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ONOMASTIC SPACE OF KAZAKH AND BASHKIR LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article discusses the theory naming system of the Kazakh and Bashkir languages. The main sections of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics are described, the degree of study of its individual sections is analyzed, according to which the course of development of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics is determined. Although the main sections of onomastics are currently studied in detail, its individual areas still require study and systematization. In this regard, the historical materials that were guided in the study of onomastic space make it possible to identify the linguistic connection of onomastic units, show their connection with the history and culture of the people, as well as to cite the continuity of some phenomena in the formation of historical Kazakh and Bashkir names with a certain period of public life. As a result, it is established that in the basic vocabulary of Kazakh and Bashkir names, along with common Turkic words, other elements are used, and the lack of consistency in modern Kazakh surname writing, and in modern Bashkir, models of writing a person's last name (patronymic) are formed in accordance with the word-forming patterns of the Russian language, are shown on the basis of specific language data.

Key words: onomastics, anthroponym, proper name, surname, nickname, alias.

1. Introduction. The problem of proper names has attracted the attention of scientists since ancient times and has become an important object of study. This problem is relevant both in antiquity, during the Renaissance, and in modern times. Onomastic vocabulary includes not only language facts, but also historical and cultural information at various stages of the social environment. On the other hand, proper names have been the subject of their research for many years, attracting special attention of both correspondent scientists and historians, ethnographers, geographers and archaeologists. Because names allow us to determine not only the history of the language and its history, but also the evolution of the history and cultural development of each ethnic group.

In Kazakh linguistics, problems related to onomastics are studied by K.Zhubanov, I.Kenesbayev, S.Amanzholov, A.Kaidar, A.Abdrakhmanov, T.Zhanuzakov, E.Zhanpeisov, B.Biyarov, K.Rysbergenova, G.Madieva, A.Zharybayev, and many questions of Bashkir onomastics are studied by T.Kusimova, F.Hisamitdinova, R.Suleimanova, toponymy – analyzed in the scientific works of A.Kamalova, R.Shakurova, M.Usmanova, R.Sirazhitdinova, etc. However, the process of continuous development of onomastics, like other branches of Science, raises a number of new questions in this area, which, requires new ways to solve these questions. In particular, such a category of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics as nicknames has not been studied at the proper level. This, in turn, requires determining the purpose of this article and solving the following tasks in relation to it: a) a comprehensive review of Kazakh-Bashkir onomastics, determining its specifics; B) analysis of proper names and nicknames in the Kazakh-Bashkir languages from the lexico-genetic and word-forming point of view.

2. Literature review. In recent years, many areas of research have been carried out, with great

emphasis on analyzing the lexical content, phono-morphological, word-forming, structural aspects of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics in a national-cultural, ethnolinguistic nature, complementing the study of modern onomastics with a new approach and New judgments. Among them are Kazakh scientists who consider Kazakh names in connection with the history and culture of the people, ethnography; in other words, we can highlight the research of T.Zhanuzakov, who Groups Kazakh anthroponyms according to their specific characteristics and character, A.Konkashbayev, who considers the formation of geographical terms and types of names from Mongolian and Arabic, A.Abdрахманов, V.Makhpirov, O.Sultaniyaev, E.Koishybayev, who analyzes large object-geographical names in Kazakhstan. In addition, the research of E.Kerimbayev, G.Madieva, A.Zharybayev, K.Sembiev, K.Rysbergenova, G.Sagidoldagiyn, U.Yerzhanova, B.Bektasova, G.Yermekbayev, B.Biyaguv, G.Bekenova, K.Golovina, A.Alimkhan, B.Kushimova, B.Biyarov, Zh.Ismailova has a special place in Kazakh onomastics "I don't know," he said.

Also among these are the works of L.Lasynova, which analyze the toponyms of Bashkortostan according to lexical-semantic, genealogical and morphemic-word-formation features, T.Kusimova and S.Bikkulova, which have accumulated rich scientific information about Bashkir anthroponymy, the toponymic work of R.Shakurov "on sledam Geographical Names", the works of R.Sirazhetdinov on Bashkir ethnonyms. Bashkir mythotoponyms and other interesting materials in the work of G.Bukharova "Bashkir onomastics in the context of spiritual culture. It is contained in the works of F.Hisamitdinova, S.Tupeyev" Torki syganaeli and Torki elementli bashkort isemdare". In this work, the meanings of Turkic names are determined, each component of complex anthroponyms is explained. For example, Abdulkhan – Abdul, the Arabic word for ‘slave’, ‘slave of God eternal companion’ + Khan, the Turkic-Mongolian title (Hisamitdinova and Tupeev, 2006).

