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(Kazakhstan, Turkistan), e-mail: zerde.duisembekova@ayu.edu.kz**ETYMOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PHYTOTOPONYMS
IN ENGLISH AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES**

Abstract. The significance of place-naming is one of the most essential components of any nation's history. Phytotoponyms, or toponyms named after plant names, represent people's economic and cultural activities, as well as the national-linguistic community's value system and worldview. The purpose of the article was to investigate and compare the etymological aspects of English and Kazakh phytotoponyms. For the study 63 phytotoponyms from the United Kingdom and 57 phytotoponyms from Kazakhstan were chosen through selective sample. To do so, an etymological method was utilized to define the structure of words, their origin, and meaning, as well as a comparative method to compare the phytotoponyms of the two languages.

The research used primary sources by employing a questionnaire to choose and obtain insight into Kazakh place-name meanings and locations of origin, as well as secondary materials from etymological books and dictionaries of toponyms. To check the authenticity of the Kazakh toponyms' origins, 98 volunteers (83 females, 15 men) from various areas of Kazakhstan were recruited by purposeful sampling. The differences were found in 1) history and origin, 2) word structure, and 3) deceptive names of English language, which did not correlate with the meaning of the toponyms, while the similarities were found in 1) word-formation, 2) descriptive names, the meanings of which can be understood from the first glance, and 3) motivational similarity in the names of toponyms.

Key words: toponymy, phytotoponym, culture, geographical names, etymology, plants, English language, Kazakh language.

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(Қазақстан, Түркістан қ.), e-mail: zerde.duisembekova@ayu.edu.kz**Ағылшын және қазақ тілдеріндегі фитотопонимдердің этимологиялық аспектілері*****Бізге дұрыс сілтеме жасаңыз:**

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Аннотация. Топонимиканың мағынасы кез келген халықтың тарихының құрамдас бөліктерінің бірі болып табылады. Фитотопонимдер, өсімдік атауларынан аталған топонимдер халықтың шаруашылық және мәдени қызметін, ұлттық-тілдік қауымдастықтың құндылықтары мен дүниетанымын көрсетеді. Мақаланың мақсаты ағылшын және қазақ фитотопонимдерінің этимологиялық аспектілерін зерттеу және салыстыру болды. Зерттеу үшін іріктеу арқылы Ұлыбританиядан 63 фитотопоним және Қазақстаннан 57 фитотопоним таңдалды. Ол үшін сөздердің құрылымын, шығу тегі мен мағынасын анықтаудың этимологиялық әдісі, сондай-ақ екі тілдің фитотопонимдерін салыстыру мақсатында салыстырмалы әдісі қолданылды.

Зерттеу барысында қазақ топонимдерінің мағыналары мен олардың шыққан жерлері туралы мәліметтерді іріктеп алу үшін сауалнама арқылы бастапқы дереккөздер бойынша зерттелді, сонымен қатар топонимдік этимологиялық кітаптар мен сөздіктерден қосалқы мағлұматтар пайдаланылды. Қазақ топонимдерінің шығу тегінің шынайылығын тексеру үшін мақсатты іріктеу арқылы Қазақстанның әртүрлі аймақтарынан 98 ерікті (83=әйел, 15=еркек) қатысушылар қатысты. Айырмашылықтар 1) тарихы мен шығу тегі, 2) сөз құрамы және 3) топонимдердің мағынасына сәйкес келмейтін алдамшы ағылшын атауларында, ал ұқсастықтар 1) сөзжасамда, 2) бір қарағанда мағынасын түсінуге болатын сипаттама атауларында және 3) топонимдердің аттарында уәжділік ұқсас қатарында кездеседі.

Кілт сөздер: топонимика, фитотопоним, мәдениет, географиялық атаулар, этимология, өсімдіктер, ағылшын тілі, қазақ тілі.

