



IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR SOHADA ILMIIY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

ILMIY METODIK JURNALI



VOL.3 № 2

2026

INGLIZ TILIDAGI GIDROMETEOROLOGIK TERMINLAR SINONIMIYASI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili gidrometeorologiya terminologiyasidagi sinonimiya lisoniy hodisasi tadqiq etiladi. Unda sohada qo'llaniladigan terminlarning etimologik kelib chiqishi, hududiy variantlari va konseptual nozik jihatlari (nyuanslari) o'rganiladi. Jahon meteorologiya tashkiloti (JMT) tomonidan nashr etilgan "Gidrologiyaning xalqaro glossariysi"ga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan bo'lib, unda ingliz tilidagi 278 ta aniqlangan sinonimlarning taqsimlanishi va tasnifi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada xalqaro terminologiya va neologizmlarning tilga integratsiyalashuvi yoritilgan hamda soha mutaxassislari uchun aniq kasbiy tushunchalarni o'zlashtirish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Mazkur ish tobora globallashib borayotgan ilmiy muhitda suv va atmosfera haqidagi fanlar lug'at boyligining murakkabligini tushunishda o'ziga xos qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Gidrometeorologiya, sinonimiya, terminologiya, ingliz tili, Jahon meteorologiya tashkiloti (JMT), Gidrologiyaning xalqaro glossariysi, etimologiya, hududiy variantlar, neologizmlar, ilmiy muloqot, kasbiy tushunchalar.

СИНОНИМИЯ ГИДРОМЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье исследуется лингвистический феномен синонимии в английской гидрометеорологической терминологии. Рассматриваются этимологические корни, региональные различия и концептуальные нюансы терминов, используемых в этой области. Особое внимание уделяется «Международному гидрологическому глоссарию», опубликованному Всемирной метеорологической организацией (ВМО), в котором анализируется распределение и классификация 278 выявленных синонимов на английском языке. В работе освещается процесс интеграции международной терминологии и неологизмов в язык, а также подчеркивается необходимость освоения специалистами точных профессиональных понятий. Статья служит руководством для понимания сложности лексики наук о воде и атмосфере в условиях растущей глобализации научной среды.

Ключевые слова: Гидрометеорология, синонимия, терминология, английский язык, Всемирная метеорологическая организация (ВМО), Международный гидрологический глоссарий, этимология, региональные варианты, неологизмы, научная коммуникация, профессиональные понятия.

SYNONYMY OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article explores the linguistic phenomenon of synonymy within hydrometeorological terminology in the English language. It examines the etymological origins, regional variations, and conceptual nuances of terms used in the field. Special attention is given to the "International Glossary of Hydrology" published by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), analyzing the distribution and classification of 278 identified synonyms in English. The paper highlights how international terminology and neologisms integrate into the language, emphasizing the need for specialists to master precise professional concepts. It serves as a guide for understanding the complexity of water and atmospheric sciences' vocabulary in an increasingly globalized scientific environment.

Keywords: Hydrometeorology, synonymy, terminology, English language, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Glossary of Hydrology, etymology, regional variations, neologisms, scientific communication, professional concepts.

In recent years, as a result of ongoing socio-economic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan, considerable attention has been devoted to the development of all sectors of the national economy. In particular, advancements and innovations within the hydrometeorological system deserve special recognition. These developments have led to the active incorporation of international terminology and neologisms into the lexicology of the Uzbek language.

This process necessitates that specialists in the hydrometeorological field acquire precise and standardized professional terminology, which, in turn, contributes to the improvement of their theoretical knowledge and practical expertise. The study of hydrometeorological terminology and its synonymic structure is therefore of significant linguistic and scientific importance.

Literature review

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for promoting international cooperation on atmospheric science, climatology, hydrology and geophysics.

The WMO originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), a nongovernmental organization founded in 1873 as a forum for exchanging weather data and research. Proposals to reform the status and structure of the IMO culminated in the World Meteorological Convention of 1947, which formally established the World Meteorological Organization. The Convention entered into force on 23 March 1950, and the following year the WMO began operations as an intergovernmental organization within the United Nations System.