With a brief review of the linguistic literature on Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics, we can conclude that the two listed branches of linguistics are developing rapidly.

3. Methodology. For a systematic study of the onomastic space of the Kazakh and Bashkir languages, descriptive and historical methods were used in the work, as well as elements of analysis and synthesis. We used the descriptive method when collecting and cataloging, as well as when organizing language material. The historical method, approach in the study of onomastic space made it possible to identify the linguistic connection of the onims, to show the connection of onomastic units with the history and culture of the people, as well as to identify the connection of some phenomena of historical Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics with a certain period of the life of society. When using the analysis method, the morphemic structure and word-formation features of onomastic units were identified, and the formants of productive word-formation were clarified. If the results of the work contribute to the development of descriptive lexicology, then individual conclusions can be used in the study of historical grammar, ethnography and linguoculturology of the Kazakh, Bashkir languages.

4. Results. *4.1. Kazakh and Bashkir anthroponyms. Today, Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics and its directions have been studied, but there are still enough issues that require deep and comprehensive study. Among them, the modern Kazakh and Bashkir anthroponymy can also be distinguished proper names, surnames, nicknames and pseudonyms. The analysis of these two language names includes materials not only of pan-Turkic, but also of Semitic and Indo-European languages. This suggests that despite the fact that the main fund of Kazakh-Bashkir proper names consists of common Turkic words associated with ancient customs, lexemes from foreign languages are also found.*

"Traces of the animist worldview are preserved in the creations associated with the inspiration of natural phenomena, celestial bodies, the names of the animal world and totems" (Kusimova, Bikkholova, 2005). Therefore, the secrets of the mysterious nature of the Turkic peoples, including the surrounding nature and birds (Бәрібай // Бүребай: бүре ‘бәрі, қасқыр(wolf), the worship of the moon and the sun in the sky (Айсұлу/Aisulu, Күнсұлу/Kunsulu) has formed proper names of various characters in the development of mankind. Even looking at human names, it was possible to get information from where they were born (Еділбай/Edilbai), at what time (Айтұған/Aitugan, Айжарық/Aizharyk), to their behavior, personality (Балуан Шолақ/Baluan Sholak), and what

profession they are engaged in. The ancient Kazakhs and Bashkirs believed in the magical power of the word and believed that "protective names" were one of the ways to save a child. For Example: Tursun // Torhon, Yessenbai-Isanbai(Тұрсын // Торһон, Есенбай-Исанбай).

The second group of Kazakh and Bashkir names is formed by words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Mongolian, Russian, Hebrew, as well as from European languages. In Central Asia, Arabic-Persian words, which were the language of educated and religious people, are actively used and serve as the language of poetry and prose for the peoples of the East. This situation leads to the connection of the Arabic and Persian languages with the Turkic language, and the inclusion of these Arabic and Persian words in the vocabulary of the Turkic languages. In the course of the analysis of Arabic names, it is found that the names and relatives of the prophets came into use in the first place. For example: Kaz. *Мұхаммед/Muhammed, Әли/Ali*, Bashk. *Мөхәммәт/Muhammat, Ильяс/Iyas, Йосоп (Йософ/Josop (Yosof), Kaz. Жүсін/Joseph, Фатима/Fatima, Айша/Aisha, Зейнен/Zeuner, Әмина/Амина;*); The large number of such Arabic names in the Turkic languages is also inextricably linked with the development of ties between science and education. For example: Kaz. *Ғалым/Galym, Мектепбай/Мектепбай*, Bashk. *Ғалим/Galim, Азамат/Azamat*. A separate group of Arabic names refers to words that reflect different traits of a person: Kaz. *Рақым/Rakhym*, Bashk. *Рәхим/Rahim (рәхим/rahim – 'friendly)*, Kaz. *Сағи/Sagi, Жамила/Zhamilya*, Bashk. *Сәхи/Sahi-Сағи/Sagi (сәхи – 'generous), Жамила/ Zhamilya –Йәмилә/Iyamilya ('very beautiful)*. We find out that some Arabic names are synonymous with Kazakh and Bashkir names. For example: Arabic. *Asadullah "Lion of Allah", Arabic. "Haidar" -lion.*, Bashk. *Asadullah*; Kaz. *Arystan*, Bashk. *Арыслан*, Arabic – *Safar, 'journey, road'*, Kaz. *"Zholdas(comrade)*, Bashk. *"Yldash," Yuldash has its origin in the word 'comrade'. Some words are synonymous with Arabic, Persian and Kazakh, Bashkir names. For example: Arabic. Mahiyatar-Kamar 'like the moon', Shamsiya – Shamsiya ' like The Sun', Mahiyua – Mahiyua ' like the moon ' – Persian, Kaz. Айсұлу/Aisulu, Bashk. Айһылыу/Aihylau, Kaz. Күнсұлу/Kunsulu, Bashk. Көнһылыу/Kunhylyu.*

