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REPRESENTATION OF "WEATHER" AND "CLIMATE" CONCEPT IN PROVERBS (BASED ON AZERBAIJANI, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS)

Afshan Shovqi Afshari 

Odlar Yurdu University, Baku, Azerbaijan

*efshari@mail.ru

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As a part of folklore and as an object of phraseology, the study of proverbs is considered relevant for every era, as they form an integral part of speech. These wise sayings, which have been passed down from language to language since ancient times, are the most effective paremic units that enrich our speech. Proverbs are a living, moving organism that absorbs all the realities, all the changes that occur in the life of society like a sponge, and reflects it in its many variants and transformations. Proverbs are composed of knowledge filtered by reason, will and intuition from experiences in the formation of the general consciousness of society. Since proverbs are created as a result of human life, proverbs belonging to the semantics of climate and weather are not a minority. Investigating this semantic field is important from linguistic, paremic, geographical and meteorological aspects. Since the climate type is not the same in the geographical areas, the proverbs that are born from the life and experiences of different people can not be the same. Different and similar proverbs belonging to the same semantic field are rich from a linguistic point of view. They also have lingucultural characteristics due to differences in climate type. In this article, some examples of proverbs related to the semantic field of climate and weather in Azerbaijani, English and Russian languages are linguistically investigated.

Keywords: weather variability, climat zone, climatic elements, semantic field, folk meteorology

INTRODUCTION

Proverbs are considered as one of the main “codes” of culture, as “the language of an everyday culture formed over centuries”, passed down from generation to generation and reflecting all the categories and attitudes of the life philosophy of the people - native speakers [2, p. 21]. Proverbs “autobiography of the people”, “mirror of culture”. By studying the proverbs of a particular people, you can learn a lot about the people themselves and their culture. Each language of the world has a special picture, and the linguistic personality is obliged to organize the content of the utterance in accordance with this picture. The concept of a picture of the world (including a linguistic one) is based on the study of a person’s ideas about the world. Representatives of cognitive linguistics rightly argue that our conceptual system, displayed in the form of a linguistic picture of the world, depends on physical and cultural experience and is directly related to it [3, p. 65]. Although there is no unequivocal definition in modern linguistics, proverbs are defined as anonymous sayings of a didactic character that are fixed in the language and repeated in speech [2].

Proverbs are literary products that reflect the way people understand the world and the language they speak. The proverbs of every nation are a mirror of its existence, itself. The thought, lifestyle, beliefs and traditions of a people appear in proverbs. Proverbs are the most valuable examples that show the sharpness of people's intelligence, the breadth of their dreams, and the delicacy of their feelings. Proverbs, which are a part of culture, are characteristic of human life and bear traces of human life. Proverbs are considered as a reflection of a culture, and depending on the culture of any society, proverbs indicate what individuals are doing, what they value in their relationships, and what their value judgments are. Proverbs are extremely important in explaining the past or present



characteristics of the environment in which people live. Some of our proverbs, which have existed for centuries, reflect the relationship of people with nature. In this sense, the primary source of inspiration for proverbs, which are among the invaluable sources of information in our cultural geography, are geographical elements. Climate makes up the most of the physical geographical elements that can be counted among geographical elements. For centuries, people have been observing the weather and trying to make connections between phenomena. These observations later became signs such as proverbs, tales and other folklore genres. [6]. Learning proverbs about weather allows you to explain the cultural roots of any weather event. The concept of "weather and climate" is one of the basic concepts for any culture and language. The study of proverbs with the semantic field "weather and climate" allows to reveal the internal relations of compounds and to determine their sources, figuratively, to determine the composition of semantic indicators and to characterize the phraseological activity.

MAIN PART

Climate and proverbs

When societies were building their culture, they were influenced by the natural environmental conditions they lived in and tried to reveal their perception of the world. It is possible to see the effects of the natural environment in which all societies live in their traditions and customs, eating habits, clothing styles and behavioral characteristics. The influence of the natural environment on humans has given rise to ecological determinism, which has been widely discussed by geographers since the mid-1800s. Ecological determinism is a point of view that advocates that humans control nature and that natural environmental factors affect humans and all elements related to humans. In the Middle Ages, the idea of environmental influence and adaptation to the environment was used to reveal differences in terms of race and culture. Indeed, a person living in a certain geographical environment often works and struggles under the control of its natural processes. From clothing to food, shelter to behavior, environmental factors determine human life. In this direction, it can be said that proverbs have a guiding quality in the study of various characteristics of a society.

