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ВЕСТНИК

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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

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НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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THE CONCEPT OF "PLANTS" IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH TOPONYMIC SPACE

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to present and exploit fundamental information, such as semantic meanings and geographical features, of phytotoponyms (a type of toponym that includes plant names) in Kazakhstan and the UK (United Kingdom). Toponymy data for this study were obtained from the place names database of Kazakhstan and the UK (United Kingdom). The results showed that the most common plant names recognisable in place names are common plants that have a close connection with daily life and positive morals in Kazakh and English culture and literature. The occurrence of plant names can reflect the characteristic plants of a city. The vegetation coverage rate where phytotoponyms are located is higher than that in non-phytotoponym areas. Altitude has a stronger correlation with the number of phytotoponyms than slope and vegetation coverage degree. The toponymic image of the world can be characterized from two sides as the relation to the ethnos (nation, nationality) and to the person (toponymic person, representative of the nation). A phytotoponym is also defined as a unit of vocabular relating to the area of spatial relationships and reflecting the location of a particular specified object.

Key words: Kazakh, English, toponymy, phytotoponymy, culture, concept, plants.

Introduction. The RK President writes: "Even largely modernized societies have cultures and traditions which are rooted long in the past. The first condition for successful modernization is the preservation of national culture and tradition" [1,165]. Thus, relevance of the topic is determined by presence of the "national code" on the basis of toponymys of English and Kazakh nations.

Modern directions of research of Kazakh and English toponyms are characterized by the possibility of comparative study of Kazakh and English toponymys from the point of view of ethnolinguistic, linguocultural, semiotic, cognitive, functional and other scientific paradigms. A word having a status of concept naming is lingual symbol fully and exactly defining the content of a concept [2,177]. Depending on the complexity and versatility of onym units, it is advisable to investigate to some extent the polyparadigmatic phenomena of the Kazakh and English onyms, since polyparagatism allows to identify and describe complex and diverse phenomena associated with the dialectical relations of language and culture, language and consciousness, language and Ethnology, language and semiotic systems in proper names.

In many cases, toponymical data give an idea of the distribution of various plant formations and species of flora. Being an important natural direction, as well as being one of the main sources of the population's survival, the plants are reflected in the toponymy of many regions of the earth [3,90].

In the work A.V. Superanskaya: "onomastic space can be divided into different fields within itself (anthroponymy, toponymy, zoonymy, phytonymy, cosmonymy, astronomy)" [4,9].

The famous Soviet zoologist A. "the Geographical map of Kazakhstan is speckled with Kazakh names of rivers, lakes and tracts associated with the names of various plants, which indicates the great role that flora played or plays in the life of the country's landscapes" [5,149].

In the esthetic world of the world of plants, the potential of plants is the most important place - they are the measure of the life, the life of the beast [6,163].

In addition, one of the features of English place names is its flora. Such place names often originated in ancient English and modern forms have undergone linguistic changes. Elements of ancient English place names called plants were used in the forms Old English language. Therefore, toponyms from the names of plants were difficult to determine without studying their etymology [7,1].

Among the toponyms created by the name of flora and fauna of the Kazakh and English peoples, there are names of civilizations in which there is history and life.

In Kazakhstan and the UK's different landscape and climatic zones and mountains, spacious plains, hilly plateaus and steppe desert, scaly sands and fields of lakes, along the river, know the property of every plant that is needed to cattle that growing in the forest regions, because of the large number of plants' name in the Kazakh language, setting the names of land and water has a lexical basis. The landmarks and tokens of the nomads' living environment include natural sites - mountains, groves, prominent trees. There is no rigid boundary between a nomad and a surrounding environment, the ethnos and nature relationship can be found not 'in just a cultural adaptation to the habitat, but also in value-based orientations related to its protection' [8,104-105]. The names of plants, which are considered on the onomastic level, are most often found in Kazakh toponyms. From a cognitive point of view, phytotoponyms can't only be considered as related to animal husbandry, because land and water names and many other linguo-cultural concepts, notions, motivational foundations which are connected with plant are also considered. In general, there are various cognitive information related to beliefs, animal husbandry, aesthetic taste, geographical positivism (the language of physical and geographical features of the natural object), mythical knowledge, etc. in the multilevel structure of the onomastic "plant" concept. The disclosure of the encoded type of this information, identification origin of plant names on the onomastic level, names and to find their cognitive bases-is to analyze the lingua onomastic concept of "plant".

