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PEASANT COLONIZATION OF THE REGION AND ITS REFLECTION IN TOPONYMY OF PAVLODAR REGION

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Abstract. *Introduction.* When Kazakhstan joined Russia, its administrative division was repeatedly subjected to all kinds of toponymic remodeling, renaming and, first of all, in favor of ideological and political conjuncture, which causes certain difficulties in search for the original names of historical toponyms. *Goals and objectives.* To study the mechanisms of formation of Slavic toponymy, with the of the role of the Cossacks and peasantry in the change of geographical names. *Results:* The analytical approach to the study of historical data with a focus on regional toponymy and geohistory has allowed the establishment of both general development trends and specifics of the topographic system formation in the Pavlodar region of Kazakhstan. The application of novel methodologies has facilitated a more profound comprehension of the pivotal role of colonisation and migration processes in shaping the toponymic distinctiveness of the region, setting it apart from other geographical areas. *Conclusions.* The findings of the present study demonstrate that the development of newly annexed territories, including modern Kazakhstan (internal colonisation according to A. Etkind), carried out in the Russian Empire, manifested not only economic, social, political and cultural aspects, but also resulted in significant transformations in local historical toponyms.

Key words: toponomics, colonization, resettlement, Pavlodar region, Priirtyshye.

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ӨЛКЕНІ ШАРУАЛАРДЫҢ ОТАРЛАУЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ПАВЛОДАР ОБЛЫСЫ ТОПОНИМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ КӨРІНІСІ

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Аңдатпа. *Кіріспе.* Қазақстан Ресейге қосылған кезде оның әкімшілік бөлінісі бірнеше рет топонимикалық қайта құруларға, қайта атауларға және, ең алдымен, идеологиялық және саяси конъюнктураның пайдасына ұшырады, бұл тарихи топонимдердің түпнұсқа атауларын табуда белгілі бір қиындықтар туғызды. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Географиялық атауларды өзгертудегі казактар мен шаруалардың рөлін анықтай отырып, славян топонимиясының қалыптасу механизмдерін зерттеу. *Нәтижелер.* Аймақтық топонимика мен геотарихқа назар аудара отырып, тарихи деректерді зерттеудің аналитикалық тәсілі Қазақстанның Павлодар облысындағы топографиялық жүйенің қалыптасуының жалпы даму тенденцияларын да, ерекшеліктерін де белгілеуге мүмкіндік берді. Жаңа әдістемелерді қолдану аймақтың топонимикалық ерекшелігін қалыптастырудағы, оны басқа географиялық аймақтардан ерекшелелеудегі отарлау және көші-кон процестерінің шешуші рөлін тереңірек түсінуге көмектесті. *Қорытындылар.* Жүргізілген зерттеулердің нәтижелері Ресей империясында жүргізілген жаңадан қосылған аумақтарды, оның ішінде қазіргі Қазақстанды (А. Эткинд бойынша ішкі отарлау) игеру тек экономикалық, әлеуметтік, саяси және мәдени аспектілерге ие болған жоқ, сонымен қатар жергілікті тарихи топонимдердің кең ауқымды трансформациялануында да көрініс тапты деп қорытынды жасауға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: топономика, отарлау, қоныс аудару, Павлодар облысы, Орта Ертіс бойы.

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КРЕСТЬЯНСКАЯ КОЛОНИЗАЦИЯ КРАЯ И ЕЕ ОТОБРАЖЕНИЕ В ТОПОНИМИКЕ ПАВЛОДАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Присоединение территории Казахстана к России, повлекшее за собой переселенческую, хозяйственную и национальную колонизацию края, привело к топонимическим переделкам, переименованиям, которые происходили зачастую в угоду идеологической и политической конъюнктуре, что вызывает определенные затруднения в поиске первоначальных названий исторических топонимов. *Цели и задачи.* Исследовать механизмы образования славянской топонимики с выявлением роли переселенцев – казачества, крестьянства и др. в изменении географических названий. *Результаты.* Аналитический подход к изучению исторических данных с акцентом на региональную топонимику и геоисторию позволил установить как общие тенденции развития, так и специфику формирования топографической системы Павлодарской области Казахстана. Обращение к новым подходам позволяет расширить понимание роли происходящих в регионе колонизационных и миграционных процессов, которые в совокупности определили топонимическую уникальность региона среди других территорий. *Выводы.* Результаты проведенного исследования позволяют сделать вывод, что проводившееся в Российской империи освоение вновь присоединенных территорий, в том числе и современного Казахстана (внутренняя колонизация по А. Эткинду) имела не только экономические, социальные, политические и культурные аспекты, но и нашла отражение в масштабной трансформации местных исторических топонимов.

Ключевые слова: топонимика, колонизация, переселение, Павлодарская область, Прииртышье.

