

Aruzhan Karaman^{1*}, Oraz Sapashev², Aigerim Aliakbarova³^{1*}Corresponding Author, Doctoral Student, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0002-7773-3793 E-mail: karaman.aruzhan@mail.ru²Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0001-7143-9123 E-mail: sapeshevo@gmail.com³Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Kazakh National Women's Teacher Training University, Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0000-0001-9517-1096 E-mail: aliakbarova.a@qzpu.edu.kz**LANDSCAPE FOUNDATIONS OF HYDRONYM FORMATION
IN TURKIC LANGUAGES**

Abstract. The article comprehensively examines the landscape foundations underlying the formation of hydronymic names in Turkic languages (Kazakh and Bashkir languages). It is argued that the physical and geographical characteristics of the territories historically inhabited by Turkic peoples (relief, climatic conditions, hydrological systems, and ecological features) have directly influenced the semantic structure and motivational mechanisms of water body names. In this regard, the lexical-semantic nature, morphological models, and naming principles of hydronyms such as rivers, lakes, springs, seas, and water sources are analyzed. The study identifies the function of ancient Turkic geographical terms and spatial concepts preserved within hydronyms and explores their historical-comparative and etymological foundations. The correlation between common hydronymic models across Turkic languages and regional variability is determined, revealing similarities and differences shaped by linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Furthermore, the paper analyzes how landscape dominants (flow characteristics, color, depth, taste, seasonal variation, and surrounding relief) function as motivational features in the formation of hydronyms. It substantiates that traditional worldview, economic and cultural practices, mythological consciousness, and sacral perceptions of Turkic peoples are reflected in water names. Thus, hydronyms are characterized not merely as geographical identifiers but as onomastic units encoding historical and cultural information. The article also defines the place of the hydronymic system within the broader onomastic space, highlighting its ethnocultural content and its role in preserving historical memory. The relationship between water names and landscape is examined from cognitive and semiotic perspectives. The findings contribute theoretically and methodologically to research in Turkic onomastics, historical lexicology, and ethnolinguistics.

Keywords: Turkic languages; toponymy; onomastics; hydronyms; geographical terms**For citation:** Karaman, A., Sapashev, O., Aliakbarova, A. Landscape Foundations of Hydronym Formation in Turkic Languages. *Tiltanyim*, 2026. No. 1 (101). Pp. 112-123.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2026-1-112-123>**Аружан Қайыржанқызы Қараман^{1*}, Ораз Сапашұлы Сапашев²,
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ЛАНДШАФТТЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ**

Аңдатпа. Мақалада түркі тілдеріндегі (қазақ және башқұрт тілдері) гидронимдік атаулардың қалыптасуындағы ландшафттық негіздер кешенді түрде қарастырылады. Түркі халықтары мекен еткен кеңістіктің физика-географиялық ерекшеліктері (жер бедері, климаттық жағдай, гидрологиялық жүйе, экожүйелік сипат) су нысандарына берілген атаулардың семантикалық құрылымы мен уәждік механизмдеріне тікелей ықпал еткені айқындалады. Осы тұрғыда өзен, көл, бұлақ, теңіз, қайнар, бастау тәрізді гидронимдердің лексика-семантикалық табиғаты, морфологиялық модельдері және атау беру принциптері талданады және гидронимдер құрамында сақталған көне түркілік географиялық терминдер мен табиғи-кеңістіктік концептілердің қызметі айқындалып, олардың тарихи-салыстырмалы және этимологиялық негіздері сараланады. Түркі тілдері арасындағы ортақ гидронимдік модельдер мен аймақтық вариативтіліктің арақатынасы анықталып, ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтардың тілдік және экстралингвистикалық факторлармен байланысы көрсетіледі. Сонымен қатар

гидронимдердің қалыптасуында ландшафттық доминанттардың (су ағысының сипаты, түсі, тереңдігі, дәмдік қасиеті, маусымдық өзгерісі, қоршаған рельеф) уәждік белгілер ретінде көрініс табуы талданады. Су атауларында халықтың дәстүрлі дүниетанымы, шаруашылық-мәдени тәжірибесі, мифологиялық таным мен сакралды түсініктері бейнеленетіні негізделеді. Осы арқылы гидронимдер тек географиялық идентификатор ғана емес, тарихи-мәдени ақпаратты кодтаушы ономастикалық бірлік ретінде сипатталады. Мақалада гидронимдік жүйенің ономастикалық кеңістіктегі орны, оның этномәдени мазмұны мен тарихи жадыны сақтаудағы рөлі айқындалып, түркі тілдеріндегі су атауларының ландшафтпен сабақтастығы когнитивтік және семиотикалық аспектіде талданады. Зерттеу нәтижелері түркі ономастикасы, тарихи лексикология және этнолингвистика салаларындағы ғылыми ізденістерге теориялық және әдіснамалық тұрғыдан үлес қосады.

