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## **Slavic layer of toponyms for Beskaragay, Borodulikha and Shemonaikha districts of East Kazakhstan: linguistic aspect in the context of regional world outlook**

The article discusses the toponyms related to the Beskaragay, Borodulikha, and Shemonaikha districts of the East Kazakhstan region. By considering the notions of toponymic space, system, and worldview, the authors study toponymy from linguo-regional, linguo-cognitive, and ethnolinguistic aspects. The toponymy of the given districts is touched upon as a part of the whole toponymic system of Kazakhstan, with its own specifics defined by geographical location, settlement history, and the ethnographic state of the region. The authors highlight the origin and semantic structure of the toponymes under consideration. The nominations are systematized in accordance with their etymological, derivational, and semantic features. As the article refers to toponymic studies, it draws certain conclusions on the contribution of toponymy to the development of modern humanitarian science.

*Keywords:* linguistic worldview, toponymy, hydronyms, onyms, zoonyms.

### *Introduction*

Nowadays, the issue of a rigorous study of local toponyms is becoming more and more demanded among scholars, as the problems of regional micro-toponymy as a separate branch of toponymy itself are still poorly developed. According to the scientist K.B. Urazaeva, geographical renaming or de-settlement that may lead to the oblivion of original toponyms can result in incomplete and insufficient studies on toponyms in general. Thus, the employment of toponymical material, contained in historical records, maps and other documents can be considered as a main step in reconstruction of a united toponymical worldview [1].

The importance of such a study is intensified by the fact that micro-toponyms reflect not only linguistic features but also historical evidence of an ethnos, its lifestyle, and local landscape specifics. The choice of rural (regional) microtoponymy as an object of study was not an occasional one since, in our opinion, it complies with more extended and conservative records than urban. As a rule, rural microtoponymy is represented in various toponymic classes (hydronyms, oronyms, names of plants, etc.), which have evolved over years and decades, performing both indicative and aesthetic functions.

In the given article, the authors subjected the toponymy of the Beskaragay, Borodulikha, and Shemonaikha districts of the East Kazakhstan region (now the Abai region) to historical-linguistic, lexical-semantic, and nominative-typological analysis, which enabled them to detect specific features, determine the principles of their classification, and also identify the main nominative types.

The Slavic layer of toponymic titles in Beskaragay, Borodulikha, and Shemonaikha districts of the East Kazakhstan region was considered the object of the study, while the subject of the study was the features of the toponymic system and the reflection of the regional worldview in it. By A.V. Superanskaya, the toponymic system implies the well-known unity of toponyms' establishment of a particular territory, attributed to the common psychology of the linguistic community inhabiting it, the peculiar way of thinking, the common perception of the surrounding reality, which is confirmed by the presence of certain toponymic models in each territory and a circle of frequently repeated topographic bases [2; 51].

So, the world outlook is a system of knowledge about reality formed in the minds of society. At the same time, the regional linguistic worldview is part of the entire national linguistic worldview, including, in addition to the dialect, other components such as literary, colloquial, and slang indicating a certain commonality. The researcher E.L. Kalinina argues that the toponymic world outlook objectifies the spatial and subjective notions of "settlement", "river", "sea", "road" and "mountain", the specific content of which is asso-

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ciated with the natural and cultural-pragmatic conditions for the existence of an ethno-cultural community [3; 231].

Thus, the regional linguistic mindset of world view, reflected in toponymy, corresponds to the region as a historical and cultural zone.

#### *Methods and material*

The toponymic researches in this article are studied with the help of linguistic methods including word-formation, morphemic, and structural analysis, as well as comparative-historical and etymological analysis.

The comparative-historical method is intended to reveal and scientifically substantiate historical and relative features of toponyms;

– historical-comparative, which is a system of techniques and methods of analysis used to identify internal and external patterns of toponyms;

– historical and chronological analysis of toponyms involves the study of historical documents, including cartographic sources;

– historical and literary method shapes the ethno-linguistic and historical local concept of the toponymic system;

– functional-systemic method enables one to identify the common cultural basis for various forms of toponymic units and determine the cultural and social activities of linguistic science.

