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EXPRESSION OF DEOPOETONYMS IN TRADITIONAL FORMS AND STYLES

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Abstract. The article focuses on the expression of deopoetonyms in traditional forms and styles in Uzbek, as well as the names of natural phenomena. Their symbolic nature is defined.

Keywords: natural phenomena, deopoetonym, hail, summer rain, fog, winter rain, frost, snow.

Recognized as one of the world's languages, French is now the official language for 29 countries. It is used as a second language by people in 54 countries. The number of French speakers in the world is said to exceed 270 million. Like all other languages, French has a unique expression of deopoetonyms.

Lexemes denoting the action of precipitation form a separate microfield (lexical-semantic group) in the lexical system of each language.

The word rain is often used as a deopoetonym in literary texts. In particular, in a number of articles it is observed that it is sometimes used in its own sense, sometimes in a figurative sense.

Ёз ёмғири ёндан ўтар,
Қиш ёмғири - жондан.

(Les pluies d'été passent, Les pluies d'hiver passent).

Through the combination of "summer rain" and "winter rain" used in this Uzbek article, it is understood that there are seasonal types of rain, their specificity. Generally, people don't like summer rain as a timeless rain. This can be illustrated by the following proverb:

Ёзнинг ёмғиридан қўрқ,
Қишнинг - қировидан.

(Craignez la pluie d'été, Gel d'hiver).

Ёки:

Жавзодаги ёмғирдан, илон ёғса яхши.

(C'est mieux si un serpent pleut de la pluie sous la pluie).

The reason these proverbs say so is that the sudden summer rains will bring down the sap on the crops. In addition to the benefits of rain, there are also harmful effects, so the phrase "rain poison" is used in our language.

Ёз ёмғири лой бўлмас,
Ўғри асло бой бўлмас.

The rain that falls in the summer is quickly absorbed into the ground due to the heat of the air and cannot form mud. With this in mind, the above article refers to another social phenomenon similar to this natural phenomenon, namely the inefficiency of





wealth gained through theft. Attention is paid to the transience of both.

Created in connection with a rain event "Ёмфир - экиннинг жони"

(L'âme de la pluie) the proverb emphasizes that crops saturated with rainwater are fertile and productive. So again about this among the people "Ёмфир ёғса - ернинг бахти" (Bonheur de la terre quand il pleut) is also saying like this.

Depending on the location of the rainfall, depending on whether it is desert rain or mountain rain, there is a difference between them::

Тоққа ёғса, гул обод

Чўлга ёғса, эл обод.

(Si la montagne tombe le disert tombe prosperera).

In the following articles, the word rain can be understood in a more figurative sense beyond its original meaning::

Ойда-йилда бир бозор, унияям ёмфир бузар.

Ёки:

Ўтган булутдан ёмфир кутма.

In the first of these proverbs, the word rain has meant unexpected disappointment, turmoil, and in the second, the concepts of generosity and kindness.

The word rain is also used as a synonym for downpour (Persian waterdrop; a word used in the sense of tears).

As you know, rain is a gradunomic word. It is graded according to the strength and intensity of rainfall, such as heavy rain, heavy rain, heavy rain, light rain, wire-to-wire rain. Accordingly, its strong levels are called by such names as flood, hail, hail. These words can also be found in many Uzbek folk proverbs:

Томчи - сел бўлмас,

Душман - эл бўлмас.

Қордан қутулиб, ёмфирга тутулмоқ.

Ёмфирдан қочиб, дўлга тутилмоқ.

The ancients called the phenomenon of rain "Obirahmat", that is, a miraculous gift from God to mankind. This combination, which consists of a combination of the Persian words "ob" and the Arabic word "rahmat" through izofa, is assimilated into our language through the Persian-Tajik language and is used as a simple word, not an artificial word. The water of blessing through him; The meanings of spring rain, thanksgiving water are understood.

When the sun rises and it rains, the phrase "The wolf was born (or will be born)" is usually mentioned.

People were afraid of days without oil and drought. They followed various superstitions, fearing the days of "forty days of drought or forty days of drought," that is, the rainy season. They held rain-calling ceremonies, such as the "Slow Woman."

Conclusion, the proverbs in which the name of rain and its degree types are involved form a separate spiritual group. They are noteworthy for the fact that they embody the knowledge and experience of the people about the types of rainfall, rain movement, power, impact on labor activity, their judgments.

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