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Hydrographic names and terms of Saryarka

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Abstract. The purpose of the article is to consider in detail the system of hydronyms found in Saryarka. The article describes in detail the meaning of hydronyms, which provide rich information about natural conditions and landscape features. Research materials and methods of hydronymic names were considered. The scientists who studied the system of hydronyms of Saryarka and their respective contributions to the field were duly acknowledged. The study of the names of water bodies of Saryarka is an urgent task that requires in-depth study. It is possible to obtain a variety of geographical data regarding the formation of hydronyms, including their location and nomination. In this article, we determined the origin of toponymic names, which received the hydronymic name Saryarka, and divided them into groups. The classification of the system of potamonyms describing natural conditions and landscape features was presented in the form of a table. In the course of the study of this work, the physical and geographical features of water bodies were identified: properties, quality, color, flow, location, channel, origin, Coast, shape, depth, as well as their role in economic management (anthropogenic activity). In Saryarka, hydronyms formed on the basis of the names of plants and animals, the names of man, tribes and descendants are widespread. In the course of the study, a system of hydronymic names and terms was grouped, and a map of Saryarka microhydronyms was compiled based on specific data. About 3,000 names of Saryarka water bodies were grouped (based on a top map on a scale of 1: 500,000), and their etymology was determined.

Keywords: system of hydronyms, natural environment, microhydronyms, research methods, potamonyms, natural water bodies, artificial water bodies.

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Introduction

Toponymy is a scientific discipline that studies geographical names, their origin, development, current state, semantic meaning, spelling and pronunciation. Toponyms are geographical names or names of places especially those associated with topographical features [1]. The geographical terminology present in place names can be detected, concretely, in the generic part of toponyms because, although the toponym is a lexical unit, it can assume several forms depending on the number of its elements [2].

Saryarka, Arka is a plateau region covering the entire central part of Kazakhstan. Saryarka is a folk name. Since ancient times, the local population has called this area of the steppe *"Saryarka", "Arka".* The name Saryarka means *"a large, vast hill with burnt-out, and yellowed vegetation, a flat plateau, a ridge of numerous hills".* It is located between the North Kazakh Plain in the north, Betpakdala and Lake Balkhash in the south. In the west it rests on the Torgai plateau. In the east, the border reaches the foothills of Tarbagatai, capturing the northeastern outskirts of Lake Balkhash, then along the Zaisan basin reaches the Kalba ridge. Saryarka is located between 54°-46° s.w. and 66°-80° v.d., in accordance with the above, in plan it has the shape of an irregular trapezoid, more elongated in the eastern part. The length from west to east is 1200 km. The width in the west is 900 km, in the east 400 km. The area is about 1 million km^2. Administratively, it completely covers the territories of Karaganda, Ulytau, Akmola regions, a significant part of the Abai region, partly Pavlodar, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, and Zhambyl regions [3].

Scientists around the world express scientifically based opinions about geographical names. Geographical names of each country convey the history, national values and linguistic culture of this country. Geographical names, toponyms or geographical names in the sense of proper names of geographical objects, when the latter are understood as objects essentially tied to space [4].

The geographical names hold a priceless heritage for a nation and must therefore be protected and divulged because they reveal patterns of occupation, identity and language diversity. The study of geographical names and their attributes contributes to the quality of cartographical information [5]. Place names (known as toponyms) are an indispensable component of our communication about geographic features or regions, both natural and man-made [6].

Unified classification of the geographical names is still no established. Names can be classified by different attributes, but most often by: the type of the geographical object (river, settlement, etc.); language; history; structure (simple, derivatives, complex and composite) and coverage of the territory [7].

If hydrology studies the water shell of the Earth – the hydrosphere, its properties, ongoing processes, and the relationship with other shells, then the names of these hydrological objects are occupied by one of the major branches of toponymy – hydronyms. Hydronymy in translation from Greek means "hydro" - water, "onym" – name, that is, it studies the names of water bodies, rivers and lakes, springs, wells, etc., and the ways of their education. Toponymy is closely related to other sciences of geography. Firstly, any geographical name is given to a specific object in space. Secondly, the natural conditions of this area are closely related to water resources, the nature of the settlement area, and types of farming [8].

The first human settlements were in the area of water sources, which is proved by modern historical and archaeological materials. Therefore, it can be assumed that the very first

geographical names and terms in the history of mankind were associated with water bodies. Hydrographic terms mainly served as the basis for the names of water bodies (hydronyms). Terms in the composition of hydronyms make it possible to determine the type of water bodies, the nature of water processes, and other features. Among the hydronyms, there are also those consisting entirely of the term [8]. When defining the etymological direction of hydronyms and settlement names of an identical form, the size of the body of water is also considered an important factor in scholarly studies [9].

Materials and methods

According to the definition of N.V. Podolskaya (1988), hydronyms, in turn, are divided into gelonyms (names of swamps, any wetlands), limnonyms (names of lakes, ponds), potamonyms (names of rivers), pelagonyms (names of seas and their parts). Hydronyms have their own characteristics that are not characteristic of other geographical objects: 1) hydronyms are more ancient in comparison with other names; 2) the number of names of water bodies increases over time, this can be explained by the appearance of artificial water sources; 3) hydronyms are characterized by the phenomenon of synonymy, that is, the same object can be designated by different names, this may be due to the duration of historical periods or the fact that different peoples name large water bodies in their own way [10].

The analysis of the system of hydronyms on the territory of Kazakhstan in the linguistic aspect was carried out in the studies of V.N. Popova (1966), T. Zhanuzakov (1989), G.B. Madieva (1990). In the research works of the famous scientist V.N. Popova, who made a huge contribution to the study of the hydronyms of the Pavlodar region, the analysis of the hydronyms of the Pavlodar region in the linguistic aspect was carried out, the prerequisites for historical, geographical, ecological study were identified. She classified the names of rivers into 5 groups, lakes into 6 groups, springs, wells (microhydronyms) formed using indicator terms [11]. In general, the presence of 42 terms in the names of rivers, 33 names of lakes, 23 names of wells, 13 springs of folk, and local geographical terms can be proof of the close relationship of Kazakhs with the water element, their very detailed classification. These indicator terms can be further classified in the semantic aspect [8].

