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# GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF OBJECTS OF THE SARYARKA NATURE RESERVE FUND

**Abstract.** The article examines the importance of geographical names of the physico-geographical region - Saryarka, for the development of tourism in this region and analyzes specific data on the vision, formation and features of the names of nature reserves in the study of toponyms of this region. The nomination of the features of geographical names of objects of the Saryarka nature reserve fund was based on geological, natural-geographical, historical and linguistic data. The origin and etymology of the toponyms of this region are investigated according to the actual data. It was revealed that the reserve fund and natural monuments indicate the natural features of toponyms. A map of toponyms was compiled, which reflects the natural and recreational resources of Saryarka. Saryarka is a vast mountainous region of Kazakhstan, rich in natural, historical and cultural attractions. The geographical names of the objects of the nature reserve fund of the region not only reflect the natural and historical features of the area, but also play a key role in the development of tourism potential. In this study, the influence of toponyms on the perception of tourist sites was examined, as well as a comparative analysis with other regions of Kazakhstan and neighboring countries.

**Keywords:** Saryarka, toponym, nature reserve fund, toponyms in tourism, geographic terms, geotourism.

**Introduction.** «Saryarka, Arka» - a plateau region covering the entire central part of Kazakhstan. Saryarka is a folk name. The local population has been calling this area the steppe «Saryarka», «Arka» since ancient times. The name Saryarka means «large, extensive elevation with burnt and therefore yellowed vegetation, a flat plateau, a ridge of numerous hills». It is located between the North Kazakhstan Plain to the north, Betpakdala, and Lake Balkhash to the south. In the west, it reaches the Turgai Plateau. To the east, the border extends to the foothills of the Tarbagatay, encompassing the northeastern outskirts of Lake Balkhash, and further along the Zaysan Depression, reaching the Kalbin Ridge. Saryarka is located between 54°-46° N and 66°-80° E, and, as mentioned above, has an irregular trapezoidal shape, more elongated in the eastern part. Its length from west to east is 1200 km. The width is 900 km in the west and 400 km in the east. The area is approximately 1 million km$^2$. In administrative terms, it fully covers the territories of Karaganda, Ulytau, and Akmola regions, a significant part of the Abai region, partially Pavlodar, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Zhambyl regions [1].

Many people see tourism as travelling, relaxing, getting new experiences and having a good time. However, considering it from different perspective, tourism can be developed and be related to other things [2]. As a result of human economic activities, the appearance of natural landscapes has changed. Historical development and the evolution of the human economy have led to profound changes in nature: shifts in the distribution ranges of animals, alterations in the quantitative and species composition of vegetation cover, reduction of forested areas, and a decline in grassland productivity. In the territory of Kazakhstan, it is impossible to find a landscape that has not been influenced by human activities to some extent. Therefore, one of the main challenges in preserving natural landscapes untouched by human hands is the study of geographical names. It covers a range of social and political issues as well as toponymy in a wide range of physical geography [3]. Much attention is given to the natural sciences in the study of toponyms. Through toponymic research, patterns in forming geographical names have been identified. Natural historical conditions and the natural geographical environment determine the emergence of toponyms. Through toponyms, one can determine the physiogeographic features of an area, the state of the natural environment, and the composition of plant and animal life [4].

Nature protection is a system of measures for the protection and restoration of natural resources, which is aimed at maintaining the relationship between the natural environment and human activity, taking into account the direct and indirect impact of the economic activities of society on nature and humanity. The key problem of nature protection is the rational use of natural resources. Society should organize measures to protect picturesque landscapes where no human foot has set foot, their relief, vegetation, and soil cover, wildlife, that is living and inanimate nature [5].

The ancient reserves of Kazakhstan are particularly picturesque, historically valuable territories that in various historical periods were taken under the protection of a centralized state authority or a separate private person and withdrawn from economic circulation. The presence of lands with rich nature on the territory of Kazakhstan, which from early periods were called «protected lands», is known from historical handwritten sources. The famous scientist-orientalist A. N. Bernstam, who conducted archaeological research on the territory of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan for a long time, wrote that the tribes that inhabited the slopes of the Tien Shan from the Bronze Age (II century BC) to the XV century had specially protected lands [6]. People did not settle on such lands with picturesque nature. Therefore, protected lands were very favorable for the free habitation of wild animals. In his works, the orientalist N. Ya. Bichurin recounts that the nomadic tribes of the Uysuns, engaged in animal husbandry in the Zhetysu region in the II-III centuries BCE, and descendants of wealthy Uysun dynasties referred to places with beautiful nature as «koryk» (meadow; an area covered with grassy vegetation, where grazing and hunting were temporarily prohibited; in modern translation - a reserve). It was forbidden to graze livestock or hunt without permission on these lands. Chinese traveler Xuanzang, during his journey to the Zhetysu region in the VII century, wrote about a protected land in the Mynbulak hollow in the Talas River valley. In his manuscripts, it is mentioned that in this protected land, there were a large number of wild deer with bells around their necks, and no one was allowed to hunt them. It is also mentioned that in the vicinity of Talas, kulans - one of the species of wild horses - were placed under protection, as indicated by local geographical names. The renowned historian M.E. Masson wrote in his works that in the VII-IX centuries, there was a special hunting reserve in the upper Talas River valley. This reserve was mainly inhabited by wild kulans, and that's why it was called «Kulankoryk».

