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Reflection of the names of artificial and natural water sources in the study of microhydronyms of Zhambyl region

Abstract. A large number of natural and artificial water sources are found on the territory of Zhambyl region. This is due to the fact that in the territory located in the mountainous region, the names of rivers, lakes, streams, wells with rich reserves of water resources are often found, and the nature of hydrological objects is clearly indicated. It can be said that the terms defining geographical names that characterize natural water sources have an ecological and geographical basis. Natural water sources have played an important role in the economy and provide extensive geographical information from history. From modern historical and archaeological data, it can be seen that the first human settlements were located near water bodies. The article analyzes specific data on the manifestations, formation and features of the names of artificial and natural water sources in the study of microhydronyms of Zhambyl region. The names of water bodies (hydronyms) are based on hydrographic terms. With the help of the terms contained in the hydronyms, it is possible to determine the type, nature and geographical features of water bodies. Toponymic analysis, geoinformation methods of differentiation and drawing conclusions were used in the study of microhydronyms of Zhambyl region.

Keywords: applied toponymy, natural microhydronyms, artificial microhydronyms, toponymic cartography, geographical objects.

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Introduction. A group of words that unite names that are closely related to the habitat, way of life, activities of various peoples living in the world since the past times forms various branches of onomastics. According to scientists, one of the areas of onomastics, which is often, intensively, constantly and in every way studied, are toponyms, that is, place and water names. It is known that in addition to the fact that any place has a different relief depending on natural and climatic conditions, water, plants, various objects created by human hands are found on it. In this regard, the toponyms themselves are divided into several groups: hydronyms, oronyms, oikononyms, astiononyms, drimononyms, comononyms, etc.:

- potamononyms (greek ποταμός – river) – rivers, streams. The most common hydronyms;
- limnononyms (greek λίμνη-lake, ονομά) - lakes, dams, reservoirs;
- glycionimes – (lat. «glaciers» - ice) - glaciers;
- gelonyms – έλος-swamp) - swamp;
- pelagonyms – πέλαγος-Sea) - the seas and its parts;
- oceanonyms (Ωκεανος – endless sea) – oceans.

Connection of the hydronymic system of the Kazakh people with traditional animal husbandry is explained not by the presence of only a water source of natural water bodies, but by the use of settlements near natural water sources for pasture and meadow purposes. Therefore, in the composition of hydronyms, there are often constant plant names. Depending

on the favorable and unfavorable economic conditions of water sources, the antonyms “good” and “bad” are reflected in the composition of hydronyms [1].

A group of hydronyms, depending on the color, along with the properties, features of the flow rate of rivers and lakes, etc., is formed as a result of an economic assessment of natural features. Thus, hydrographic terminology, which forms the basis of the semantic load of hydronyms, will depend on the type of water bodies (river, lake, swamp, spring, etc.). The names of water bodies are formed depending on their natural features [6].

Research methods and research materials. On the territory of Zhambyl region, which has become the object of study, there are surface and groundwater types – rivers, lakes, swamps and groundwater, as well as ponds, dams created by anthropogenic influence, as well as other objects. The state of the territory of the region on land and the extreme continentality of the climate are the basis for the deficit of surface waters. Features of climate dryness, geological, geomorphological construction clearly characterize the hydrological grid of the territory. In our research, 3269 names of water objects and hydronymic terms were grouped in the territory of the Zhambyl region from the state catalog of Geographical Names of the Republic of Kazakhstan catalogue of Zhambyl region (Volume 7) [4]. Based on the works of researchers of the geographical term collection G.K. Konkashbayev, V.N. Popova, G.B. Madiyeva, etc., a set of indicator terms for Zhambyl region by type of hydronyms was compiled, as shown in Table 1 (Figures 1 and 2; Table 1).

It was established that hydronyms and microhydronyms of the territory of Zhambyl region are classified according to landscape features according to the physical, geographical, semantic load of the local area in terms of composition. The dryness of the climate, the shapes of the terrain, the specifics of the geological and geomorphological structure characterize the hydrographic network of the territory. Famous climatologist A.N. Voeikov wrote in his work that “Rivers should be considered as a product of climate” [10].

There are many rivers and lakes in the region. In the Northeast, it borders on the western shore of Lake *Balkhash* – the second largest non-dry Salt Lake in the world after the Caspian Sea. All other lakes of the region are salty. Toponymic analysis, geoinformation methods of differentiation and drawing conclusions were used in the study of microhydronyms of Zhambyl region.