Тірек сөздер: түркі тілдері; топонимика; ономастика; гидронимдер; географиялық терминдер

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ЛАНДШАФТНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ГИДРОНИМОВ В ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. В статье комплексно рассматриваются ландшафтные основы формирования гидронимических названий в тюркских языках (казахский и башкирский языки). Установлено, что физико-географические особенности территорий, исторически населённых тюркскими народами (рельеф, климатические условия, гидрологическая система, экологические характеристики), непосредственно повлияли на семантическую структуру и мотивационные механизмы наименований водных объектов. В этой связи анализируются лексико-семантическая природа, морфологические модели и принципы номинации гидронимов – рек, озёр, родников, морей и иных водных источников. В ходе исследования выявляется функционирование древнетюркских географических терминов и пространственных концептов, сохранившихся в составе гидронимов, а также рассматриваются их историко-сопоставительные и этимологические основания. Определяется соотношение общетюркских гидронимических моделей и региональной вариативности, раскрываются сходства и различия, обусловленные лингвистическими и экстралингвистическими факторами. Особое внимание уделяется анализу ландшафтных доминант (характер течения, цвет, глубина, вкусовые свойства воды, сезонные изменения, окружающий рельеф), выступающих мотивационными признаками в процессе номинации. Обосновывается, что в названиях водных объектов отражаются традиционное мировоззрение, хозяйственно-культурный опыт, мифологическое сознание и сакральные представления тюркских народов. Таким образом, гидронимы рассматриваются не только как географические идентификаторы, но и как ономастические единицы, кодирующие историко-культурную информацию. В статье рассматривается роль гидронимической системы в ономастическом пространстве, её этнокультурное содержание и значение для сохранения исторической памяти. Связь гидронимов с ландшафтом анализируется в когнитивном и семиотическом аспектах. Результаты исследования вносят теоретический и методологический вклад в развитие тюркской ономастики, исторической лексикологии и этнолингвистики.

Ключевые слова: тюркские языки; топонимика; ономастика; гидронимы; географические термины

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Introduction

Hydronyms, which denote the names of rivers, lakes, ponds, springs, seas, and reservoirs represent one of the most archaic strata of the toponymic lexicon. Anchored to enduring landscape features, they exhibit exceptional diachronic stability and thus preserve traces of settlement, mobility, and cultural contact. As elements of a community's natural and cultural heritage, hydronyms yield high-value evidence about long-term relations between human civilization and aquatic environments.

Hydronymy is closely related to the history of the society that contributed to the formation of the geographical names of a certain area. Across cultures, myths and legends concerning rivers, springs, and

the origin of lakes have been closely tied to the act of naming. Human settlements have historically been closely connected with water resources such as lakes, rivers, seas, and oceans. Geographical terms in common Turkic languages are both numerically rich and diverse. The terms lake, river and sea hydrography in the Kazakh language are used in other Turkic languages only with phonetic differences.

The study of hydronymy has long attracted the attention of geographers, oceanographers and linguists since the names of rivers (potamonyms), lakes (limnonyms), seas (pelagonyms) and oceans (oceanonyms) provide essential evidence about human interaction with aquatic environments. Each nation has developed myths related to water, rivers, and the origin and names of lakes. Accordingly, hydronyms functioning within folklore prose preserve the key symbolic features inherent in the national image of the world.

Hydronymic research is concerned with the investigation of the names assigned to water bodies. Researchers viewed hydronyms as a complex expression of the natural area in which it was developed, its landscape features, an important part of regional culture, and furthermore an ethnocultural marker.

There are numerous geographic features on the planet, each designated by specific names used in different languages. Millions of such names exist worldwide. For a more systematic investigation of hydronymy, it is necessary to determine the categories into which these names can be classified.

First of all, it is necessary to understand the necessity of place names. It is well established that oceans, continents, countries, mountains, hills, rivers, streams, and even inhabited areas possess geographical names. The names assigned to these diverse geographical objects have emerged as a result of the intellectual and cultural development of humankind. Toponyms therefore constitute an important component of the culture and historical heritage of the communities that inhabit these regions, as people tend to attach particular significance to place names.

Moreover, voyagers, adventurers, invaders, nomadic people, people engaged in livestock and agriculture, and even ordinary people may be among those who give names to the landscape that surrounds us. Common names make up an entire group of identical objects and objects with similar signs and properties. Toponyms are not just a type of proper nouns, but they refer to proper nouns of a special kind. Accordingly, from ancient times there has been an interest in exploring the origin, semantic content, functions, and historical evolution of geographical names. Such investigations often rely on landscape terminology that reflects the physico-geographical properties of the territory.