Climate is one of the natural elements that influence human behavior. Climate is the average conditions of weather phenomena that do not change over a large area and over many years. The climate, which has a many sided affects on human life, directly or indirectly influence human life in many areas from settlement, clothing, economic and social activities, lifestyles, cultural life. Proverbs about climate have the ability to guide people and contain important messages and advice. For this reason, the analysis of proverbs is one of the most important indicators that reflect human relations with nature and the environment and is an important treasure of information for geography. Proverbs are cultural elements used to capture this concept. Because every proverb is used both figuratively and literally. For example, every dark night has a bright morning. This proverb has both a literal and a figurative meaning. Indeed, after night comes morning, after darkness comes clarity. In another sense, every difficulty has a solution, every downfall has an upswing.

The difference between weather and climate

Climate and weather are two concepts that many people confuse. Even the former president of the United States, Donald Trump, could not avoid this mistake in one of his speeches in 2018. [8]. Climate is the long-term weather pattern characteristic of a particular area, and is the sum of air temperature, cloudiness, precipitation, and wind characteristic of that area. It turns out that the main difference between weather and climate is time. The weather can change several times a day, but the climate can stay the same for decades or even hundreds of years. Imagine a man walking his dog on a leash. A person walks straight without turning anywhere. And the dog moves chaotically: running from one direction to another. They have the same path with different trajectories. In this example, the dog is the variable weather, and the climate is the owner. Climate is more precisely the "arithmetic mean" of weather changes.



Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a given physical moment or period, characterized by a set of meteorological quantities and phenomena. Weather is characterized either by simplified, generalized terms (cloudy, rainy, hot, dry, hot, cold, windy, wet) or by all values of meteorological quantities (brightness, cloudiness, precipitation, air temperature). The terminological feature of the ancient Greek word "climate" excludes any stylistic features, except for its compatibility with the word "climax". Originally, the word climate meant a slope. But several centuries before our era, used by the astronomer Hipparchus to define the five main climate regions of the Earth, depending on the inclination of the sun's rays to the earth's surface. However, despite the considerable terminological age of this word, it has not gained certainty and unambiguity: there are at least a dozen different definitions of climate in meteorology. But the word weather was not borrowed from anywhere, and, moreover, is heavily overloaded with all sorts of ambiguities, uncertainties and stylistic colors. Weather is a "continuously changing state of the atmosphere", characterized by "a set of meanings of meteorological elements." Such elements usually contain only properties that are important for nature, human life and activity. Therefore, "the concept of weather can change with the impact of economic activity." It turns out that the problems related to the ambiguity of this word are no less serious than the word climate.

The influence of climatic conditions on proverbs

Climate is a stable weather pattern that constantly repeats in a certain area. Climate is unique because it can change depending on various factors. Thus, climate processes differ significantly in lowland and mountainous areas, plains and mountains, land and sea. The specificity of these differences depends on the factors that create the climate. Consider the main ones: Geographical latitude, elevation above sea level, distribution of water space and land, ocean currents, human activity.

There are 7 climate zones designated for their different characteristics. Climate zones are also divided into climate types according to their internal changes. According to these types, the areas where the peoples are located are different in terms of weather and nature. Such diversity has shaped human life and made language unique. Individual proverbs were created by those who talked about the influence of climate types on their lives. Although these proverbs belong to tribal peoples, they can sometimes have the same semantic meaning because they are located in the same climate zone. In order to show examples of proverbs related to climatic semantics of the languages studied in this study, it is necessary to first mention the geographical area where they are located. Azerbaijan is located on the border of Eastern Europe and Western Asia, west of the Caspian Sea, in the South Caucasus. Azerbaijan is characterized by temperate and subtropical climate zones. There are 8 out of 11 climate types belonging to these zones. This indicates the richness of his nature. England is located in the southern part of the island of Great Britain on the European continent. It has temperate and oceanic climate zones typical of its location. Russia is the largest country located in Eastern Europe and North Asia. Due to its vast territory, Russia has a rich climate zone. This diversity can be seen in the nature and weather conditions of Russia, where there are arctic, subarctic, temperate and subtropical climate zones. According to the types of climate the density of the sun's rays falling on the ground, the flow of air masses, the geographical position and the diversity of relief show changes. Weather conditions are one of the main factors that shape people's daily life. Rainy, windy and sunny weather shapes people's lives and future plans. Such proverbs are predictive in nature. In Table 1, some examples belonging to the category of predicative proverbs are grouped by language. These proverbs are anonymous predictions made by people based on their natural experiences. [1], [4], [5], [7].



