic and mainly contain moral thought. Accordingly, they affect mental, aesthetic and moral education.

In ancient times, they probably fulfilled this feature more or less. However, in later times, mental education became the main principle in them. Accordingly, puzzles are designed to develop children's thinking, teach them to analyze reality and things and events in different areas of life. Therefore, it is possible to provide detailed information about the object (event) where there are many riddles about the same event. Nevertheless, the importance of riddles in mental education does not end there, they develop thinking and enrich knowledge about nature and various areas of human life. The importance of using riddles in mental activity is education - learning about nature and human society in the process of active mental activity of the child. It should be noted that the main purpose of riddles is to develop thinking and memory, as well as to enrich the mind with knowledge. In addition, riddles are enriched with knowledge that helps to form children's minds, other personal characteristics of the mind of a child who knows that riddles are enriched not only with clever thoughts, but also with kindness, beautiful thoughts, etc.

Work tools, agricultural crops, pets, clothes, food, etc. are described in puzzles about the most interesting aspects of work. Even in fairy tales, there is always the theme of the world, tools and work. For example, Kara Obdasta got off her horse and her children ran away. (pot and dishes

I have a hundred legs, but I can't stand. I have a long neck, but no head. I can't see, I'll help you keep your house neat and tidy. what am i

Usually, independent puzzles about a part of an object do not repeat characters mentioned in the puzzle about the whole object. Such a multifaceted approach to the same topics helped to develop creative thinking in children based on the interaction of its parts. Five children from two mothers. (fingers) Everyone has a horse. (to die) A son, a mother's child, but no one's son. (girl or girl)

Like Uzbek puzzles, English puzzles help to develop imagery, associative thinking, ingenuity and logic. The origin of English riddles for literature is questioned because of their modern form, although it is actually a so-called jigsaw puzzle. A common English riddle appears in Old English poetry or in poetic form in Old English literature. The oldest book manuscript in English (Exeter) is related to the old. English puzzles. The Uzbek puzzle still remains an independent folklore genre. The reason for this is to solve Uzbek and English puzzle words for any event or

Describing an object for identification requires serious thought. In the riddles of all people, the oldest and most common form is "hiding well-known concepts of verbal objects" based on the transfer of similar properties from one topic to another based on metaphor. This feature is the structure of a jigsaw, as the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle said. He called the riddle a good metaphor. Many Uzbek riddles are also based on metaphorical descriptions of objects or events: "A white tablecloth covered the ground" (snow), "I am alone between two lights" (nose), "The black cow conquered the whole field" etdi" (plow) and others.

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