Materials and methods. One of the multilayered levels of the concept of "plant" is mythological (mythical) level or layer. At this level there are two mythophytes - Baiterek and Shokterek. About these poplars many legends and stories are mentioned in modern fairy tales, epos, and myths.

According to cognitive concepts, it is possible to assume that such as the phytonyms Baiterek and Shokterek appeared of the ontological basis of toponyms such as Zhalgyzta, Terek, Terekty, Aulieagash, Jidely, Baysin. Equation person (the father, the grandfather, the man, the girl (for example, the name of Shynar), with Baiterek and tree may be related with function and the meaning of the tree as "life-giving". As for Kondybai's research: "The tree that grows is not just the" global tree ": there are other mythical functions that give mythological cognition to the tree, and other names. One of them is the "tree of life", a tree that gives life, saves life or creates life. This is also a global tree, but the main focus is on its function of "give a life". So the tree has the following properties and functions.

1. It is the Creator, Greatest mother. That is, a woman is the woman's femininity.
2. It is a living warehouse, so the soul of a human being (the common living creatures) are saved on that tree (branch, leaf, etc.) Wood disseminates the genes (live) by certain method.
3. It is the guide of life time (general time). He determines how many years do people live, how they live that life and he save his note what happened.
4. It is the human's old ancestor.

In general, the image of the tree of the universe is related to marital relations, continuity of generations, and genealogy [9,477].

Within the aforementioned concepts, toponyms associated with the "tree" must have originated very early, but after a long time the main motivational motives are forgotten or other motivational bases which is connected with "tree" were appeared (for example, Yemenbay – "with the superstition to be strong and huge like oak tree," etc.).

In ancient "traditional" toponymy, the names of land and water which is taken from the names of plants in shortly may be explained "connected" with "poplar" (or pine tree, ling, spirea, sage etc.) and other names of plants. So from cognitive point of view, the motivational basis of those toponyms were not considered and analyzed.

In Kazakh toponymy the cult of trees and the beliefs connected with a tree (poplar, jide, pines, trees, etc.) created the oldest mythical layer and it was a sensational cause for appearance of some phytotoponyms. If we taking into account, the concept of "plant" is multilayered cognitive model or a structure, we do not doubt that the oldest layer is a layer of mythical cognition.

From a diachronically (chronological) point of view, "historic" layer take place after the mythical layer in the concept of "plant". The main features of the conditional "historical" layer, in our opinion, from the point of view of the need for people's lives to look at the common flora.

The phytotoponyms of Kazakhstan are also mentioned in the names of settlements. For example, Almaty toponymy- the first data about the toponim are found in Oirat (Dzhungar) chronicles of the 17th century. At the time this region of modern Kazakhstan was under the Dzhungarian administration. Gurban-Alimatai ("three apple-growing gorges") form can be considered as a witness of that historical period. Karaganda-city's name comes from the Kazakh word: "қараған", which means "acacia" and in this translation "acacia" means bush plant. Taldykorgan-name of city is translated as "hills are surrounded by trees". Shymkent - a component of the "shim/chim" in history versions were available like "чем", "чеменген", "чиминь", "чиминьген" and In Iranian language it means "grass". Saryagash is the "yellow tree", the form of the types' name of Barbaris tree in the Kazakh language.