The rivers begin mainly from the territory of neighboring Kyrgyzstan, where the mountains above, they descend into flat Zhambyl region, diverge for irrigation and disappear into the desert. In the middle reaches, the Shu river serves as the Kyrgyz-Kazakhstan border. Large reservoirs – Tasotkel and Teris-Ashibulak have been built on the rivers, the water of which is used both for irrigation of agricultural land and for the operation of newly built hydroelectric power plants. Lakes (258), rivers (1231), natural (360) and artificial (603) sources of water are all hydronyms in the region. [5].

Results and discussion. According to the famous scientist K.I. Satpayev, it is possible to find geological, biological, and zoological data on the names of places and water. It can be said that such names of places and water also provide a lot of benefit in hydrological research, providing initial information to this science. For example, in the territory it is possible to determine the chemical and physical properties of rivers, lakes, natural waters, that is, the color, taste (bitterness), flow, temperature of water without laboratory studies.

The Kazakh people classify rivers, lakes, natural and artificial water sources according to their characteristics, terrain, flora and fauna around them, River flow-speed, depth, shape of lakes, bitterness, movement and properties of natural water sources, and artificial water sources according to their location. In addition, the Kazakh hydronyms reflect the features of water bodies formed by natural conditions (length, depth, salinity and regime of water, etc.).

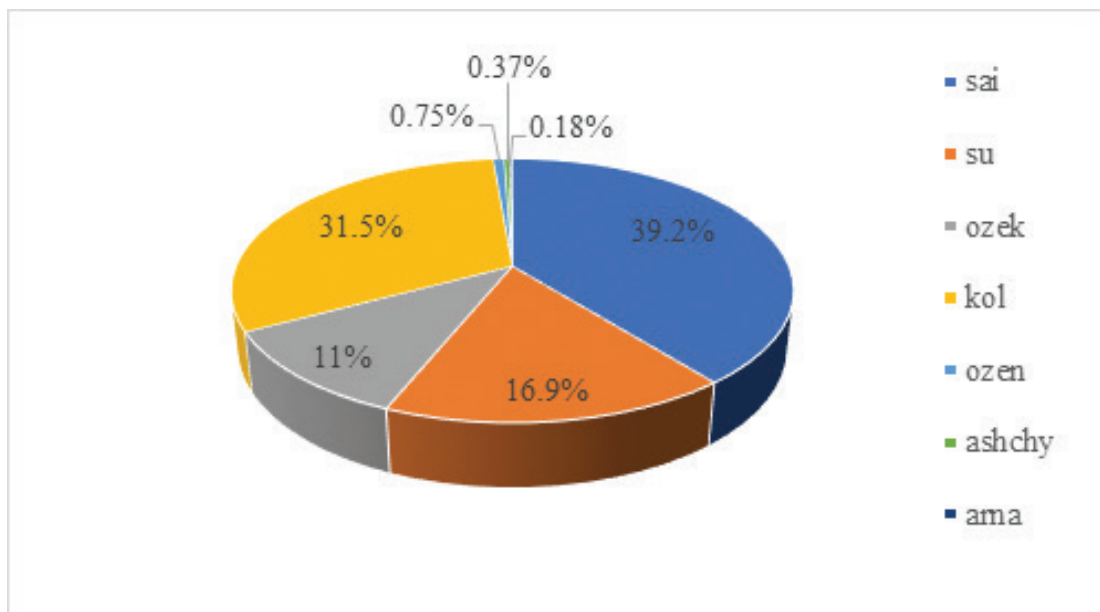


Figure 1 – Features of the arrangement of the system of hydronymic terms of Zhambyl region

The scarcity of surface water in arid climate conditions made the use of groundwater important in the conduct of traditional nomadic animal husbandry. Especially in the summer, when river and lake waters recede and dry up, the main sources of water were considered springs and wells. Therefore, it can be said that the concentration of terms of various information importance in the names of springs and wells is quite natural. In the process of toponymic analysis of microhydronyms, a system of terms by spring, well and their types were determined [2].

