

Y. V. SABIYEVA

**TOPONYMIC
VOCABULARY OF NORTHERN
KAZAKHSTAN**

(LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS)

monograph

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Reviewers:

Professor of Al-Farabi Kazakh National
University, Doctor of Philology *Madieva G.B.*;
Professor of Kokshetau University named after Sh. Ualikhanov, Doctor of
Philology *Zhakupova A.D.*;
Associate Professor of M. Kozybaev NKU,
PhD *Mukhamedzhanova G.T.*

Sabiyeva Y. V.

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The monograph is devoted to the linguistic analysis of toponymic vocabulary. It defines the place of the regional toponymic system in the toponymicon of Kazakhstan, the place of the Turkic and Slavic toposystems. The source material on the toponymy of Northern Kazakhstan has been introduced into scientific circulation and analyzed. Structural and word-formation, lexico-semantic analysis is carried out. The monograph is addressed to students, undergraduates, doctoral students and specialists in the field of linguistics, onomastics, toponymy, linguoculturology. The study was carried out within the framework of the scientific project IRN AR19676219 «Integrated study of the toponymic landscape of the border regions of Northern Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation»

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INTRODUCTION

Onomastics (from the Greek *onomastike*) – the art of naming – is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names. Onomastics is also commonly referred to as a set of proper names, which is often referred to by the term “onymy”.

Onomastics is traditionally divided into sections according to the categories of objects bearing proper names: *anthroponymics* studies the names of people, *toponymics* – the names of geographical objects, *zoonymics* – animal names, *astronomy (cosmonymics)* – the names of individual celestial bodies. Onomastics divides proper names (onyms) into *realonyms* (names of existing or existing objects) and *mythonyms* (names of fictional objects).

The object of onomastics research is the history of the emergence of names and the motives of nomination, their formation in any class of onyms, the various nature and form of onym transitions from one class to another (*transonymization*), territorial and linguistic distribution, functioning in speech, various transformations, social and psychological aspects, legal status, formality of the name, use of and the creation of proper names in a literary text, tabooing. Onomastics explores the phonetic, morphological, word-formation, semantic, etymological aspects of proper names.

Onomastics is closely related to history, ethnography, archaeology, genealogy, heraldry, textual criticism, literary studies, geography, astronomy, and expands its links with geology, geomorphology, demography, regional studies, and other sciences.

Applied onomastics deals with the transcription and transliteration of foreign names, the establishment of traditional (pronunciation and spelling), translatable and untranslatable names, the creation of instructions for transferring names, the formation of derivatives of foreign names, naming and renaming issues.

Although proper names have been a subject of interest for scholars and philosophers since ancient times, onomastics only acquired its scientific status in the 1930s.

The most studied and developed sections of onomastics are toponymy and anthroponymy. Toponymy is a branch of linguistics that studies the history of the creation, transformation, and functioning of geographical names. In turn, it is divided into subclasses. Thus, the names of populated places are called *oikonyms*, from the Greek *oikos* “abode, dwelling”, the names of rivers are *hydronyms*, from the Greek *hydor* “water”, the names of mountains are *oronyms*, from Greek *oros* “mountain”, the names of inner-city objects are *urbanonyms*, from Latin *urbanus* “urban”, street names are *godonyms*, from Greek *hodos* “path, road”, the names of squares are *agoronyms* from the Greek *agora* “square”, etc.

Proper names are a part of the vocabulary that reflects the linguistic and extralinguistic processes of a certain historical period. Their development trends and specific features are most clearly manifested in toponymic names, which reflect the natural geographical realities, the uniqueness of the economic structure, historical events, and the mentality of the ethnic group of a particular region.

Toponymy began to emerge as a linguistic science in the early 20th century. Intensive and purposeful study of toponymy took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s. During this period, works on the toponymy of Kazakhstan appeared, the decisive role in determining the direction of which was played by the research of Konkashpaev G.K.^{1 2 3}, Bayandina N.I.⁴, Abdrakhmanov A.^{5 6 7 8}, who laid the foundations of the toponymic science of Kazakhstan. The principles and research methods contained in these fundamental

¹ Konkashpaev G.K. Kazakh folk geographical terms. Dissertation of the Candidate of Geographical Sciences. Tashkent, 1948. p. 267.

² Konkashpaev G. K. Dictionary of Kazakh geographical names. A.-A., 1963.

³ Konkashpaev G. K. Kazakh-related geographical terms. // Izvestia of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, geographical series, No. 99, Issue 3. A.-A., 1951. pp. 3-20.

⁴ Bayandina N.I. About some Kazakh geographical names of Eastern and Central Kazakhstan. // Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, № 4 (49), 1949.

⁵ Abdrakhmanov A. Some issues of toponymy of Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Oh, 1954.

⁶ Abdrakhmanov A.A. On geographical names of Kazakhstan, their research, spelling and transcription // Izvestiya AN KazSSR. The series is public. 1971. - No. 14. - pp. 72-77.

⁷ Abdrakhmanov A.A. Spelling dictionary of geographical names. - A.A., 1960. -pp. 192-224.

⁸ Abdrakhmanov A.A. Geographical names. // Spelling dictionary of the Kazakh language. - A.A., 1963. pp.483-526.

works were used by subsequent generations of scientists. The expansion of toponymic research observed in recent decades has raised new challenges for the further development of linguistics. The following problems are becoming relevant: establishing the nature of motivation, structure and functioning of toponyms, determining the principles of classification, distribution and interaction of different toponymic systems. Toponymic data is increasingly used in solving historical, linguistic, ethnogenetic, practical problems, as well as naming and renaming objects.

Regional toponymic research, which addresses problems of word-formation analysis and lexico-semantic classifications, holds a significant place in Kazakh onomastics (works by Abdrakhmanov A.A.⁹, Koichubaev E.A.^{10 11}, Popova N.V.^{12 13 14 15}, Sultanyaev O.A.^{16 17 18 19 20 21 22}, Nurmukhametov K.E.^{23 24 25}, Bektasova

⁹ Abdrakhmanov A. Historical and etymological study of toponyms of Kazakhstan. Scientific report of the Doctor of Philology. sciences. – Ah, 1991. - 58 p.

¹⁰ Koichubaev E. A short explanatory dictionary of toponyms of Kazakhstan. – A: Nauka Publ., 1974.

¹¹ Koichubaev E. The main types of Semirechye toponyms // The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, A.A., 1967, 24 p.

¹² Popova V.N. Structural and semantic classification of lake names in the Pavlodar region. // Philological collection. Vol. V. -A-A, 1966.-pp. 161-168.

¹³ Popova V.N. Structural and semantic nature of toponyms of Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. - A., 1996. - 75 p.

¹⁴ Popova V.N. Hydronyms of the Pavlodar region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, Tomsk, 1966. – 17 p.

¹⁵ Popova V.N. The structural and semantic nature of toponyms in Kazakhstan. Diss... Doctors of Philology, A., 1996. 230 p.

¹⁶ Sultanyaev O.A. Nominal constructions in the Kazakh toponymy of the Kokshetau region // Toponomastics issues: Scientific notes of the Ural State - 1967. pp. 64-70.

¹⁷ Sultanyaev O.A. From observations on verb toponyms of the Kokshetau region // Philological collection. Issues 6-7. – A.A.: KazGU, 1967.

¹⁸ Sultanyaev O. A. Kazakh microtoponyms formed from personal names // Onomastics. Institute OF THE USSR Academy OF Sciences. Collection of articles. Moscow: Nauka, 1969. pp. 208-213.

¹⁹ Sultanyaev O. A. Structural types of Russian toponymy Kokshetau region. // Toponomastics issues. Scientific notes of the Ural State University named after Gorky. – No. 114. – Philol. series. Issue 5. Sverdlovsk, 1971. pp. 121-127.

²⁰ Sultanyaev O.A. On the question of ellipticity of toponyms. / Onomastics of Central Asia, Moscow, 1978, pp. 108-110.

²¹ Sultanyaev O.A. Kazakh onomastics. Part I: Linguistic analysis of toponyms and microtoponyms. – Kokshetau, 1998. 152 p.

²² Sultanyaev O. A. On color designation in hydronymy // Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference “Motivology, Onomasiology, lexicography: current state and prospects”. – Kokshetau, 2002. – pp. 113-118.

²³ Nurmukhametov K.E. Suffix formation of words Kazakh oikonyms of Northern Kazakhstan. // Collection of works. Kostanay. KSU Publishing House, 1995. pp. 36-62.

²⁴ Nurmukhametov K.E. The word-formation structure of names of settlements of the Kazakh region in the Russian language. // Collection of works of Kostanay Pedagogical Institute. Kostanay. 1990. – pp. 30-40.

²⁵ Nurmukhametov K.E. Hybrid oikonymic word production in a bilingual situation // Collection of works. Kostanay. KSU Publishing House, issue 7, 1993. pp. 8-11.

B.K.²⁶, Rysbergenova K.K.²⁷, Madieva G.B.^{28 29}, Zhartyrbayeva A.E.^{30 31}, Dairova M.A.³² Timirgazina Z.K., Alsiderova R.O.³³ and others.).

As a rule, regional studies are accompanied by a historical and etymological analysis of proper names (Shuriyeva A.³⁴), (Temirgazina Z.³⁵), (Sultanyayev O.A.³⁶). In some works, archaic language forms, dialectal features and their reflection in onyms are revealed (Madieva G.³⁷). In all works, the problems of referencing natural and climatic factors and toponymic systems of regions are solved to one degree or another. Extensive regional studies of toponyms contribute to deep theoretical generalizations. The regional toposystems of the Akmola region (Sultanyayev O.A.^{38 39 40}), Zhetysu region (Koichubayev E.⁴¹), Pavlodar region (Popova N.V.^{42 43 44 45}),

²⁶ Bektasova B.K. Toponymy of the Kostanay region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. – Ah, 1989. - 24 p.

²⁷ Rysbergenova K.K. On the semantics of some ancient toponyms of the Otrar oasis // Actual problems of social sciences: Proceedings of the Republican conference of young social Scientists. Part 2. A-A: Nauka, 1986. - pp.137-138.

²⁸ Madieva G.B. Onomastic space of modern Kazakhstan: structure, semantics, precedent, lemmatization - Almaty, 2005.

²⁹ Madieva G.B. Proper name in the context of cognition. Almaty, 2004.

³⁰ Zhartyrbaev A.E. The system of oikonyms of Karaganda. // Abstracts of the report. Republican Founding Conference of Young Scientists and specialists of KazGU named after S.M. Kirov, 1991, p. 106.

³¹ Zhartyrbaev A.E. Composition and structure of toponyms of the Karaganda region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. A.A., 1991. - 21 p.

³² Dairova M.A. Mutual adaptation of toponyms in the context of bilingualism. Diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Almaty, 1999. - 120 p.

³³ Temirgazina Z., R. Aselderova, Kazakh Compound Anthroponyms with a Verbal Element: Propositional Structure, Voprosy onomastiki, 2022, Vol. 19, Issue 2, pp. 48–65.

³⁴ Shuriyeva, A., Kuzembayeva, G., Pangereyev, A., Abisheva, S. & Zhetkizgenova, A. (2024). Eurasian bilingual hydronyms nominations with the components "ak/kara". XLinguae 17(2), 16-28.

³⁵ Temirgazina Z., Abisheva G., Rumaniyat A. Actant Models of Kazakh Anthroponyms-Composites with Substantive and Verb Components NAMES: A JOURNAL OF ONOMASTICS., Vol. 72 No. 1 – 2024.

³⁶ Sultanyayev O. A. On the etymology of some toponyms of the Kokchetav region // Proceedings of the All-Union Scientific Conference - Gorky 1971.

³⁷ Madieva G., V. Suprun. The System of Modern Russian Urbanonymic Terminology. Voprosy onomastiki, 2017, Volume 14, Issue 2, pp. 115–125.

³⁸ Sultanyayev O. A. Principles of nomination in the Kazakh toponymy of the Kokshetau region // Toponomastics issues. Issue 5. Sverdlovsk, 1971, pp. 62-72.

³⁹ Sultanyayev O. A. Kazakh onomastics. Kokshetau, 1998 - 79 p.

⁴⁰ Sultanyayev O. A. Toponymy of the Kokchetav region (linguistic analysis). The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. Tomsk, 1969. - 24 p.

⁴¹ Koichubayev E. The main types of Semirechye toponyms // The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, A.A., 1967, 24 p.

⁴² Popova V.N. Onomastics. Dictionary of geographical names. Of Kazakhstan. Pavlodar region, in 2 parts. Moscow, 1994. 510 p.

⁴³ Popova V.N. Structural and semantic classification of lake names in the Pavlodar region. // Philological collection. Vol. V. -A-A, 1966. -pp. 161-168.

⁴⁴ Popova V.N. The structural and semantic nature of toponyms in Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. - A., 1996. - 75 p.

Karaganda region (Zhartyrbaev A.E.^{46 47}), South Kazakhstan region (Rysbergenova K.K.^{48 49}, Kostanay region (Bektasova B.K.⁵⁰, Nurmukhametov K.E.^{51 52}), East Kazakhstan region and the Names of the Cities in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Madieva G.B.^{53 54}), Atyrau region (Kozhanov M.⁵⁵), Atyrau region (Dairova M.A.⁵⁶), East Kazakhstan (Adilova Zh.K.⁵⁷), North Kazakhstan regions (Sabieva E.V.^{58 59 60 61 62 63}).

⁴⁵ Popova V.N. Hydronyms of the Pavlodar region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, Tomsk, 1966. - 17 p.

⁴⁶ Zhartyrbaev A.E. The mystery of some ancient toponyms in the Karaganda region. // Izvestia of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, philol. series, No. 4, AA, 1990, pp. 16-21.

⁴⁷ Zhartyrbaev A.E. On the etymology of some toponyms of the Karaganda region. // Problems of etymology of the Turkic languages. A-A.: Gylm, 1990. -pp. 307-310.

⁴⁸ Rysbergenova K.K. Toponymy of deserts of the South Kazakhstan region. // News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The series is philological. - 1992. - No. 6. - pp. 57-61.

⁴⁹ Rysbergenova K.K. Historical and linguistic research of toponyms of Southern Kazakhstan. Almaty, 2000. Rysbergenova K.K. Kazakhstan Republikasyn toponymy., Almaty, 2001.

⁵⁰ Bektasova B. Short toponymic dictionary of Kostanay region. Kostanay, 1996. - 237 p.

⁵¹ Nurmukhametov K. E. The main types of toponyms of Northern Kazakhstan. Kostanay. Vedas. KDU, 1997, - 235 p.

⁵² Nurmukhametov K.E. Russian oikonymy of the North Kazakhstan region. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. sciences. Dnepropetrovsk, 1998. - 36 p.

⁵³ Madieva G.B. The Hydronymy of East Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Ah, 1990. - 22 p.

⁵⁴ Madieva G., Suprun V., Boribaeva G. The Scientific, Folk, and Armchair Etymology of City Names (Based on the Names of the Cities in the Republic of Kazakhstan), Voprosy onomastiki, 2019, Volume 16, Issue 3, pp. 140–161.

⁵⁵ Kozhanov M. Toponymy of the Guryev region. Diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. -A.A., 1989. -153 p.

⁵⁶ Dairova M.A. Mutual adaptation of toponyms in the context of bilingualism. Diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Almaty, 1999. - 120 p.

⁵⁷ Adilova Zh.K., Seitova Sh.B., Kassymova A.A., Dolgusheva T.V. Russian Komonyms and the Features of Their Derivational Structure (Based on the Toponymy of East Kazakhstan). Problems of Onomastics, 2022, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 245–258.

⁵⁸ Sabieva Y., Kakimova M. Local Features of the Turkic Toponymic Vocabulary in the Language Landscape of the North Kazakhstan. XLinguae, Volume 18 Issue 2, April 2025, Pages: 109-123.

⁵⁹ Sabieva E.V., Kakimova M.E., Madieva G.B., Suprun V.I. Ethnolinguistic Representation of the Toponymic Landscape of the Border Area of the North Kazakhstan Region and the Russian Federation. RUDN Journal of Language Studies, Semiotics and Semantics, 2024, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 1191–1214.

⁶⁰ Sabieva E.V., Kichikova N.A., Kakimova M.E., Golovchun A.A. Toponyms of Mongolian Origin in the Territory of the Russian–North Kazakhstan Border Region. Proceedings of Ablai Khan Kazakh University of International Relations and World Languages, Series “Philological Sciences”, Vol. 74, No. 3, 2024.

⁶¹ Sabieva E.V., Kakimova M.E., Madieva G.B., Malikova S.Z., Talaspayeva Zh.S., Gabdulina N.A. Toponymic Landscape of the Border Territories of Northern Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. In: Universal and Local Features in Toponymy, Folklore Studies and Ethnocultural Studies in the Transboundary Space. Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference. Petropavlovsk: M. Kozybayev North Kazakhstan University, 2024, pp. 138–146.

⁶² Sabieva E.V., Kakimova M.E., Malikova S.Z., Talaspayeva Zh.S., Madieva G.B. (Almaty). Sources of the Toponymic Landscape of North Kazakhstan and the Russian Border Region. In: Network Oriental Studies: Orientalist Scholarly Knowledge in the Contemporary Context. Proceedings of the VI International Scientific Conference, October 26–27, 2023, Elista. Edited by B.K. Salaev et al. Elista: Kalmyk State University Publishing House, 2023, pp. 151–158.

⁶³ Sabieva E.V., Kakimova M.E., Aleshina R.K. Regional Linguocultural Dictionary Based on the Toponyms of the Mamlyut District of the North Kazakhstan Region. Educational and Methodological Manual. Petropavlovsk: Publishing House of M. Kozybayev North Kazakhstan University, 2025. 110 p.

Such studies certainly contribute to deeper theoretical generalizations. However, not all regional toponymic systems of Kazakhstan have been studied sufficiently.

Kazakhstan has always been a place of intensive contacts among Slavic, Turkic and other nationalities. The study of toponymy contributes to understanding the processes of interaction between Turkic and Slavic languages. Due to the changed political circumstances that caused the processes of rapid renaming, a complete inventory of onomastic material is necessary. The toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region, like any other region, is the result of a long and complex process related to the history of the people, the specifics of their economic structure, culture, way of life and language. The study of regional toponymy is also relevant for solving controversial issues of the history and ethnography of the Kazakh and Russian peoples living in this region.

In this textbook, a detailed lexico-semantic and structural-word-formation analysis is carried out, the processes of toponymization and translocation are studied. The toponymic system is presented, and the place of the Turkic and Slavic toposystems is determined in it.

The actual material for the study was the lists of settlements stored in the funds of the regional archive, the materials of the directory “Kazakh SSR. Administrative-territorial division” for different years, geographical and historical maps of different periods. The material is extracted from official documents and statistical reports. To study the historical and geographical aspect of toponymy, archival materials of official business correspondence of the regional administration, facts and information contained in the works of historians, ethnographers, local historians, archaeologists, materials of folklore practice of students of the Manash Kozybayev North Kazakhstan university were used.

SECTION 1

TOPONYMIC SOURCES OF NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

The first section examines the history of the development and formation of toponymy as a linguistic science in Kazakhstan. Special attention should be paid to the development of regional toposystems in Kazakhstan.

In the last decade, interest in the problems of the origin and functioning of geographical names has significantly increased. Toponymic data contribute to solving many historical, linguistic, ethnogenetic and other problems, as they are highly informative. Toponymic materials provide valuable information about the spiritual, cultural, socio-political, socio-economic life of a people, the place and role of individual tribes in the ethnogenesis of a particular ethnic group, as well as various migration processes. Every people, every nation brings specific standards of nomination. The complex ethnic history of the region has left a noticeable mark on the toponymic system of the North Kazakhstan region. Toponyms are the most dynamic stratum due to socio-economic, socio-political factors. Toponyms are a reflection of their epoch, they contain valuable information about the former state of natural and climatic realities, about ethnogenesis, about former populations of animals and plants, and the way of life of our ancestors.

The range of onomastic problems solved by toponymists of Kazakhstan in the period of the 50s and 80s was diverse. In the early 70s, O.A. Sultanyayev defined a range of problems that have not lost their relevance today: “Extensive regional and then inter-regional research, deep theoretical generalizations, the study of language interaction in the field of proper names, etymology of foreign language names and other major problems in this area are waiting to be resolved”⁶⁴. The works of Dzhanuzakov T.⁶⁵, Abdrakhmanov

⁶⁴ Sultanyayev O.A. Understandable incomprehensibility. - Ah, 1973. - 63 p.

⁶⁵ Dzhanuzakov T. The main problems of onomastics of the Kazakh language. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. sciences. - Ah, 1976. 129 p.

A.A., Kerimbaev E.A.⁶⁶, Sultanyaev O.A. and others. The article is devoted to the identification and description of national and cultural specifics, features of onomastic nomination and functional aspects of Kazakh proper names. They conducted a comprehensive historical and etymological study of the toponyms of Kazakhstan in close connection with the history of the Kazakh language, in historical and comparative terms with other Turkic languages, as well as with the ethnic history of the Kazakh people.

The active study of the regional toponymy of Kazakhstan has been carried out in the last decade. The research of these years is characterized by its multidimensional nature. These studies contribute to the further development of toponymy as a linguistic science in Kazakhstan.

The works of Bektasova B.K. is devoted to a comprehensive regional study of the toponymy of the Kostanay region. Her research is carried out in linguistic, historical, ethnographic and geographical aspects. The author analyzes the problems of the origin, functioning and development of the toponymic system of the Kostanay region, identifies the features of structural and grammatical types, conducts a lexico-semantic classification of toponyms. The historical and etymological analysis of toponyms allowed the author to identify four lexical layers: common Turkic, Arabo-Iranian, Mongolian and Russian. Bektasova B.K. describes the structural features of toponyms, the methods of their formation, as well as the degree of stability of the semantic content of geographical names, determines the semantic changes that occurred in toponyms in the pre-October and Soviet periods, ancient and living forms of toponyms, systematizes and interprets toponyms, identifies the distinctive features of the regional toponymic system in comparison with the toponymy of other regions. A comparative analysis allowed the author to recreate the picture of the formation of various ethnotoponymic strata and to identify ancient lexical elements preserved in toponyms that are rarely used in modern Kazakh geographical names. Having made a detailed analysis of toponyms,

⁶⁶ Kerimbaev E.A. Ethnocultural foundations of nomination and functioning of Kazakh proper names. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. sciences. - Ah, 1992. - 61 p.

Bektasova B.K. restored the real picture of the emergence and functioning of the Kazakh toponymic system of the Kostanay region, which was formed in accordance with the laws of the Kazakh language.

The work of A.E. Zhartyrbaev ⁶⁷ is devoted to the study of the regional toponymy of the Karaganda region. This is a historical and linguistic, comprehensive study of the geographical names system of a large industrial, cultural and economic region of the republic. The dissertation research of A.E. Zhartyrbaev is devoted to solving urgent problems related to the genesis, dynamics of development, lexico-semantic and word-formation features of the toponymic system of the Karaganda region. The rich practical material allowed the author to identify patterns related to geographical, historical, ethnographic and linguistic features. The author came to the conclusion that local names reflect the specifics and peculiarities of the natural realities of the region, reveal the inner essence of the names of geographical objects, the history of settlement of the region, population migration, as well as ethnic ties. In the process of research, A.E. Zhartyrbaev established the principles and methods of the processes of nomination and motivation in the toponymic system of the region, identified ethnolinguistic strata: common Turkic and foreign languages (Arabic-Iranian, Mongolian, Russian). Based on linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the author has established patterns of education, semantic models, etymology of oikonyms, hydronyms, oronyms and their systems. Studying the structural and word-formation features of the region's toponyms, A.E. Zhartyrbaev came to the conclusion that they are characterized by lexico-semantic, lexico-syntactic ways of education. Based on a comprehensive analysis by A.E. Zhartyrbaev, the patterns of origin, development and formation, methods of education, and linguistic affiliation of the toponymy of the Karaganda region are studied in detail. The comparison of various linguistic strata allowed the author to identify the native Turkic and substratum toponymic vocabulary; to

⁶⁷ Zhartyrbaev A.E. Composition and structure of toponyms of the Karaganda region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. A.A., 1991. - 21 p.

determine their lexico-semantic, phono-morphological types and syntactic structures. The author has carried out an etymological analysis of ancient place names that have fallen out of active use, and provides convincing evidence that the geographical environment, socio-economic conditions, historical and cultural traditions, customs and mores of the indigenous ethnic group are reflected in the toponymic system of the region.

The work of K.K. Rysbergenova⁶⁸ is a regional comprehensive historical, linguistic and ethnolinguistic study of the toponymic system of the South Kazakhstan region (based on the material of the western regions). K.K. Rysbergenova, exploring the regional toponymy of the South Kazakhstan region, establishes the features of the nomination of geographical objects, structural and functional types of geographical names, as well as relict (substrate) components of monosyllabic roots of the base and a complex of unproductive “dead” affixes. Rysbergenova K.K. He considers the main extralinguistic factors influencing the nomination of toponyms of the region, the peculiarities of the geographical environment and the economic and cultural traditions of the autochthons. The structural analysis of toponyms in the South Kazakhstan region revealed the involvement of relict monosyllabic root bases in the formation of geographical names and terms, encompassing a broad complex of abstracted concepts that, through the process of phonosemantic evolution, become concretized and, at subsequent stages, transition into the category of topolexemes with independent semantics. The analysis of relict unproductive affixes involved in the formation of toponyms in the South Kazakhstan region, K.K. Rysbergenova, allows us to determine their diverse semantic features. In his research, the author identifies the main linguistic strata, chronological periods of the toponyms of the region under study, identifies ancient toponymic models, examines the little-studied linguistic strata of the toponyms of the South Kazakhstan region, reflecting the religious and mythical representations of the autochthons, identifies geographical terms related to the features of

⁶⁸ Rysbergenova K.K. Historical and linguistic analysis of toponyms South Kazakhstan region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. A., 1993. - 20 p.

the toponymy of deserts, analyzes the patterns of dynamics and functioning of names in diachronic and synchronic aspects., It presents new interesting versions of the etymology of certain relict geographical terms and geographical names.