Natural objects are characterized by specific geographical features that distinguish them from one another. In many cases, a geographical term is used in place of a proper place name, since the context clearly indicates which river, mountain, lake, or marsh is being referred to. Information about the physical characteristics of natural objects also plays an important role in determining the historical origins of onomastic names.

Materials and methods

The toponymic system preserves valuable information regarding the ethnic and cultural history of communities, the territories and boundaries of human settlements, historical events, the physical characteristics of the landscape, and the development of human interactions.

Consequently, the study and systematic description of the region's toponymy are of considerable relevance and scientific significance for investigating the history, ethnogenesis, and cultural heritage of the populations inhabiting areas historically and presently associated with Turkic peoples.

In linguistics, toponyms can be classified according to various criteria, including their structure, meaning, period of origin, and association with particular geographical objects. Among these, the most recent and fundamental classification, as proposed by Superanskaya, is the subject-nominative system. This classification will be employed where appropriate in the present study.

This study is grounded in a comprehensive linguistic and historical-cultural methodology for examining regional toponymy. The research employs established methods, including the scientific characterization of toponyms, structural and semantic classification, etymological analysis, and statistical and comparative approaches.

Literature review

Since the eighteenth century, toponymy has developed independently and has become a subject of study mainly for linguists and historians. The late twentieth and early twenty-first century are

characterized by a growing scientific interest in general onomastic and toponymy research and an understanding of the importance of seeking answers to the various questions facing toponymy for linguistics. The research work includes the identification of geographical names (toponyms), their peculiarities, the analysis of the history of their origin and the original meaning.

Although toponymy research in Russia began in the nineteenth century, the analysis of toponyms began relatively early. In Russia, researchers, experts first analyzed geographical names on the etymological aspect. So, they discovered the roots, history, and exact etymology of the place names. Scientists such as A.V. Superanskaya, A. Popov, A.M. Selishchev, A.H. Smith, V.A. Zhuchkevich, V.A. Nikonov, V.D. Belenkaya, G.L. Menken, D.R. Stewart, E.M. Murzayev, E. Equalizer, V. Toporov, E.M. Pospelov, N. Popova etc. systematically studied toponyms, expanding the various classifications of toponyms (morphological, semantic, syntactical, vocabulary, phonemic, phonetic, etymological).

E.M. Murzayev's dictionary contains materials on geographical terminology of many republics of the Soviet Union. Interpretation of scientific terminology and comparative analysis of geographical vocabulary of peoples of the USSR are of particular importance. Popular terms are an inexhaustible source of supplementation of scientific terminology. In some cases, they provide more accurate information about the content and nuances of a geographical object, a natural phenomenon (Murzayev, 1996).

The study of chaos theory began in the twentieth century. Numerous toponymic schools and research associations have been established and studied in various countries worldwide. In the first half of the twentieth century, Edward Sapir, an American ethnolinguist, emphasized the crucial role of language in understanding the culture of a given ethnic group. The work of E. Sapir and his followers led to the formation of linguistic culture as a new direction in science.

Analysis of the literature of toponymy studies shows that toponyms are studied in different directions and their study has multiple purposes. Depending on the theoretical framework of the study, two main methods of analyzing language material can be distinguished. The traditional approach is understood as the study of toponyms as part of a vocabulary system, in which the issues of systematic organization of language and its vocabulary are central.

The issues of Turkic onomastics have been addressed by scholars such as L.Sh. Arslanov, N.Baskakov, G.F. Blagov, M.A. Bolgarov, M.G. Usmanova, F.G. Khisamitdinova, V.A. Bushakov, G.R. Galiullina, and A.A. Kamalov. In addition, researchers including D. Aksan, Y. Demirzhan, I.Shimshek, H. Eren, and M.S. Erpolat has specifically studied issues of toponymy within the Turkish language. In his monograph, Kamoliddin studied the ancient Turkic toponymy of Central Asia based on medieval data from the seventh to thirteenth centuries (Kamoliddin, 2006). Representatives of the Turkic peoples tried to comprehensively study the land and water names of the region in which they live. G.A. Geibullayev, on the basis of the "Azerbaijan Toponymy" study, determined the ethnic composition of the period in which modern and ancient toponymy is studied, and, as far as possible, determined the ethnic composition of the carriers mentioned in the ancient ethnonymous sources, and paid special attention to the identification of the Turkic tribal communities related to the ethnogenesis and formation of the Azerbaijani people by finding a genetic link between ancient tribes and modern ethnic groups (Geibullayev, 1986).

