

On Phraseological Units Related to Meteorology with the Component French Zoonym

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Abstract. *This article discusses the linguocultural features of phraseological units representing meteorological phenomena with a zoonymic component. On the material of the French language, phraseological units related to the phenomenon of meteorology with a zoonymic component were analyzed, and the cultural and historical foundations of the zonyms included in them, their connection with meteorological phenomena, and the role of these units in the socio-cultural life of France were analyzed.*

Key words: *Linguoculturology, metonyms, phraseological units, zonyms, phrases.*

It is well known that the ability to communicate freely in any language, to speak fluently, as well as to understand all the meanings in this language, the study of phraseological units, like other units of the language, is an important factor. However, the nationality and culture of a nation are reflected in language through words and phrases. To be able to appropriately use phraseological units in speech, to use them effectively, one must be aware of the culture, customs, and traditions of the people who speak that language. This is characterized by the degree of integration of language and culture into each other. Therefore, today the phraseology branch of linguistics, like other branches, is being intensively studied by comprehensive researchers. The importance of phraseological units in the interrelationship of language and culture is at the center of attention of researchers. However, these phraseological units reflect the values, daily lifestyle, inner experiences, past and present of the people.

In the onomastic section of linguistics, zonyms are lexical units associated with the names of animals. This term comes from Greek: zoon (animal) and onyma (name). Zonyms include biologically or culturally assigned names of animals.

In linguistics, zonyms are studied in two main directions:

- **Biological nomenclature:** Scientific nomenclature of animals. In this field, zonyms are organized in a scientific and organizational manner.
- **cultural and folklore context:** zonyms are used to denote certain animals in folklore, legends, or everyday speech.

Zonyms have not only linguistic significance, but they also provide a lot of information about the culture, beliefs, and lifestyle of the people. Analyzing phraseological units with zonymic

components related to French meteorology, we cannot help but dwell on their linguocultural and semantic features. In this, we tried to analyze the unique culture and mentality of the French people.

In the examples collected for analysis, in phraseological units with zoonymic components related to meteorology, we can see that from domestic animals *dogs, ducks, cows, pigs, chickens, sheep, cats*, and from wild animals *wolves, hedgehogs, bears, frogs, crows*, .

One of the most popular such units is, of course, the phrase "*temps de chien*," which is used in relation to the time of rain, snow, and severe cold. This phrase is used figuratively. If we translate it directly into Uzbek, we get the translation "*itga xos havo* or *it ob-havosi*." However, as mentioned above, this phrase is used in reference to weather when it rains heavily and is cold. In the French language, the phrase "*il fait un temps à ne pas mettre un chien dehors*" is sometimes used instead of this phrase. Initially, even among the French people, dogs were left outside for a long time without being allowed into homes. This phrase emerged as a product of French culture of that period. The concept "*Animal de compagnie*" is a concept that has emerged in recent years. For this reason, the attitude towards dogs has changed in contemporary French culture. From the previous attitude, this phrase has become a memento.

The French word "*canard*" means "duck" in Uzbek. In the French language, there is also a well-known phrase with the name of this pet: - "*Froid de canard*." This phrase is also one of the most frequently used. This phrase is used when talking about very cold weather. Usually, this phrase is used on cold winter days. Let us cite a number of phraseological units in which pets act as a component:

- "*Sheep*" with the lexeme: "*Il fait un temps de brebis tondue*" - used in relation to very cool or cold, but windless days;
- With the lexeme "*Bull*": "*Un vent à décorner les bœufs*" - represents a very strong wind;
- "*Cat*" with the lexeme: "*La neige est comme un manteau de chat*" - used to describe soft and slow snowfall.
- With the lexeme "*Duck*": "*Être trempé comme une soupe de canard*" - describes a state of water from head to toe, usually due to heavy rain.
- With the lexeme "*Rabbit*": "*Temps de lièvre*" - this phrase is used to describe spring or autumn weather, usually mild and cool weather.
- With the lexeme "*Cow*": "*Il pleut comme vache qui pisse*" - this phrase expresses very strong rain, that is, figuratively describes the intensity of the rain.

Phrases involving wild animals are also sufficient as a component. Among them, the image of the wolf is the most famous. For example, regarding very cold days, the French people use the phrase "*Faire un froid de loup*." In addition, in the French language there is the expression "*Temps de loup*," which usually means frightening, cold, and windy weather.

Examples of phraseological units associated with wild animals include:

- "*La grenouille monte l'échelle*" - this phrase indicates that the weather will be warm and sunny.
- "*Être dans la brume comme un hérisson*" - used to describe poor understanding of something or dark days.
- "*Il pleut des grenouilles*" - used to describe very unusual and gloomy weather conditions, but this phrase is used less frequently and is characteristic of folklore.
- "*Un vent à faire voler les moineaux*" - used when talking about very strong winds.

As can be seen from the examples, most of the examples are applied to bad weather. These expressions in the French language serve as an important part of the cultural and aesthetic heritage of the French people. They are often characterized by deep symbolic or metaphorical meanings. Through such expressions, it is possible to form an idea of which animals have their place in the socio-cultural life of France in ancient times and in the present day.

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