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**ТІЛ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТТІ ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ – МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКА
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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACE AND WATER NAMES OF THE ABAYDISTRICT

Annotation. The article describes the place-names of the Abay region, the factors affecting the formation of regional toponymy, the ethno linguistic character of geographical names.

Names of places and waters are a clear reflection of people's customs, way of life, history and culture. In this article, the issue of considering regional toponyms in close connection with the worldview of the nation is put forward. The continuity of the past and the present of any country is reflected through its place and water names - toponyms. The names of the places and waters of the Kazakh country reveal the centuries-old history of the people. For this reason, the study of place names has become one of the most urgent issues today due to the fact that many toponyms have been changed and forgotten in the "various" times of our country. In this regard, the fact that many toponyms in the mentioned region were created in connection with historical events and specific situations, the names of people, the animal world, the type and color of the geographical environment, and natural phenomena were analyzed and considered in detail with examples in the article.

Keywords: etymology, toponymy, regional toponymy, geographical names, ethnoculture, onomastics, history, outlook

Introduction. The attitude of each people to the surrounding world, the peculiarities of the perception of the national world as a reality are reflected in toponymic names. Especially in the millions of place names in our vast land, traces of people's history, the people's attitude to the world, the way of life, customs and traditions. The image of consciousness are clearly studied. "Wherever you go, the Motherland lies in your heart", as the poets sang, the place that is considered the golden cradle of every person is more precious than gold. Because "Mother Earth" is rich in wealth and amazing history. In this regard, everyone remembers what the great genius of our people, M. Auezov, rightly said: "Our Kazakhs are people who knew how to name places and mountains according to the secrets of that environment. Wherever you go, what region you go to, the name of the land, water,

even the name of a small spring that you meet in uninhabited steppe has so many meanings and unsolved secrets [1,4]. Based on this, we know that the process of naming place names was very important for the Kazakh people. The names did not appear by themselves without a reason, they were given due to the natural features of the place, topography, agriculture, occupation. From the naming of toponyms, we can clearly see the people's existence, worldview, historical and social situation and symbols of national culture, the richness of our language, the history that has been preserved for many centuries.

Land and water names in the Kazakh language, which are a component of onomastics, are linguistic values that have absorbed certain meanings of the path of the Kazakh people over the years. The proof of this is that in everyday life, various toponyms come into contact in the course of language use and play a role in the life of every person to a certain extent.

The natural conditions of the local area, including topography, hydrography, climatic features, the composition of vegetation, and species of animals played an important role in the life and livelihood of the nomadic people. Especially during summer, autumn, winter, and spring migration, it is clear that the people trying to settle in a mountainous region, land with plenty of water, lush grass, should know the natural phenomena of the country like five fingers. Since ancient times, the Kazakh people have adapted to nomadic livestock farming, choosing the land conditions according to the comfort of the animals, giving names that emphasize the uniqueness of the place, is one of the signs that the names of places and water have become a particularly important factor [2,8].

It is known that the field of toponymy of the Kazakh language has completed the period of research of place and water names of individual regions and started to consider deep theoretical or all-Kazakhstan-wide issues. Current complex research works include large-scale works such as creating a toponymic map, compiling an etymological dictionary of place-water names, and determining the typical features of Kazakh toponyms. One of them is to consider the topology of the Abai district.

Methodology and research methods. In the course of writing the article, comparative and historical analysis, analytical and interpretive analysis, descriptive methods were used.

Discussion and observation. The features of the topography of the Abay district are directly related to its geological structure and history of development, topography-forming factors. Separate hills, isolated hills, low mountain ranges are proof of this. However, since local toponyms are the source of historical monuments of the people, the study of the toponymic names of the region, the history of their origin, recording them on the pages of records and maps, determining the features of toponyms, performing historical and etymological analysis of the system of toponymy relevant, and studying them comprehensively helps to understand history and people's life in a new way. Toponyms preserve information about the

origin of primary sources and significantly expand our knowledge about the spiritual values of the people.

Onomastic research allows for a new understanding of the spiritual formation of the history and culture of the region, the role of patriotic values. The study of toponymy will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of the individual image of the country and the promotion of love for the native land. The onomastic base of the topological system contains very rich scientific information related to the Kazakh ethnos. Toponymic names are an image of everyday life, historical social, linguistic and cultural aspects of ordinary people.

Toponyms reflecting the cultural and historical life of regional toponymy can be of great interest to researchers. Historical situations, events that once happened in these places, stories of witnesses related to them, signs in settlements, and others create a unique appearance and national character of the region. The study of the topological system of the Abay district affects the deep understanding of the established ethno and territorial consciousness of the Kazakh people, the understanding of the features of the national base, spiritual origins.