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Introduction. Kazakhs, as well as other peoples, have inherent respect for the names of historical and geographical objects, rivers, lakes, mountain ranges, gorges, because each name is unique, has its own past. It is a testimony of history, an integral part of national culture, psychology, language. But since the of Kazakhstan to Russia, its has been repeatedly subjected to all sorts of toponymic alterations, renaming and, above all, to please the ideological and political conjuncture, which causes certain difficulties in finding the original names of historical toponyms.

We have divided all the materials on the topic under study into two groups - pre-revolutionary studies and the works of Soviet historians. Geographical names are the evidence and chronicle of historical events. They reflect and record the history of settlement of the territory and economic activity of people, ancient migrations and interethnic contacts, areas of ethnic groups, historical milestones of territories' defense against external enemies, heroic feats of ancestors who defended their native land, etc.

Materials and methods of research. The interdisciplinary position of toponymy as a science determines, on the one hand, the diversity of toponymic research methods, and on the other hand, it allows us to refer to different methods and concepts of such research.

In our situation, due to the vastness of the toponymic material, the following methods of toponymic analysis were used:

The method of studying historical documents containing toponymic and historical-geographical information, which allows us to extract data on the settlement in the past of Kazakh clans within certain localities, on the paths of colonisation of various groups of non-ethnic settlers and their original places of residence.

The historical-comparative method helped to determine the common and special in the process of development of the toponymic system of the Pavlodar region and to identify the reasons for its difference from other regions of Kazakhstan.

The comparative method, the essence of which is that in the study of a particular name it is necessary to attract broad analogies of names of similar type from neighbouring and separated territories.

During the study of this problem, the authors relied on theoretical studies of various Kazakh and foreign scientists, but the priority was given to the concept of internal colonisation proposed by A. Etkind. The researcher defines internal colonisation as the application of the practice of colonial management within the state, in which the state treats the population of the country as subjugated in the course of conquest, and the territory as conquered and therefore requiring settlement from one centre. In general, the researcher, having considerably expanded the original meaning of internal colonisation, supplemented it with the characteristic of social and cultural consequences, relations between 'colonisers' and indigenous peoples (Etkind, 2013).

As a consequence of these processes, the emergence of territories where both vital interests of the Kazakhs and the interests of the colonial administration and the Cossack army were intertwined, which contributed to the close interaction of the population, which manifested itself in its various variations, including changes in toponymy.

Discussion. Ch. Valikhanov stood at the origins of the study of the Kazakh people. In his works a great place is occupied by linguistic problems, which include onomastics of Turkic-speaking peoples. The author has rich materials on toponymy. Preliminary calculations show that the scientist uses more than three thousand toponyms.

In his works, Chokan Valikhanov conducted a detailed study of the toponymy of Kazakh lands, analysing the origin of names and identifying their early variants. The following are some of the toponyms he studied, indicating their previous names or variants:

Tarbagatai - Valikhanov noted that in ancient times this mountain range had other names: In Chinese sources, it was mentioned as 'Tai-er-ba-ha-tai'. The ancient Turks referred to it as 'Tarbagatui', a term connected to the word 'tarbaga' (a marmot living in the mountains).'

Ayagöz' yielded the following early forms: 'Aygöz' – a variant employed in Kazakh oral tradition 'Aigy' – another variant associated with local legends.

These examples demonstrate that Valikhanov's work not only encompasses the recording of names, but also a thorough etymology analysis, thereby establishing connections between names and historical processes, as well as ethno-cultural peculiarities of the Kazakh people.

One of the first to criticize the policy pursued by the Russian Empire was A. Bukeikhanov, a member of the West Siberian Department of the Russian Geographical Society, who took part in the expedition to explore the steppe areas led by F.M. Shcherbina, the main purpose of which was to study the resettlement of peasants from the European part of Russia. It was participation in the expedition that gave A.N. Bukeikhanov opportunity with the situation of the Kazakh population, to determine his attitude to the tsarist government's resettlement policy in this region, which allowed him to come to the following conclusion: " In contemplating the land's ownership, the Kirghiz people, upon their integration into the Russian Empire, did not anticipate the state's capacity to encroach upon their private property rights. Concurrently, the Russian government promulgated legislation that, irrespective of any motivation, unilaterally granted all Kirghiz individuals the right to resettle in this region.

The process of incorporation of Kazakh lands into the Russian Empire gave rise to a resettlement movement, as a result of which a significant part of the territory underwent administrative and economic transformations. At the same time, many geographical names of the region testify to the influence of various ethno-political associations that existed on the territory of Kazakhstan in different historical periods. In particular, the toponymy retains traces of Mongol and Dzungar presence, which reflects the cultural and linguistic interaction between the peoples.

In the toponymy of Kazakhstan, numerous geographical features have been found to have their etymological origins in the Mongolian language.

For instance, the name Naiman, which is attributed to one of the Kazakh tribes, is derived from the Mongolian word *naiman*, signifying 'segiz', that is to say, 'eight', thereby denoting affiliation with one of the eight tribal groups. Similarly, the term

Tarbagatai is derived from the Mongolian word *tarvagatai*, which translates as 'marmot mountain', thus reflecting the topographical characteristics of the region.