Ancient reserves in the territory of Kazakhstan were primarily located in the valleys of the Syrdarya, Shu, Talas, Ile, Ayakoz, and Irtysh rivers, in Saryarka, and the valley of the Zhaiyk River. As examples, one can mention the famous reserves in the Syrdarya valley, such as «Kenkoryk», «Shayan», «Zhana-korgan» in Saryarka, «Ereimentau», «Baskoryk», «Hankoryk», «Kiykti Koryk», «Altynkoryk» in Shyngystau, «Zhidaibai», and in the vicinity of Zaysan, «Saryshoky». In the territory of the republic, numerous geographical names provide evidence of the existence of protected lands since ancient times. About 90 geographical names in Kazakhstan and Central Asia are directly linked to the names of reserves.

**Research methods and materials.** The emergence of the ideas of the Kazakh people about the organization of nature protection of Saryarka since ancient times can be traced by toponyms («Khan korygy», «Kenkoryk», «Kulan Koryk», «Bolshoi Koryk», «Koryk Dalasy», etc.). In the work of M. Kashkari, the meaning of the word «koryk» as «forbidden territory» is given as a protected fenced area. Information has been found in historical written sources that the picturesque lands with fertile pastures of Kazakhstan and Central Asia have been turned into reserves since ancient times [7].

Rashid al-din in his work «The Set of Chronicles» of the XIV century wrote that the «great reserve» of Genghis Khan is guarded by thousands of soldiers. The scientist R. Satimbekov, who studied the ancient reserves of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, tells us that the protected lands mainly arose in river valleys and foothill plains to protect the animal world. The scientist, based on archaeological research, concludes that the concept of koryk originated in the Bronze Age [8].

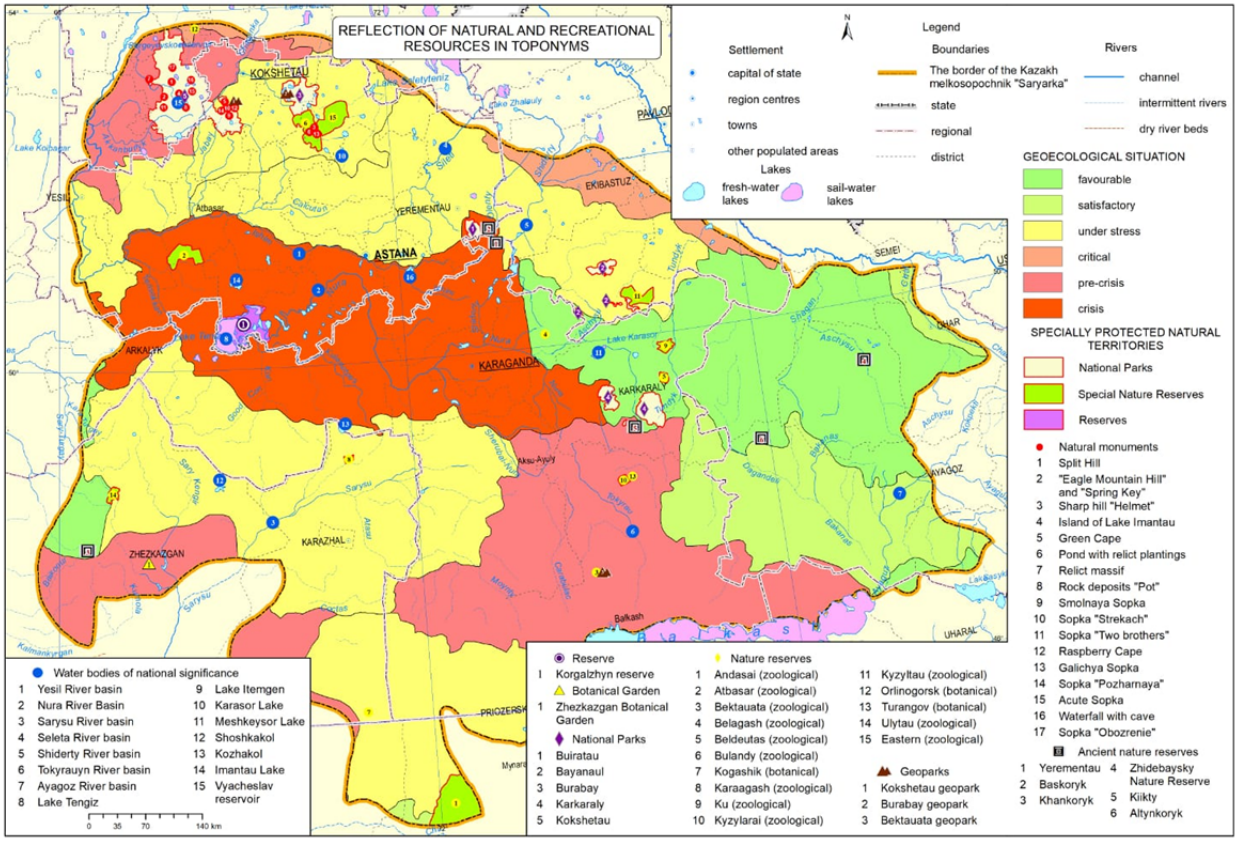
Asan Kaigi (XV century) mentions the land of «Khan Korygy», which he visited on his way. The second type of occupation for nomadic and sedentary peoples was hunting. Birds and animals, animals with valuable fur were hunted in Arka, Shyngystau, Bayanaul, Kokshetau, Karkaraly, and Ulytau. The geographical names of Arkarly, Arystandy, Borioynak, Kulantau, Kuklansu, Kulanasu, Bala Kulan, Kulandy, Kaska Kulan, etc. provide rich information about the reserves [9].

