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Lexical Units Representing Meteorological Concepts In The Language

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Abstract: This article is about the lexical units representing meteorological concepts in the language. Meteorology is a branch of the atmospheric sciences (which include atmospheric chemistry and physics) with a major focus on weather forecasting. The term meteorological is an adjective that relates to meteorology, that is to say to the study of phenomena atmospheric and climatic conditions. It is used to describe anything related to the science of weather or events occurring in the atmosphere terrestrial.

Keywords: Meteorology, the wind, pseudo-science, the weather, observation, the periode.

INTRODUCTION

Meteorology East a science which has as its object the study of phenomena atmospheric such as clouds, precipitation or the wind in order to understand how they form and evolve in function of parameters measures such as pressure , temperature and humidity. The word comes from the Greek ancient μετέωρος / metéōros ("which is above the earth "), which designates the particles suspended in the atmosphere and - λογί α / -logia, " speech " or " knowledge".

It is a discipline that treats mainly fluid mechanics and thermodynamics but which makes use of different other branches of physics , chemistry and mathematics. Originally purely descriptive , meteorology East has become a place where these disciplines are applied. To do this, it must rely on a network consistent of observations: the first of its kind - which concerns an extended multinational territory - appears in 1854, under the direction of the French The Glassmaker who establishes a *network European data atmospheric* and operates operationally since 1856.

The story of there meteorology knows three periods. All first, very early, during Antiquity, the men try to interpret The phenomena weather Who rhythm their life. However, they born to proud than to their sense and confront The anger of there nature. During this period, the Chinese are the first to have a rigorous approach to the phenomena weather. It is so in China that the oldest meteorological observations are proven from 1216 BC 2 .

In Europe, this are the Greek philosophers preceding Socrates who try to explain the phenomena of the sky and the atmosphere by the use of reason. Anaximander is the first to explain the phenomena meteorological by the intervention of the elements and not by divine causes.

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DISCUSSION

Aristotle, for his part, invented the term " meteorology " and applied it to Earth sciences. in general , and not specifically to atmospheric sciences . He invented the first wind rose in classifying the winds of Greece in function of their orientation, and develops , in his treatise on Meteorologies, the theory called the “Great Winter”, where he tries to rationalize the changes climatic according to a principle cyclic compensation of hot and cold, dry and humid,with the idea that any change at a point on the globe must to be able to compensate elsewhere in order to maintain a global balance of climates. What was once an ocean humid formerly East today a dry continent, and vice versa , according to an order of time which exceeds the scale of history human . All this implied so coolings sustainable regional (“Great Winter”) where the sea replaces the earth , and warming climatic parallels elsewhere , enough important for drying out regions entire globe.

From the 6th century, after the fall of the Empire Roman from the West and the cooling climate of 535-536 , begins in Europe a second period in the history of meteorology while these events lead to a regression brutal that will go until the Renaissance of the 12th century. This beginning of the Middle Age leads to abandonment of a big part of knowledge Greco-Roman , except in the libraries of a few monasteries . There are none only a few remain sayings weather from recipes transmitted orally and more or less observations less rigorous . Meteorology is not so that a pseudo-science . However, the sayings, far from scientific rigor, are not all devoid of meaning. The Byzantine world, for its part, has preserved the legacy Greco-Roman, but runs out in defense military of his territories against the empire Arab-Muslim. The latter assimilates with more or less insight the legacy Greco-Roman (this one is rebroadcast partially in Europe during the Renaissance of the 12th century) and perpetuates , even develops knowledge coherent until 14th century . The arrival of refugees in the 15th century byzantines fleeing conquests Arabs results in a return of many texts Greco-Romans .

RESULTS

All the networks of observations mentioned until here were independents . A information meteorological crucial could SO born not be transmitted . This was particularly important in sea . The main promoter of exchanges international will be the american Matthew Fountain Maury . In 1853, a first conference of the representatives of ten country to meets in Brussels For formalize a agreement And normalize THE coding of the data meteorological. In 1873, the Organization meteorological international East founded in Vienna by THE country having A service meteorological.