The next layer of the Kazakh toponyms (gray, flax, cypress, etc.), which were made in connection with plant names. There are possible no names to create several concepts. Only the Baikumbyr toponym, probably bai+kum+byr, should be united. It images to some maps as Baikumker. For that you need to understand the original meaning of the word. If the original name is incorrect, it is so hard revealing its meaning. For example, in the encyclopedic reference book, "The Name of the Earth- Country Letter." Baiturasai toponym is written as Baiturasai in some data. The Berikornneu> Barkorneu, the Berikernaya Orion, belonging to the Almaty suburb system, does not dispute that the name Berktorneu is the name of the "all-round high hill". The adjective "raggy", like all adjectives, can only be fully understood when it is combined with noun: "raggy calf, raggy wool, raggy dog, raggy carpet, raggy whiskey" [10,101]. It is not difficult to notice that meaning of the word "raggy" in the phrase is "woolly, wool, moppy". So it means the word "raggy" participate in toponomy with this meaning. However there are no many toponomies that made with adjectives in analytical way. This is what we are considering together with the four colors names - due to the presence of rare specimens. Barak + kol (Akmola region, Sandyktau district) Barak + Sor (Dzhangildin district, Kostanay region) Barak + shikan (588 m, EKR, Zharma district). Since Barrak anthroponyms were actively used, because of these three samples may also be anthroponym. If it is not made by person's name it is quite possible to be in the meaning of the Barakkol is a "reed and large lake of the shade"; Baraksor "herbaceous herb" Barakshian "vegetable, cherry-shaped hill". 192 Spatial examples of land and water names. 6) The name Baia + a noun in the southern regions of the country there is a dialect for the leaf "vegetable leaf grows high, year" [11,175]. It should be based on the word "plant stem" [12,643]. So this substance can be used as a geographical term for the toponymy in the local area.

The toponymic system of England is distinguished by inertia, conservatism, and being archaic.

The earliest English phytotoponyms based on phytonymic names are related to the period during which rivers or small areas are planted in the forest and people are completely dependent on nature. As a result, the designating terms of natural objects were transferred to different settlements. According to Abregov, exploring toponymy which is associated with the flora, we can identify interesting facts about replacement names from other territories and about the lost features of the landscape of a certain place [13,90].

Plants played an important role in the Anglo-Saxons life which is the English people's ancestors. The vast majority of Anglo-Saxons lived in rural areas and engaged in agriculture, but urban residents were very dependent on plants. Plants have been an important source of food and human life. Anglo-Saxons lived in wooden houses, which keep the heat in winter, they burn the fuel, traveled on wooden boats and cart and they ate their own food with wooden bowls. In agriculture also provided textile and linen, and able to produce the threads needed for thousands of purposes.

Phytotoponyms, made in the ancient English language of Great Britain consists of the following elements: «ac, acc, ock» oak will be reflected in the names of the following settlements: Accrington, Acomb, Acton, Matlock; "firth, frith" -can be noticed in their names of wood, such as forest locations, Holmfirth, Chapel-en-le-Frith; "Shaw" - forest Openshaw, Wythenshawe, Shaw; "weald, wold" - high wooden forest Wealdstone, Stow-on-the-Wold, Southwold, Easingwold, Methwold, Cuxwold, Hockwold;

A large group of toponyms in the Shropshire County of England consist of names that go out of plants and trees names. If we see the different names of trees in the county territory, we can notice that there were different trees. For example, in the ancient English language "ash" tree is named four different names: Nash, Aston, Ashfields, and Ash Magna. In its turn, these names are found in the list of toponymys. Anchovy trees

have also grown in this area, which can be noticed in the list of English toponymy as Betton ← in Old English language *bēce* "ambush" + old English language *tūn* certifies toponymy like "address". Toponyms found on the territory of Shropshir include the names of such trees as sponges, oaks, wicker, olive trees and hawthorns which grow in that area: For instance, Linley ← old English language *lind* "lime tree" + *lēah* "territory"; Acton ← old English language *āc* "oak" + old English language *tūn* "address"; Bromfield ← old English language *bróm* "wicker" + old English language *feld* "pasture"; Ollerton ← old English language *alor* "alder" + old English language *tūn* "address"; Great wytheford ← language *withig* "willow" + old English language *ford* "ford" [14,442-618].