The WMO is made up of 193 countries and territories, and facilitates the "free and unrestricted" exchange of data, information, and research between the respective meteorological and hydrological institutions of its members. It also collaborates with nongovernmental partners and other international organizations on matters related to environmental protection, climate change, resource management, and socioeconomic development.

Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the WMO is governed by the World Meteorological Congress, composed of member states, which meets every four years to set policies and priorities. The Congress is led by an Executive Council led by the President, currently Abdulla Al Mandous of UAE.[1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Meteorological_Organization]

In 2012, the World Meteorological Organization developed and released an explanatory glossary containing a total of 1,692 hydrometeorological terms in four languages: English, French, Russian, and Spanish. [2 WMO. 2012: 461]

During the 1950s and 1960s, hydrometeorological terminology was introduced into the Uzbek language primarily through indirect translation from Russian. Following the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, direct translations from English became increasingly prevalent. The International Glossary of Hydrology has played a crucial role in this process by providing standardized definitions and synonymic equivalents.

According to the glossary, hydrometeorological terms are distributed alphabetically in English as follows: 120 terms beginning with A, 70 with B, 195 with C, 121 with D, 67 with E, 110 with F, 62 with G, 77 with H, 89 with I, 2 with J, 9 with K, 46 with L, 74 with M, 31 with N, 29 with O, 97 with P, 1 with Q, 115 with R, 218 with S, 77 with T, 19 with U, 20 with V, 89 with W, and 4 with Z. Notably, no hydrometeorological terms beginning with the letters X and Y are included, indicating their absence in this domain of the English lexicon .

The glossary also provides synonymic equivalents for 278 hydrometeorological terms in English. The quantitative distribution of these synonyms is illustrated in Figure 1. [2 WMO. 2012: 461]

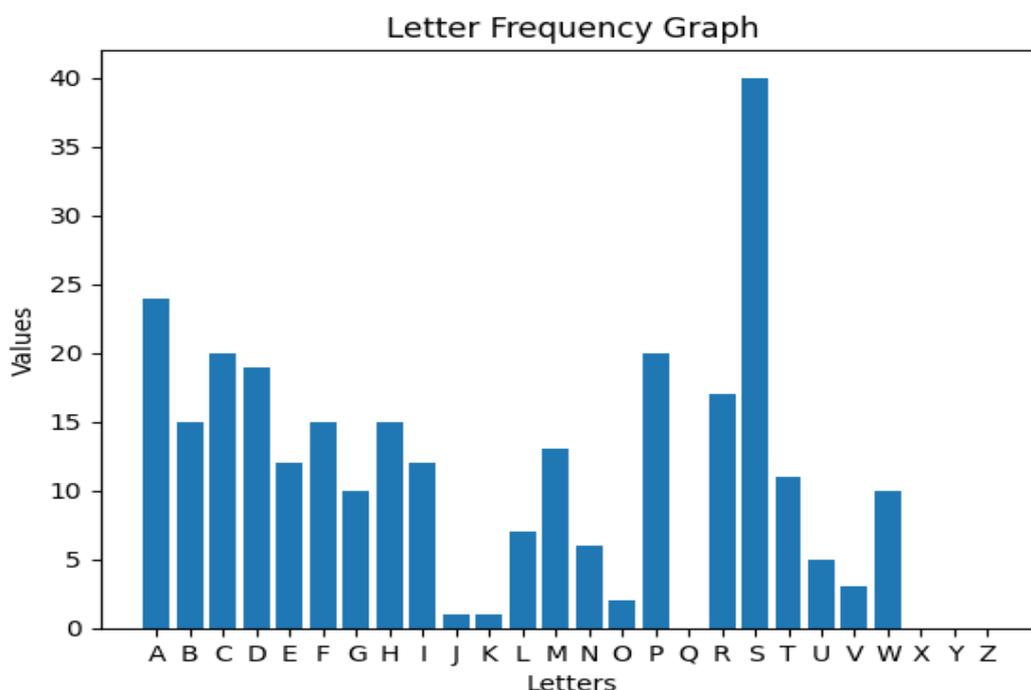


Figure 1. Distribution of synonyms in the *International Glossary of Hydrology*
Analysis and results

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘A’:

1. **Accumulative precipitation gauge** *syn.* **storage precipitation gauge, totalizer precipitation gauge-** *Definition:* "Precipitation gauge which is monitored only after long time intervals."