The work of Madieva G.B.⁶⁹ is devoted to the linguistic analysis and systematization of hydronyms of East Kazakhstan in its current state and the identification of linguistic substrates. The paper proposes a linguistic synchronous classification, identifies structural types, lexical groups of hydronyms. Madieva G. B. carried out linguistic stratification of the hydronymy, confirming the presence of toponymic strata of Turkic, Iranian, Mongolian and Russian languages on the territory of Kazakhstan. The author notes that ancient Turkic foundations are preserved in Kazakh hydrolexemes, Arab-Iranian borrowings dating back to the period of the penetration of Islam into the Central Asian region are traced. The analysis of the motivating bases of the hydronymic names allowed Madieva G.B. to combine all the names of hydrographic objects into two classes of lexico-semantic fields: onyms with a hydro basis reflecting the phenomena of nature, and onyms with a hydro basis reflecting the relationship “human – nature”. Analyzing the process of formation of hydronyms of the East Kazakhstan region, Madieva G.B. focuses on the role of geographical terms, conducts a structural and morphological analysis of the Kazakh hydronyms of the East Kazakhstan region and identifies lexico-semantic, syntactic and morphological ways of forming hydronyms. The author regards the syntactic approach as the most productive, featuring a phrase model with two units: “attribute + head.” The study of the hydronymic system of the East Kazakhstan region allowed Madieva G.B. to identify the patterns of the mechanism of formation and functioning of hydronyms as lexical units of a language determined by their specific function of pointing to an object. Appealing to the fact that hydronymy encompasses various linguistic strata, represents a variety of nomination motives, and is determined by the peculiarities and traditions of the Kazakh people and their language, the author

⁶⁹ Madieva G.B. The Hydronymy of East Kazakhstan. Diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, A.A., 1990. - 149 p.

considers the hydronymic system of the East Kazakhstan region as an integral part of the onomasticon of Kazakhstan, reflecting the historical and cultural development of the ethnic group.

The study by M.A. Dairova is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the results of the interaction of foreign toponymic systems of Atyrau region on the basis of Kazakh and Russian toponyms. In the work, the author describes the toponymic systems of the region, highlighting lexico-semantic groups and structural-word-formation types, compares the principles of nomination and standard models of Kazakh and Russian toponyms of the region under study. The author attributes the characteristics of objects according to various external features (shape, size), indicating the owner using his surname and nickname to the peculiarities of the Russian nomination of toponyms in Atyrau region. The study highlights the lexical-semantic, lexical-syntactic and affixal ways of forming Kazakh and Russian toponyms, noting that each national toponymic system of the region has its own specific nominating norms. The author comes to the conclusion that the toponymic system of Atyrau region is a complex territorial system of nominations, consisting of two national toponymic systems, Kazakh and Russian, functioning in parallel and in constant interaction. The interaction of national toposystems is observed at the semantic, lexical, and structural-word-formation levels and is systemic in nature.

The work of K.E. Nurmukhametov is devoted to the problem of Russian substitutes for Kazakh oikonyms in the North Kazakh region. The author of the study subjects the internal form, morphemic structure, phonological and morphological structure of oikonyms to a comprehensive analysis, suggests their grammatical characteristics, and identifies the word-formation and combinability possibilities of substitutive names of settlements in the region under study. The researcher thoroughly traces the influence of Russian substitutes for Kazakh names of populated places on the lexical, morphological, word-formation and valence levels.

The works of the mentioned authors are characterized by the breadth and reliability of the analyzed toponymic material,

meticulous linguistic analysis, multifaceted research, and the application of the latest methods. They take into account historical changes in phonetics and vocabulary, relict phenomena that occurred as a result of the development of the language and are reflected in the regional toponymic systems of Kazakhstan.

The first section is devoted to the source analysis of the toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region. When studying the toponymic system of the North Kazakhstan region, it is necessary to take into account linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Among the extra-linguistic factors, it is important to characterize the historical, geographical, ethnic, socio-economic features of the origin, functioning and development of place names.

The toponymy of any region is closely related to the history of the region. Each toponym is historically determined. The signs of the time are contained in the very semantics and structure of the name. Therefore, the linguistic analysis of a toposystem is directly preceded by an analysis of the sources of toponymic research: "In toponymy, it is necessary to take into account not only the geographical, but also the social environment of a geographical name"⁷⁰. V.A. Serebrinnikov also urges careful study of sources, since "data from chronicles, archives and old documents can give a toponymist a lot and will allow him to clarify his earlier conclusions..."⁷¹. E.M. Pospelov warns against mistakes related to a one-sided approach to this problem, he writes: "First of all, it seems wrong to ignore historical sources and focus solely on modern written and oral forms"⁷². So, A.I. Popov wrote: "... the sources of toponymic research must be studied if we want to achieve a clear understanding of all the facts concerning the geographical names of a particular region, region, district, or even a smaller object... We strongly recommend that you take an interest in written sources"⁷³. S.

⁷⁰ Bitov M.V. North Russian toponymy of the KHU-KHUSH centuries. (Towards the formulation of toponymic source studies). // Questions of linguistics. No. 4. - M., 1967. - pp. 75-90.

⁷¹ Serebrinnikov V.A. On methods of studying toponymic names // Questions of Linguistics. No. 6. Moscow, 1959. pp. 36-50.

⁷² Pospelov E. M., On the Baltic hypothesis in North Russian toponymy // Questions of Linguistics, No. 2. - M. N., 1965. - Pp. 27-38.

⁷³ A.I. Popov Traces of the times of the past. From the history of geographical names of the Leningrad, Pskov and Novgorod regions. - L.: Nauka, 1981. - 206 p.

Rospond identifies the problem of studying the sources of onomastic research among the prospects for the development of Slavic onomastics: "... the proper development of Slavic onomastics depends on broad historical and modern documentation... its analysis and synthesis, carried out uniformly and according to a certain plan throughout the Slavic territory"⁷⁴.

Toponymic sources can be presented in written and oral form. Based on historical data, it is possible to accurately reconstruct the names of a certain historical period. An accurate chronology is possible only if written sources are available, however, due to the fact that written monuments appeared relatively late, it is necessary to involve field sources in the study of names. All available written and oral sources are important for a comprehensive analysis of the region's toponymic system. Very few such sources on the toponymy of the region have been put into circulation, and no analysis of these materials has been carried out. The study systematizes and describes the sources of toponymic research of various types.

To restore the history of the formation of the toponymic system of the North Kazakhstan region, a synthesis of information from various sources is required, therefore, all sources of toponymic research are considered as a single complex, only with this approach it is possible to identify all forms of the same name existing in different historical periods, to trace the evolution of the toponym. Comprehensive studies of various sources make it possible to compare the names of the same geographical objects, to identify the changes that these names have undergone over two and a half centuries. In some cases, there is considerable variation in the same names. Thus, the names of localities listed in various sources are formed in different ways: the village of Mavlyutovo is the village of Mamlyutka; the redoubt of Kamenny is the village of Novokamenka; the village of Lapushnaya is the village of Lapushki (Lopushki).

The main sources of toponymic research in the North Kazakhstan region are divided into written and oral sources. Written sources include travel notes, traveler's testimonies, information from

⁷⁴ Rospond M. Prospects for the development of Slavic onomastics. // Questions of linguistics. No. 4. - M., 1962. - pp. 17-19.

universal encyclopedic and reference publications, correspondence from the 18th and 19th centuries, including information on the names of geographical objects, and various scientific literature containing toponymic data from the region under study.

Valuable sources on the toponymy of North Kazakhstan region are the works of geographers, travelers and researchers of Western Siberia and Central Asia. The active exploration of these lands begins in the 18th century, P. S. Pallas⁷⁵, I. G. Georgi^{76 77} and I. P. Falk⁷⁸ made a certain contribution to the study of the region, and we find interesting data on the nature, population, and wealth of the region. Sources of this type are versatile descriptions of the region under study. The authors tried to accurately convey the names of settlements, often giving simultaneous versions in Russian and Kazakh, some names of geographical objects are etymologized, in many cases the exact date of the settlement was determined.

One of the main sources on the toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region is the reference and encyclopedic information. Important information is found in the Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire (1863-1885) edited by P. P. Semenov⁷⁹, and his multi-volume works “Russia. A complete geographical description of our fatherland”⁸⁰ and “Picturesque Russia. Our Fatherland in its land, historical, tribal and everyday meaning”⁸¹ and also in the Encyclopedic Dictionary (1890-1907) by F. A. Brockhaus and I. A. Efron⁸², in the Great Encyclopedia, in the

⁷⁵ Pallas P.S. Journey to different places of the Russian state. Part 2, book 2, 1770.-St. Petersburg, 1786.

⁷⁶ Georgi I. G. Description of all the peoples living in the Russian state. Their daily rituals, customs, clothes, dwellings, exercises, amusements, faiths and other memorabilia. Part two about the peoples of the Tatar tribe, Publishing House: Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1799. -246 p.

⁷⁷ Georgi I. G. Description of all the peoples living in the Russian state. Their daily rituals, customs, clothes, dwellings, exercises, amusements, faiths and other memorabilia. Part four is about the Mongolian peoples, Armenians, Georgians, Indians, Germans, Poles and the ruling Russians, with a description of all the names of the Cossacks, as well as the Story of Little Russia and especially about Courland and Lithuania. Publishing house: Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1799. – 446 p.

⁷⁸ Falk The Complete Collection of Scientific Travels in Russia: Notes. The Travels of Academician Falk. Vol. 6, St. Peter, 1824. - 446 p.

⁷⁹ Semenov P.P. Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire. Vol. 4, 1873.

⁸⁰ Semenov-Tien-Shan. A complete geographical description of our homeland. A table and travel book for Russian people. Vol. 16. Western Siberia, vol. 18. Kirghiz territory. 1904, 1907.

⁸¹ Semenov P.P. Picturesque Russia. Western Siberia. Vol. 2, 1884.

⁸² Encyclopedic dictionary of Brockhaus F.A. (Leipzig), Efron I.A. (St. Petersburg), vol. XXIIIa, 1898.

Dictionary of Publicly Available Information on All Branches of Knowledge (1900-1907), etc.

The sources of the region's toponymy are official business papers and data from various censuses. A review of statistical sources in the North Kazakhstan region indicates the expediency of using these materials in the study of the toponymic system of the region, since they contain historical, geographical, ethnographic, socio-economic and political information about many settlements of the region.

Historical and modern written documentary sources are recognized as the object of toponymic systems research. However, cartographic materials are not always recognized. Meanwhile, the maps contain a lot of material on toponymy, geography, hydrography, and orography. The first cartographic image of the territory of the North Kazakhstan region was the "Drawing of Siberia" by Peter Godunov, compiled in 1567 on the instructions of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich. This map shows the following rivers: Tobol, Irtysh, Yamshevskoye Lake and lands inhabited by Kalmyks and other peoples. This "Drawing" has not been completely preserved, but some of its maps were included in the "Drawing Book of Siberia", compiled by the boyar's son S. Remezov in 1701. Of great interest, as a historical source of toponymic material, is the "Book of a Large Drawing, or an Ancient Map of the Russian State", published in 1627 in St. Petersburg⁸³.

Maps as one of the sources of studying the toponymic system help to identify the extent of the spread of individual toponyms, to understand the specifics of the name, to establish their dependence on the nature of geographical realities. A comparison of cartographic sources published at different times provides great opportunities to clarify the functioning features of the names of geographical objects in the region.

We also include archival materials as written sources on the toponymy of North Kazakhstan region. The state archives are the

⁸³ The book is based on a large drawing, or an ancient map of the Russian state, updated in the Category and copied into the book of 1627. - 2nd ed. - St. Petersburg: tip. Russian Academy of Sciences, 1838. - XXXII, 261 p.

custodians of the country's documentary heritage, and many documents can serve as sources for studying toponymy. The main archival materials containing information on the toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region are kept in the funds of the North Kazakhstan region (Petropavlovsk) and in the funds of the State Archive of the Omsk region. Archival documents contain a variety of information on the toponymy of the region under study: the time of the settlement's origin, its location, ethnic composition, and the main activity of the population. These documents, dating from different years, contain all forms of naming the same place name. Thus, archival sources allow us to trace the origin, development, and functioning of the toponymic system of the North Kazakhstan region.

Language is a means of communication between people, a repository of information about life in different eras, which were transmitted by different forms of oral folk art.: fairy tales, legends, epics, songs. We refer toponymic traditions to the oral sources of toponymy. Although these traditions are not always consistent with reality, they can still be used in the study of the region's toponymic system. Even in this case, when the legend is fantastic, it still conveys the identity and mentality of the people inhabiting this territory, thereby revealing the extralinguistic factors that form the toponymic systems of the region. The toponymic traditions we have been drawing on were collected as a result of many years of folklore practice conducted at the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the North Kazakhstan University.

After analyzing the oral sources, we came to the conclusion that Kazakh toponymic traditions differ from Russian ones. By the time of their origin, they are more ancient, which indicates earlier settlements of the Kazakhs. They are more mythological.

Kazakh toponymic traditions clearly trace elements of totemism, characterized by the belief in blood affinity with a totem, whether it be an animal, plant, or any object, and elements of animism, the spiritualization of forces and phenomena of nature.

Russian toponymic traditions often contain information about the first settlers, former owners of plots, the ethnicity of the inhabitants of settlements, etc.

A comprehensive study of the source and their comparison will allow solving many toponymic problems: to establish the exact date of the appearance of a number of settlements, which in turn will allow for an accurate periodization of the toponymic system of the region; helps to identify the main toponymic terms that functioned in a given territory, and to carry out their periodization. Comprehensive research of the sources makes it possible to determine the numerical and ethnic composition of settlements, the natural and climatic features of the region, identify the main and auxiliary activities of the population, as well as their way of life (sedentary, semi-nomadic, nomadic), compile an exhaustive lexical and semantic classification, as well as identify ways of forming place names in the region. The collected material made it possible to trace the stages, features of the development, formation and functioning of the toponymic system of Northern Kazakhstan, to identify the substrate and superstrate of the system under study, to determine the main toponymic fund of the region.

SECTION 2

LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION RUSSIAN TOPONYMS NORTH KAZAKHSTAN

The North Kazakhstan region covers a vast territory. V.P. Semenov-Tien-Shan noted: "...It is known from Chinese chronicles that the southern part of Western Siberia (which region is included in the study – author's note) Even in ancient times, 2000 years BC, it was the habitat and arena of clashes between numerous tribes that flooded China, then fled to Siberia and partly migrated to Europe along its plains..."⁸⁴. This could not but affect the toponymy of the region under study, where each ethnic group introduced its own specifics of nomination into the general toponymic system.

The flow of foreign-speaking peoples has especially increased as a result of the policy of colonization of the studied region by the tsarist government. Archival data from the North Kazakhstan region suggest that during the colonization of Kazakhstan by tsarist Russia, people from Tobolsk, Perm, Oryol, Samara, Kherson, Penza, Kharkov, Kursk, Chernigov, Tver, Voronezh, Tula and other central governorates of Russia and Ukraine were resettled in the region. The real extent of migration is evidenced by the fact that only one village, Korneevka (1901), was formed by immigrants from 21 governorates.

The migrants carried with them all their national heritage: culture, language, traditions and customs. The complete preservation of the former way of life was especially characteristic of the Tatars (the creation of a Tatar settlement in the city of Petropavlovsk in the last century is proof of this statement). Germans and Poles also took great care of their national culture and language, which helped them preserve their identity, as evidenced by the German settlements: Telman, Ebenfeld, Laidmap, Reuter, Peterfeld, etc.

The settlement of the lands of Northern Kazakhstan was carried out more or less systematically. In the history of the

⁸⁴ Semenov P.P. Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire. Vol. 4, 1873.

settlement of the region, several periods of active settlement can be clearly traced.

The appearance of the first permanent settlements in the region is associated with the construction of the Gorky Line (A line of military fortifications). Sites convenient for settlement were chosen beforehand for building fortresses and redoubts. At the same time, the names of new settlements appeared. The construction of Cossack fortresses caused a series of oikonyms based on the appellative vocabulary of military subjects (toponym Stanovoe, toponym Presnoredut, toponym Strelnikovka, etc.).

The following settlements arose in the period 1831-1836, after the abolition of serfdom (reforms of 1861) and during the “Stolypin reform”.

Since the first settlements were exclusively for military and defensive purposes, they were inhabited primarily by the military (Dragoons, Cossacks), etc.

In the further process of settlement of the region, peasants from the nearest border provinces took an active part (most often it was the Tobolsk province). They were resettled purposefully, allocating state loans for landscaping, thereby settling empty lands. The first peasant settlements were located near military fortifications (fortresses, redoubts and outposts).

The next stage of active settlement of the region was associated with the resettlement of peasants from the central provinces (Ryazan, Kursk, Voronezh, Vyatka, Saratov and others, as well as from the Volga region and Ukraine). This migration process has significantly expanded the ethnic composition of the region's population to Ukrainians, Russians, Germans, Poles, Tatars, Jews, Belarusians and other nationalities.

Thus, as a result of the intensive resettlement policy pursued by Tsarist Russia over the years, several stages of migration were formed, the national and social composition of the population changed, its size changed, and new settlements appeared.

Thus, along with the Kazakh toponymy, a Slavic toponymic system is being formed in Northern Kazakhstan.

When researching toponymic systems, it is necessary to establish the principles of nominating geographical objects, which will help identify their semantics and determine the degree of influence of non-linguistic factors on the choice of motivations. As A.V. Superanskaya writes: “The description and analysis of proper names is impossible without a certain classification, which is either invisibly present in onomastic work as a kind of platform of the author, or specially introduced by him for a clearer differentiation of phenomena”⁸⁵. Lexico-semantic classification, together with structural and word-formation characteristics, contribute to the determination of the motives for the nomination of geographical objects. M. Usmanova notes: “By isolating and analyzing toponyms, it turns out the main motive of the nomination, hence the origin of the name, which helps to clarify the connection of toponyms with natural features, historical events, migration of tribes and the spread of certain names or their components”⁸⁶.

Since the last century, scientists dealing with the problems of onomastics have repeatedly attempted to compile various classifications. We find a detailed analysis of these classifications in A.V. Superanskaya’s work “The General Theory of proper names”⁸². L. Kamalov⁸⁷ and L.I. Yashchenko⁸⁸ were engaged in the analysis of modern toponymic classifications at one time. These authors note that all the classifications they considered, despite their undeniable advantages, nevertheless have their drawbacks. When making classifications, the principle of separation of semantic and grammatical aspects should be observed.

We believe that creating a single comprehensive classification of place names is problematic. Many scientists hold this opinion, so V.D. Belenkaya⁸⁹ is skeptical about the creation of a “unified classification of multidimensional toponymic material.” However,

⁸⁵ Superanskaya A.V. General theory of proper names. Moscow: Nauka Publ., 1973.

⁸⁶ Usmanova M. The name of the fatherland. Historical and linguistic study of the toponymy of the Sakmar River basin. Ufa: Kitap, 1994. 272 p.

⁸⁷ A. A. Kamalov, The Hydronymy of Bashkiria. // Abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. Ufa, 1969. - 19C.

⁸⁸ Yashchenko A.I. Linguistic analysis of microtoponyms of a certain region. Vologda, 1977, 60 p.

⁸⁹ Belenkaya V.D. Principles of toponymic classification. // Nutrition onomastics. - Kiev, 1965. -120-125 p.

we consider it impractical to completely abandon classifications, as Lyazat Kamalov does. It is not necessary to have one multidimensional classification; it is possible to have several that will reflect all aspects of the genesis and functioning of a toponym.

A.V. Superanskaya believes that when classifying onomastic material, it is possible to proceed from the affiliation of names to certain languages, territories, chronological periods, social formations, etc. Taking into account the linguistic and extralinguistic characteristics of names, she identifies 9 classification directions. While paying tribute to all classifications, A.V. Superanskaya nevertheless puts the subject-nominative classification in the foreground, rightly believing that correlation with the subject, as a rule, determines the face of the name and its other characteristics.

Sharing this point of view, we will try to substantiate our interpretation and propose our own lexico-semantic classification of the toponyms under study. We believe that the most complete version of the lexico-semantic classification was proposed by R.Z. Shakurov⁹⁰, who grouped the Turkic toponyms of the Demä River basin according to semantic features. He divided all the names into two thematic classes.:

1) toponyms in which the defining features are natural geographical realities,

2) toponyms in which the defining feature is the result of a person's practical activity.

The foundations of this classification were further developed in the works of A.G. Shaikhulov⁹¹, who identifies four thematic groups, the topological foundations of which are related to the concepts: nature (1), human (2), society (3), cognition (4).

Each of these groups can be represented by smaller groups. With some variations, these classification principles are presented in a number of toponymic studies. Thus, studying the hydronyms of the Chusovaya River basin, E.E. Paklina identifies three types of

⁹⁰ Shakurov R.Z. Toponymy of the Demä River basin. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. Ufa, 1974. 17 p.

⁹¹ Shaikhulov A.G. Some issues of the systematic study of appellative and toponymic units (based on the material of the languages of the Ural-Volga region). // Methods of toponymic research. Sverdlovsk, 1983. pp. 35-41.

foundations: foundations indicating the physical and geographical features of the object, foundations indicating the connection with surrounding objects⁹². In the studies of B.K. Bektasova⁹³ and G.B. Madieva⁹⁴ lexico-semantic classifications are based on the principles of toponymic differentiation, reflecting the direct and indirect connection of geographical objects with human practical activity.

The classification proposed by R.Z. Shakurov is the most acceptable in the study of both Turkic and Slavic place names, but it is not without certain disadvantages. Thus, it does not cover the group of “transferable” toponyms, that is, onyms named after neighboring objects: hydrotoponyms (toponyms named after a hydronym), orotoponyms (toponyms based on an oronym), and oikonyms derived from microtoponyms.

This group of onyms cannot be included in the lexico-semantic classification, since the feature that forms the basis for naming a geographical feature does not belong to the toponym, but to the object after which the geographical feature is named (mountain, river, locality, microtoponym, etc.).

Based on this, all toponyms are divided into “transferable” names and non-transferable (direct) names, which are based on a feature associated either with the result of cultural and practical human activities, or reflecting the natural geographical features of the region.

The role of geographical terms in the nomination of toponyms

Geographical terms play an important role in the toponymic landshat of Northern Kazakhstan.

E.M. Pospelov offers the following definition of this term: “A national geographical term is a word that defines the nature of an

⁹² Paklina E.E. Structural and word-formation models of Russian hydronyms in the basin of the Chusovaya River. // Methods of toponymic research. Sverdlovsk, 1983. pp. 98-100.

⁹³ Bektasova B. Short toponymic dictionary of Kostanay region. Kostanay, 1996. - 237 p.

⁹⁴ Madieva G.B. The Hydronymy of East Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Ah, 1990. - 22 p.

object, its genus (mountain, forest, etc.) or species (golec, sopka, polonina, kichera, etc.; bor, rosha, guy, dubrava, yelets, etc.)”⁹⁵.

G.I. Donidze is not satisfied with the terms “geographical terms”, “nomenclature terms”, used to refer to such objects as: mountain, river, lake, valley, pass, peak, etc. Explaining his disagreement with the fact that “... neither one nor the other is suitable for toponymy: the first is because not all geographical terms are used in toponyms, and the second is because it does not mean anything by itself.” He considers it advisable to use expressions... Toponymic vocabulary is for a set of words used in geographical names, and toponymic terms are for words and phrases in geographical names that indicate the object of these names”⁹⁶.

Although G.I. Donidze’s reasoning has its own logic, however, the terms proposed by him do not fundamentally solve the problem, therefore, without changing the traditions, we will use the name “geographical terms”.

Geographical terms play an important role in the toponymic system. They can directly perform the function of a toponym if the geographical term is the name of a specific geographical feature.

For example, toponym Zaton (geographical term – zaton “backwater”);

 toponym Khutor (geographical term – khutor “village”)

 toponym Krasnogorka, (geographical term – gorka “little mountain”);

 Lake Bolotnoye, (geographical term – boloto “swamp”);

 toponym Belogradovka, (geographical term – grad “small town”);

 Lake Bugrovoye, (geographical term – bugor “hill”);

 toponym Gorodetskoye, (geographical term – gorod “town”);

 toponym Gornoye, (geographical term – gora “mountain”);

 toponym Zagradovka, (geographical term – grad “small town”);

 toponym Zapolskoye, (geographical term – pole “field”);

⁹⁵ Pospelov E.M. School toponymic dictionary. Moscow: Prosveshchenie Publ., 1988. - 224 p.

⁹⁶ Donidze G.I. Hydronymic terms in Turkic languages. // Onomastics. - M.: Nauka, 1969. - pp. 162-165.

toponym Zaozernoye, (geographical term – ozero “lake”);
 toponym Krivoozernaya, (geographical term – ozero “lake”);
 toponym Krasnoyarsk, (geographical term – yar “cliff”);
 redut Mezhduezerny (redut (French: redoute, shelter) is a military fortification for circular defense), (geographical term – ozero “lake”);
 toponym Stepnoj (geographical term – Step, means steppe), a village in the Timiryazevsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center of the Kurtai rural district;
 toponym Stepnoj (the settlement is located in the Zhitikarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Novo-Dvorovskoye, (geographical term – dvor “yard”);
 toponym Ostravnaya, (geographical term – ostrov “island”);
 toponym Ostrovka, (geographical term – ostrov “island”);
 toponym Podgornoye, toponym Gornaya (geographical term – gora “mountain”);
 toponym Ozernyj, toponym Zaozerny, toponym Svetlye Ozyora (geographical term – ozero “lake”);
 toponym Pridorozhnyj, (geographical term – doroga “road”);
 toponym Rodniki (geographical term – rodnik, means "spring");
 toponym Semipalatnoe, (geographical term – palata “the historical name of the room”);
 toponym Chernorechenskij, Zarechye toponym (geographical term – reka, means “river”);
 toponym Lesnye Polyany, toponym Yasnaya Polyana (the geographical term - polyana, meaning “glade”);
 toponym Naberezhnyj (geographical term – bereg, means “shore”);
 toponym Krasny Yar (geographical term – yar, means high, steep coast, cliff);
 toponym Sinij Shihan (geographical term – shihan, means a single mountain or hill with regular slopes and a peak);

toponym Birch grove (the geographical term – grove, means a forest area consisting of a certain type of tree, most often birch, “grove”);

toponym Mayak, toponym Kyzyl-Mayak (geographical term – Mayak, means lighthouse);

toponym Zarechny, toponym Sukhorechenskiy (geographical term – river, means “reservoir”, “river”);

toponym Prirechnoe (geographical term – river), (the settlement is located in the Zhitikarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lugovoe, (geographical term – lug “meadow”) etc.