Table 1.

Classification of some proverbs according to languages

Azerbaijani	English	Russian
İri yağış tez kəsər	When small clouds join and thicken, expect rain	Высокая радуга к хорошей погоде, пологая и низкая к ненастью.
Qara bulud yağış yağdırar	With dew before midnight, the next day sure will be bright	После грозы дождь
Yaz yağışı tez keçər	If you see clouds going crosswind, there is a storm in the air	Кольцо вокруг солнца к ненастью, Кольцо вокруг луны к ветру
Günəş istiləşəndə yağış gətirər	A curdly sky will not leave the earth long dry.	Солнце красно заходит погода будет ветреная
Yel ilə gələn sel ilə gedər	Red sky at night is a shepherds delight, red sky in the morning is a shepherds warning	Коли берёза перед ольхой лист распустит, то лето будет сухое; если ольха наперёд мокрое
Göy guruldamayınca yağmur yağmaz	Red sky at night, sailor's delight; red sky in morning, sailor's warning	Кошка мирно спит будет тёплая погода

When studying proverbial mentality, E.V. Ivanova identifies the following categories of proverbs. 1. Proverbs are markers of a general proverbial mentality that are characterized by coincidence meaning and internal form. 2. Proverbs are markers of a single proverbial mentality of the first order, having a unique meaning and unique internal form. 3. Proverbs are markers of a single proverbial mentality of the second order, which have in common meaning and unique internal form [2, p. 71]. During the study, it turned out that among the proverbs we examined, in which certain natural phenomena are reflected, markers of a general mentality (1) and markers of a single mentality predominate second order mentality (2).

1. Yağışdan sonra gün çıxar. After rain comes fine weather. После бури — ведро.

2. Göy guruldamayınca yağmur yağmaz. While the grass grows the horses starve. Покуда солнце взойдет, роса очи выест.

Characteristics of the weather calendar in proverbs

The concept of weather could not bypass the language as it affects every aspect of life. Mainly speaking about the weather is an important issue for the English people. In the communication process, they definitely voice predictive ideas about the weather or weather concept idioms. That's why there are so many idioms about the weather in English. For example Break the ice, Get wind of something, Under the weather, To chase rainbows and etc. The languages used in the study suggest weather conceptual ideas to describe people's cities based on the areas they are located. Windy Baku (Azerbaijan), Rainy London (England), Frosty Moscow (Russia). These data already form an idea about cities from a metrological point of view. Since ancient times, people have created and kept their own calendars. therefore, the peasant looked at the weather in the yard, watched weather events and talked about the coming season with proverbs. After all, it depended on how the harvest would be in the year, and therefore when and how to prepare for work in the garden and field. This weather diary was called the folk calendar, which passed down the knowledge of the people about nature from generation to generation. Many of them do not lose their relevance even now; they predict the weather and the upcoming season change. Folk meteorology is not only a source of



primary knowledge, it is an element of our cultural heritage, indeed a repository of national folklore - one of the links connecting the past with the present. The dependence of natural life, animal and plant life on the state of the atmosphere is vividly and multifacetedly reflected in the appropriate folk sayings. Numerous proverbs and sayings contain advice for farmers, short and long-term weather forecasts and everyday experience. Just as we divide the year into seasons, idioms and proverbs can also be systematized according to seasonal characteristics. The modern calendar consists of 12 months. There are proverbs that describe not only the signs of these months, but also their more precise names.