Buktyrma is likely related to the Mongolian buk ('bull'), suggesting the presence of such animals in the region.

Altai is a classical Mongolian toponym for the mountain system of the same name.

The Oirat (Dzungar) influence has also left a noticeable trace in the toponymy of Kazakhstan. Examples include:

Zhongar is etymologically related to the self-name of the Dzungars, who historically dominated this region.

Yrzhar is probably of Oirat origin, although the exact etymology remains debatable.

Kapal probably goes back to the Dzungarian designation of a fortified point.

Thus, the toponymy of Kazakhstan is an important historical and linguistic source reflecting the complex processes of ethno-cultural interaction in Central Asia. The profound impact of the Mongols and Dzungars on the geographical nomenclature of the region underscores the central role played by these peoples in shaping the historical topography of Kazakhstan.

Among the Russian studies, the earliest work that appeared at the turn of the XVII-XVIII centuries and related to the territory of settlement of Kazakh clans, with the names of this or that area, can be called the work of S. Remezov, "Drawing of the drawing". Remezov's work "Drawing Book of Siberia".

In 1734 the Orenburg expedition headed by I. Kirillov was created. Foreigners, famous ethnographers, topographers, cartographers were also involved in such expeditions. Among them we can mention G.F. Miller, academician I.P. Falk and other researchers. P.S. Pallas left the results of his "Journey", where he dwells in detail on the construction and strengthening of the Novo-Ishim line, which had just been built by Tsarist Russia on the northern Kazakh nomads. The Russian peasants were almost "pioneers" of these lands in the Novo-Ishimsky district in 1752-1755.

A serious work touching upon aspects of our problem was written by I.G. Andreev, who served for a long time on the Siberian frontiers. The work of I.G. Andreev carries a lot of factual material, and the value of his the fact that he defined the territorial boundaries of the Kazakh Horde, considered the issues of resettlement and migrations of the Kazakhs of the Middle Juz to the inner side of the Siberian lines.

At the origins of toponymic science stood historical geography, the first toponymists were historians-geographers. When solving the most important tasks of all major sections of historical geography and historical cartography, it is necessary to use toponymic data as an essential additional source.

At the end of XIX - beginning of XX centuries a series of articles and notes by N.Ya.Konshin devoted to the settlement of the Irtysh valley by Russians was published.

In the context of the prevailing totalitarian system, historical science becomes more politicized and ideologized, which leads to distortion of reality. The thesis of friendship of the oppressed masses and their joint struggle against autocracy and exploiters became an indispensable attribute in the description of interethnic relations. In these conditions, the first who characterized the resistance of Kazakhs to the colonial policy of the Russian Empire as a struggle for independence was E. Bekmakhanov. The following discourse shall encompass the authentic historical account of the Kazakh people, E. Bekmakhanov made a significant contribution to the study of the political and socio-economic situation of Kazakhstan in the XVIII-XIX centuries. He believes that simultaneously with the elimination of political independence of the Kazakhs of the Younger and Middle zhuzes, there was a systematic capture of the best lands and their settlement by Russian Cossacks, and the possessions of the Cossacks were not limited to the coastline of ten versts from the Irtysh, but went deeper into the steppe.

In the post-war period, toponymic topics became the subject of study by E. Koichubaev and G.K. Konkoshpaev.

In the 70's in the Soviet historiography there was a polemic about the role of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh steppe. A number of researchers, B. Suleimenov and others, emphasized the progressive impact of the Russian peasantry on the development of agriculture and in general the entire socio-economic structure of Kazakh society. A polar point of view was held by P. Galuzo, who argued that Cossack and peasant colonization led to a deep crisis of nomadic economy, slowing down the development of Kazakh agriculture and the transition of Kazakhs to sedentary life. He believed that the accession of Kazakhstan to the empire was the result of: firstly - deprivation of peoples of political independence and their conquest; secondly - economic enslavement; thirdly - Russian-English rivalry in dividing the world into future colonies.

The reasons for the accession of Kazakh lands to Russia, demographic problems are raised in their works by M.J. Abdirrov, N.V. Alekseenko, V.Y. Basin, N.E. Bekmakhanova, J.K. Kasymbaev,

A.V. Konovalov, S.E. Tolybekov, G.J. Shoinbaev, M.S. Mukanov, on the example of settlement of Kazakh clans, convincingly proves the ethnic territory of Kazakhs. V.A. Moiseyev, in his work highlights the Russian policy in the period of Kazakh-Jungar confrontation.

Results. Defining the role of toponymy it should be noted that a special place belongs to the use of toponymy in historical cartography, as it is known that the names on historical maps refer to special content and therefore their use should correspond to the time displayed on the map. Fulfillment of this requirement is impossible without the use of toponymic data. At the same time, it is obvious that toponymic studies alone can not give the necessary for historical geography fullness and reliability. Therefore, the best results in historical geography are obtained by the joint use of toponymic data with data from other sciences.