The abundance of geographical terms in the toponymy in the region under study is not accidental, as in most cases they reflect the features of the object and the terrain. Geographical terms can function in fairly large territories.

These are terms such as *hill*, *mountain*, *yar* (yar is a high, steep, non-flooded coast), *krucha* (steep descent, cliff), *river*, *lake*, *swamp*, *ravine*, *log* (a small dry valley), *lozhbina* (a narrow shallow ravine), *meadow*, *field*, *farmstead*, *village*, *stream* and many others.

These words make up the national lexical fund of the Russian language. Local geographical terms are narrowly areal in nature. They are often dialect words of a certain area.

For example: **village Voloshinka** (“volosha. voloshka, volozhka – a river, a channel, an arm of the river, a floodplain”⁹⁷);

village Kalugino (from Kaluga – “swamp. swamp... flood plain, flood meadow... standing water, puddle, peninsula, river arm, etc.”);

microtoponym Kurya (kurya – “backwater, river bay, sib. staritsa, an old riverbed swept away from the ends, vlgd. A wide, deep place in the river, with ledges”⁹⁷);

toponym Olgovka (from Olga – “swampy swamp”⁹⁷) and a number of others.

The problems of toponymic terminology, in particular its dialectal features, are of interest to many scientists. Thus, R.A.

⁹⁷ Dahl V. Explanatory Dictionary of the living Great Russian Language, Moscow: Russkiy yazyk Publ., 1981.

Ageeva writes: “Knowledge of local geographical terms, i.e. dialectal words denoting different types of geographical objects and their features, is absolutely necessary for a toponymist. These words, as a rule, are widely used in the dialects of certain territories”⁹⁸.

The terminological fund of the toponymic system depends on both dialectal features and extralinguistic factors. A.A. Zakirov notes that “folk geographical terms are the names of various geographical objects related to the structure and structure of the earth’s surface, with hills, plains and depressions”⁹⁹.

A geographical term can also act as part of a derived name, for example:

toponym Bolshye Dubravyy (a village in Sarykolsky district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Zelenaya Polyana (a village in the Terenkolsky district of the Pavlodar region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezhovaya Rosha (a settlement in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Lesnye Polyany (a village in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Prud Podkamennyj (reservoir in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Krasnyj Yar (a village in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

microtoponym Dolinka (The microtoponym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

microtoponym Borki (The microtoponym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Suhoj Dol (a river in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Koryazhnyj Dol (the river is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Bezymyannoe ozero (lake in Kartalinsky district of Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

⁹⁸ Ageeva R.A. The origin of the names of rivers and lakes. Moscow: Nauka, 1985. 144 p.

⁹⁹ Zakirov A.A. Toponymy of the Jizzakh region of the Uzbek SSR. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, Moscow, 1991, 24 p.

toponym Svetlye Ozyora (a settlement in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Sinij Shihan (a settlement in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

Orographic terms take part in the formation of toponyms of the Kazakh-Russian border region:

toponym Bugrovoye – **bugor** (small mountain, hill);

toponym Vishnevye Sopki – **sopka** (small mountain, hill);

Zhaman Mountain-Sopka – **sopka**;

toponym Denisovskie skaly – **skala** (rock) (the mountain is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Belokamenka – **kamen** (the name of a mountain or cliff in the Urals and Siberia);

toponym Novokamenka – **kamen**;

toponym Krasnaya Gorka – **gorka** (high ground, hill);

toponym Krasny Yar – **yar** (the coast is high, steep, riverine and not flooded);

toponym Podgornoye is a mountain;

locality of the Chertova **Yama** (It is used in the meaning of “pit”);

toponym Yamki – pit;

toponym Sinij Shihan – **shihan** (orographic object - a single mountain);

hydrographic terms:

toponym Bolotnoye – boloto (swamp);

top (a sticky, impassable place) of the Devil's swamp – swamp;

toponym Ledenevo- lyada (a wasteland in the middle of a forest, a place where forests are cut down and burned for agricultural purposes);

toponym Bykanov Prud – (the hydrographic term prud means “pond”);

toponym Zarechnoye – river;

toponym Zaozerny – lake;

toponym Priozernoye – lake
Kamenny Brod (ford) locality – ford;
toponym Chertov Brod – ford;
toponym Prirechnoye – river;
toponym Rechnoe – river;
toponym Rodniki – spring;
the area of the Devil's Dam – dam.

oikonymic terms:

toponym Krasnaya Slobodka – **sloboda** (the type of settlement or city area in the history of Russia);

toponym Vyselki – **vyselok** (type of peasant settlements, locality and address object);

toponym Krasny Kardon – **kardon** (the location of troops in small detachments along a certain line);

toponym Reybrandt farm – **farm**

toponym Presnoredut – **redut** (redut (French: redoute, shelter) is a military fortification for circular defense);

toponym Merry Podol – **podol** (plain, a low place under a mountain);

toponym Mayak, toponym Kyzyl-Mayak – **mayak** (oikonymic term – Mayak, means lighthouse).

In addition to geographical terms, there is a group of toponymic terms related to *human economic and household activities*.

toponym Kopylovka – **kopyl** “stoyak, nadolba, drovni”;

toponym Yarmo – **yarmo** (wooden yoke for working cattle);

toponym Zelenaya Rosha – **rosha** (grove);

toponym Roshchinskoe – **rosha** (grove);

toponym Podlesnoe – **les** (forest);

toponym Lesnoe – **les** (forest);

locality Luzhki – **luzha** (meadow);

toponym Kustovoe – **kust** (bush);

toponym Krasnaya Polyana – **polyana** (lawn);

toponym Zelenaya Polyana – **polyana** (lawn);

toponym Zolotaya Niva – **niva** (a large field, cultivated and sown, purposefully processed by man);

toponym Zlatopolye – **polye** (field);
toponym Semipolka – **polye** (field);
toponym Zeleny Gai – **gai** (a small deciduous, non-coniferous forest);
toponym Zeleny Bor - **bor** (pine forest);
toponym Borki – **bor** (pine forest);
toponym Dubrovnoye – **dubrava** (forest plantations in which the main tree species is oak);
toponym Bolshye Dubravy – **dubrava**.

The processes of translocation, mainly transoiconymization, play a significant role in the formation of oikonyms in the North Kazakhstan region. Among the names of localities that arose on the basis of other toponyms, there are hydrooiconyms, orooiconyms, oikonyms formed from microtoponyms, and oikonyms formed from oikonyms.

There are several subgroups among the toponyms reflecting the natural and climatic realities of in Northern Kazakhstan.

First, the toponyms that characterize the object as a whole. In this case, the geographical term becomes a toponym and the appellative performs all the functions of an onym.

For example: toponym Yamki;
toponym Khutorok;
toponym Luzhki;
Chilik village;
Zhar “yar” locality;
toponym Vyselki;
Borki settlement.

The second subgroup consists of toponyms that characterize the location of the object. A certain role in characterizing the location of an object is played by the designations of the cardinal directions:

For example: toponym Yuzhnoe (Southern);
toponym Yuzhnyj (a village in the Kartaralinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);
toponym Yuzhno-Stepnoj (a village in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);
Toponym Vostochnoe (Eastern);

toponym Zapadnoe (Western);
toponym Zapadnyj Kondykol (The lake is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
toponym Severnoye (northern);
toponym Severny (northern) (a village in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);
toponym Centralnyj – a village in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region.

The location of the object is also indicated by the semantics of the words “**far**”, “**near**”, “**lower**”, “**upper**”, “**back**”, “**front**”, etc.

For example: toponym Dalnee (Far) – an abolished village in the Timiryazevsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan;

toponym Blizhnee (Near) – a village in the Agapovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region;

toponym Dolgaya Dubrava (North Kazakhstan region);

microtoponym Dolgie Lozy;

microtoponym Dolgij Kolok;

toponym Vysokij (hutor);

toponym Dlinnyj (hutor);

toponym Nizhnij Toguzak – a lake in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region;

toponym Nizhnyaya Solodyanka – a village in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

oikonym Blizhniyj (hutor);

toponym Dalnee (The settlement is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

mikrotoponym Dalnee (It is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

river Verhnij Burluk (Upper Burluk) (river);

toponym Verhnetobolskoe (The reservoir is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

river Nizhnij Burluk (Lower Burluk) (river).

The location of a geographical object is determined using prefixes: ***for-***, ***under-***, ***at-***, ***on-***, ***between-***, etc.

For example: village of Zarechny (located across the river);

toponym Zaozerny (across the lake);
toponym Zaurale (beyond the Urals);
toponym Zapolskoye (beyond the field);
toponym Podlesnoye (under the forest);
toponym Podgornoye (under the mountain);
toponym Podvornoe;
toponym Podpolosnoe;
toponym Podsopochnoe;
toponym Pod Uvalom;
toponym Poduvalnoe
toponym Podogorodnaya;
toponym Priishimka (next to the Ishim River);
toponym Priozernoye;
toponym Prigorodnoe;
toponym Prirechnoye;
toponym Mezhduezerny;
toponym Nalobino etc.

In the toponymy of Kazakh-Russian border area, names of geographical objects are distinguished, indicating certain features of geographical objects. The signs that served as the basis for the nomination of a toponym can be very different.

Color characteristics of geographical objects

The color perception of an object may be updated in a toponym (e.g. Krasnaya Gorka). The specifics of the color designation, its role in the toponymic landscape of any territories, the deep sacred meaning and many other issues related to the color symbolism of place names have been repeatedly raised by many toponymic scholars. Among them are F. Khisamitdinov and her collective article “Color terms in Bashkir toponymy”, in which she writes: “All color designations that are part of the oldest layer of vocabulary, except for the semantics of color, in the Bashkir language, as in many other languages, are endowed with symbolic semantics. They acquire special significance in toponyms. Color as

one of the motifs of the nomination is often used in Bashkir toponymy”¹⁰⁰.

When geographical objects are nominated, there are various color designations:

belyj (white)

For example: settlement Belovka;

toponym Beloglinka;

toponym Belotserkovka;

toponym Belokamenka;

toponym Belokammenoe (The lake is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Beloglinka (The settlement is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Beloglinka (The settlement is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Beloyarka;

microtoponym Belyj Aul, (The microtoponym is located in the Zhitikarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

hydronym Maloe Beloe;

microtoponym Belyj Kolok;

hydronym Bolshoe Beloe;

hydronym Belenok;

hydronym Belenkoe;

toponym Belovskij;

hydronym Beloe;

toponym Belonovo;

Lake Beloe.

krasnyj (red)

For example: toponym Krasnaya Gorka;

toponym Krasnaya Polyana);

hydronym Krasnaya Shapka;

Toponym Krasnaya Slobodka;

toponym Krasnoe;

¹⁰⁰ Khisamitdinova F., Muratova R., Yagafarova G., M. Valieva. Color Terms in Bashkir Toponymy. Voprosy onomastiki, 2019, Volume 16, Issue 1, pp. 140–159

toponym Krasnotal (the settlement is located in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasny May;

toponym Krasnoselskoe (The settlement is located in the District of Beimbet Mailina, Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasny October;

toponym Krasny Partizan;

toponym Krasny Yar (the settlement is located in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasny Yar (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is a part of Vagulinsky rural district);

toponym Krasnoyarsk;

toponym Krasnoznamenska;

toponym Krasnoselskoe (The microtoponym is located in Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasnokamenka;

toponym Krasnoutilovka;

toponym Krasnaya Zarya (the settlement is located in the Varnenskij district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasnoarmejskij (the settlement is located in the Varnenskij district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasnoarmejskoe (the village is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasnyj Oktyabr (the settlement is located in the Varnenskij district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasny Kordon.

zeleny (green)

For example: toponym Zelenaya Polyana;

toponym Zelenaya Grove;

toponym Zelenino;

toponym Zeleny Bor;

toponym Zelyony Guy.

Sinij (blue)

toponym Sinij Shihan (the settlement is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sinegorsk (The microtoponym is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

cherny (black)

For example: lake Chernoe;

toponym Chernuhino;

toponym Chernorechenskij (the settlement is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Chernobayevka;

hydronym Bolshoe Chyornenkoe;

Maloe Chyornenkoe;

toponym Chernoglazovka;

Zolotoe Chernozubovka;

toponym Chernoyarka;

toponym Chernousovka).

zolotoy (golden)

For example: toponym Zlatopolye;

toponym Zolotoe;

hydronym Zolotilino;

toponym Zlatorunnoe;

toponym Zolotaya Niva.

zheltyj yellow

For example: toponym Zheltovka;

hydronym Zhyoltenkoe;

toponym Zhyoltoe.

Words of a tonal nature:

temnyj “dark”;

svetlyj “light”;

yasnyj “clear”, this shade means “Bright, shining, light”;

ryaboj. The main value is an area that has a mottled, spotted or uneven appearance.

pestryj “motley”;

chistyj “pure”.

For example: toponym Mnogocvetnoe (Multicolor);

lake Pestroe (Mottled);

lake Chistoe (Pure);

toponym Chistokovo;

toponym Chistoe (Pure);
 toponym Chistovskoye;
 lake Svetloe (Light);
 toponym Svetloe (the lake is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Svetlovka (the village is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Svetlenkoe;
 toponym Svetloe (The settlement is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Serebryakovo;
 toponym Serebryakovskoe;
 toponym Ozero Svetloe (the lake is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 toponym Svetlye Ozyora (the settlement is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 toponym Serebryaki (Silver)
 toponym Temnikovo;
 toponym Tyomnenkoe;
 toponym Tyomnoe
 toponym Yasnaya Polyana (the settlement is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Determinants of the “size” and “location” of geographical objects

The basis for the nomination is the features of the relief and landscape. They are characterized by such concepts as “*size*”.

Determinants with a size value are an important component in the toponymic landscape. Most determinants form oppositional pairs: *large - small; long - short, high - low, wide - narrow*

big:

toponym Bolshaya Malyshka (Big Baby). A village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.
 The administrative center of the Berezovsky rural district.

toponym Bolshoe (Big) Bayadarskoe;

toponym Bolshoe (Big) Kureino;
 toponym Bolshoe Big Kureinoe;
 lake Bolshoe (Big) Priyutnoe;
 lake Bolshoe Solenoe (Big Salt Lake);
 lake Bolshoe Chebache (Big Chebach);
 lake Bolshoe (Big) Bugrovoe;
 toponym Bolshoj (Big) Izyum;
 toponym Bolshoe Kesene (the lake is located in the Varnensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 lake Bolshoj (Big) Karakamysh;
 lake Bolshoj (Big) Koskol;
 toponym Bolshaya Karaganka (the river is located in Kartalinsky district of Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 lake Bolshoy Kushluk
 locality Bolshye Dubravy
 toponym Bolshoj Kansulik (the lake is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoj Taldykol (the lake is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoj Razrez
 toponym Bolshoj Akakul (the lake is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 toponym Bolshoe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan). There are two lakes with a similar name in this area.
 toponym Bolshoe Bajdachek (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoe Gorkoe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoe Zajmishe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoe Klyushkino (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bolshoe Kochurovo (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoe Krivoe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoe Markino (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoe Momonovo (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoj Arykbalyk (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoj Koskol (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Большой Терисколь (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

small:

toponym Maloe Bugrovoe (Maloe Upland);

toponym Malaya Malyshka;

toponym Malyj Akakul (the lake is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

lake Maloe Beloe;

toponym Malyj Razrez (the quarry is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

lake Maloe Chebachye

lake Malye Tyukty

toponym Malye Zhaugashty (the lake is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Malaya Olginka

lake Maloe Zarosloe (Maloe Overgrown);

long:

toponym Dolgoe Krutoe (Long Khutor);

lake Dolgoe (Long);

long:

toponym Dolgie Roshi (Long Groves);

lake Dolgoe (Long);

high:

village Vysokoe (High);

toponym Verhnij Toguzak (the river is located in the Varnensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

Verhnetobolskoe vodohranilishe (the hydronym is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

Nizhnij / nizkij (low)

toponym Nizhnij Toguzak (the river is located in the Varnensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Nizhnyaya Solodyanka (the river flows into the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

wide:

lake Shirokoe (Wide);

Srednij (average)

toponym Srednij Toguzak (the river is located in the Varnensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

razdolnoe:

toponym Razdolnoe.

Determinants of the “shape” and “size” of geographical objects

Toponyms also include concepts such as *shape* and *depth*. The concepts of “shape” and “size” are very important in the toponymic nomination process. Since they contain the main characteristics of geographical objects, which were often very important for the nationalities inhabiting these territories. She helped to properly arrange household life for the population.

The *shape* of the object is the basis of the names:

For example: toponym Krugloe;

Lake Krugloe (round);

toponym Kruglovka (round);

toponym Ploskoe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Koltsovka (ring “in the shape of a circle”), toponym Krivoozernoye;

toponym Bolshoe Krivoe (the hydronym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Krivoshchekovo;

Lake Krivoe (curve);

toponym Polovinka (the hydronym is located in Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Krutoe (steep);

toponym Rovnoe (smooth);

toponym Kuchkovka (“in the form of a heap”).

A large number of hydrographic objects are located on the territory of the North Kazakhstan region, so often signs of water bodies are the reason for the nomination of a toponym, where “*depth*” is not the last place (Glubokoe Lake). The determinants indicating the depth of a water body are the words “*deep*”, “*shallow*”, “*shallow*”. Often the semantics of the word “*depth*” is contained in the terms themselves, reflecting the geographical realities of the area.

For example, toponym Yamki (pit),

toponym Zaton – “shallow river bay”,

microtoponym Kurya – “wide, deep place in the river, with ledges”.

In the case of the toponym of a Pit, the depth of an orographic object with a negative relief is determined not by hydrographic, but by orographic object.

Properties of water and soil of geographical objects

The main features of geographical features can be the properties of *water* and *soil*. This characteristic of geographical features is also extremely important and is actively used in the nominating process in toponymy. They are usually given through the definitions:

presnyj (Freshwater) For example, toponym Redoubt Vtoropresny, toponym Presnovka, village Presnogorkovka. The toponym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan. Due to the fact that it includes two determinants at once “fresh” and “bitter”, we classify this toponym into two groups at once: the first group with the determinant “fresh” and the second group with the determinant “bitter”. We also consider it necessary to

note that both determinants are equivalent in the qualitative characteristics of the water of the hydronym.

gorky (bitter) (Lake Gorky, Lake Gorky-Salty, village Presnogorkovka; toponym Bolshoe Gorkoe. The toponym is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan.

svetlyj (light) (Lake Svetloye, Lake Svetloye, Lake Svetlichnoe, toponym Svetlye Ozyora (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), toponym Ozero Svetloe (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), toponym Svetloe (Kostanay region, Kazakhstan), village Svetloe (Kostanay region, Kazakhstan), Lake Svetloe (the hydronym is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan).

It is worth noting that in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, geographical features of the same name are noted, in particular, lakes, settlements and microtoponyms. The determinants "light" are most often used, below are examples.:

toponym Svetloe (village is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan)

toponym Svetloe (the hydronym is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan). There are two recorded lakes in the area.

microtoponym Svetloe (the hydronym is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan)

toponym Solyonoe (the hydronym is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan). Three Solyonoe lakes are recorded in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region.

studenaya (very cold) (Lake Studenoe, Lake Studenoe);

teplyj (warm) (Lake Teplichnoe);

solenyj (salty) (village of Solonovka, Lake Solenoe, Lake Gorko-solenoe); toponym Nizhnyaya Solodyanka (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), toponym Solodyanka (Chelyabinsk region, Russia),

chistyj (clean) (village Chistoe, Lake Chistoe, toponym Chistovskoye, toponym Chistyj. This settlement is located in the Fedorovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan.);

suhoj (dry) toponym Suhorechenskij; river Suhaya (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), river Suhoj Dol (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), river Suhaya (Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

yasnyj (clear) (lake Yasnoye, toponym Yasnovka)

sladkij (sweet) toponym Ozero Sladkoe (Chelyabinsk region, Russia), toponym Sladkoe. It is located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan.

In the toponym Hrustalnyj prud (Crystal Pond), the properties of water are transmitted not through a direct determinant (clean, fresh, good), but indirectly, metaphorically, and the lexeme "Crystal" is used for this. The water is clear as crystal. This toponym is located in Nagaibak district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan.

Natural resources and minerals as a source of toponymic nomination

The nature of the earth's surface and water bodies, the availability of raw materials and natural resources used by the population in everyday practical activities can serve as the motive for the nomination of a toponym. We believe that it is advisable to consider these signs comprehensively, since the features of the earth's surface (**sand, clay, stone** and others) are at the same time indicators of the presence of minerals.

The toponymy of the region reflects the names of natural resources and minerals necessary for the economic activity of the population:

Glina (clay)

For example: Beloglinka village (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Beloglinkatoponym (the river is located in the Varnensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Beloglinka (the settlement is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Beloglinka (the settlement is located in the Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

izvest (chalk, lime)

toponym Izvestkovoe (an abolished village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Kamen (stone)

toponym Novokamenka (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasnokamenka (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Prud Podkamennyj (Hydronym is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Kamennaya (the river is located in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

microtoponym Kamenka (the place is located in the Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

Pesok (sand)

toponym Peski (Sands) (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Peschanka (the settlement is located in the Kartalinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region);

toponym Peschanoe (the lake is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Peschanoe (the lake is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

microtoponym Peschanoe (the place is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

Slyuda (mica)

toponym Slyuda (The hydronym is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

hrustal (crystal)

toponym Hrustalnyj prud (the settlement is located in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Numerical indicators in toponymic vocabulary

Among the toponyms of the region, there are names with numerical indicators as a distinctive feature of the object. The numerical determinant in toponymic vocabulary can be expressed in different ways.

This feature can be expressed by an *ordinal numeral*

For example:

toponym Vtoropresnyj (the former military fortification (redoubt), which was part of the Ishim line of military fortifications, later the village of Ostrovnoye);

toponym Troebratskoe (a settlement located in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Pervoe Parnichnoe;

toponym Pervoe Perereznoe;

toponym Pervomajskoe;

toponym Pervoe (First);

toponym Pyatoe Dekabrya (December 5);

quantitative

toponym Semipolka (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Semipalatnoe (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Semiozyorka (a village in the Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Semiozerno (The village is located in the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan. The modern name of this settlement is Auliekol);

toponym Sem Kolodcev (Seven Wells) (North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

nouns

toponym Dvojniki (Doubles) (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Polovinka (the lake is located in the Denisovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

lexemes denoting the concept of “set”

toponym Rakitnik (North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Razvaliny (North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Okladni (North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Kuchkovka (North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan).

The emotional and expressive component of place names

The basis for the nomination of a locality can be an emotionally expressive assessment of the object.

Positive emotional assessment of toponyms

For example:

toponym Blagodarovsky,

toponym Miroljubovka (the settlement is located in Uzunkol district, Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Rayevka (an abolished village in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Blagodatnyj redut (a former military fortification that was part of the Ishim line of military fortifications);

toponym Razdolnoe (a village in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Razgulnoe (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Beautiful (a village in the Ayyrtau district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Mirnoe (a village in the Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Yasnovka (a village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center of Yasnovsky rural district);

toponym Urozhajnoe (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Urozhajnoe (a village in the Sarykolsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center of Chekhov rural district);

toponym Urozhajnyj (a settlement in the Agapovsky district of the Chelyabinsk Region of Russia);

toponym Urozhajnyj (a settlement in the Zavodoukovsky urban district of the Tyumen Region of Russia);

toponym Urozhajnaya (a village in the Lebyazhevsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Prekrasnoe (a village in the Ayyrtau district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasivoe (a village in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);
 toponym Razgulnoe (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Razdolnoe (a village in the Naurzumsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Razdolnoe (a village in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Razdolnaya (a village in the Yurgamyshsky district of the Kurgan region);
 toponym Razdolnyj (an abolished settlement in the Kunashaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);
 toponym Lake Yasnoye (the hydronym is located within the city limits of Petropavlovsk, North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Sladkoe (lake in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Sladenkoe (the lake is located in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Veselovka (the village is located in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Veselovka (the village is located in the Zlatoust city district of the Chelyabinsk region. Russia);
 toponym Vesyoloe (an abolished village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Vesyolyj (a settlement in the Yarkovsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);
 toponym Vesyolyj Podol (a village in the Sarykolsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center of the Veselopodolsky rural district);
 toponym Vesyolye Kurtinki (an abolished village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Veselye Rosh (the village is located in the Tavrichesky district of the Omsk region);
 toponym Bogolyubovskaya Rakita (North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Lesnaya Dacha Krasivaya (North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Lesnaya Dacha Vesjolaya (North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Vesolyj Ugol (North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Bolshaya Veseluha (North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Malaya Veseluha (North Kazakhstan region);
 toponym Chistenkoe (swamp, located in the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Zolotoe (the village is located in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Zolotoe (the village is located in the Karasu district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Zolotoe (the village is located in the Makushinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);
 toponym Zlatogorka (former name of Agyntaj batyra village, located in Ayyrtau district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bogatoe (abolished village in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Pobeda (a settlement in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);
 toponym Pobeda (a village in the Karabalyk district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Bogatyrskij (name of the forest site in the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Nadezhdinka (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Nadezhdinka (a village in the Karabalyk district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Nadezhdinka (a village in the Safakulevsky district of the Kurgan region. The administrative center of the Nadezhdinsky Village Council, Russia);
 toponym Nadezhka (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Nadezhka (a village in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center of the Nadezhdinsky rural district).

Negative emotional assessment of place names

In the toponymy of the region, in addition to toponyms with a positive emotional and expressive assessment (toponym Beautiful), names of geographical objects with a negative emotional and evaluative characteristic are distinguished.

