

## **EXPRESSION OF SEASONS IN FRENCH PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN UZBEK**

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### **Annotation**

This article consists of studying French proverbs and sayings, giving examples of seasons and nature, and finding their Uzbek equivalents. We can also compare their similar and different aspects, change the meaning during the translation process, or see changes in the examples. In this article you can get acquainted with the history, sociocultural and agricultural examples of French and Uzbek proverbs and sayings.

**Keywords:** Folklore, proverb, saying, language, genre, language, season, nature, weather, translation.

### **INTRODUCTION**

There are many genres in fiction, and proverbs and sayings are an integral part of fiction. Proverbs and sayings are examples of folk oral creativity. They describe the dreams, hopes, lifestyles, daily tasks and inner experiences of the ancestors. Proverbs are considered folk oral creations because they have been passed down from mouth to mouth since ancient times. Usually, the traditions, lifestyle, mental state, positive qualities and history of ancient peoples are expressed in proverbs. Over the centuries, it has been formed among the people and began to look simple. Proverbs are sometimes called sayings, zarbulmasal, advice, wise proverbs, wise words, fatherly words. Also, each nation has its own traditions and mentality, proverbs, wise words and sayings.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS**

In French, a proverb is called *Proverbe*. If we look at the history of the origin of French proverbs, it is written in the literature "**PROVERBES ET DICTONS FRANÇAIS**" published in 1973: "The word proverb, taken directly from Latin, appears for the first time in texts from the 12th century. But until the middle of the 13th century, it was rarely used." "*Proverb*" comes from the Latin word "*proverbium*" and means "*pro*" instead of et verbum "*word*", "*sentence*". The word matal in French is pronounced "*Dicton*". This word comes from the latin *Dictum* "*word, sentence*" or "*something said*", ("to say" in French "dire") the past participle of the verb dicere. These two words, proverb and saying, do not have much difference in meaning, on the contrary, they are

considered as synonyms. Karolína Jančíková says in her book: "**Le Petit Robert** considers a proverb to be a more well-known or more commonly used fixed sentence than a saying." Saying was rarely used until the middle of the 13th century. As for its temporal origin, it goes back to the neglected or almost ancient archaic period. It can be seen that the concept and application of saying belongs to all times and all peoples. Proverbs cover various topics. We study proverbs about parents, homeland, motherland, work, nature, animals, food, water, science, knowledge, intelligence, understanding, wealth and many other topics. In this article, we analyze the expression of seasons in French proverbs and sayings and their equivalents in Uzbek. These proverbs and sayings are similar in meaning to French and Uzbek proverbs.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Learning the world around us begins with knowing the human mind. Nature was so important in the lives of our ancestors that they used a variety of proverbs and sayings that are still used today to convey truth or moral advice. The proverbs and sayings of each nation reflect the culture of the country, the daily life of their ancestors. For us, their translation and classification can cause a number of problems. In fact, it is very important for a translator to have deep knowledge in order to understand the meaning of proverbs and sayings and find their equivalent. So, let's look at some French proverbs and sayings. We turned to <https://www.mon-poeme.fr/proverbes-francais/> for this. Thus, we will consider the use of proverbs and sayings about the seasons in their original or figurative sense. Here are some examples of proverbs and sayings about spring, summer, autumn and winter. For example:

**“Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps** – “There is no spring with the arrival of one swallow” - here the proverb has a figurative meaning. The image of a swallow is taken as an example. Literal meaning of the proverb: do not draw conclusions or generalize from one fact or event.

**“Au printemps, quand il pleuvrait de la merde, il faut que le bouvier aille à l'herbe ”** - “If it rains in May, there will be rye” or “April with water, May with grass.” Another alternative is “The sky gives rain and the ground is rye”. This article is true to its meaning. That is, people's observations about the spring season are expressed. The signs are mentioned for the people to determine the weather.

**“Quand la mésange chante, le printemps est proche”** translation: “If Chittak sings, spring is near” or “Seagull flies, spring comes”. In this example, we can see observations related to nature. Because chittak, which is considered one of the birds that determine the arrival of spring, definitely indicates that spring is near.

**“Qui sème le vent récolte la tempête”**. This proverb corresponds to the Uzbek equivalent of “Everyone reaps what he sows”. Of course, in this proverb, the words wind and storm refer to the season, but they have a portable meaning. Meaning: If a person does or speaks badly, more serious consequences await him.

**“Amitié de gendre, soleil d'hiver»** - word-for-word translation “Friendship of the bridegroom, winter sun”. The Uzbek equivalent is “The bride cannot be a girl, the groom is a boy”. That is, a rare friendship, like good weather in the cold season, or a friendship that can be bright at times, but lacks warmth.

**“On ne recueille pendant l'hiver que ce qu'on a semé durant l'été”**. The Uzbek alternative is “If your brain boils in summer, your pot is hot in winter”, another version is “If you get injured in summer, you will enjoy it in winter”. What we sow in summer, we reap only in winter, says a French agricultural proverb. It gives an understanding that it is necessary to use the rays of the sun to harvest winter food on time.

**“Avril pleut aux hommes , mais pleut aux bêtes”** - this is a literal translation of our article “April rain is good for people, but also for animals”. That is, “April rain gives grain, May rain gives

fodder". Also, from the Uzbek proverbs, "The good coming of the year is known from the spring" or "Savr rain is gold" means the month of Savr from April 22 to May 21.

Matal is a short statement, advice, practical fact, local, time-related and agriculturally based on observations of meteorological phenomena related to agriculture and often related to months. Although the words of some French languages differ from Uzbek languages, they are close in meaning. Here is an example:

**"Quand les chats se perchent haut, orage assuré"** - translation "If cats sit on a high place, it is a sign of a storm". This word is a weather forecast based on observing the behavior of animals, and other articles of this type include:

**"Âne qui braie, pluie et vent"** - literal translation "The braying of a donkey is a sign of rain and wind" another example: **"Quand les brebis secouent leurs cloches, la pluie approche"** translation: "When the sheep shake their bells, the rain is near". As we mentioned, these are all seasonal weather notes.

**"Feuilles des arbres dos au vent, annonce de mauvais temps"** - literal translation "If a tree leaves its leaves in the wind, it is a sign of bad weather." If the leaves on the tree turn their backs to the strong wind, then it can be predicted that there will be changes in the weather (storm, rain, etc.). It allows us to study sayings related to wood and flowers

We will witness several types of sayings. For example: concerns of daily life, nature and meteorology. Of course, proverbs and proverbs originate from the mentality of each nation. A collection of advice that has reached us from our ancestors. Weather is important in fields, seas and when traveling. It is also an expression of what to pay attention to at this time.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the purpose of writing this article was to combine important information about the seasons and nature in proverbs and sayings, to give sufficiently explained examples of French folklore and to find their equivalents in Uzbek. We also tried to analyze several examples of the terms "proverb" and "sayings" in the French language about nature and season, to study their meaning and use in context. In the process of working on various examples in this topic, we also addressed the semantic level, lexical and grammatical levels. In fact, in this work, we are in favor of enriching students' vocabulary and deepening their study of the French language from a socio-cultural perspective. **REFERENCES:**

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