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# The Field of Lexical Units Representing Meteorological Concepts in the Language

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**Keywords:** Meteoronyms, Language, Culture, Traditional, Linguistic.

**Abstract:** This article discusses the expression of meteoronyms, i.e. names of meteorological phenomena in traditional forms and styles. The article focuses on the Uzbek and French languages and explores how meteoronyms are used and integrated into traditional stories.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In the process of perceiving and knowing the world around him, the world landscape, man tried not only to study weather phenomena, but also to name, describe and evaluate them. As a result, all this knowledge was reflected in the natural language with the help of special lexical units - meteons.

"Meteonym" means words that express the state and structure of the atmosphere, the circulation of heat and moisture in the atmosphere and the earth's surface, the thermal regime, the movement of the atmosphere and its parts, as well as electrical, acoustic and optical phenomena in the atmosphere. They are also called "meteons".

Meteons are usually widely used in the field of "meteorology". Meteorology is the name of a science that studies the atmosphere and climate, and specialists who deal with it are called "meteorologists". Meteorologists deal with weather forecasting. One of the main tasks of meteorologists is to explain the nature of various phenomena occurring in the atmosphere: winds, cyclones, anticyclones and other similar processes.

Weather is considered as the most important natural phenomenon. Studying related words - metonyms within the framework of linguistics, identifying lexical and phraseological units specific to it, in particular, based on observing the expression of metonyms in thematic dictionaries of French and Uzbek languages, semantically, the general state of the weather, air temperature and allows to emphasize that it consists of meteorological vocabulary and

phraseology describing atmospheric phenomena, air movement, atmospheric humidity and precipitation.

The mutual friendship, economic and cultural cooperation between the countries of France and Uzbekistan is getting stronger, close cooperation relations are strengthening, and the relations between these two countries and people's cultures are intensifying year by year, to eliminate some misunderstandings that occur in the language. In particular, there should be no misunderstandings about metonyms. Because misunderstandings can inevitably lead to communication breakdowns. This is explained by the fact that people from different cultures and speaking different languages organize the communication process differently, have different ways of thinking and their linguistic expression. Despite the fact that the process of globalization continues throughout the world and representatives of different ethnic cultures understand each other better, difficulties and obstacles often arise in the process of intercultural communication because it is not easy for one nation to fully understand another nation. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the national and cultural characteristics of the French and Uzbek languages that are being compared, and to clarify them, as it gives the opportunity to develop a successful dialogue between the representatives of these cultures.

Weather, as the most important natural phenomenon, affects all spheres of human life, its material and spiritual culture. Because man and nature are inextricably linked, and the theme of "Man and nature" is permanent, traditional and eternal. The

reason is that man gets everything he needs from nature. In this sense, nature is an important resource for human life.

Weather phenomena occurring in nature have their own laws that people sometimes try to change for their own benefit. However, weather phenomena do not depend on human will.

Nature can be understood in a broad sense - everything that exists, the whole world in its variety of forms, existence. In this sense, the term "nature" is used together with concepts such as "matter", "universe", "universe". Nature is also understood in a narrow sense - as a set of natural conditions for the existence of human society. With such an approach, nature includes flora and fauna, relief, climatic conditions, etc.

According to cultural scientists, the terms "nature" and "culture" are antonyms that denote opposing, but at the same time complementary elements of existence.

In the world, in nature, the human environment (spatial, temporal, intellectual, symbolic, etc.) that provides the vital aspect of human existence (solar radiation, atmosphere, water, food, mineral resources) and the world of artificial orders (in form) combines natural components. They are material objects, symbols, ideas, social structures, communication languages, etc., created by people themselves and providing the collective (social) character of their life. Nature is natural, and culture is artificial. Culture is processed by people, it is the result of conscious and purposeful human activity. Therefore, as said, nature is everything that is not yet culture, and culture is everything that is not nature.

According to the ancient tradition, the explanation of nature is based on mythological retrospection. In this case, nature is a predicate for man and, accordingly, the thoughts about nature are limited to the thoughts about God that exist in it.