2. **Actual evaporation** *syn.* **effective evaporation** *see also* **potential evaporation** - *Definition:* "Amount of water evaporated from an open water surface or from the ground."

3. **Actual evapotranspiration** *syn.* **effective evapotranspiration** - *Definition:* "Quantity of water evaporated and transpired from the soil and the vegetative cover."

4. **Available moisture** *syn.* **soil moisture storage, water-holding capacity** *see also field capacity, wilting point-* *Definition:* “Water in the soil between wilting point and field capacity.” [2 WMO. 2012: 3-25]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**B**’:

5. **Backwashing** *syn.* **backblowing-** *Definition:* “Reversal of the flow of water under pressure, for example in a well, to free the screen or strainer and the adjacent aquifer of clogging material.”

6. **Bankfull discharge** *syn.* **in-bank capacity-** *Definition:* “Discharge which can be conveyed in a watercourse without overtopping its banks.”

7. **Base flow** *syn.* **base runoff-** *Definition:* “Discharge which enters a stream channel mainly from groundwater, but also from lakes and glaciers, during long periods when no precipitation or snowmelt occurs.”

8. **Braided river** *syn.* **braided channel, braided stream-** *Definition:* “Part of a river system in which the flow passes through a number of smaller interlaced channels separated by bars or shoals.” [2 WMO. 2012: 27-41]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**C**’:

9. **Calibration tank** *syn.* **rating tank-** *Definition:* “Tank containing still water through which a current meter is moved at a known velocity for calibrating the meter.”

10. **Capillary conductivity** *syn.* **unsaturated hydraulic conductivity-** *Definition:* “Measure of the extent to which a permeable medium allows flow of water through its capillary interstices.”

11. **Capillary interstice** *syn.* **capillary pore-** *Definition:* “Pore small enough to hold water by surface tension against the force of gravity.”

12. **Current meter** *syn.* **flowmeter** (USU) *see also cup-type current meter, propeller-type current meter-* *Definition:* “Instrument for measuring water velocity.” [2 WMO. 2012: 44-73]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**D**’:

13. **Darcy's Law** *syn.* **Darcy's formula** *see also hydraulic conductivity-* *Definition:* “Law expressing the proportionality of the specific discharge of a fluid flowing through a porous medium to the hydraulic gradient under laminar low conditions.”

14. **Datum level** *syn.* **Datum-** *Definition:* “Horizontal surface used as a reference to which elevations are related.”

15. **Denudation** *syn.* **stripping** (USU) *see also erosion-* *Definition:* “Removal of material from the land surface by various processes.”

16. **Dynamic viscosity** *syn.* **absolute viscosity** *see also kinematic viscosity-* *Definition:* “Measure of the internal resistance of a fluid to flow, usually expressed by a coefficient which varies with temperature.” [2 WMO. 2012: 74-102]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**E**’:

17. **Echo sounder** *syn.* **fathometer-** *Definition:* “Instrument using the reflection of an acoustic signal from the bottom of a water body to determine the depth.”

18. **Eddy** *syn.* **vortex** *see also whirlpool-* *Definition:* “Rotational movement occurring in flowing fluid.”

19. **Effective porosity** *syn.* **kinematic porosity** *see also porosity-* *Definition:* “Volume of the void spaces through which water or other fluids can travel in rock or sediment, divided by the total volume of the rock or sediment.”

20. **Experimental basin** *syn.* **experimental watershed** (USU) *see also representative basin-* *Definition:* “Basin in which natural conditions are deliberately modified and the effects of these modifications on the hydrological cycle are studied.” [2 WMO. 2012: 102-116]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**F**’:

21. **Field capacity** *syn.* **effective capacity** *see also available moisture, specific retention-* *Definition:* “Amount of water held in the soil after gravitational water has drained away.”

22. **Firn line** *syn.* **firn limit, old snow line-** *Definition:* “Boundary on the surface of a glacier which separates the zone of accumulation from the zone of ablation.”

23. **Flood control** *syn.* **flood alleviation, flood protection** *see also flood proofing-* *Definition:* “Detention and/or diversion of water during flood events for the purpose of reducing discharge or downstream inundation.”