English toponyms contain the toposystems, which includes the names of other plants, particularly the names of various herbs, besides the toponymic names of the trees. For instance, Oykonym Farlow, old English language *fearn* "fry (fern)" and *hlāw* "hole". Thus, it is possible to say that there are the Kirikkulak plants. Another plant species that grown in the land of Shropshire in ancient times was Klever (Trifolium): Claverley ← old English language *clæfre* "Trifolium" + language *lēah* "Tree plot". Name as Benthall ← language *beonet* "sails" + old English language *Halh* "land plot" indicates the presence of wild grass as steppe. In addition to the names of the wild plants, names of which are being studied by the toponymic material, have been found in one of the most thought-provoking plants: Leighton ← language *lēac* "onion pore" or "garlic" + i.e. old English language *tūn* "address". Hence, the ancient inhabitants of Shropshire can be known for planting such herbs [15,151-153].

In addition, the English translation of Cranberry Township (Cranberry "Cranberries") and Grove City ("grove") were reflected in the study. According to these names, cranberry plantations and the names of the toponymy of forest planting in these places exist.

In the English language, another layer of phytotoponims forms the water names in the UK, Scotland. They include phytotoponyms with the loch element of the Celtic language. For example: Reed (in the Celtic tribes, these names refer to water and lake location: Loch na Cuilc "reed lake" / "reed or rush loch" [16,250], willow tree (local people believed that the tree had magic of the moon: Loch an t-Seitlich "lake or wood lake" / "the willow loch" [17,96], the pine forests (Loch Orroid, "loch of the bog-myrtle" [18, 401], "Wetlands of pitch-pine" [16,251].

We also note that a special grass grows in Scottish lakes with long, strong and wide, like corn, leaves - barranach, a version of the translation into Russian of which we did not find in any source or in the dictionary: Loch a 'Bharranaich "grass lake" / "Loch of barranach" [19,197].

The lakes are considered as the symbol of Scotland. The names of the lakes present Scotland's history, culture, and lifestyle, revealing the nature of Scotland. And the Scottish toponymic layer encompasses the toponymy of the Great Britain that is English language.

English-language toponyms in socio-linguistic aspect the phytonimic body of the English Toponymy is a well-organized set of names representing local landscape, flora and fauna, and one of the sources of linguistic, social, cultural and ethno-cultural enrichment.

Thus, the lexical toponymic layer of the English language has a high regional and figurative potential, ethno-cultural semantics, since toponyms, on the one hand, represent specific geographical objects, and on the other hand, are closely related to the history and culture of a certain people [20,33].

For example, Caledonia-the poetic name of Scotland, Cambria-the poetic name of Wales, the Land of Rose-great Britain.

Sometimes place names give rise to stereotypical communities, for example, the East End in London is one of the areas of SOHO in London, the dome of which has recovered and the student district of London Bloomsbury [21,123].

The study of tools for verbalization of the concept of "plant" (the main concepts of this branch) will allow it to respond in partial. Comparative analysis of phytotoponyms in Kazakh and English allows understanding the concept in terms of various features of linguistic cultures.

In the context of the above-mentioned terms, the toponymy may have been due to the concept of "plant" in the very earliest times, but the main motives were forgotten by the time.

Research has been made by comparative and contrastive analysis of different languages. Information about the culture relevant to national values was analyzed via lingual and cultural and lingual and lingual-conceptological research methods.

Results and discussion. According to the concept of "plant", beliefs are the most ancient mythological layer in the Kazakh and English toponymy, and it is a sensational reason for the appearance of some phytotoponyms. Bearing in mind that the concept of "plant" is a multi-layered cognitive model or structure, we cannot doubt that the most ancient layer is mythical cognition.

The concept is believed as the most important and topical category of cognitive linguistics and linguoconceptology, we have identified a set of conceptual and spatial concepts of Kazakh and English onomastics. In onomastic concept, there are different toponyms of ethno-cultural (linguocultural), social, political and other toponyms such as mental and cognitive concepts related to their characteristics.

The connotation of plant concepts in the onyms of the Kazakh and English languages is generally the same in both languages. In the course of linguo-cultural and linguo-cognitive analysis of the two languages, it was found that they have features and similarities of the national outlook. What coincides with the internal cultural and cognitive connotation is connected with the concept of the national worldview, its commonality to the worldview of the two peoples. And the peculiarity of the national outlook, its expressiveness in language is explained by the fact that language phenomena are associated with the history of its development, various natural environments, customs, life, economic forms, etc. [22,109].