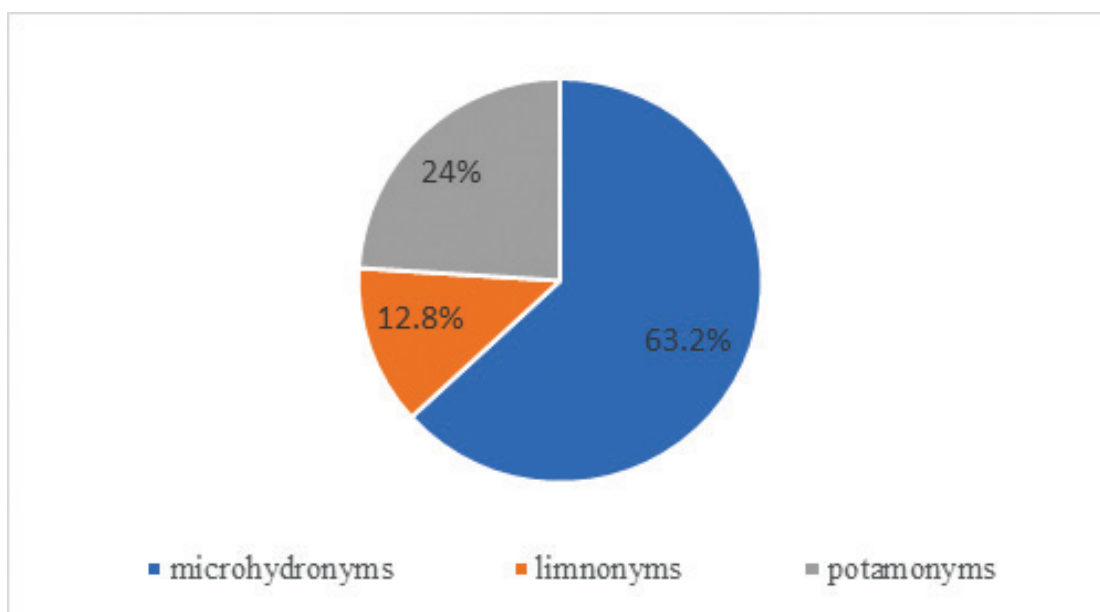


Figure 2 – Comparative characteristics of hydronyms of Zhambyl region

Table 1 – Indicator-terms in the names of water bodies found in Zhambyl region

№	Hydronyms	Indicator-terms
1	Potamononyms	airyk, aiyr, aksai, arna, askan, ashty, ashchy, ashchyly, balshyk, bastau, bukir, burgen, dariya, duan, zhalpak, kedei, kemel, koldenen, kok, kara, kashkan, kurkireu, kuryk, sai, saz, suat, su, suly, tamdy, teren, togan, tuz, ozek, uzyn, ulken
2	Limnonyms	aina, ala, ashchy, bas, batpak, zhaman, kuigan, kol, mai, togan, sor, su, togan, tuz, uzyn, shengel, shukyr, sasyk, sortan
3	Spring names	ainabulak, ashchy, bastau, bulak, zhyly, kainar, kos, mai, sor, sasyk, suyk
4	Well names	ashchy, dolon, zhalgyz, zhaman, kol, kok, kop, kos, kara, kepken, kudyk, oi, sasyk, sor, tamshy, tepek, uzyn, ush, ystyk

Among the common microhydronyms we include the names of natural and artificial water sources, that is, the names of springs and wells (Table 2).

Table 2 – Collection of microhydronyms of Zhambyl region

№	Natural microhydronyms		Artificial microhydronyms	
1	arasan	1	aryk	23
2	bastau	56	auit	4
3	bulak	199	bogen	3
4	zhylga	2	boget	2
			kanal	2
5	koz	1	kudyk	538
6	kainar	73	reservoir	2
7	tuma	27	togan	23
359 names			600 names	
	total		959 names	

According to the names of natural springs in the territory of Zhambyl region, compiled according to the state catalog of Geographical Names of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it was established that 199 are associated with the term *bulak*, 8 – with the name of the tribe, man, 7 – with flora and fauna, and 12 – with orographic terms. Due to the properties of the water of the springs, *Suykbulak* – due to the fact that the water of the springs are cold. *Zhylybulak* – due to the fact that the water of the springs is warm. *Ainabulak* – due to the crystal clear water; according to the features of the place where the springs flow, they are called *Shynbulak* – due to the rocky area around the peak, *Tastybulak* – due to the rocky area around the spring, *Kamysbulak* – due to the pressing of reeds around it. *Akbulak* – the exact translation can be called “Ak bulak”, in the sense of a fast, temporarily flowing spring, and *Karabulak* – in the sense of an earth spring. In general, the words white, black, yellow in the ancient Turkic language describe not only color, but also the source of some information A.N. Kononov in his research comprehensively studied.