Unlike climate, weather refers to short-term conditions. Weather phenomena have been (mostly) regularly recurring since ancient times.

Due to the fact that the weather has a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives, they began to think about it and tried to understand it very early. For many centuries, people have changed their understanding of natural phenomena, from the fear of them and the worship of nature characteristic of ancient people, to today's scientific knowledge, to the first folk superstitions about the weather, including gradually gained knowledge about the weather. That is why the modern scientific science - meteorology was formed.

Meteorology (from the Greek *meteora* - "celestial phenomena" and *logos* - "education"). The science of the earth's atmosphere and its processes formed in the second half of the 18th century. According to K.A. Bogdanov, the first approaches to the creation of Russian meteorology were made during the reign of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, whose rule the first visual meteorological observations and daily weather records were available during the period. Peter I, continuing his father's initiative, made it a rule to include notes about the weather in "Chamber-Fourier" journals, the first of which was the diary of the military campaign against Azov in 1695.

The concept of "meteor" is actually derived from the Greek word *wttewpov* which means "heavenly and air phenomenon". It was used in German in the 17th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it began to be widely used in Russian and meant any weather phenomenon. Weather phenomena or meteorites are real phenomena that appear in the air and stay around for some time. They can be felt and understood only by feeling. They are usually fiery or watery... For example, water meteors are fog, cloud, rain, dew, frost, snow, hail. Among them, hail is a type of precipitation consisting of ice flakes of various shapes and sizes in the atmosphere.

The word "meteor" fully preserved its meaning in the 19th century. For example, from the point of view of meteorology, clouds are nothing but "systems of condensation products of water vapor suspended in the atmosphere (not close to the surface of the earth) - water droplets or ice crystals, or both, that is, cloud elements. As the cloud grows larger, the elements and their falling speed increase, they fall from the cloud in the form of precipitation. The presence of this cloudiness is inextricably linked with the probability of subsequent precipitation, which, in turn, makes a difference.

Precipitation is the fall of atmospheric moisture falling from clouds to the ground in the form of snow, rain, hail, torrents, and sleet. Such types of precipitation fall in the form of drops, particles, and grains in a row, uniformly, from the sky, from the air, on the earth.

Changes in the plains and human activities, clouds, their appearance and disappearance have been the focus of human attention for a long time, which has led to the existence of a large number of names corresponding to them in the language.

In contrast to terminology, words with common meaning prevail among popular names. It often refers not to a specific type of cloud, but to a cloud in general; names emphasizing the color or shape of the cloud are less common in folk meteorology.

Most of the names of cloudiness belong to the original French and Uzbek dictionaries, as well as words from other languages are found in them. Many dialect names for clouds are polysemantic, and the meaning in question is not the only one, but exists together with others.

Among all lexical units with the general meaning of "cloud", the word CLOUD, which is stylistically neutral and part of the active vocabulary, takes the leading place. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the word "cloud" is widely used as a word related to the noun family and is recognized as a stylistically neutral word. The word "Abr" is a synonym of its derivative from the Persian-Tajik language.

The word cloud has preserved its meaning since ancient times and can also be used figuratively. The metaphorical use of the cloud is noted in various cases, for example:

a) when it comes to something that darkens life, causes sadness, anxiety;

b) vague, vague expression of a situation, mood".  
For example: cloud of sadness.

Examples of "cloud" and its intensifying forms are cloud, white cloud, white cloud, black cloud, dark-black cloud, blue cloud, thick cloud, bluish cloud, etc.

Cloud is an uncountable noun. Therefore, it should be taken into account that sometimes the addition of the plural suffix -lar in the plural sense is to strengthen the meaning. For example: "Les nuages suivirent le vent et se dirigèrent vers la montagne" / "The clouds followed the wind and went to the mountain." From the content of this sentence, you can learn that clouds move in the direction of the wind. In this sentence, clouds are diagnosed and the verbs "followed" and "went" are used in relation to them as a conscious being.

Revitalization, diagnosis is even more applicable to the metonym of wind: "Le vent doux qui entrainait par la fenêtre ouverte touchait les deux mèches de cheveux de la jeune fille jusqu'au cou et à la gorge." / "The gentle wind that came in through the open window touched two strands of the girl's hair to her neck and throat."