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Этимологические аспекты фитотопонимов в английском и казахском языках

Аннотация. Значение топонимии является одним из неотъемлемых компонентов истории любого народа. Фитотопонимы, топонимы, названные по названиям растений, отражают хозяйственную и культурную деятельность людей, систему ценностей и мировоззрение национально-языковой общности. Целью статьи было исследование и сравнение этимологических аспектов английских и казахских фитотопонимов. Для исследования путем выборочной выборки были отобраны 63 фитотопонима из Великобритании и 57 фитотопонимов из Казахстана. Для этого был использован этимологический метод для определения структуры слов, их происхождения и значения, а также сравнительный метод для сравнения фитотопонимов двух языков.

В исследовании использовались первоисточники с помощью анкеты для выбора и получения информации о значениях казахских топонимов и мест их происхождения, а также вторичные материалы из этимологических книг и словарей топонимов. Для проверки достоверности происхождения казахских топонимов методом целенаправленной выборки были набраны 98 добровольцев (83 – женского происхождения, 15 – мужского происхождения) из различных областей Казахстана. Различия обнаружены в 1) истории и происхождении, 2) составе слова и 3) обманчивых названиях английского языка, не соотносящихся со значением топонимов, а сходство обнаружено в 1) словообразовании, 2) описательных названиях, значения которых можно понять с первого взгляда, и 3) мотивационное сходство в названиях топонимов.

Ключевые слова: топонимика, фитотопоним, культура, географические названия, этимология, растения, английский язык, казахский язык.

Introduction

The names of places, how they were formed, and how they strive today are all fundamentally important aspects of any nation. As the first President of Kazakhstan addressed: “The building up of the nation’s potential requires further development of our culture and ideology” [1], therefore, it is what makes naming and having knowledge of the place-names so crucial.

Toponymy can be characterized as “systematic study of the origin and history of toponyms” [2, p. 9]. Toponymy, as a field of study, is interested in socio-cultural and linguistic aspects of the place-names. From the socio-cultural point of view, this discipline considers culture, history, origins which include legends and folk tales of almost any place-names.

To categorize and to classify the various parts of toponymic groups, it was divided into different categories. The current research work studies toponyms that are named after plants, which they are scientifically called phytotoponyms.

The world of plants is an essential part of the linguistic image of planet. Phytonymic influences on people's economic and cultural activities, the nationwide value system of society, and its worldview and system of belief. The language and cultural process of phytotoponyms is growing increasingly popular as time goes on [3].

Kazakh and English language phytotoponyms have undergone quite a myriad of investigations, though the phytonyms have almost never been the main subject, but are often included in a group of other toponyms.

Therefore, it cannot be said with certainty if the phytotoponym, one of the peculiar topics as of today, has been fully investigated from the etymological point of view in comparing the Kazakh and English languages. That is why this research tries to fill this gap.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the similarities and differences between the etymological aspects of English and Kazakh phytotoponyms.

The subjects of study are English and Kazakh phytotoponyms.

The objects of study are differences between English and Kazakh phytotoponyms.

The objectives of study are:

- To study etymology of English and Kazakh phytotoponyms;
- Compare and contrast the etymologies of phytotoponyms in English and Kazakh languages.

Research questions:

1. What is phytotoponym and how it is defined?
2. What are the main peculiar characteristics of English phytotoponyms?
3. What are the main peculiar characteristics of Kazakh phytotoponyms?
4. What are the main differences between English and Kazakh phytotoponyms?

Research methods and materials

An etymological method was used to describe the structure of words, word-formation, origin, and meaning of phytotoponyms. Therefore, for the current study, 63 phytotoponyms from the United Kingdom and 57 phytotoponyms from Kazakhstan were selected.

For the accuracy of the Kazakh toponyms’ origins, 98 (83=female, 15=male) participants from Kazakhstan's certain regions were selected through deliberate sampling. Participants' ages varied from 10–20 to 51–60.

In the present research, a questionnaire was utilized, which is a common type of qualitative method that is used by numerous researchers. The respondents were asked to participate in the questionnaire and answer open-ended questions relating to the origination of the given place-names.

The study was advertised through social media, asked for by friends' relatives, and was self-selected. The data was collected via a Google Form, which the respondents answered anonymously.