The problem of identifying indicator terms in the composition of hydronyms by the nature of hydrological objects is a very difficult problem in geographical toponymy. Since the definition of the semantic load of the terms given by us in the summary table in relation to specific objects, the registration of "displacements" of the term associated with landscape changes in certain regions of Central Kazakhstan, the collection of the database of information necessary for this requires a separate study. At the same time, it can be said that Kazakhstan has not yet conducted studies of the local dialect and landscape conditions in their interrelation.

In the course of studying the patterns of occurrence of geographical names, toponymic research methods were used. The origin of a toponym is carried out in connection with specific historical, geographical and linguistic patterns. One of the most basic methods of toponymic research is the *geographical method*. Using this method, the external and internal signs of natural components in the name of the object and the involvement of folk terms and concepts actively involved in the formation of hydronyms were determined.

Historical and comparative method. This method allowed us to determine the historical period that influenced the formation of hydronyms, its evolution, transformation, and social environment. For history, the names carry a rich legacy. *The linguistic method.* One of the most important methods in toponymic research. This method uses toponymic background, stratigraphy and formants. The scientific foundations of the correct spelling of toponyms were investigated. During the analysis using the linguistic method, various dictionaries, reference books on toponymy and terminology, the works of famous linguists and linguists were used.

The statistical method. Determines the quantitative ratio of the linguistic structure, semantic meaning, and grammatical forms of geographical names. Using the statistical method, a comparative analysis of the percentage of toponyms in the territory by origin and geographical features was carried out. Based on this method, it became possible to determine the quantitative characteristics of toponyms and compile maps, tables, and diagrams based on them.

The etymological method. One of the most ancient and important methods of determining the formation and occurrence, their semantic meaning. The main "key" of many geographical names are folk geographical terms. There were many difficulties and obstacles in determining the etymology of toponyms, for this we used historical and comparative studies and geographical information.

The cartographic method. This method has found application in displaying models of the distribution of geographical names, the areas of distribution of hydronyms, and the semantic change in national geographic terminology. The map is a specific source of geographical nomenclature, therefore, the use of maps in determining the patterns of distribution of toponymic phenomena is very important. Today, the use of GIS achievements in the processing of toponymic maps is considered relevant. With the help of the *ArcGIS program*, a map of Saryarka microhydronyms was compiled.

Each geographical name must find its place on the geographical map, in official documents. This requires a cohesive activity on toponymic research and restoration. Many research methods are used in modern toponymic research. These methods, echoing each other, provide great opportunities for the development of toponymic research in conjunction with other branches of science.

Results and discussion

The Kazakh people in the management of nomadic animal husbandry was based on the features of rivers, lakes, springs, wells: on the features of their location, relief, natural water sources; the need and scarcity of water caused the perfect classification of hydrographic terminology [8]. In our research, the physical and geographical features of water bodies were determined: properties, quality, color, flow, location, channel, source, shores, shape, depth, as well as their role in farming (anthropogenic activity). Hydronyms formed on the basis of the names of plants and animals, the name of a person, tribes, and general are widespread in Saryarka. Specific sources of information prove the important role of hydrographic objects in the traditional economy of the Kazakhs. A complete analysis of the names of rivers, lakes, springs, wells, etc., that make up the hydrochemical system was carried out (Figure 1, Table 1).

Table 1. Indicator terms as part of hydronyms

Hydronyms	Indicator terms
River names (potamonyms)	ajryk (watershed), aksu (white water), agyn (streamflow), ashysu (bitter water), bakanas (dry arm of the river), espe su (ground water), irek (twisty), zhajma (shallow, flat), zhajylma (floodplain), zharma (ditch), kemer (the shore washed away by water), koby (hollow, beam), karasu (black water), kujgan (delta), mukyr (little river), nura (nura), ozek (hollow, beam), ozen (river), sala (river arm), saga (the mouth of the river), saj (ravine, hollow, beam), sokyr (crying), tushysu (fresh water), tujyk (non - flowing), tentek (stormy, overflowing), sarkyrama (waterfall), sholak (short)
Lake names (limnonyms)	ashy (salty), balkash, batpak (swampy), bidajyk (wheatgrass), bylkyldak (shaky ground), zhalanash (bare lake), zhalpak, zhaltyr (flat, smooth, even), kak (puddle), kajyr (stranded), kamys (reed), kopa (dense high thickets of reeds and cattails), mi (mud, quagmire, swamp), oj (depression, hollow, hollow, lowland), sor (salt marshes), tomar (a small pond overgrown with hummocks, a hummock swamp), tuz (salt), shukyr (depression, depression, hollow), shyganak (bay), teniz (sea), tatyr (salt marsh)
Microhydronyms	Indicator terms
Natural	arasan (mineral waters), bulak (spring), bastau (source), koz, kajnar (source), zhylga (stream), zhyra (ravine), tamshy (a drop), tuma, (source), ujirim (the whirlpool), shumek (crane)
Artificial	apan (abandoned well), kauga (bucket), kudyk (well), shynyrau (a very deep, bottomless pit), espe (water is taken by digging a well), shunkyr (pit), kup (water that collects at the bottom of the hollow)
Water objects symbolizing anthropogenic activity	aryk (ditch), boget (dam), bogen (reservoir), suat (watering hole), togan (pond), ses (hpp), kanal (channel), kemezhaj (port), su kojmasy (water reservoir)
Hydrographic metaphars	auyz (mouth), ayak (legs), bas (head), erin (lips), koltyk (armpits), koz (eyes), kindik (navel), kulak (ears), kolka (aorta), moinak, tamak (throat)

Note: compiled based on the data [12]