The toponymic concepts of the two languages are summarized on the basis of the mental-toponymic stereotypes and describe the toponymy of the world. Routine and radial cognitive models are used to describe the toponymic image of the world.

In general, toponymic concepts of two languages and fundamental features of concepts, types of concepts and typologies have been defined.

Principles of categorization of universal space, toponymic space, as well as the principles of classification of the toponymic and cultural space in ideological zones formed in the Kazakh and English toponymy were compared.

The study of toponymic information includes: 1) address (address) information; 2) language information; 3) ethnocultural information; 4) scientific information; 5) historical and factual information; 6) linguistic social information.

Cognitive matrix models of ethnographic toponyms have been structured and new results have been achieved. Thus, lexicographical-theoretical, historical-cognitive, cultural-philosophical, encyclopedic, associative, axiological potentials of Kazakh and English in the concepts were clarified and models of frames at the core of these concepts were developed.

Conclusion. Depending on the symbolic nature of the toponyms, the concept of "plants" reflects different aspects of the ethnos' outlook.

The toponyms, which have been created in the past, have the same kind of two-dimensional form. The ethno-cultural heritage of two languages speaks of the ethno-cultural component of the toponymy.

According to the concept of "plant", beliefs are the most ancient mythological layer in the Kazakh and English toponymy, and it is a sensational reason for the appearance of some phytotoponyms. Bearing in mind that the concept of "plant" is a multi-layered cognitive model or structure, the most ancient layer is mythical cognition.

In the toponymic concept of ethnos level, in the context of the content of the concept, all the actual semantics of the population cognitive base (language structures), the historical and literary, historical-linguistic, encyclopedic knowledge and concepts, associations, and the periphery organize a toponymy complex of knowledge concentrated objectively;

The system of organized toponymic units in the ethnographic space is recognized as the only mark of ethnical and national identity through the close connection with the national consciousness - the language marker of the people, their cultural, spiritual identity, value system, and general mentality of their creatures.

While analyzing of linguocognition and linguocognitive approach to the toponymy of the two languages, national identity and identity of each of these two languages have been identified, and the conjuncture of the conclusions has been equally authentic. The inner work of the traditional matinee is based on an understanding of ethnicity and its connection with the two worlds. The uniqueness of the ethnic world, its appearance in the language, its own wisdom, diversity of languages, traditions, lifestyles, and so forth can be explained as the significance of the events.

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ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТОПОНИМИКАЛЫҚ КЕҢІСТІКТЕГІ "ӨСІМДІКТЕР" КОНЦЕПТІСІ

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстан мен Ұлыбритания фитотопонимдерінің семантикалық мәні мен географиялық ерекшеліктері (өсімдіктер атауларын қамтитын топонимнің түрі) сияқты іргелі ақпараттары зерттеледі. Осы зерттеуге арналған топонимикалық деректер Қазақстан мен Ұлыбритания (Ұлыбритания) топонимдерінің деректер базасынан алынды. Нәтижелер топонимикада танымал өсімдіктердің ең көп таралған атаулары қазақ және ағылшын мәдениеті мен әдебиетінде күнделікті өмірмен және жағымды моральмен тығыз байланысы бар өсімдіктер атаулары болып табылатыны көрсетіледі. Өсімдіктер атауларының пайда болуы елді мекеннің орналасу жеріне тән өсімдіктерін көрсете алады. Фитотопонимдер орналасқан жерлерде өсімдік жамылғысының деңгейі фитотопонимдер болып табылмайтын аудандарға қарағанда жоғары. Фитотопонимдер санында өсімдік жамылғысының күшті корреляция бар. Дүниенің топонимиялық бейнесін этносқа (ұлтқа, халыққа) қатысты және жеке адамға (топонимикалық тұлғаға, ұлт өкіліне) қатысты ретінде екі тұрғыдан қарастырып, сипаттауымызға болады. Сондай-ақ, фитотопоним кеңістіктік байланыстар саласына қатысты және нақты аталған объектінің орналасуын көрсететін вокабуляр бірлігі ретінде анықталады.