Today, toponyms, in addition to the symbolic function of guiding the life of the country, have a great social and political importance, and their national and cognitive characteristics have come to the fore. Because place-names appear, live and serve only in human society, they cannot stay out of the changes happening in that society. If one of the directions of changes in modern Kazakhstan society is the state language policy, Kazakh onomastics as a part of it is included among the republican issues [3].

The collected toponyms can be classified into several topics in terms of content and meaning, and the field of application can be determined by concentrating and grouping them according to the topic. By this grouping, it is possible to clarify the historical and linguistic motivation of toponyms in which sphere of spiritual and cultural life is used more and in which sphere less. By grouping them into a certain topic, we can select the ones we need from the depths of the vast linguistic data, consider its nature in a comprehensive way, penetrate deeper into its secrets, and clarify its linguistic character and inner content.

The classification and grouping of toponyms, determining their scope and frequency of use is one of the main problems in linguistics. The toponyms of the Abay region are one of the branches of onomastics, which are very rich in linguistic data and are distinguished by many unique properties. They are classified into several thematic fields according to their content, topic, and function.

In particular, toponyms related to anthropotoponymy, that is, names related to a person's name. It is often named after famous people who lived there: Zhidebai, Kengirbai biy village, Ospan lake, Kulmen creek, Aygerim spring, Alpeyis, Atey, Yeraly plains, Esembay ravine, Eskene, Joken wells, Kokbay village, Kunanbay well, Nurlan, Takezhan springs, Sholpan mountain, Otepbay's blue well, Sholpan spring, Yesirgep spring, Sarybay hill, Muzdybay, Tokhtamys villages, Medeu village, and others [2,8].

Names of toponyms related to certain events and legends: Konyraulie (The saint Konyr), Enlik-Kebek mazary(cemetery), Zhayilma, Kyryk oshak (hearths), Tanbaly tas (Stone with tamga), Khan's height, Orys korasy (livestock barn), Musakul hill, and others.

Toponyms related to phytonym (plant name): Arshaly(Juniper area), Shilykty(area with dense willow growth), Sarymsakty (wild mountain garlic area), Kayindy (area with Birch), KelteShi (short reed),Karaagash(black maple), Karagayly (Piny area), Karaganayrik (area overgrown with caragan), Sargaldak (Buttercup), Togai (Forest), Arshalyzhartsy (Juniper Rock),Terekty asuy(Poplar Pass), Akshi(White Reed),Sarykamys(Yellow Cane), Shopti kol(Grassy lake), Sholakterek(Short Poplar), Shiliapan(ReedyPit), Bidayik kagi, Taldykudyk (Willow well),and others [4, 611]. In the process of grouping in this system, one can observe everything that is related to defining the customs, traditions, beliefs, rituals, traditions of economic management, the course of historical events, national peculiarities, and other characteristics of onyms.The division of plants into several groups according to their features and specific functions is a principle that exists in the tradition of linguistics.

When considering the semantic group of toponyms, it is impossible not to dwell on the figurative expressions associated with livestock, animals and birds in the Sahara and fish living in the water, which were a source of life support, food, clothing, and technology of the Kazakh people for centuries.In this regard, toponyms related to zoonyms (animals and birds): Mouse Plain, Koytas(Sheep stone), Akkozy (White lamb), Baikoshkar(Rich Ram), Botakan Oshagi(Camel cub's hearth), Bugyly(area with deer), Kulinchak(pet name), Kozykosh, Koyandy (area with hare), Tuyeketpes, Atan(Big camel), Eshkiolmes's (Black pass), Kulan Spring, Koysary, Itjon, Baitobet, Zhylandy (Snake land),Shoshkaly(PigLake), Karshigaly (Hawk Land), Tuyeorkesh,and others [4, 611].

Toponyms based on the numerical relationship: Bestamak(Five food), Ushozek, Alone Well, Bestas (Five Stone Height), Bestas (Five Stone Spring), and others. When numbers are used individually, they are used as names of abstract numerical concepts.Their real meanings are determined only when they are spoken in relation to other words. In connection with the establishment of the concept of size in accordance with the activities that took place in the historical life of the Kazakh people, and some objects, tools and others used in everyday life, words and phrases with the meaning of measurement were created in the Kazakh language. Many dimensional concepts of time, space, distance, volume, number, weight and others, formed in the Kazakh tradition are sometimes described by toponyms.Among the numbers, some numbers differ in that they are used in a different meaning along with their numerical value.