For example: toponym Samodurovka (the former name of the village of Sokolovka in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Biryuk (abolished village in the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Biryukovka (a village in Altynsara district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Gniloe (the swamp is located in the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Gniloe (the lake is located in Zhambyl district, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Goreloe (the swamp is located in Zhdanovsky rural district, Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Goreloe (the village is located in Magzhan Zhumabayev district, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Goreloe (lake in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Goreloe (a village in the Oktyabrsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Goreloe (the swamp is located in the Belozersk municipal district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Pogoreloe (the lake is located in Kostanay district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Pogorelka (a village in the Abatsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);

toponym Pogorelka (a village in the Shadrinsky district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Vonyuchee (lake in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Vonyuchee (the lake is located in the district of Beimbet Mailin, Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Vonyuchee (the lake is located in the Shadrinsky municipal district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Poganoe (the village is located in the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Poganoe (the village is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Poganoe (lake within the city limits of Petropavlovsk, North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Poganoe (the lake is located in Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Poganka (the lake is located in Kyzylzhar district, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Propashev (the forest is located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Ubiennoe (the swamp is located in the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Ubiennoe (the lake is located in the Kazan district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Ubiennoe (the lake is located in the Yurgamyshsky district of the Kurgan region, 7 km east of the village of Kulash, Russia);

toponym Ubiennoe (the swamp is located in the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Ubiennoe (the swamp is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Utopshee (the swamp is located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Utopshee (the swamp is located in Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Myortvyj (forest, located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Mertvoe (the lake is located on the territory of Uvatsky municipal district, Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Mogilnyj (the swamp is located near Petropavlovsk, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Mogila (the tract is located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Cherepanova Yamka (locality in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

Lake Chernoe (the hydronym is located in Kyzylzhar district, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernoe (the lake is located in the Armizonsky district in the south of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Chernoe (the lake is located in the Mokrousovsky and Chastoozersky districts of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Chernoe (the lake is located in the Krasnoarmeysky Municipal District of the Chelyabinsk Region, Russia);

toponym Chernoe (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernoe (the village is located in Magzhan Zhumabayev district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernoe (the village is located in Vagaysky district of Tyumen region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernoe (a village in the Vagaysky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Chyornaya (a river in the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan and the Chelyabinsk region of Russia).

These examples show that often a negative emotional assessment is associated with the concept of “Death”. In this case, the lexemes “Murdered”, “Grave”, “Dead”, “Drowned”, “Skull” and others are used when nominating a toponym.

Sometimes demonic images and characters are present in the nomination of geographical objects.

toponym Chertov Brod (Damn Ford);

toponym Chertovo ozero (the lake is located in the Sarinsky rural settlement in the Kunashaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Chertova Plotina, (Damn Dam);
toponym Chertova Yama, (Damn Pit);
toponym Chyortov Dol (the swamp is located in the Zigalga National Park of the Chelyabinsk Region, Russia);
toponym Vedmina gora (one of the mountain ranges in the territory of the national park “Zyuratkul” Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
toponym Vedmino Ozero (Witch Lake)
toponym Vedmino Boloto (The Witch's Swamp);
toponym Shajtan (the forest is located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);
toponym Shajtan (the lake is located in the Omsk region of Russia).

These examples show that demonic characters such as “Devil” and “Witch” are most often present in the toponymic landscape of the region.

Figurative and metaphorical names of geographical features are an integral part of the region's toponymic spectrum. More often, the anatomical parts of the human body serve as metaphorical images for the nomination.

For example: toponym Gorbunovka (***hump***), (the village is located in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Gorbunovka (the village is located in Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Gorbunovo (railway station in Petukhov district of Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Gorbunovo (the village is located in the Znamensky district of the Omsk region);

toponym Gorbunovo (an abolished village in the Nyazepetrovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Gorbunova (a village in the Golyshmanovsky urban district of the Tyumen region of Russia);

toponym Gorbunovskij (a settlement in the Verkhneuralsky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Rebrovka (rebro – *rib*), (a village in the Omsk region of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Rebrovskoe (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Bolshoe Suhoryobroe (the lake is located in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Maloe Suhoryobnoe (the lake is located in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Gorbatoe (Gorb – The' hump), (Lake Gorbatoe is located in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernoglazovka (glaz – eye), (the village is located in the Tavrichesky district of the Omsk region);

toponym Beloglazovo (the village is located in Tyukalinsky district of Omsk region);

toponym Sineglázovo (the lake is located in the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Zubovik (Zub – tooth), (the lake is located in the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Golozubka (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernozubovka (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Krivoshyokovo (the village is located in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Chernousovka (a village in Russian-Polyansky district of Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Usovo (a village in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);

toponym Usovka (a village in the Maryanovsky district of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Kostousovo (a village in the Paderinsky Selsoviet of the Ketovsky district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Usovo Vtoroe (lake in the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Usovo Pervoe (lake in the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Usovskoe (lake in the Tyumen region of Russia);

toponym Chernousovo (the lake is located in the Sargatsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Belousovka (the village is located in the Etkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Belousovka (the village is located in Pavlogradsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Belonogovo (noga – foot), (the village is located in the Kurtamyshsky district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Gubanovo (Guba – lips), (the lake is located in the Kurtamyshsky district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Gubanova (the village is located in the Kurtamyshsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Gubnoe (the lake is located in the Makushinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Golovnoe (a village in the Lebyazhevsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia).

These examples show that any anatomical parts of a person's body and face can be the sources of a toponymic nomination. Most often in this case, such lexemes appear as: *leg, head, rib, hump, eyes, cheek, lips, tooth, mustache*, etc.

Toponyms based on the names of plants and animals

Among the names of geographical objects in the region, toponyms are distinguished due to the peculiarities of the *flora* and *fauna* (phytotoponyms and zootonyms). Depending on which type of vegetation served as the motive for the nomination for a geographical feature,

- toponyms formed from plant geographical terms are distinguished.

Bor – Pine Forest

For example: toponym Borki – *bor*, (a village in the Akkayyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Borki (a village in the Mendykarinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Borki (a former village in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Borki (a village in the Kormilovsky district of the Omsk region of Russia);
 toponym Borki (a village in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen region of Russia);
 toponym Borki (the village is located in Vikulovsky district of Tyumen region, Russia);
 toponym Borki (the village is located in the Ketovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);
 toponym Borki (the village is located in the Shchuchansky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);
 toponym Borki (an abolished settlement in the Kopeysky Urban District of the Chelyabinsk Region, Russia);
 toponym Sosnovyj Bor (a forest located in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);
 toponym Borovskoe (a village located in the Mendykarinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Borovskoe (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 toponym Borovskoe (a village in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);
 toponym Borovskoe (a village in the Kataysky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);
 toponym Borovoe (a settlement in the Isilkulsky district of the Omsk region of Russia);
 toponym Borovoe (the village is located in the Ishim district of the Tyumen region, Russia);
 toponym Borovoe (a village in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);
 toponym Boróvskij (the work settlement is located in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen region, Russia);
 toponym Borovskoe (the lake is located in the Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Borovoe (the lake is located in the Krasnoarmeysky municipal district of Chelyabinsk region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Borovoe (the lake is located in the Yurgamyshsky municipal district of Kurgan region, Russia).

These examples show that the toponymic term “Forest” is represented not only in the names of forests, but also in the names of settlements and lakes. Most often this term is represented in such names as Borovskoye, Borovoe, Borki. The names of geographical objects with the same name in different regions are marked.

Grove (Rosha) – A small, mostly deciduous forest:

toponym Roshchino – (Rosha – *grove*), (a village in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Roshchino (a village in Gorky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Roshchino (an abolished settlement in the Kalininsky Administrative District of the Tyumen Region, Russia);

toponym Roshchino (a village in the Dalmatovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Roshchino (a village in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Roshchino (village of Sosnovsky district, Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovaya Rosha (the children's summer camp is located in the Sargatsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovaya Rosha (the children's summer camp is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezovaya Rosha (a settlement in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Zelyonaya Rósha (a settlement in the Miassky urban district of the Chelyabinsk Region, Russia);

toponym Zelyonaya Rósha (a village in the Mishkinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Zelyonaya Rósha (a village in the Omsky district of the Omsk region of Russia, Russia);

toponym Vesyolye Róshi (a village in the Tavrichesky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Róshinskoe (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Roshinskij (a settlement in the Kormilovsky district of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Róshinskoe (a settlement in the Gorky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Róshinskoe (the lake located in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan).

The toponymic term “Grove” in the toponymic landscape of a region can be present either independently in such names as White Grove, Beautiful Groves, Birch Grove, or as an integral part of the name. For example, in the toponyms Roshchino, Roshchinskoe, Roshchinsky.

Meadow – Lug (a piece of land where only herbaceous plants grow):

toponym Luzhki – *meadow*, (abolished village in North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lugovoe (the village is located in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lugovóe (a village in the Tavrichesky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (an abolished village in the Tevrizsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (abolished village in Taranovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lugovóe (abolished village in Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lugovóe (the village is located in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (the village is located in the Tselinny municipal district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lugovaya (the village is located in the Yurgamyshsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lugovoj (a settlement in the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovoj (the village is located in the Chesmensky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovaya (the village is located in the Uvelsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (the lake is located in Tyukalinsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (the lake is located in the Kolosovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lugovóe (the lake is located in the Zverinogolovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lugovskoe (the lake is located in the Omsk region, Russia).

The examples show that the most frequent place names in the region are “Lugovoe”, they are typical for both settlement names and lake names.

Forest - les

toponym Lesnoe – *forest*, (the village is located in the Fedorovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lesnye Polyany (the village is located in Akkayyn district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Karabalyk district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Tavrichesky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Isilkulsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Yurginsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the village is located in the Katav-Ivanovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoj (the village is located in the Ketovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoj (the village is located in the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the lake is located in the Ust-Ishim district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the lake is located in the Uvatsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the lake is located in the Makushinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lesnoe (the lake is located in the Kurtamyshsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lesnikovo (a village in the Ketovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Leski (the village is located in the Zyvaevsky district of the Omsk region, Russia).

Lawn - Polyana

toponym Zelenaya Polyana – *polyana*,

toponym Lesnye Polyany (the village is located in Akkayyn district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lesnye Polyany (the village is located in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lesnye Polyany (a village in the Shchuchansky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lesnye Polyany (a settlement in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in Pavlogradsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in the Moskalensky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in the Dalmatovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Yasnaya Polyana (a village in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Yásnye Polyány (a settlement in the Troitskiy district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasnaya Polyana (the village is located in Gorky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Krasnaya Polyana (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Guy (small, dense, mostly deciduous forest)

toponym Zeleny Guy – **guy**, (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan).

Pole – Field

toponym Zapolskoe **pole**, (the village is located in the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Semipolka (the village is located in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Krasnoe Pole (a settlement in the Sosnovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Dubrava (a grove of any trees of the same breed)

toponym Dubrovnoye (a village in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Dubrovnoye (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the village is located in the Vagaysky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the village is located in the Yarkovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the village is located in the Vargashinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the village is located in the Mishkinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the village is located in the Shadrinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Dubrava (the village is located in the Sosnovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Dubrova (a village in the Dalmatovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Dubrava (a village in the Kolosovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Dubrava (a village in the Yarkovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Belaya Dubrova (a village in the Nizhnetavdinsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Bolshye Dubravy (a village in Sarykolsky district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the lake is located in the Mishkinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the lake is located in the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Dubrovnoye (an abolished village in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen Region, Russia);

toponym Dubrovnoye (the lake is located in the Yurginsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Yuzhno-Dubrovnoe (a village in the Armizonsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

Kust – the Bush

toponym Kustovoe (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Lake Kustovoe (the lake is located in the Akzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

- toponyms formed from the names of individual tree species taken together (toponym Bereznyaki);

- toponyms formed from the names of single trees.

Bereza – the Birch

For example: toponym Berezovka – ***birch***, (a village in the Fedorovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezovka (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezovka (a village in the Gabit Musrepov district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezovka (a village in the Azov German National District of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a village in the Omsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a settlement in the Nizhnetavdinsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a village in Uvatsky district of Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a village in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a settlement in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a settlement in the Uvelsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovka (a settlement in the Uysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Berezovskoe (an abolished village in the Karabalyk district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Bereznyaki (abolished village in Magzhan Zhumabayev district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Berezyanka (the village is located in the Omsk district of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Bereznyakovskij (abolished settlement of the city of Tyumen, Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Bereznyaki (the village is located in the Vargashinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Bereznyaki (a settlement in the Etkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Bereznyaki (a settlement in the Troitskiy district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Sosna – the pine

toponym Sosnovka – *pine*, (an abolished village in the Chelyabinsk city district of the Chelyabinsk Region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Kunashaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Vargashinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Azov German National District of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Kormilovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Zavodoukovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (the village is located in the Yalutorovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (the village is located in the Uporovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovka (the village is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Sosnovka (a village in the Auliekolsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Ozero-Sosnovka (a village in the Troitskiy district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovo (the lake is located in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Sosnovskoe (the lake is located in the Tarsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovoe (the lake is located in the Uvatsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovoe (the lake is located in the Mishkinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovoe (the lake is located in the Oktyabrsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovoe (the lake is located in the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sosnovskoe (the lake is located in the Shadrinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

Lake Rakitnoe – *rakita*);

- toponyms formed from the names of shrubs.

For example: toponym Kalinovka – *kalina*,

toponym Vishnevka – *cherry*,

toponym Vishnevye Sopki – *cherry*;

- toponyms formed from the names of herbs and flowers.

For example: toponym Chamomile - *chamomile*,

lake Kamyshlovoe – *kamysh*,

toponym Lopushki - *burdock*,

toponym Kovylnoe – *kovyl*,

Lake Mokhovoe – *moss*,

Lake Ryasinka – *duckweed*.

Among the animal understandings, toponyms are formed from the names of wild animals.

Vorobej – crow

For example: Voroniy Ostrov – *crow*, (the island is located in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Voronova (the village is located in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Vorone (the village is located in the Mokrousovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Vorone (the lake is located in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Vorone (the lake is located in the Uporovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Voronya Lyaga (the lake is located in the Mendykarinsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Vorobyovo – vorobej (**sparrow**) (the village is located in the Berdyuzhsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Vorobyovo (the village is located in the Berdyuzhsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Vorobyovskoe (the village is located in Altynsara district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Vorobyovo (the lake is located in Tyukalinsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Vorobyovo (the lake is located in the Petukhov district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Bolshoe Vorobevo (the lake is located in the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Maloe Vorobevo (the lake is located in the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Vorobinye Gory (the ridge is located in the Ashinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Vorobi (the village is located in the Petukhov district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

Kaban – boar

Lake Kabanye – *boar*, (the lake is located in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Kaban (the village is located in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Kabanye (the village is located in the Vargashinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Kabanye (the village is located in the Kalachinsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Kabanye (the village is located in the Krutinsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Kabanskoe (the village is located in the Kaslinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Kabanye (the lake is located in the Kaslinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Lebed - swan

Lake Lebyazhye – *swan*, (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Dalmatovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the work settlement is located in the Lebyazhevsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Chastoozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Zyvaevsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Sorokinsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Bredinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the village is located in the Chebarkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

Lebedinoe toponym (the lake is located in Kostanay district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Okoneshnikovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Kolosovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Uporovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Shumikhinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Verkhneuralsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Etkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Lebyazhye (the lake is located in the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Medved – bear

Lake Medvezhye (Salt Lake in the Magzhan Zhumabayev area of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Medvezhka – ***bear***, (the village is located in Magzhan Zhumabayev district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Medvėzhe (the village is located in the Isilkulsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Medvézhe (the lake is located in the Petukhov district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Medvézhe (the lake is located in the Abatsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Medvézhe (the village is located in the Vargashinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Medvézhe (the lake is located in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Medvézhe (the lake is located in the Miassky urban district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Volk – wolf

Lake Volchye – *wolf*,

toponym Volchij Mys (abolished village in North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Volchye (the swamp is located in Kostanay district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Volkovka (the village is located in the Fedorovsky district of Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Volchye (the village is located in the Azov German National District of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Volchanka (the village is located in the Moskalensky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Redut Volchij (guard fortification of the Tobolo-Ishim line in the Moskalensky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Vtoroe Volche (the lake is located in the Sargatsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Volchye (the village is located in the Chastoozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Volchya (the river flows in the Vagaysky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Volchye (the village is located in the Omutinsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Volchye (the lake is located in the Mokrousovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Volchye (the lake is located in the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Volchye (the lake is located in the Chastoozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

Sokol – falcon

toponym Sokolovka – *sokol (falcon)*, (the village is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Sokolóvskoe (the village is located in the Uysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovo (the village is located in the Etkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovka (the village is located in the Zyvaevsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovka (the village is located in Tyukalinsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovka (the village is located in the Tobolsk district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovka (the village is located in the Nizhnetavdinsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Sokolovka (the village is located in the Kataysky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Sokolinoe (the lake is located in the Kurtamyshsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia).

Yastreb – hawk

toponym Yastrebinka – *hawk* (abolished village in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Yastrebinoe (lake in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Yastreb (a village in the Zyvaevsky district of the Omsk region, Russia).

Orel – eagle

toponym Orlovka (a village in Ayyrtau district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Maryanovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Kalachinsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (the village is located in the Tobolsk district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (the village is located in the Omutinsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Ishim district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Ketovsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Kargapolsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Orlovka (a village in the Katav-Ivanovsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Berkut – Golden Eagle

toponym Berkut (the village is located in the Yalutorovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Berkut (the village is located in the Maryanovsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Berkut (a mountain in the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

Kozel – goat

toponym Kozlovka (a village in the Zyvaevsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Kozlovka (a village in the Golyshmanovsky urban district of the Tyumen Region, Russia);

toponym Kozlovka (a village in the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region, Russia).

Toponyms reflecting a person's economic and practical activities

The second thematic class of toponyms is related to *human economic* and *household activities*.

Geographical names are the result of human activity and interaction with nature. Therefore, it is not surprising that everything

related to a person could serve as a motive in one way or another. If the toponyms of the first thematic class represent a real picture of the past and modern landscapes of the region under study, then the toponyms of the second thematic class allow us to imagine the history of the people who inhabited this region from ancient times to the present.

Depending on the nature of a person's activity, two large groups of toponyms are distinguished: the name of geographical objects,

- which contains an indication of a person's material activity,
- and names related to a person's spiritual culture.

The same thematic group includes names formed from personal names, surnames, nicknames and names of populated places formed from the names of peoples, tribes, etc.

Among the toponyms reflecting the practical activity of a person, it is possible to single out the names of geographical objects reflecting the way of farming.

For example: toponym Osedloe,
toponym Hleborobnoe,
toponym Ogorod.

There are two well-known ways of farming: nomadic and sedentary, as a transitional stage from a nomadic to a sedentary lifestyle – semi-nomadic. A.V. Superanskaya, analyzing the nomadic and sedentary lifestyle, notes: "Objects associated with human activity in the sedentary population receive names reflecting the names and surnames of people, the nature and results of their activities, any events of public life. The nomadic population creates place names based on the names of tribal divisions"¹⁰¹. At the time of the creation of mass settlements, the Russian-speaking population led a sedentary lifestyle. A vivid confirmation of this is the toponym "Sedentary".

As for the Kazakh population, their way of farming was different: some Kazakhs led a sedentary lifestyle, others were semi-nomadic.

¹⁰¹ Superanskaya A.V. The name - through centuries and countries. Moscow, 1990. -192 p.

Slavic toponyms reflect the sedentary way of farming, inherent in the population living in this territory. Such names reflect the peculiarities of the economic life of the population: modern industries and the way of farming that existed many centuries ago. In the past, slash-and-burn agriculture was widespread, especially in the forested European part of Russia. The presence of slash-and-burn farming terms in the study area indicates either the presence of this method of farming, or the transfer of these terms from the territory of central Russia during the colonization of Northern Kazakhstan.

However, even in this case, they had to be motivated by the methods of agricultural work. There are few slash-and-burn farming terms recorded in the oikonyms of the North Kazakhstan region. The main meaning of the term “lyada, lyadina” is an area in the forest intended or suitable for clearing under arable land. The toponym Ledenevo has been recorded in the territory of the North Kazakhstan region. The area we are investigating is not rich in forest lands, therefore, the interpretation of “land prepared for arable land” is most appropriate for this term.

The agricultural term “gar” (Gorelki village, Goreliki village) is associated with the burning of a cut-down forest from a plot intended for arable land. The term “chishcha, chishchenina, chishob” means “... a place where the forest is cut down, uprooted and burned for sowing, arable land cleared from under the forest...”¹⁰² (village of Chistoe, village of Chistovskoye).

The term “niva” has a broader meaning: “an area cleared of forest and prepared for arable land, arable land plowed for the first time, an area for a field and just a sown field, arable land.”

For example: toponym Zolotaya Niva (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Trudovaya Niva (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

The sedentary way of farming is reflected in toponyms related to agriculture:

¹⁰² Dahl V. Explanatory Dictionary of the living Great Russian Language, Moscow: Russkiy yazyk Publ., 1981.

toponym Zapolskoye, toponym Semipolka (derived from the agricultural term field),

toponym Khleborob, toponym Khleborobnoe (derived from the agricultural term bread),

toponym Pahar-Sibiryak,

toponym Pahar (a village in the Azov German National District of Omsk region, Kazakhstan),

toponym Krasnyj Pahar (a village in the Krutinsky district of the Omsk region, Russia) (derived from the agricultural term Pahar (plowman) and a number of others.

The reflection in the toponymy of the region of terms related to slash-and-burn agriculture (chist, gar, lyada) and grain farming (pole (field), niva, hleb (bread) indicates that in the territory of the North Kazakhstan region the Russian population led a sedentary lifestyle, the main activity was agriculture, agriculture.

Among the toponyms reflecting the economic activity of a person, the names of geographical objects containing information are also distinguished.

1) about the fishing activities of the population:

For example: toponym Rybinka, toponym Shchuchye, toponym Okunevka and others;

2) toponyms containing information about cattle breeding:

For example: toponym Lambs, toponym Bychye and others.

However, cattle breeding was not the main activity of the farmer, but rather had an auxiliary character.

The names of settlements are associated with the breeding of large and small cattle: toponym Barashki, toponym Bychye, toponym Bykanov Pond, toponym Sennoe, etc.

Although the horse did not play such an important role as in the life of the Kazakhs, it was used mainly as a draft force, toponyms of several semantic subgroups are associated with horse breeding.

The toponym is based on

1) the color of the horse:

For example: toponym Sivkovo (sivaya), toponym Savrasovka (savrasy);

2) types of activities related to horse breeding: For example: toponym Konovalovka, Konyukhovo settlement, Povochochnoe settlement, etc.

The breeding of poultry is reflected in the toponym “Utkino”.

The names of localities in the region under study can characterize different types of labor activity of the population. In addition to these types of activities, the local population was engaged in handicraft production. Almost every village had its own stoves, blacksmiths, carpenters, joiners, potters, saddlers, millers, fellers, etc. Every family spun, wove, and wove bast shoes. Many types of such activities are reflected in the toponymic system of the North Kazakhstan region.

For example: toponym Brusovoy (timber),

toponym Kopylovka, (where kopyl is “riser, lapotnaya pad”),
toponym Vodopodnoye,

toponym Goncharovka,

toponym Kamyshitovyj Zavod,

toponym Obukhovsky,

toponym Pisarevka,

toponym Cherunovka and a number of others.

Toponyms reflecting a person’s spiritual and cultural life

The toponyms of the second thematic class are related to both the economic and spiritual culture of man.

Among the names of geographical objects in which the specifics of the social and spiritual life of the people serve as the basis for the nomination, we identify several subgroups:

1) toponyms reflecting historical events.

Important events in the life of the people are often recorded in the names of places, which can be seen as the desire of the people to preserve this information for posterity. The motive for the nomination of a toponym can be both important and not so significant historical events, but which were important in the everyday life of the people who wished to record them in the names

of objects. F.H. Khisametdinova¹⁰³, Kichikova N.A.¹⁰⁴, M.N. Morozova¹⁰⁵, A.E. Zhartybaev¹⁰⁶ and a number of other scholars classify the onyms of this semantic group as anthropotoponyms.

We believe that resolving this issue requires a more thorough study of the toponym's origin. We find classifications more convincing when toponyms reflecting historical events and toponyms associated with various everyday events are grouped into special groups. Such classifications are accepted in the works of M. Usmanova¹⁰⁷, R.Z. Shakurov¹⁰⁸, G.D. Tomakhin¹⁰⁹, V.Ya. Smolitskaya¹¹⁰, and N.K. Frolov¹¹¹, K.B. Samtakova¹¹², R.K. Sadykova¹¹³ spoke about the need to identify place names associated with any events in the life of the people. Kamalov A.A., studying Bashkir toponymy, suggests classifying toponyms by the nature of their nomination and identifies toponyms in a special group that preserve information about historical and everyday events.

Consider the origin of the name of the settlement "Smirnov". At first glance, it seems that the toponym is named after Smirnov. If we agree with this, then it can be attributed to anthroponyms. However, referring to the history of the creation of this village makes it obvious that this name is the result of reflecting

¹⁰³ Khisametdinova F.G. Formation of the oikonymic system of the Bashkir language. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, Moscow, 1992. 53 p.

¹⁰⁴ Kichikova N.A. Toponymic space of the Republic of Kalmykia. – Elista, 2016. – 147 p.

¹⁰⁵ Morozova M.N. Sources and methods of toponymy formation in the central regions of the RSFSR. // Problems of theory and history of the Russian language. Moscow, 1980. -215 p.

¹⁰⁶ Zhartybaev A.E. Composition and structure of toponyms of the Karaganda region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. A.A., 1991. - 21 p.

¹⁰⁷ Usmanova M. The name of the fatherland. Historical and linguistic study of the toponymy of the Sakmar River basin. Ufa: Kitap, 1994. - 272 p.

¹⁰⁸ Shakurov R.Z. In the footsteps of geographical names: Toponymy of the Demä River basin. Ufa, 1986. 184 p.

¹⁰⁹ G. Tomakhina. According to J. Toponyms as realities of language and culture (based on the geographical names of the language). // Questions of linguistics, No. 4. - M. N., 1984. - St. 84-90.

¹¹⁰ Smolitskaya G.P. Toponymic area and issues of reconstruction of the lexical system of the language. // Questions of linguistics. No. 4, Moscow, 1978, pp. 115-224.

¹¹¹ Frolov I.K. Autochthonous toponymy of the Tyumen North as a subject of ethnolinguistic culture study. // Bulletin of TSU, No. 1, Tyumen, 1998. -165-174 p.

¹¹² Samtakova K.B. Toponymy of the southeastern regions of the Altai Republic in comparison with Mongolian toponyms. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences, Novosibirsk, 2008. - 25 p.