24. **Freezing rain** *syn.* **freezing drizzle-** *Definition:* “Supercooled raindrops which freeze on impact to form a coating of clear ice on the ground and/or on exposed objects.” [2 WMO. 2012: 120-139]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**G**’:

25. **Gaining stream** *syn.* **effluent stream** *see also losing stream-* *Definition:* “Stream or stretch of stream which receives water from the saturated zone.”

26. **Gauge height** *syn.* **stage level-** *Definition:* “Height of a water surface above a gauge datum.”

27. **Gauging section** *syn.* **measuring section** *see also gauging station-* *Definition:* “Cross-section of an open channel in which measurements of depth and/or velocity are made.”

28. **Gully** *syn.* **gulch-** *Definition:* “Deeply eroded watercourse which flows only due to storm runoff and/or during the melting of snow.” [2 WMO. 2012: 143-157]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**H**’:

29. **Hardness (of water)** *syn.* **total hardness** *see also carbonate hardness, non-carbonate hardness-* *Definition:* “Property of water, mainly due to bicarbonates, chlorides and sulphates of calcium and magnesium, which prevents the production of abundant lather with soap and induces the formation of carbonate scale.”

30. **Hardpan** *syn.* **caliche** (USU)- *Definition:* “Hard layer in the subsoil which obstructs penetration of roots and water.”

31. **Head loss** *syn.* **energy loss-** *Definition:* “Decrease of total head due to energy dissipation, expressed in units of height.”

32. **Hysteresis (in stage–discharge relation)** *syn.* **looped rating curve** *see also rating curve-* *Definition:* “Phenomenon that affects the stage–discharge relation at a gauging station subject to variable water-surface slope where, for the same gauge height, the discharge on the rising stage is different from that on the falling stage.” [2 WMO. 2012: 158-176]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**I**’:

33. **Ice cover** *syn.* **surface ice** *see also* **ice sheet**-*Definition:* “Ice on an open water surface.”

34. **Ice jam** *syn.* **ice gorge** *see also* **shuga**-*Definition:* “(1) Accumulation of shuga including ice cakes, below ice cover. (2) Broken ice in a river which causes a narrowing of the river channel, a rise in water level and local floods.”

35. **Ice laying** *syn.* **ice duration**-*Definhition:* “Period of time from freeze-up to ice break-up.”

36. **Inversion (of a body of water)** *syn.* **overturn** *see also* **turnover**-*Definition:* “Convective circulation of a lake occurring when the surface water is more dense than deep water.” [2 WMO. 2012: 177-197]

Therei a unique synonym for the hydrometeorological terms which begins with the letter ‘**J**’:

37. **Juvenile water** *syn.* **primitive water** *see also* **magmatic water**-*Definition:* “Water derived from the crust of the Earth that has not existed previously as atmospheric or surface water.” [2 WMO. 2012: 197]

There is only one synonym for the hydrometeorological terms which begins with the letter ‘**K**’:

38. **Karstic spring** *syn.* **vauculsiian spring**-*Definition:* “Exsurgence in a karstic region.” [2 WMO. 2012: 197]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**L**’:

39. **Lake shoreline** *syn.* **lake perimeter**-*Definition:* “Length of shoreline of a lake, excluding the shorelines of islands.”

40. **Landlocked lake** *syn.* **closed lake** *see also* **endorheic lake, terminal lake**-*Definition:* “Lake, often in an arid region, which loses water only by evaporation and leakage.”

41. **Leakage coefficient** *syn.* **leakance**-*Definition:* “Quantity of water that flows across a unit area of the boundary between the main aquifer and its overlying or underlying semi-confining layer per unit head difference across this semi-confining layer.”

42. **Losing stream** *syn.* **influent stream** *see also* **gaining stream**-*Definition:* “Stream or reach that is losing water to the ground, and contributes water to the saturated zone.” [2 WMO. 2012: 197-207]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**M**’:

43. **Manning equation** *syn.* **Manning formula**-*Definition:* “Empirical equation for calculating the water velocity for uniform flow in an open channel, represented by $V = 1/n R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$, where V is water velocity (m/s), n is a roughness coefficient (non-dimensional), R is the hydraulic radius (m) and S is the energy gradient (non-dimensional).”