Toponyms related to color: Akshoky(White cliff), Aktogai(White Forest), Akbaz(White barnyard), Akbiiktauy(White big mountain), Akkudyk(White well),

Akadyr(White Hilly area, Akbulak (White Spring), Akdala (White Steppe), Aktas(White Stone), Aktobe(White Hill), Akkozy(White Lamb), Akkora(White Barn), Akespe(White Gust), Akshi (White Reed), Akzhal(White Mane), Aktamak(White-necked) Karagany [4, 611].

Toponyms related to blue color: Kokbulak(Blue Spring), Kokjota(Blue Ridge), Koksengir, Koktobe(Blue Hill), Kokuyirim, Kokala su and others. The word "blue" was used in the meaning of "sky" in ancient Turkish written monuments. In the modern Kazakh language, the concepts of "blue", "sky", "God" form closely related set phrases: "Blue God", "Blue Sky" and others. And this itself is a semantic paradigm of the image of the world, characteristic of all Turkic people, coming from ancient times. Therefore, in Kazakh toponymy, there are quite a lot of combined names formed by the adjective "blue"[5, 93].

Toponyms related to the black color: Karashoki(Black Cliff), Karaady(Black Hilly area), Karaul(Black Village) Karaagash(Black Tree), Karakudyk(Black Well), Karamola(Black Cemetery), Karasu(Black Water), Karatai(Black Horse), Karatau(Black Mountain), Karaul (Black village), Karabiik(Black Height), Karakoben, Karabulak(Black Spring), Karasor, Karakoryk, Karaotkel(Black Pass), Karaolen, Karabai, Karaganayrik, Karagayly, Karasholak, and others.

Toponyms related to brown color: Konyraulie, Konyrkokshe, Konyrshauli, Konyradyr.

Toponyms related to red color: Kyzylchyk(Red Dew), Kyzyladyr(Red Hilly area), Kyzylbörik(Red Cap), Kyzylkainar(Red Spring), Kyzylmola(Red Cemetery), Kyzylloba Mountain, Kyzyltas(Red Stone), Kyzylshok(Red flame), Kyzylzhar(Red ravine)

Toponyms related to yellow color: Saryadyr (yellow hill), Saryzhal(yellow Mane l, Sarapan(yellow pit), Sarzhirak(yellow candle), Sarkol(yellow lake), Saryshok(yellow flame), Sarybay hill, Sarykamys(yellow cane), Sarybulak(Yellow spring), Saryzhiryk (yellow candle hill).

Toponyms related to motley color: Shubaragash(motley tree), Shubaradyr(motley hill), Shubartobe (motley hill),

Toponyms based on topography and natural features: Byurekharagan, Keregetas, Akakargan, Aktas, Akshtau, Akshoky, Dogalang, Koksengir, Koldenenen shoki, Kultökken, Karaagash, Karaganayrik, Koytas, Kryutadyr, Kyzyladyr, Tuyeorkesh, Uytas and others.

Toponyms that provide a lot of information about historical events: Karaul hill, Mount Orda, Mount Kopa, Kodar fell cliff, Unghirtas, Enlik and Kebek tomb, Uytas, Chingistau and others.

Nowadays, it is known that the use of ancient names of land and water is decreasing and they are in danger of being forgotten. The summer pastures used for cattle grazing are now being forgotten. The name of the tribe or rich person who settled in that place in the past was formed as the name of the place and was passed

down from generation to generation: Akylbai Winter Village, Aygerim spring, Balkybek pasture, Bokenshi village, Zhigitek village, Kerey settlement, Kotibak, Takezhan Kaska springs, Sholpan spring, Tailakbay well, Baisal spring, Yesirgep spring, Serikzhan, Kunanbay reserves, Sarybay hill, Kulmen creek, Otepbay's blue hill, Pusharbay spring, Süleyman, Muzdybay, Musakul Hills, Omar Creek, Uak Arkalyk, Akylbay's Belsu, Karibala Hill, Tolganbay Pond, Yerbol Karagany, Kakabay's White Well, Olzhai's White Well, Alibek Spring, Akhmet Toshala, Orazbek Barn, Turagul Winter Village, Azhibai Creek, Mikayil Winter village, Borsykbay, Barshin's black pass, and others [6].