People have long been interested in predicting the weather. In this regard, every nation has its own experience. In this process, metonyms were also formed in each vernacular language. At first, this process was spontaneous, but gradually it acquired a scientific essence. In particular, by the 19th century,

meteorology was recognized as a separate science. For example, in Russia, the weather was studied for the first time in the 17th century. The network of meteorological stations has been expanded since the second half of the 17th century.

**Climatology** is the name of the science of climate, which is called "climatology" in Uzbek. The words related to it are climatology. Climatology is one of the geographical sciences, because climatology studies the generality of atmospheric conditions specific to regions, depending on their geographical location. Climatology is closely related to meteorology. Because studying the natural and social factors that lead to climate change, the impact of agriculture and human production activities on it is the main task of climatology. Since it is possible to understand the laws of climate on the basis of the general laws governing atmospheric processes, when analyzing the causes of the appearance of various types of climate and their distribution throughout the world, climatology derives from the concepts and laws of meteorology.

In the calendar, May 20 is the "World Metrology Day" every year. On this day, the International Metrology Day is celebrated all over the world.

Meteorological concepts also play an important role in the protection of nature and improvement of the well-being of life.

A special lexicon representing the names of natural disasters is grouped under the name "anonymyms". Anemony means "wind" in Greek. N.V. Podolskaya notes in the "Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology" that the term "**anonymym**", which represents the name of natural phenomena and disasters, is directly derived from the Greek word "anemos", i.e. "wind"..<sup>1</sup> In fact, anemonies are the names of natural phenomena that pose a threat to human life. Anemonisms refer to the names of natural disasters and mean their individuality from other natural phenomena, their separate recording (identification) according to their specific signs. Such words have their own complex system. The main factor in their origin and development was the way of life of our ancestors related to pasture cattle breeding and farming. Due to the fact that the physical and economic activities of our ancestors, who were first engaged in nomadic animal husbandry and later in sedentary agriculture, were often outdoors, we had to be careful of some natural phenomena that are dangerous in every way,

<sup>1</sup> Podolskaya N. V. Dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology / N. V. Podolskaya. Moscow: Science Publishing House, 1978. – C. 29.

to know and determine the season of their rhythmic recurrence depending on the seasons. Those who tried. On this basis, words expressing the names of various natural phenomena such as wind, snow, rain, avalanche, fog, etc. appeared in our language. For example, in our language, we name the wind according to its type, position, direction, direction, and speed. There are a number of lexical units such as *zon*, *izgirin*. Among them, the word *wind* appears as dominant.

If the wind is named according to its appearance as a storm, typhoon, hurricane, which exists as a natural disaster, it is considered "anemony", and the name based on its strength is considered "meteon".<sup>2</sup> A single meteor can represent two characteristics of wind.

Uzbek meteors demonstrate the existence of a system of geographic knowledge about the atmosphere, its characteristics, natural rhythm.

Just as the names and signs of the seasons are clear, the names of the natural phenomena specific to each season have also been determined. For example, snow, frost, ice, cold, frosty winter, Khazanrez autumn, singing, hot summer, spring flowers and blooming of tulips.

Metonyms consist of terms and concepts that mean the condition of the weather, its degree of cloudiness, coldness or warmth, appearance of the atmosphere, various atmospheric phenomena. Through them, the unique subtlety of the language, people's observation of their surroundings, interest in knowing the world, and their ability to know are revealed. Accordingly, it is possible to study the specific characteristics of anemonims and meteons in our language by comparing them with similar linguistic units in different system languages. Because compared languages always reveal unique signs in addition to general universals.

V.M. Kasyanova conducted research on the Russian meteorological dictionary.<sup>3</sup> At first, he paid attention to the names of concepts related to some weather that do not have equivalents in meteorological terminology, that is, good or favorable weather, bad or unfavorable weather, hot weather, cold weather. He learned that weather comes as a state of the atmosphere. After that, the scientist drew attention to the names of the main meteorological events and precipitations. In this regard, he put forward the following classification:

1. Precipitation and humidity: rain, hail, flood, snow, wet snow, ice, black ice, frost. As a result of wind accompanied by precipitation: a) wind and rain; b) He says that there will be snow and rain.