Historical economic geography toponymy can be useful in order to identify the geography of agricultural activities of the population, places of extraction of minerals, prevailing in the past trades, geography by communication, trade, and the location of settlements. Very diverse application of toponymic data for reconstructing communication routes that passed through the territory of Kazakhstan in the past. Toponymic studies for historical economic geography can provide data, in particular, to reveal the process of economic development of this or that territory, this or that region, especially where written sources are scarce, fragmentary. Sometimes toponymy is the only source in the historical economic geography of sciences.

The study of historical geography of population is one of the most important tasks of historical geography, this science should widely use the data of history, ethnography, anthropology, linguistics and a number of other social disciplines. Among them toponymy from the very beginning of its emergence, especially in our time plays a very significant role, representing a necessary component of historical-geographical research.

Today, historians, archaeologists and ethnographers are increasingly turning to toponymy. The use of toponymy is effective for the study of the settlement of Cossacks and settlers. Toponymic data are used, firstly, to determine the ethnicity of peoples who inhabited a particular territory; secondly, to identify the history of the origin of settlements and their original functions. When determining the territory of former settlement of peoples, depending on the available information about the people and their language, various toponymic data can be used. In areas of mixed population, economic toponyms do not delineate the area precisely enough. The possibilities of using toponymy increase when the language of the ethnic group whose area is being reconstructed is known. In our case, the toponymic material is extensive and allows us to fully utilize all the methods of toponymic analysis. For example, the identification of the movement of settlers usually includes the definition of the initial and final point of movement and the route of travel. The final points are often identified by names, either transferred in unchanged form from the old place of residence, or derived from them. When resettling in the territory of Kazakhstan, the settlers strived to repeat the location and names from their homeland in the new place.

The first half of the XIX century is one of the turning points in the history of the Kazakh people, the period when the Kazakh statehood was finally liquidated by force and the political and legal status of Kazakhstan as a colony of the Russian Empire was predetermined for a historically long period.

At present, historical science faces urgent problems of geopolitical, economic, demographic, cultural and patriotic nature, the origins of which go back to the historical past of Kazakhstan. The study of toponyms - geographical names, as it is the historical memory of the Kazakh people, will help us to solve these problems, ethnic, political and patriotic character. The relevance of the article is seen in the fact that this work will allow a new approach to solving a number of ethno-political problems of independent Kazakhstan (Ksenzshik G, 2022.)

We consider April 10, 1822 to be the starting point of the new stage of colonization of the Kazakh steppe and the beginning of peasant resettlement in the region under study. It was then that the Senate adopted a decree allowing the resettlement of farmers in adjacent areas suitable for farming.

The adoption of the decree permitting the resettlement of farmers to adjacent areas, to a certain extent, stimulated the migration of Russian peasants from Voronezh, Penza, Orel and some other European provinces of Russia to the regions of Northern Kazakhstan. The absolute majority of migrants still settled on the settled lands near the Gorky Line, which were part of the Petropavlovsk inner district of the Omsk region. In 1836, 22522 migrants, including 21166 peasants, lived on its territory.

From 1826 to 1844 Russian peasants founded 27 new settlements in Petropavlovsk district, which numbered 4078 people. These were the villages of Kazanka, Userdnoye, Mikhailovskoye, Nadezhdinskoye,

Voznesenskoye, Bogolyubovskoye, Arkhangelskoye, Novo-Nikolayevskoye, Konyukhovskoye and others. (Memorable book of Akmola region for 1909. 249).

One of the important consequences of Russian agrarian colonization of the steppe zones of Northern and Eastern Kazakhstan was the expansion of land ownership of the Siberian Cossack Troops by expropriation of summer pastures from the Kazakh clans of the Middle Juz.

This occurred in the 1820s of the 19th century, having achieved considerable success in its policy aimed at the extinction of old patriarchal forms of management of Kazakhstan, began the final liquidation of the khan's power.

In 1822 the reform developed by G. Batenkov and M. M. Batenkov was put into practice. Batenkov and M.M. Speransky, known as the "Statute of the Siberian Kirghiz", was put into practice in 1822. Its emergence was largely dictated by the fact that tsarism could not tolerate the existence of a "state within a state" in the Younger and Middle Zhuzes, the personification of which was the khan's power. The khans' maneuvering between Russia, on the one hand, and the Qing Empire and Central Asian khanates, on the other, seriously alarmed the ruling circles of the empire. In addition, Tsarism sought to directly rule the steppe as an integral part of the empire, for which it was necessary to end non-interference in the internal affairs of the zhuzes.

The introduced "Statute on Siberian Kirghiz" radically reorganized the management in the Middle Juz.