A warm *January*, a cold *May*.
Февраль силён метелью, а март – капелью.
Martda mərək, yarı görək.
April showers brings *May* flowers.
 Как в *мае* дождь, так будет и рожь.
 A swarm bees in *June* is worth a silver spoon.
 A swarm of bees in *July* is not worth to fly.
 Кто в *августе* спит, тот голодный будет ходить.
Сентябрь кафтан с плеча срывает, тулуп надевает.
 В *октябре* ни на колесах, ни на санях.
 Thunder in *November* indicates a fertile year to come.
Декабрь снежный и холодный — будет и год плодородный.

Spring months are considered more important for people who earn their living from agriculture. Rainfall in summer means crop failure and destruction. According to these meteorological features, the folk calendar was formed, and these words were passed down from generation to generation. Through proverbs related to this semantic field, the importance of geography in everyday life is once again noticeable. The dependence of nature, animal and plant life on the atmospheric conditions is prominently and multifacetedly reflected in folk proverbs. Folk meteorology is not only a source of primary knowledge, it is an element of our cultural heritage, indeed a treasure of national folklore - one of the ties that binds the past to the present. Numerous proverbs and sayings contain advice for farmers, short and long-term weather forecasts and everyday experience. Just as we divide the year into seasons, sayings and proverbs can be systematized according to seasonal characteristics. Seasons can also be included, as can climate elements. When looking at proverbs about the seasons, most of them are proverbs about winter and spring. In the proverbs of the Azerbaijani, Russian and English languages, it can be observed that the winter is harsh, and the spring blooms and renews.

For a long time, man was not only interested in food and shelter, he tried to understand the surrounding world, compared various phenomena, created new things in nature and in his imagination. The fruits of centuries-old observations and thoughts of the people have been embodied in tales, legends, proverbs, sayings. Many centuries ago, there were no meteorological stations that could determine the weather forecast. But since most of the people were engaged in agriculture, observing nature was extremely important. As a result, proverbs appeared that reflected people's observations of weather changes in different seasons of the year. There are enough proverbs in Azerbaijani, English and Russian languages. They not only make the speech colorful and figurative, but also have practical importance. Such idioms indicate the characteristics of the seasons. Some of them are related to labor, field work and daily human concerns. We often come across proverbs related to the folk calendar. Table 2 shows the grouping of some proverbs related to the folk calendar in all three languages according to the seasons. [1], [3], [4], [7]



Table 2.

Classification of some proverbs according to seasons

winter	spring	summer	fall
Qışda ocaq başında, yayda dağlar başında	Yazda işləməyənin qışı sərt gələr	Yaz bitirir, yay yetirir, payız gətirir, qış itirir	Yazın hərəkəti, payızın bərəkəti
Yay işini qışda gör, qış işini yayda	Yazda arpa yeyən at, qışda ətini tökməz	Yay gününün yağışı, qış gününün yavanlığıdır	Payız cücəsindən xoruz olmaz
Зима весну пугает, да всё равно тает	Если весной не вспотеть, так и зимой не согреешься	Что летом соберёшь, то зимой на столе найдёшь	Осень идёт и дождь за собой ведёт
Готовь зимой телегу, а летом сани	Весною слышно, как трава растёт	Лето бурное зима с метелями	Вешний дождь растит, осенний гноит
If we had no winter the spring would not be so pleasant	Never yet was a spring time, when the buds forgot to bloom	One swallow does not make a summer	Autumn showers bring spring flowers
One kind word can warm three winter months	No matter how long the winter, spring is sure to follow	Twice a year, summer does not happen	A leaf fell from the tree - wait for fall

Some of the examples in Table 2 are paradoxical proverbs. The semantic and stylistic function of proverbs is enriched by using opposite slogans in one finished idea. The use of seasons with opposite meanings, such as summer-winter, spring-autumn, in some proverbs makes proverbs more memorable and their semantic meaning is further emphasized. Proverbs in all three languages are semantically similar and some-times identical due to the similarity of climate types of the peoples to which they belong. The comparison of hyponymic rows of thematic indicators in the examples, cold-hot, point of view convincingly shows that temperature fluctuations and contrasts are embodied with special care in Azerbaijani, English and Russian phraseological materials and are characterized by great variety. It is interesting that the anthro-pocentric nature of the meteorological landscape of the world is highlighted in a particularly prominent way in modern times through proverbs.