2. According to cloudiness: mentions the words cloud, fog, darkness.

The scientist shows mirage and rainbow as optical phenomena in the atmosphere, and thunder and lightning among electrical phenomena in the atmosphere. He lists the wind and the types of wind depending on the force of motion in the air: breeze, light wind, strong wind, storm, hurricane, dust. Depending on the direction of the winds: a) north wind; b) south wind; c) east wind; d) records the presence of a westerly wind.

It can be understood from this that a special metrological vocabulary has been formed in the language. It appears as a separate lexical system and has its place in the language of each nation.

The concept of systematic language was introduced for the first time by F. de Saussure in the book "Course of General Linguistics". French followers developed, improved and enriched this idea.

Among the Russian scientists, M.M. Pokrovsky was the first to approach language as a known system, and as V. Vinogradov pointed out in his works, language is presented as a naturally functioning system, all its parts interact with each other. On the other hand, any word is part of a certain grammatical paradigm and cannot exist outside of its membership. A person can express his thoughts through language, and this is possible only because the vocabulary of any language is organized according to the rules of grammar. But if the position of the language as a system of systems is not a cause for debate at the moment, the opinions of linguists about actual and specific linguistic levels differ from each other: systematicity at the phonetic and morphological levels is undoubtedly recognized and considered a specific standard.

Linguistic systematicity, but such unanimity is not observed at the lek-micro-scientific level, according to one of the existing points of view, "the systematic relationship between its separate /vocabulary/ parts is very insignificant and general with the real relations of reality outside the given language." /49, p.70/.

At present, the position (of linguists) that reliably proves and shows that the lexical-semantic level of

<sup>2</sup> Dorzhieva G.S., Yazykova A.A. Motivational meanings of Baikal anemonies // Bulletin of the Buryat State University. - 2016. - Issue. 5. - C.9.

<sup>3</sup> Kasyanova V.M. Russian meteorological vocabulary: Abstract of a PhD dissertation in Philology. - M., 1985. - 16 c.

the language is a system organized in a certain way is becoming more and more widespread.

The first studies on the study of systematic relations in the dictionary appeared in the 19th century. In the works of F. de Saussure, M. Pokrovsky, K. Potebnya, R. Meyer, G. Yipsen and other scientists, the issues of studying semantic connections between language units and drawing preliminary conclusions based on them were raised.

As F. de Saussure pointed out, "words that have something in common with each other are connected in memory in such a way that a group is formed from them, within which very different relationships are found" (IZ, p. 121 ). A similar idea is expressed in the works of M. M. Pokrovsky, who does not use one single word, but "in connection with words that are synonymous with them and, most importantly, that fall within the scope of the same ideas." considered it necessary to study.

Since the middle of the 20th century, the study of vocabulary as a system has been particularly widely developed. The works of V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitsky, U. Kh. Shmelev, R. S. Ginzburg and other linguists were of the main importance in the development of this field of linguistics, because the main concepts of the lexico-semantic part of the language were in the word.

The general position about the lexical-semantic system of the language was first put forward by V.V. Vinogradov, who emphasized the need to consider words and their meanings within a certain system, "to the lexical-semantic system [/ words and phrases; / word formation and grammatical categories, according to which syntenic groups, linguistic relationships of words are interconnected, all elements of the lexical-semantic system are internally connected, interrelated and mutually original , all the words and their meanings are interconnected and connected to each other. 27" page 186/, - says.

The difference between the lexical-semantic system and the phonetic and morphological system of the language is often determined by the specific features of the dictionary; its openness, closedness, flexibility and mobility of the composition, as well as the fact that it is related to the real life and activities of people to a greater extent than other language systems, these characteristics make it difficult to identify systematic connections at the lexical-semantic level in many cases.