Since the life of the Kazakhs and Bashkirs is inextricably linked with nature, the animal world, they actively used the names of animals and birds that have many properties in naming. For example: *Арыстан/Arystan//Арысланбай/Aryslanbay, Қарлығаш/Karlygash // Карлугас/Karlugas e.t.c.*

A number of scientists warn that not all lexemes included in the composition of Kazakh proper names from the Mongolian language can be considered as included words. "About forty thousand (about 40,000) words in the vocabulary of Kazakh-Mongolian languages-about three thousand (about 3,000) one – and two-syllable root words that have a common identity and meaning in these two languages. The sound system of Root morphemes and additional morphemes of these three thousand root words corresponds exactly" (Bazylkhan,1996). For example, Kaz. *Нағашы/Nagashy* (mothers relatives), (Mongolian-нагац/nagats) *Нағашыбай/Nagashybai, Нағашыбек*; the goose. "I'm sorry," he said. "silver money" (Makhpirov, 1979). Т.Н.Kusimova believes that the name Ayrat in Bashkir comes from the Mongolian ethnonym (oirot – the name of the tribe), *Singyyu – Chingiz 'strong, Great'*(Kusimova and Bikkulova, 2005).

In the Kazakh and Bashkir languages, Hebrew words are found mainly in relation to theonyms: *Ибраһим – Авраам/ Abraham, Муса – Моисей/ Moses, Ысқақ // Исхак – Исаак/ Isaac, Сүлеймен // Сәләймән – Соломон/ Solomon*.

In the analysis of the linguistic relationship of Turkic names, N.A.Baskakov, referring to the etymology of Russian names, said that "the name of the grandfather of Touzak Neklyudov is derived from the Turkic word pollen or chagataisha *тұзақ /trap*", the surname Saltykovs comes from the Russian nickname *saltyk*, that is, the root meaning of "Saltykov" is the Turkic saltag-soltag-syltyg (Kaz. the massacre. "solyk", "silty", "pretender" - a person who slightly suppresses his legs with pretexts) " (Baskakov, 86-87).

In the system of Kazakh and Bashkir anthroponyms, there is also the use of European names. In recent years, such European names have become less common in Kazakhs than in Bashkirs. It can be connected with the historical national spiritual memory of the Kazakh worldview, the continuity of ethno-cultural traditions. European name group names are *Arthur, Marat, Louise, Diana, Eleanor*,

Clara, Jeanne, etc. Thus, Kazakh and Bashkir anthroponymy develops and enriches through its internal resources and input words.

4.2. *Kazakh and Bashkir surnames (surnames). In Soviet times, the surname of most Turkic peoples, including Kazakh and Bashkirs, was not recorded. If necessary, instead of surnames, nicknames or pseudonyms were used in the following system: first name + patronymic + kinship term daughter or son. For example, Kaz. Zhanarys Berikzhanovich, Zhansulu Arystanovna, Bashk. Aryslan Bikmat uiy "son of Aryslan Bikmet", Malika Soltanbay kyzy "daughter of Malika Sultanbay".*

T. Zhanuzakov noted that modern Kazakh surnames are used in two different versions, noting that "the vast majority of them are written using Russian surname suffixes (-ov, -ev, -ova, -eva, -in, -ina). The second type is formed by the addition of the word "uly". This is a very unproductive approach. Because surnames formed by the word "uly", firstly, are very few, too rare, and secondly, they tend to be more inclined in form to the father's name than to the last name. Therefore, it is concluded that these serve as "partial" surnames" (Zhanuzakov, 1971).