#### *Results and their discussion*

As is known, toponymics as an independent science was set in motion in Kazakhstan at the beginning of the last century and initially had a historical and geographical character. But the 1950s witnessed an intensive study of the linguistic aspect of domestic toponymics. An invaluable contribution to the study of the toponymy of Kazakhstan was made by the works of such scientists as G.K. Konkashpayev [4], N.I. Baiandin [5], A. Abdrakhmanov [6], and others. These works were the first to shape the bases of toponymics in Kazakhstan and elaborate the principles and methods of research used by subsequent generations of domestic scientists.

In the early 70s of the twentieth century, focusing on the current directions of domestic linguistics, the prominent Kazakh linguist O.A. Sultanyayev states that there is a number of regional and interregional studies on interaction of languages in the sphere of proper names, the etymology of foreign names, and other major issues in this area to be subjected to comprehensive analysis [7; 115].

In recent years, the number of studies in regional toponymic systems carried out by many Kazakh linguists has increased considerably. These are the works by Alimkhan A.A., Zhartybaev A.E., Irzhanova U.R., Ismailova Zh.A., Rysbergenova K.K., Taspolatov P.T., and Tleuberdiev B.M.

The enduring interest in toponymy as a science is attributed not only to the uniqueness of their functions, history of origin, or differences in grammatical features from another class of words, but also to the enormous amount of information contained within them. Toponyms are primarily the result of ethnic consciousness and represent various aspects of an ethos's spiritual and material life. The science of toponymics employs linguistic, historical, and geographical analysis methods. Toponymy, according to N.A. Vorobeva [8], A.M. Murzaev [9], A.V. Superanskaia [10], and others, is an interdisciplinary science closely related to linguistics, social history, geography, and ethnography.

The multidimensional nature of toponymy involves both intralinguistic (linguistic) and extralinguistic principles of classification.

The linguistic principle is based on toponyms' structural and linguistic features, whereas the extralinguistic principle considers toponymy's extralinguistic reality.

Based on the intralinguistic principle, the following toponym classifications can be distinguished:

- 1) a classification based on linguistic origin;
- 2) a classification based on the periodization of the language history;
- 3) a classification of structural-word-formation [11; 117].

The extralinguistic principle underpins the classification of toponyms based on the type of character of the designated objects as well as their localization. All toponymy can be divided into microtoponymy (individual names of small geographical areas) and macrotoponymy (large geographical areas).

The study of regional toponymic systems is becoming increasingly important today, both linguistically and within the context of ethnolinguistics. The composition of toponymic vocabulary and information about its lexical units for each region is important for toponymy specialists as well as those interested in their na-

tive land's history and culture. The researcher L.A. Klimkova believes that the microtoponymic system is made up of microtoponymic complexes, where the quantity and quality of toponymic information depends on the type of knowledge of a speaker, the type of situation, and the nature of motivation and can be explicated in different ways. As a result, toponyms represent and preserve important cultural information about the region and country, and they become a reflection of it [12; 239].

It is important to consider the historical context of the area where the research is being conducted. Nominations in Russian were more prevalent in the East Kazakhstan region's toponymic system, specifically in the districts of Beskaragay, Borodulikha, and Shemonaikha. The long-standing relationship between the Russian and Kazakh peoples was reflected in the toponymic names of both countries. The so-called "new lines" appeared at the beginning of the 17th century, cutting deep into Kazakh territory and strengthening Russia's ties with Asian states. These lines were defined by the foundations of military fortresses and linked together by outposts. Settlements of Russian immigrants were generally located along these lines. The system of fortresses built across the territory of East Kazakhstan, the so-called "line of the Irtysh Cossacks", historically explains the appearance of the first Russian settlements in the east of Kazakhstan.

The emergence of such settlements and the settlement of new lands in Central Asia, which corresponded to the political and economic interests of tsarist Russia, continued in the 18th-19th centuries. Along with the policy of expanding its territories, the settlements were renamed with Russian names; therefore, it is a common phenomenon that most of the titles in the above-mentioned districts are preserved in Russian. Another factor that influenced the spread of Russian toponyms in the onomastic space of Kazakhstan was a complex migration process that has been activated since the end of the 18th century, so the areas we study are regions with a predominant population of non-Kazakh nationality.

The origin of toponyms for district centers and the historical record of their development have been discussed because the scope of the article does not allow for a detailed historical review of each toponym related to these areas. Historically, the evolution of some settlements in the Altay region was prompted by a 1762 Senate decree to repatriate Russian Old Believers who had fled to Poland due to religious persecution.