In Kazakh language education, the names of land and water have become an object of study, and many scientists have published their works in this direction. Kazakh folk geographical terms have been comprehensively studied from a linguistic perspective in the works of G. Konkashpayev, A.Abdrakhmanov, E. Koishybayev. A great contribution to the study of the toponymic richness of the Kazakh language was made by Zhanuzak Telkozha, the results of which are an important source for students and scientists studying in this field today. The works of T. Zhanuzak reveal the concepts of the Kazakh people in relation to nature, including water, the place and significance of these names in the national culture. Ancient toponyms (place names) help to determine how ancient tribes, peoples and nations lived in a specific region, on their own land and gave them names for objects, as well as the extent of their distribution, migration and occupation (Zhanuzak, 2019).

In 1984, a collection of scholarly works on Turkic languages was published under the title *Turkic Onomastics*. The volume addresses three principal areas of study: the history and origin of ethnonyms

and ethnotoponyms of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the origin and development of geographical names, and the composition and structural characteristics of surnames in several Turkic languages (Turkic Onomastics, 1984).

In a contemporary approach to onomastics, K.K. Rysbergen, in her work *Linguistic Foundations of National Onomastics* (2011), examined Kazakh toponyms and hydronyms from the perspective of national-cultural features, including perceptive, psychoanalytic, and precedent properties, within the framework of linguocognitology. The new approach aligns with the goals and objectives of anthropocentric linguistics and the cognitive-discursive paradigm of scientific knowledge. In addition to the issues of onomasiology and semasiology, attention is paid to various issues in the subject of study.

The encyclopedic references compiled in connection with the land and water names of Kazakhstan have been published (Toponimika Kazakhstana, 2010).

Currently, there is a significant increase in the number of different dictionaries registering toponyms (Podolskaya, 1988). In the glossary's foreword, the author explains what is the difference between a toponymy glossary and a geographical and etymological one. The Bashkir toponymists collected hydrographic terms and hydronyms on the territory of Bashkortostan and compiled a "Russian-Bashkir dictionary of water bodies of the Republic of Bashkortostan" (2005). In the toponymy system of Bashkortostan the main layer consists of Turkic names.

Researchers believe that any geographical name could have been used orally for hundreds, if not thousands of years, not just from the moment it was approved in the sources. It also means that not all ancient place names are written in written sources.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, the attention of many linguists turned to the cultural and historical aspect of different types of surnames. In this case, toponyms are considered as an ethnocultural text that provides relevant information about ethnicity, borders of settlement of peoples, various cultural, geographical and trade centers, social life and material and spiritual culture of the population (Khisamitdinova, 2006).

Results and discussions

The study of toponymy issues from the point of view of modern linguistics allows to determine the peculiarities of toponyms, the location and connection of geographical names of toponymy systems in general Turkic languages.

The toponymy system of any region is formed and has created geographic names in a particular area. Geographical terms are closely related to the history of each country's society. The names associated with historical events were changing and to some extent enriched the vocabulary. The systematic and consistent study of geographical names can help us delve deeper into the historical past of peoples and monitor their relationship to other ethnic groups.

Scholars in the field of linguistics note that each ethnic group maintains a distinct set of lexical items within the onomastic domain for naming geographical entities. The linguistic repertoire of these lexemes in a given language is shaped by the cultural and cognitive worldview of the ethnic community. Consequently, the system of geographical names in a given region enables the analysis of onomastic practices and facilitates the reconstruction of the principles underlying the naming of natural and cultural features.

Hydronyms are closely related to the history of society and the world of the people, which contributed to the emergence of geographical names of a certain area. No single nation has inhabited any area of the globe for centuries. Historical events at the turn of the century have shown that over time, the region has shifted to another nation. However, the names of water bodies have very high stability, and their names change from language to language, and in terms of form they are subject only to phonetical-morphological and semantic changes.

In the territories inhabited by Turkic peoples, there are many toponyms and microtoponyms. But the origin and semantic meaning of geographical names have been little studied in linguistics.

Turkic toponyms comprise a set of geographical names of Turkic origin. Their emergence is closely linked to the settlement of Turkic-speaking tribes and peoples during the Middle Ages.

Toponyms are always unique to the national consciousness, reflecting something historically formed in the consciousness of the people. Geographical names are a reflection of the history of the

nation, where various stages of the development and prosperity of the language and culture of the society are recorded.

In this article, we will consider the names of pelagons (seas), limonyms (lakes), potamony (rivers) in a number of Turkic languages. Geographical terms hydronyms are made according to water quality, geological, mythological, legendary, household items, religious content, plant and animal names, anthroponyms, ethnonyms etc.

Initially, the study examines the definitions of geographical terms in Turkic languages pertaining to seas, lakes, rivers, springs, and other bodies of water. F. Garipova, a scholar of Tatar hydronyms, discussed the corresponding terms, specifically *bubble/spring*, *river*, and *lake*. In elaborating on their meanings, these terms also reflect patterns of usage in contemporary Turkic languages. Component toponyms for the year in modern Turkic languages: *Oloyilga* (“*Olo*” – big, “*ylga*” – river). In modern Tatar language, the “*ylga*” is used to refer not only to small rivers, but also to large rivers (Garipova, 1991: 30-39).