In modern linguistics, it is rare to use the suffix-OV,- OVA at the end of the surname in the form of Miras Zhandarbek or in the form of bright Amalbek by combining the word surname. There are opinions that suggest the mass introduction of this latest model in the writing of Kazakh surnames. For example, in an article for the newspaper "Egemen Kazakhstan", the author expresses the opinion: "to get rid of these difficulties, strengthen our Kazakh identity and preserve the surname of our ancestors (surname) and the name of our Father, which will continue for centuries, the following example (Askar Sarsenovich Zhumabaytegi) should be" (Sadvakasov, 2020).

And the surname of the Bashkirs was made in historical documents of the XVII century in the same pattern as the Russian people, and word-forming formants of the Russian language were used. According to the Bashkir scientist T. Garipov, before the general passports of the Soviet era, children, especially boys, used patronymics instead of surnames. For example, Shakir Karimovich Karimov "Shakir Karimovich Karimov", that is, the son of Shakir, that is, the grandson of Karim, Zakir Shakirovich Shakirov "Yakir Shakirovich Shakirov" (Garipov, 1976). Thus, the last name of close relatives was not the same, and it changed from generation to generation. The surname of modern Bashkirs began to form in the XVII century.

Kazakh and Bashkir surnames are formed in most cases by the addition of Russian suffixes to proper names, including male ones: 1) here, if the pronoun ends with a consonant, it is accompanied by the suffix-OV (-OVA) (Kaz. "I don't know," he said. Gafar-Gafarov; and "in Bashkirs, when the end of the name ends in the phoneme "f", according to its morphological pattern, it changes to the phoneme p: Zarif-Zaripov (Abdullina, 2004); 2) the suffix -ev (-eva) is added to names with the end of the name ending in I, ый, sh/s: Kaz. Kali-Kaliyev, bashk. Maha'i-Maha'iev; 3) in the case when the base ends with a vowel, the suffix-in (-ina) is added: A) in the formation of a person's surname, there is a drop in the phoneme -a, -e, -y at the end of the name: Kaz. Zhamansary-Zhamansarin, bashk. Gaisa-Gaisin; B) if the component of the name is Ulla, then the phoneme a falls out: Kaz. Sagidullah-Sagidullin, bashk. Khamiyullah-Khamiyullin. Features of the spelling of human surnames, the examples analyzed show that there is no consistency in the spelling of Kazakh and Bashkir surnames, and the patterns that entered the Kazakh language through the Russian language gradually fell out of Use and began to form in several versions. This, in turn, indicates that the methods of forming human surnames in the Kazakh language, that is, surnames, will change in the future and form in different ways, and "the tendency to form human surnames (surnames) in the Bashkir language is formed in accordance with a certain law, which indicates that Russian suffixes remain productive forms" (Ishbayev, 2006).

4.3. *Kazakh and Bashkir nicknames. Nicknames serve as an informal name for a person. A person, like a personal name, does not choose a nickname himself. Nicknames, as a rule, are in one microsociety (labor or educational collective, one rural population, youth group) and are used in the language of representatives of this group. They differ from personal names in that they reflect the specific qualities and qualities of a person, since the most common evidence of their origin, motivation (motive) serve as personal (individual) and prominent features of this name (Karabaev, 2008).*

We note that such nicknames were used in too early times. Names-nicknames in written monuments of the Turkic people, characteristic of the V-VIII centuries, such as Kultegin, Jagiy Shad, Tonykuk. In folk tales, *Shinkildek*, *Zhelayak*, etc.– nicknames imposed from the boundless imagination of the people, the way of thinking. In most cases, the names of Turkic figures reflected their public position and position. The researcher of ancient Turkic history L.Gumilyov writes about it as follows. "As a child, he had a real name, when he was a boy – a rank, when he was a man – a title. If Khan, then the title was named with the corresponding status name. For example: *Kushu-name*, *Sygin* (*Yegin – nephew*) – title, *Jan* (*defeated*) – nickname" (Gumilyov 1994).

In this way, words from different lexical and semantic groups are used in the activities of nicknames. In the process of analyzing the morphemic structure and word-forming features of nicknames, the following language data can be distinguished. Many nicknames have root personalities: *Shybyn // Seben*; there are nicknames consisting of two word-forming bases: *Maymak Atai // Taish Babay*, *Kubagul*. There are also anthroponyms in the morphemic composition, in which the suffixes of the Russian language are found: *goose*. *Azik-citizen*, *bashk. Uyau* 'the vigilante', *Uyauchik* (his) son.