Топонимикалық деректер көптеген жағдайларда әртүрлі өсімдік формациялары мен флора түрлерінің таралуы туралы түсінік береді. Маңызды табиғи бағыт ретінде, сондай-ақ халықтың өмір сүруінің негізгі көздерінің бірі бола отырып, өсімдіктер жердің көптеген өңірлерінің топонимиясында көрініс тауып отырған.

Қазақстан мен Ұлы Британияның түрлі ландшафттық-климаттық аймақтарында төрт түлік малын өсірген асқар таулар мен кең жазықтарда, адырлы үстірттер мен далалы шөлейттерде, шағыл құмдар мен айдын көлдердің алқаптарында, өзендер жағалауында, орманды өлкелерде өсетін малға керек болатын әрбір өсімдіктің қасиетін жақсы білген, өсімдік атаулары қазақ тілінде орасын көп болғандықтан, жер-су аттарының қойылуына лексикалық негіз болған. Ономастикалық деңгейде қарастырылатын өсімдік атаулары негізінен қазақ топонимдерінің құрамында кездеседі. негізінен қазақ топонимдерінің құрамында кездеседі. Когнитивтік тұрғыдан қарағанда фитонимдік топонимдер тек мал шаруашылығына қатысты деп есептеуімізге болмайды, себебі өсімдіктерге байланысты жер-су аттарында басқа да көптеген лингвоментальді ұғымдар, түсініктер, уәждік негіздер жатыр. Жалпылап айтқанда, ономастикалық «өсімдік» концептісінің көп деңгейлі құрылымында наным-сенімдерге, мал шаруашылығына, эстетикалық талғамдарға, географиялық позитивизмге (табиғи нысанның физика-географиялық ерекшелігінің тілде көрсетілуі), мифтік танымға т.б. байланысты түрлі когнитивтік ақпараттар бар. Осы ақпараттардың кодталған түрін айқындап ашып беру, өсімдік атауларының ономастикалық деңгейде пайда болуын анықтау, олардың когнитивтік негіздерін табу – «өсімдік» лингвономастикалық концептісін талдап беру болып табылады.

Англияның топонимикалық жүйесі инерттілігімен, консервативтілігімен және болмыс көнелілігімен ерекшеленеді.

Фитонимикалық атауларға негізделген ең ерте ағылшын фитотопонимдері адамдар табиғатқа толығымен тәуелді және өзендердің бойымен немесе орманда егілген шағын учаскелерде қоныстануға тырысатын кезеңге жатады.

Әлеуметтік-лингвистикалық аспектіде ағылшын тілді топонимияны зерттеу ағылшын халқының топонимиясының фитонимикалық корпусы – бұл жергілікті ландшафтты, флораны және фаунаны көрсететін және лингвистикалық, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік-мәдени және этномәдени тұрғыдан тілді байытудың бір көзі болып табылатын атаулардың жақсы ұйымдастырылған жиынтығы екенін көрсетеді.

«Өсімдік» концептін вербализациялау құралдарын зерттеу (осы саланың негізгі тұжырымдамалары) оған ішінара жауап беруге мүмкіндік береді. Ал қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі фитотопонимдерді салыстырмалы талдауы осы тұжырымдаманы әртүрлі лингвомәдениеттердегі берілу ерекшелігін түсінуге мүмкіндік береді

Осы жоғарыда аталған ұғымдардың аясында «Өсімдік» концептісіне байланысты топонимдер өте ерте кездерде туындаса керек, бірақ уақыт, заман оза келе негізгі уәждік мотивтер ұмытылып кеткен.

«Өсімдік» концептісіне байланысты наным-сенімдер қазақ және ағылшын топонимиясында ең көне мифологиялық қабатты құрап біраз фитотопонимдердің пайда болуына ментальді себеп болғанын байқаймыз. «Өсімдік» концептісінің көп қабатты когнитивтік (танымдық) модель немесе құрылым екенін ескерсек, соның ең көне қабаты мифтік таным қабаты екеніне күмән келтірмейміз.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ, ағылшын, топонимия, фитотопонимия, мәдениет, концепт, өсімдіктер.