The research used primary sources to select and gain insight about Kazakh phytotoponyms' meanings and places of origin by applying a questionnaire; and secondary data of phytotoponyms were collected through the dictionaries and etymological books: T. Januzaq's "Geographical Names (etymological reference) (in Kazakh)" [4], "A Dictionary of British Place-Names" by D. Mills [5], "Word-formation patterns of place-names: monograph (in Kazakh)" by B. Bijarov [6], and A. Room's "An Alphabetical Guide to the Language of Name Studies" [7].

A comparative method was used to compare the etymological aspects of English and Kazakh phytotoponyms, which also belongs to a qualitative type of research, mainly used to compare two objects. In linguistics, this method is often used to compare two languages and their different elements [8].

Literature review

Countless scholars have long been fascinated by plants, therefore, it's no surprise that many locations have been named after them. The term "phytonym" (from Greek "phyto" – plant, "onym" – name) is thought to have been in use since the 1970s of the twentieth century, when it began to be associated with the plant world in a linguistic sense [9]. However, the word "phytonomy" is said to be in use since 1913 as written in "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary", which means "The science of the origin and growth of plants" [10], although it has not been in active use since then. In Superanskaja's studies, for example, the term "phytonym" is used as a separate term for identifying plants, although "phytonomy" ("phytonymy" in original article) is recognised as a scientific term for place-names [11]. Bijarov, on the other hand, argues that "phytonym" is "the name of terrestrial vegetation and the field of science that studies it" [6, p. 100], however he used "phytotoponym" as the formal term, whereas "phytonym" was used as a description of plants. Similar thoughts were shared by Cargonja et al. and Shi et al., when they defined "phytotoponym", although they never utilized nor shared thoughts on "phytonym" or "phytonomy" [12; 13].

Despite their widespread use, the words "phytonymy", "phytonomy", and "phytotoponym" have yet to be given a clear and widely recognised understanding in the scientific literature. As a result, for the scientific term that studies the names of the plant world, this article uses "phytotoponym", which is generally more recognisable than the others, whereas "phytonym" refers to a single name for a tree, herb, shrub, flower, fruit, or other plant.

English toponyms have a long and convoluted history in which various elements and factors were involved. The waves of conquests were first and primary reasons for the earliest place-names in English, where people from different backgrounds have given names to the lands based on different reasons. As a result, English toponyms include a wide range of languages, including Celtic (Eccles, Catherington), Latin (Harborough Magna, Jacobstow, Littledean), Scandinavian or Old Norse (Kettlethorpe, Mickleby), Norman-French (Ridgmont, Vauxhall, Haltemprice), and Old English (OE) (Halton, Tonbridge) the most prominent of which is, surprisingly, still in use today [14].

The oldest English phytotoponyms, which are derived from plant names, are thought to come from a time when humans were fully reliant on nature and sought to live near rivers or in tiny portions recovered from the forest. As a result, natural object names were shifted to other settlements [15].

It is charming and fascinating feeling to learn and study the English place-names related to plants. Almost every place-name reflect the face of the landscapes, describing every inch of it, from the whole field to single detail, such as trees, fruits, and vegetables. Furthermore, they present historical elements, every aspect of human activity in various places throughout time, human development over landscapes and agricultural activities, and its purposes, to their environmental investigations and explorations [5].

English phytotoponyms are not officially distinguished as a separate, independent science. Typically, phytotoponyms are included among other toponyms, unable to be a distinct version of toponymic branch. There is a term “drymonyms” which indicates “*proper names of woods and forests*” [7, p. 34], “agronyms” imply “*proper names of fields and plains*” [7, p. 4], as the United Kingdom is rich in its forests with tree-like names and fields, however, they only partially affect the phytotoponymic system.