Researcher of etymology of words of the Kyrgyz language K. Seidakhmatov describes the word *bulak* as follows: “In the ancient Turkic language, the word “*yul*” means *fountain*. It is accompanied by an appendix *-ak* with the word “*yilak*, *bulak*”. The sound of *y* at the beginning of the word shifted to the sound of *b*, and the *yulak* word changed to a *bulak*. The *bulak* word consists of the ancient Turkish morpheme *Yul + Ak*” (Seidakhmatov, 1988: 66).

In this article, we will discuss the hydronyms that come with the words *-teniz*, *-kol*, *-ozen*, *-bulaq*, *-su*, *-sai*. Of these, two lakes are named *Qarakol* and *Qoskol* in the Mangystau region (because only 5 lakes, 11 rivers are registered in Mangystau), and most of them are named after the *-kol* component 308 in Qostanay. 35 river names with *-ozen* component in all regions are included in the dictionary. The river names that come with *-bulaq*, *-su*, *-sai* components also have a high numerical value. These statistical analyses were based on data from the “Directory of land and water names” (2009). In the Aqmola region, 2 lakes are named *Teniz*, while in Qostanay, one lake is named *Tenizkol*.

Toponymy terms of Turkic origin derive from terms of ancient Turkic origin common to common Turkic languages. Five sorts of color descriptions – white, black, red, yellow, and blue – define the hydronym, oronym, and potamonym items used by the Turkic peoples. There is more than one hue used in the surroundings. Every geographical thing has a color of its own and the color is highly valued in popular cognition. Colors are classified as either chromatic or achromatic in color science. Chromatic colors were conditionally considered warm colors and cold colors. The secret of the land and water names of the peoples lies in the fact that they are able to distinguish between natural colors in terms of the quality of the cheese.

Researchers believe that white, black, and red are the building blocks of a person's perception of the surrounding reality. This explains their broad expression in the vocabulary of different languages and the need to consider them when exploring the toponymy culture of the population. Often, these colors act as defining elements of toponyms.

The land area of Kazakhstan is 2.72 km square and there are about 85 thousand rivers and lakes. Nominations with a color component can be found in all areas of human life. Some of them have been featured in torrential downpours. Turkish hydronyms are derived from the soil composition, color of water, river, lake, sea or spring. For example, in Kazakhstan, the following hydronyms are common: *Aqkol*, *Sarykol*, *Sarysu*, *Aqsu*, *Koksu*, *Aqbulaq*, *Sarybulaq*, *Kokbulaq* and etc.

Red + appellative: *Qyzylsu* in Aqtobe, South and East regions of Kazakhstan and *Qyzylozen* in Mangystau region (Directory of land and water names, 2009: 212). The *Kyzylyrmak River* (Turkey, central part) in the Turkish state is “*kyzyl*”– red, the regional river, the “*South River*” or the “*Southern part of the river*”. Critical names that express color do not accurately represent the color of hydronyms, and may not be assigned due to its color. In Western Kazakhstan, the names *Saryozen*, *Qarozen*, *Qyzylozen* are found.

Black + appellative: *Qarakol*, *Qarabulaq*, *Qarasu* etc. Researcher L.A. Nakhanova explains the lexeme of the black hydronym in the *Karakul* flood in two versions: “clean, transparent (without primers) deep river fed by underground waters” (Nakhanova, 2014: 101). The Turkish toponymist writes that the Turkish word “*kara*” (black) means not only the color name, but also “*northern*”. The

first meaning of *Karadere* black flow and flow to the north. (Ozkan, 2012). As the research material proves in toponymy the color mark (the color of water) is often differentiated in water objects and usually does not bear its semantic load.

R.A. Ageyeva, who studied Russian northwestern hydronyms, notes that *white* and *black* lexemes are very common in geographical terms, especially in hydronyms, where the prevalence of *black* lexeme is predominant, but some names do not indicate color (Ageyeva, 1989: 51).

Colors have a symbolic meaning in human life. The main (natural) color palette – white, black, red, yellow, blue, green – it is noticeable that it overlaps with the entire national culture of the Turkic people and became one of the elements of the traditional worldview.

By studying the origin of toponyms or geographical names in the history of Kazakhstan, one can conditionally distinguish several groups, the study of which allows us to show the historical significance of toponyms.

-“kol” (lake) component toponyms. A number of the largest lakes in the Western, Eastern, Southern, and Northern regions of Kazakhstan are associated with the component “kol”. For example: *Qanalykol*, *Zharkol*, *Baitaqkol*, *Bilykol*, *Tuzkol*, *Medekol*, *Tokerekkol*, *Muqtarkol*, *Malaidarkol*, *Aiyrkol*, *Kiikkol*, *Olzhakol*, *Zhamanaqkol*, *Saumalkol*, *Balyqtykol*, *Baraqkol*, *Kumistikol*, *Zharlykol*, *Shoshqakol*, *Qudaikol*, *Qoshqarkol*, *Domalaqkol*, *Qaldykol* and etc.