44. **Marsh** *syn.* **swamp** *see also* **bog, wetland**-*Definition:* “Lowland flooded in the rainy season, and usually watery at all times.”

45. **Maximum allowable concentration** *syn.* **admissible concentration limit**-*Definition:* “Upper limit of the concentration of a substance in water which is not harmful for a certain purpose.”

46. **Multiphase flow** *syn.* **polyphase flow**-*Definition:* “Simultaneous flow of two or more phases.” [2 WMO. 2012: 207-226]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘**N**’:

47. **Net balance (of glacier) syn. net budget (of glacier)-Definition:** “Difference between accumulation and ablation of a glacier, usually expressed in terms of volume of water equivalent per unit area.”

48. **Node syn. inflection point, nodal point-Definition:** (1) Point in a transition at which the sinuous path crosses the mean axis of the meander system. (2) In the finite element method, the vertex of an element.”

49. **Non-carbonate hardness syn. permanent hardness see also carbonate hardness, hardness (of water)-Definition:** “Hardness of water resulting from the presence of dissolved calcium and magnesium salts other than carbonates.”

50. **Numerical model syn. digital model see also initial conditions (of numerical models), mathematical model (in hydrology)-Definition:** “Numerical approximation of a mathematical model consisting of a set of equations that can be solved by a computer.” [2 WMO. 2012: 230-235]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘O’:

51. **Open channel flow syn. free surface flow-Definition:** “Flowing water with its surface exposed to the atmosphere.”

52. **Overland flow syn. Hortonian flow see also surface flow-Definition:** “Flow of water over the ground surface before it enters a defined channel.” [2 WMO. 2012: 237-241]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘P’:

53. **Partial duration series syn. peaks-overthreshold (POT) series see also annual exceedence series-Definition:** “Time series of the values of independent events, such as flood levels above a selected base level, irrespective of the number of events occurring during the time period under consideration.”

54. **Particle size syn. grain size-Definition:** “Dimension which is representative of the size of an individual particle.”

55. **Peak discharge syn. maximum instantaneous discharge, peak flow-Definition:** “Maximum instantaneous discharge of a given stream, shown by the discharge hydrograph, for a specific event.”

56. **Purging syn. well evacuation purge-Definition:** “Process of removing stagnant water from a well prior to sampling.” [2 WMO. 2012: 243-266]

No synonyms commencing with the letter ‘Q’ were identified from the analyzed dataset.

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘R’:

57. **Radial well syn. collector well-Definition:** “Well with horizontal tubular drains arranged in several radial directions thus increasing its effective radius.”

58. **Rainfall intensity pattern syn. storm intensity pattern see also hyetograph-Definition:** “Distribution of rainfall rate over time.”

59. **Raingauge syn. pluviometer see also precipitation station-Definition:** “Instrument for measuring the depth of water from precipitation at a point.”

60. **Roughness coefficient syn. rugosity coefficient-Definition:** “Coefficient that characterizes the roughness of a water carrying channel or a pipe and which is taken into account when computing the resistance to flow in the channel or pipe.” [2 WMO. 2012: 266-292]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin

with the letter ‘S’:

61. **Sabkha** *syn. sebkha see also playa-Definition:* “Flat lowland subject to periodic flooding and evaporation resulting in an accumulation of evaporites.”

62. **Safe yield** *syn. basin yield (of groundwater) see also optimal yield-Definition:* “Maximum rate of water withdrawal that can be sustained by a groundwater basin without causing unacceptable effects such as decline in hydraulic head and/or land subsidence.”

63. **Saltwater intrusion** *syn. saltwater encroachment see also seawater intrusion-Definition:* “Process by which saltwater invades freshwater in surface water or groundwater bodies.”

64. **Syphon** *syn. siphon-Definition:* “Closed conduit, a part of which lies above the hydraulic gradient.” [2 WMO. 2012: 293-341]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘T’:

65. **Tag line** *syn. pendant wire-Definition:* “Wire or cord marking a measuring section and carrying pendants or markers to indicate the position of the observation points.”

66. **Thermocline** *syn. metalimnion-Definition:* “Layer in a thermally stratified body of water across which the temperature gradient is at a maximum.”