There are impetuous and without impetuous types of springs. Aryndy is called springs that originate from artesian (aryndy) water and originate in ravines, along rivers and lakes, or from deep crevices of rocks. The spring is formed by an increase in the level of ground water near the surface in wet years, in spring after the snow melts and in rainy periods. In dry years, in summer months without moisture, the water of such a spring is withdrawn (Table 3) [3].

Kainar is the name given to water sources that come out to the surface by pressure. The names of *koz*, *iirim*, *zhylga*, and *bastau* determine the origin and characteristics of spring water. Microhydronyms in the form of a *kudyk*, *bulak* that in nomadic society there was a source of Environmental Information. The term *tuma* is used in different areas of Kazakhstan in a different

sense to refer to springs. For example, in the South-East, this term refers to slow-flowing streams overgrown with meadow vegetation, in the East – springs that serve as a source for streams, in Karatau – blocked springs that receive water, and in Betpakdala – streams that flow upwards [5].

The qualitative nature of spring water is reflected in natural water sources suitable for agriculture. Often there are names with the addition of the words *zhaksy, zhaman, ashshy, tushshy, sasyk, tentek*, which determine the specifics of the spring, as well as the place of names with healing water *qasietti* (Auliebulak), the role of names with sacral significance is special [4].

Qualitative nature of spring water is reflected in natural sources suitable for economic use. Often there are names with the addition of the words *good, bad, bitter, fresh, stinky, naughty*, which determine the specifics of the spring, as well as the place of names with healing water *sacred* (Auliebulak), the role of names with sacral significance is special.

He did not graze cattle near the water sources, which had a sacred character, nor did he pollute the water. This proves that the protection of these objects was carried out through information in Geographical Names. According to him, the Kazakh people, who gave the name *aulielik* in terms of assessing the healing properties of iron, sulfate, magnesium, realized the goal of protecting the water source from pollution [8].

Since the wells were dug by people, there are many micro-hydronyms associated with the name of a person and clan. Due to the variety of events, number, color, the place of wells in traditional farming is special. Other types of wells can be attributed to the *shynyrau* – deep, *kau* – not deep, *apan* – old well, etc. *Apan* corresponds to the meaning of old broken, not deep wells [7].

Table 3 – Names formed on the basis of the terms *bulak* and *kudyk*

№	Classification	Names formed on the basis of the term <i>bulak</i>	Names formed on the basis of the term <i>kudyk</i>
1	Depending on the name of the person	Abilkaiyrbulak, Asanbaibulak, Malikbulak, Mamyribaibulak, Myrzabaibulak, Misarbaibekbulak, Sarybaibulak, Shalabaibulak	Aibakyrkudyk, Akhmetkudyk, Zhambylkudyk, Kadyrkudyk, Muratkudyk, Myrzakhmetkudyk, Saiynkudyk, Tokankudyk, Ualikudyk, Shaizakudyk
2	Depending on the relief	Aidarlybulak, Dalabaibulak, Kerbulak, Kotyrbulak, Tabakbulak, Tasbulak, Shynbulak	Zharkudyk, Zherkudyk, Zhiekkudyk, Kaskabai Taskudygy, Kalpakkudyk, Oikudyk, Saldykudyk, Tabakkudyk, Taskudyk, Tobekudyk, Kishikudyk, Ortakudyk, Uzynkudyk, Ulandykudyk
3	Depending on the color	Ainabulak, Akbulak, Bozbulak, Kaskabulak, Kishi Karabulak, Kyzylbulak, Malyi Sarybulak, Sarybulak	Akkudyk, Altykudyk, Karakudyk, Kokkudyk, Kyzylkudyk, Sarykudyk, Maikudyk
4	Depending on the structure of the water	Ashchybulak, Ashchybulaksai, Didelibulak (uzbek. tasty), Sorbulak	Ashchykudyk, Balkudyk, Kumkudyk, Sasykkudyk, Sorkudyk