The names of the Turkic-based lakes on the territory of Novosibirsk: *Akkul*, *Alkul*, *Atkul*, *Barlakul*, *Bashkul*, *Baiankul*, *Kankul*, *Karakol*, *Karakul*, *Kopkul*, *Koshkul*, *Kuzenkul*, etc. In the Turkish province of Trabzon there is a toponym *Uzunkul*.

Having compiled the literature on hydronyms, we have presented the classification of lake names in the table below. These names were created by comparing one lake with another.

Table 1 – Classification of Lake Names in Kazakhstan

Кесте 1 – Қазақстандағы көл атауларының жіктелуі

Таблица 1 – Классификация названий озер в Казахстане

According to the taste of water in the Kazakh steppe	According to its size and shape, abundance of water	According to the location of the lake	According to plants growing on the shores of the lake	According to the animals, birds, fish, insects that inhabit the lake	Lake names made with the participation of a numbers
<i>Ashchykol</i> (bitter lake) (Aqmola region), <i>Tuzkol</i> (salted lake) (Zhambyl region), <i>Ashchylykol</i> (West Kazakhstan region), <i>Tuzdykol</i> (salted lake) (Atyrau region), <i>Tushchykol</i> (soft lake), <i>Shyrynkol</i> (Eastern Kazakhstan region) and etc.	<i>Dongelekkol</i> (round lake), <i>Kishkenekol</i> (small lake), <i>Kishi Sarykol</i> (small yellow lake), <i>Uzynkol</i> (long lake) (Aqmola region), <i>Kishi Qarakol</i> (Zhambyl region), <i>Kenkol</i> (large lake) (Qaragandy region), <i>Kishikol</i> (small lake) (Atyrau region), <i>Terenkol</i> (deep lake), <i>Ulken Semizkol</i> (big lake) (Atyrau region), <i>Ulken Sarykol</i> (Qaragandy region),	<i>Zhalgyzkol</i> (lonely lake), <i>Zhekekol</i> (apart lake), <i>Qoskol</i> (double lake) (Aqmola region), <i>Yegizkol</i> (twin lake) (Atyrau region), <i>Shetkikol</i> (apart lake) (Qostanay region) and etc.	<i>Qamyskol</i> (reed lake), <i>Qaragailykol</i> (pine lake) (Aqmola region), <i>Qogalykol</i> (cattail lake) (Almaty region), <i>Zhyngyldykol</i> (Atyrau region), <i>Qynalykol</i> (Qaragandy region), <i>Qayyndykol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Miyalikol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Taldykol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Shoptikol</i> (Qostanay region), <i>Togaykol</i> (South	<i>Qoyandykol</i> (Aqmola region), <i>Zhylqykol</i> (Atyrau region), <i>Aiukol</i> , <i>Baqakol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Kiikkol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Shoshqakol</i> (Qostanay region), <i>Qundyzkol</i> (Qostanay region), <i>Tulkilikol</i> (Qostanay region), <i>Bulandykol</i> (East Kazakhstan), <i>Arlankol</i> , <i>Qasqyrkol</i> (North	<i>Togyzkol</i> (Zhambyl region) (nine lakes), <i>Ushkol</i> (three lakes), <i>Zhetykol</i> (Qostanay region) (seven lakes), <i>Altykol</i> (Qostanay region) (six lakes) <i>Tortkol</i> (Pavlodar region) (four lakes), <i>Bestaskol</i> (five stony lakes), <i>Seksenkol</i> (eighty lakes), <i>Beskol</i> (Almaty

	<i>Domalaqkol</i> (Aqtobe region), <i>Taipaqkol</i> (tribe lake) (Aqtobe region), <i>Sholaqkol</i> (short lake) (Aqtobe region), <i>Shunqyrkol</i> (hollow lake) (Qostanai region), <i>Zhalpaqkol</i> (wide lake), <i>Zhinishkekol</i> (thin lake), <i>Kishi Shoptikol</i> (Pavlodar region), <i>Ortakol</i> (middle lake) (Aqmola region) and etc.		Kazakhstan), <i>Torangykol</i> (East Kazakhstan), <i>Muktikol</i> (mossy lake) (North Kazakhstan) and etc.	Kazakhstan), <i>Masalykol</i> (Aqmola region), <i>Qurtykol</i> (Aqtobe region) and etc.	region) (five lakes) and etc.
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We conducted a lexico-semantic analysis of hydronyms in the Bashkir and Kazakh languages and identified similarities. In the territory of Bashkortostan there are lakes named *Sharbatlekul* (sweet lake), *Tozlokul* (salty lake), *Tozhozkul* (unsalted lake) according to the taste of the minerals in them (Dictionary of toponyms, 1980: 143).