67. **Thin-plate weir** *syn. sharp crested weir, thin crested weir see also thin-plate notch weir-Definition:* “Measuring weir constructed with a vertical thin plate so that the nappe flows clear of the crest when operated within specified limits.”

68. **Tropical cyclone** *syn. hurricane, typhoon-Definition:* “Generic term for a non-frontal synoptic-scale cyclone originating over tropical or subtropical waters with organized convection and definite cyclonic surface wind circulation.” [2 WMO. 2012: 342-357]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘U’:

69. **Uncased well** *syn. open hole-Definition:* “Well constructed in a consolidated geological formation for which a casing is not needed.”

70. **Unit discharge** *syn. discharge per unit width-Definition:* “Discharge through a unit width of a section of a given height.”

71. **Unsaturated zone** *syn. vadose zone, zone of aeration-Definition:* “Subsurface zone above the water table in which the interstices are filled with air and water, and the water pressure is less than atmospheric pressure.”

72. **Usable storage** *syn. active storage, available storage capacity, live storage-Definition:* “Volume of water in a reservoir between the minimum and maximum water levels under normal operating conditions.” [2 WMO. 2012: 359-364]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin with the letter ‘V’:

73. **Vadose water** *syn. suspended water see also gravitational water, free water-Definition:* “Any water in the unsaturated zone.”

74. **Velocity rod** *syn. rodfloat see also float, float gauge-Definition:* “Float in the form of a rod weighted at its base so that it travels in a stream in an almost vertical position, used for determining stream velocities.”

75. **Vertical velocity curve** *syn. velocity distribution curve-Definition:* “Graphical representation of the relationship between depth and velocity along a vertical line in a specified section of a stream.” [2 WMO. 2012: 364-368]

Here are some examples of synonyms for the hydrometeorological terms which begin

with the letter *'W'*:

76. **Wadi** *syn. oued, wed see also ephemeral stream-Definition:* (1) Channel in an arid region which is dry except during rain storms. (2) Drainage catchment in an arid region comprising a main channel and tributaries, which may experience flash floods during short periods of heavy rainfall."

77. **Water level** *syn. stage-Definition:* "Elevation of the free water surface of a water body relative to a datum level."

78. **Water-level recorder** *syn. limnigraph, stage recorder see also sensor, transducer-Definition:* "Device that automatically records the water level as detected by a sensor, either continuously or at regular time intervals."

79. **Wetting front** *syn. advancing front-Definition:* "Air/water interface generated during the infiltration of water into soil." [2 WMO. 2012: 369-389]

No synonyms commencing with the letter *'X'* were identified from the analyzed dataset.

No synonyms commencing with the letter *'Y'* were identified from the analyzed dataset.

No synonyms commencing with the letter *'Z'* were identified from the analyzed dataset.

It should be noted that some terms presented in English in the International Glossary of Hydrology as synonyms may not have corresponding synonymic equivalents in other languages, or conversely, terms that exhibit synonymic relationships in other languages may not be treated as synonyms in English.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of the International Glossary of Hydrology demonstrates that synonymy plays a significant role in hydrometeorological terminology. For instance, among terms beginning with the letter **A**, 24 entries contain one or more synonyms. Examples include accumulative precipitation gauge (*syn. storage precipitation gauge, totalizer precipitation gauge*) and actual evaporation (*syn. effective evaporation*). These synonymic relationships reflect both conceptual proximity and historical variation in terminology usage. Similarly, the analysis of terms beginning with the letters **B, C, D, E**, and subsequent letters reveals systematic patterns of synonym formation. Synonyms frequently arise due to differences between British and American usage (e.g., analog model vs. analogue model), disciplinary perspectives, or the coexistence of traditional and modern terms. The absence of synonymic terms beginning with the letters **Q, X, Y, and Z** indicates limited lexical productivity for these initials in hydrometeorological English terminology. In contrast, the highest number of synonyms is observed under the letter **S**, accounting for 40 synonymic units, which suggests a particularly dense conceptual field. Overall, the findings confirm that synonymy in hydrometeorological terminology serves an important communicative function, facilitating precision, conceptual clarification, and international standardization. These observations are especially relevant for the development of Uzbek hydrometeorological terminology, where careful selection and standardization of equivalents remain essential.

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