According to the "Statute of the Siberian Kirghiz" the steppe regions of Northern, Central and Eastern Kazakhstan became part of the Omsk Oblast formed in 1824 (in the structure of the West Siberian Governor-General's Office), and after its liquidation in 1838 - the Oblast of the Siberian Kirghiz, from which in 1854, in turn, the Semipalatinsk Oblast was separated. In the period of 20-40-ies of XIX within the Omsk region was organized on the territory inhabited during the XVIII - the first quarter of XIX century by Russian peasants and Cossacks, four internal districts - Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk, and in the places of nomadic Kazakhs of the Middle Juz - 8 external districts. Thus:

- In 1824 were opened in the Kazakh steppe Kokchetav district, placed opposite the Petropavlovsk fortress on the river Chaglyinka, and Karkarala district, east of it near the lake receiving the river. Taldy;

- in 1831 - Ayaguzsky - opposite the Semipalatinsk fortress, on the river Ayaguz, flowing into Lake Balkhash;

- in 1832 - Akmolinsky - opposite the Omsk fortress between the headwaters of Ishim and Nura;

- in 1833 - Bayan-Aulsky - opposite the Yamyshev fortress and Uch-Bulaksky - southwest of the Omsk fortress;

- in 1834 - Aman-Karagai - next to the two preceding districts;

- in 1844 - Kokpektinsky district - on the territory of the Kurchum region, in the nomads of Naiman clans of the Middle Juz, bordering China.

The "internal" (near-linear) included the Kazakhs living in the areas close to the cities of Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk, and the "external" (inland) included the Kazakhs whose nomads were located further inland in the steppe.

The organization in the steppe of the above-mentioned external districts was the beginning of the establishment of new Cossack settlements directly inside the area of settlement of Kazakh nomads and the creation of political and administrative prerequisites for the subsequent peasant colonization of these regions.

The consequence of this reform was a noticeable expansion of the geography of Slavic settlements on the territory of Kazakhstan and the appearance of the first settlements of Russian peasants, Ural and Siberian Cossacks inside the Kazakh nomads in the second quarter of the XIX century. This meant the of the border between Russia and Kazakhstan from the Gorky Line to Lake Balkhash, and the participation of Russian assessors and Cossack officers in the work of district orders meant the establishment of strict control of the tsarist colonial authorities over the activities of the ruling circles of the steppe.

In 1861 the village of Koryakov Yar received the status of the city of Pavlodar (renamed Pavlodar after the newborn Prince Pavel Alexandrovich), and in 1868 the city of Pavlodar subsequently became the administrative centre of the district of the same name in the Semipalatinsk region. However, during this period, researchers of the nineteenth century observed that despite the establishment of districts and regions and the emergence of new Cossack settlements, the population was insignificant and "colonization was very weak" (Shotanova, 2024, 703). A particularly strong increase in the Cossack population was observed

by the middle of the XIX. Due to the measures taken by tsarism to increase the Cossack population in the steppe region, by 1845 it reached 113546 souls of both sexes in 170 settlements.

Initially, peasant settlements were insignificant and spontaneous, and settlers settled on lands leased from the Kazakhs. However, some tsarist officials noted that "the establishment of settled settlements in the steppe was extremely necessary" in view of further successful colonization (Konyrova, 2024, 149).

The reforms of 1867-68, when all lands occupied by Kazakh nomads were declared the property of the Russian Empire, gave a certain impetus to the increase in the number of Russian settlers.

In 1873, Governor-General Khrushchov raised the issue of establishing Russian settlements in the steppe. He presented a draft of rules for the erection of Russian settlements in the Semipalatinsk region, to which was also attached a journal of places (Konyrova, 2024, 151).

In 1875, in his All-Report, Governor-General Kaznakov, cognisant of the fact that the Cossack element exerted no cultural influence in colonisation, posed the question of the necessity of settling the steppe regions with Russian peasant settlers. At the same time, he noted "that cautious settlement of settled population inside the steppes without pushing back the nomadic population, frequent communication of the Russian population with the Kirghiz and a clear example of a more comfortable life are the only means that can soften the morals and raise the level of well-being of the half-wild people" (Shotanova, 2024, 704).

Kaznakov's proposals garnered support and sympathy among the high society of St. Petersburg, culminating in the establishment of a commission within the Main Directorate in 1876. This commission was entrusted with the development of a regulation pertaining to the colonisation of the steppe and the establishment of settlements on lands belonging to the Kazakh clans. Concurrently, efforts were underway to identify suitable locations for the population and to demarcate these areas.

Consequently, in the 1870s, the region under scrutiny witnessed the deliberate resettlement of the Russian-Ukrainian peasantry, a process that would reach a scale unparalleled in the 1880s.

On July 13, 1889 the tsarist government developed and approved a special regulation on the voluntary resettlement of villagers and bourgeoisie on state lands.

In addition to Akmola and Semipalatinsk provinces, the new regulation specifically defined resettlement areas in Tomsk and Tobolsk provinces and Semirechenskaya oblast.

