



Meteorological Lexicon in the Uzbek Language System

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Abstract: In this article, we will have a number of information about the concept of meteorological lexicon in the Uzbek language, its origin, what it means, what tasks it performs.

Key words: meteoronym, metonym, meteor, climatology, natural disasters, anonym.

In the language system of the peoples of the world, meteoronyms - words representing weather form a separate system. Meteoronyms express the religious views, knowledge and experiences of each nation related to nature, natural phenomena, weather environment in connection with their living conditions, geographical location, national traditions, and seasonal rituals. . Research on the place of meteoronyms in language and speech, the basis of their formation, methodical use, features of formation, historical and modern layer is of great importance in revealing the history of the language, its development factors, sources of enrichment, and determining its social significance.

Currently, the countries of our region are facing global warming, ecological imbalances, anomalous weather conditions, frequent droughts and dust storms, rapid land degradation and desertification, and loss of biodiversity. fully aware of the serious threats that are emerging", which requires to be globally competitive in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, and high technologies. As a result of this, linguists should prove that the experience of our people in this regard is at the level of world standards by revealing the origin, structural-semantic features of the lexical layer related to meteorology in a deep theoretical aspect.

"Meteoronym" means 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 "metonyms".

Metonyms 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.

The concept of "meteor" is actually derived from the Greek word "wttewpov" which means "heavenly and aerial 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.

The word "meteor" fully preserved its meaning in the 19th century. For example, from the point of view of meteorology, clouds are "systems of water vapor condensation products suspended in the

atmosphere (not close to the earth's surface) - water droplets or ice crystals, or both, that is, cloud elements. With the increase of the cloud, the elements and their falling speed increase, they fall from the cloud in the form of precipitation. It is the presence of this cloudiness that is inextricably linked with the probability of subsequent precipitation, which, in turn, makes a difference."

People have long been interested in predicting the weather. In this regard, every nation has its own experience. In this process, meteoronyms were also formed in each national 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. Since the second half of the 17th century, the network of meteorological stations has been expanded.

Climatology is the name of the science of climate, which is called "climatology" in Uzbek. It 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 the study of natural and social factors that lead to climate change, the impact of agriculture and human production activities on it constitute the main tasks of climatology. Since the laws of climate can be understood on the basis of the general laws governing atmospheric processes, climatology derives from the concepts and laws of meteorology when analyzing the causes of the appearance of different types of climate and their distribution throughout the world.

A special lexicon representing the names of natural disasters is grouped under the name "anemonyms". Anemony means "wind" in Greek. N.V. Podolskaya notes in the "Dictionary of Russian Onomastic Terminology" that the term "anonym", which represents the name of natural phenomena and disasters, is directly derived from the Greek word "anemos", i.e. "wind". In fact, anemones 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. If the wind is named according to its appearance as a natural disaster, such as a storm, typhoon, or hurricane, it is considered "anonym", and the name based on its strength is considered "metonym". A single metonym can refer to two properties of wind.

Uzbek metonyms show the existence of a system of geographical knowledge about the atmosphere, its characteristics, natural rhythm.

Metonyms consist of terms and concepts that reflect the state 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 learning about the world, and their ability to know are revealed. Accordingly, the specific characteristics of anemonyms and metonyms in our language can be compared with similar linguistic units in different systematic languages. Because comparable languages always reveal specific signs in addition to general universals.

V.M. Kasyanova conducted research on the Russian meteorological dictionary. At first, he focused on the names of concepts related to some weather that have no equivalents in meteorological terminology, that is, good weather, bad weather, hot weather, cold weather. 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. L.V. Danilova's dissertation entitled "Meteorological lexicon of Turkish languages" used many factual materials to show the process of formation and development of the meteorological vocabulary system of Turkic languages.

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