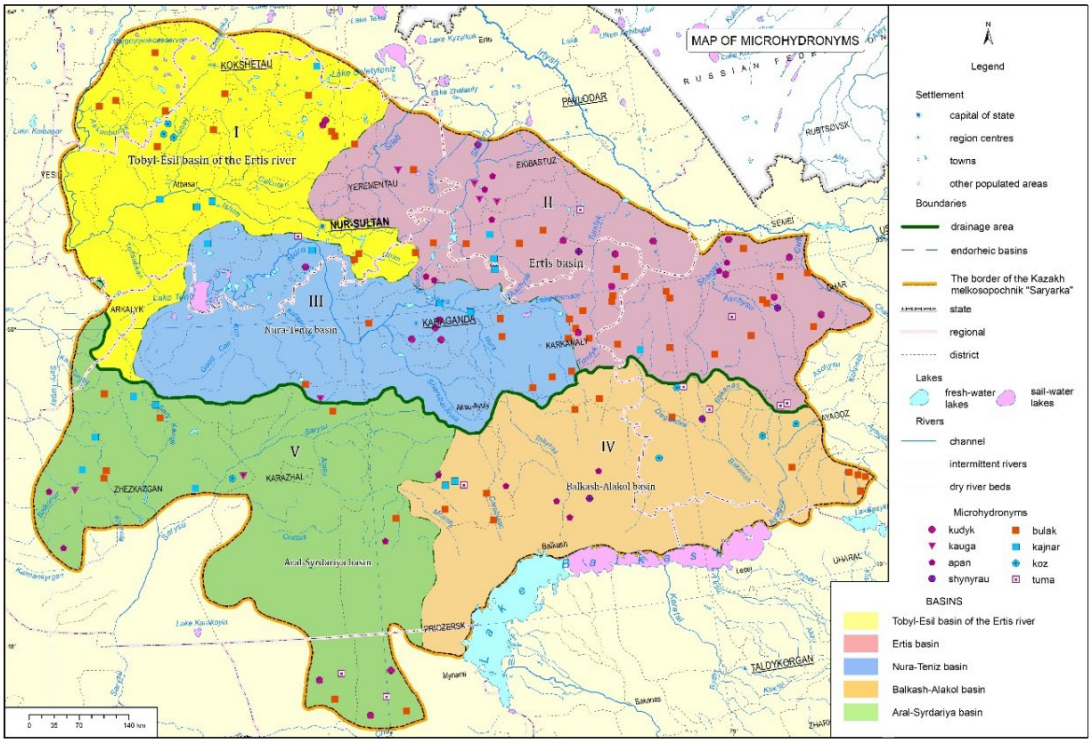

Figure 1. Map of Saryarka microhydronyms
Note: compiled based on the data [12]

Akdalasor, Aksor, Akshasor, Alkasor[2], Altajsor, Atansor[3], Ahmenzhansor, Ashysor, Balakeskensor, Balyқsor, Bozshasor[2], Borajsor, Borlysor, Zhaksybajsor, Zhambajsor, Zharsor[4], Zhartysor, Itbajsor, Kepkensor, Kijksor, Kishkenesor[4], Kokbajsor, Koksor, Kaksor, Karabajsor, Karasor[7], Kopasor, Kudyktysor, Kyzylsor[5], Majlysor, Majsor, Mezgilsor[2], Milysor, Myrzakolsor, Ojnaksor[2], Orazsor, Ortasor, Otebajsor, Sandykbajsor, Sasyksor[2], Sor[6], Sornoe, Suatbarsor, Tamsor, Tansor, Terektisor, Uzynsor[3], Ulkensor, Ushsor, Sholaksor, Shopsor, Shubarsor (Akmola region), Akdalasor, Aksortopyrak, Alkasor, Ashysor, Azhibeksor, Balabajsor, Bekejsor, Beltebissor, Dogalankarasor, Ekisor, Zhalpaksor, Koshkimbajsor, Karasor[3], Katasor, Kotansor[2], Kutansor, Kultansor, Meshkejsor, Okonsorken, Sopaksor, Sor[2], Sorala, Sorbak, Sorbulak[2], Sorga, Sorgan, Sorzhal, Sorkol, Sorkudyk, Sorman, Sortumsyk, Tattisor, Ulkensor (Karaganda, Ulytau regions), Aksor, Alasor[2], Zhaltyrsor, Zharsor[2], Kalpesor, Kishkenesor, Karasor, Kondysor, Kossor, Sor, Takybajsor, Tokybajsor, Tuzsor, Uzynsor[2], Ulkensor, (Kostanay region), Akatansor, Akmalajsor, Aksor[2], Aktujesor, Ayakmalajsor, Ayaksor, Balakeskensor, Bassor, Bayansor, Bessor, Bizhansor, Bozshasor[2], Borlysor[2], Byrkittisor, Dogabassor, Dongeleksor[3], Zhaganarsor, Zhalpaksor, Zhankozhasor, Zhapalsor, Zharsor, Zhyngyldysor, Koksor, Karaadyrsor, Karasor[8], Kurmanbajsor, Kutansor, Kutayaksor[2], Kyzylsor[2], Majsor[2], Mustafasor, Obaly Bekeleksor, Ojnaksor[2], Ortasor, Sadyksor, Sarysor, Sasyksor, Sor[2], Sulysor[2], Takyrsor, Tobesor, Toresor[3], Tuzdysor, Tumatsor, Uzynsor[3], Ujsinsor, Shandyksor, Sholsor[2] (Pavlodar region), Karasor, Sozyksor, Sor[2], Ulkensor (Abai region) [12].

The role of potamonyms in the definition of surface waters. Materials of scientific works and topographic maps, encyclopedias, materials of organized expeditions on the names of Saryarka rivers, published in different periods of time, provide justification for obtaining historical and geographical information from the names of rivers and lakes, sources, springs, springs, and other water bodies of the region [13].

The category of ancient potamonyms (names of rivers) on the territory of the Arka includes Ertis, Yesil, Nura, Torgai, Kengir, Tokyrauyn, Bakanas, Kusak, etc. In the past, compared to the current period, Saryarka was rich in full-flowing rivers, picturesque nature, and a favorable climate. In the conditions of a warming climate, mammals lived here: forest elephants, rhinos, bison, wild horses, hipparions, deer, moose. These animals were mainly found on the plains, in the steppe. In the early Quaternary period, Kazakhstan's landscapes in the river valleys underwent significant changes, geographical zonal landscapes were formed. For example, in modern Central Kazakhstan, on the slopes of Shyngystau, in the Pavlodar Ertis region, archaeologists found skeletons of the above-mentioned animals [14].