In modern linguistics, the lexical-semantic system of lexical units is understood as "the entire field of semantic relations of lexical units, the uniqueness of their grouping types and the nature of their interaction with each other/lexical paradigmatics".

Lexico-semantic groups /ISG/ are the most traditional link in the systematic organization of the dictionary, they are the middle link between synonymous lines and the semantic field / according to the number of language units and the nature of semantic connections between them / and includes words from only one part of the speech. The basis for choosing lexical-semantic groups is purely linguistic; the words used in them are expressed with common, uniform, homogeneous meanings; in addition, they are a totality of logical and objective content, as well as a real linguistic, that is, a semantic community.

The main issues that arise in the description of specific lexical groups are the issues of determining their boundaries, relations with other language groups, and conducting a linguistic analysis of the words included in the given LST.

The solution to these questions allows us to see the word as a member of the distributed microsystem of the language, and not as a single word, therefore, only a deep study of individual lexical groups, ways of interlinking and relationships of word combinations. It is possible to approach the study of the dictionary as a system by analyzing the emergence of new meanings and the loss of old meanings in words, lexical groups as a synchronic analysis from the point of view of both historical development and formation. From the specific to the general - this philosophical position is a prerequisite for any level of language, including the lexicon.

In the 60s and 80s. Extensive research has been conducted on special lexical groups of the 20th century from the point of view of their history, development and language functioning, legal, botanical, military, metrological, astronomical vocabulary has been studied to one degree or another, etc. / cm. Works by N.G. Mikhailovskaya, M.A. Britsin, T.A. Bobrova, N. Tarko, F.P. Sorokoletov, L.F. Foyina and others.

The weather has long been an object of close observation by people, and the names of phenomena related to it appeared in ancient times. Most of them usually attract attention due to their dialectal character.

T.V. Goryacheva, E.G. Azim-zade, L.Z. Danilova, E. Shcherbakova's studies draw attention to the history of the emergence of meteorological concepts. In particular, L.V. Danilova's dissertation entitled "Meteorological lexicon of Turkic languages" used many factual materials to show the process of formation and development of the meteorological vocabulary system of Turkic languages. The author drew attention to the structure, macro- and micro-



space, and foundations of formation of meteorological lexical units.<sup>4</sup>

In the dissertation of L.E. Shcherbakova, among meteorological words in the Russian language, precipitation names, conceptual features of lexical units related to weather, their use in historical and modern texts and dialect are emphasized.<sup>5</sup>

Liu Yanchun made a comparative study of Russian and Chinese meteorological words and phraseology from the linguistic and cultural aspect.<sup>6</sup>

It is known that some words of the meteorological lexicon are not only names used in popular culture, but also terminological terms of one or another phenomenon. In addition, the system of naming other phenomena in the common language is always different and differs from the corresponding system in terminology, and this difference is clearly reflected in dictionaries: terminology is more characterized by maximum differentiation of concepts, smaller and consistent identification. For smaller dictionaries, there is a tendency to take different words under the same concept in the general literary language, and to designate them by some invariable symbols.

The purpose of this study is to linguistically describe words, phrases and expressions related to French and Uzbek meteorology, with the main focus on their formation process, historical and modern status, diachronic and synchronic, semantic and stylistic. is focused on. The meteorological lexicon is also approached from the point of view of the time of their use, whether it is original or appropriated. Or, from the point of view of derivation, on the basis of which important unit and with the help of which word formation method, it is also examined. In addition, phonetic, morphological, accentological variants, semantic structure are revealed, stylistic features, field of application, etc. are noted.

Meteorological names in different languages cannot prove their complete conceptual identity, because in national meteorological nomenclature - in contrast to terminology - there is a clear tendency to represent weather phenomena that are close in their manifestation.

France and Uzbekistan have their own climate and geography, but most of the natural phenomena occurring in them are the same, only the units

expressing them in language are different. Also, natural phenomena occur differently in different places. Let's say that the summer of Uzbekistan is very hot, and the winter is bitterly cold. Strong winds blow in summer. Sandstorms occur in desert areas, and avalanches occur in mountainous regions. Sometimes rivers and seas can freeze. Based on natural phenomena, the people living here have their own "calendar". They are characterized by the fact that they can tell how the seasons will come based on an event.