«Korykshar» (Zharmyn district) - the name can be interpreted as a territory taken under protection. In Shyngystau, there is the name of the pasture «Korykbol River», and the name of the river «Korymzhailau» provides information about the characteristics of fertile pastures. Therefore, it can be noted that the popular form of nature conservation in Kazakh land has been established for a very long time. There were rules for hunting, hunting periods, and times for hunting in the forest [9]. The Kazakh people have long-held ideas about the conservation of nature and its objects, which, passed down from generation to generation, have influenced the formation of ecological culture [10].

Thus, the word koryk, which defines the nature of the landscape of the area, contains valuable information about the properties and structure of biogeocenoses.In short, the nature of the protected lands should be protected as a standard of the landscape and geographical belt of this region. In the reserves, not only animals close to extinction or rare plant species were taken under protection, but also picturesque natural landscapes, in general, the natural complexes of our region were preserved in their original form [11]. The following research methods were used during the study: retrospective analysis – analysis of the data of researchers who contributed to the study of nature reserves; geographical-visual - description of the physical and geographical features of nature reserves and determination of their reflection in reserves` names; historical analysis-discussion of the history of the formation of reserve names; cartographic method and GIS – demonstration of the distribution of reserve on the territory of Kazakhstan and identification of patterns and toponymic areas of their distribution; linguistic – etymological method-explanation of the formation and meaning of reserve names; statistical method – processing of quantitative indicators [12].

**Research results and discussion.** Carcurrently, there are 1 nature reserve (Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve), 6 national parks («Buiratau», «Bayanaul», «Burabai», «Karkaraly», «Kokshetau», «Ulytau» State National Parks), 17 state nature monuments («Raskolotaya Sopka», «Orlina Gora Sopka», «Rodnikovyy Klyuch», «Ostraya Sopka Shlem», «Ostrov Ozero Imantau», «Zelenyy Mys», «Prud s Reliktovymi Nasazhdeniyami», «Reliktovyy Massiv», «Skal'nyye Otl Ozheniya Kotyolok», «Smol'naya Sopka», «Sopka Strekach», «Sopka Dva Brata», «Malinovyy Mys», «Galic'hya Sopka», «Sopka Pozharnaya», «Vodopad s Peshcheroy», «Sopka Obozreniye», «Ostraya Sopka») and 2 state gardens (Zhezkazgan and Astana Botanical Gardens), 15 state nature reserves («Andasai», «Atbasar», «Bektau-Ata», «Belagash», «Beldeutas», «Bulandin», «Kogashik», «Karaagash», «Kuva», «Kyzylarai», «Kyzyltau», «Orlinogor», «Turan», «Vostochnyy», «Poyma Reki Irtysh») (figure 1), 4 nature reserves, and 1 ecological park (Semey Ormany State Forest Nature Reserve, Altyn Dala State Nature Reserve, Irgiz-Turgai State Nature Reserve, Altai Say Ecological Park), as well as 6 historical-archaeological monuments (Turgai Geoglyphs, Tanbaly Tas, Botai Settlement, Archaeological Complex Begazy-Dandybai, Gorodishche Bozok).

In Kazakhstan, there are 10 state reserves: Aksu-Jabagly, Nauryzym, Almaty, Barsakelmes, Korgalzhyn, Markakol, Ustyurt, West Altai, Alakol and Karatau. In Northern Kazakhstan, Nauryzym and Korgalzhyn reserves are located. In the previous sections, the involvement of the names of wild animals in the formation of toponyms was considered. In this section, toponyms related to the names of animals inhabiting the Korgalzhyn Reserve are identified. By studying the etymology of the mentioned toponyms, names of animals inhabiting this territory were revealed, which still exist and are considered relict species. For example, Bugyty Urochishe, Alabugy Urochishe, Kulanotpes River, Bulandy Aul, Tekeli Sopka, Ayak Arkar Sopka, Elikti Gora (Akmola region). Many toponyms are named in connection with the lives of animals and their habitat. For example: Kaskyratkan Urochishe, Tulqili Aul, Koyantobe Gora, Shoshkaly Urochishe (Akmola region).




*Note:* own study.