Thus, the residents of the first settlements such as *Losikha* (Verkh-Uba), *Sekisovka*, and *Shemonaikha* were the "Poles" who returned. The village of Shemonaevskoye was founded on the banks of the Uba River in 1766, according to archival sources. According to the witnesses of one of the residents of the village by the name of G.T. Andronov, kept in the State Archive of the District as part of the personal fund by D.K. Belozerov, Shemonaikha is one of the oldest settlements in Altai and arose before the time of Peter the First.

The first settlers were peasants fleeing Central Russia's unbearable oppression of serfdom and church reforms.

The village got its name from the name of the state criminal, who fought against the arbitrariness of tsarism and then hid from the persecution of the tsarist secret police in the upper reaches of the Alta river, later named *Shemonaiha*, according to local legend. Shemonaiha's population had grown significantly since serfdom was abolished. Farms with names like *Kamyshinka*, *Poperechinsky*, *Spassky*, *Medvedka*, *Berezovka*, *Mezhovka*, and others dot the landscape. They were known as *zaimkas* prior to Soviet rule and were serviced by the Shemonaikha rural administration. Residents kept the tradition of assisting fugitives up until the October Revolution. Each house owner left bread, milk, and other products on a special shelf for the night to feed unknown passersby, who could be anti-tsarism fighters or people fleeing persecution in Altai forests [13].

The novels known to almost every resident of the former Soviet Union, *Vechnyi Zov* (The Eternal Call) and *Teni ischezayut v polden* (The Shadows disappear at noon), written by Anatoly Ivanov, a native of Shemonaiha, are devoted to that turbulent period in the history of the district. In one of his essays published in local media on November 6, 1978, the author reflects on the location where the whole plot of his famous novels takes place. He says that Shemonaikha is not indicated on every map, and not everyone who has even heard its name can show its location.

It takes three days from Moscow to go by fast train to Shemonaiha, and by plane you first need to fly about four hours to Ust-Kamenogorsk, and then another two hours by car, going all to the north, past the villages and towns, in which there are large grain-processing and livestock complexes adjacent to mining enterprises, past a high stone cliff, under the sheer cliffs of which a lake splashes, to the bright river Uba. And right behind the Slaughter, bordered by rocky hills, on the slope of a fertile hollow, lies the small town of Shemonaiha. However, Shemonaikha can also be called Shantar, and Uba can be Svetlikha; under such names, they are described in the novels.

According to the author, Shemonaikha is his homeland, where he learned to distinguish the exciting smells of spring plowed land and dewy summer meadows, stone mountains heated by the heat, and fields covered in thick snow. For the first time, he witnessed the highest peaks of the human spirit as well as the darkest depths of people's moral decline [14].

The toponym Beskaragay is also worth investigating its origin. As is well known, by the early 18th century, the Russian state under Peter I had strengthened economic and political ties with Eastern countries. The Russian imperial authorities built a fortified line on the Irtysh in 1714, which included fortresses, outposts, and redoubts. Semipalatinsk fortress was built on the Irtysh in 1718. At the same time, outposts such as Semiyarsky and Dolonsky appeared on the territory of the current Beskaragay region, as did redoubts such as Grachevskoy, Izvestkovy, and Cheremukhovaya Zaboka, and other fortifications along the Irtysh.

The Beskaragay region is part of the Semipalatinsk Irtysh region, and it is located on the former lands of Kazakh nomads from the Middle Zhuz from the Argyn River. The Beskaragay region is a part of the Semipalatinsk Irtysh region located on the former lands of Kazakh nomads of the Middle Zhuz from the Argyn and Uak clans. The district received its name Beskaragay (Kazakh “bes karagai” — “five pines”) thanks to these five forests of a unique relict tape forest [15].

Borodulikha was established in the second half of the nineteenth century, and was a volost center belonged to the Zmeinogorsk district of Tomsk province, administratively. However, economically, the village leaned toward Semipalatinsk rather than Zmeinogorsk. The Borodulikha district was established in 1944, with its headquarters in the village of Borodulikha. The center of this neighborhood is well-known for housing St. Nicholas Parish. The temple that existed in the village of Borodulikha prior to the 1917 revolution was destroyed during the Soviet era.