During the climatic optimum of the Holocene, in the sub-boreal period, Aeolian processes actively took place, forming specific forms of relief. This gave rise to deflation processes that have survived to the present day, as a result of which sand-top mounds, hills, and loose sandy deposits were formed. Conditions for the growth of pine trees were born in sandy soils [15].

During this period, the humidification of the climate increased, the permafrost areas began to decrease. Conditions for seasonal development of plants and animals were formed in the small-scale lands of Central Kazakhstan. Due to the retreat of the glacier and the change of climate to a drier (arid) type, the rivers began to become shallow. Many rivers have transformed into a chain of lakes [13].

Along with them, in Central Kazakhstan, surface waters that filled closed depressions on the earth's surface formed large and small lakes, from which several rivers that dry up in summer flow [16]. In the daytime, the valleys of the Nura, Sherubai-Nura, Atasu, Taldy-Nura rivers, the rivers of the Balkhash depression, Yesil, Ertis, Torgai, Sileti, Shiderti, Tokyrauyn, and their tributaries were inhabited in these regions. Rivers with a length of more than 1000 km in this area are represented by the Yertis and Yesil rivers. And the rivers with a length of 500 to 1000 km include Torgai, Sarysu, Nura, Ulyzhylanshyk, Shiderti, etc. Also, there are many rivers from 100 to 500 km long. For example, such rivers as Koktal, Kargaly, Kauylzhar, Taldyk, Saryozen, Sarytorgay, Kon, etc. [13].

The main hydronyms of Sary-Arka, i.e., the NE territory of the present Kazakhstan, refer to the principal rivers and their major tributaries. The best example of this is Irtysh– the largest river of Kazakhstan and the area of Sary-Arka [17]. The main rivers of Saryarka are Yesil, Nura, Sarysu, Sileti, Shiderti, Tokyrauyn, etc. (Table 2). Many of them feed on spring meltwater, overflow in spring. In the summer months, drying out, they form intermittent old trees. In order to supply water to Central Kazakhstan, the Ertis-Karaganda canal was built.

Table 2. Main rivers of Saryarka

Name of the pool	Name of the river	Length of the river, km	Pool area, thousand km^2	Long-term average flow rate, m^3/sec
Tobol- Yesil, Ertis river	Yesil	1400 (2450)	113 (155)	65,3
	Terisakkan	334	19,5	8,9
Ertis basin	Ertis	1700 (4248)	210 (1592)	880,0
	Shar	259	2,1	4,8
	Shiderty	502	15,9	1,8
	Sileti	407	18,5	7,0
	Tunduk	318	10,1	2,14
	Shagan	295	25,4	1,02
Nura-Teniz (drainless)	Nura	978	55,1	17,7
	Kulanotpes	364	13,9	5,9
Balkhash-Alakol (drainless)	Ayagoz	492	15,7	8,7
	Tokyrauyn	298	21,1	1,98
	Bakanas	240	25,1	3,3
Aral-Syrdarya (drainless)	Turgay	827	157	8,5
	Sarysu	959	76,6	3,1
	Kengir	295	18,4	4,32
	Uly-Zhylanshyk	422	26,0	3,52
	Kalmakkyrgan	325	10,1	1,18

Note: compiled based on the data [13]

One of the main rivers of *Yesil* - is the left tributary of the Yertis River, which belongs to the Ob system. It flows through the territory of Akmola, North Kazakhstan regions, and Tyumen, Omsk regions of the Russian Federation. It originates at the foot of Mount Niyaz (from a height of 560 m) in Saryarka, flows into the Yertis River from the left bank. The length is 2450 km (the length of the river in Kazakhstan is 1400 km). The catchment area is 177 thousand km^2.

As G. Konkashbayev wrote about the longest Saryarka River - the Yesil River: the waters of the river flow, twisting like a rope. In the ancient monument of the Turks "Kultegin" there is the name of the river *Iashyl uguz*. Yechim kagan birle ilgeru – Iashyl uguz Shantun yazykka tegi suledimiz. Kurygaru - Temir kapygka tegi suledimiz. Translated: we set off with Brother Kagan to the Zhasyl River, to the Shantun Plain. Back to the Iron Gate (Temir kakpa). Here yashyl is a phonetic variant of the word zhasyl, meaning green, uguz - was used instead of the word "river". Then the name *Iashyl uguz* means "green river". According to A. Abdrakhmanov's classification, the name of the Yesil River as *yashyl > yasyl>yesil>yesil>yesil* has changed over time. The formation of names in this way, denoting colors, and changes in the pronunciation of sounds in life are often found.

There is a legend in the writings of Asan Kaiga that the original name of the Yesil River sounded like "Esir". It was created on the basis of folk etymology. It is known that the Yesil River meanders (yesilip agyp), following the Ertis River, flows into it. Also, Ertis, following the Ob River, pulls the waters of the Yesil River with it. Taking into account this circumstance (the tortuous flow of water), we consider G. Konkashbayev's statement about the appropriate name of Esil (Esil) to be true. In our understanding, there was a name given in the meaning of "a large full-flowing river on the flat territory of a vast steppe" [18].

Nura is a river flowing through the territory of the Karaganda and Akmola regions. The

length is 978 km, the catchment area is *60.8 thousand km²*. Nura, starting as a spring from the western slopes of Mount Kyzyltas, flows into Lake Teniz. Scientists E. Murzaev and G. Konkashbayev consider the meaning of the word *Nura* as "ravine, beam". According to E. Murzaev, Nura is a Mongolian word meaning ravine. Nura // zhyra (ravine) - speaks about the commonality of the Mongolian-Turkic languages. G. Konkashbayev explains the meaning as "Nura is a narrow channel, a log stretching on an inclined surface". In fact, the locality in question is located on the slope of a high ridge, a hollow. Since the riverbed of the considered hydronym (Nur) is wide, the current is calm, in many places the river spreading out, becomes like a lake. The appearance of river water became the basis of the hydronym as a hydrothermal in the Mongolian language. The river has about 200 small tributaries (Akbastau, Altynsu, Baigozha, Esen, Uzynbulak, Kulanotpes, Matak, Aschysu, Ulken Kulandy, Kokpekti and the largest of them Sherubai Nura (268 km), Samarkand and Sherubainur reservoirs were built along these rivers, the Korgalzhyn State Reserve is located at the mouth. And indeed, gully-girder sections are widespread in this area.