¹¹³ Sadykova R.K. Historical and linguistic analysis of the Turkic-Tatar toponymy of the Ulyanovsk region of the Russian Federation: Abstract of the dissertation of the Candidate of Philology, Kazan, 2003. 26 p.

real historical events – the construction of the Petrokok railway (Petropavlovsk – Kokchetav). Archival data show that during the construction of the Petrokok railway, the Darmen station was laid, which got its name from the village located nearby. Later, at the request of the county authorities, the station was renamed Smirnovo in memory of Deputy People's Commissar of Food Supplies Comrade Smirnov, who took a great part in the construction of the railway. Thus, the name of this station integrated an anthroponym and a historical event.

In the summer of 1910, P.A. Stolypin and V.A. Krivoshein visited the site that had just been occupied by the settlers. He greeted the distinguished guests with bread and salt, throwing himself at their feet, the old men asked the prime minister to give them the high honor of naming the future village Stolypin. The consent was received. The peasants took advantage of Stolypin's good mood: "Throwing themselves at the prime minister's feet, they "squeezed" a thousand rubles for a church and five hundred for a school"¹¹⁴.

Here are other examples of similar names. In 1922, the village of Novomordvinsky was renamed in honor of Ivan Remezov, who died in 1921 during the Kulak rebellion and became known as Ivanovka. In 1922, the village of Milyatinsky was renamed Ivano-Petrovka in memory of fellow villagers Ivan Lensky and Peter Kalinin, who died in 1921 during the Kulak rebellion.

If the lexical type of toponyms reflecting historical events is distinguished by many toponymists (O.A. Sultanyaev, B.K. Bektasova, K.K. Rysbergeova, etc.), toponyms associated with various everyday events are distinguished by far not all toponymists. Although O.A. Sultanyaev does not specifically single out such names, however, in the section "Toponyms related by origin to the vocabulary of everyday life and socio-historical relations" he cites similar names: Kulkashka – "Slave escaped", Aizhankashkan – "Aizhan escaped", Uryustagan – "Thief caught", the toponym

¹¹⁴ Chernikov V.S. Socio-economic development of the Rim region. // North Kazakhstan region. Pages of the chronicle of the native land. - A., 1993. - 392 p.

Suzekshok “Typhoid Forest” contains information about the mass typhus epidemic, against which the Kazakhs were powerless¹¹⁵.

Madieva G.B. The class of “hydro-bases reflecting the human – nature relationship” includes hydronyms reflecting various events: Kazan-syngan – “the place where the boiler broke”, Ayukashkan – “the place where the bear ran away”, Itelgen – “the place where the dog died”¹¹⁶. A similar semantic type is distinguished by Dairova M.A.¹¹⁷

Among the names of geographical objects, in which the specifics of the social and spiritual life of the people serve as the basis for the nomination, toponyms reflecting historical and everyday events are highlighted. The same thematic class includes toponyms reflecting the worldview of the people and the ideology of the social order. In this semantic group, toponyms with Religious-Orthodox themes and ideological toponyms that arose after the October Revolution are distinguished.

Primitive man was helpless before the forces of nature, unable to resist it, he worshipped and deified the forces of nature. Trying to explain the incomprehensible, and therefore hostile in his understanding of natural phenomena, man represented nature as a living being, and everything that happens around him as the action of this being. This is how the primitive worldview of man, the first myths, was born. Over time, a person's worldview has changed from simpler forms (myths) to more complex ones (religion).

No matter at what stage of development the worldview was, it was always reflected in toponymy. “The objectification of the word-denotation relationship,” writes E.A. Kerimbayev, “is explained by the identity (interconnectedness, interdependence) of man and nature in the mythological worldview, and is the main prerequisite for the mythological type of onomastic nomination, the “products” of which

¹¹⁵ Sultanyaev O. A. Toponymy of the Kokchetav region (linguistic analysis). The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. Tomsk, 1969. - 24 p.

¹¹⁶ Madieva G.B. The Hydronymy of East Kazakhstan. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Ah, 1990. - 22 p.

¹¹⁷ Dairova M.A. Mutual adaptation of toponyms in the context of bilingualism. Diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Almaty, 1999. - 120 p.

are mythological names.”¹¹⁸. Toponyms of religious content are reflected in the lexico-semantic classifications of O.A. Sultanyaev, M.A. Dairova, A.A. Kamalov, R.Z. Shakurova, B.K. Bektaeva, G.B. Madieva, A.E. Zhartyrbayeva, M.N. Morozova, and others. K.K. Rysbergenova conducts a clear gradation of these names. She divides all toponyms into those related to pre-Muslim beliefs and those related to the Islamic religion¹¹⁹.

In the toponymic system of the region under consideration, single names of geographical objects have been preserved, in which echoes of primitive beliefs remain. We have discovered toponyms based on various mythological images: devils, leshies, kikimores, domovoi, forest spirits, mermaids and other demonological images and pre-Christian deities. There are almost no traces of theonyms in Slavic toponymy¹²⁰. The toponymic system of the region under study reflects the worldviews of a later period. We of this semantic type can be divided into two groups.

The first group includes toponyms with religious and Orthodox themes. The structure of beliefs in the North Kazakhstan region presents a complex picture.

Two religions have the greatest prevalence among the religious population – Islam (Sunni) and Christianity (Orthodox Christianity).

The Turkic-speaking population of the region (Kazakhs, Tatars, Bashkirs, Ingush, Chechens) professes Islam. Orthodoxy is practiced by the overwhelming majority of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, and some Poles. Part of the population (Germans, Poles, etc.) adheres to different faiths: Catholicism, Protestantism, Baptism, etc.

Orthodoxy has been the foundation of the spiritual life of Russians for thousands of years, since the time of the baptism of

¹¹⁸ Kerimbaev E.A. Ethnocultural foundations of nomination and functioning of Kazakh proper names. The abstract. diss... Doctors of Philology. sciences. - Ah, 1992. - 61 p.

¹¹⁹ Rysbergenova K.K. Historical and linguistic analysis of toponyms South Kazakhstan region. The abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. A., 1993. - 20 p.

¹²⁰ Zubov N.I. The Old Russian theonymy. // Russian onomastics and onomastics of Russia. Dictionary. -M., 1994. - 288 p.

Kievan Rus, and has found widespread reflection in the names of populated places everywhere, including the area we are exploring.

The name of the saint in onomastics is usually denoted by the term “agiopim” from Greek. “Agio” is a saint and “onuma” is a name, a title.

Consequently, a toponym derived from an hagionym is an hagiotoponym¹²¹, Gorbanevsky L.V., in his work “From the experience of cultural and historical analysis of toponymy: Russian oikonyms and Orthodoxy” expands the scope of the term, suggesting that names “from appellatives and proper names of a religious nature” be included in this concept. E.M. Pospelov He went even further, extending this term to “... toponyms based on the rank or position of clergy and church officials... and the names of cult objects”¹²².

To name geographical objects formed from appellatives and proper names of a religious nature, which include the names of saints, the names of religious holidays, various orders and positions of clergy and church officials, the names of religious buildings, etc., we use the term “hagiographic concepts”. Let us distinguish the following semantic groups of hagiotic understandings:

- *the names of saints*

For example: toponym Novo-Nikolsk – in honor of Nicholas the Wonderworker;

toponym Novogeorgievka – in honor of St. George the Victorious;

toponym Novopavlovka – in honor of St. Paul the Apostle;

toponym Yekaterinovka – in honor of St. Catherine;

toponym Georgievka - in honor of St. George the Victorious;

toponym Vsesvyatskoe (an isolated village in Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Ilinka – in honor of St. Elijah;

toponym Zlatoust – in honor of St. John Chrysostom;

toponym Vsekhsvyatskoye (All Saints).

¹²¹ Podolskaya N.V. Dictionary of Russian onomastic terminology. Moscow: Nauka, 1988. - 138 p.

¹²² Pospelov E.M. Names of towns and villages. Moscow: Nauka Publ., 1996, 149 p.

The tradition of naming the settlement after saints is connected with the worldview of the settlers. The peasants, who had escaped from their homes, were afraid of the unknown. They did not have to rely on the help of the tsar-father, they could only rely on the Lord God and his intercessors, the saints.

The construction of new settlements began with the construction of a church, which was named after the saint. The name was then transferred to the entire settlement, for example, according to this scheme, the village of Yekaterinovka was named, there was a church in the village, which was erected in honor of St. Catherine.

- toponyms derived from religious holidays

For example: The village of Khreshchenka, toponym Khreshenka are named after the Orthodox holiday “Epiphany of the Lord” or “Epiphany”.

toponym Yavlenka (village, administrative center of Yesilsky district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Voskresenka (abolished village in Magzhan Zhumabayev district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan), toponym Voskresenovka, dates back to the Orthodox feast of Christ Sunday, i.e. Easter of Christ.

toponym Voznesenka (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Blagoveshchenka (a village in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Rozhdestvenskoye (abolished village in Zhambyl district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan), toponym Rozhdestvenka is dedicated to the feast of the Nativity of Christ.

toponym Spasovka (a village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan); with the base Spas – short for Savior (Jesus Christ). Three Saviours are known in Orthodoxy:

1) Honey Savior (August 1-14) corresponds to the church holiday of the Origin (wear) of the precious trees of the Life-giving Cross of the Lord, 2)

2) Apple Savior (August 6=August 19), corresponds to the feast of the Transfiguration of our Lord God and Savior Jesus Christ,

3) The Savior on Canvas (August 16-20) corresponds to the feast of the Transfer from Edessa to Constantinople of the Uncreated Image of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The village of Starovoznesensky and the village of Volypevozhnesenskaya are named after the feast of the Ascension of the Lord.

The village of Troitskoye (two villages) are named after the Holy Trinity.

toponym Pokrovka (two villages) are named after the Day of the Intercession.

toponym Vedenka (correctly Vvedenka) is named in honor of the feast of the Entrance into the temple.

toponym Uspenka, toponym Novo-Uspenka are named after the feast of the Assumption,

The city of Petropavlovsk is named after the great Orthodox feast day of commemoration of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul.

toponym Blagoveshchenka is named after the feast of the Annunciation.

- toponyms associated with miraculous icons of the Mother of God

For example: toponym Znamenskoye - in honor of the icon “The Sign”, (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan)/ The village of Znamenka and the village of Znamenskoye are named after “... the miraculous icon of the Sign, named in memory of the sign (“phenomenon”, “miracle”) Of the Most Holy Theotokos, who was in Novgorod the Great in 1170”¹²³. In North Kazakhstan region, the name was “imported” from Russia.

toponym Znamenskoye (a village in the Znamensky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Znamenka (an abolished village in the Tyumen region of the Tyumen Region, Russia);

toponym Znamenka (a village in the Kaslinsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia).

¹²³ Pospelov E.M. Names of towns and villages. Moscow: Nauka Publ., 1996, 149 p.

The village of Vladimirskeye was named not after Vladimir, but after the church of the Vladimir Icon of the Mother of God.

The village of Kazanka is named after the Kazan Icon of the Mother of God. "This icon was found in Kazan in 1579 and, at the behest of Ivan the Terrible, was transported to Moscow, and by order of Peter 1 to St. Petersburg, first to the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, and then to the new cathedral ..."

toponym Iversk is named after the Iveron Icon of the Mother of God.

- toponyms named after church objects

For example: toponym Karaobinsky Monastery;

toponym Cerkovnoe (the village is located in the Omsk district of the Omsk region, Russia);

- toponyms based on the rank or position of sacred or ecclesiastical officials

For example: toponym Popovo (lake, located in Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Popovskoe (the lake is located in the Uvelsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Popovo (lake, located in the Varnenskiy district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Popovo (a village located in the Chebarkulsky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Popovo (a village located in the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Dyachenko (we believe that in this case the church rank is mediated through an anthroponym (surname Dyachenko).

- religious toponyms

For example: toponym Archangelka;

toponym Bogodukhovskoye;

toponym Bogolyubovo;

toponym Bogdanovka;

toponym Svyatodukhovka;

toponym Bogodukhovskoye;

toponym Verolyubovskoye;

toponym Novopokrovka;

toponym Novouspenka;
toponym Bozhedarovka;
toponym Bogoslovka;
toponym The Virgin and many others.

Ideological toponyms that emerged after the October Revolution

The second group of toponyms reflecting the worldview of the people includes the ideological oikonyms that arose after the October Revolution.

In this group, the names of geographical objects are distinguished directly from the ideological plan:

For example: toponym Boevik;
toponym Bolshevik;
toponym Boevoj;
toponym Vernyj;
toponym Dobrovolcheskoe;
toponym Druzhba;
toponym International;
toponym Iskra;
toponym Komsomolskoye and many others.

**Toponyms with the attribute red in the meaning of
“Soviet”:**

For example: toponym Krasnoe,
toponym Kraznoznamennoe;
toponym Krasnyj Oktyabr;
toponym Krasny Partizan;
toponym Krasny Vostok;
toponym Molodogvardeyskoye;
toponym Novaya;
toponym Novaya Zhizn;
toponym Novyj put;
toponym Novyj Svet;
toponym Novo-Kazahskij;
toponym Obrazec;

toponym Oktyabrskoye;
toponym Oktyabr;
toponym Pervomayskoye;
toponym Partizanovka;
toponym Pobeda;
toponym Probuzhdenie;
toponym Progress;
toponym Proletarka;
toponym Pulemetovka;
toponym Pervoe Maya;
toponym Rassvet;
toponym Svet;
toponym Social;
toponym Sovetskoe;
toponym Svobodnyj;
toponym Trudovoe;
toponym Tselinnoe and many others.

Memorial toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region are the names of objects dedicated to prominent party and state figures:

For example: toponym Baumanskoe (in honor of Nikolai Ernestovich Bauman, the Russian revolutionary Bolshevik);

toponym Budennoe (in honor of Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny, an outstanding Russian military commander, Marshal of the Soviet Union);

toponym Voroshilovka (in honor of Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov, Soviet military and statesman, Marshal of the Soviet Union,);

toponym Dzerzhinsky (in honor of Dzerzhinsky, Felix Edmundovich, Russian and Polish revolutionary, Soviet statesman and party leader);

toponym Telmanovo (in honor of Thalmann, Ernst, German politician, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany);

toponym Tupolevskoye (in honor of Andrei Nikolaevich Tupolev, Soviet scientist and aircraft designer, Colonel-General engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences);

toponym Ulyanovsk (in honor of Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich, real name is Ulyanov);

toponym Chapaev, toponym Chapaevka (in honor of Vasily Chapaev, participant and hero of the First World War and the Civil War, division chief in the Red Army);

toponym Stalinka (in honor of Joseph Stalin, a Russian revolutionary, Soviet political, state, military and party figure, one of the most famous and influential personalities of the 20th century. Marshal of the Soviet Union, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union);

toponym Kirovka (in honor of Kirov, Sergei Mironovich, revolutionary, Soviet statesman and politician).

In the North Kazakhstan region, toponyms named after prominent people of Russia (writers, scientists, cultural figures, etc.) have been preserved:

For example: toponym Lermontovsky (writer and poet Mikhail Yurievich Lermontov);

toponym Nekrasovsky (writer and poet Nekrasov, Nikolai Alekseevich);

toponym Michurino (Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, Russian, Soviet biologist and breeder);

toponym Suvorovka (Russian commander Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov, the founder of the Russian military theory);

toponym Timiryazevo (Kliment Arkadyevich Timiryazev, Russian naturalist, specialist in plant physiology, major researcher of photosynthesis) etc.

Names reflecting social and class-property characteristics have also been preserved, such as toponym Countsky, toponym Mayorsky, toponym Matrosovka, toponym Barskaya, etc.

The so-called “toponymic Leniniana” took place in Soviet toponymy. On the territory of North Kazakhstan region, we have recorded four toponyms of Lenino (in different districts of the region), two names of the settlement – toponym Leninskoye, one name – toponym Leninka. These names are widespread and actively recorded in the toponymic landscape of the Omsk, Kurgan, Tyumen and Chelyabinsk regions of the Russian Federation.

Anthropotonyms and ethnotonyms of the region

Toponyms in this group include names of geographical features where personal names, surnames, and nicknames of people are used as derived bases. In order to avoid mistakes in correctly determining the semantic affiliation of a toponym, it is necessary to carefully study the sources of the nomination, which will allow us to classify the name of a geographical feature with a certain degree of confidence.

Thus, archival data indicate that the village of Zavyalovka was formed on the site of the farm of Zavyalov, named after the surname of the founder of this settlement.

The village of Nalobino is named after the name of the first settler Nalobin.

The village of Haidukova was founded by settlers from the village of Viktorova, Ilyinskaya volost, Vitebsk province, and settlers from Perm province. The settlement arose in 1870 on the shores of Lake Haidukovo. The name of the lake is associated with the surname. One of the officers who took part in the construction of the Gorky Line (lines of military fortifications) and its settlement by peasants.

In the archival materials we found information that the village of Malyshkina was founded in the 18th century, named after the name of the first settler – Malyshkin. Later, the village of Malyshkina was divided into two settlements – Bolshaya Malyshka and Malaya Malyshka. Currently, only the village of Bolshaya Malyshka, which is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan, has been preserved. The settlement of Malaya Malyshka was liquidated.

The village of Baturka (Baturino) was formed on the site of a small village near the old village of Duplyankin, where there was a farm named after its owner, Baturin. The village of Duplyanka is named after the name of the owner of the Duplyankin mill.

The village of Ryavkino, the former Cossack village of Ryavkinsky, formed in 1847, among the inhabitants of which were the Ryavkins, is probably named after them. This settlement still

exists today. The village of Ryavkino is located in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan

The village of Krasnoperovka is named after the Cossack officer Krasnoperov, from whom the peasants rented a plot of land. Currently, it is an abolished village, which was located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.

The village of Miroshnichenko is named after the Cossack officer Miroshnichenko for the same reason.

The village of Vibinka was founded by the farmer Vibe (Vibe).

The village of Vlasovka is named after the first settler Vlas Yantsun. Currently, the village of Vlasovka is located in the Akkayyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is the administrative center of the Vlasov rural district.

The village of Voloshinka is named after Pavel Voloshin, the first settler. Currently, the village of Voloshinka is located in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is the administrative center of the Voloshinsky rural district.

The village of Karabelovka is named after the name of the first settler Yefim Karabelov. Currently, Karabelovka is an abolished village that was located in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.

On the site of the village of Rubanovka, there was a Ruban farm named after its owner, which later grew to the size of a village.

The village of Vasilyevka, the former settlement of Vasilyev, is named after the surname of the founder. Currently, the settlement does not exist. Vasilyevka is an abolished village that was located in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.

The village of Furmanovka is named after the farmer Furman. This is an aul in the Magzhan Zhumabayev district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.

The village of Shakhovskoye arose on the leased lands of Prince Shakhovsky, who was engaged in breeding cattle. The settlement was named after him. Currently, the village of Shakhovskoye is located in the Kyzylzhar district of the North

Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is part of the Coastal Rural District.

The village of Germanovka began with the fact that in the 1900s, businessman Herman rented a plot of land on which he built a mill and a manor house, which later became the basis of the settlement.

The village of Ignatovka is named after General Ignatov, who leased his lands to the settlers. The resulting village was named after the general.

The anthroponyms of the North Kazakhstan region also include: toponym Antsiferova;

toponym Aleksandrovu;

toponym Alekseevka;

toponym Ananyevka;

toponym Andronovka;

toponym Andreevka;

toponym Annenskoye;

toponym Antipovsky;

toponym Afanasyevsky;

toponym Afonkino;

toponym Antonovka;

toponym Babushkinsky;

toponym Borovka;

toponym Bulaevo;

toponym Vasilevka;

toponym Verinka;

toponym Vladimirovka;

toponym Vlasovka;

toponym Weyibunder;

toponym Grinevka;

toponym Grshorevka;

toponym Guryanovka;

toponym Herbrant;

toponym Davydovka;

toponym Demyanovskoye;

toponym Dmitrievka;

toponym Dokuchaeve;
toponym Evgenyevskoye;
toponym Yekaterinovka;
toponym Yeremeyevka;
toponym Ermakovskoye;
toponym Efimovka;
toponym Eleninsky;
toponym Enusa;
toponym Elizavetinka;
toponym Zhelyakovo;
toponym Zavyalovka;
toponym Ivanovka;
toponym Isakovka;
toponym Isaevskoye;
toponym Kopylovka;
toponym Korneevka;
toponym Kondratovka;
toponym Konstantinovka;
toponym Kupriyanovka;
toponym Ksenievskoye;
toponym Krylovskoye;
Hutor Kuchera;
Koroleva village;
Kotlyarova village;
toponym Kiselevka;
toponym Leonidovka;
toponym Metlishino;
toponym Milyatinsky;
toponym Mikhailovsky;
toponym Musino;
toponym Maslakova;
toponym Makinskoe;
toponym Maslakovka;
toponym Nikolaevka;
toponym Nikitinka;
toponym Olginka;

toponym Petrovka;
toponym Pilkinskoe;
toponym Polyakovka;
toponym Pravdino;
toponym Pronkino;
Hutor Penera;
toponym Rozanovsky;
toponym Rublevka;
Hutor Rubana;
toponym Rykovskoye;
toponym Ryabovka;
Sardonnikova Dacha
toponym Sergeevka,
toponym Seifullino,
toponym Sokolovka,
toponym Suvorovka,
toponym Sukhorabovka,
toponym Tolmachevo,
toponym Tokarevka,
toponym Gonkoshurovka,
Hutor Trifonov;
toponym Uvakovskoye;
toponym Fedorovskoye;
Hutor Frejzena;
toponym Frolov;
toponym Chalkovo;
toponym Shelegino;
toponym Shtyrovka;
toponym Yakovlevka;
toponym Yangtseno.

This is the most numerous classes of toponyms, which is fixed in the toponymic landscape of the region. There are more than 300 names of toponyms derived from anthroponyms in the region. Some of the settlements have already been lost, while others continue to function.

Ethnotoponyms make up a small group (12 names – toponym Issyk, Tatar Lake,). We refer to toponym as an ethnotoponym. Toponym Muromskoye (Muromsk) is derived from the ethnonym “murom”, which refers to one of the Finno-Ugric peoples. The connection here is not a direct “ethnonym – toponym”, but an indirect one – “ethnonym – basic toponym – newly formed toponym” (murom – toponym Muromsk – toponym Muromskoye).

Ethnic toponyms were recorded in the region.

For example:

Toponym Shvedov – the ethnonym “Swede”;

Toponym Cyganskij - from the ethnonym “gypsy”.

SECTION 3

STRUCTURAL AND WORD-FORMATION CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN TOPONYMS

Lexical, semantic, morphological, syntactic, elliptical and combined methods of toponymic formation are distinguished.

The lexical way to form a toponym is to transfer the name of an object to a toponym. As a result of the transfer, a semantic shift occurs and new onyms are formed, which gives reason to consider these transfers as a way of forming toponyms. The lexical method of toponymic formation is the transition of a common or proper name into a toponym, its further formation and development as a toponym, its substantiation and acquisition of characteristics corresponding to its new status:

toponym October (a village in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Iskra (a village in the Mamlyutsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is part of the Voskresenovsky rural district);

toponym Boevik (an abolished village in the Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It was part of the Arkhangelsk rural District. Liquidated in the 2000s);

toponym Bolshevik;

toponym Kurya (a settlement in the Vagaysky district of the Tyumen region of Russia);

toponym Social (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan. It is part of the Krivoshechekovsky rural district);

toponym Victory (a village in the Sladkovsky district of the Tyumen region of Russia. It is a part of Stepnovsky rural settlement).

In total, more than 100 names formed by this method of word formation are recorded.

The results of language contacts can be traced in semantic borrowings - tracing papers, semi-tracing papers, which are

considered as the result of using *the semantic method of toponymic formation* (toponym Orman – toponym Lesnoy).

Depending on the nature of the place name, two groups of toponyms can be distinguished. The first group consists of place names of categorical origin. Two subgroups can be distinguished among them:

a) toponyms formed by transferring a geographical term to the name of a locality. For example: microtoponym Zaton, microtoponym Kurya, Mayak Lake, toponym Ogorod, etc.;

b) toponyms formed from common vocabulary. In them, the semantic content of the appellative does not correspond to the named object. For the most part, these are toponyms of an ideological plan,

for example: toponym Voinstvennyj,

toponym Druzhba;

toponym Iskra;

toponym Obrazec;

toponym Oktyabr;

toponym Orel;

toponym Pobeda;

toponym Progress;

toponym Rassvet;

toponym Romashka;

toponym Light;

toponym Yakor and a number of others.

The second group consists of toponyms of *onymic origin*. This group includes names of geographical objects formed from *onyms* (*anthroponyms*, *ethnonyms*, *toponyms*, *hydronyms*, *oikonyms*, *microtonyms*, etc.). They are assigned the term toponyms-metonyms.

When transferring a name, any name can be used as a proper name. In the material under study, we identify the following types:

a) **anthroponyms** – toponyms formed from anthroponyms:

Gerbrand farm (Hutor Gerbranta);

Dyachenko farm (Hutor Dyachenko);

Koval farm (Hutor Kovalya);

Miroshnichenko farm (Hutor Miroshnichenko);

Friesen farm (Hutor Frejzena);
Khmelnitsky farm (Hutor Hmelnickij);
Telman farm (Hutor Telmana);
Reuter farm (Hutor Rejtera) and a number of others.

b) toponyms derived from other toponyms:

toponym Cuba, toponym Asia; toponym Semipolka (the name of the village of Semipolka, Chernihiv province, located 46 versts from Kiev, was transferred);

toponym Nikolaevka (the metonymy of the village of Nikolaevka, Buzuluksky district, Samara province), etc.

The conducted word-formation analysis of toponyms allowed us to identify the suffix method (more than 200 toponyms) within the **morphological method**:

1) The **suffix -ov**:

Below are just some examples:

toponym Asanovo;

toponym Borovkova;

toponym Brusovo;

Lake Bugrovoye;

Toponym Berezhnoye;

Lake Gaidukovo;

toponym Dolmatovo;

toponym Zhelyakovo;

Lake Kamyshlovo;

toponym Konyukhovo;

Lake Kustovoye;

Lake Mokhovoy;

toponym Maslakova;

Lake Penkovo;

toponym Sivkovo;

toponym Smirnovovo;

Lake Stanovoye;

toponym Telmanovo;

toponym Trudovoye;

Trifonov farm;

Frolov farm;

toponym Chkalovo;

toponym Lugovoe.