Priests, monks, and nuns were exiled here during the persecution years and many people died as martyrs. Witnesses from those years show the location where people were shot by the Soviets. Among those killed were likely the confessors of the faith.

Based on the semantic meaning of the toponyms of the Slavic layer, we have identified several groups (Diagram 1).

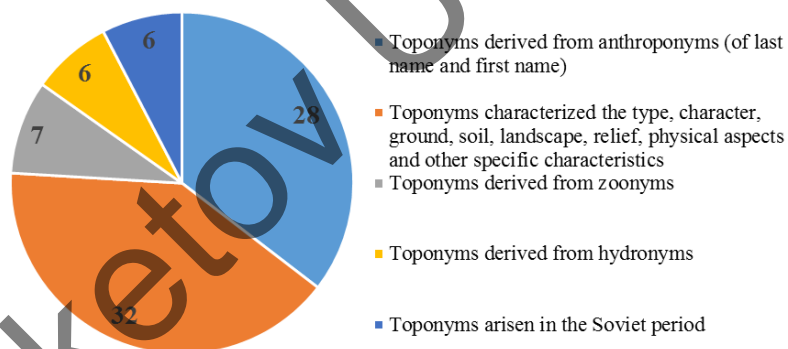


Diagram 1. Classification of toponyms

**The first group** of toponyms includes personal names, nicknames, first names, surnames of the first settlers or landowners, names given in honor of the region's organizers, and other historical figures. There are many toponyms in these areas to mark respect and special gratitude to people who were the first to master certain natural resources and who set an example of serving the people with their lives, such as *Gorkunovka*, *Zevakino*, *Zenkovka*, *Ivanovka*, *Kenyukhovo*, *Kondratievka*, *Morozovo*, *Novaya Nikolaevka*, *Potapenkovo*, *Pruggerovo*, *Romanovka*, *Sizikovo*, and others.

**The second group** consists of toponyms that convey the character and certain features of the area, such as the landscape, type of soil, relief, their physical properties, and other specific characteristics. White stone, for example, is the title of the village, indicating the presence of white stone (white stones) in its surrounding territory; Belokamenka is a toponym formed from two bases: bel from the adjective white, stone + suffix k from the noun, and the It means an area where a lot of white stone was found; Borovoe is the name for the settlement (Borodulikha district), i.e., the area in which the pine forest is located; Kamyshinka is the settlement (Shemonaikha district), the area where a lot of reeds grow; the toponym Krasny Yar (Borodulikha district) denotes red rock; Krivinka (a village in Beskaragay district) means crooked or winding place; Mezhovka indicated an area located between two mountains;

*Ostraya Sopka* (Sharp Hill), the name of the area in Shemonaikha district, denotes a hill with a sharp peak; *Peschanka*, the name of the settlement with sandy terrain or sandstone; *Podnebesnoye* (*Celestial*) is the name of the village, which is titled according to the nature of the area (Borodulikha district), i.e., located under the sky; *Podhoz Berezovka* is a settlement (Borodulikha district), means Berezovsky subsidiary farm; *Pollog*, the name of the village (Borodulikha district); the former name was *Polovinny log*, from *polovina* (half) + *log* (a noun.), i.e. it denotes half of the ravine.; *Polyanka* is the name of the village in Beskaragay district (abolished in 2017); *Rassypnoye* is titled to the village by the nature of the area (Shemonaikha district), i.e. scattered stones; *Sanatorium Berezovka*, the name of the sanatorium (Borodulikha district), i.e., the sanatorium is located in a place where birches grow; *Semiyarka* is named by the specifics of the nature of the area (Beskaragay district), and is formed from the roots of two words: the numeral *seven* and the Turkic word *yar* -rock, i.e., the area located near the seven rocks, or the area located near the seven steep cliffs or ravines; *Trekhgornoe* is the name of the village (Shemonaikha district), which denotes “located at the foot of three mountains”.

**The third group** is toponyms containing the names of animals (zoonyms): *Volchanka* is the name of the area in Shemonaikha district, i.e., the area where there are many wolves, *Vydrikha*, the name of the village, specified the characteristics of the area (Shemonaikha district), i.e., an area where many otters live; *Korosteli*, the name of the village according to the area (Borodulikha district), i.e., an area rich in corncrake birds; *Medvedka*, the village in Shemonaikha district, denotes the area where bears live.

