The interrelation of Man with Nature have always been very close in case of the Turkic peoples, whose nomadic way of life forced them to study carefully the world around them including landscape, the firmament, the flora and fauna and weather phenomena. The peculiarities of the human cognition of the world is reflected through their language forming the linguistic worldview of an ethnos, and the Turkic languages are no exception here. For instance, in Kazakh and Kyrgyz languages there are multiple names for types of rain, snow and wind. Another specific feature of a linguistic worldview is how the speakers of a language perceive the colours of nature, which is also documented by their language.

The purpose of this study was to reveal and analyse some of the peculiar features of the linguistic worldview of the two kindred Turkic nations, namely the Kazakhs and the Kyrgyz, whose languages belong to the Kypchak group of Turkic languages. Both of these nations tend to describe the weather phenomena in terms of colour. The research was based on the lexical material taken from Kazakh and Kyrgyz monolingual and bilingual dictionaries having analysed 78 names of different kinds of weather phenomena. It was discovered that the greatest number of weather denominations with the lexical component of colour denote types of wind and rain – 14 and 11 correspondingly. The most widely used coloronyms to describe weather phenomena are *kök* ‘blue’, *aq* ‘white’ and *qara* ‘black’ in Kazakh, and *qara* ‘black’, *sary* ‘yellow’ and *qoŋur* ‘brown’ in Kyrgyz. These results suggest that the Turkic lifestyle which led them to nomadize in vast steppes stipulated the appearance of numerous metaphoric nominations of various types of weather in their lexicon.