2) The **suffix -ev** is less frequent

There are also many such names recorded. Here is just a few of them:

toponym Bulaevo;

toponym Dokuchaevo;

Lake Ledenevo;

toponym Maltsevo;

Lake Renevo;

toponym Timiryazevo;

toponym Tolmachevo;

toponym Chapaevo.

3) The **suffix -in**:

This suffix is also highly productive. Here are just a few examples of toponyms formed using this suffix.

Lake Afonkino;

toponym Baturino;

toponym Belkino;

toponym Vagulino;

Valin farm;

toponym Gavrino (Gamrino);

Lake Gankino;

toponym Tatarino;

toponym Galkino;

toponym Zhagrino;

toponym Zorino;

toponym Kalugino;

Lake Kolomzino;

toponym Lenino;

Lake Metlishino;

toponym Michurino;

toponym Musino;

toponym Ostankino;

Lake Pravdino;

toponym Pchelino;

toponym Roshchino;
Lake Ryavkino;
toponym Sergino;
toponym Seifullino;
toponym Utkino;
toponym Shelegino;
toponym Shelukhino and many others.

Prefixed and suffixed-prefixed methods are not as productive; however, these names are fixed in the toponymic landscape.

The prefixal method: toponym Zapruda, toponym Podgora and others.

The prefixal-suffixal word-formation method:

toponym Podgornoe (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Podgornoe (a village in the Denisovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Podgornaya (a village in the Pritobolny district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

toponym Podgornoe (a village in the Troitskiy district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Pribrezhnoe (a village in the Kyzylzhar district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Pribrezhnoe (a village in the Kunashaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Podlesnoe (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Podlesnoe (a village in the Cherlaksy district of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Zarechnyj (a settlement in the Nagaibaksky district of the Chelyabinsk region of Russia);

toponym Zarechnoe (a village in Kostanay district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Zarechnoe (a village in Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Zarechnoe (a village in the Novovarshavsky district of the Omsk region of Russia);

toponym Zarechnoe (a settlement in the Vagaysky district of the Tyumen region of Russia).

Pluralization is not a productive form of toponymy – (toponym Kresty (Crosses), toponym Yamki (Pits), toponym Luzhiki (Puddles), toponym Peski (The sands). However, despite the small number of these names (more than 25), the picture of place formation would be incomplete without them.

Syntactically, both two-base toponyms and toponyms are formed-phrases consisting of two words.

Toponyms that have a phrase structure are divided into several types, depending on which parts of speech its components are expressed and which syntactic connections are established between them. Most often, toponymic phrases are constructed according to the scheme

- **“adjective + noun”** (toponym Krasnaya Gorka);
- **“adjective + adjective”** (toponym Maloe Beloe);
- **“noun + noun”** (toponym Vasilyev Settlement);
- **“numeral + noun”** (toponym The First of May).

In general, the **syntactic word-formation method** of toponymic formation is quite common. Although some models have lost their productivity, they have remained in numerous names as mute evidence of their former productivity.

The desire of any language to save speech resources is generally recognized. This linguistic pattern is also applicable to toponymy. The study of the toponyms of Northern Kazakhstan and the bordering territories of Russia suggests that ellipsis in the toponymic system is observed at all levels of the language: **phonetic, morphological, lexical**.

For example, toponym Vedenka is an elliptic form, its full form is toponym Vvedenka, the initial element of the toponym, the phoneme (V), is truncated.

The toponym Voskresenka is an elliptical form of the name Voskresenovka. The toponym Volchye is a truncated form of the name of the locality Volchiy Cape, where the final lexeme, Cape, has been elliptized.

Truncation occurs at the beginning, middle, and end of a word. **Ellipsis** can be primary and secondary. **Ellipsis** is a productive way of forming toponyms, as 9 toponyms were truncated at the phonetic level, 41 toponyms were morphologically elliptized, and 38 onyms were lexically elliptized.

When forming toponyms, several, two or more, word formation methods can be used simultaneously. This allows us to identify a **combined method** of word formation, which includes a wide variety of word formation combinations. The **morphological method** and **syntactic method** are the most productive among the combined methods of toponymic formation. This type of toponymic formation includes **suffixal composite** onyms (village of Krasnoznamennoye, village of Molodogvardeyskoye). The **combined method** of toponymy is one of the most productive methods in the toponymic system of the territories under study. With his participation, 109 names were formed, while 57 names were formed **morphologically** and **syntactically**, 26 were formed **lexico-syntactically**, and 26 were formed **lexico-morphologically**.

SECTION 4

LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION THE TURKIC TOPONYMS

In recent decades, linguistics has been paying increasing attention to the semantics of linguistic units at all levels of language.

The method of identifying toponyms has become increasingly popular in toponymy in recent years, as research on toponyms makes it possible to more reliably determine the etymology and motivation of names.

Historically, Turkic toponyms have been actively recorded in the border territories of the Russian Federation with Northern Kazakhstan. In the future, we will also take these names into account as before.

Toponyms, depending on the nature and origin of the place base, are divided into two large classes:

- 1) *names of geographical objects formed from common names (appellatives);*
- 2) *names of geographical objects formed from proper names (onyms).*

This classification contributes to a more complete characterization of the lexico-semantic types of place names. Linguistic analysis of toponyms of onymic and appellative origin is accompanied by statistical calculations designed to show the prevalence of lexico-semantic types.

Toponyms of appellative and onymic origin are divided into two large classes according to their semantics:

- names of geographical objects, the defining feature of which is *the natural geographical features of objects;*
- names of geographical objects, the motivating feature of which is *the result of spiritual and material-cultural human activity.*

In turn, appellative toponyms are divided into names of geographical objects that represent

the appellative in its pure form:

toponym Maidan – square;
 toponym Bulak – spring;
 (a village in the Yesil district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 Baktar village – pasture;
 Aksu village - white water;
 (abolished village in the Denisovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 (a village in the Sarykol district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);
 (a village in the Shal akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 (abolished village in Timiryazevsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 Lake Alka - circle;
 toponym (abolished village in the Yesil district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);
 Aral locality – island;
 Kystau village – wintering;
 Kuduk village – pit;
 Jailau village – letovka;

toponyms, one of the components of which is a toponymic term:

toponym Zhana Cone – new village;
 Lake Uzunkul, where *uzun* is “long” and *kul* is “lake”,
 mountain Karatau, where *kara* is “black” and *tau* is “mountain”;
 microtoponym Koytas, where *koi* is “sheep”, *tas* is “stone”;
 lake Kishkenekol, where *kishkene* is “small” and *kol* “lake”.

Toponymic terms can denote large objects, settlements, which in turn can be either **settled** (*aul*) or **seasonal** (*kystau* “wintering”). For example: toponym Kara-Kystau; toponym zhailau “letovka” – Jailau), and **separate parts of the village** (Maidan “ploshchad” – toponym Maidan), **various buildings and dwellings** (YURT “dom” – toponym Shokat yurt ata, *uy* “dwelling, house, yurt” – toponym Uy-Kesken-Sai), which may also be **temporary** or **permanent**.

Among the toponyms of appellate origin, we single out the names of geographical objects that reflect the natural and climatic features of the region. Among them, we distinguish the following semantic groups:

toponyms that reflect the nature of the terrain

For example: toponym Kundy-Kul “sandy (with sandy shore and bottom) lake”;

microtoponym Teren-Sai (“deep ravine”);

toponym Kyzyl Zhar (“cliff with red clay”);

toponym Kishken Oba (“small kurgan”);

toponym Ulkun-Oba (“Big kurgan”);

toponym Kiyaly (kiya “hill with steep rocky slopes”);

Chulak-Uzek locality (“short hollow”);

toponym Bastau (“upper part of the mountain”);

toponym Bestobe (“five hills”);

Bugun-Sai river (river in the ravine (hollow);

microtoponym Ayyrkum (“forked sandbank”);

Lake Ayakkol (“lower lake”);

Lake Baskol (“upper lake”);

toponym Bastomar (“upper swamp”);

toponym Dongelek Alka (“round glade”);

onym Karatau (“black mountain”)

toponym Karatas (“black stone”);

onym Kishkeneoba (“little kurgan”);

onym Kosoba (“twin kurgan”);

onym Saryoba (“yellow hill”);

locality Sulyshok (“forest by the water”);

locality Terensai (“deep ravine”);

locality Ulgenoba (“big kurgan, hill”);

mountain Shaitantobe (“devil’s mountain”);

swamp Shaitantomar (“devil’s swamp”);

locality Shaitanozek (“devil’s hollow”);

toponym Aktas reflects the nature of the area (tract), i.e., a hill with bare (clean, light) outcrops of hard rocks;

toponym Kumdy-Kul (sandy (with sandy shore and bottom);

toponym Teren-Sai (“deep ravine”);

toponym Chulak-Uzek (“short hollow”).

Toponyms that have a connection to water bodies

For example, toponym Beskol – “five lakes”;
toponym Beskuduk – “five wells”;
toponym Beskol – “five lakes”;
toponym Beskuduk – “five wells”;
toponym Karasu – “staritsa”;
toponym Karatomar – “black swamp”;
toponym Kos-Kul – “pair of lakes”;
toponym Kudai-Kuduk – “god’s spring”;
toponym Ozek – “small river”;
toponym Sary-Tomar – “big swamp”;
toponym Suly – “mnogovodny”;
toponym Sary-Kul – “spacious lake”;
toponym Uzun-Kul – “long lake”;
toponym Uzun-Karasu – “long staritsa”;
toponym Chigen from shegen – “well log house”;
toponym Bulak – “spring”;
toponym Jarma – “river” and many others.

Toponyms derived from the names of flora

For example, the locality of Karagai – “pine forest (bor)”;
Lake Karakamys – “a place in dense thickets of reeds”;
the locality of Arlagash – “island forest”;
the locality of Kara-Moyl – “a place where a bad black berry grows”;
microtoponym Karagai – “pine forest (bor)”;
the locality of Karakamys – “a place in dense thickets of reeds”;
toponym Karatal – “a place in thickets of black talus”;
the Kara-Chilik River – “a place in dense thickets of small willow”;
toponym Karagash – “karagach”;

toponym Kok-Terek – “a place where a gray poplar grows”,
similarly:

toponym Akterek – *ak* “white”;

toponym Kyzylagash – “alder”;

toponym Saumal-Kul – “a lake near which a sourdough
grows”;

toponym Taldy – “a place in a thicket of willow”;

toponym Ush-Shok – “three lines”;

toponym Kara-Chilik – “black willow”, etc.

Toponyms reflecting the peculiarities of the animal world

For example: Lake Kurtu-Kul – “wormy lake”;

toponym Kargaly, where the hag is the – “crow”;

Vorony Island – “Raven Island”;

toponym Balykty, where balyk is – “fish”;

toponym Kara-Bura – “black male camel”;

toponym Alabie – “mottled mare”;

lake Kargaly, where karga is – “crow”;

Ak-kozy locality – “white lamb”;

lake Kurtai – “wormy”;

toponym Taishpa – “two-year-old heifer”;

Tai-Sai locality, where tai is a one-year-old shearing colt, etc.

Toponyms formed from the names of soil and minerals

For example: mountain Aktash – “quartz”;

Lake Zhamantuz – “a salty, almost dried-up lake where salt is
mined”;

Mountain Ashily-Sai – “salty sai (ravine)” and others.

In addition to toponyms formed from appellatives reflecting
the natural geographical features of realities, we identify **names of
geographical objects based on appellatives expressing abstract
concepts.**

This type of toponyms appeared after the revolution. These are the so-called misunderstandings. They are formed metaphorically, i.e., by transferring the name from abstract concepts of an ideological plan to the name of a geographical feature. These are toponyms with the meaning of a wish, an expression of ideological and aesthetic values

For example: toponym Alga “forward”;

toponym Enbek – “labor”;

toponym Birlik – “unity”;

toponym Talapker – “initiative”;

toponym Undiris – “industry”;

toponym Ortalyk – “central”;

toponym Madiniyet – “culture”;

toponym Bostandyk – “freedom”;

toponym Zhanalyk – “novelty”, etc.

Toponyms of onymic origin are names of geographical objects formed from proper names (onyms). All toponyms of onymic origin can be divided into three groups:

1) **toponyms derived from anthroponyms**;

2) **toponyms derived from ethnonyms (ethnotoponyms)**;

3) **toponyms formed from other toponyms**:

- *oronyms (orotoponyms)*,

- *hydronyms (hydrotoponyms)*,

- *oikonoms (oikotoponyms)*,

- *microtoponyms*.

Anthroponyms in the toponymic system

The class of toponyms formed from personal names is widely represented in the toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region. The **anthroponymic toponyms** are based on the names and surnames of the representatives of the people who inhabited the region. The basis of onyms formed from anthroponyms can be as

- **full names**: Bijan (Bijan);

anthroponym Kaldaman (toponym Kaldaman);

anthroponym Zhambyl (toponym Zhambyl);

anthroponym Amangeld (toponym Amangeld);
anthroponym Altybai (toponym Altybai);
anthroponym Bekbai (toponym Bekbai);
anthroponym Daumbai (toponym Daumbai);
anthroponym Aituar (toponym Aituar);
anthroponym Tugulbai (toponym Tugulba);
anthroponym Temirbai (toponym Temirba);
anthroponym Tolubai (toponym Tolubai);
anthroponym Amanzhol (toponym Amanzhol);
anthroponym Amanbai (toponym Amanbai);
anthroponym Akhmetzhan (toponym Akhmetzhan);
anthroponym Aimzhan (toponym Aimzhan);
anthroponym Dazhenbai (toponym Dazhenbai);
anthroponym Jazylbai (toponym Jazylbai);
anthroponym Jandubai (toponym Jandubai);
anthroponym Kalimbet (toponym Kalimbet);
anthroponym Kinetbai (toponym Kinetbai);
anthroponym Kozhebergen (toponym Kozhebergen);
anthroponym Kusain (toponym Kusain);
anthroponym Kudaiberdy (toponym Kudaiberdy);
anthroponym Kosbulat (toponym Kosbulat);
anthroponym Moldabai (toponym Moldabai);
anthroponym Murzagul (toponym Murzagul);
anthroponym Nogaibai (toponym Nogaibai);
anthroponym Churubai (toponym Churubai);
anthroponym Oljibai (toponym Oljibai);
anthroponym Samambet (toponym Samambet);
anthroponym Taksatbai (toponym Taksatbai);
anthroponym Tamambai (toponym Tamambai);
anthroponym Shigambai (toponym Shigambai);
anthroponym Elimbai (toponym Elimbai);
anthroponym Endybai (toponym Endybai)

- abbreviated names:

Ibrai – full name Ibrahim,

Dyuseke – full name Dusembai, etc.

The motives for such nominations can be very different. A toponym may indicate the original settler of a locality, its owner, or it may be dedicated to another person. For example, Ernoz ar is named after the elder of Ernoz ar.

Toponyms derived from anthroponyms can be based on both full names (Amangeldy) and abbreviated names (for example, Ibrai – from the anthroponym Ibrahim).

Some toponyms of an anthroponymic nature go back to nicknames.

For example, toponym Tulebai is named after the nickname of the village elder “tulebai”, so named for his stinginess and greed, the nickname comes from “tula”, which means “pay” (data from the North Kazakhstan Region archive).

The interaction of anthroponyms and ethnonyms

Among the toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region, which go back to anthroponyms, there is a group of names in which the anthroponym goes back to the ethnonym.

For example, toponym Daniyar Sadyr, where “sadyr” is the ethnonym of the Naimans;

Altybai village, where “Altybai” is the ethnonym of the Argyns;

Temirbai village, where “temirbai” is the ethnonym of the Kipchaks;

Akkoz village, where "Akkozi" is the ancestral division of the Argyns;

Nogaybai village, where “nogaybai” is the ethnonym of the Argyns;

Tleubai village, where “tleubai” is the ethnonym of the Argyns;

Tokobai village, where Tokobai is the ethnonym of Argyns;

Tolebai village, where Tolebai is the ethnonym of Kipchaks;

Amanbai village, where Amanbai is the enonym of Kipchaks;

Yesenkeldy village, where Yesenkeldy is the ethnonym of Kipchaks.

Toponyms and anthroponyms of Turkic, Arabic, and Persian origin, as well as names of geographical objects of mixed type: Persian-Arabic, Turkic-Persian, and Turkic-Arabic, have been discovered in the North Kazakhstan region.

Ethnonyms in the toponymic system of Northern Kazakhstan

The Region of study has always been a place of active human economic activity. The processes of ethnographic, social and political development of a conglomerate of tribes, mainly of Turkic origin, corresponded to this activity. Ethnotoponyms, along with anthropotoponyms, occupy a prominent place in the toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region.

The nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle contributed to the preservation of the patriarchal lifestyle and tribal gradation of the Kazakh population. This explains the abundance of names of this class of onyms in this region. Ethnotoponyms help to trace the nature of the settlement of tribal and tribal groups in the region. Along with Kazakh ethnonyms, the toponyms of the region are based on names of other Turkic nationalities.

For example, toponym Nogaybai - from the ethnonym Nogai; toponym Mangul - from the ethnonym Mongol.

Ethnotoponyms originally appeared chronologically, since tribal relations played a major role in the life of Kazakhs, which were reflected in toponymy, then names formed from patronyms appeared.

Hydronym

For example: Ethnonym Buzau is the name of the Kazakh family. Lake Buzau is formed from it.

Ethnonym Basar is the name of the Kazakh family. Lake Bokbasar is formed from it.

Ethnonym **Iman** is the name of the Kazakh family – Imanburlyk river,

Ethnonym Iman – Lake Imantau

Ethnonym **Kalmyk** is the name of the Kazakh genus of Lake Baikal.

Ethnonym Kalmyk – Lake Kalmakkol

Ethnonym **Kalybek** is the name of the Kazakh family – Lake Kalybek

Ethnonym **Karabalyk** is the name of the Kazakh family – lake Karabalyk

Ethnonym **Karakozha** is the name of the Kazakh family – Lake Karakozha

Ethnonym **Karpyk** is the name of a Kazakh family – lake Karpyksor

Ethnonym **Kirghiz** is the name of the Kazakh family of the Kirghiz river

Ethnonym Kirghiz Lake – Kirghiz lake.

Ethnonym **Kyrgyz** is the name of the Kazakh genus – Lake Zhabagy.

Ethnonym **Zhanak** is the name of the Kazakh family – Lake Zhanak

Ethnonym **Zhanat** is the name of the Kazakh family – Lake Zhanattyn.

Karasuys

Ethnonym **Malkar** is the name of the Kazakh family – Lake Malkar

Ethnonym **Sagyn** is the name of the Kazakh family of Lake Sagyndyk

Ethnonym **Sarman** is the name of the Kazakh Family Lake Sarman

Ethnonym **Sary** is the name of the Kazakh family lake Sary

Ethnonym Sary – lake SaryLake

Ethnonym Sary – toponym Saryala

Ethnonym Sary is the name of the Kazakh family – lake Sarykol.

Ethnonym Sary – lake Sarybalyk;

Ethnonym Sary – toponym Sarykamys;

Ethnonym Sary – lake Sarylake. Sarykaska;

Ethnonym Sary – lake Sar;

Ethnonym Sary – toponym Sarykol;

Ethnonym Sary – lake Sarykyzkol;

Ethnonym Sary – Saryozek river;

Ethnonym Sary – lake Saryolen;

Ethnonym Sary – Sarym river;

Sasyk – the ethnonym of Argynov. Ethnonym Sasyk – Lake Sasykkol.

The smallest group of toponyms based on an ethnonym are oronyms. This is due to the nature of the terrain of the studied territory, it has a steppe character.

Ethnonyms used as the basis of oronyms.

Iman is the name of the Kazakh of Ethnonyms used as the basis of oronymsmily of Imanzhal hill.

Ethnonym Iman – Mount Imantau;

Ethnonym **Sary** is the name of the Kazakh family – Saryadyr mountain;

Ethnonym Sary is the name of the Kazakh family – Saryadyr hill;

Ethnonym Sary – Saryarka Mountains;

Ethnonym Sary – Sarytau Hills;

Ethnonym Sary – Sarytobe Hill;

On the territory of the North Kazakhstan region, we have discovered the following oikonoms, formed from ethnonyms denoting the name of the genus, subgenus.

Ethnonym – oikonym

Ethnonym **Bayan** - kangly tribe – oikonym Bayan;

Ethnonym **Daulet** is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Daulet;

Ethnonym **Daut** is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Daut;

Ethnonym **Idabol** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Idabol;

Ethnonym **Kanzhigaly** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Kanzhigaly;

Ethnonym **Aybas** is an ethnonym of Uaks – oikonym Aybas;

Baysal is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Baysal;

Ethnonym **Bakai** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Bakai;

Ethnonym **Bojan** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Bojan;

Ethnonym **Toksan** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Toxan;

Ethnonym **Estek/istyak** is an ethnonym of Bashkir;

Iman is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Iman;

Ethnonym **Zhauar** is an ethnonym of Turks – oikonym Zhauar;

Ethnonym **Zhibek** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Zhibek;

Ethnonym **Kabyl** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Kabyl;

Ethnonym **Kazy** is an ethnonym of the Kereev – oikonym Kazybai;

Ethnonym **Kairan** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Kairankol;

Kalmyk is an ethnonym of Kalmyk – oikonym Kalmyk;

Karabura is an ethnonym of the Argyns of the – oikonym Karabura;

Ethnonym **Karsak** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Karsak;

Ethnonym **Karshiga** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Karsak;

Kenzhe is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Kenzhegul;

Ethnonym **Kokan** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Kokan;

Ethnonym **Koshek** is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Koshek;

Ethnonym **Kuba** is an ethnonym of Kipchaks – oikonym Cuba;

Ethnonym **Kusak** is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Kusak;

Ethnonym **Kydyk** is the name of the Kazakh genus – oikonym Kydyr;

Ethnonym **Manak** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Manak;

Ethnonym **Myrza** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Myrzagul;

Ethnonym Nauruz is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Nauruz;

Ethnonym **Otegen** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Otegen;

Ethnonym **Sandyk** is the name of the Kazakh family – oikonym Sandyk.

Ethnonym **Sary** is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Sarytomar.

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Koisary;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Kulsary;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Saryadyr;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarybai;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarybauyr;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarybulak;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarykol;

Ethnonym – oikonym Saryman;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Saryozek;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarysai;

Ethnonym Sary – oikonym Sarytubek;

Sasyk is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Sasykkul;

Suyundik is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Suyundik;

Tai is an ethnonym of Argynov – oikonym Taisai;

Aman is the ethnonym of the Kipchaks – oikonym Aman;

Yerke is the ethnonym of the Kipchaks – oikonym Yerkekol;

Zhaltyr is the ethnonym of naimans – oikonym Zhaltyr;

Sarman is the ethnonym of the Uaks – oikonym Sarman;

Shaga /shaka /shuga/ shoka is the ethnonym of the Uaks – oikonym Shakan;

Sadyr is the ethnonym of the Naimans – Daniyar Sadyr;

Maymak is the ethnonym of Turks – oikonym Maymak;

Karagas – the ethnonymic formation of the ancient Ethnonym Turks – oikonym Karagash;

Ethnonym **Akan** is the tribal name of the Turks – oikonym Akantai.

The existence of these onyms proves the existence of active ethnocultural and political contacts of Kazakhs with Nogais, Chuvash (toponym Chuvash), Tatars, Bashkirs and other nationalities.

Onyms with ethnic inclusions are recorded in the territory of the presented region. This is especially true for the names of rivers, lakes, and settlements.

Evidence of active migration processes in the past is the presence of such names in the toponymic landscape of the region as:

Ethnonym Kirghiz

lake Rogozoe (kaz. Kyrgyz), (Zhambyl district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kyrgyz upland (kaz. Kyrgyz), (Zhambyl district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kyrgyz Shokkayyn settlement (kaz. Kyrgyz Shokkayyn), (Kyzylzhar district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kyrgyz upland (Mamlyutsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kyrgyzovo Boloto settlement (Kyrgyz Batpagi) (Mamlyutsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kyrgyz River (Kyrgyz) (Tayynshinsky district of North Kazakhstan region);

Kirghiz Salt marsh (Tayynshinsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kirghizskaya River, (Tayynshinsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kirghiz Lands camp, (Tayynshinsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kirghiz Wells camp (Yesilsky district, North Kazakhstan region);

Kirghiz Kolok camp (Kyzylzhar district, North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Kirgizskoe (lake in the Denisovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Kirgizskoe (lake in the Sargatsky district of the Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Kirgizskoe (lake in Nagaybasky district of Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

Ethnonym Bashkir

Bashkurt Lake (Bashkurt kaz.) (Akkayinsky District, North Kazakhstan region);

Bashkir well (Aiyrtau District district, North Kazakhstan region);

Bashkir settlement of Bor (Aiyrtau District district, North Kazakhstan region);

Bashkirenok swamp (Zhambyl District, North Kazakhstan region);

Bashkir Lake (Bashkurt lake) (Zhambyl District, North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Bashkirskoe (lake in Nagaybasky district of Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Bashkirskoe (a village in the Polovinsky district of the Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Bashkirskoe (lake in Polovinsky district of Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Bashkirskoe (lake in the Berdyuzhsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

Ethnonym Tatar

settlement Tatar (Kyzylzhar District, North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Tatar Zhazygy (kaz. Tatar Zhazygy) (Kyzylzhar District, North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Tatarka (lake in Vagaysky district of Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Tatarskaya (a village in the Abatsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Tatarskoe (lake in the Ishim district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

Tatarino Boloto settlement (Shal Akyn district, North Kazakhstan region);

toponym Tatarskoe (lake in the Pritobolny district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Tatarskoe (lake in Makushinsky district of Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Tatarka (a river in the Dalmatovsky district of the Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Tatarka (a village in the Cherlak district of the Omsk region, Russia);

Ethnonym Mordva

Mordovskoe swamp (Zhambyl District, North Kazakhstan region);

Mordavaauyl settlement (Aiyrtau District, North Kazakhstan region);

Ethnonym Nogai

Nogaibai Hill (Magzhan Zhumabayev District, North Kazakhstan region);

Ethnonym German

German settlement (Mamlyutsky District, North Kazakhstan region);

Ethnonym Slavs

Slavyanka Hill (Tayynshinsky District, North Kazakhstan region);

Ethnonym Vagul

Vagulino settlement (Kyzylzhar District, North Kazakhstan region).

