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LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE «STARS» NOMINATIONS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES

Annotation

The article attempts to analyze the names of stars in terms of their semantic features in English, Russian and Kazakh languages. The article reveals the results of a comprehensive analysis of nominative and lexico-semantic features of cosmonims and the influence of extra-linguistic factors during the process of space objects' names.

The introductory notes contain information about the linguistic status of space objects and provides different points of view regarding the problem of cosmonimes place in onomastic space. The nomination features of the studied units are provided. The exstra-linguistic factors emphasize the influence on the emergence and cosmonyms development. In addition, the results of the comparative analysis of the semantic features of stars' names in modern English, Russian and Kazakh languages are shown.

Key words: *stars, names, cosmonimic vocabulary, lexico-semantic units, constellation, sky.*

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«ЖҰЛДЫЗ» НОМИНАЦИЯСЫНЫҢ АҒЫЛШЫН, ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация

Мақала ғарыш объектілері атауларының лексика-семантикалық ерекшеліктерін, атап айтқанда, түрлі құрылымдық тілдердегі жұлдыздардың атауын зерттеуге арналған. Мақала алдымен жұлдыздардың атауын ағылшын, орыс және қазақ тілдеріндегі семантикалық ерекшеліктері тұрғысынан талдаған. Мақалада космонимдердің номинативті және лексика-семантикалық

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ерекшеліктерін талдаудың нәтижелері, сондай-ақ ғарыш объектілеріне атау берудегі экстралингвистикалық факторлардың ықпалы көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: жұлдыздардың атаулары, лексика-семантикалық топ, космонимиялық лексика, шоқжұлдыз, аспан.

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СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НОМИНАЦИЙ «ЗВЕЗДА» НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ, РУССКОМ И КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию лексико-семантических особенностей наименований космических объектов, а именно: названий звёзд в разноструктурных языках. В статье проанализированы наименования звёзд с точки зрения их семантических особенностей в английском, русском и казахском языках. В статье приводятся результаты комплексного анализа номинативных и лексико-семантических особенностей космонимов, а также влияние экстралингвистических факторов на процесс наименования космических объектов.

Ключевые слова: наименования звёзд, лексико-семантическая группа, космонимическая лексика, созвездие, небо.

Astronomics and cosmonimics represent two areas of onomastics associated with the name of space objects. Astronomics studies the names of dotted celestial bodies, that is, the names of the planets, their satellites, asteroids, and meteorites. Cosmonimics studies the names of spatial associations of celestial bodies, as they are seen by an Earth observer: constellations, star clusters, galaxies. The sphere of astronomy, as a section of onomastics, includes astrotoponymy – the designation of objects on the surface of planets except Earth and their satellites.

Cosmonimic vocabulary as a component of the language system is subject to its laws and has peculiarities in its specific sign.

Onomastic studies are a special of interest for linguists. It is necessary to note the works of such famous scientists as V.A. Nikonov, A.V.Superanskaya, V.D.Bondaletov, N.V.Podolskaya, E.S.Otin, T.Zhanuzakov, G.B.Madieva and others. Despite the fact that the cosmonym is owned by an extensive vocabulary fund, semantic and functional aspects of the cosmonimic space units have not yet. Among the works devoted to the

cosmonimic vocabulary, there are the studies of Yu.A.Karpenko, M.E.Rut, T.Zhanuzakov, K.G.Aronov and others.

For a long time, cosmonims were the object of only astronomical science study. Currently, the names of space objects represent a significant part of the onomastic space, which has not been systematically studied using the material of English, Russian and Kazakh yet. Most of the works devoted to the topic of cosmonimical vocabulary are mainly focused on the Kazakh naming of the realities of the celestial sphere.

The lack of knowledge of the star nomination in modern English, Russian and Kazakh languages in the framework of their semantic features determines the relevance of this work. In this study, an attempt is made to classify the units of the cosmonimic space in the lexical-semantic aspect in different context languages for the first time.