It is known that the names of springs and wells are often found in Kazakh traditional agriculture. The names are given according to the spring, source, origin, year: Karabulak, Kaskabulak, Aygerim spring, Abai-Dilda spring, Akbulak, Akkudyk, Ashchysu, Bakanas, Bakshok lake, Barlybai river, Kenbulak, Kolkainar, Karaganayrik river, Karasu, Karaulozek, Karashok.lakes, Karlybulak, Kunanbay well, Kystaubai river, Ospan lake, Pishukespe, Sargaldak, Takezhan spring, Togai, Tumaozek, Shagan, Shet rivers, Shettembai river, Sholpan spring, Karzhau spring, Otepbay's blue well, Karishal spring, Tailakbay well, Sholakterek lake, Molaly espe, Baisal spring, Takezhan's well, Maybasar's well, Taimakkol, Yrsay lake, Takyrbulak, Kairakty springs, Eshkiolmes' pass, Otegul spring, Pusharbai spring, Altyndy bulak, Karasor lake, Bakay spring, Barshin's pss, Karakudyk, Torbulak, Zhambasbulak, Kuygenbulak.

Results. Let's focus on some individual toponyms: Ashshykol is a lake. It is situated in Kaskabulak district. The name given because of the bitter nature of the water. For example: In ancient times, the lake was called Ushkara's lake. The lake receives its water from three heights - Sholpan, Saryadyr, and Konyradyr. The lake is located in a hollow in the middle of these three heights, and all the snow water is poured into it in the spring.

In the years of drought, gray water sometimes appears on the surface and white salt covers it. Local people are well aware of the healing properties of Ashshykol. People suffering from radiculitis and skin diseases come to this lake for treatment. About its healing properties, it is said in "Path of Abai ": "... Darkembai, who had heard many times that the bitter swamp of Ushkara's bitter lake cures for a sick person, treated his friend Bazaraly by putting him in the mud for the whole summer. After that treatment, Bazaraly began to recover. Bazaraly used to talk about it jokingly: "Well, I lay hunched over in bed like a lurking sparrow and thought, "If I lie hunched over, I'll get rid of it. I was afraid of that disease in vain. And he used to answer jokingly to those who asked: "Did you heal yourself by going into the swamp? - Is the swamp itself a cure? - That's right. Am I a person who has found pleasure in the sun, lying in a pillow of bird feathers?! I am such a person who can find a way out of mud, from a blow?" [7].

Karashoky is the name of the lake. It is situated in the north of the Kanchingis Ridge, in the valley of the Shagan river, in the Abai district. Peak is a high ridge, a hill [3.(p. 3-735)]. It was created by combining the words kara(black) (adjective) + shoki (high ridge)(noun). Oronim, that is, the name given due to the large number of black-looking peaks. In the word Karashoky–kara (black) originally means the blackness of the object (peak), the black color of the earth. "Black" can have additional meanings in Turkic geographical terminology besides its main meaning. According to A.N. Kononov, "black" in some Turkic languages means land, soil. In the composition, the adjective "black" acts as a determiner and precedes the noun. But "black" has different meanings in different toponyms.

Kaskabulak is a settlement. It is a village, the center of the rural administrative district in the Abai district. It is located 92 km to the north-east from the center of the district the village of Karaul, at the north-eastern foot of the Khanchingis Ridge, along the Khaskabulak river, which flows into Ashchysu. It includes the villages of Kaskabulak and Borily. The word "kaska: means a spot, a stripe on the forehead, other than the main color of the animal.[8,386]. It was created by combining the words "kaska" (adjective) + "bulak"(spring) (noun). Spring – 1. A small water that starts from the sources and flows slowly. 2. The source, basis of something.[8,152].

Yeraly Zhazygy is a plain. It is situated in Kaskabulak district. It is named after a person. The name was given in connection with the name of Yerali, the son of the famous Kengirbai biy, the father of Bojei. For example. 1. The Yeraly plain is 50 km long and 20 km wide, and is considered to be a fertile settlement, full of grass and pastures. In the spring, the grass grows abundantly, fresh and abundant, due to the abundant growth of Achysysu. Animals such as bipeds, gophers, foxes, live here. Since the Yeraly plain is a vast field, the storm is strong here. "Yeraly is ten years younger than Uskenbai, and he is Kenghirbai biy's (judge's) son. If it is clear that Kenghirbai did not give the leadership of the tobykty (name of the clan) clan to one of his sons, but to Uskenbai, it is true that the quick-witted biy (judge), who devoted his whole life to keeping his clansmen from falling, was not satisfied with Yeraly. And if you ask who Yeraly is, he is the father of Bozhei, who is mentioned in the novel "Path of Abai ". The son of the famous Kengirbai biy (judge). Yeraly is a man who died after living a long life. In 1864, dying, in his last farewell to his relatives and children he pointed to the hill where he was buried and said: "Don't you say in future that Yeraly lies here. Bury me on the hill." It can be seen that he was going to serve with his grave after his death. Beken Ata writes in the "Country of the Greats". "Since then, this area has been called the Yeraly Plain, the Yeraly Reserve," For example: 2. The Yeraly Plain was previously called Shangtimes and Kokzhaidak [4,8].