Sarysu is a river in the valley of Lake Telikol. It flows through the territory of Karaganda and Kyzylorda regions. The Sarysu River begins with the confluence of the Zhaksy Sarysu River, which originates at the foot of Mount Bugyly, and the Zhaman Sarysu River, flowing from the Baynazar and Zhaksy Tagyly mountains, flows into the Telikol in the Syrdarya valley. Length - 800 km. The catchment area is 81.6-99.1 thousand km². In dry years, before reaching the Telikol-Ashykol depression, it is lost in the sands.

Tokyrauyn is a river belonging to the basin of Northern Balkhash. The length is 298 km. The catchment area is 21100 km². It begins 10 km north of Mount Karashoky, at 28 km, before reaching Balkhash, it is lost in the sands. Major tributaries are Zhalanash, Karamende, Kosabai, Karatal, Zhinishke. The width of the olina in some places (in the upper reaches) is 10 km, in narrowed sections - 75 m. The width of the floodplain is 1.0-1.2 km. The riverbed is narrow, in some places 50 m. It feeds on atmospheric precipitation [7, p. 395]. We assume that it is appropriate to interpret the name Tokyrauyn as "a shallow river with stagnant water that has seeped and is lost in thick layers of loose sediments". Due to the decrease in rivers and streams flowing into it, groundwater, and the widespread use of water in the economy, the Tokyrauyn River is being shallowed.

Kusak is the name of a river in the Karaganda region. The length is 184 km, the catchment area is 10,800 km, flows into the Tokyrauyn River. The valley is wide, the riverbed is steep. It belongs to the category of rivers that fill with water in spring and dry up in summer. In our opinion, the meaning of the name Snapper corresponds to the concept of a dry, dry hollow, beam [13].

The total number and characteristics of the Saryarka rivers can be seen in the works of N.S. Kalachev, L.D. Lavrentieva (1965). In this directory, 73 rivers with a length of 90 to 500 km are recorded. Basically, the names of the rivers of Saryarka are given in their native language with native meanings understandable to ordinary people. For example, *Aschysu* - in the meaning of brackish, bitter water, *Olenti* - the valley is full of pastures with abundant weinik grass. Here is a *ti* suffix that conveys the meaning of abundance, multitude, used since ancient times. *Terisakkan* - flowing in the opposite direction, different from the usual, Sarysu - large, abundant water, *Zhinishke* - the value is associated with the small size of the river, Taldy - an abundance of willow trees, *Kulanotpes* - a deep lake with steep steep banks, *Zharly* - (river) in high cliffs on the coast, Kargaly - a river in the valley of which crows live in large numbers, etc.

Some names of rivers are characteristic of the Ancient Turkic language layer, for example, Ertis, Yesil, Bakanas, Kon, Tokyrauyn, Kurmanaka, Kusak, Kunak, Kengir; another group - for example, Bayyr, Karakol, Nura, Kalkutan (Koluton), Mukyr, Sarlyk, Sileti, Shagan, etc. The names that came from the Mongolian (Kalmyk) language include, for example, Bayyr (Turak (parking) - Bayr), Mukyr (short river), Sarlyk (Sarlag - a kind of cow), Shagan (white). Sometimes the

names of these rivers, have changed their meaning, become incomprehensible in today's interpretation [13].

Kalgutan (Koluton) is a right tributary of the Yesil River. The length is 223 km. The catchment area is 17400 km^2. It originates in the area of the village of Novorybinka, Akkol district. G. Konkashbayev wrote: "*Kalguts* - taken from the Mongolian language in the meaning of "halga" (gate) and characterizes the relief of the valley of the river crossing the mountains" (Zhanuzak, 2010: 216). It seems that the exact name originated from the name of the bird "kalyn kutan, kalkutan" (coluton). Having undergone a distortion in Russian, the pronunciation has changed to Coluton.

The lands of Central Kazakhstan in various historical periods were inhabited by multilingual tribes and clans with their own faiths, which were in socio-political, economic relations with each other. This circumstance naturally left its mark in the names of rivers and lakes. A large number of rivers and springs, whose names were taken from the vocabulary of our native language, indicates that the tribes that formed the current population have long lived here in large numbers.

The definition of the ancient meaning of the names of rivers, in addition to scientific value, is useful for expanding the horizons of the mass segments of the population. For example, the Kengir River is one of the largest rivers in the Karaganda region. She has such sleeves as *Karakengir, Sarykengir*. These names are formed from the ethnonyms of the Altai, ancient Turkic periods. Linguists associate it with the Kangar tribes who previously lived in the vicinity of Zhezkazgan, later the name seems to have changed and in our language, it began to sound like Kengir.

The river flowing through the territory of Korgalzhyn district of Akmola region and Nurinsky district of Karaganda region is called *Kulanotpes*. It begins in the form of a spring at the northeastern foot of the Aimysyk and Aigyrzhal mountains, flows into Lake Teniz. The length is 364 km [19]. The riverbed is wide, the banks are steep. Since ancient times there has been a legend about the origin of the name of the Kulanotpes river. Desht-i-Kipchak-Jochi Khan, who conquered the steppes, went hunting, where his kulan injured his leg. A distraught lame kulan kills Jochi. The news of Jochi's death is brought by zhyrshy Ketbuga. Katulla Khan, pouring lead into the hole of the dombra, ordered to dig a deep long pit in that place, drove all the pendants to the last remaining Kazakhs into this pit, and ordered them all to be killed. This dug hole filled with water became known as "Kulanotpes".

Sileti is a river in the Yertis River basin. Length - 407 km. The length within the Akmola region is 302 km (upper and middle reaches). The catchment area is 18.5 thousand km^2, the annual flow volume is 184 million m3. It originates from the confluence of streams 19 km east of the village of Elizavetinka 19 km, 47 km north of Astana. It flows through the territory of Shchuchinsky, Tselinograd, Yerementau districts. The main tributaries are: Koyandy, Akzhar, Akmyrza, Aschylyairyk, Kedey, Sholakkarasu, Kiikbai, Shili, etc. Above the village of Sileti, the Siletinsky reservoir was built to regulate the river flow. The name "Sileti" in the Ancient Turkic language was used in the meaning of "stone". The reason for this was the stone structure of a deep gorge at the source of the river. The name of the river, reservoir, and village of Sileti was formed on the basis of a hydronym.