Thus, the steppe areas, hitherto officially closed to colonization by peasants, were opened up. This provision gave unprecedented results of significant increase of colonization movement, namely: by the beginning of 1889 there were 19 peasant villages in Akmola region with the population of 8352 souls of both sexes, but by the end of this year there were 24 villages, and the number of their population increased to 11740 souls. In the summer of 1890 during one month of May 905 families of 5326 souls came to the region through Orenburg, 810 of them were from Samara province. The influx of immigrants was so great that by the fall in the region accumulated from 32 provinces of European Russia more than 15000 peasants eager for any place (CSA RK, 17-19.).

According to V. Ostafiev, in 1895 in Akmola region alone there were already 30544 souls of both sexes of peasants, whereas before 1868 there was not a single peasant village in region and the settled element was represented only by Cossacks (Shotanova., 2024, 709).

The possibility of connecting Kazakhstan by railroads with Siberia, the Volga industrial region and the Southern Urals encouraged the government to more intensively carry out the resettlement development of the region.

In general, the data for 1870 - 1914 speak about the dynamics of the number of settlers: Akmola region - 721091 people, Semipalatinsk region - 159972, Semirechensk region - 156826, Syrdarya region - 61212, Turgai region - 226825, Ural region - 108467, in total 1434393 people (Middle Priirtyshye in sources and materials. 2008; 220).

With the emergence of new peasant settlements, a large number of Slavic toponyms appeared on the map of Kazakhstan.

Studying the toponyms of the studied region, we have revealed the following regularity. Many newly appeared settlements were based on the names of former places of residence of settlers, such as Donskoy, Belotserkivka, Ekaterinoslavka, Kakhovka, Kuban, Lugansk, Poltavka, Khersonka, Yaroslavka and others. Often the settlers transferred former names from their native places with the addition of the prefixes novo-: Novoalekseevka, Novokuzminka, Novopetrovskaya, Novoivanovka, Novorossiyska, Novokiyivka, Novostrakhanka and others.

In some cases translation of Kazakh names is observed: Belovodsk (earlier Aksu), Kotelnikova (earlier Oymakol), Glubokoye, Bogatyr (from Kazakh Batyr), Travyanka (from Kazakh Shoptkyol). Many toponyms were named after anthroponyms: Andreevka, Andrianovka, Antonovka, Drozdovka, Zakharovka, Korneivka and others.

Another regularity that we have revealed throughout the whole territory of the region we studied. A large number of toponyms bear the names of members of the Romanov imperial family: Romanovka, Nikolaevka, Alekseevskaya, Elenovka, Irinovka, Tatyankovka.

A number of resettlement villages founded on the plots of Cossack officers are named after their surnames. These are the villages of Gryaznovka, Zhidkovka, Rebrovka, Sychovka. A group of toponyms bear the name of Christian holidays: Blagoveshchenka, Voskresenka, Dukhovnitskoye, Kreschenskoye, Rozhdestvenska, Spasovka, Sretenka, Uspenka.

These are only some of the Slavic toponyms, but still in every region there are Ivanovka, Vladimirovka or Uspenka. One of the first settlements of Russian peasants-settlers in the northern regions of Kazakhstan was the settlement of Yavleniy. These first settlers first appeared as tenants of Kirghiz lands for farming, i.e. they formed an unauthorized settlement. In 1884, while making an audit in the district, Akmola governor Liventsov "discovered" the existence of a whole Russian village on the Musino tract, consisting of several dozen houses located on the bank of the Ishim. It turned out that despite all sorts of prohibitions, this village had actually existed for several years. The governor was forced to reconcile with the existing fact, allowed to stay on the occupied land and named the new village "Yavlennaya", i.e. from the word "phenomenon", "appeared" (Gorban, 226).

The resettlement wave flowed mainly to the counties of Kokchetav, Atbasar and Akmola. Places along the Ishim River, possessing excellent arable land, flood meadows, groves of birch forests, as well as an abundance of game and fish along the "old rivers" (former river beds) and numerous lakes, have long been settled by settlers, which resulted in such rich villages as Yavlennoye, with a population of 2633 souls, Konovalovskoye - 2393 souls and Mariinskoye - 3175 souls.

Atbasar and Akmola counties were mainly inhabited by settlers from steppe provinces: Samara, Voronezh, Kharkov, Don region and so on. This is explained by the fact that the Atbasar and Akmola counties represent a steppe forestless area, where only inhabitants of steppe provinces can adapt for farming (Gorban, 227).

The oldest resettlement villages of Akmola region include Novo-Alexandrovka, Pokrovka (founded in 1870) and Mariinskoye (founded in 1879, now Marinovka) in Atbasar district, Balkashino (founded in 1877) and Spasskoye (founded in 1880) in Sandyktau district, etc. The oldest resettlement villages of Akmola region are the following.