Reflection of natural and recreational resources in the toponyms of Saryarka

Table 1 − State nature reserves on the territory of Saryarka

| The name of specially protected natural areas | Location, area, ha | Protected objects | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve  | Korgalzhyn district of Akmola region; Nura district of Karaganda region. Was founded in 1958, with an area of 543,171 hectares | 350 species of higher plants grow here, a total of 15 species of shrubs, and 22 species of plants growing in the water give the lakes a special charm. There are 45 known species of endemics in need of protection: Kazakhstani ribbon boron, yellow cup, tetrahedral water lily, Schober's saltpeter, etc. There are 37 species of mammals, 294 species of birds, 3 species of reptiles, 2 species of amphibians, and more than 10 species of fish. About 32 thousand coots, about 10-12 thousand ducks, swans, geese, etc. nest in Lake Korgalzhyn. The number of birds such as the white heron, red-throated karachakaz, turfan, black stork and pelican is decreasing from year to year. The reserve is home to the pink flamingo, which is very rare in the world. Of the reserve's plants listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan, 37 species of birds are known, Schrenka tulip, recumbent tulip, light orange beaver grass, steppe scolia, sovereign dragonfly, short-winged bolivaria mantis, steppe locust and 20 species of birds listed in the International "Red Book". In 2008, the Korgalzhyn Nature Reserve was included in the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List, and in 2012 UNESCO recognized it for the second time as the first biosphere reserve in the Republic of Kazakhstan. | According to G. Konkashpaev, "khorgolzhyin" corresponds to the word "lead" in the Mongolian language. The water in the lake was most likely lead-colored. Toponymist A. Abdrakhmanov believes that this word originated in a period when the Turkic and Mongolian languages were closer to each other than in ancient times. This is confirmed by the words "korgalzhyn" – korgasyn / lead (in Mongolian) and "korgasyn" - Korgasyn (in Kazakh). In the "Dictionary of the Turkic Language" by M.Kashgari, the meaning of the word lead is given as "korugzhun". |

The natural and ecological condition of the region, including fauna and flora, is subject to natural and anthropogenic changes (Kovshvar, 1989). Toponyms play an important role for botanists, biologists, and zoologists in studying the plant and animal world. For example, the presence of names of forests and animals in toponyms indicates the presence of coniferous and mixed forests in Northern Kazakhstan. Plant names found in the reserve are also present in toponyms. For example: Karabidayyk, Karakoga, Karachi (Akmola region) and others. To carry out the research the questionnaire was distributed among the control group during the study visit on the region and through the Internet - e-mail and web portals that bring together people interested in the presented topic [13].

National parks are a new form of nature conservation in our country. They have not yet gained widespread development. The main difference from reserves is that tourists and visitors are allowed to visit these places. However, there are still requirements for nature conservation. There are 14 national parks in Kazakhstan, of which 6 are located in Saryarka. These parks are among the regions that serve tourists in the country.

Table 2 − State national natural parks on the territory of Saryarka

| The name of specially protected natural areas | Location, area, ha | Protected objects | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| «Kokshetau» State National Nature Park  | Zerendi district Akmola region, Ayyrtau district of North Kazakhstan region. Founded in 1996, the area is 182076 hectares | There are about 200 archaeological sites, burial mounds dating back to the Bronze Age, and sites of ancient settlements in the park. The flora and fauna of the park are diverse: lichens and ferns of antiquity grow here, under the woody and shrubby vegetation of modern times. Animals include elk, roe deer, badger, fox, marten, wolf, hare, squirrel, field grouse. In 1983, a deer was introduced, which took root well. Of the invertebrates, there are about 1000 species of beetles, 220 species of shackles, 70 species of erect-winged, 64 species of spiders | The word "blue" corresponds to the meaning of "zangar - high" or "heavenly," says E. Koishybaev. According to T. Zhanuzak, the meaning of the name "kokshe" was established due to the fact that "this place is covered with mold or looks blue from afar" |
| «Burabai» State National Nature Park  | Burabay district of Akmola region, founded in 2000, area 129299 hectares | 757 species of plants, of which 95 are rare and endangered species (large-flowered slipper, black alder, deer moss, Fuchs's palm, etc.); 305 species of vertebrates, of which 87 are rare species; there are 6 species of fish, 3 species of amphibians, 6 species of reptiles, more than 200 species of birds. Golden eagles, owls, etc. are found here. It is listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan. Some insect species are protected: krasotel Semenova, Sevchuk Servila, steppe scolia, carmine Polish cochineal, etc. Under the influence of weathering and wind, unique stone sculptures are formed here: "Okzhetpes", "Sleeping Batyr", "Golden Eagle", "Camel", "Kudyr" (musk deer), "Sphinx" | On maps and historical sources of the XIX century it is designated as a "pine tree". During the Stolypin reform (early XX century), foreigners who emigrated from Russia translated the name "pine" into Russian as "bor", that is, "borovoe". The name Borovoye, which is often found in legends, is translated directly from the Russian language in the wrong sense |
| Karkarala State National Nature Park  | Karkaraly district of Karaganda region, founded in 1998, area 112120 hectares | There are 40 species of animals, 114 species of birds, 66 species of plants and 8 species of fish under protection. Among them are animals included in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan: argali, manul, golden eagle, white-headed crane, white-headed duck, osprey, strepet, black stork, dry-nosed; from plants black alder, Fuchs's palm, Kyrgyz birch, Karkaralinsky barberry and smolevka, common fern, Siberian wheatgrass, feather grass and one type of moss is smooth sphagnum, etc. Among the endemic plant species are Karkaralinsky barberry and tarberry, sharp-bladed flax, Karkaralinsky wheatgrass, woolly-flowered astragalus, Karkaralinskaya regneria | In the Kyrgyz language, "korkyra" is a live bird called kokkutan (grey heron), and the second is the decoration of a girl's headdress made from the feathers of this bird (found in the works of V. Radlov, G. Konkashbaev, etc.). The word "kalkari" is also common among Turkic-speaking peoples. "Kyzyltal" is pronounced in the meaning of the valley where he grew up. |

