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PHONOSEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKH TOPONYMS

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The monography considers the problem of glottochrony of very ancient «smoked» words, considering the Kazakh toponyms belonging to the group of first names and geographical appeals in the main vocabulary from the point of view of phonosemantics. Interlingual genetic and typological similarities are identified, the background nature of sounds is differentiated on the basis of sound imitation, imagery theory, the features of labeling are expressed in different aspects.

The monograph is intended for researchers, PhD students, undergraduates and students of higher education institutions that train philologists.

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1. INTRODUCTION TO PHONOSEMANTICAL DESCRIPTION OF FOLK GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

We can say that the place of folk geographical terminology in the dictionary of the Kazakh language is special. We say that, firstly, the geographical terminology of the Kazakh people is very rich, secondly, many folk geographical terms are very old lexical units that make up the final vocabulary, thirdly, folk terms are closely linked with the structure of the Kazakh language, fourthly, Kazakh folk geographical terminology, in close contact with the system of organization of animal husbandry, natural conditions and ethno-ecological bases of our people.

Depending on the comprehensive nature of the above-mentioned Kazakh folk geographical terms (names) lexical units are considered in different ways, including historical lexicology, morphology, ethnic (ethnological) toponymy, phonosemantics, glottogenesis, etc. can be studied in scientific channels.

It is known that the question of the relationship between the phonetic identity of words in human language and their meaning has long been of interest to linguists. The ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus and Democritus debated the connection between the pronunciation of words and their meanings. Plato believed that there was an association between individual sounds and the properties of these substances.

The phenomenon of sound symbolism is found in all languages of the world and belongs to the category of linguistically universal. That is the primary reason this issue has always been in the focus of attention of prominent linguists.

The phonetic words are borrowed from Turkic, Old Manchurian, Paleoazite, Finno-Ugric, Kushit, Chad, Korean, Hindi, Japanese, Estonian, Slavic and others languages, on the basis of language materials of M.F. Fazylov [1], G.A. Pak [2], A.T. Germanovich [3], M. Khudaikuliev [4], K.E. Cherevko [5], V.A. Gortsevskaya [6], A. Johansson [7], A.M. Gazov-Ginzberg [8], Z.K. Ishmukhametov [9], E.A. Veldi [10], V.A. Chernyshev [11], N.I. Ashmarin [12], L.V. Shagdarov [13], V.V. Levitsky [14], V.I. Gorelov [15], A.P. Zhuravlev [16], G.E. Kornilov [17] and others.

The direction of phonosemantics in linguistics, which appeared in the 80s of the twentieth century, is closely connected with the name of S.V. Voronin. The method of phonosemantic analysis proposed by S.V. Voronin is based on various research works by I.V. Bratus [18], O.A. Kazakevich [19], T.K. Koibaeva [20], A.Y. Afanasyev [21], E.I. Kuznetsova [22], E.A. Veldi [23], I.A. Mazanaev [24], L.F. Likhomanova [25], K.Sh. Hussein [26] and others.

Sound imitation words in Kazakh were investigated by linguistics such A.I. Iskakov [27], Sh.Sh.Sarybayev [28], A.T. Kaidar [29], P.Sh. Katembayeva [30], S.R. Ibraev [31]. In the research of these scientists, sound imitation words were considered as a group of words in lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic terms.

The second stage in the history of the study of phonetic words (sound imitation) begins with the works of K.Sh. Hussein. In the research of Professor K.Sh. Hussein, this issue was studied from a new angle on the basis of advanced methods, in accordance with the new requirements of modern linguistics. In particular: «Descriptive words of the Kazakh language in the works of K.Sh. Hussein based on their extralinguistic nature, studied comparatively and typologically. As a result,

interlingual genetic and typological similarities were identified, and the background nature of sounds was analyzed on the basis of the principles of the theory of psycholinguistics [32, p. 16].

K.Sh. Hussein's research in the field of the theory of phonosemantics in a new direction was continued in the works of students S.A. Utkelbaeva [33], A. Islam [34], M. Zhubanova [35].

Folk geographical terms are very important in toponymic research, because folk terms are the main linguistic basis of many Kazakh single geographical names, are part of the toponymic dictionary, are the names that reveal the meaning of toponyms. According to the well-known geographer, toponymist E.M. Murzaev: «Terms are the basis of toponymy, they are part of determining the semantic content of geographical names... any toponymic research should begin with the analysis of popular geographical terms, as well as modern root (substrate) local terminology must be taken into account» [36, pp. 98-99].

Geographical and toponymic aspects of the Kazakh language or local geographical terminology have been considered in some works. A large article by G. Konkashbayev, written half a century ago, provides a geographical description of many folk (local) terms that occur in the Kazakh toponyms and are used independently [37]. Kazakh geographical terms are analyzed in the works of E.M. Murzaev as part of the geographical terminology of other Turkic peoples [38].

Although the geographical terms of the Kazakh people are not considered as a special object of study, they are mentioned in the works, dictionaries and articles of Kazakh scientists. For example, the etymology of terms found in Kazakh toponyms is given in the monograph «Toponymy and etymology» by A. Abdrakhmanov [39], prof. In the monograph of T. Zhanuzak «Essay on Kazakh onomastics» [40], in the work of K. Rysbergen «Historical and linguistic study of toponyms of South Kazakhstan» [41], in the dictionary of E. Koishibaev «Land and water names of Kazakhstan» [42], in the book of A. Nurmaganbetov «The name of the land and water - a letter of history» [43], in the dictionary of V. N. Popova «Dictionary of geographical names of Kazakhstan, Pavlodar region» [44], «Ethnolinguistic aspects of Kazakh onomastics» by academician A. Kaidar and E. A. Kerimbayev [45], P. Tleuberdiev's monograph «Ethnolinguistic vocabulary of toponyms of South Kazakhstan» [46]. Kazakh orographic terminology, i. e. topography, is considered in the candidate's dissertation written by E. A. Kerimbayev on the topic «Lexico-semantic typology of oronyms of Kazakhstan» [47]. During the course of these works, various lexical-semantic groups of geographical folk terminology of the Kazakh language, historical-linguistic, ethnolinguistic, etymological, structural, semantic, informational, etc. aspects were discussed.

The scientific and theoretical significance of folk geographical terms in the Kazakh language is not limited to the aspects listed above, as the semantic range of geographical terms is very wide; phono-morphological and semantic parallels, including other languages, have a significant phonosemantic nature.

G.Zh. Yermekbayev was one of the first to study the phonosemantic nature of some topographic names in the Kazakh language. G.Zh. Ermekbayev's Candidate's dissertation «Terrain names (semantic, morphological analysis and phonosemantic