At the end of XIX - beginning of XX cc. were founded villages: 1884 - Sosnovka (since 1901 - Uryupinka, Akkol rayon); 1885. - Rozhdestvenska (Tselinograd rayon); 1886. - Novobratskoe (Makinsky rayon); 1887. - Alekseevka (now Akkol) and Novorybinka (Akkol rayon); 1888. - Kamenka (Sandyktau rayon); 1889. - Aleksandrovka (Arshaly district); 1890. - Tavalzhanka (Astrakhan rayon) and Vishnevka (modern Arshaly, Arshaly rayon); 1893. - Petrovka (Astrakhan rayon) and Pirechnoye (Tselinograd rayon); 1895. - Astrakhanka, Novocherkasskoye (Astrakhan rayon), Voznesenka (Makinsky rayon), Pavlovka (Ereimentau rayon), Romanovka (Tselinograd rayon); 1896. - Beloyarka (Arshaly district), Novomarkovka and Timofeevka (Ereimentau district); 1897 - Ergolka (Makinsky district), Zvenigorodka (Ereimentau district); 1898 - Mikhailovka (Arshaly district). Old resettlement villages also include Vladimir, Borisovka, Sergeevka, Nikolaevka, Poltavka, Kochubaevka (then Sovetskoye) in Atbasar rayon; Stepnoye (1902) in Astrakhan rayon; Naumovka (1903), Priezernoye (1905), Stepok (1907), Gusarka (1911), Dvoryanka (1912, then Trudovoye) in Akkol rayon; Otradnoye (1902), Zhuravlevka (1900), Karamyshevka (1903), Kapitonovka (1905) in Makinsky; Sofievka (1905), Zhanyz Kuduk (1912) in Tselinogradsky; Podgornoye, Lozovoye, Kima, Ishimskoye, Donskoye, Monastyрка, Parchevka, Zaporozhye in Zhaksyn district. In 1885 in Semipalatinsk region 3 villages were formed by settlers: Bolshe-Vladimirskoye, Malo-Vladimirskoye, Kanonerskoye.

The formation of three villages in the Semipalatinsk region in 1885 is documented: Bolshe-Vladimirskoye, Malo-Vladimirskoye and Kanonerskoye. These were established by settlers. From 1897 till 1905. Troinitskoye, Mitrofanyevskoye, Karpovskoye (Semipalatinsk uyezd), Aleksandrovskoye, Pokrovskoye, Alekseevskoye, Nikolaevskoye, Maryinskoye, Mikhailo-Arkhangelskoye, Orlovskoye, Georgievskoye, Veliko-Dmitrievskoye (Ust-Kamenogorsk uyezd), Topolevo-Mysskoye (Zaisan uyezd) villages were formed in the region (Middle Priirtyshye in sources and materials. 2008:220 p.).

Since 1880, the first Russian settlements - Borovsky (founded in 1885), Alexandrovsky, Davydenovsky, Zhukovsky (founded in 1886), Romanovsky (founded in 1887), Borisovsky, Vladimirsky, Ivanovsky, Mikhailovsky and Stepanovsky (founded in 1888), which were formed as a result of land lease from Kazakh communities, began to appear on the territory of Kostanay uyezd. In general, at the end of the XIX century in Nikolaev (Kostanay) uyezd there was an urban settlement with the population of 13 thousand people, Zatobolsky settlement - 1.3 thousand people, two Russian volosts - more than 7 thousand people, 12 Kazakh volosts - 110 thousand people. In total, the population of the uyezd amounted to more than 131 thousand people. The center of the Turgai district was the town of Turgai, whose population at the end of the XIX century barely exceeded 500 people. In addition, the county included 11 Kazakh volosts with a population of about 73 thousand people. At the beginning of the XX century colonization processes in Kazakhstan intensified and they were especially pronounced in the northern counties of Kazakhstan, which were part of the Turgai and Akmola regions. As a result of Stolypin's agrarian reforms in Russia, huge masses of landless peasants appeared, which became a convenient material for expansionist policy in the eastern regions of the empire. The authorities tried to create a reliable social base in non-Russian areas by giving them land on favorable terms.

From 1899 to 1902 in Kustanay uyezd there were 98 resettlement sites, where 91.7 thousand male souls settled, although officially Turgai region was opened for settlement in 1904. The largest influx of settlers was in 1907-1912. (Morozov, 1991: 119).

Since 1906, a new flow of settlers poured into the lands of Kazakhstan. It was connected with the introduction of the new imperial agrarian reform of P.A. Stolypin. On January 1, 1907, restrictions on the movement of peasants were lifted, which resulted in the mass migration of peasants to the outskirts, and in particular to Kazakhstan. This led to the formation of new settlements.

By the end of the nineteenth century, due to migrants from the European part of Russia, the population of the district city of Pavlodar increased and in 1897 it amounted to 7738 people.

In 1907, Bulgarians who came from Bessarabia and Dobrudzha founded their settlements on the territory of the present-day Aktogay, Kachir and Irtysh districts of Pavlodar region, as well as in some districts of Akmola region. Having heard about the agrarian policy of Stolypin, whose plan was to settle densely populated areas of the country, several dozen Bulgarian families decided to seek happiness in the steppes of present-day Kazakhstan. They founded the villages of Bolgarka, Andreanovka, Prirechnoye and others.