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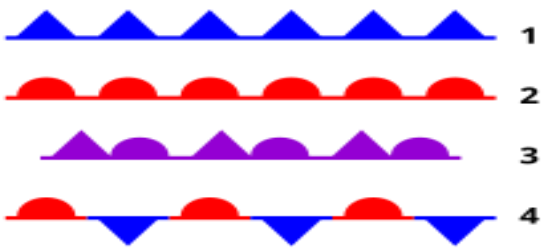

Weather front symbols : 1) Cold front 2) Warm front 3) Occlusion 4) Stationary .

In 1902, after more of 200 releases of balloons , often performed of night For avoid the effect of radiation of sun , Leon Teisserenc of Bort discovered there troposphere , the tropopause And there stratosphere , this Who spear aerology applied to the meteorology. In 1919, in Norway , the Bergen School , under the direction of Wilhelm Bjerknes developed the idea of air masses meeting along zones of discontinuity that we named the fronts . In combining there strength of Coriolis, these concepts And there strength of pressure, she explained there generation, intensification And THE decline of the systems weather of the latitudes averages. Again today, the explanations weather simplified that one sees In THE media use THE vocabulary of the school Norwegian .

The term meteorological is an adjective that relates to meteorology, that is to say to the study of phenomena atmospheric and climatic conditions. It is used to describe anything related to the science of weather or events occurring in the atmosphere terrestrial . Examples of use of the term " meteorological ":

Weather Report : A report that presents the forecast weather for a region given.

Event meteorological : A phenomenon particular atmospheric like a storm , a cyclone, or a cold snap .

Analysis meteorological : The study of atmospheric conditions at a given time to understand phenomena in course and plan the evolution of time.

The lexical field associated with meteorological includes terms as weather , temperature , pressure, wind, precipitation, climate, forecast, etc. These words are used to describe various aspects of atmospheric conditions and measurement tools associates.

The lexical field of units expressing meteorological concepts in the language groups together terms which designate various phenomena, elements or weather related conditions. Here are a list of words and expressions that are part of it:

1. The phenomena weather: Rain: showers, drops, fine rain, thunderstorm, drizzle, tempest, downpour, squalls. Snow: flakes, snowfall, snowstorm, blizzard, snowdrifts . Wind: breeze, draft, gusts, squall, cyclone, tempest, hurricane, mistral, trade wind. Storm: lightning, thunder, lightning, gust of wind, rain beating, storm electric. Sun: shine, rays, clearing, sunshine, heat,

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rising/setting sun. Fog: mist, visibility reduced, low cloud, thick fog, cloudiness. Frost: frost, black ice, sleet, temperatures negative, icing.

2. Units of measuremen: Temperature: degrees (°C, °F), heat wave, heat, cold, temperature felt. Atmospheric pressure: millibars (mb), hectopascals (hPa), anticyclone, depression . Humidity: rate humidity, hygrometer, saturated, dry, humid, wet / dry. Precipitation: millimeters of rain, rain, sleet, snow depth. Wind: kilometers per hour (km/h), Beaufort, anemometer .

3. Adjectives and descriptors weather: Climatic: hot, cold, humid, dry, temperate, polar, tropical, desert. Intensity: low, moderate, strong, violent, extreme, intense, light. Conditions: stable, changeable , stormy , clear , cloudy , overcast , uncertain , choppy .

4. The terms associated with phenomena extremes : heatwave, heat overwhelming, freezing cold, snowstorm, hurricane, cyclone, tornado, flood, drought .

5. The phenomena associated with the weather: Clearings, clouds , sky clear, sky overcast , sky clear , sky cloudy, rainy season, unstable weather .

These terms cover a wide range of conditions, phenomena and tools relating to meteorology and climate. They are essential to describe the state of the atmosphere and the conditions that influence daily life .

The phenomena weather express themselves often by of the verbs impersonal. These verbs are used in the 3rd person of singular: he snow, it drizzle, it hail Or he raining. So, we born could not say: I snow, you drizzle, we hailstones or you rain.

The aim of there meteorology East of find The laws governing there dynamic of fluid that one appointed the air And of power predict her behavior future . The air East A fluid compressible, formed of different gas And to finding In a thin layer to the surface of a reference in rotation (the Earth). The meteorology being a branch of there physics, the theory of the fluids, the calculation of the forces And there thermodynamics are put to good use For explain The behavior of the atmosphere.

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