

## LINGUOSEMIOTIC STUDY OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS

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### Abstract

In this article, the linguosemiotic study of Uzbek folk riddles is carried out and how the symbols of things and events are expressed in riddles.

**Keywords:** linguosemiotics, sign, riddle, concept, object, phenomenon.

In world linguistics, the field of lexicosemiotics of linguosemiotics, which is part of the new direction of anthropocentric sciences, is developing. Lexicosemiotics studies the symbolic properties of words and phraseological units. The peculiarity of the lexicosemiotic research of word sign problems is that it pays great attention to the human factor associated with the linguistic sign, in particular, to extralinguistic factors such as the need to use a language sign, the creation of a lexical sign from speech sounds, the possibilities and requirements of sending and receiving a sign. .

In world linguistics, research is being conducted on the issues of the signified nature of the word in such directions as bilateralist and monoliterist, but the expected results are not being achieved. The reason for this is that extralinguistic factors related to word creation and use are not sufficiently taken into account. Due to the fact that in modern anthropocentric linguistics serious attention is paid to the external factors related to the formation and use of language units, it has a chance to achieve great success in the study of the problems of the meaning of the word. In today's linguistics with an anthropocentrism methodology, research is being conducted on issues such as the fact that language is a system of signs, the manifestation of signs in the form and content of linguistic units, linguistic ability and activity, subjectivity and objectivity in language.

In Uzbek linguistics, a certain level of scientific research is being carried out on the problems of the meaning of words. In this article, we tried to study some of the Uzbek folk riddles from the linguosemiotic point of view, that is, from the point of view of signs.

Riddles do not express things directly, but by giving them specific characteristics. In this case, the specific signs of things can be given directly or by comparing, simulating, or describing the sign itself. For example, let's take the riddle about watermelon: It is round, there is not a single feather. It is known that watermelon is large, round and smooth compared to other fruits. So, in this riddle, its signs of roundness and smoothness are given. If the quality of roundness is mentioned directly, the quality of smoothness is expressed indirectly (there is no hair), that is, it is given by the absence of hair. The sign of the size of the watermelon was not taken into account.

If we take a look at the riddles, they mainly present important signs of the event. For example, let's pay attention to the riddle about carrots: a pile of gold under the ground. In this riddle, three signs characteristic of carrots are taken into account:

1. Location.

2. Color

3. Shape

Carrots ripen at the base of the tree, their yellow color is compared to the color of gold, and their shape is compared to the shape of a carrot.

As we said above, when defining an object, its primary, i.e., main features are taken into account. But there are also riddles in which the subject is defined not by primary, main signs, but by secondary signs. Among such riddles, you can get a riddle about water.

Usually, water is defined as: A colorless, odorless transparent liquid consisting of a chemical combination of hydrogen and oxygen; it is also found in nature in the form of ice and steam, it is a component of all living organisms and many substances. So, the main characteristics of water are that it is composed of a combination of hydrogen and oxygen, it is colorless, odorless, and liquid. But if we look at the riddle about water, it is explained as follows: It goes, it goes, it does not look back. In this place, it is assumed that the water moves only in one direction.

So, riddles, as a form of folklore, determine the ingenuity of people by quoting the signs of objects and serve to sharpen thinking.

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