Among the potamonyms in the ancient Turkic language, you can consider the names of the rivers Shiderti, Olenti. The second-longest river after the Yertis River, the Shiderti river originates in the small hills of Saryarka (Karaganda region), flowing through the territory of Pavlodar region for 399 km, flows into Lake Shyganak.

In V. Radlov's dictionary, suder//seder//shider means "veil, shadow". The ancient suffix *–ti* is added to the adjective derived from it, it acquires the meaning "covered, shady, grassy, reed". According to the local population, the "river with three sources" is named Shiderti by similarity

to the Shider. In general, the Shiderty River has four sources originating from the mountains Narbay, Kushoky, Zhaman, Zhaksy Niyaz.

G. Konkashbayev interprets the name in accordance with the peculiarities of the flow of the river, similar to the shider. The length of the Olenti River is 273 km, it begins in the Akmola region, flows along the border of the Karaganda region, flows into Lake Auliekol on the territory of the region. Olenty - of course, indicates the abundant growth of veynik. This is very favorable for cows. Therefore, the Kazakhs have a proverb: "olendi zherde semiredi" (where the weinik grows, the ox gets better).

In fact, in the floodplains of the Shiderty and Olenty rivers, plants necessary for cattle grazing grow abundantly. Due to the peculiarities of the relief, the landscape, they are ravine-like and low-lying. It can be concluded that the ancient place names Shiderti, Olenti, were formed on the basis of the names of vegetation. Having arisen in the ancient Turkic language, acquiring various meanings to this day, they carry geoecological information about orographic and hydrographic objects [20].

The informative function of geographical names about the location plays an important role. Obviously, any hydronym has its own peculiarities and patterns of formation. By studying the interpretation of the names of rivers, you can get valuable historical information about the past life of peoples, their resettlement, relationships with other peoples, as well as numerous information about a certain area by toponyms that arose on the basis of the names of animals and plants (Table 3).

Table 3. System of potamonyms characterizing natural conditions and landscape features

Classification of river names	Grouping of types of river names
1	2
Names associated with the animal world	Koyandy (an area teeming with hares), Kulanotpes (kulan can't pass), Sonaly (teeming with horseflies), Kokbie (blue mare), Torbie (bay mare), Koyandysaj (ravines where there are many hares), Kiiksaj (ravines where there are many hares), Sarybie, (yellow mare), Majbalyk (fat fish), Kargaly (crows), Kuzendi, (ferrets), Teke (goat), Zhylandy (many snakes), Kulebaj-Baskyzhylanshyk (kulebai - the main snake), Shogyrly zhylanshyk (cluster of snakes), Ulken Zhylanshyk (large snakes), Orzhylansaj (snake valley), Uly Zhylanshyk (poisonous snake), Kumaj (type of hunting dog), Aktajlak (white camel), Bozingen, Bozingen (white camel), Karsakpaj (korsak), Karshygaly (hawk), Balapan (chicken), Torgaj (sparrow), Karatorgaj (black sparrow), Sarytorgaj (yellow sparrow).
Names associated with the plant world	Talkara (black willow), Zhalgyzagashtaldyk (lonely willow wood), Taldymanak (willow), Sholaktaldyk (short willow), Taldyespesaj (willow gusty ravine), Talsaj (willow valley), Shilisaj (valley of chiy), Akshi (white chiy), Shili (a lot of chiy grows), Zhamanshili (bad chiy), Tasshi (stone chiy), Zhaқsyshili (good chiy), Kiyakty, (sedge grows a lot), Kiyaktysaj (Osaka valley), Zhusalysaj (wormwood valley), Zhusaly (wormwood), Arshaly (juniper), Kajyndy (birch), Zhamankajyndy (bad birch), Zhaksykajyndy (good birch), Bidajyk (wheatgrass), Kokpekti (plants growing in places with a lot of water), Karagansaj (valley karagannik), Zhyngyldyozek (grebenshchik)

1	2
Names related to color	Saryozen / Sarytorgaj (Sarytorgai (yellow river/yellow sparrow), Koksaj (blue valley), Sarybulak (yellow spring), Sarysu (yellow water), Karaespe (black well with shallow water), Karakengir (black kangir), Sarykengir (yellow kangir), Karasu (black water), Koktas (blue stone), Koksala (blue tributary), Karamys (black copper), Akshi (white chiy), Alabas (spotted head), Bajkonyr (rich brown), Bozingen (White camel)
Names associated with cosmonyms	Teriskej (Northern), Ajbas (moon head), Ajgene (Moon), Aj (moon), Ajkyz (moon girl), Ajbaldyrgan (young moon), Ajtau (moon mountain), Tundik (firmament)
Names designated depending on the specifics of the geographical location, shape, size of the river	Zhalauly (flag), Bas Zhalauly (main flag), Orta Zhalauly (middle flag), Auyzsaj (entrance to the valley), Bassaj (main valley), Sholaksandyk (short chest), Ylken Karazhylga (big black stream), Sholakkudyk (shallow well), Zhinishke (thin), Mukyr (short river)
Names related to the physico-chemical properties of water and the flow of the river	Ashyozen (salty river), Ashytasty (salty stone), Ashysaj (salty valley), Ashybutak (salty branch), Ashysaj (salty), Ashyly (salty water), Ashylyajryk (salty watershed), Ashysu (bitter water), Ashyshiozek (valley where salty chiy grows), Tentek-Karasu (stormy black water), Sarkyrama (waterfall), Saga (mouth), Terisakkan (negative flow)
Names of rivers depending on the number	Ushkarasu (three black waters), Birajyryk (one watershed), Birinshisu (the first water), Tortinshi bastau (the fourth source), Zhalgyzagashtaldyk (a lonely tree willow), Zhetikyz (seven girls), Kyryksaj (forty valleys), Koptamsaj (abundant valley), Kyrykkudyk (forty wells), Қosbulak (double source), Ekibulak (two sources), Zhalgyzkoz (single eye), Zhalgyzkudyk (single well), Birsauyt (one armor)
Human life, historical events and names associated with the names of tribes	Balta (axe), Ajnabulak (mirror spring), Dulygaly (helmet), Dulygaly-Zhylanshyk (Snake helmet), Kylysh (sword), Saba (kumys fermentation tank), Kajrakty (whetstone), Ozenkajrakty (the river where the whetstone meets), Kobekol (chain mail), Najzakamyr (spear + dough), Narolgen (the land where the camel died), Katynkazgan (the land dug up by a woman), Karynsaldy (kutyr oil), Atasu (age water), Adaj (the name of the genus), Kalmakkyrgan (the land where the Kalmyks were killed), Kypshak (the name of the genus), Kerej (the name genus), Kyzaj (genus name), Kyrgyzdyn Karasuy (Kyrgyz black water)