In terms of lexical composition, the nickname is heterogeneous. They contain units that do not correspond to the norms of the literary language. The abundance of dialecticism in their composition is a natural phenomenon, since the nickname is the result of the creative thinking of local residents. The nickname function is performed by the following dialectisms: *Kaz. Жалден/Zhaldep* (lit. *speculator*), *Orazbai, Айтқыр/Aitkyr* (lit. *speaker*), *Bashk. Песлак/Peslak*, *Нияз/Niyaz* (lit. *йәшле – "crybaby"*), *Бүкәй Фаил/Bukai Fail* (lit. scaring children *бокай – "бөжей/monster"*), *Сапакәй/Sapakai*, *Асқат/Askat* (lit. *Телсәр/Telsar – "orator, speaker"*) (Kaliev, 1985). A separate group of nicknames belongs to the input words, including those that came from Russian and European languages: for example, *Kaz. Prodigy Gali*, *Bashk. The Globe-Fanur*.

In some cases, the properties of the so-called motive for the appearance of a nickname can also be attributed to the individual attitude of a person, that is, it becomes associated with a modality. Modality can be expressed by different grammatical means. For example, *goose*. *Bayash* (Baigali), *Bashkir*. In phangtuk nicknames, the modality is given by the formants characteristic of the simple language: -ш, -өк, -түк, -пүк, -күш. In addition, the modality can also be reflected in the semantics of the word in the nickname service: *Kaz. Taramysh Yerbol*, *Sumakai Sabila*, *bashk. Бурзай - Minligul*, *Таз – Ramil*. Real materials show that "many nicknames express emotional communication, i.e. admiration, ridicule, and irony for the qualities of the owner of the nickname" (Bashkort tele, 2012).

Thus, the nickname occupies a special place in the anthroponymic system of the Kazakh and Bashkir languages. The peculiarity of these onyms is that a) a nickname is usually associated with the same person; B) performs the function of an informal name; b) these types of anthroponymy are heterogeneous in lexical composition, they contain dialectisms, slang and lexemes belonging to different stylistic Groups; C) nicknames are also related to folklore, since they are the result of Word formation of the local population.

Democracy, publicity in the political life of the state influenced the reduction of the use of nicknames and created conditions for the widespread use of nicknames with a pronounced national character. Pseudonyms are born and used in most cases, without involvement in political or social reasons, from the author's goal to draw the reader's attention to his life *Iran-Gaiyp*, *Ulu Naryn*, *Kairat Kiiik*, *Al-Tagili* such pseudonyms with a rich literary, connotative meaning and thick background can still be found on the pages of the periodical press.

In the course of the study, analyzing the differences and differences between nicknames and nicknames, we can highlight their common features: both coexist with official names, but each belongs to a separate anthroponymic class; both are a later name of an informal nature, both are additional, optional (have an optional character); both are rich in connotations, expressive characteristic of both; both have similar motives for naming, they are characterized by a person's behavior, physical characteristics, profession, nationality, school, etc.; the characteristics can be attributed to the fact that a person can have several nicknames and nicknames. Their features are: it

is the name itself that chooses and sets a nickname, and the environment gives the nickname; the nickname is expressed in conversation, the nickname is in linguistic use; the nickname is a hidden, esoteric name that is familiar only to a few people, the limits of the spread of the nickname are more voluminous; the nickname is protected by law, the fact that it is protected by law is a common feature with official human names. And the nickname does not have such a status; the structure of nicknames is different, the word-forming model is diverse, and the word-forming field of a nickname is narrow; a pseudonym can be used in an official setting of the press, radio, television, stage, etc., nicknames are used only in an informal setting; if the appearance of a nickname is closely related to ancient historical conditions: class movement, socio-political struggle and literary censorship, nicknames are not related to politics; if a nickname belongs to a fictional, artificial name, the nickname is natural in terms of appearance; the predominance of universal character in nicknames, national character in nicknames.