Nature does not always have the same rhythm, the same weather conditions, but it has a changing environment. Sometimes the weather can be different every day. For example, in early spring or winter, sometimes in late autumn, in some cases, the weather changes several times in one day, sometimes it is warm, sometimes it is cold, sometimes it rains, the sun shines in an instant or it rains. it can turn into snow and the ground can freeze. Or, during the days of Cancer, when almost all creatures are hiding in the cool shade, an unusually strong and pleasant wind can blow and bring pleasure to the body.

French and Uzbek words denoting various types of precipitation make up about 30 percent of the national meteorological vocabulary. The basis of most of them is etymologically related to the verb.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the word rain is a common name for snow, hail, dew, etc. It has a clear biblical meaning and is not characteristic of ordinary colloquial speech.

Until now, a number of candidate dissertations on meteorological vocabulary have been defended in linguistics, and structural-semantic analysis of lexical units denoting atmospheric phenomena have been published within the thematic groups of "atmosphere". They focus on the naming of weather and climate, processes of occurrence of natural phenomena, state of the atmosphere, movement of air in the atmosphere, waters in the atmosphere. In addition, the names of meteorological phenomena in dialects, lexical units related to them (such as wind, snow, hail, dew) were reviewed taking into account the semantic specificity of the dialect. Comparatively, the meteorological dictionary was considered based on more regional materials. The metaphorical

<sup>4</sup> Danilova L.V. Meteorological vocabulary of the Turkic languages (Comparative historical coverage). Abstract of diss... Cand. Philological Sciences – Tashkent, 1972. – 17 c.

<sup>5</sup> Danilova L.V. Meteorological vocabulary of the Turkic languages (Comparative historical coverage). Abstract of Cand. Philological Sciences Dissertation. – Tashkent, 1972. – 17 p.; Shcherbakova L.E. Formation of Russian

meteorological vocabulary (names of precipitation, weather conditions): Abstract of Cand. Philological Sciences Dissertation. – M., 1983. – 17 c.

<sup>6</sup> Liu Yanchun. Meteorological vocabulary and phraseology in Russian and Chinese: linguo-cultural aspect: Diss.... cand. philol. science. – Eat, 2012. – 243 c.

possibilities of the lexical-semantic group of names of weather and atmospheric phenomena are also partially analyzed.

It is necessary to study the functional-semantic possibilities of metonyms in connection with nominations of seasons, months, days of the week.

Some scientific-theoretical articles present a conceptual analysis of such important metonyms as

"wind" and "rain", as well as a conceptual analysis of one of its main elements, "winter".

As in all languages, in the ideographic language system of French and Uzbek, metonyms represent the natural phenomena of blowing, raining, burning, coming out. They are mainly names of natural phenomena morphologically belonging to the noun group. In the example of French and Uzbek languages, they can be classified as follows:

Table 1: Metonyms with blowing motion:

In French	In Uzbek language
vent, vent gessille, souffle, petit vent, souffle-brise, courant d'aire, tempête, inondation, samum, typhon, poussière, ouragan, le mousson, vent chaud d'été, temps tres froid, tourbillon...	shamol, shabada, bo'ron, to'fon, samum, tayfun, to'zon, dovul, musson, garmsel, izg'irin, quyun...

For these hyponym lexemes listed, the word "wind" is a hyperonym. A.G. Alikulov found out that there are 34 words expressing the movement of wind in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", and it was found that in the lexicographic interpretation of twenty of them, the word "wind" was used as a symbol of "sema". But the lexemes we listed above are only metonyms based on the act of blowing.

A.G. According to Alikulov, "words that are directly related to the movement of wind and form a mutual paradigm, the use of the word wind for the

term microfield, first of all, the phonetic structure of the word wind creates convenience in all respects for its use as a term. dyrishi, and secondly, its semantic structure is appropriate due to the fact that it is considered a leading, organizing word for words expressing the action of blowing. But among the metonyms, not the word "wind", but rather the word "wind" is used. Also, words such as bod, nasim, bodi sabo, shabboda, yelvizak, izgirig, girdibod, uyurma, jintopolon, gurgurak, which mean the full level of the word wind, are not metonyms, but the names of natural phenomena. It's coming.