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КОНЦЕПТ "РАСТЕНИЯ" В КАЗАХСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ТОПОНИМИЧЕСКОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

Аннотация. Цель данной статьи – представить и использовать фундаментальную информацию, такую как семантические значения и географические особенности фитотопонимов (тип топонима, включающий названия растений) в Казахстане и Великобритании. Топонимические данные для данного исследования были получены из базы данных топонимов Казахстана и Великобритании. Результаты показали, что наиболее распространенными названиями растений, узнаваемыми в топонимике, являются обычные растения, имеющие тесную связь с повседневной жизнью и позитивной моралью в казахской и английской культуре и литературе. Появление названий растений может отражать характерные растения города. Уровень растительного покрова там, где расположены фитотопонимы, выше, чем в районах, не являющихся фитото-понимами. Высота имеет более сильную корреляцию с количеством фитотопонимов, чем наклон и степень покрытия растительностью. Топонимический образ мира можно охарактеризовать с двух сторон как отношение к этносу (нации, народности) и к человеку (топонимическому лицу, представителю нации). Фитотопоним также определяется как единица вокабуляра, относящаяся к области пространственных отношений и отражающая местоположение конкретного заданного объекта.

Топонимические данные в большинстве случаев дают представление о распространении различных видов растительных формаций и видов флоры. Как важное естественное направление, а также являясь одним из основных источников жизнедеятельности населения, растения находят отражение в топонимии многих регионов Земли.

В разных ландшафтно-климатических зонах Казахстана и Великобритании, выращенные в четырех продуктивных горах и просторных равнинах, в пустынных платях, в пустынных песках и долинах озер, на побережье рек, в лесах, существовали лексические основы для закладки земноводных лошадей, так как названия растений на казахском языке имеют много мест. Названия растений, рассматриваемые на ономастическом уровне, встречаются в основном в составе казахских топонимов в основном в составе казахских топонимов. С когнитивной точки зрения нельзя считать, что фитонимные топонимы относятся только к животноводству, так как в земноводных названиях, связанных с растениями, лежат многие другие лингвоментальные понятия, понятия, мотивационные основы. В целом, в много-уровневой структуре ономастического концепта «растительность» содержится разнообразная когнитивная информация, связанная с убеждениями, скотоводством, эстетическими вкусами, географическим позитивизмом (указание физико-географических особенностей природного объекта на языке), мифическим познанием и др. Раскрыть кодированную форму данной информации, определить происхождение наименований растений на ономастическом уровне, найти их когнитивные основы – проанализировать лингвоономастический концепт «*ecim*».

Топонимическая система Англии отличается инертностью, консервативностью и устремленностью бытия.

Наиболее ранние английские фитотопонимы, основанные на фитонимических названиях, относятся к периоду, когда люди полностью зависят от природы и пытаются заселять вдоль рек или небольших участков, высаженных в лесу.

Изучение английскоязычной топонимии в социально-лингвистическом аспекте показывает, что фитонимический корпус топонимии английского народа – это хорошо организованная совокупность названий, отражающих местный ландшафт, флору и фауну и являющихся одним из источников обогащения языка как лингвистического, так и социально-культурного и этнокультурного характера.

Исследование средств вербализации концепта «растительность» (основные концепции данной области) позволит ему дать частичный ответ. Сравнительный анализ фитотопонимов на казахском и английском языках позволяет понять особенности передачи данной концепции в различных лингвокультурологических аспектах

В рамках этих вышеупомянутых понятий топонимы, связанные с концептом «растение», должны возникать в очень ранние времена, но время, время, опережающее основные мотивационные мотивы были забыты.

В связи с концептом «растительность» мы видим, что убеждения в казахской и английской топонимии стали ментальной причиной появления некоторых фитотопонимов, образующих самый древний мифологический слой. Учитывая, что концепт «растительность» является многослойной когнитивной (познавательной) моделью или структурой, мы не сомневаемся в том, что самый древний слой – слой мифического познания.

Ключевые слова: казахский, английский, топонимия, фитотопонимия, культура, концепт, растения.

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