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**REPRESENTATION AND ETYMOLOGY OF PHYTOTOPONYMS OF  
THE REGION OF KARAGANDY**

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**Annotation:** The main purpose of this paper is to present some general observations, regularities and insights into a complex relationship between plants and people through symbolic systems like geographical names. This article discusses the representation and etymology of the phytotoponyms of the Karagandy region. The etymological origin of phytotoponyms named plants is analyzed. It was also noted that the process of considering the etymology of names of this type is of great importance not only for the philological, but also for the tourist aspect.

**Keywords:** plants, geographical names, phytotoponyms, toponyms, etymology

Toponymic data in most cases give an idea of the distribution of various types of plant formations and flora. As an important natural direction, as well as being one of the main sources of life of the population, plants are reflected in the toponymy of many regions.

In particular, there are place names which are directly related to plant names and are called phytotoponyms. Place names related to plants (phytotoponyms) are among the foremost varied of all. This can be because of the robust link that ancient man had with the territory he inhabited. Plants were the prime and first component that he noted and on that he vitally depended. Plants, as opposed to animals, are

mounted points in an exceedingly landscape that may be accustomed determine an area instantly. Therefore, plants facilitate to outline the landscape and lots of phytotoponyms categorical the human face and environmental options of a part very effectively and additionally testify to the present, past, even remote past, existence of those characteristics[1, 125].

The identification of untamed plants in one's own territory was essential within the past for several reasons: for nourishment and fodder; recognition of toxic crop and pasture land weeds; for medicinal, magic and artisanal functions and most community members possessed this knowledge [2, 161].

Phytotoponyms are definitely related to the presence and distribution of plant species, but not necessarily to their profusion. Indeed, when naming a place, local communities may have referred to a forest, and therefore to the existence of several specimens of the same species, or even to a rare plant species which, by the existence of a single specimen, may identify a place with certainty, or to a single tree which, because of its size, constitutes an unmistakable landmark in the territory.

Since people who lived in various landscapes and climatic zones of Kazakhstan, in the mountains and wide plains, hilly plateaus and steppe deserts, in the valleys of sandy lakes, on the banks of rivers, in forests, they knew very well which plants were safe for cattle breeding, among toponymic units of the country, there are many toponymic names where plant names are the lexical basis for the names of land and water. The names of plants, considered at the onomastic level, are mainly found in Kazakh toponyms. From a cognitive point of view, phytotoponyms toponyms cannot be considered only in relation to cattle breeding, because the names of land and water associated with plants contain many other linguamental concepts, concepts, and motivational foundations. In general, the multi-level structure of the concept of an onomastic "plant" is based on beliefs, cattle breeding, aesthetic tastes, geographic positivism (representing the physical and geographical features of a natural object in language), mythical cognition, etc.

Phytotoponyms of Kazakhstan are also indicated in the names of settlements. For example, the first information about the toponym, Almaty can be found in the

Oirat (Dzhungar) chronicles of the 17th century, the form Gurban-Alimatay ("gorge of three apple trees"), which was under the rule of the Dzungars in this region of modern Kazakhstan. The name Karaganda comes from the Kazakh word "Karagan", which means "acacia" - a bush. The name Taldykorgan-city is translated as "a hill surrounded by willows". Shymkent - the component "shim / chim" has historically been a variant of "chem", "chemengen", "chimin", "chiminen" and means "meadow, grass" in Iranian. Saryagash - "yellow tree", the Kazakh form of the name of the barberry breed [3, 221].

According to Abregov, by studying toponyms associated with flora, we can find interesting facts about the lost features of the landscape of a particular place, the transfer of names from other places [4, 90].

As was mentioned above in the instances of phytotoponyms, among the toponymic names of the country there are numerous instances of phytotoponyms across the country, however, we will be specifically considering the etymology of the phytotoponyms of the region of Karagandy.

First and foremost, the name of the region itself can be considered as a phytotonym. The place name derives from the name of the plant «karagan» in kazakh language, which is translated into English language as «caragana arborescens» and the name was actually made with the help of the suffix attached to the name of the plant. Karaganda has been a city since 1932. It is a thriving industrial city that makes a significant contribution to the development of the republic's heavy industry. It is also the administrative center of the Karaganda region. There are mountains, villages in the Zhanaarka district of the region, and rivers in the Aktogay and Ulytau districts. In 1833, 25 km from present-day Karaganda, along the Nura River, the shepherd Appak, an old man from Baizhan, found pieces of coal, and after a while this place was named "Karaganda". From this land, where once only thorns, called "Karagan" grew, today there is the modern city of Karaganda, a modern architectural city [5, 165].

Targyl is the name of a place (gorge, mountains) on the northern shore of Lake Balkhash. The place name was actually given because of the plant that grows

particularly in this area. This place name can also be considered as one instance of phytotoponyms of the region. Later on, the name given to the plant even became a name for a specific ethno-group.

Saryshagan-the name of the water village, workmen's settlement. The name is derived from the words yellow and Chagan. There is a presumption that the place name derives from ancient turkic and mongolian words «Chagan>Sakan>Tsahan». In any case, it is highly possible that this particular place name derives from the name of plant whether it be in an ancient turkic or mongolian language and consequently, the name of this settlement can be regarded as yet another example of phytotonym of the region.

Saumalkol - is the name of the lake. Recently, it was suggested that the theory which assumes the place name was actually comes from the word «Saumal» which is used to denote mare's milk seems to be wrong. So instead, it was suggested that the name must be actually related to a name of the plant as suggested by Russian researchers of the last century [6, 119].

Kokshetau – name of the mountains. This particular toponym could have derived either from the name of the plant «Kokshe» or it could be that the name is associated with the name of the ancient group of Kazakh people grazing this mountain.

Shoptikol is the Kazakh name for the village of Molodetsk. The phytotonym derives from the words grass and lake, which enables us to consider this place name as another example of phytotoponyms of the region [7, 632].

Arshaly – name of a river. Another phytotonym of the region and its meaning is with heavily associated with the plant juniper which also happens to be plant that grows there in the region.

Karakamys - is part of the Zharaspay village. The place name means "thick reed" and thus can also be regarded as one of the phytotoponyms of the region.

Considering all the above mentioned phytotoponyms, we can conclude that there are a few reasons for why place names are named after plant names. First reason, definitely would be the presence of some sort of plant in a specific area. The

presence of some plants in a particular area can help people identify or find some locations easier and faster. And some type of plant being associated with a specific region and identifying as its symbol can be named as the second reason. In this case, when a certain type of plant is discovered in an area and plants occupy the most part of the land, it is likely that the land gets named after that particular plant. Third reason and way of forming a phytotponymy can be due to the combination of plant names with another type of phenomenon.

Phytotponyms are among the foremost varied all. This is because of the robust link that ancient man had with the territory he inhabited, therefore, the meanings behind each of phytotponyms can be different to each one.

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