Table 2: Precipitation movement metonyms:

In French	In Uzbek language
pluie, pluie torrentielle, inondation, grêle, neige, cigogne neige, tempête de neige, le sable-orage, rocher-orage, rosée, gel, brouillard...	yomg'ir, jala, sel, do'l, qor, laylakqor, qorbo'ron, qumbo'ron, toshbo'ron, shudring, qirov, tuman...

For these hyponym lexemes, the word "rain" is a hyperonym. The lexeme "rain" is a generalizing word in which the noun-forming affix "-in" is added to the verb "oil" for the natural phenomena formed on the basis of precipitation or the movement of

precipitation. is used as It can also be joined by a compound suffix that forms the case noun "-garchilik": like oil+in+garchilik. Sometimes the repeated word "rain-hair" is used in relation to this phenomenon.

Table 3: Combustible metonyms:

In French	In Uzbek language
la foudre, le tonnerre, la foudre	chaqmoq, momaqaldiraq, chaqin, yashin

Table 4: Metonyms with outgoing movement:

In French	In Uzbek language
arc en ciel	kamalak

It should also be said that the classification of natural phenomena represented by metonyms, lexemes representing the names of natural disasters in

connection with the movement of wind, rain, burning, and exit is relative. The reason is that several types of movement are mixed in the formation of some of

them. For example, although rain, fog, and dew fall from the sky, the expressions "it rained", "fog" or "dew" are not used in relation to them, but "it fell". It is said "fog has fallen", "dew has fallen". So, their falling from the sky is taken into account. That is, it is used together with the verbs "to fall" or "to cover" for specific phenomena of nature, such as rain, fog, and dew falling from the sky.

Taking this into account, A.G. Alikulov said, "Lexemes denoting the movement of wind and rain exist in the lexical system of the Uzbek language as a separate microfield (lexical-semantic group), and they can be conditionally divided into three: a) lexemes representing the act of blowing; b) lexemes denoting the act of raining; c) lexemes denoting the act of landing."<sup>7</sup>

Hail is a type of precipitation that falls with strong winds and is formed by the combination of rain and wind. Rainfall and wind action also occur together in the case of kuyun, stone boulder, and kumboron. Dust, sand, soil, and small stones are blown down by the wind. These phenomena have the meaning of "moving around". For example, "Tout le monde a été couvert par une tempête de sable" / "Everyone was covered by a sandstorm."

Lexical units representing precipitation events often imply a privative conflict based on the dialectic of cause and effect. For example:

Precipitation is the cause / ring, mud is the result.

Snow is the cause / avalanche is the result

Ice is the cause / ice is the effect

In fact, if there is slush due to rain, thick piles of snow piled up in the mountains due to snowfall will start to move as the weather starts to melt. Such landslides are very dangerous for human life. The surface of the earth freezes for some reason.

T. Alikulov also took into account the type of air flow when classifying wind-rain horses. Accordingly, he emphasizes that dry air flow is the origin of lexemes denoting the action of blowing, and moist air flow is the origin of lexemes denoting the action of precipitation and descent. At the moment, the researcher again uses the lexemes representing movement based on moist air flow: a) lexemes representing the movement of precipitation; b) divided into two in the form of lexemes denoting the movement of landing.<sup>8</sup>

Metonyms can be divided into two depending on whether they can be seen or felt:

1. Names of natural phenomena that can be seen with the eyes. For example, snow, rain, hail, sleet, dew.

2. The name of natural phenomena that cannot be seen or touched with hands. For example, cloud, fog, thunder, lightning, pollen, rainbow.

3. Natural phenomena that cannot be seen by the eye or touched by the hand. For example: wind, breeze, garmsel.

In short, nature is a certain organized system, and if something breaks in this system, various terrible events will happen in nature. This affects the language as well as other fields.

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