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| | | | The name Karkaraly, which is beautiful in nature, can be used as a basis for the fact that the red mountain has lush foliage similar to bird feathers. However, Karkaraly is an ancient name, in the past it was called Mount Kazylyk. It is safe to say that since time immemorial there has been a place where refereeing was ruled [11] |
| Buiratau State National Nature Park  | Sarybel district Karaganda region, Yerementau district of Akmola region, It was founded in 2011, with an area of 88,968 hectares | There are more than 450 top-rooted plants. It includes more than 30 rare and limited species, such as alder, fern, boneset, spring adonis, steppe peony, kupalnitsa, Gesner's tulip. The fauna of the garden includes 45 species of mammals belonging to 5 groups and 15 families, which is 71% and 39% of the number of Kazakhstani taxa, respectively. The Yerementau argali population lives on the territory of the garden, which is separated from other populations living in the mountainous regions of Kazakhstan and has up to 200 individuals. In recent years, work has been successfully carried out on the acclimatization of marals, whose number reaches 100 individuals. The avifauna of the garden includes 227 species of birds, of which 127 are nesting. Steppe, shrubby, petrophilic, forest, meadow and wetland complexes predominate among ornithological complexes. There are 13 species of nesting birds in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan, such as the spoonbill, whooper swan, white-headed duck, common turpan, steppe eagle, crane, bustard, flutter, owl and 17 species of midges | The name of the park is an oronymic name given by local residents due to the fact that at dawn and dusk the sun's rays on the forested foothills are reflected in curls or ridges stand out in curls |
| Bayanaul State National Nature Park  | Bayanaul district of Pavlodar region, founded in 1985, the area is 68452.8 hectares | There are more than 20 archaeological sites in the park, Bronze Age mounds, stone inscriptions and symbols, caves ("Aulietas", "Dravert", "Kumyra" (Jug), etc.). Rocks ("Naizatas", "Zhumbaktas", "Kogershin" ("Pigeon") give a special charm to the nature of the park, "Atbasy", etc.), which over the years, under the influence of wind and water, turned into various sculptures. There are more than 400 species of plants (pine, birch, alder, raspberry, cherry, hawthorn, etc.), as well as sticky alder, spring adonis, which are listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan. There are more than 100 species of vertebrates. There are more than 40 species of mammals (argali, roe deer, wolf, fox, lynx, badger, squirrel, etc.), more than 67 species of birds nest (swan, goose, duck, grouse, partridge, golden eagle, etc.), and more than 100 species of birds fly by. Argali, golden eagle, saker falcon are listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan. The most common of the 5 species of reptiles in the park is the nimble lizard. There are 8 types of fish (pike, carp, tench, perch, etc.) | Bayanaul (a distorted name, the real historical name is Bayanaula; Mongolian Bayan-Ola) - the word "bayan" means "rich", and the word "ola" means "mountainous", "picturesque". Corresponds to the meaning of a rich, picturesque courtyard |

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| Ulytau State National Nature Park  | Ulytau district of Ulytau region, founded in 1990, the area is 58912 hectares | Lessing's feather grass, feathery feather grass with mixed grassy vegetation of the desert, mountain valleys with a variety of grass-grass steppe, mosses and ferns are found in shady places of gorges. There are more than 400 medicinal plants, 100 forage herbs, 70 industrial plants, more than 40 species of poisonous plants, juniper, black currant, wolfberry, rosehip bush, meadowsweet, dogwood, honeysuckle, etc. Among them are endemics - Ulytau button-hole, spiny yarrow, very rare Kazakh clausia, three-haired setter, hairy fern. Of animals - fox, wolf, ermine, karsak, steppe polecat, etc., of birds there are black chased, blue nightingale, common lentil, dove, ground thrush, kestrel, common owl, owl, etc. Among the birds listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan, there are black stork, golden eagle and saker falcon. There is a large collection of historical and cultural monuments in Kazakhstan, most of which were erected during the time of the Turkic Khaganate | The name "Ulytau", as in our modern understanding, does not mean "high, big mountain". His early personality was combined in the form of "Uluk tau", or "ala tau", and the first meaning meant such a concept as "shoktyk tau", "low mountain". As a result of the fact that over time "ulyk tau" or "alatau" underwent sound changes, the modern name "Ulytau" appeared |

Natural monuments hold a special place in the conservation of natural landscapes. These are individual natural objects such as rare and unique trees, caves, lakes, mountain peaks, waterfalls, gorges, and more. In Kazakhstan, there are 26 registered natural monuments; however, there are more than 60 special and unique objects in the republic. In the future, it is planned to add unique objects to the list, such as «Spruce Forests of Sauyra», «Paleontological Monument of Koshkorgan», «Karakia», «Lake Maraldy», «Karkaraly Relict Sphagnum Bog», «Birch Forest of Saybozdak», «Tarkhan Geological Complex» and «Charyn Canyon». The steep mountains in the valley of the Sileti River catch the eye as a natural monument. Rocky and hilly formations of various shapes, such as Okzhetpes, Zhumbaktas, Tuyetas, and Zhekebatyr, located in the Kokshetau Mountains, are considered unique natural monuments [14]. These exceptional natural objects have significant scientific and practical value. The main task of nature conservation is to preserve them in their pristine state.