There are two ways to distinguish the English place-names:

1. descriptive, where one or two distinct words come from ordinary speech or at least recognisable so it can be easily explained by the masses (“Larkfield” (From Old English *lawerce* + *feld* which means “*Open land frequented by larks*” [5, p. 672], “Beaumont” (from Old French words *beau* or *bel* + *mont* meaning “*beautiful hill*” [5, p. 159] etc.) Although, regardless of this feature, some names cannot be taken literally, such as the names as “Rockbeare” (Devon) that has little to no things to have common with rocks or bears, but means “*grove frequented by rooks*” [5, p. 887];

2. “proper” names, not usually used in everyday speech and, due to linguistic changes, have resulted in the loss of original meanings or have no accurate connotation (“Carlisle” (An old Celtic name meaning “*(place) belonging to a man called Luguvalos*”, to which Celtic *cair* “*fortified town*” was added after the Roman period [5, p. 267]) [16]. Mills described it as “linguistic fossils” i.e., “fossilization”, where the original meaning of the word, due to the changes in the grammatical functions and despite its constant usage, has lost its linguistic sense [5, p. 13].

Mills also pointed out the three distinct place-name types, that occur in English language: folk-names, the names of the inhabitants of a place or district; habitative names, that forms one of the largest groups, where place were occupied or inhabited from the start, some of which were cottages, farms, villages, manors etc., any kind of building; and topographical names, also considered to be one of the largest group out of the three, which describes topographical or physical nature, either natural or manmade, that was then transferred to the settlement near the feature named [5].

The etymology of Kazakh toponyms has a brief but fascinating history that includes where, when, and whose languages they originated from. The most visible is the period when Turkic tribes such as the Saka (4th c. B.C.), Kangju (4th-2nd c. B.C.), Uysun (3rd and 2nd c. B.C.), Western Turkic Khaganate (6th-8th c.), Karluk Yabghu State (9th-10th c.), Oguz (10th-11th c.), Kipchaks (9th-10th c.), and Mongol empire (13th-14th c.) existed and inhabited in these territories. However, extensive research reveal that many more languages and khanates were involved, implying that the Kazakh place-names are not from these groups. After detailed investigations done by researchers of toponymic structures, it's clear that Oral-Altai, Turkic, Arabic, Persian, Mongol, and Slavic languages were involved in the naming processes [4; 6].

The origin and sources for naming the lands and places in Kazakh can be categorized into several groups: 1. Toponyms that convey the character and features of the area; 2. Toponyms associated with the designation of representatives of the plant world; 3. Toponyms containing the names of the animal world; 4. Toponyms associated with the nomadic way of life; 5. Names associated with settled agriculture; 6. Place names that come from anthroponyms; 7. Toponyms that are associated with religious beliefs [17].

The naming behind the flora and fauna relies on the distinction that stems from the economic structure of the past, which was shaped by the livestock-based economy and the style of life of the inhabitants in these areas. What would be unimportant and secondary to other peoples was the most distinctive aspect of the region for the Turkic peoples. The Kazakhs have evolved great skills of observation as a result of their nomadic lifestyle, which allows them to make use of the natural qualities of their land.

Remarkably, phytotoponyms in Kazakh regions have been studied and are attracting a lot of attention from scientists. Researchers have studied phytonyms from mythical perspectives [18; 19], from the notion of their creation [20], from the folk roots of toponymic areas [21], and from the structure of the words.

In the Kazakh world, any toponym has major importance to the nation. It is common knowledge that the Kazakh people have travelled extensively up to now. Kazakhstan is a leader in the production of wild beneficial plants, with more than 12,000 distinct varieties of therapeutic herbs [22]. There is ample reason to believe this because, as previously stated, the Kazakhs lived a nomadic lifestyle and were cattle breeders. As Qaliev describes Kazakh people that they could tell which animals were infected, which herbs were good for them, and which were harmful, and they “*not only distinguished, but also analysed the colours of plants, giving each a name and a heading*” [23, p. 5].

The phytotoponyms in Kazakh language can be classified into different thematic groups by which the names are given to lands: depending on the place of growth; depending on the growing season; depending on the position; inedible, poisonous plant; depending on the specifics of growth and etc. [24]. The importance in naming places with plant related terms has been going around for quite some time, although, some of the names may have been nominated just recently. In Kazakhstan lands, “agash” (tree) is one of the most fundamental aspects of plant world, and toponyms with “agash” stem are considered ancient, even though some of them might have emerged relatively recently [22]. However, it is not to say all of the plant world has been given name in these lands, but particularly those that contributed in some economical or ethnocultural way to the Kazakh lands. Atasoy and Yeginbayeva list multiple such examples “koga – a plant from the cattail family; karagan – black wattle; kuray – salt grape; kiyak – wild rye; olen – grass; taken – spiculum, smooth carline; alma – apple tree” [22, p. 22].