The scientific novelty of this article lies in the fact that it is the first study specifically devoted to a comprehensive examination of the lexical features of the stars' names. For the first time, a comparative analysis of the names of space objects is made in modern English, Russian and Kazakh languages.

The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic features of the names of stars.

The aim of the work is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the lexical and semantic features of cosmonims, to identify common and distinctive features of the star nomination in English, Russian and Kazakh, and to study the influence of extra-linguistic factors on the process of nominating space objects.

The aim is to solve the following tasks: consideration of the features of the nomination of space objects; identification of extra-linguistic factors affecting the star nomination process; disclosure of the lexico-semantic features of the cosmonims in modern English, Russian and Kazakh.

The names of space objects in terms of nomination represent a rather complicated picture. Some names are the words of the national language, understandable to all its speakers, for example, the names of zodiac constellations: *The Scorpion, Рак (Rak), Шаян (Shayan); the Lion, Лев (Lev), Арыстан (Arystan); the Twins, Близнецы (Bliznetsy), Егіз (Egiz); the Balance, Весы (Vesy), Таразы (Tarazy)*. Others are incomprehensible, without translation from Arabic, Greek, Latin languages, for example, such names of stars as Achernar - "The end of river" (Arabic), Deneb - "Tail" (Arabic), Mira - "Marvelous" (Latin).

Some stars have Greek (Arcturus, Antares, Sirius) and Latin names (Polaris, Chapel, Regulus), the most of these names of Arabic origin are Dubhe, Aldebaran, Denebola, Akrab, Alkaid, Metzar. This is explained by the fact that in the Middle Ages the center of advanced science was located

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in the Middle East, where the language of science was Arabic. Most of the Arabic names are taken from the work of the Alexandrian astronomer Claudius Ptolemy (II century AD.) "Almagest".

The analysis shows that a large group of star names comes from the name of the constellation. For example, the brightest star in the constellation Ursa Major is called Dubhge, which in Arabic means the Bear, *Медведь,* Аю; star Algorab - the Raven, *Ворон* in the constellation Құзғын (Kyzgyn).

Some stars are named not by their location in the constellation, but by their celestial environment. For example, the star Alphard in the constellation Hydra means The Solitary one, *«Одинокая»* Lonely is so named because there are no other bright stars in this region of the sky. The most famous star named after its place in the sky is Polaris - the Pole Star, *Полярная Звезда,* Поляр жұлдызы. The scientific name of this star indicates that it is stationary at the pole.

Most of the stars received their names in English, Russian and Kazakh through their direct borrowing from Arabic, Greek or Latin. Comparative analysis showed that there are only a few examples of differences in their interpretation. For example, the star Almak (in the constellation Andromeda) in Russian has the equivalent of " Сандалия ". Such interpretation is connected with the location of the star in the constellation figure. In Ptolemy, in Almagest, a star is described as a "star above the left foot", while in English it is common to associate the name of a star with *the Desert Lynx*, which is a more modern approach. Another example is the name of the star Antares in the constellation Scorpio, which contains a comparison of this star with the planet Mars the Rival of Mars in English. In Russian, its Arabic name has the equivalent of «*Вместо Марса* (Instead of Mars).» This is explained by the fact that the two luminaries are sometimes confused, since Antares has, like Mars, a reddish color and is located in the area of its visible sky route.

The names of many celestial bodies are based on ancient mythology, that is, the names of non-existent objects. On the other hand, according to Yu.A.Karpenko, «terrestnal socio-historical realities meant far more, for the celestial nomination than myths» [1, c.5]. The scientist emphasizes that the names were given, as a rule, by similarity, on the basis of metaphor [2, p.22].

To interpret the constellations, names F.Yu. Zigel talks about the difficulties in identifying the motives of their nomination, because the stellar sky reflected in different eras and works of different peoples, behind which there are millennia of human culture development [3, p.157].