Note: compiled based on the data [20]

As a result of our research, 1058 names of large, medium, and small rivers in the territory of Saryarka were grouped according to topocards of M: 1 500 000 scales. The characteristic of the origin and etymology of the names of large rivers is given. Despite the changes in natural conditions, which are reflected in the hydronymic terms, potamonymic names and terms in the composition of toponyms contain complete information about the landscape features of Saryarka.

The phenomenon of the confluence of rivers is likely during the spring flood. Under such conditions, rivers converge with each other, overflowing their banks during high water, breakthrough into neighboring rivers. Subsequently, one river may turn into a tributary of another river. The main reason for such phenomena is tectonic movements and the overflow of the channel with alluvial material. The phenomenon of a sharp confluence of rivers is observed in the lower reaches of the Nura River in Central Kazakhstan. 20 km south of Astana, the Nura River changes the direction of flow from meridional to latitudinal. In summer, during flooding in the northern side of this turn, the waters of the Nura River divide into several branches and

flow into the Yesil River. This situation persists during the period of the river's fall when the river shallows.

According to the concept of scientists (Z.A. Svarichevskaya, 1956), in the Upper Quaternary period, the tributary of the Yesil River, the Nura River carried its waters from south to north. Due to the deflection of the Teniz depression, the Nura River turned its course to the west, began to flow in the direction of the Teniz- Korgalzhyn lake system, so the lower part of the Nura River is part of it, formed later [21].

The economic importance of the valleys is very important. Floodplains of such rivers of Kazakhstan as Ertis, Yesil, Tobol, Zhaiyk, Syrdaria are widely used as fertile hayfields, and terraces are being developed for sowing crops. Settlements are mainly settled in river valleys.

Buried valleys are ancient river forms, usually they are covered with loose quaternary sediments. Buried valleys are often found in the steppes of Saryarka in Central Kazakhstan. The valleys of the Tokyrauyn, Kusak, Shar, etc. rivers belong to the buried valleys. At one time, the territories of buried rivers, compared to today's scale, covered large areas with a full-flowing river network. Later, due to changes in physical and geographical conditions, the waters of the river became shallow, the volumes of alluvial pumps began to decrease and the territories of the valleys began to shrink. The current volumes of some valleys of Central Kazakhstan occupy a tenth of the territory of ancient valleys [21].

The importance of buried valleys in the national economy is also great. They are deposits of various placers, groundwater and building materials. For example, the water supply of the city of Balkhash is completely carried out at the expense of the underground waters of the Tokyrauyn River, which have seeped into the sandy layers.

Features of the location of local natural and artificial water sources. Microtoponymy (gr. micro – "small") - names of small physical and geographical objects, rivers and lakes, lakes, springs and sources, wells and streams, dens and gullies, small ridges and mounds, hills, wintering grounds and letovok. In the works of V.V. Radlov, many definitions of microhydronyms are given, similarities of common names of peoples speaking Turkic languages are investigated. The Turkic-Mongolian tribes engaged in nomadic cattle breeding revered water sources, attaching special importance to them. V.A. Kazakevich points out that the Mongolian and Turkic peoples, engaged in nomadic animal husbandry, often used the terms *"bulak" (spring), "kudyk"* (well) [20].

The main factor in the management of nomadic animal husbandry is the provision of pastures with groundwater. Therefore, when small rivers dry up in the summer months, springs and wells become the only sources of water. Toponyms formed with the participation of the terms *bulak (spring), kaina (source)* are defined on the territory of Saryarka. Places of access to the surface of groundwater are called springs. Spring is a small water source that starts at the source, the keys. Springs are areas of drainage (drainage) in the areas where the hydrographic network intersects with aquifers.

The outputs of groundwater to the surface may be different. Therefore, springs are classified in different ways. Basically, springs by the nature of the output are *tuma* (springs) and *kaynar* (keys). Tuma are formed as a result of non-pressurized access to the surface of groundwater (in cases of river valleys, gullies, ravines). In the south-western regions of Kazakhstan, *tuma* means a spring with a non-pressure current. Ayainar is formed as a result of pressure water coming to the earth's surface from pressure (artesian) reservoir horizons or crystalline rocks. On the territory of Saryarka, there are also toponyms associated with the terminals of Jainar and *tuma*. For example: *Kaynar (village[2], river), Kaynarly[2] (lake, tract), Kyzylkoinar (village), Baytuma (village) (Akmola region); Ayakkainar (spring), Zhilandikainar (spring), Kaynar[3] (spring, wintering, river), Koshkoinar (well), Kumkainar (well), Kyzylkoinar (well), Tamkoinar (grave), Tumatay[2] (wintering, river) (Karaganda, Ulytau regions); Kainar (river[2]), Kyzylkoinar*

(spring), Tumatsor (salt lake) (Pavlodar region); Kainar (village), Tumaozek (river), Baizantuma (spring[2]), Takyrtuma[2] (spring, tract) (Abai region), etc.