The structure of the toponyms from both languages can be divided into 3 groups: compounds, simplex names, and “double-barrelled” place-names. The compound names consist of the two to three elements, the first often characterizes the second. The simplex names consist of only one element or can be combined with affixation. The “double-barrelled” toponyms are type of compound words, generally containing two words (sometimes more) and usually linked with a hyphen [5; 6].

The place-names in both languages have a lengthy history and motivations behind naming their lands in particular way. The present article’s subject, phytotoponyms have undeniable part in each nation’s culture, presenting us with impressive amount of information.

Results and discussion

The goal of the study was to compare English and Kazakh phytotoponyms in United Kingdom and Republic of Kazakhstan.

For the current study sample 63 English and 57 Kazakh phytotoponyms were chosen. The foundation and connotation of the Kazakh phytotoponyms have been asked and answered by the 98 local or near residents for the clarity. The participants responses were given in online format through Google Forms. Furthermore, the indications of participants inclusion will be indicated as “N=number”.

The data for the phytotoponyms of the English language have been collected as a secondary data from the following books: “A dictionary of British place-names” by D. Mills and A. Room’s “An Alphabetical Guide to the Language of Name Studies” [5; 7]. As for Kazakh phytotoponyms, the place names were selected from T. Januzaq’s “Жер-су атаулары (этимологиялық анықтамалық)” (Geographical names (etymological reference)) and B. Bijarov’s “Жер-су аттарының сөзжасамдық үлгілері: монография” (Word-formation patterns of place-names: monograph).

The English and Kazakh languages have little relation in language system, however the phytotoponyms of both languages have shown to have similarities in structure of the words and the toponyms have analogous meanings.

The compound place-names are present in both English and Kazakh language. The compound names usually consist of two or more words combined with each other, so in English, the phytotoponyms that qualify to this type are “Appletreewick”, with the combination of OE words *appel-triow* + *wic* means “*dwelling or farm by the apple-trees*”; “Bartlow”, combines words *beorc* + *hlaw* (OE) to indicate “*mounds or tumuli where birch-trees grow*”; “Brampton”, a generally common name, means “*farmstead where broom grows*” from OE *brom* + *tun*; “Breamore”, can mean “*marshy ground where broom grows*” with linked OE words *brom* + *mor*.

As well as in the Kazakh language, the phytotoponyms make up compound words: “Aulieagash” – a village, consists of words “aulie” (sacred) + “agash” (tree) meaning “*place, where sacred tree grows*” (N=52); “Katonkaragai”, village, is a combination of “katon” (from old Turkic “woman, wife, queen or princess”) + karagai “pine”, which would mean “*area, where pine trees belong to the wives or queen*” (N=36) or “*pinetrees that grow beside river called Katun*” (N=23); “Shymkent”, city, where words “shym” (from old Turkic “meadow or grass”) + “kent” (from old Turkic “city”), one of the most oldest cities in Kazakhstan, means “*city filled with grass*” (N=92).

The other similarity would be “descriptive toponyms” that can be recognised and understood with modern speech. The English descriptive phytotoponyms are not abundant in numbers, but some of the words have the same meaning as it was the old days: “Ashford”, town, the OE words *æsc* + *ford* usually would mean “*ford where ash-trees grow*”; “Boxford”, town, the still modern words from OE *box* + *ford* indicate “*ford where box-trees grow*”; “Bromfield”, village, mean “*brown open land, or open land where broom grows*” from OE *brom* and *feld*; “Cherry Willingham”, large village, where, although the name Willingham suggests the name of the person, cherry or from *chiri* literally means regular cherries or “*Settlement, where cherry trees grow*”.