**The fourth group** consists of hydronyms. *Ubinka*, according to the characteristics of the area, is located near the river Uba; *Zauba* is in Shemonaikha district, i.e. across the river Uba; and *Verkh-Uba*, by the characteristics of the area (Shemonaikha district), is likely to locate the upper reaches of the Uba River.

**The fifth group** includes Soviet-era toponyms that reflect Soviet ideology, such as *Znamenka*, *Oktyabrskoye*, *Petrogradka*, *Proletarka*, *Pervomayskoye*, *Vtoraya Pyatiletka*, and so on.

#### Conclusion

To summarize, investigating the origin, semantics, and etymology of the toponyms of the Beskaragay, Borodulikha, and Shemonaikha districts revealed that the modern Slavic layer of microtoponymy of these areas is a complex set of names that belong to different toponymic classes, reflecting the features of the studied region's landscape, the influence of Soviet ideology, and other aspects.

Almost all toponyms have a clear semantic structure, as well as a unique figurative and expressiveness that enables us to identify the motif of the nomination and designate the information content of the name.

We believe that further research into all-Russian toponymy in the context of the regional toponymic system of the East Kazakhstan region, which can be compared to the toponymy of other border areas of Kazakhstan and Russia, is necessary. Such research will help us better understand the region's unique toponymic system. The findings of this study demonstrate the historical significance of linguistic research for the study of Kazakhstan's history and its current state.

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### **Шығыс Қазақстан облысы Бесқарағай, Бородулиха және Шемонаиха аудандарының топонимикалық атауларының славяндық шығу төркіні: әлемнің аймақтық бейнесі контексіндегі тарихи-лингвистикалық аспект**

Мақалада Шығыс Қазақстанның Бесқарағай, Бородулиха және Шемонаиха аудандарының топонимдері зерттелген, топонимикалық кеңістік, топонимикалық жүйе және әлемнің топонимикалық бейнесі қарастырылған. Сонымен бірге топонимияны лингвистикалық өлкетану, лингвокогнитивтік, этнолингвистикалық тұрғыдан зерттеу аспектілері қозғалған. Бұл аудандардың топонимикасы Қазақстанның жалпы топонимикалық жүйесінің бөлігі ретінде, оның географиялық орналасуымен, қоныстану тарихымен және өлкенің этнографиялық жағдайымен анықталатын өзіндік ерекшелігі бар өңірлік фрагменті ретінде түсініледі. Авторлар жер атауларының шығу тарихы мен мағыналық құрылымына назар аударған. Атаулар этимологиялық және туынды семантикалық белгілерді ескере отырып жіктеледі. Шешілетін мәселелер тұрғысынан жұмыс топонимикалық зерттеулердің негізгі бағыттары саласына кіреді, осыған байланысты олардың қазіргі гуманитарлық білім контексінде топонимиканың дамуына қосқан үлесі туралы қорытынды жасалған.

*Кілт сөздер:* әлемнің тілдік бейнесі, топонимика, гидронимдер, топонимдер, зоонимдер.

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### **Славянский пласт топонимических наименований Бесқарағайского, Бородулихинского и Шемонаихинского районов Восточно-Казахстанской области: историко-лингвистический аспект в контексте региональной картины мира**

В статье исследованы топонимы Бесқарағайского, Бородулихинского и Шемонаихинского районов Восточного Казахстана, рассмотрены топонимические пространство, система и картина мира. При этом затрагиваются такие аспекты изучения топонимии, как лингвокраеведческий, лингвокогнитивный, этнолингвистический. Топонимия данных районов понимается как часть общей топонимической системы Казахстана, как ее региональный фрагмент, имеющий свою специфику, определяемую географическим положением, историей заселения и этнографического состояния края. Авторы сосредоточили внимание на истории происхождения и структуре значений топонимов. Названия классифицируются с учетом этимологических и деривационно-семантических признаков. С точки зрения решаемых проблем работа входит в сферу основных направлений топонимических исследований, в связи с чем делаются выводы об их вкладе в развитие топонимики в контексте современного гуманитарного знания.

*Ключевые слова:* языковая картина мира, топонимика, гидронимы, онимы, зоонимы, географическое положение, история заселения.

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