5	Related to body parts	Belbulak, Betbulak	Baskudyk, Baskolkudyk, Belkudyk, Betkudyk, Zhelkekudyk, Koskulakkudyk, Baskankudyk
6	Weather-related	Zhelbulak, Zhylybulak, Suykbulak, Zhamanbulak	Zhylykudyk, Ystykkudyk, Shaiyldykudyk, Shankudyk, Zhamankudyk, Kepkenkudyk, Shalkudyk, Zhanakudyk
7	Depending on the vegetation	Kamysbulak, Kamystybulak, Taldybulak, Taldybulak, Severnyi, Shibulak, Shymbulak	Zhyngylkudyk, Kamystykudyk, Miyalykudyk, Shikudyk, Shilikudyk
8	Fauna related	Ittambulak, Kurttybulak, Suliktibulak, Shoshkabalak, Shoshkabalaktau	Bodenekudyk, Koyandyozekkudyk, Taikudyk, Shortankudyk
9	Depending on the quantity	Kosbulak, Ushbulak, Ushbulaksai	Beskatynkudyk, Dolanakudyk (from mong. doloon – seven), Zhalgyzkudyk, Kosamankudyk, Kopkudyk, Koskudyk, Koskudykski, Koskulakkudyk, Kyrykkudyk, Onkudyk, Togyzkudyk, Tortkudyk, Ushkudyk
10	Depending on the event	Maibulak, Ortabulak, Saskebulak, Sasykbulak, Satybulak, Tamdybulak, Tamshybulak, Tesbulak	Toikudyk, Tusaukudyk, Tynkudyk

Names of artificial water sources (dams and ponds) of Zhambyl region. The largest dam in the region is the *Tasotkel dam*. Its water capacity is 620 million m³. The dam is located along the Shu River. Irrigates 42.3 thousand hectares of the region and irrigates hayfields. The second largest dam was built on the Teris River (Zhualy District). Its water capacity is 158.0 million m³. 20.4 thousand hectares of land are irrigated with water. In total, 36 dams have been built in the region. Water capacity-the number of dams up to 5.0 million m³. The total number of ponds on the territory of the region – 64, the number of ponds with a water capacity of more than 1 million m³ – 28, the largest ponds: *Karaboget, Sulukol Aidyn, Tuzkol, Akzhar, Kamkalybay*, etc. [9]. In the region, interdistrict and inter-farm irrigation and irrigation systems (canals) have been formed. The total length of used inter-district canals in the territory of the region is 1220.8 km, and the length of canals in farms is 2714.0 km (Figure 3).

Names formed by the term **aryk** are a common phenomenon in our country. It was through geotermin that oikonyms and various toponyms were created. In the southern regions of the leach lexeme is geothermin, which refers to the irrigation system. E. M. Murzaev writes that this geothermal is often found in Turkic languages in the sense of “flowing water”, “water channel”, emanating from the root of *ar*. In the ancient Turkic language, it means “mountain valley”, “flowing water”, “irrigation canal”, “channel”, etc. We know that the term ditch is geothermine, which is characteristic of places where irrigated agriculture is developed. The local population in the territory often erected ponds in order to conserve water.

