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RIDDLE AS A TYPE OF A TEXT

In recent decades linguistics has shown an increased interest to the text as an object of the study. Scientists are increasingly working with the text as the main communicative unit. In particular, modern linguistics pays more attention to the study of texts of the folklore origin.

The aim of the article is to define the peculiarities of the structural elements of riddles as a folk unit. Riddle is one of the oldest genres of folk art. The riddle consists of two parts – the riddle itself and the guess. E. Gonggez-Maranda claims that a riddle is a structural unit that always consists of two components - a figurative part and a guess [2, p. 250]. In the figurative part of the riddle, the specificity of the folklore text (stability and reproducibility) is attested. The riddle is characterized by compositional fragments, lexical and grammatical variability. The «dynamic» formality is the differential feature of the riddle text. Like any texts, the riddle is characterized by its substantive and structural integrity [7, p. 53].

The figurative part of the riddle can be regarded as a separate text that reveals one microtheme and at the same time is the key to the guess. In the figurative part there is a question, expressed explicitly or implicitly.

The riddles have often been used in works of ancient literature that took the form of dialogue and in other genres of oral folk art like songs, fairy tales and fables. Thus it can be argued that the riddle contains genetically grammatical and semantic connections which exist in dialogical language. The separation in the text of the riddle of the two components is not occasional. The main difference between the riddle as a dialogical unity and other question-relevant unities is that the riddle is not spontaneously formed. It functions mostly in a fixed form as a certain stereotype. If a dialogue occurs in the process of communication, the riddle is realized as a form of communication. The structure of the riddle is similar to dialogical unity. Functioning of the riddle involves at least two interlocutors. Dialogical unity, unlike the text of a riddle, can have three or more replicas and be part of a dialogue where there are independent replicas. The riddle is always limited to only two statements. However, it provides several cues - answers, when it is not immediately guessed. This probably has led to the existence of riddles with several answers at the same figurative part [3, c.43].

The integrity of the riddle text can be proved by nomination theory. Description of the semantic structure of the riddle involves the study of the meaning of the guessed word, by identifying the features that represent the subject specified in the riddle text. In riddles, the connection of the contents of the riddle to the denotation (guess) is intentionally hidden. In coincidence with the lexical nomination in the designation of a separate, simple denotation, the riddle is at the same time different from the expanded character of the name. A riddle form can consist of one complex or simple sentence and may include more than one sentence [1, p. 350].

The nomination is identified with those lexical units that are encoded in the text with denotation and its parts. The denotation of the text of the riddle becomes a certain object not named in the text itself, and the figurative part of it is an expanded definition, interpretation of the guess. Nomination of the text of the riddle means that the figurative part is a syntactic, phrase nomination, correlated with the denotation, that is, the riddle as the text acts as a nomination of a certain denotation.

Riddles are divided into two groups by the nature of the denotation:

- 1) individual objects and phenomena in particular temporal or spatial relationships;
- 2) a certain situation occurs with the denotation.

The form of presentation of the selected features in the text of the riddles plays an important role in the nomination of their text. The most common is the form of metaphor, because riddles - metaphors form the basis of the genre [1, p.356].

The imagery of the riddle creates a complex extended metaphor.

Most riddles are metaphorical images that are not logically incompatible. They are constructed in a form of paradox or oxymoron.

The riddle also uses the metonymic form of expression of the subject's features.

Antonyms are one of the elements that structurally organize the text of the riddle. These lexical units that form the juxtaposition are important for the clear characterization of the main heuristic image of the riddle which is associated with the denotation (guessing) of the riddle on the basis of a logical connection.

The types of syntactic concepts which are used in the figurative part of the riddles are varied. Depending on the syntactic structure of riddles, we distinguish two-member complete sentences, incomplete sentences, one-sentence sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, complex sentences with different types of coordinations, direct language sentences [4, p.288].

Composite sentences are the most common constructive type in the figurative part of a riddle. They are represented by all structural varieties, the most frequent of which are structures of comparable value. The complex sentences of the combined structure are frequently used in the genre. Comparative and contrasting relationships prevail between parts of complex sentences. Complex sentences as standalone structures are not typical in the riddles.

As a rule, two sentences are not typical of monologue statements in the genre, so this structure is unique to dialogue -riddles or texts that are close to dialogues.

The text of the riddle is close to dialogical unity in structure where the figurative part, like the first part of dialogic unity, is formed by syntactically expanded sentences, the guesswork is one-word, two-word, and rarely verbose. The integrity of the riddle text is created by the syntactic interaction of the figurative part and the enigma, as well as the lexical filling of both parts [5, p.13].

Poetics of the genre of riddles is mainly characterized by general folklore features. They are built on the basis of metaphor, metonymy or parallelism. The main mechanisms are personification and allegory. Traditional epithets are used in the language of riddles too. A comparison is often used in non-metaphorical riddles. Hyperbole and tautology are also used. To name certain objects, human names are chosen [6, p.140].

The poetic riddles use techniques that are typical of folk lyrics. They are rhyming, metricity, consonance, etc.

Conclusion. The structure of the riddle is similar to dialogical unity. A riddle form can consist of one complex or simple sentence and may include more than one sentence. Most riddles are metaphorical images that are not logically incompatible. They are constructed in a form of paradox or oxymoron.

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