The majority of Kazakh phytotoponyms consist of descriptive place-names, only few being difficult to comprehend at first glance. For instance, “Zhusandy”, uninhabited area, is formed from words “zhusan” (wormwood) and suffix “dy” (a suffixation that denotes the presence or existence of something), literally meaning “*area, where wormwood grow in abundant number*” (N=83); “Baldyrkol”, lake, combining words “baldyr” (seaweed or water plant) + “kol” (lake) indicate “*lake, where seaweed or water plant grow around or in it*” (N=64); “Kayindy”, village, means “*place, where most of the birch grow*” from the linked words *kayin*” (birch) + suffix “dy” (N=75); “Terekty”, village, combining the words “terek” (poplar) + suffix “ty” denotes “*region with lots of poplar*” (N=56).

Additionally, from observing the meanings or definitions of the place-names from English and Kazakh languages, it is apparent that the reasons for naming these phytotoponyms can be alike. The English and Kazakh phytotoponyms are often nominated because of the plants that located, grow, produced in areas as rivers, lakes, farms or just uninhabited places. The place-names might not be clear in their word-formation or structures, due to the differences in old and modern languages, however, the underlying meaning does not change.

Although it has been noted that the word-formation of the English and Kazakh have similar pattern, the English language have a large number of “double-barrelled” phytotoponyms, as opposed to Kazakh. The most typical example would be compound words with common names. As in the case of “Wheaton Aston”, a small village, has been around since 1000s, the name “Aston” (OE *east* + *tun*) is a common name, meaning “*eastern farmstead or estate*”, whereas “Wheaton” derived from OE *hwlte* “*growing with wheat*”, so together it would be called “*farmstead with growing wheat*”; “Cherry Burton”, may have been recorded since 1400s. The common name “Burton” (OE *burh-tun*) may imply “*fortified farmstead*”, as for the “Cherry” (Middle English *chiri*), it is, a name, refers to common cherries. Thus, this place-name would mean “*fortified*

farmstead with growing cherry tress"; or "Cherry Hinton", where "Hinton" (OE *hiwan*), common place-name means "*farmstead belonging to a religious community*", though "Cherry" remains the same; "Carleton in Lindrick", village, first appearance maybe since 13th c. "Carlton" (Scandinavian *karl*), a common place-name from Scandinavian means "*farmstead or estate of the freemen or peasants*", while "Lindrick" (OE *lind* + *ric*) is "*strip of land where lime-trees grow*". Other double-barrelled names are: "Lower Aisholt", village, means 'Ash-tree wood' from OE *æsc* + *holt*; "Appleton-le-Moors", village, *appel-tun* from OE means "apple orchard" + *moors* "near the moors", thus "*apple orchard, where it is grown near the moors*".

In Kazakh, the compound double-barrelled place-names are very few in number, and in fact are constructed as an adjective + noun, with typical hyphen joining them together: "Jalpak-Karagai" (jalpak "flat" + karagai "pine"), vicinity, the name is straightforward in its meaning, though, there is no exact certainty on the reason for its naming. The residents' answers suggested that there might be "*overgrown pines*" (N=53) but no certain answers were given for the "flat" word; "Kamys-Samar" (kamys "cane or reed" + samar), river, which meaning might be related to the plant name "*place, where a lot of reeds grow*" (N=58), "*reed, that grows under river*" (N=34). However, the word "Samar" was interpreted differently and it is suggested that it belonged to a person's name: "*Samar was a name of a young girl with tragic end*" (N=13), "*Kamys and Samar are the names of the sisters*" (N=10), although it is not confirmed officially; Koimazar Karaagash (koi "from turkic 'settlement'" + mazar from old Turkic "corpse, graveyard" + karaagash "elm") is a place, which meaning might be "*settlement, where the elm was grown around the cemetery or the corpses*" (N=11).