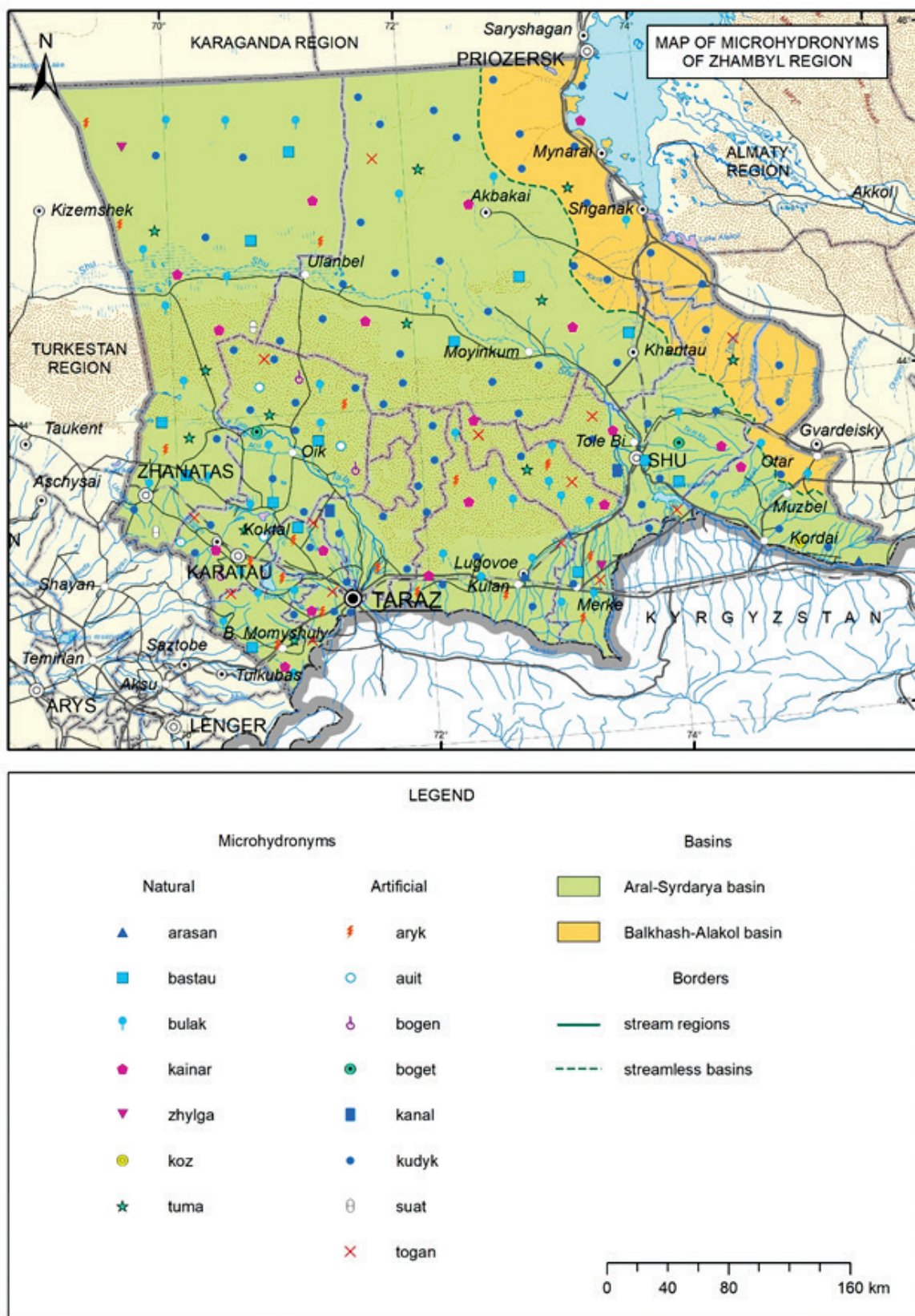


Figure 3 – Map of microhydronyms in Zhambyl region

Togan is a water-collecting dam, a pond, a ditch created for irrigation of fields, orchards[8]. **Togan** is a place of accumulation or reservoir of water dug by hand. The terms *ditch*, *pond* are equivalents of the this term *pond* [9].

Aidyn is a pond in the Sarysu District. It is located in the lower reaches of the Talas River and is filled with water from this river. The pond holds 17 million m³ of water. It irrigates the fields and pastures of the district farms.

Akkol is a pond in the Sarysu District. It is located in the basin of the Asa River and is filled with water from this river. The water capacity of the pond is 8 million m³. Fields and hayfields of district farms are irrigated with pond water. Meaning: it is said in the meaning of “a pond with abundant water like is a lake.”

Altynaigyr is a pond in the Kordai District. It is located along the Altyaigyr River and is filled with water from this river. Capacity - 1.7 million m³. Fields and hayfields of farms on the territory of the district are irrigated with the water of the Altyaigyr pond. At the beginning of this river, 6 herds of horses of the country of Qibrai lived in winter and summer, and then the word *Altyaigyr* came from the source, which grew up.

Aschybulak is a pond in Zhambyl District. Karasu is located in the river basin. The water is replenished by the Karasu River. The water capacity of the pond is 0.85 million m³. It irrigates the fields, hayfields and pastures of the district farms. The name of the pond was named *Aschybulak* because the water is hard and the soil is salty.

Aschykol is a pond in Sarysu District. It is located in the basin of the Asa River and is filled with water from this river. The water capacity of the pond is 4.7 million m³. It irrigates fields, hayfields and pastures of farms on the territory of the district. The name of the pond is *Aschykol*, because the water is hard and the soil is salty.

Ayubay is a pond in Zhambyl District. It is located along the Karasu River and is filled with the waters of this river. The water capacity of the pond is 0.95 million m³. It irrigates the fields, hayfields and pastures of the district farms.

Bogen is an artificial reservoir, usually prepared in a water Valley in such a way that water stagnates and flows out. **Boget** is a construction that is built into a river valley or other water source to create a reservoir, body of water. Water is natural sources of water that play an important role in animal husbandry [9].

