

НАРОДНЫЕ ПРИМЕТЫ О ПОГОДЕ

Рахманова Гулноз Гайбуллаевна,

преподаватель кафедры «Общественных дисциплин и физической культуры» Ангренского университета

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются народные приметы о погоде, которые сохранились в народе и передаются из поколения в поколение. Приметы основаны на наблюдении человека за поведением животных, растений и их реакцией на изменения погоды.

Ключевые слова: приметы, погода, признаки, метеорология, температура, прогноз, климатический процесс, плотность, воздух, оттепель, морозный.

FOLK SIGNS ABOUT THE WEATHER

Rakhmanova Gulnoz Gaybullayevna,

Faculty of "Social Disciplines and Physical Culture", Lecturer of Angren University

Abstract: The article talks about weather-related folk signals that have been kept alive, and handed down through the generations. The signs are based on human observation of the behavior of animals, plants and their reaction to changes in the weather.

Keywords: omens, weather, signs, meteorology, temperature, forecast, climatic process, density, air, thaw, frosty.

OB-HAVO HAQIDA XALQ BELGILARI

Raxmanova Gulnoz Gaybullayevna,

Angren universitetining "Ijtimoiy fanlar va jismoniy tarbiya" kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada xalq orasida saqlanib qolgan va avloddan-avlodga o'tib kelayotgan ob-havo haqidagi xalq belgilari ko'rib chiqiladi. Belgilar odamlar, hayvonlar, o'simliklarning xatti-harakatlarini va ularning ob-havo o'zgarishiga bo'lgan munosabatini kuzatishga asoslangan.

Tayanch so'zlar: belgilar, ob-havo, alomatlar, meteorologiya, harorat, ob-havo ma'lumoti, iqlim jarayoni, zichlik, havo, eruvgarchilik, sovuq.

Народные приметы о погоде – сохраняющиеся в природе и передаваемые из поколения в поколение сведения о различных признаках, указывающих на предстоящие явления погоды.

Meteorologists, as a rule, believe that folk signs carry nothing in themselves except humor and folklore: "If dogs sleep a lot and eat little, it will rain," "Dogs roll

on the ground, it will rain or snow.” But such signs as: “The catkins on the maples are the beets,” “The violets are blooming, the carrots and parsley,” “If the birch leaf unfolds completely, you can plant potatoes,” are justified, since plants react to changes in temperature and humidity in the environment environment and behave accordingly: trees begin to bloom or a flower opens and begins to emit a stronger smell and many other signs indicating changes in the weather.

People had to be able to navigate weather conditions in order to harvest crops on time or begin other agricultural work. For a very long time, people have been guided by folk signs, which are based on human observation of the behavior of animals and plants and their reactions to weather changes. This information has great scientific value and helps predict the weather.

According to one version, when folk signs were created, the climate was completely different. The winters were colder, the summers not so hot, that is, they were created for completely different times, or rather for other climatic eras. However, the main reason for the inconsistency of folk superstitions about the weather lies in the global nature of climate processes and the local nature of observations of them. However, for short-term and operational forecasts, a number of folk signs are quite applicable. And there is a scientific basis for these dependencies. For example, the well-known sign “Smoke in a column - for frost, in a rocker - for thaw” is associated with a change in the density of surface air when changing air masses and, consequently, a change in the lifting force of smoke. The same applies to the low flight of insectivorous birds before rain: in less dense air, it is difficult for small insects to rise to a greater height. The closing of some flowers before rain is associated with a rapid increase in humidity; the plants thus protect the pollen from getting wet.

Examples of weather signs.

Signs in spring

Larks fly towards warmth, finches fly towards cold.

Geese are flying high - there will be a lot of water.

A lot of sap flows from the birch - for a rainy summer.

Clouds float high - good weather.

Sparrows bathe in the sand - predicting rain.

If the cat sleeps on the floor, it means warmth.

Signs in summer

Before bad weather, birds sing loudly.

Before the rain, the flowers usually close.

Frogs croak in the pond - it means rain.

Birds fly low - it means rain.

Signs in autumn

Thunder in September foreshadows a warm autumn.

Autumn will be warm if pansies, buttercups, daisies, yarrow, and clover bloom before late summer.

A bird landing on the roof means bad weather.

Poultry hides its head under its wing - to the cold.

Late leaf fall means a harsh and long winter.

Mosquitoes appeared in late autumn, leading to a harsh winter.

Swallows fly low - it means rain.

Signs in winter

A crow swimming in a puddle means bad weather.

Sparrows scream loudly - a blizzard.

A crow hides its head under its wing - to the cold.

If the sky above the forest turns blue, it means it will be warm.

The trees were covered with frost - a blizzard.

The cat hides its nose - to a blizzard.

In English

The south wind carries rain in its teeth.

(English: A wind from the south has rain in its mouth)

If cirrus clouds form in weather with a falling barometer, it is likely to rain. (eng. If cirrus clouds form in weather with a falling barometer, it is almost sure to rain).

Folk signs, which represent an integral part of national culture, still remain one of the least studied folklore microgenres in linguistics. How, in ancient times (and even today), were fairly correct long-term weather forecasts made? People, in order to expand the range of their sensations, have made many plants their "meteorologists". In folk "natural history", plants have served people as "oracles" of the weather since time immemorial. Folk signs related to the seasons and meteorological concepts occupied a special place, reflecting pre-scientific ideas about nature.

References:

1. Забылин М.М. Русский народ, его обычаи, обряды, предания, суеверия и поэзия. - М.: Издание книгопродавца М. Берёзина, 1880. - 607 с.
2. Агринский К.Ф. Русские народные приметы о погоде и их значение для практической метеорологии сельского хозяйства / К.Ф. Агринский. -Саратов, 1899 - 347 с.
3. Сахаров И.П. «Сказания русского народа».