There are enough names of the lake in the territory of the Republic of Bashkortostan, depending on its shallowness, depth, length, that is, its shape. For example, *Tophozkul* – Төпһөзкүл (Туупсыузкул) “bottomless; deep lake”, *Olokul* (big lake), *Kiygaskul* – Кыйғаскүл (bent; with a bend), *Kyykkul* – Кыйыккүл (slanted, curved), *Ozonsakul* (oblong), *Kinkul* (wide), *Dirangul* – Дирәнгүл (deep lake), *Tunarakkul* – Түңәрәккүл (round lake), *Tulakul* (straight lake) (Dictionary of toponyms, 1980: 47-145). Also the hydronym *Karagaikul* (pine lake) is recorded in the Dictionary.

An important place among water names is occupied by names with information about the plant world of the country. Terms referring to the names of trees, shrubs and other plants, as well as lexemes describing the tree itself are given.

On the territory of the Bashkir you can see the name of the lakes due to the following types of insects, birds and fish that inhabit the lake: *Kondozkul* and *Kondozlokul* (beaver lake), *Kortlokul* (worm lake), *Balyklykul* (“balyk” means “fish”), *Surtandykul* (“surtandy” means “pike”, kol – lake), *Tornagul* (crane lake) (Dictionary of toponyms, 1980: 15-132).

A significant number of hydronyms incorporate the names of animals, reflecting aspects of the population’s livelihood. Fish, various animals, rivers, lakes dwellers have historically represented important resources for communities, including many species of aquatic insects that have been significant since ancient times. Names attributed to the lack of clean lake water: *Laikol* (Aqmola region), *Sasyqkol* (Zhambyl region), *Qandykol*, *Qankol* (Atyrau region), *Zhamankol* (Aqtobe region).

Depending on the color of the water: *Aqkol*, *Sarykol*, *Alakol*, *Qarakol*, *Bozshakol* (Aqmola) *Bozkol* (Qaragandy region), *Shubarkol* (Aqtobe region), *Kokkol*, *Qarakol*, *Qonyrkol*, *Sarykol* (Aqmola region), *Zhasylkol* (Almaty region), *Alakol* (Zhambyl region).

The temperature of the lake water has also not been ignored by the population: *Salqynkol* (cold lake), *Muzkol* (ice lake), (Almaty region), *Muzdykol* (icy lake) (Qostanay region).

In the Turkic peoples, due to the understanding of the Islamic concept, a number of toponyms have been formed: in Azerbaijan, the *Imamkul* as “Imam’s lake”, *Korman kul*, *Shaitan kul* as “Devil’s lake”. In Kazakh land there is a name of *Qudaikol* which means “Lake of God”. Toponyms of Persian-Arabic, Mongolian and Turkic origin are found in the geographical names of Kazakhstan, which are associated with the peculiarities of the historical development of the countries and a number of peculiarities of the formation of geographical names.

Anthropotonyms: toponyms with the names of Turkic personalities: *Aitar kul* as “Aitar’s lake” and ethnic names as *Kozhakol*, *Kalmakkul can* also be found. However, land and water names are considered a source that more accurately reflects the most reliable ethnic processes and preserves the names of a number of tribes, in particular the Turkic-speaking tribes and tribal unions involved in the formation of the Turkic people.

Toponyms with component *-sai*. There are 271 rivers in Kazakhstan with a length of more than 100 kilometers. Among them there are the following types of potamonims: *Qaragansai*, *Aqsai*, *Shoshansai*, *Koksai*, *Qarasai*, *Manyssai*, *Uyasai*, *Aqtassay*, *Shanbulaqsai*, *Donyztereksai*, *Zhalpaqsutsai*, *Zhigergensai*, *Qyzylatasai*, *Taldysai*, *Zhelbulaqsai*, *Muzdysai*, *Terissai*, etc.

F.G. Garipova in “Research on hydronyms of Tatarstan” gives an explanation of the shallow river, which is not deep in the river, says that the *Ақсай йылғасы* (Aqsai river), *Сай йылға* (the Sai River), *Сай Назар күле* (Sai Nazar river) and says that the *-sai* appellative was used in the Tatar language in the early days in the sense of “water, the river” (Garipova, 1991: 37).

- *bulaq* component Toponyms in Turkic Languages. Most of the rivers in the region of Kazakhstan are: *Sarybulaq*, *Aqbulaq*, *Sorbulaq*, *Balyqtybulaq*, *Qarabulaq*, *Aqsubulaq*, *Ashybulaq*, *Uzynbulaq*, *Arshabulaq*, *Asubulaq*, *Batpaqbulaq*, *Besbulaq*, *Egindibulaq*, *Zhamanbulaq*, *Koldenbulaq*, *Suiyqbulaq*, etc.