Yntaly dam is located in Sarysu District, in Shabaqty River Basin. The dam was launched in 1976. It lies 10 km south of the Saudakent steppe, at an altitude of 350 m above sea level. The full capacity of the water is 30 million m³, the length is 3 m, now the land is about 2 km. To the north of the dam, a dam is made of soil. 3.2 thousand hectares of the district's economy are irrigated with water and hayfields are irrigated. Motivated- “be motivated to work, be diligent” the name given in connection with the desire.

Terisashchybulak dam was built in 1963 on the bed of the Teris river dam, in Zhualy District. The total length is 13 km, the water capacity is 158 million m³. The height of the dam built from the soil is 32 m, the length is 1800 m, the width is 100 m., a canal and water pipes are laid from the dam. The maximum water flow is 36.2 m³/s, the average flow is 4.23 m³/s. more than 20.4 thousand hectares of Zhualy District are irrigated and 30 thousand hectares of hayfields are irrigated.

Tasotkel dam is located on the territory of the Shu District, at the confluence of the Aksu River with the Shu. It was launched in 1963. In 1974 it was repaired again. The area is 78 km², the length is 18 km, now the land is 8.5 km, the average depth is 8.0 m, the deepest is 31.0 m. the size of the event is 620 million m³. The catchment area is 27 thousand km². 42.1 thousand hectares of land of the district farms will be irrigated through the dam. One of the most important land reclamation structures of Kazakhstan. At the confluence of the Shu riverbed, a hand-laid stone crossing was made. *Otkel* is the name of the dam.

Kyzyl dam is the dam located in the Talas District in the Koktal river basin. Built in 1940. The total water capacity of the dam is 7.0 million m³. Talas District irrigates 0.44 thousand hectares of farms and irrigates meadows.

Karakystak dam is located in the Karakystak river basin, on the territory of Turar Ryskulovsky district. The dam was built in 1984. The total water capacity is 6.8 million m³. Karakystak dam irrigates the fields of farms of T.Ryskulovsky district and irrigates meadows.

Kapaktas is a dam in the Shu Basin, located in the Kordai District. It originates from the southern slope of the Kindyktas mountain and flows from the right side of the Shu River. The dam was built in 1988. The volume of water is 10 million m³. 1.9 thousand hectares of arable land of Kordai district will be used for irrigation. According to E.Koishybayev, *kakpa* is made of stone. Toponymic meaning: "name on the basis of cap or cap persons. For example, the narrow passage of the road through the rocks covers the load of the Nomad."

A *canal* is an artificial channel filled with water. The channel is constantly flooded with water. Canals play an important role in the national economy.

Georgievka canal is one of the largest irrigation systems between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Located in the Kordai District. Construction of the canal began in 1931 and was commissioned in 1935. Its span from the dam on the Shu River to the division into two branches is 4.2 km, the base is 12 m, the bottom is 2.5 m. under the Kordai district, the canal is divided into right and left branches. The length of the right canal is 40.5 km, the base is 1-3 m, the depth is 1-1.77 m, the water permeability is 7.92 m³/s. The length of the left canal is 7 km, the base is 7-12 m, the depth is 0.7 - 2.5 m, the water permeability is 11-31 m³/s. Several thousand hectares of fields of the Kordai District are irrigated from the Georgievka canals.

Talas Tospa is an industrial and architectural monument of the Soviet government, built in 1942 on the south-eastern outskirts of the city, at the intersection of Talas River with the railway. Reinforced concrete shield water reservoir is designed for irrigation of more than 25 thousand hectares of the Tospa Bayzak District and technical water supply from the city of Taraz. According to the report, it spends 267 m² of water per second. The length of the tospa is 65 m, the highest point is 5 m. The highway passes over it.

Tasotkel irrigation system, on the land of Shu and Moyinkum Districts, starts from the Shu River (near the Tasotkel dam). It was launched in 1942. In 1957, the headboard was reconstructed. The total length of the system is 26 km, the surface of the channel is 22 km. 23 thousand hectares of farms are irrigated. It is planted mainly in sugar beets, vegetables and vegetable gardens. The surrounding area is characterized by crops of cereals and acreage.