In the process of stars nomination, extra-linguistic factors play an important role: the spiritual, cultural and ideological life of the people,

which affected the creation of space objects' names cosmonimes have diverse cultural and geographical sources.

V.A. Nikonov upholds historicism as the main law of onomastic nomination. The scientist asserts that each name is not inherent in the named object, but it is attached to it by the human society and characterizes not so much the object itself, as the names. All names of space objects' names are given from the Earth and reflect its things [4, p.373].

For example, the star Sirius (the constellation Big Dog) means the Scorching, «*Жгучий* (Burning)», Сүмбіле (Symbile), which corresponds to the brightest star in the sky. It is appeared in the sky during the period of the greatest heat, so they believed that the heat comes not from the Sun but from Sirius. The star Algol (Algol, the constellation Perseus) means the Ghoul, «*Чудовище* (The Beast)» Қосаржұлдыз (Kosarzhuldyz) and received this mystical name because the star changes its brightness and is depicted on the severed head of the jellyfish Gargona, which was in the hands of Perseus. The Alrisha star, the Rope is named "Верёвка", as it binds the tails of two fish in the constellation Pisces.

V.D.Bondaletov states that, "*that on the material of Russian folk cosmonomy, questions about various stars are (and planets) on the one hand in the nomination motives, on the other hand, they are points of objects and constellations of spatial objects*" [5]. In this case, linguists express the opinion that the set of features represented in the names of the constellations is extremely limited in comparison with the signs of stars.

According to V. D. Bondaletov, the set of designations of the same celestial object testifies to the multiplicity of vision of the object, and this depends not only on the object itself, but also on the people who perceive and call it [5, p.206].

Yu. A. Karpenko indicates that the methods for nominating space objects in the ancient and modern world were different. In ancient times, the names of celestial bodies arose as a result of associations by similarity or contiguity with socially significant objects and phenomena. In the modern world many new space objects are opening, the names of which are given by scientists, guided mainly by memorial goals – the desire to perpetuate the memory of prominent people. Yu. A. Karpenko emphasizes: "the scientist must precisely determine the source of the name and determine why it turned out to be significant" [1, p.7].

V. D. Bondaletov notes that the correct and promising nomination of objects in outer space is solved with the participation of scientists from various specialties, first of all, astronomers and linguists and onomatologists [5].

Among the names of stars in English, Russian and Kazakh are the names based on nouns denoting animals, birds, plants, people, body parts,

inanimate objects, mythical creatures, clothes, as well as the names of stars with the "star" component, "*Звезда*", "*Жұлдыз*".

The lexico-semantic analysis of the names of stars in English, Russian and Kazakh allows us to draw the following conclusions:

Astronomers, ethnographers and folklorists have long shown interest in the names of celestial objects and their interpretation. However, the scientific development of onomastic material related to the name of space objects began only after linguists paid attention to this category of vocabulary. Space objects in onomastics are denoted by two terms - cosmonims (spatial space objects) and astronyms (celestial bodies) [6, p.151].

The nomination of celestial objects represent a rather complicated picture. Among the names of celestial bodies, the typologies of which are associated with extralinguistic factors, one can distinguish ancient and new, appeared before and after the opening of the telescope, folk and scientific.

The names of celestial bodies clearly show both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. They reflect the social, historical, cultural and spiritual life of the peoples who created them.

A comparative analysis of the names of stars showed that the names of space objects in English, Russian and Kazakh are based on equivalents borrowed from Arabic, Latin, Greek and other languages, and only a few of the names differ due to their national specificity.

The names of stars are based on nouns denoting animals, people, their parts of the body, as well as inanimate objects, abstract concepts, mythical creatures, and names of stars with the components *star*, *"звезда", "жұлдыз"*. The most common are the names of people and their body parts. The names of stars formed by anthroponym are based on the names of kings and heroes, as well as the names of mythical creatures. In the names based on inanimate objects, various fields of human activity are presented.

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