Conclusion. Summing up, there are no people who can more accurately name the names of places and water than our Kazakh people. Because the Kazakh people, who grew up together with nature and knew the dignity of their native land, managed to accurately define and name the harmony of the area. And it is so

amazing. Chingistau, known as "the abode of greats" and known all over the world, has attracted the interest of nomads since ancient times. The dream, probably, of every nationality was to come to Chingistau and settle their descendants here, because it is not said for nothing that "Seven countries came to Chingistau and seven countries left Chingistau". A village boy who grew up as a child of nature, seeing the place of his birth and the environment where he grew up every day, gets burned by the heat and freezes by the cold, can become both connoisseur and a historian of natural phenomena and weather. That is why, they can grow and prosper without breaking their roots from their birth place, faithful to their ancestors' heritage, develop the land, honor their heroes, rule their country, preserve their religion, honor their language, strengthen their borders, and take pride in being the sons of an equal countries.

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**АБАЙ АУДАНЫ ЖЕР-СУ АТАУЛАРЫНЫҢ ЛЕКСИКА-СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ
СИПАТЫ**

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Абай өңірі жер-су атаулары, аймақтық топонимияның қалыптасуына әсер етуші факторлар, географиялық атаулардың этнолингвистикалық сипаты баяндалады.

Кез-келген елдің өткені мен бүгінінің сабақтастығы оның жер-су атаулары – топонимдері арқылы көрініс табады. Қазақ елінің де жер-су атаулары халықтың сан ғасырлық тарихынан сыр шертеді. Осы себепті еліміздің басынан өткен «сан қилы» заманда көптеген топонимдердің өзгеріске ұшырауына, ұмыт болуына байланысты жер-су атауларын зерттеу бүгінгі күні өзекті мәселелердің біріне айналып отыр. Осыған орай, аталған аймақта көптеген топонимдер тарихи оқиғалар мен белгілі бір жағдаяттарға қатысты адам атына, хайуанаттар мен жануарлар дүниесіне, географиялық ортаның түр-түсіне, табиғат құбылысына байланысты жасалғандығы мақалада мысалдармен жан-жақты талданып, қарастырылды.

Зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты – аталған ауданның топонимдерін жан-жақты зерттеу, оларды сәйкестендіруді анықтау, топонимдердің тарихи – лингвистикалық, лексика – семантикалық, этнолингвистикалық құрылымын талдау, сондай-ақ қоғамдағы әлеуметтік-саяси өзгерістерді анықтау болып табылады.

Зертеу жұмысында диахронды-синхронды және тарихи-лингвистикалық талдау, сипаттамалық және интерпретациялық әдістер қолданылды.

Абай ауданының топонимдерін жан-жақты зерттеу отандық этнолингвистиканы дамытуға, қазақ халқының рухани құрамдас бөлігін зерттеуге сөзсіз үлес болады.

Түйін сөздер: этимология, топонимика, аймақтық топонимия, географиялық атаулар, этномәдениет, онамастика, тарих, дүниетаным.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ ХАРАКТЕР ТОПОНИМИЧЕСКИХ НАИМЕНОВАНИЙ АБАЙСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается этнолингвистический характер топонимических названий Абайского района, а также факторы, влияющие на формирование региональной топонимии.

В работе исследуются проблемы тесной связи топонимов региона с национальным мировоззрением. Казахские топонимические наименования позволяют представить многовековую историю народа.

Изучение топонимов, появившихся в эпоху «великого бедствия» и со временем подвергшихся забвению, является сегодня одной из актуальных проблем современной отечественной лингвистической науки.

Автор статьи всесторонне анализирует топонимы, сформировавшиеся в конкретных исторических условиях и отражающие те или иные события в жизни народа, а также топонимы, передающие богатство и своеобразие животного и растительного мира региона.

Цель исследования: всестороннее изучение топонимов указанного района, определение их идентификации, осуществление анализа историко-лингвистической, лексико – семантической, этнолингвистической структуры топонимов, а также социально – политических преобразований в обществе.

В исследовательской работе использовались диахронно-синхронный и историко-лингвистический анализ, описательные и интерпретационные методы.

Всестороннее изучение топонимов Абайской области станет несомненным вкладом в развитие отечественной этнолингвистики, изучение духовной составляющей казахского народа.

Ключевые слова: этимология, топонимика, региональная топонимия, географические наименования, этнокультурология, онамастика, история, мировоззрение.

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