CONCLUSION

From the conducted research it is concluded that weather and climate issues are those concepts that have interested humanity throughout history and guide its life. When this important essence is considered as one of the semantic field of proverbs that form the identity of a people we can conclude that proverbs with the concept of weather and climate are predictions or the information of calendar that have become objective ideas created by the subject. From the examples of proverbs in three languages, it can be concluded that the quality of daily life of the people depends on the weather changes specific to the climate zone in which it is located. Linguistically researched, this semantic field of proverbs will always remain actual as it is rich in relevant information.



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“HAVA” VƏ “İQLİM” KONSEPSİYASININ ATALAR SÖZLƏRİNDƏ TƏMSİL EDİLMƏSİ (AZƏRBAYCAN, İNGİLİS VƏ RUS DİLLƏRİNDƏ MATERIALLAR ƏSASINDA)

Ə.Ş. Əfşari

Folklorun tərkib hissəsi və frazeologiyanın obyektini kimi atalar sözləri nitqin tərkib hissəsini təşkil etdiyi üçün hər dövr üçün aktual hesab olunur. Qədim zamanlardan dildən-dilə ötürülən bu müdrik kəlamlar nitqimizi zənginləşdirən ən təsirli paremik vahidlərdir. Atalar sözləri bir süngər kimi bütün reallığı, cəmiyyətin həyatında baş verən bütün dəyişiklikləri özündə cəmləşdirən, bir çox variasiya və çevrilmələrində əks etdirən canlı, hərəkətli orqanizmdir. Atalar sözləri cəmiyyətin ümumi şüurunun formalaşması təcrübəsindən ağıl, iradə və intuisiya ilə süzülmiş biliklərdən ibarətdir. Atalar sözləri insan fəaliyyəti nəticəsində yarandığından iqlim və hava semantika ilə bağlı atalar sözləri azlıq təşkil etmir. Bu semantik sahənin öyrənilməsi linqvistik, paremik, coğrafi və metroloji aspektlərdən vacibdir. Coğrafi ərazilərdə iqlim tipi eyni olmadığı üçün müxtəlif xalqların həyatından, təcrübəsindən doğan atalar sözləri eyni ola bilməz. Eyni semantik sahəyə aid olan fərqli və oxşar atalar sözləri dilçilik baxımından zəngindir. İqlim tipindəki fərqliliklərə görə də linqvokulturoloji xüsusiyyətlərə malikdirlər. Bu məqalədə Azərbaycan, ingilis və rus dillərində iqlim və hava semantika-kasına məxsus bəzi atalar sözləri nümunələri linqvistik cəhətdən araşdırılmışdır.

Açar sözlər: *hava dəyişkənliyi, iqlim qurşağı, iqlim elementləri, semantik sahə, xalq meteorologiyası*

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТОВ «ПОГОДА» И «КЛИМАТ» В ПОСЛОВИЦАХ (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОГО, АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

А.Ш. Афшари

Как часть фольклора и как объект фразеологии изучение пословиц считается актуальным для каждой эпохи, так как они составляют неотъемлемую часть речи. Эти мудрые изречения, издревле передававшиеся из языка в язык, являются наиболее действенными паремическими единицами, обогащающими нашу речь. Пословицы — это живой, подвижный организм, впитывающий в себя, как губка, всю действительность, все изменения, происходящие в жизни общества, и отражающий ее во многих ее вариантах и пре-вращениях. Пословицы состоят из знаний, отфильтрованных разумом, волей и интуицией из опыта формирования общего сознания общества. Поскольку пословицы созданы в результате жизне-деятельности человека, пословицы, относящиеся к семантике климата и погоды, не составляют меньшинства.



Исследование этого семантического поля важно с лингвистического, паремического, географического и метеорологического аспектов. Поскольку тип климата в географических районах неодинаков, то и пословицы, рожденные из жизни и опыта разных народов, не могут быть одинаковыми. Разные и схожие пословицы, относящиеся к одному смысловому полю, богаты с лингвистической точки зрения. Они также имеют лингвокультурные особенности из-за различий в типе климата. В данной статье лингвистически исследуются некоторые примеры пословиц, связанных со семантическим полем климата и погоды в азербайджанском, английском и русском языках.

Ключевые слова: *изменчивость погоды, климатическая зона, элементы климата, семантические поля, народная метеорология*