5. Discussion. At the present stage, a number of scientific works have been written on the problems of onomastics in Kazakh and Bashkir linguistics. The individual conclusions and opinions obtained in these works provided us with a theoretical basis in the course of the study. As a result of a comprehensive study comparing part of the onomastic space of the Kazakh and Bashkir languages, we have obtained the following results: 1) the research interest of representatives of a number of humanitarian disciplines in the phenomena of onomastics is explained by the desire to know not only the language and its history, but also the history of the people, its ethno-cultural development through lexical Units; 2) the main lexical fund of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics consists of Bashkir words of Turkic origin. In addition, it is represented by lexemes borrowed from other languages; 3) it can be established that there is no consistency in the spelling of the Kazakh surname (surname), and the patterns introduced in the Kazakh language through the Russian language gradually fell out of Use and began to form in several versions, and “the tendency to form a person's surname (surname) in the Bashkir language is formed in accordance with a certain law, which indicates that Russian suffixes remain productive formants” (Ishbayev, 2006); 4) the function of nicknames in the Bashkir language is performed by words of different lexical and semantic groups;

Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics are diverse and multifaceted in terms of its constituent material resources, semantic organization, origin, relationship of literary language and dialects. The study of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics, being closely related to the history and life of the people, is valuable in terms of reflecting the dynamics of life development, the evolution of consciousness and life discoveries. Therefore, the linguistic analysis of onim data contributes to the clarification of some phenomena both in the field of Kazakh and Bashkir onomastics, and in the field of ethnocultural development of the population.

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ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ БАШҚҰРТ ТІЛДЕРІНІҢ ОНОМАСТИКАЛЫҚ КЕҢІСТІГІ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада қазақ және башқұрт тілдерінің атау жүйесі қарастырылады. Қазақ және башқұрт ономастикасының негізгі бөлімдері сипатталып, оның жекелеген бөлімдерінің (жалқы есім, тегі (фамилия), лақап ат, бүркеншік есім) зерттелу дәрежесі талданады, соған сәйкес қазақ, башқұрт ономастикасының даму барысы анықталады. Қазіргі уақытта ономастиканың негізгі бөлімдері егжей-тегжейлі зерттелгенімен, оның жекелеген бағыттары әлі де зерттеу мен жүйелеуді қажет етеді. Соған орай ономастикалық кеңістікті зерттеуде басшылыққа алынған тарихи материалдар ономастикалық бірліктердің тілдік байланысын анықтауға, олардың халықтың тарихы мен мәдениетімен байланысын көрсетуге, сондай-ақ тарихи қазақ және башқұрт есімдер қалыптасуындағы кейбір құбылыстардың қоғамдық өмірдің белгілі бір кезеңмен сабақтастығын дәйектеуге мүмкіндік береді. Ғылыми бірліктердің морфемалық құрылымы анықталып, олардың сөзжасамдық ерекшеліктері, соған сәйкес өнімді сөзжасамның форманттары нақтыланады. Нәтижесінде қазақ және башқұрт

атауларының негізгі сөздік қорында жалпытүркілік сөздермен қатар, басқа кірме элементтердің де қолданылатындығы анықталып, қазіргі қазақ тегін жазуда бірізділіктің жоқтығы, ал қазіргі башқұрт тілінде адамның фамилиясын жазу модельдері (әкесінің аты-тегі) орыс тілінің сөзжасамдық үлгілеріне сәйкес қалыптасатындығы нақты тілдік деректер негізінде көрсетіледі.

Түйін сөздер: ономастика, антропоним, жалқы есім, тегі, лақап ат, бүркеншік есім.

ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО КАЗАХСКОГО И БАШКИРСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

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Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается система именования казахского и башкирского языков. Описываются основные разделы казахской и башкирской ономастики, анализируется степень изученности отдельных ее разделов (имя собственное, фамилия (фамилия), псевдоним, псевдоним), в соответствии с которыми определяется ход развития казахской, башкирской ономастики. Хотя в настоящее время подробно изучены основные разделы ономастики, отдельные ее направления все же требуют изучения и систематизации. В этой связи исторический материал, которым руководствовались при изучении ономастического пространства, позволяет выявить языковые связи ономастических единиц, показать их связь с историей и культурой народа, а также обосновать преемственность некоторых явлений в формировании исторических казахских и башкирских имен с определенным периодом общественной жизни. Определяется морфемная структура научных единиц, уточняются их словообразовательные особенности, и продуктивность словообразовательных формантов. В результате установлено, что в основном словарном запасе казахских и башкирских имен наряду с общеупотребительными словами используются и другие заимствованные элементы, что свидетельствует об отсутствии последовательности в написании современной казахской фамилии, а в современном башкирском языке модели написания фамилии человека (отчества) формируются в соответствии со словообразовательными образцами русского языка на основе фактических языковых данных.

Ключевые слова: ономастика, антропоним, имя собственное, фамилия, прозвище, псевдоним.