The presence of these names of settlements proves the existence of active ethnocultural and political contacts of Kazakhs with Nogais, Chuvash, Tatars, Bashkirs and other nationalities. We find confirmation of this in the Encyclopedic Dictionary: "... by 1835, the number of inhabitants (Petropavlovsk) had increased to 16,780 (8380 men and 8,400 women; up to 10% of non-believers" [80: 475-477]. From the same source, we learn that a caravan road from Turkestan passed through the territory of Petropavlovsk district. Petropavlovsk, having trade contacts with Semirechye, Ferghana region, Tashkent, Bukhara and many other cities, was the main point of trade between Russia and the middle countries.

The toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region reflect not only the names of Kazakh tribal groups, but also other Turkic and

non-Turkic nationalities, which confirms the fact of close ethnocultural and economic contacts of Kazakhs with other peoples.

The processes of transonymization in toponymic vocabulary

Toponyms of one class can become toponyms of another. Depending on which type of toponym (hydronym, oronym, microtoponym, oikonym) gave the name to the new toponym, one can distinguish:

hydrotoponyms - toponyms formed from hydronyms;

orotoponyms - toponyms formed from oronyms;

toponyms formed from microtoponyms;

toponyms formed from oikonoms.

Hydrotoponyms

Hydrotoponyms are the most numerous class of toponyms.

All hydrotoponyms can be divided into two groups:

- toponyms whose names coincide with the names of hydronyms.

For example, toponym Karasu “staritsa”;

- toponyms, one of the components of which is a hydronym.

For example, toponym Alatai-Balykty – from the Balykty River.

The names of geographical objects reflect the semantically different names of the hydronymic terms of Kazakhstan, namely: *kul, suat, aksu, karasu, tomar, uzek, su, bulak*.

For example: Akbulak locality;

Akkuduk village;

Aksu village;

Aksuat village;

Altynbulak locality;

Bulak village;

Ayakkol village;

Baskol village;

Bastomar village;

Koskol village;

Kumdykul village;
Kairankol village;
Zhaksy Zharkol locality;
Zhamanbulak locality;
Zharkol locality;
Karabulak village;
Karatomar locality;
Kishkenekol village;
Koyandykol Lake;
Kyzylbulak locality;
Sarybulak locality;
Sarykol aul;
Sarytomar aul;
Taldykarasu river;
Karasu aul;
Tomarly kezen locality;
Uzunkol aul;
Terenkol aul
Shaitantomar locality.

Orotoponyms

The names of geographical features based on the names of mountain (features: mountains, rocks, hills, hills, etc.) are called *orotonyms*.

The semantic spectrum of orographic terminology reflected in the toponymy of the North Kazakhstan region is also quite wide: *tau, tai, tas, bas, tobe, oba, zhar*.

Orotoponyms are numerically inferior to hydrotoponyms, which indicates the steppe character of the region and the presence of large numbers of hydrographic objects: *lakes, rivers, swamps, streams*.

For example: Kyzyl Zhar locality;
Akbas aul;
Aktas locality;
Aktobe aul;
Ayutas aul;
Zhaksy-Zhangyztau locality;

Zharykbas locality;
Karatas locality;
Karaoba aul;
Kara Oba monastery;
Karatau locality;
Koytas locality;
Kosoba locality;
Saryoba locality;
Ulkenoba locality;
Shaitantobe locality.

Toponyms derived from microtoponyms

Toponyms formed from microtoponyms are also numerous. The following microtoponymic terms were found on the territory of the North Kazakhstan region: *sai, agash, kuduk, Aral*, as well as the names of summer camps, nomads, wintering grounds – *kongan, kon, cone, kystau, zhailau, uy*.

For example: Akkuduk village;

Aral village;

Aralagash village;

Ayuliagash locality;

Besagash village;

Zhanakonus village;

Kara-Kystau village;

Konyragash village;

Kyzylagash village;

Kyzylsai village;

Sayaagash village;

Terensai village.

The type of toponyms formed from other toponyms is not widespread in the study area. They are formed as a result of adding a new component to the existing names, which usually carries information of a certain nature about the new name.

The information may indicate the size of the geographical feature, as well as the time of the settlement. In the study area, the

following correlative pairs of attributes were found that participate in the formation of new toponyms:

ulkun “big”- kishkene “small”

For example, toponym Ulkun-Oba;

Toponym Kiskene- Oba;

uzun “long” – chulak “short”

toponym Uzun-Kul;

toponym Uzynkol (lake in Uzunkol district, Kostanay region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Uzunkul (lake in Uvatsky district, Tyumen region, Russia);

toponym Uzunkul (lake in Sosnovsky district of Chelyabinsk region, Russia);

toponym Uzynkol (lake in Novovarshavsky district of Omsk region, Russia);

toponym Uzun-Karasu;

toponym Uzun-Tomar;

toponym Uzunsor locality;

toponym Chulak-Uzek village);

yeske “old”

toponym Yeske-Kon;

toponym Eskesai locality);

zhana “new”

toponym Zhana Cone;

toponym Zhana Zhol village.

Not all toponyms that had oppositional pairs at one time were able to keep them. This is primarily due to the policy of enlarging settlements pursued in the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 60s, as a result of which some small villages were disbanded.

The toposystem of the Turkic origin of the region has its own specific features:

- most toponyms of the region under study are formed from appellatives reflecting the natural and climatic realities of the region, the specifics of these words depend on the perception of the surrounding world by the local population. In the toponymic system of the region, there is onymization (the transition of common words

to toponyms) and translocation (the transition of toponyms of one class to another).;

- most of the names of geographical terms included in toponyms are found throughout Kazakhstan (*kul, ozek, su, tomar, oba, tai, tau, bulak, kuduk, sai, zhar, tas, bas, tobe, Aral, etc.*);

- a characteristic feature of the region's toponymy is the eponymous geographical features

For example, Shuda-Sai,

Shuda-Sai River,

Shuda - Sai stream,

Shuda-Sai log),

they often have different spellings – toponym Tai-Sai and the log after which the locality is named – Toy-Sai.

SECTION 5

STRUCTURAL AND WORD-FORMATION CHARACTERISTIC THE TURKIC TOPONYMS

The toponymic system uses names of geographical objects formed by **grammatical (morphological, syntactic), non-grammatical (lexical, semantic), elliptical and combined methods.**

The lexical method of formation of Turkic toponyms

Geographical names formed by lexical means can be divided into two groups:

- Names that emerged through the transition of a common noun into a toponym.
- Names that emerged as a result of the transition of an onym into a toponym.

There are two subgroups in the first group of geographical feature names:

1) names formed by the transition of a geographical term to a toponym

For example, toponym Bulak, where Bulak is “spring”;

Alka village, where Alka is “glade”;

Aral village, where Aral is “island”;

Baktar locality, where Baktar is “pasture”;

Toponym Kuduk, where kuduk is “well”;

Zhar locality, where Zhar is “cliff”;

Karasu river, where Karasu is “staritsa”;

2) names that arose as a result of the transition of a common word to a toponym

For example: toponym Alga, where alga is “forward”;

Baluan village, where Baluan is “fighter”;

Birlik village, where birlik is “unity”;

Kenes village, where kenes is “council”;

Madiniyet village, where madminiyet is “culture”;

Daendyk village, where “daendyk” means “preparation”;
Mektep village, where mektep is “school”.

This type of names appeared in large numbers at the end of the last century after the Great October Revolution. As a result of the ideologization of the population and the promotion of revolutionary propaganda among the local population. This type of toponymic nomination was widespread throughout the socialist republics of the former Soviet Union.

This method of toponymic formation is also recorded among Russian toponyms. The process of full calcification and partial calcification is actively noted here.

Names that arose as a result of the transition of the name to a toponym

The second subgroup includes, depending on which type of name gave the geographical feature its name:

-ethnotoponyms

For example, the toponym Bakai, where Bakai is an ethnonym of Argyns;

- anthropotoponyms

For example, toponym Tamambai.

This type of toponyms is the most frequent among Kazakh names of geographical objects. It is the same among Russian names. This type of toponymic vocabulary education is the most productive. Recently, when there is a process of returning the original historically determined names of settlements, this type of nomination is most often used. There are two types of this process. First, the original name is returned to the settlement, which is associated with the name of its first owner. The second type of nomination is related to perpetuating the memory of outstanding people of Kazakhstan. These names are memoratives. They are also partly ideological in nature.

Most often, this method of toponymy formation is typical for naming localities. This type of toponyms is usually called oikonyms. However, the names of hydrographic objects (hydronyms: names of

rivers) are often recorded on the territory of Northern Kazakhstan. The basis for the nomination of a hydronym is an anthroponym. This method of formation is also recorded among the microtoponyms of the region.

Names derived from other toponyms

Hydrotoponyms

We will assign the following toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region to this group:

toponym Kokan (1894-1896). Named after the hydronym Kokan, there is a flooded lake Kokan.

toponym Kos-Kul (1894-1895). At two freshwater shallow lakes Kos-Kul.

toponym Kairan-Kul (1895-1896). At Lake Kairan-Kul.

toponym Kurtu-Kul (1895-1896) At the freshwater lake Kurtu-Kul.

toponym Uzun-Karasu (1895-1896) is located on the left bank of the plesovaya river Uzun-Kara-Su.

toponym Atabai (1895). "There is an artificially flooded lake Atabai.

Toponym Sary-Kul (1897-1898) is located "on the shore of the deep-water lake Sary-Kul.

toponym Uzun-Karasu (1905-1907) is located on the right bank of the freshwater river Uzun-Karasu.

toponym Bakai (1906-1907) There is a swamp Bakai.

toponym Sary-Kul (1905). It is located on the eastern shore of the freshwater lake Sary-Kul.

toponym Ulu-Kul (1906-1908). It is located on the southern shore of freshwater Lake Ulu-Kul.

toponym Bolshoy Tarantula is located at Lake Bolshoy Tarantula. Toponym Shuda-Sai (1907) is located on the freshwater stream Shuda-Sai with a slight current.

toponym Boscha-Kul (1907-1908) Lake Boscha-Kul serves as a reservoir in summer.

toponym Vostochny Atabay (1908-1909) There is an artificial lake Atabai.

toponym Tersputak (1908-1909). It is located on the right bank of the plesovaty log of Ters-Putak.

toponym Ak-Suat (1908-1909). In summer, the pools along the Ak-suat log serve as a reservoir.

toponym Toksan-Kul (1909) There are freshwater lakes Akpai-Kul, Toksan-Kul.

toponym Kos-Tomar (1909). Summer watering place for cattle in the Kos Tomar swamp.

toponym Zhanchura (1909). There is a lake Zhanchura.

toponym Assau (1895). There is a drying lake Assau.

toponym Bojan-Kul (1893). There are brackish lakes: Teniz, Bazhan-Kul, Bar-Kul and parts of Lake Chagly.

toponym Selections (1894). The outer reservoir (Selekty Lake) is unreliable.

toponym Tancha (1893). “There is a mysterious lake.”

toponym Tarangul (1891) The village is located on the northwestern shore of Lake Maly Tarantula.

toponym Akkan-Burluk (1900). Located on the Akkan-Burluk river.

toponym Balga-Karasu (1900). There are deep reaches of the Balga-Karasu River (a branch of the Chaglinka River).

toponym Sasyk-Kul (1900). There is a freshwater lake suitable for livestock watering.

toponym Jaman-Kul (1908). Located near the Salt Lake Jaman-Kul.

Orotoponyms

For the orographic objects of the region represented, this type of toponymy formation is not productive. The explanation for this is the fact that the territory of the North Kazakhstan region is steppe in nature, the presence of mountains and hills is fragmentary.

For example, orotoponym Zhar is the locality of Zhar, meaning “cliff”;

Akzhar village, formed from the oronym Akzhar, in the meaning of Ak “white and fire is an orographic term that means “cliff”;

The village of Aktas is named after Mount Ayutas. The oronym Ayutas consists of two parts: the determinant ayu “bear” and the orographic term tas “stone”.

Aktobe village is formed from the name of the Aktobe oronym, which consists of two parts: the determinant of the ak “white” and the orographic term tobe “hill”.

The village of Karatas is formed from the oronym Karatas, which consists of two parts: the determinant of Kara “black” and the orographic term tas “stone”.

orotoponyms Bestobe – toponym Bestobe;

The onyms formed from toponym Bestobe is based on the orographic term “tobe”, the toponym consists of two parts: the first part is the numeral “five” and the second part is the orographic term that denotes the concept of “mountain”.

Onyms formed from microtoponyms

This method of forming regional toponyms is quite productive; the transfer of the name of a locality (ravine, gully, forest, etc.) to the name of larger geographical objects (lakes, settlements, mountains, etc.) is often observed.

Onyms formed from microtoponyms Ak-Tas, named after the tract Ak-Tas.

Among the toponyms of the region under study formed in this way, oikonoms are most often recorded – the names of settlements in the region.

The village of Besagash is formed from the microtoponym Besagash, which consists of two parts: the numeral bes “five” and agash “tree, forest”.

Karabulak village is formed from the microtoponym Karabulak, which consists of two parts: the determinant of Kara “black” and the microtoponymic term bulak “spring”.

Karatal village is formed from the microtoponym Karatal, which consists of the determinant Kara “black” and tal “willow”.

Kosoba village is named after the Kosoba locality, which means “five grave hills”.

The village of Kishkeneoba is formed from the microtoponym Kishkeneoba, which means “a couple of small hills”.

For example, village of Aral is formed from the microtoponym Aral, which means “island”.

Toponyms derived from oikonyms

Toponyms can also be derived from the names of settlements. This type of toponymic formation is quite rare. Small bodies of water are most often named after settlements.

For example, toponyms derived from oikonyms – Karasu River – oikonym Balga-Karasu.

Transfer by meaning as a way of forming toponyms

The names of geographical objects that have arisen semantically are borrowings in meaning. “A type of lexical borrowing is calque. Calque is a method of nomination in which formally (at the level of a lexeme as a material phonetic shell, a word form), using the means of the Russian language, a new word previously unknown to him is created, the prototype of which serves as a prototype in another language”¹²⁴.

The toponymic spectrum of the region is represented by two main types of languages:

- Turkic (Kazakh) and
- Slavic (Russian).

The degree of interaction between the Kazakh and Russian languages in toponymy is not the same. Tracing both from Kazakh to Russian and vice versa, from Russian to Kazakh, is quite widely used in the formation of toponyms. R.H. Subayeva rightly notes:

¹²⁴ Gainullina N.I. Lexicology of the Russian language:(Sociolinguistic aspect). – A.: Publishing house of the Kazakh University, 1998. – 84 p.

“Toponymic tracing papers are one of the sources of the formation of Russian names in the territory of the Tatar ASSR”¹²⁵.

The same point of view regarding the Kazakh language is expressed by O.A. Sultanyayev.: “Tracing from Kazakh into Russian and from Russian into Kazakh occupies a special place in the process of Russian-Kazakh interaction in the sphere of proper names”¹²⁶. It is difficult to disagree with these statements, as they are supported by numerous examples.

There are two types of calqued toponyms:

- 1) Russian language – names of geographical objects that have arisen as a result of translation from Kazakh into Russian,
- 2) toponyms that have formed as a result of semantic translation from Russian into Kazakh.

Calquing as a Method of Toponymic Nomination

Often the content of a Russian toponym partially corresponds to the content of a Kazakh one, since only the main component of the toponym or its main content is translated. Among the toponyms of the region, *semi- calquing toponyms* stand out:

Kazakh form – Russian form

Toponym Tarangul (“deep lake”) – toponym Deep;

lake Tarangul – lake Glubokoe;

toponym Koskul (“double lake”) – toponym Dvojniki;

toponym Sary-Kul (yellow lake) – the village of Zheltovka;

Lake Sarykol – Lake Yellow;

toponym Ayutas (“bear-stone”) – toponym Medvezhka;

toponym Jargain (“cliff-birch”) – toponym Berezovka;

toponym Akbalyk (“white fish”) – toponym Rybinka;

place names- calquing paper:

Kazakh form is the Russian form

toponym Zhana Turmys - toponym the new life;

¹²⁵ Subaeva R.H. The interaction of Russian and Tatar languages in the toponymy of the Tatar ASSR. - An abstract. diss... Candidate of Philological Sciences. - Kazan, 1963.-20 p.

¹²⁶ Sultanyayev O.A. On Russian toponyms with a Turkic basis. // Onomastics of the Volga region. No. 3, Ufa. - 1973. - 262-267 p.

toponym Zhana Zhol – toponym A new path;
toponym Kenes – toponym Soviet;
toponym Kyzyl Tu – toponym Krasnoznamenka;
toponym Enbek – toponym Trudovoe;
Lake Balykty – Rybnoye Lake;

Non-grammatical methods of formation are used in the creation of toponyms of the region under study with varying degrees of productivity. The statistical method showed that the Lexical lexical method is more productive than the semantic one

Morphological syntactic methods

We include morphological and syntactic methods in the grammatical methods of formation. According to their structure, Turkic toponyms are divided into two main classes:

- simple names of geographical objects;
- complex names of geographical objects, which include several components.

Among simple toponyms, *simple derivatives (affixed)* and *simple non-derivatives (non-affixed)* are distinguished.

Simple non-derivative toponyms are formed from anthroponyms, ethnonyms, from geographical terms and appellatives of non-geographical origin. This type of names is formed from nouns, adjectives, adverbs and some forms of verbs.

An analysis of the derivative toponyms showed that the same affixes are used in the formation of derivative names of geographical objects as in the formation of appellative vocabulary.

Studying the Turkic toponyms of the North Kazakhstan region, we have identified the most productive word-forming affixes involved in the formation of toponyms: *-ly, -li, -dy, -di, -ty, -ti, -dyk, -dik, -tyk, -tik, -lyk, -lik, -gan, -kan, -gun, -kun.*

Although unproductive, they are very peculiar *-sha, -te, -ker, -man, -goj, -daj, -taj, -ser, -tak, -anak, -ai.*

Affixal onyms can be

-simple

For example, toponym Kiyaly, toponym Suly)

- **complex**

For example,

- toponym Terek-Khutor;

- Lake Kundy-Kul.

The morphological method is productive for the formation of toponyms, as evidenced by the diversity of word-formation affixes. To determine the method of formation of a toponym, a differentiated approach is required for each name of an object, since the same affix in some cases can be toponym-forming, and in others, be part of the derivative base.

Unlike common nouns, in toponymy new names can be formed as a result of adding not only stems but also toponyms. According to the nature of the relationships that arise as a result of adding stems, complex toponyms are divided into paired and definitive.

Compound toponyms are formed by adding two or more bases with toponyms or toponyms with bases. The last component of the construction is not formed by a possessive affix. By their structure, the compound toponyms represent the preservation of the first type.

Depending on the number of components in a toponym, two-stem and three-stem geographical names are distinguished.

Among two-stem toponyms, terminated and non-terminated two-stem geographical names are identified.

In terminated two-stem names, one of the components is a geographical term. Depending on the part of speech of the attributive, the following models are distinguished:

“adjective + term”

(microtoponym Ashili-Sai “salty sai”);

“noun + noun” (toponym Agash-Kongan – “tree, forest” + “parking lot”).

All two-stem compound toponyms, both terminated and non-terminated, are formed according to the following structural models **“adjective + noun”**.

“adjective + term”

Among this method of forming toponyms, non-official models stand out.

For example: toponym Akbalyk (abolished village in the Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan);

toponym Akbalyk (lake in Mamlyut district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Akbalyk (a village in the Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Akbalyk (abolished village in the Naurzum district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Achikul (lake in Kurgan region, Russia);

toponym Akkol (a village in the Dzhangeldinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Akkol (lake in the Dzhangeldinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Akkol

toponym Akkol

toponym Alakol (lake in the Almenevsky district of the Kurgan region of Russia);

Toponym Aktas (a village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Aktas (lake in the Karabalyk district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Kokterek (a village in the Mendykarinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Aksu (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Aksu (an abolished village in the Denisovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Aksu (lake in Denisovsky district of Kostanay region);

Toponym Alabie (a village in the Yesilsky district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Alkaagash (a village in the Shal Akyn district of the North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

rivers and male Uzun-Karasu, where the karasu is appellative, the swamp and the male Tomar,

lakes Ulu-kul;

Lake Zhaman-Kul;

Toponym Zhaman-Tuz;

Toponym Zhanazhol;

Toponym Zhana-Kunus;

Toponym Zhanasu;

Toponym Zhanatalap;

toponym Zhana-Tlek;

toponym Kara-Muil;

toponym Kara-Kstau;

toponym Kara-Koga;

toponym Kara-Bura;

toponym Karatal;

toponym Kara-Tomar;

toponym Kara-Su;

Toponym Kara-Oba;

Toponym Kara-Agash;

Toponym Karakamys;

Toponym Karachek;

Toponym Kara-Guga;

Toponym Kok-Terek;

Toponym Kudaj-Kuduk;

Toponym Kyzyl-Chin;

Toponym Kyzyl-Agash;

Toponym Kyzyl Zhulduz;

Toponym Kyzyl Tu;

Toponym Kyzyl Bajrak;

Toponym Sary-Kul;

Toponym Sary -Tomar;

toponym Sary-Uzek;

Lake Sasyk-Kul;

Toponym Sarybie;

Toponym Tarangul;
toponym Teren Saj;
lakes Uzun-Kul;
toponym Uzun-Tomar;
Uzun-Tomar lakes, etc.

affixal formations

For example, microtoponym Ashchily-Sai,
toponym Terekshe-Khutor, etc.

“noun + noun”

For example: lake Kairan-Kol (“shoal” + “lake” – “shallow lake”);

Toponym Tau-Agash (tau “mountain” + agash “tree”, “forest” – Tau-Agash “mountain overgrown with forest”);

toponym Karagantas (karagan “plant” + tas “stone”),

toponym Aralagash (Aral “island” + agash “tree”, “forest” – Aralagash “island forest”);

toponym Zhon-Chilik (zhon “ridge ridge” + chilik “plant”),
Lake Bojan-Kul (Bojan anthroponym+ kul “lake”);

Toponym Agash-Sai (agash “tree”, “forest” + sai “ravine” – Agash-Sai “ravine overgrown with forest”);

toponym Boz-Aral (boz “feathery grasshopper” + Aral “island” – Boz-Aral “island overgrown with grasshopper”);

lake Korzhun-Kul (korzhun “suma” + kul “lake” – Korzhun-Kul “lake in the shape of a sumy”);

Bastomar swamp (bas “head” + tomar “swamp”) – Bastomar “upper swamp”);

toponym Arykbalyk (lake in Aiyrtau district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

Toponym Sutomar (su “water” + tomar “swamp” – Sutomar “water swamp”), etc.

A feature of the toponymy of the Turkic languages is the use of nouns as definitions of complex names without morphological design, i.e., with a zero affix. Both components of a complex name

appear in a nominative form. Among the names of geographical objects, the “numeral + noun” model is productive.

“numeral + noun”

In two-stem joined toponyms, numerals are used as attributes: **bir** – “one”, **eke** – “two”, **ush** – “three”, **tort** – “four”, **bish** – “five”, **alty** – “six”, **zhete** – “seven”, **segez** – “eight”, **togyz** – “nine”.

Numerical indicators are conveyed by the name of numbers and numbering words.

For example, toponym Bishkul “five lakes”, Lake Kos-Kul “paired lake”).

Numerical indicators: **ush**, **bish**, **segez**, **toksan** – do not indicate the exact number of objects, but denote the concepts of “a lot”.

A special place in the topographic system of the region is occupied by the names of geographical objects, which are complex, detailed phrases-definitions. Among toponyms, there are names of geographical objects in the form of simple two-part sentences, where the first element is a common noun, and the predicate is expressed by the past participle *-gan*, *-kan* (microtop. Seir-Ulgun “(the place) where the cow fell”), a verb in the form of the past tense of the indicative mood (the area Dzhauskoshty – “the place where the enemy went”).

Among toponyms, there are complex detailed definitions of the type of simple one-part sentences. This type of toponym functions in the form of indefinite-personal sentences, where the predicate is a past participle of *-kan*, *-gan*, *-kun*, *-gun* (Bie-Soigan locality – “the place where the mare was slaughtered”).

Although the predicates in such toponyms are in the singular, in reality, more than one person took part in the process. It was probably the place where the inhabitants of the village butchered the mares. We believe that it is more correct to translate Bie-Soigan as “the place where the mares were slaughtered”.

In addition to the two-stems ones, there are three-stem toponyms, they are formed as a result of the merger of a two-stem

structure with a third stem. Depending on the location of this stem, this group is divided into

-toponyms, in which a third (defined) component is added to the main component;

- toponyms formed by adding a definition to a two-main component.

Nouns, adjectives, and participles take part in the formation of three main toponyms. Adjectives and nouns play the most active role in the formation of these types of place names. The following structural models of toponyms are distinguished:

$(N + N) + N;$
 $N + (Adj + N);$
 $Adj + (N + N);$
 $(Adj + N) + N;$
 $(N + Pr) + N;$
 $Adj + (Adj + N);$
 $(Adj + N) + Adj,$

where **N** is a noun, **Adj** is an adjective, **Pr** is a participle.

The most productive model is **Adj + (N + N)**; (toponym Kula-Bie-Sai – “piebald mare ravine”).

Composite toponyms are of the second type in their structure. This type of toponyms is not productive, which indicates that by the end of the 19th century, the vast majority of terms included in toponyms were used without the 3rd person singular affix.

The elliptical method of formation is widely represented in toponymic systems. Truncation of toponyms occurs at the level of phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, the initial and final elements of the toponym are truncated, elliptical formation can also occur in the middle of a word. Toponyms may be subject to primary and secondary ellipticization. Most often, nomenclatural (hydrographic, orographic or oikonymic) terms are truncated.

The combined method of formation also takes place in the process of creating a toponym. Different ways of education can interact, complementing each other. The microtoponym Boscha-Kul

goes back to the form Boz-asha-Kul, which, due to its basic structure, acquired the form Bozasha-Kul, and this form, in turn, was truncated and phonetically changed. Thus, three methods of formation are used in the formation of the toponym Boscha-Kul: basic structure, truncation, phonetic change of the toponym.