-*su* component Toponyms in Turkic Languages: *Qarasu*, *Saiyzsu*, *Uzynsu*, *Altynqarasu*, *Sarysu*, *Ashyqarasu*, *Zhalyrsu* etc.

According to the names of some rivers and lakes, *-su*, *-bulaq*, *-sai*, *-kol* lexemes are overlaid with: *Qasqabulaqkol*, *Shoshqakolbulaq*, *Qarabulaqsai*, *Qyzylsuozen*, *Taldybulaqsai*, *Molkolsai*, *Tulkikolsai*.

In general, based on the analysis of hydronyms in the Turkic languages, the following conclusions can be drawn: the names reflecting the characteristics of geographical objects occupy a leading position in the hydronym of the region. This indicates that the nature of the nomination depends on the type of geographical object and its size. For example, the names of major rivers are often formed from ancient geographical terms that describe an object as a whole or reflect the individual physical properties of a water object, while small bodies of water, such as wells, fountains, and rivers, have names that reflect the relationship of man and society to geographic objects.

Paronyms analysis shows that there is a general trend in the frequency of names belonging to different semantic groups based on the nomenclature of hydronyms, toponyms, microtoponyms. Types of toponymy according to the number of names in the data are names that describe the natural characteristics of the object.

These geographical names (terms) are considered to be the most valuable facts reflecting the historical connection of these territories. Since ancient times, people have used popular geographic terms to refer to the geographical objects around them (mountains, valleys, hills, overpasses, plains, ridges, gorges, villages, rivers, etc.), indicating the most distinctive, distinctive features of these objects.

It should be noted that a toponym does not necessarily convey information regarding the sacredness of the feature it denotes; such insights are often derived from historical legends, documentary evidence, and records of past events.

Analyzing the hydronyms of the seventeenth century, we come to the conclusion that the nominations of water bodies mainly indicate the geographical features of the territory, which, in turn, informs about what has been done and what has become a habit in this area.

The nature of toponyms is based on the idea that they reflect the structure of a language, its imagery, grammatical system, interaction with other languages, as well as the natural environment in which its speakers live. The style of thinking and the perception of the world through images are reflected in geographical names, their preservation, their use in everyday life, and in artistic practice.

Conclusion

Toponymy refers, firstly, to the collection of geographical names within a specific region and, secondly, to a major branch of linguistics concerned with the study of these names as part of the lexical system.

Turkic toponymy has great linguistic potential related to the history of the country and the region, that is, history, geography, art, folklore, traditional and new life, in other words, the culture of the

people known as national-cultural (historical-cultural) information or connotation.

Among the Turkic peoples, numerous lakes, rivers, and reservoirs share identical or similar names. Analysis indicates that the most frequently used descriptors for lakes within Turkic onomastics are color-based or shape-based, with terms such as “black,” “white,” “red,” and “round” predominating. Comparative analysis of land-water naming principles involves identifying the most common naming principles, identifying similarities and differences, as well as comparative analysis of these principles. We noticed that each name of any place, settlement, or water object has a special meaning. They were even known to represent the history and culture of the people living in a given area.

It is evident that the influence of the Russian language on the naming of lands and water bodies in the onomastic space of the peoples of the former Soviet Union began to intensify following the establishment of the USSR. Nevertheless, onomasiological terms have subsequently reverted to more general forms and are reflected either in newly coined names or in ancient toponyms that remain closely connected to the worldview of Turkic peoples.

The intensification of contact between different ethnic groups often leads to significant changes in the toponymy of one language, including the replacement of numerous toponyms by elements from another language. Nevertheless, these names are never completely erased from collective memory. In this context, the analysis of the toponymic lexicon, the identification of ancestral heritage, and the study of introduced elements remain highly relevant.

The study of the toponymy of a certain area can provide information about its historical development, the peoples inhabiting a certain area, their lifestyle, their main activities, the languages that helped them communicate with each other, the social and political structure at that time, and many other basic facts.

Toponyms of Kazakhstan are making a great contribution to the development of domestic toponymy by studying the toponyms of our vast lands. It can be concluded that each toponym of Kazakhstan carries with it various information with rich historical and geographical content that requires further study.

Geographical names on the planet will have similarities and differences. At the same time, the study of the general theoretical problems of toponymy remains relevant, the study of the materials of specific languages and their related regions is particularly interesting, since any toponymy system is unique in its own right.

Toponyms are an important part of the cultural and philosophical perception of the life of any ethnicity, since they contain socio-historical experience – universal and national, cultural information that is preserved and passed on to future generations.

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