The feature of reserves is that a certain type of activity is allowed here on a limited scale for a specified period without causing harm to the protected natural objects. Currently, in Kazakhstan, there are 80 reserves with a total area of 4,600,000 hectares. Depending on the protected object, they are divided into geological, botanical, zoological, and others. Geological reserves cover landscapes with rare geological formations and relief forms. Botanical reserves are located in the landscapes of each zone, depending on the features of the vegetation cover. Conservation and restoration of flora are carried out here. Zoological reserves cover natural complexes located along the migration routes of wild animals and birds, and the entire fauna is fully protected [15]. In addition to reserves, it is possible to organize biosphere reserves and reserves where scientific research on the state of the environment can be conducted. The organization of such territories is planned for the future of the country. In Kazakhstan, important state reserves include Almaty, Zerendi, Rahmanov Keys, and Balkhash. In the specially protected areas of Saryarka, a nomenclature of names for many plants and animals has been identified. For example, Mount Koyandytobe (Enbekshilder district), the tract Kaskyrshilik (Enbekshilder district) and others.

The territory of Turgai includes only the western part of the Kazakh smallholder. It has two geomorphological regions - Yesil and Ulytau. The Yesil region occupies the extreme part of the Kokshetau Mountains. The territory is separated from the Turgai lowland by the Yesil River. The relief of the area consists of two levels: the upper level is a flat lateral plateau with an absolute height of 340-420 m, and the lower level is an accumulative plain with an absolute height of 260-320 m. Individual hills reach heights of 10-30 m on a flat surface. Wide flat ravines are located between the hills. This territory is mainly drained by the right tributaries of the Ishim River. In the geological structure of the territory, Precambrian and Paleozoic complexes are distinguished. The latest Lower Paleozoic, Lower-Middle Devonian, Middle Devonian-Frasnian, and Upper Paleozoic fossils are formed. Sandy-clay formations were formed on the surface of rocky remnants in the Oligocene and Neogene.

Table 3 − Natural reserves on the territory of Saryarka

| The name of specially protected natural areas | Location, area, ha | Protected objects | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| Semey Ormany State Forest Nature Reserve  | Beskaragay, Borodulikha, Zharma, Urzhar, Abai, Ayaguz, Kokpekty districts of the Abai region and the lands of A. Semey. Founded in 2003, the area is 654179.8 hectares | The purpose of the reserve is to preserve and restore the unique ribbon forests of the Irtysh region, which perform important protective functions and have special ecological, scientific, cultural and recreational value. The flora of the higher plants of the ribbon forests of the Irtysh region is represented by 344 species from 201 genera and 61 families. The flora is based on angiosperms – 340 species, including dicotyledons – 80.59% (274 species), monocotyledons – 19.41% (66 species). The fauna of the vertebrates of the reserve consists of 354 species; including round-mouthed – 2, fish - 25, amphibians - 4, reptiles - 16, birds - 234, mammals - 83 species. On the territory of the reserve there are animals listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan — black stork, whooper swan, osprey, golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, saker falcon, beautiful crane, peregrine falcon, snake-eater, red-throated Cossack, spoonbill, argali | The Kazakh form of the name Semipalatinsk, that is, the abbreviated form of the word "seven houses" translated into Kazakh. Russian Russian name "Semipalat" according to Kazakh historical sources, the name "Semey" was called "Sarchinkt" before the arrival of the Russian expedition (1718). It used to mean "wide shore" or "high shore" in the Turkish-Mongolian languages. The Kalmyks had seven tents. The name of the fortress, the city of Semipalatinsk, appeared in Russian. Currently, the name of the city of Semey has been formed |
| Altyn Dala State Nature Reserve  | Kostanay region Amangeldy district Dzhangeldy district Founded in 2012, the area is 489,766 hectares | The Nature Reserve protects the natural ecosystems and landscape features of steppes, semi-deserts, deserts, meadows and wetlands, as well as the Betpakdalin saiga population in the country. It is divided into 3 clusters: 1. Sarykopa – 52,115 ha (Sarykopa lake system). 2. Tosynkum – 95,881 ha (Tosynkum sands, left bank of the Turgai River). 3. Uly Zhylanchik – 341,670 hectares (desert steppe valley, banks of the Uly Zhylanchik river). It is home to 11 species of reptiles, 57 species of mammals, 4 species of amphibians, 9 species of fish and 275 species of birds. There are 370 species of plants (of which 23 are rare) [13] | G. Konkashbayev described the term "steppe" as an "open flat area" [14]. Kazakhs have long called the yellowing steppe of Saryarka the "Golden Steppe", equating it with gold. The name is given because of the golden color of the endless steppe |
| Irgiz-Turgaysky State Nature Reserve  | Aktobe region Irgiz district Founded in 2007, the area is 763,549 hectares | The task of the reserve is to preserve and reproduce the Betpakdalin saiga population. There are 29 species of mammals, 250 species of birds, 14 species of reptiles, 4 species of amphibians and 10 species of fish on the territory of the reserve. Of these, 32 rare and endangered species of birds listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan: pink and curly pelicans, spoonbill, loaf, little white heron, flamingos, small swan, whooper swan, red-throated kazarka, savka, sterch, gray crane, beautiful crane, bustard, jack, strepet, gyrfalcon, thin-billed curlew, black-headed chuckler, black-bellied and white-bellied grouse, saja, peregrine falcon, saker falcon, white-tailed and long-tailed eagles, golden eagle, burial ground, steppe eagle, snake, osprey (Aimanov, 2013). . The territory of the reserve is a habitat for mammals listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan: the Bobrinsky kozhanok is endemic to Kazakhstan, the barkhany cat is a rare small species in the fauna of Kazakhstan (Aimanov, 2013) | Historian B. Aspandiyarov believes that the name "Irgiz" is caused by a distortion of the word "Orkuz". The name "orkuz" means a high-altitude lowland, valley, that is, "mountain river", "mountain valley". Considering that the first part of the name "torgai" in the Khanty-Mansi language means tor/sor – "river", "water", then, joining the opinion that the second part -guy (-kai) is an addition to the diminutive, the meaning of the name can mean the following concept: "river, water in a wide valley." It is also possible that "Torgai" is the name of an ancient tribe |