The term *kudyk* (well) is actively involved in the formation of toponyms of Saryarka. The word kudyk means "a pit specially dug in the vertical direction for water use". It refers to the main features of the Kazakh steppe. Since there is very little fresh water, wells were highly valued, and they were given separate names. These names gave information not only about the presence of a well but also about who dug it, about water quality, volumes, etc. Geographical objects have been identified on the territory of Saryarka, the names of which were formed on the basis of the term kudyk.

In the Kazakh language, in addition to the term kudyk, similar terms were also used for special features, such as apan (old well), kauga (full-flowing well). Apan means dug earth, pit. Apan is the name of an old, ruined, wide, but not very deep well. The word kauga means "a bucket made of animal skins or other material designed to draw water from a well". In toponymy, so-called "natural objects, the external forms of which are similar to the kau". These terms are often found in geographical names on the territory of Saryarka. For example, *Kaugakol (lake) (Akmola region); Akshaadyr-Besapan (mountain), Apan (well), Apankudyk (well), Zhambasapan (well), Saryapan[4] (spring, river, railway st., mountain), Saryapankum (sands) (Karaganda, Ulytau regions); Beskauga (well, wintering), Mynkauga (well), Saryapan[2] (bitter-salty lake, dry well), Saryapanozek (river), Beskauga[2] (village, tract) (Pavlodar region); Saryapan[2] (village, tract) (Abai region), etc.*

As a result of the studies of toponyms associated with the terms kudyk, bulak, on the basis of specific historical sources, the characteristics and features of water bodies were given, their importance for nomads was proved.

Conclusion

The use of water sources in the names of rivers is well traced in the system of agriculture. The peculiarities of a particular locality affect the names of rivers and, in general, toponymy, reflecting their nature. You can find many aspects of the study of hydronymic terms. A deep study of the semantic structure of concepts makes it easier for researchers to study scientific knowledge of language, everyday life, history, geography and other areas of people's life.

The study of the names of water bodies of Saryarka is an urgent task that requires in-depth study. You can get various geographical information about the formation of hydronyms, their location, and nomination. The hydronymy of Saryarka is characterized by a complex structure and spatial distribution. The terms that make up the hydronyms are directly related to local physical and geographical features: the nature of the relief, the composition and structure of rocks, climate and hydrological conditions, the most important elements of the organic world for the economy.

In our research, about 3,000 names of water bodies of Saryarka were grouped (based on a 1:500,000 scale topocard), their etymology was determined. Quantitative and qualitative characteristics are also given. The actual data indicate that the geographical names of Saryarka had various physical and geographical features and were formed by deep historical periods.

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Сарыарқаның гидрографиялық атаулары мен терминдері

Аңдатпа. Мақаланың мақсаты – Сарыарқада кездесетін гидронимдер жүйесін жан-жақты қарастыру. Мақалада табиғи жағдайлар мен ландшафт ерекшеліктері туралы бай ақпарат беретін гидронимдердің мағынасы егжей-тегжейлі сипатталған. Гидронимдік атаулардың зерттеу материалдары мен әдістері қарастырылды. Сарыарқаның гидронимдер жүйесін зерттеген ғалымдар және олардың еңбектері туралы айтылды. Сарыарқа су объектілерінің атауларын айқындау терең зерттеуді қажет ететін өзекті міндет болып табылады. Гидронимдердің қалыптасуы, олардың орналасуы, номинациясы туралы әртүрлі географиялық ақпарат алуға болады. Осы мақалада Сарыарқаның гидронимдік атауға ие болған топонимдік атаулардың шығу тегін анықтап, оларды топтарға бөлдік. Табиғи жағдайлар мен ландшафт ерекшеліктерін сипаттайтын потамонимдер жүйесінің классификациясы кесте түрінде ұсынылды. Осы жұмысты зерттеу барысында су объектілерінің физикалық-географиялық ерекшеліктері анықталды: қасиеттері, сапасы, түсі, ағымы, орналасуы, арнасы, шығу тегі, жағалауы, пішіні, тереңдігі, сондай-ақ олардың шаруашылық жүргізудегі рөлі (антропогендік қызмет). Сарыарқада өсімдіктер мен жануарлардың атаулары, адамның, тайпалардың және ұрпақтардың атаулары негізінде қалыптасқан гидронимдер кең таралған. Зерттеу барысында гидронимдік атаулар мен терминдер жүйесі топтастырылды, нақты деректер негізінде Сарыарқа микрогидронимдерінің картасы жасалды. Сарыарқа су объектілерінің 3000-ға жуық атауы топтастырылды (1: 500 000 масштабтағы топокарта негізінде), олардың этимологиясы анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: гидроним жүйесі, табиғи орта, микрогидронимдер, зерттеу әдістері, потамонимдер, табиғи су объектілері, жасанды су объектілері.

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Гидрографические названия и термины Сарыарки

Аннотация. Цель статьи - всестороннее рассмотрение системы гидронимов, встречающихся в Сарыарке. В статье подробно описывается значение гидронимов, дающих богатую информацию о природных условиях и особенностях ландшафта. Рассмотрены материалы и методы исследования гидронимических названий. Были отмечены ученые, изучавшие систему гидронимов Сарыарки, и их труды. Изучение названий водоемов Сарыарка является актуальной задачей, требующей глубокого изучения. Можно получить различную географическую информацию о формировании гидронимов, их расположении, номинации. В этой статье мы определили происхождение топонимических имен Сарыарки, получивших гидронимное название, и разделили их на группы. Классификация системы потамонимов, характеризующих природные условия и особенности ландшафта, представлена в виде таблицы. В ходе исследования данной работы были выявлены физико-географические особенности водных объектов: свойства, качество, цвет, течение, местоположение, русло, происхождение, берег, форма, глубина, а также их роль в хозяйственном ведении (антропогенная деятельность). В

Сарыарке распространены гидронимы, образованные на основе названий растений и животных, названий людей, племен и родов. В ходе исследования была сгруппирована система гидронимических названий и терминов, составлена карта микрогидронимов Сарыарка на основе фактических данных. Было сгруппировано около 3000 наименований водных объектов Сарыарки (на основе топокарт масштаба 1: 500 000), определена их этимология.

Ключевые слова: система гидронимов, природная среда, микрогидронимы, методы исследования, потамонимы, природные водные объекты, искусственные водные объекты.

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