Thus, the structure of a toponym is understood as its morphological aspect, single-stem, two-stem, three-stem toponyms are distinguished.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the toponymic landscape primarily draws on the geographical names of Northern Kazakhstan. However, due to historical shifts in borders and frequent administrative-territorial reforms, the research also incorporates toponyms from the Kazakh-Russian border region. This area encompasses the territories of Northern Kazakhstan and the adjacent border regions of the Russian Federation (Omsk Region, Kurgan Region, Tyumen Region and part of the Chelyabinsk Region).

Any toposphere is represented by proper names that belong to a single stratum of time and culture, and is geographically limited. The surrounding space of a certain ethnic group appears to us as a toponymic picture of the world and part of the linguistic picture of the world. In the course of the linguistic and cultural analysis of the geographical names of the North Kazakhstan region, we came to the conclusion that there are a number of similarities in the names of heterogeneous languages. In addition, the study of the basics of proper names in terms of reflecting the realities in them allowed us to obtain information about the national and cultural characteristics of place names. Each ethnic group has a specific set of lexical units for marking and highlighting a geographical feature. The language set depends on the mental worldview of the people. The onomastic space of the region under study is represented in the Kazakh and Russian language worldviews in different ways, the description and explanation of this specificity is an important step for the development of linguoculturology.

The motives that influenced the process of naming geographical objects in the presented territories are varied.

However, in the toponymic system under study, the principles of nomination include nominations for the natural geographical or physico-natural properties of objects (relief, fauna, flora), nominations for human relations (personal names, genus names, economic activities).

In the process of formation and development of toponyms, the Kazakh and Russian languages coexist and interpenetrate each other.

In the toponymic system under study, names that reflect the natural features of the region are clearly distinguished. They are dominant in the toponymic landscape of the territories under study.

The reason for the presence of a large number of toponyms in which natural-geographical names have left their mark should be seen in the fact that people's consciousness was determined by the surrounding nature, which is especially characteristic of the Turkic peoples.

Flora, fauna, ideas about landscape, distinctive forms of objects in the toponymy of the languages under study are represented by approximately the same number of toponymic units, which indicates the universal nature of thinking. However, this type of nomination has its own specific national characteristics.

In our opinion, phytonyms with a sacred component are distinguished by a national coloring inherent in any language and representing a fragment of the universal linguistic picture of the world. In the course of a linguocultural study of the geographical nomenclature of border territories, a sufficient number of phytonyms were identified.

A distinctive feature of the toponymy of the two languages is the difference in the classification of flora in Kazakh and Russian. If the Russian language is full of names of *trees, berries, and flowers* (toponym Berezovka, toponym Sosnovka, Lake Rakitnoye, toponym Lipovka, toponym Kalinovka, toponym Vishnevka, toponym Malinovka, toponym Ryabinovka, toponym Vinogradovka, Lake Yagodnoye, toponym Romashkovo and others), then the Kazakh language is dominated by the species classification of *grasses*, which is explained by the nomadic lifestyle and the main type of farming - cattle breeding: toponym Bidaik (wheatgrass), toponym Mortyk (prostrate wheatgrass), toponym Kokpek and toponym Kokpekty – kokpek (quinoa), toponym Ebey – ebelek (tumbleweed), toponym Shoptikol “lake rich in meadow grass”.

Along with phytotoponyms, zootoponyms can also tell about the peculiarities of the worldview of Turks and Slavs.

Birds are of particular interest to Russians. This type of nomination is well represented in the examples:

toponym Gusakovka;

Utinoe Lake;

Kureynoye Lake;

toponym Sokolovka;

toponym Grachevka;

Zhuravlevo Lake;

toponym Lebedki;

and forest animals

Kabanye Lake;

Volkovskiy Forest;

Bobrovoye Lake.

The names of various fish species, which are recorded in the names of numerous lakes, actively serve as toponyms.

For example: Lake Okunevo;

Lake Shchuchye;

Lake Karasevka;

Lake Karpovoye.

While Kazakhs more often use the names of such domestic animals as horse, ram and camel in the nomination of geographical objects (Alabiye village - a mottled mare, Lake Kokaigyr meaning “white stallion”, Kulatai camp – “shearer, foal in the second year of the savoy suit”, Koshkar lake – ram, Tuyeotken camp – “the place where the camel passed”).

In the color designation of place names for adjacent ethnic groups, black and white are of equal interest. However, the semantics of color designations vary significantly. Each color in the studied languages carries its own semantic load in the aspect of linguoculturology.

In the Kazakh language, a special place is occupied by such colors as blue (toponym Kokterek – aspen, toponym Kokbiesay – “blue mares grazing in a ravine”), yellow (the Saryozek River – “yellow sand”, toponym Sarytomar (sary – “yellow”, tomar –

“hummock, hillock, swampy area”) and brown (the Konyrsu River – “sacred water”), as well as specific color vocabulary – pestryj (motley – ala) (toponym Alakol “motley lake”) and mercayushij (shimmering – zhaltyr) (lake Zhaltyr, toponym Zhaltyrtomar – “shimmering lake overgrown with hummocks”, Zhaltyrsor – “shining salt marsh”).

In Russian, the color red has a sacred meaning. The definitions of color in the toponymy of the two ethnic groups are heterogeneous, which proves a different perception of the world, a different attitude to color symbols in the culture of the Kazakh and Russian peoples.

An important concept in many linguistic worldviews is number. In the course of our research, we have recorded many cases of the use of different numbers in toponyms, and in each language they are represented differently, and therefore have their own unique national flavor.

The studied examples include numbers from 1 to 7, among them in Kazakh are the numbers 1,2,3,4,5.

For example, in the Kazakh language, these are names such as toponym Zhalgyzkayyn;

toponym Zhalgyzkaragai;

toponym Yekishok;

toponym Kosagash;

toponym Ushkuduk;

toponym Tortkuduk;

toponym Besbai.

Among Russian toponyms, the most common numeric indicators are two, three and seven. For example:

toponym Dvojniki (Doubles);

toponym Dvojnoe;

toponym Semipolka;

toponym Semipalatnoe;

toponym Semiozerka.

Among Russian toponyms there are also names in which the ordinal numerals “First”, “Second” act as determinants. For example:

toponym Vtoroe Volche (lake, located in the Sargatsky district of Omsk region);

toponym Vtoroe (lake located in the Tyumen district of the Tyumen region);

toponym Vtoroe Kajnakscoe (lake located in the Tyumen region);

toponym Vtoroe (lake in Krasnoarmeysky district of Chelyabinsk region);

toponym Vtoroe Zasechnoe (lake in the Kurgan region);

toponym Pervoe (lake in the Chelyabinsk region);

toponym Pervomajskoe (a village in the Fyodorovsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Pervomajskoe (a village in the Altynsarinsky district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Pervomajskoe (a village in the Auliekol district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Pervomajskoe (abolished village in Timiryazevsky district of North Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Troebratskij (a village in the Uzunkol district of the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

toponym Troebratnoe (lake in Uzunkol district of Kostanay region of Kazakhstan);

In the North Kazakhstan region, we find numerous toponyms derived from the name of the Kazakh family, which is not found among Russian toponyms. This explains the abundance of names of this class of onyms in this region. Ethnotoponyms help to trace the nature of the settlement of tribal and tribal groups in the region. Since the northern region of Kazakhstan is the place of settlement of Kazakhs of the Middle Zhuz, it is quite logical that ethnotoponyms have their origin mostly from the names of Kazakh clans of the Middle Zhuz: Argyn camp, Lake Mambet (Naiman clan), Kurleyut village (Kipchak subgenus), Aksary camp (Kereev subgenus), Lake Uakkamysty (“uak” – the name of the tribe), the Amanbai swamp (a subgenus of the Kotenshi genus of the Konyrat tribe).

Ethnotoponyms of Slavic origin in our region form a small group: these are the names of the villages Slavyanka, Novoukrainka, Ukrainka, Ukrainskoye, Polyakovka, Muromskoye, Polyakovka.

The life of a nomadic steppe dweller is cyclical and dynamic, unlike the static life of the Russian people, who led a sedentary lifestyle and were tied to one place for many years and even many generations. The constant movement of the indigenous population of the region was reflected in the toponymy through the verb forms of the nomination: Zhygylgan swamp – “fallen, sinkhole”, Karama hill – “don’t look”.

In binomial names (sometimes in trinominal ones), the verb is combined with a noun (animate and inanimate) or a personal name and denotes the action of a specific person (subject): lake Kozhakangan – “the place where the Skin spent the night”, camp Kereikalgan – “the place where the Kerei settled”.

Most of the verbal constructions denote Kazakh domestic animals. For example:

Aigyrzhygylgan swamp, where aigyr is a “stallion”, zhygylgan (verb. strad.) – “fallen off his feet, fallen”;

Bukaolgen camp, where buka – “bull” andolgen – “died”;

Karasoygan camp – “the place where cattle were slaughtered”.

Among the two-part nominations, the geographical features of the area are reflected in the toponymy of the region. For example, the name of the Akkanburluk River can be attributed to this type – “a river flowing along a different channel”.

Keskentobe Hill (Akzhar district, North Kazakhstan region, Kazakhstan) – the name is translated as kesken – “carved”, tobe – “hill”, i.e., the name is due to the shape of the object – “carved hill”.

Mount Kumtokken got its name from two words: kum – “sand”, tukken – “poured out”, i.e., the choice of the nomination of this mountain is also motivated by its shape.

Such nominations of geographical objects are not reflected in the Russian language due to the difference in the mental worldview of the two ethnic groups.

Meanwhile, the toponymic system of the region, like the toponymy of any people, reflects the pagan and totemic beliefs of the peoples inhabiting it, religious views, features of mental consciousness, etc.

The toponymic landscape contains many toponyms, the origin of which is motivated by the legends and stories of the Kazakh and Russian peoples who inhabited these lands for several centuries. Moreover, these legends and stories originate not only in ancient times, among them there are also those that arose relatively recently.

The Kazakhs usually gave supposed names of geographical objects to places convenient (or inconvenient) for settlement. Moreover, the names were often given based on a sign or the name of the owner.

Geographical objects with good conditions were designated by the determinant Zhaksy (good), while inconvenient places were designated simply Zhaman (bad) and Zhaman (more common in names): Zhaman-Zhalgyztau hill, Zhamanagash camp, Zhamankop, Zhamanshunkyr, Zhamankol lake, Zhamantuz.

The sacred toponymy includes the universal story of the tree of Life for all peoples, which is embodied in the Kazakh linguistic picture of the world through the image of the Baiterek tree. There are two villages of Baiterek in our region (Kyzylzhar district, Zhumabayeva village). “Baiterek” symbolizes a new stage in the life of the Kazakh people, a return to the roots and the revival of our cultural traditions. Kazakhs honor their ancestors and bring it to the present. The connection of antiquity with the present is a mental feature of the Kazakh people.

Studying the toponymic system, we come to the conclusion that in these territories the names of geographical objects function, formed by grammatical and non-grammatical, elliptical and combined methods. The statistical method allows us to identify the degree of prevalence of lexical-semantic and structural types, as well as the productivity of different methods of forming toponyms.

The lexical-semantic types of Russian and Kazakh toponyms have much in common; both toponym systems are characterized by names of geographical objects, which are based on the features of

geographical realities, zootoponyms, phytotoponyms, and neotoponyms. Both topographic systems are characterized by the presence of complex toponyms formed as attributive phrases, as well as the presence of nominal constructions.

Along with the universal ones, specific features of national toponymic systems are also observed. Thus, the Russian system of the region is characterized by an abundance of hagiotoponyms (toponym Vsesvyatskoe, toponym Svyatodukhovka) and anthrotoponyms (toponym Aleksandrovka).

In Kazakh toponymy, along with anthrotoponyms (the toponym Bizhan), there is a large layer of names based on ethnonyms, genonyms, and patronyms.

Similarities and differences are also observed in the structural and word-formation system of toponyms. In Turkic languages, three-base toponyms are the norm, but in Russian word-formation there are none.

A distinctive feature of the Kazakh toponymic system is the presence of verb constructions. A distinctive feature of the Russian toponymic system is the presence of a prefixal method of forming toponyms and pluralization.

In addition to the national and cultural specificity of the Kazakh and Russian toponymic systems, their interaction and mutual influence are observed. The coexistence of Kazakh and Russian onyms has led to the emergence of specific features that allow us to speak of a regional toponymic system.

At the same time, both in the system of organization and in the structural relation, the toponymy of Northern Kazakhstan retains common features with other regions of Kazakhstan, where the languages of two ethnic groups interact: Kazakh and Russian. The toponymic system of Northern Kazakhstan is an integral part of the general toponymic system of Kazakhstan.

The analysis of the toponymic material of the region covers the period from the beginning of the colonization of the territory of Northern Kazakhstan by Russia to the present day. Comparison of archival data, various cartographic, statistical and other materials allowed to restore lost names, identify changes in onyms, establish

the stages of formation of toponyms, their development and functioning over three hundred years. This made it possible to present a linguistic analysis of onomastic vocabulary.

ONOMASTIC TERMS

AUTOETHNONYMS are a variety of ethnonyms, self-names of peoples and tribes.

ALLOETHNONYMS are a variety of ethnonyms, the names of peoples and tribes given to them by other peoples. Historically, alloethnonyms often continue the tradition of naming representatives of another ethnic group by the name of the most geographically close tribe with which this people were neighboring in ancient times.

HAGIONYMS come from the Greek for “saint” and “name, title”. Very often, the hagionim is accompanied by a second component, a definition, which is essentially either a reduced myth related to the saint's activities or reflects his calendar timing: John the Baptist, Agrafena the bathhouse, Elijah the prophet, Simeon the Stylite, etc. Each hagionim is timed to a specific day of the annual cycle, which is reflected in the holy days. The second component of the name makes it possible to distinguish the saints of the same name. Hagionyms had a decisive influence on the formation of the namesake in the Christian world. The calendar binding of the hagionym is reflected in the rich East Slavic calendar phraseology.: Evdokia has water, Yegorya has grass; since Peter's day, she has reaped.

AGRONYM is the name of a town square, market, or parade ground.

ANEMONYMS are the names of the phenomena of the elements, for example: the names of the “local winds” on Lake Baikal – barguzin, sarma.

ANTHROPONYM is a proper name that a person or group of people can have, including a personal name, patronymic, surname, nickname, pseudonym, family name, dynastic name.

ANTHROPONYMY (from the Greek *anthropos* – man and *opuma* – name) is a branch of linguistics that studies people's proper names: personal names, patronyms (patronymics or other names after the father), surnames, generic names, nicknames and pseudonyms (individual or group), cryptonyms (hidden names). The anthroponyms of literary works, the names of heroes in folklore, myths and fairy tales are also studied. Anthroponymy distinguishes between folk and canonical personal names, as well as various forms of the same name: literary and dialectal, official and unofficial. Anthroponymy studies the information that a name can carry: characteristics of human qualities, a person's connection with his father, clan, family, information about nationality, occupation, origin from any locality, class, caste. Anthroponymy studies the functions of an anthroponym in speech – nomination, identification, differentiation, name change, which is associated with age, changing societies, or marital status, and living among people of other nationalities.

THEORETICAL ANTHROPONYMICS is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin and development of anthroponyms, their structure, the anthroponymic system, models of anthroponyms, historical layers in the anthroponymy of an ethnic group, the interaction of languages in anthroponymy, and universals. Theoretical anthroponymy uses the same research methods as other sections of onomastics (special conditions, motives and circumstances of naming people are taken into account – social conditions, customs, influences of fashion, religion, etc.).

APPLIED TOPONYMY studies the problems of the norm in names, ways of transmitting one name in different languages; contributes to the creation of anthroponymic dictionaries. Anthroponymy is closely related to history, ethnography, geography, anthropology, genealogy, hagiography, jurisprudence, literary studies, folklore studies, and cultural studies.

ANTHROPONYMICON is a registry of personal names.

ANTHROPOTOPONYM is a toponym derived from an anthroponym. The source of anthropological understanding is the names of the first settlers, owners of lands and settlements, historical figures, etc.

ANTHROPONYMY is a set of anthroponyms.

ASTRONOMY is a branch of onomastics that studies the proper names of celestial bodies and their aggregates. Astronomy studies the naming of “point” celestial bodies, i.e. the names of stars, planets, their moons, asteroids, meteoroids (meteor showers) and meteorites (Sirius, Jupiter, Amalthea, Lancelot, comet Neumin, Perseids, Gorlovka. Among astronomers, the names of celestial objects, it is advisable to distinguish between old (originated before the discovery of the telescope) and new, as well as scientific (codified by science and became astronomical terms) and folk.

ASTROTOPONYMY is a branch of onomastics that designates objects on the surface of planets (other than Earth) and their moons.

GENONYM is the proper name of an ancient family or a later tribal division.

A GENOTOPONYM is a toponym derived from a genonym.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE – any object on the surface of the earth or in the depths of the earth's crust, distinguished by man as an independent unit ocean, continent, sea, lake, river, city, etc.

HYDRONYM – the proper name of any body of water (rivers, lakes, seas, streams, etc.).

HOMONYM is the name of a linear feature in a city, avenue, street, lane, passage, boulevard, or embankment.

HOMONYM is the proper name of any communication route – land, water, underground, or air.

ZOONYM is a proper name or nickname of an animal.

ZOONYMICS is the science of zoonyms, proper names (nicknames) of animals, one of the youngest fields of onomastics. For the first time, the term zoonym (from the Greek “animal” and “name”) He appeared in linguistics in the 60s. In recent decades, interest in zoonyms, in which human onomastic creativity manifests itself in a very peculiar way, has increased significantly. Observations on zoonyms convince us that this type of proper names has already been quite clearly formed as a special class of onomastic vocabulary and deserves further study.

ZOONYMY is a collection of zoonyms.

IDEONYMS are the proper names of objects of spiritual culture.

HIPPONYM is a zoonym denoting the name of a horse (from the Greek “horse”).

KINONYM is a zoonym denoting the names of dogs (from the Greek “dog”)

COSMONYMS are the proper names of the zones of outer space and constellations.

COSMONYMY is a branch of onomastics that studies the naming of spatial associations of celestial bodies (the Milky Way, the Big Dipper).

COSMONYMY is the names of extraterrestrial objects: the planet Jupiter.

LANDSCAPE is a complex of natural and cultural phenomena concentrated on a certain territory.

ONOMASTIC LANDSCAPE is a set of onomastic types represented in a certain territory.

LINGUONYMS are a special category of names related to ethnonyms, the names of languages or dialects serving a particular ethnic community. The main types of linguonyms are distinguished: 1) names of language families, including names of macrofamilies, names of language families; 2) names of language groups (“Italian languages”, “Thai languages”), which are usually associated with the names of the territory of distribution (“Italy”, “Thailand”); 3) names of languages; 4) names of dialect groups and dialects.

MACROTOPONYM is the proper name of a large geographical feature that is naturally physical or artificially isolated by humans.

MACROTOPONYMY is the names of large natural or man-made objects and political and administrative associations. Macrotoponymy has a wide range of functioning; its constituent macrotoponyms are stable, standardized, and formalized in accordance with the rules of the literary language.

MACROETHNONYMS are the names of large ethnic groups or ethnic communities, sometimes understood broadly and including genetically diverse ethnic groups (Arabs, Chinese).

MICROTOPONYM is the proper name of a small naturally occurring unpopulated geographical feature or an object created by man. Microtoponyms created on the basis of local geographical terminology are characterized by instability and mobility, forming an intermediate lexical layer, transitional between the vocabulary of the common (appellative) and onomastic (toponyms).

MICROTOPONYMY is the individualized names of small geographical objects, features of the local landscape (forests, fields, tracts, etc.). In the formation of microtoponymy, the processes of onymization of appellative vocabulary are clearly traced; microtoponymy arises on the basis of dialectal forms of language and has a sphere of functioning limited to the territory of distribution of a given dialect or dialect.

MICROETHNONYMS are designations of small ethnic groups, tribal names (Krivichi, Pechenegs).

MYTHONYMS are the names of characters in Russian folk tales, epics, for example: Koshchei, Yaga, Lel, Tugarin, Sadko, etc.

OIKONYM is the proper name of any settlement, city, village, hamlet, hamlet, detached yard, house (Petropavlovsk, Kyzyl Zhar).

OIKONYMY – names of localities.

OIKOTOPONYM is the name of a locality formed from another toponym.

ONYM is a proper name – a word, phrase, or sentence that serves to distinguish an object named by it from a number of similar ones, individualizing this object.

ONYMIZATION is the transition of an appellative into a proper name.

ONOMASTICS is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names. Onomastics is also called a set of proper names, which is also referred to by the term “onymy”.

ONOMASTIC SYSTEM is a set of onomastic models, types, and series organized in a certain way, including a toponymic system and an anthroponymic system.

ONOMASTIC TYPE is a category of proper names combined by external and internal characteristics.

ONOMASTICON are proper names of different spheres of onomastic space.

ONOMASTIC SPACE is all proper names in the language of a given people, naming any real and unreal objects. Onomastic space is a continuous series of alternating types that form onomastic fields.

ORONYM is the proper name of any element of the relief of the earth's surface, including mountains, hills, gorges, ridges, sinkholes, and lowlands.

ORONYMY - (from the Greek “mountain”): names of positive and negative relief forms of the Alps, Ural Mountains. In terms of the degree of study, oronymy is inferior to oikonymy and hydronymy. Common nouns reflecting certain features of the earth's surface are diverse and represented by folk terms, among them:

- 1) reflecting positive forms – squirrel, buoy, shaft, crown, gate, vostryak, char, hump, mane, ridge, stone, kurgan, forehead, grave, cape, rib, rail, rock, hill, ridge, shelom, etc.;
- 2) reflecting negative forms – a gully, a hollow, an enemy, a valley, a depression, a lowland, a ravine, a fall, a sinkhole, an abyss, a gorge, a gap, a pit, etc.;
- 3) having opposite meanings, i.e. reflecting both positive and negative forms, spindle, den, top (top), ridge, cliff, raft (roach), horn, uval, yar, etc.;
- 4) neutral: shore, cave, plane, plain, flatlands.

REALITY is a specific local feature related to the natural and climatic features and living conditions of a person.

THE SPECTRUM OF ONOMASTIC TYPES is the composition and percentage of names with separate structures represented in a

certain territory. A specific set of spectra characterizes each onomastic landscape.

THEONYMY is a branch of onomastics that studies theonyms (proper names of deities) in terms of their systemic organization, functioning, evolution, etymology, as well as their relationship to other sections of their own and common vocabulary. The object of studying theonymy is a whole range of issues, the main of which is the reliability of information about specific names and names of mythological characters; the status of proper and common names, each of these names in different dialect and ethnic zones; the relationship of proper and common in theonymy; interrelations of theonymy and anthroponymy, functional differences of theonyms and anthroponyms; identification of systemic relations in terms of etymology of mythological names.

THEONYMY is a set of theonyms. Of the related disciplines, theonymy is primarily related to anthroponymy, toponymy, the history of language and dialectology, mythology, folklore studies, ethnography, the history of religion, history and archeology.

THEONYMS are the names of deities in the Slavic pagan pantheon, for example: Veles, Dazhbog, Ladav, Perun, Pereplut, Svarog, Stribog, etc.

TOPONYM is the proper name of a geographical feature (oikonym, hydronym, oronym, urbanonym, godonym, agronym, dromonym). Toponyms are therefore part of the onomastic lexical fund. Their number is very high in any human-occupied territory.

TOPONYMY is a branch of onomastics that studies toponyms, the patterns of their occurrence, functioning, meaning and origin, structure, distribution area, development and change over time.

TOPONYMIST is a person engaged in the scientific study of toponymy.

TOPONYMIC SYSTEM is a set of toponyms of a certain territory, language, or people organized in a certain way.

TOPONYMIC SUBSTRATUM is an ancient foreign language layer of toponyms.

TOPONYMIC FORMANT is a service component in a toponym formed by a combination of one or more suffixes and inflections, which serves to formalize toponyms as special words and indicates that they belong to a specific toponymic type, class, or series.

TOPONYMY is a set of toponyms in a given territory.

TOPOLOGICAL BASIS – the semantic part of a toponym. This is a basic lexical morpheme distinguished during the division of a toponym, to which a topoformant, a quasi-suffix, is attached, which is realized both in a pure affix and in a fixed lexical morpheme.

TRANSONYMIZATION is the transfer of a proper name from one category of onyms to another.

URBANONYM is the proper name of an inner-city geographical feature (agronym, godonym, ergotonym, etc.)

FELINONYM is a zoonym denoting cat names (from the Greek “cat”).

PHYTONYMS are proper names of plants.

BURONYMS are the names of vast regions (Siberia).

CHREMATONYMS are proper names of objects of material culture.

CHRONONYMS are the proper names of time periods associated with historical events.

ECCLESIONYMS are the names of churches, monasteries, deserts, and other places of worship, such as Pirogoscha, Optina Deserts, Gethsemane Hermitage, and others.

ERGOGEOGRAPHIC OBJECT – objects created by man on the surface of the earth or underground, a city, village, garden, factory, arable land, logging, mine, etc.

ERGONYM is the proper name of an enterprise, institution, plant, mine, etc.

ERGOTONYM is a toponym formed from an ergonym.

ETYMOLOGY – information about the origin of a place name: if there are several hypotheses, the most reliable ones are indicated.

ETHNONYMS are a special category of historical vocabulary; they are the names of various types of ethnic communities: nations, peoples, nationalities, tribes, tribal unions, clans, etc. Ethnonyms correspond to the names of the country or region occupied by the ethnic group. The correlation is direct when the name of a country is derived from an ethnonym (“Greeks –Greece”, “Franks – France”, “Czechs – Czech Republic”), and reverse when the ethnonym is derived from the name of the country.

ETHNONYMY is a branch of onomastics that studies the origin, distribution, functioning, and structure of ethnonyms.

ETHNOTOPONYMS are ethnonyms formed from the names of a country or locality (toponyms).

ETHNOHORONYMS are the names of various types of ethnic communities formed from the names of vast regions. (Siberia – Siberians).

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Северо-Казахстанский университет имени М. Козыбаева
Город Петропавловск, ул. Пушкина, 86
Тел / факс: +7 7152 49 33 42
e-mail: mail@ku.edu.kz

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