В эпосе «Манас» есть такие строки:

Кара болот кайрасын, (Да заострит меч булатный,)

Каарына келгенде (В порыве ярости)

Кан Коңурду жайласын! (Расправиться с ханом Конурбаем!) [5, с. 215].

Это отрывок из речи хана Кошой. Он имел дарование провидца. Его предсказания сбывались. Однако здесь главное, что в эпических строках есть устойчивое словосочетание «Кара болот кайрасын» (калька: «Да заострит черный сталь»), буквально: «Да заострит меч булатный (стальной)». Эпическое значение «кара болот» – это «острый стальной меч». Мы солидарны с мнениями, где меч «харалужный» (ногайский. – П. Г. Бутков) – это меч «сделанный из черного железа, стали, булата». Как нам представляется, эпическое значение фразеологизма «кара болот» сходно к словосочетанию «меч харалужный» в «Слово о полку Игореве» [13, с. 176-178].

Таким образом, эпический эпоним Кошой и этноним катаган являются одним из древних эпонимов и этнонимов сорокаплеменного Кыргыз журту.

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Toponyms in the subject area “Mountain ecosystems”

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the toponyms in the subject field “Mountain ecosystems”. In the process of researching of original texts over 600 pages in English, it was

discovered that they are dominated by toponyms derived from the languages of the peoples living in those areas. The authors come to conclusion that toponyms take one of a great part of the vocabulary of any language.

Keywords: subject area, mountain ecosystems, thesaurus, terms, toponyms, geography, linguistics.

Аннотация

Статья посвящена изучению топонимов предметной области «Горные экосистемы». В процессе исследования оригинальных текстов объемом свыше 600 страниц на английском языке было обнаружено, что в них преобладают топонимы, образованные от языков народностей, живущих в этих областях. Авторы приходят к выводу, что к одной из основных частей словарного состава языка относятся топонимы.

Ключевые слова: предметная область, горные экосистемы, тезаурус, термины, топонимы, география, лингвистика.

A direct transition to texts and deployment into a coherent text are possible only from the verbal filling of a descriptive article. We are talking about such a transition as “concept – sign”. In view of the constructive property of the thesaurus, the classification scheme can be carried out simultaneously with the systematic part and take on its functions.

It can be assumed that with the help of the thesaurus a certain approximation to the holistic representation of the lexical system is given in its exact understanding. The polysemy is divergent and the semantic connection of words is associative in nature. Therefore, the thesaurus article in an optimal way combines both polysemy and the semantic connections of words [3, p. 353].

The thesaurus method of systematizing knowledge is embodied in production of thesauri, which are intended for use in specific information systems. Here, the representation of knowledge is equivalent to the systematization of terminology in a definite subject area [1, p. 15; 11, p. 157], in our case in the subject area “Mountain ecosystems”. We studied more than 600 pages of English scientific works on “Mountain ecosystems” [14; 15; 16] and we agree with Yu.V. Rozhdestvensky statement that the most representative form of collecting and presenting terminological material is the thesaurus dictionary, which systematizes the “composition of concepts in the relations of subordination and affinity” [8, p. 33].

Yu.V. Rozhdestvensky’s research regarding the thesaurus of the cycle of natural sciences showed that “the terminology of the discourse of the subject area is studied in the understanding of content and presented in the thesaurus due to the disciplines of the so-called *nature correlation*” [9, p. 54–55], that is, biology, chemistry, physics, geography.

Linguistics has fairly strong ties with geography. Often geographical factors serve as a prerequisite for linguistic facts, such as the peculiarities of the mountain landscape in the Caucasus or elsewhere, characterize the presence of a small number of native speakers, vast territories help in the separation of dialects, and limited ones help to bring them closer together. So, the result of the relationship of linguistics with geography is the emergence of a complex discipline: *Linguo-Geography*.

It studies the distribution of languages and dialects on different territories. For any science the definition of boundaries is compulsory. It characterizes the lines of the research, methods and problems.

So, toponymy has a linguistic and geographical character. This section examines all geographical names (mountains, seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, settlements, etc.), their origin, functioning and historical development. The study of such names gave us reliable historical information about the resettlement of tribes, the movement of peoples, the traditions of people at different times [2, p. 510; 5, p. 13–14].

The following types of toponyms are distinguished: 1) hydronyms (Greek *hydro* – water) – the names of lakes, rivers, seas, oceans, swamps [7, p. 11]; 2) oikonoms (Greek *oikos*

– dwelling) – names of settlements (villages, cities, countries); 3) oronyms (Greek *oros* – mountain) – characterizing the features of the relief of the mountains (Caucasus, Himalayan mountains, Cordillera); 4) astrononyms (Greek *astron* – star) – the names of celestial bodies (Sun, Earth, Moon) [5, p. 158–160].

Macrotoponymy and microtoponymy are the main components of toponymy. The names of large natural objects that people created are characterized by macro toponymy: the Pacific Ocean, the Red Sea, America, the Balkhash, the Tiger, etc. Micro toponymy can be illustrated by individualized names of small geographical objects, features of the mountain landscape: the Bear Mountain, the Pine Grove, etc. [12, p. 57].

A historical evaluation of toponyms indicates that they arose and arise in certain historical conditions, while all aspects of human life and activity are reflected [10, p. 37; 13, p. 305].

For example, the Aboriginal people of Australia for several centuries had to live near the mountains, which left an imprint on their toponymy. So, toponym “the Burning Mountain” received such name because coal was mined there and was important and necessary natural material for the livelihoods of the people. There are also facts confirming the transition from the proper name (personal names of the first settlers, land owners, saints) to the proper name (name of mountains, lakes, rivers, etc.) [6, p. 65] and thus acting as a source of toponymy.

As examples, we would like to give the following names that we found in the studied scientific works describing mountain ecosystems: San Francisco, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (the name of a national park in Arizona in honor of the manager in 1540 in Mexico); the Ashley National Forest (in honor of the English merchant William H. Ashley, 1824); the Whipple Mountains in California (in honor of Lieutenant Amiel Whipple); Jacob Lake on the Kaibab Plateau (in honor of the venerable Jacob Hamblin).

The toponymy of mountains is estimated in thousands of names and has close relationships with various sciences – geography, history, etc. Such relationships help to restore the historical past of people, determine the boundaries of their life [4, p. 45].

The toponymic systems of one or another language, as a rule, are heterogeneous and represent the material of different languages, preserved in toponymy in various historical times. Thus, in the territories of mountain ecosystems especially place names prevail. They are formed from the languages of the peoples living in these places. Toponyms take one of a great part of the vocabulary of any language.

Summing all up we would like to underline that it was possible to describe and analyze the toponyms of the subject field “Mountain Ecosystems” only as descriptive terminological units, which consisted of the following notions: 1) names of people; 2) human life; 3) ecology; 4) historical events.

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