During the study, we found that there are many natural water sources in the territory of Zhambyl region. After all, it is known that in the territory located in the mountainous region, there are often names of rivers and lakes, springs with abundant water resources, and the character of hydrological objects is clearly depicted. It can be said that the terms that define geographical names that characterize natural water sources have an ecological and geographical basis. Natural water sources have played an important role in the economy and provide rich geographical information from the past. The fact that the first human settlements were located near water bodies, we can see from modern historical and archaeological data. Therefore, it can be assumed that the earliest geographical terms and names in the history of mankind were associated with water bodies. Hydrographic terms are the basis for the names of water bodies (hydronyms). We determined the type, character, etc. geographical features of water bodies using terms found in the composition of hydronyms.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it was established that the group of microhydronyms formed in a natural way, such as *kudyk, bastau, bulak, tuma, koz, kainar, zhylga*, etc., forms the basis of the system of hydronyms on the territory of the region and is the main geoecological objects. The terms defining artificial water sources are *aryk, auit, bogen, boget, kudyk, suat, togan* etc. Together with these terms, there are many names of agriculture, names related to the plant. Historical and archaeological data prove that the names and terms of this territory were used in relation to agriculture in the early periods.

Currently, it is important to collect and study accurate data on the history of the creation and origin of the names of water bodies of Zhambyl region. We believe that in the study of the

etymology of water names, along with linguistic, historical views, it is worth considering the geographical basis.

Thus, it can be seen that Kazakh hydronyms have their own traditions and patterns of reflection of natural conditions. The system of hydronyms, formed on the basis of folk and geographical terms, was formed in the assimilation of many years of experience of the traditional economy of the Kazakh people. The fund of knowledge accumulated in hydronyms (natural and artificial water sources) has the potential to be widely used in scientific and applied research in modern times (historical geography, physical geography, geoecology), etc. [5].

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Жамбыл облысының микрогидронимдерін зерттеудегі жасанды және табиғи су көздері атауларының көрінісі

Аңдатпа. Жамбыл облысы аумағында табиғи және жасанды су көздері көптеп кездеседі. Себебі, таулы өңірде орналасқан аумақта су ресурстарының қоры мол өзен-көл, бұлақ, құдық атауларының жиі кездесетіні белгілі және гидрологиялық нысандардың сипаты нақты бейнеленген. Табиғи су көздерін сипаттайтын географиялық атауларды анықтайтын терминдерде экологиялық-географиялық негіз бар деуге болады. Табиғи су көздері шаруашылықта маңызды рөл атқарған және тарихтан мол географиялық ақпараттар береді. Адамдардың алғашқы қоныстары су нысандары маңында болғандығын қазіргі кездегі тарихи-археологиялық деректерден байқаймыз. Мақалада Жамбыл облысының микрогидрогидронимдерін зерттеудегі жасанды және табиғи су көздері атауларының көрінісі, қалыптасуы мен ерекшеліктері нақты деректер арқылы талданған. Су нысандары атауларына (гидронимдер) гидрографиялық терминдер негіз болады. Гидронимдер құрамында кездесетін терминдер арқылы су нысандарының түрін, сипатын және т.б. географиялық ерекшеліктерін анықтауға болады. Жамбыл облысының микрогидронимдерін зерттеуде топонимикалық талдау, геоақпараттық әдістері саралауда және қорытынды алуда қолданылды.

Түйін сөздер: қолданбалы топонимика, табиғи микрогидронимдер, жасанды микрогидронимдер, топонимикалық картография, географиялық нысандар.

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Отражение названий искусственных и природных источников воды при изучении микрогидронимов Жамбылской области

Аннотация. На территории Жамбылской области встречается большое количество природных и искусственных источников воды. Это связано с тем, что на территории, расположенной в горном регионе, часто встречаются реки, озера, ручьи, колодцы с богатыми запасами водных ресурсов, и поэтому четко прослеживаются названия гидрологических объектов. Можно сказать, что термины, определяющие географические названия, характеризующие природные источники воды, имеют эколого-географическую основу. Природные источники воды сыграли важную роль в хозяйстве и предоставляют обширную географическую информацию из истории. Из современных историко-археологических данных видно, что первые поселения людей находились вблизи водных объектов. В статье анализируются конкретные данные о проявлениях, формировании и особенностях наименований искусственных и природных источников воды при изучении микрогидронимов Жамбылской области. В основе названий водных объектов (гидронимов) лежат гидрографические термины. С помощью терминов, содержащихся в гидронимах, можно определить тип, характер и географические особенности водных объектов. При изучении микрогидронимов Жамбылской области применялись топонимический анализ, геоинформационные методы дифференциации и получения выводов.

Ключевые слова: прикладная топонимика, природные микрогидронимы, искусственные микрогидронимы, топонимическая картография, географические объекты.

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