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| Alty Sai Ecological Park  | Kostanay region Dzhangeldy district Founded in 2017, 340,000 hectares | The first ecopark in Kazakhstan, created by the ASBK on the basis of two hunting farms. On its territory, you can see the main types of landscape typical of the southern steppes: steep chinks, lakes, rivers, sands, salt marshes and floodplain forest. More than 30 species of animals listed in the "Red Book" of Kazakhstan are under protection. "Altai Sai" is a very important habitat for saigas | The Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan is named after the location of six geographical objects. The term "sai" corresponds to the meaning of shallow water, dry riverbed in hollows, gullies |

The Kazakh smallholder is one of those places where there is its own natural identity, unique history, and unique features, revived with time. This is a very vast and rich place. Its western part was formed during the Caledonian and Hercynian folding (the eastern side). As a result of the neotectonic movement, as well as the process of weathering, the current picture of the relief of Saryarka was formed. It is formed mainly from metamorphic and igneous rocks. The geological development of the region's territory was complex and long-lasting, so it is characterized by tectonic complexity and age-related diversity of structural elements. The Kazakh smallholder consists mainly of destroyed and leveled hills, and small hilly low mountains [16]. Among them, there are large and small depressions and basins. They are internally classified according to their geological structure and the nature of the relief. Its eastern part is higher than the western one. It is a low mountain range formed by igneous and sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic.

The main role in the formation of the relief of this region was played by the direction of the occurrence of rocks and the process of weathering. Therefore, the low mountains are destroyed. In some places, the remnants of the mountains were connected to a hilly plain. A flat plain, large and small depressions, basins alternate with each other. The relative height of low mountain ranges is 500-600 m. Between them, there is a wavy plain or a large number of scattered small hills, convex hills. The relative height of some isolated ridge hills, consisting of bedrock, is 10-50 m, sometimes reaching 100 m [17].

The lakes that are part of the protected water bodies of Kazakhstan in the territory of Saryarka include Burabai, Bolshoye Chebachye, Shchuchye and Zerendi. The territory of Arka is characterized by a succession of steppe landscapes and virgin forests of mountain slopes. One of the picturesque landscapes of Saryarka is the Kokshetau Mountains. They are located in the north of Saryarka, where granite peaks of amazing beauty are concentrated. The highest point of the Kokshetau Mountains is Mount Kokshe Tau (947 m). The territory of the Kokshetau Mountains is rich in lakes, and on their shores, various tourist bases, holiday homes, and resorts are located, attracting thousands of tourists every year.

In the Kokshetau Mountains, relict pine forests are widely spread. Evidence of this is found in the distribution of toponyms related to the names of woody vegetation. In the Saryarka territory, there are toponyms formed with the use of the lexeme «karagai» such as Karagai Urochishe, Karagaikol Lake, Karagaishoky Hill, Karagaishyk Lake (Akmola region) and others. Along the banks of the Ertis and Esil rivers, white birch, alder, aspen, and willow are widely distributed. Their names are included in geographical names, for example, Akkayyn Kordon, Karatal Urochishe, Taldyk Urochishe (Akmola region) and others.

It is evident that the issue of designating specially protected areas based on specific features, which characterize the structure of the protected areas system, is a complex, contradictory, or controversial scientific and methodological problem [18]. A comprehensive examination of this problem creates opportunities for its timely resolution, conducting relevant studies, and developing the system of protected areas. The need for creating a system of protected areas was first emphasized by N. F. Reimers, F. R. Shtilmark (1978), Y. B. Rodoman (1981) and Y. A. Isakov (1983). Among European and Baltic scientists, the experience of Latvia, as presented in the works of A. Zh. Mellumans (1982) and P. P. Kavalyauskas (Lithuania), can be mentioned. In Kazakhstan, the principles of organizing the system of protected areas were initially discussed in the works of O. T. Aidarov [19].

Modeling with the help of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provides the opportunity for a comparative analysis of natural (landscape), social, and economic maps, maps of geoecological zoning, a comprehensive assessment of the region, and can serve as an information basis for the scientific, cultural-historical justification of identifying areas for the creation of a protected areas system in the future [20].