Other difference would be that English phytotoponyms might be difficult to understand, as some words are not fully present in modern language. As said before, the toponyms of English language have stayed almost the same throughout the years, however, the language itself has gone through changes, thus, making the old place-names' words no more relevant. Taking a look at some of these: "Puncheston", village, which may have been in use since 1200s. From Old French *pont* + *chardon* can indicate "*bridge where thistles grow*" – this example may be understandable to French readers, but not to English ones. Another example "Longbenton", district in England, may be originated since 1100s and means "*farmstead where bent-grass grows, or where beans are grown*" with the words in OE *beonet* or *bean* + *tun*, with added affix *long* later on; "Pendock", a village, that possibly indicates "*hill where barley or corn grows*" with the Celtic *penn* + a derivative of *heith* 'barley' or 'corn'; "Rishangles", village that consists from OE *hris* + *hangra* and means "*wooded slope where brushwood grows*".

Kazakh phytotoponyms' names, on the other hand, may look very familiar to the modern people's language, so even just reading the place-name they can guess what is this about. The examples include: "Zhidely" (zhide "berry" + ly (suffix)), village, is a place where "*a lot of berries grow*" (N=81) respondents answer, as the words are still in use in language; "Kandyagash" (kadyagash "alder"), a city, is a simplex name with no affixation, and it means "*place, where abundant of alders grow*" (N=86), as "kandyagash" is a common plant name, though the structure of the word if taken literally, can mean "*bloody tree*"; "Kayindykol" (kayin "birch" + kol "lake"), lake, which literally means "*birches grow around the lake*" (N=53).

Another distinction between the two languages' phytotoponyms would be the locations, the sources from which they derived from. As it was mentioned above, English toponymic formation originated with the earliest inhabitants, Celtic people, as it can be evidenced by the still modern and in use phytotoponyms "Pimperne" - a village in England, which from Celtic words *pimp* + *prenn* could mean "*five tress*"; "Heskin Green", also a village, derivates from Celtic word *hesgin* meaning "*village, where sedge grows*"; "Darenth", a river's name, which in Celtic would mean "*river, where oak-tress grow*"; Norman conquests, that contain words from Scandinavian (Old Norse) and French as well. They can be observed in phytotoponyms as in the case of "Dockray", town, originates from

words *docce* (Old English) + *vra* (Scandinavian), which means “*land, where water-lilies grow*”; “*Ellerbeck*”, village, from Scandinavian *elri* + *kjarr* means “*stream where alders grow*”.

Additionally, English, as the history has shaped its place-names, has been influenced by languages as Old English and Latin’s affixations: “*Minterne Magna*”, village, was probably recorded since 987. The OE *mint* + *ærn* and Latin’s affix *magna*, can mean “*house near the place where mint grows*”; “*Beeston*”, town, from Old English *beos* + *tun* and Latin affix *regis* “of the king” may be interpreted as “*farmstead of the king where bent-grass grows*”; “*Appleby Magna*” & “*Appleby Parva*”, place-names which may mean “*(big or small) farmstead or (big or small) village where apple-trees grow*” distinguishing Old English’s *æppel* Latin *magna* ‘great’ and *parva* ‘little’; “*Akeld*” indicate “*oak-tree slope*” from OE *ac* + *helde*.