Geographical names are an important factor in attracting tourists, as they carry the cultural code of the region. Names such as «Bayanaul», «Burabai», «Ulytau» and «Karkaraly» evoke certain associations and expectations among tourists related to natural and cultural attractions. The analysis shows that the presence of recognizable and unique toponyms contributes to the promotion of the region in the tourist market.

To identify the uniqueness of the toponymic structure of Saryarka, a comparative analysis was carried out with other regions of Kazakhstan and neighboring countries. In particular: in East Kazakhstan, names such as «Katon-Karagai» and «Markakol» are associated with natural sites of significant ecological and historical significance; in Kyrgyzstan, toponyms such as «Issyk-Kul» and «Sary-Chelek» are also actively used in the tourism industry; in Russia, In the Altai Republic, names such as «Belukha» and «Teletskoye Lake» play a similar role in the development of tourism. This analysis highlights that Saryarka has unique toponymic features that can be effectively used in tourism marketing.

The results obtained can be used to: develop tourist routes taking into account toponymic features; promote the Saryarka tourism brand internationally; preserve natural heritage and develop ecotourism. Geographical names play an important role in shaping the tourist attractiveness of the region, and their study and popularization contribute to the sustainable development of tourism in Saryarka.

**Conclusion.** Therefore, as nature conservation measures progress, they acquire socio-political significance. Nature conservation activities are applied not only to address social and economic challenges but also to political ones. The issue of nature protection is multifaceted. In solving it, the complementary application of ecological and geographical (comprehensive field) methods, geographic information systems (GIS), and other research methods plays a crucial role [21]. The examples provided can serve as evidence of nature conservation efforts and potential for tourism development in the region, emphasizing the significant importance of scientific research data in the future. Characterizing the nature of the protected areas system, considering them in an inseparable connection with landscapes, it is evident that their preservation is possible only through the protection of landscapes in their pristine state.

Summarizing the reserved fund and natural landmarks, it should be noted that they indicate the natural features of toponyms. Through the study of toponyms, it is possible to determine the floristic and faunistic composition of the area, the formation of toponyms, and their territorial distribution. Toponyms associated with wild nature demonstrate the geographical distribution of specific flora and fauna species. Toponyms containing names of relics and extinct animals allow for the recreation of natural landscapes of the past. The study of toponyms is important in geographical science because the examination of the history of geographical names provides insights into the development of the contemporary natural environment.

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## САРЫАРҚА ТАБИҒИ-ҚОРЫҚТЫҚ ҚОРЫ НЫСАНДАРЫНЫҢ ГЕОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ АТАУЛАРЫ

**Аннотация.** Мақалада Сарыарқа физикалық-географиялық аймағының географиялық атауларының маңыздылығы қарастырылады, осы аймақта туризмді дамыту үшін бұл аймақтың топонимикасын зерттеу кезінде табиғи қорықтар атауларының көрінісі, қалыптасуы және ерекшеліктері туралы нақты мәліметтер талданады. Сарыарқа табиғи-қорық қор нысандарының географиялық атауларының ерекшеліктерін номинациялау геологиялық, табиғи-географиялық, тарихи және лингвистикалық деректер негізінде жүргізілді. Осы аймақтың топонимдерінің шығу тегі мен этимологиясы нақты мәліметтерге сүйеніп зерттелген. Табиғи қорықтық қор мен табиғи ескерткіштер топонимдердің табиғи ерекшеліктерін бейнелейтіні анықталды. Сарыарқаның табиғи және рекреациялық ресурстарын сипаттайтын топонимдер картасы жасалды. Сарыарқа - табиғи, тарихи және мәдени көрікті жерлерге бай Қазақстанның кең ұсақ шоқылы таулы өлкесі. Өлкенің табиғи-қорықтық қоры нысандарының географиялық атаулары аймақтың табиғи және тарихи ерекшеліктерін сипаттап қана қоймай, сонымен бірге туристік әлеуетті дамытуда шешуші рөл атқарады. Бұл зерттеуде топонимдердің туристік нысандарды қабылдауда әсері зерттелді және Қазақстанның басқа аймақтарымен және көрші елдермен салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілді.

**Түйін сөздер:** Сарыарқа, топонимия, табиғи-қорық қор, туризмдегі топонимдер, географиялық терминдер, геотуризм.

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## ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ НАЗВАНИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ ПРИРОДНО-ЗАПОВЕДНОГО ФОНДА САРЫАРКИ

**Аннотация.** Рассматривается значение географических названий физико-географического региона Сарыарка. Для развития туризма в этом регионе анализируются конкретные данные о формировании и особенностях названий природных заповедников при изучении топонимики региона. Номинация особенностей географических названий объектов природно-заповедного фонда Сарыарка проводилась на основе геологических, природно-географических, исторических и лингвистических данных. Происхождение и этимология топонимов региона исследованы в соответствии с фактическими данными. Составлена карта топонимов, которая отражает природные и рекреационные ресурсы Сарыарки. В настоящем исследовании было рассмотрено влияние топонимов на восприятие туристических объектов, а также проведен сравнительный анализ с другими регионами Казахстана и сопредельных стран.

**Ключевые слова:** Сарыарка, топонимия, природно-заповедный фонд, топонимы в туризме, географические термины, геотуризм.