The origins of Kazakh phytotoponyms, on the other hand, have a somewhat distinct background. The Kazakh place names were affected by nomads (Saka, Oguz, Kipchaks, Uysun) and their continual journey across the areas, as it was acknowledged in the current study. Kingdoms, khaganates, tribes, and empires (Kangju, Western Turkic Khaganate, Karluk Yabghu State, Mongol empire) that invaded, travelled, or inhabited here are another reason for place names. All of these tribes had a variety of ethnicities integrated into diverse units, and many spoke Oral-Altai, Turkic, Arabic, Persian, Mongol, and Slavic languages, as demonstrated by phytotoponyms like: “*Almaty*” (*alma* “apple” + *ty* (suffix)) is a historically old city, which is believed to be originated in 13th and 14th century, the affix “*ty*” indicating the old way Turkic-Mongolian tribe used to add to make plural words and its name means “*many apples*”, “*area, where many apples grow*”, according to respondents’ answers (N=70); “*Arshaly*” (*arsha* “juniper” + *ly* (suffix)) is a name of the river, which by residents’ words mean “*place, where there a lot of junipers grow*” (N=90). The suffix “*ly*” is an indicator that this place-name belonged to the Turkic tribes; “*Karagaily*” (*karagai* “pine” + *ly* (suffix)) a village, the meaning of which comes as “*a place overgrown with pine*” (N=65) Similarly to “*Arshaly*”, “*ly*” is a common suffixation, pointing at something being present or existing; “*Izendy*” (*izen* “kochia” + *dy*), village. It is believed that the place-name “*Izendy*”, means “*place, where Kochia grass grows*” (N=11); “*Shiely*” (*shie* “cherry” + *ly* (suffix)) means “*place, where wild cherries are grown*” (N=75); “*Miyaly*” (*miya* (licorice) + *ly* (suffix)) “*area overgrown with licorice or licorice’s root*” (N=76); “*Zhusimdyk*” (*zhusim* “grape” + *dik* (suffix)), settlement, as the name suggests it is “*the centre of the vineyard and there are very good farms at its base*” (N=35), while the suffix “*dyk*” is also derived from the travellers’ language meaning “*that an object or phenomenon exists in a certain natural form, occurs in abundance, and that a natural object is someone’s property, birthplace*”.

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Conclusion

The current study has gathered, collected, and analysed the phytotoponyms of English and Kazakh languages. The study of phytotoponyms from selected languages has demonstrated the similarities and differences between the two.

Thus, as a result of the study, we came to the following conclusions:

The similarities between English and Kazakh phytotoponyms are as follows:

1. The structure of the phytotoponyms, most particularly the compound place names, can be observed in both languages, often combining two to three words, the first words denoting or describing the latter one. The English phytotoponyms are most likely to be compound rather than simplex.

2. The “descriptive phytotoponyms” where the names can be interpreted literally, and, despite the centuries of their existence, can still be understood from a modern point of view.

3. The meanings and reasons behind the naming are almost identical. The residents, travellers have named the place names according to the plants and vegetation, most likely because they were grown in abundant numbers.

The following are the distinctions between English and Kazakh phytotoponyms:

1. The English and Kazakh phytotoponyms have “double-barrelled” place-names, or compound names that were linked as a phrase, however, English double-barrelled phytotoponyms are in great number than the Kazakh ones, and the often come along with common or proper names.

2. Despite the “descriptive” place names in the English toponymic system, the vast majority of them contains words that may have lost meaning, or are difficult to recognize for the modern people without prior research, since the words have gone through a long development, whereas Kazakh names are still intact with their old names and meanings.

3. The history of the two nations makes a great distinction between the United Kingdom’s and Kazakhstan’s phytotoponyms’ origins. The English place names are named mostly after the conquests, wars or people, who have had a different language, such as French or Scandinavian. The Kazakh, on the other hand, also had wars, and conquests, but it was mostly influenced by the nomads and tribes.

Phytotoponym is a relatively new term that has yet to be utilized in the scientific community. Plant names are an essential aspect of every country's economy since they reveal details about the country's eco system as well as historical and cultural worth. The places’ geographical, geological structure may change, but the name will stay for a long time, as it was evidenced by centuries old toponyms. Therefore, it is important to know the origins of the places one lives their whole life. The toponymic names, despite being constant, may be changed due to the various reasons, and perhaps, new phytotoponyms, as well as new eco places may appear in the future. The current study looked at portions of phytotoponyms, allowing for a comparison of two cultures, but eventually demonstrating not just differences but also commonalities, allowing for further, more detailed comparisons.

Human awareness is shaped by its cultural and historical surroundings. For representatives of other cultures, the same objects, phenomena, and concepts have diverse interpretations. In an era of modern globalization, strong cultural connectedness, and integration, the necessity of researching meaning and meanings increases. Today's cultures are not confined to small spaces. Cultures actively influence one another and occasionally clash at the level of impact: informational, economic, linguistic, and so on. As a result, there is an increased interest in cross-cultural psychology, cross-cultural management, and cross-cultural competency among psychologists, translators, and linguists [25].

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