The majority of Russian resettlement villages were established in the years of Stolypin's reforms, and are now located within the territory of the Pavlodar region as it is known today. During this period the villages of Vasilievka, Vladimirovka, Golubovka, Trofimovka, Sharovka, Pavlovka, Sadovskoye, Stoyanovka, Troitskoye, Feofanovka, Tserkovnoye, Korneevskoye, Mulyavskoye, Razumovka, Usachevo, Gostevka, Markovka, Sakhnovka, Sergeevka, Sinitsino, Stroganovka, Ilyinka, Kasyanovka, Leonidovka, Medvedevka, Anikino, Belozubovka, Georgievka, Emelyanovka, Belousovka, Boyarskoe, Dmitrievka, Zhuravlevka Kedrovka, Kipranovka, Kovalevka, Chaikovka, Ostrovskoe, Pavlovka, Savinovka, Ulyanovka, Leontievka, Maksimovka, Georgievna, Demyanovka, Petrovskoye, Sazonovka, Tarasovka, Fedotovka, Akimovka, Danilovka, Bogdanovka, Gavrilovna, Evgenyevka, Danilovka, Korolevka, Artemovna, Efremovka. These toponyms were formed in honor of the first settlers, their names or surnames. The settlement Fedorovka, formed in 1906, the toponymy of the location was officially designated in honour of the settler Fedor Ivanovich Fedotov during the official drawing of lots. The settlements were also named after prominent local residents. Thus, the settlement Moiseevka in Zhelezinsky district was named after the first settler who owned the mill Moiseev, in Shcherbaktinsky district Konstantinovka after the first surveyor Konstantinov, Alekseevka after the name of the resident who built a school here.

Also on the territory of the region there are toponyms named after names connected either with the royal family or with representatives of the colonial administration and members of their families. These are Alekseevskoye in Bayan-Aulsky district named after Tsesarevich Alexei, the heir of the Romanov royal family; in Aksu district Gryaznovka after the Cossack officer Gryaznov, Zhidkova after the Cossack officer Zhidkov, Rebrovka after the Cossack officer Rebrov; in Shcherbakta district Sofiyivka after the wife of the peasant resettlement chief Zaborovskiy - Sofia, Tatyannovka after the daughter of Tsar Nicholas II, Zaborovka named after the district resettlement chief P. Zaborovskiy, Irinovka after the wife of the peasant resettlement chief Zaborovskiy. Zaborovsky, Irinovka in honor of one of the members of the royal Romanov family, Nikolaevka after Tsar Nicholas II, Raevka and Domninka after the daughters of the resettlement chief P. Zaborovsky - Raya and Domninka. Zaborovsky - Raya and Domna, Galkino in

honor of the governor A. Galkina, Elenovka is named after a member of the royal Romanov family, Borisovka after General Borisov; in Uspensky district Olgino is named after the daughter of General Borisov, Miloradovka is named after the provincial chief of resettlement Miloradov, Nadarovka is named after the steppe governor-general Nadarov, Natashino is named after the daughter of General Borisov; in Pavlodar district Romanovna is named after the tsar's surname, Sychevka is named after the Cossack officer Sychev.

As noted above, a large number of toponyms were transferred by settlers from their former habitats. In 1908, the villages of Hornostaevka, Grabovo, Kornilovka were formed in the Irtysh district. These names were transferred by Ukrainian peasants from their homeland. Also to this group of toponyms can be attributed the villages Poltavka, Yaroslavka, Kuban, Kharkovka, Yekaterinoslavka - named so by natives of Yekaterinoslav Province, Belotserkivka - brought by residents from the village of Bila Tserkva of Kiev Province, Kakhovka - the village was founded by Ukrainian settlers from Kakhovka. Svyatokrestovka, Nazarovka, Orlovka, Voznesenka, Olkhovka, Krupske, Lebedinka, Lyubimovka, Milohradovka, Zvenigorodka, Lugansk, Rozovka, Malinovka, Khersonka - names of villages and towns where the settlers lived in their homeland.

Also brought from the former places, but with the addition of the prefix novo- are the villages: Novokievka (1910), Novospasovka (1907), Novonikolayevka, Novopetrikovka (1914), Novopokrovka (1909), Novoastrakhanka (1907).

The next group of toponyms is a calque - a toponym borrowed from another language by literal translation (in whole or in parts). They include Koryakovsky outpost (later Pavlodar), which received its name from the Turkic Kerege (Kerege Zhar), the village Belovodsk, formed in the Irtysh district in 1908, which received its name from the former Kazakh toponym Aksu; in 1916. Kotelnikovo, located in Oymakol tract, where "oima" is translated as "boiler"; in Shcherbakta rayon in 1914 Bogatyr village was formed from the old Kazakh name batyr; in Uspensk rayon in 1914. Travyanka village, located on the shore of Shoptykol lake, which translates as "grassy lake"; in Pavlodar district in 1913, Glubokoe village was named after the nearby Shunkyrkol lake, i.e. "deep lake".

There is a whole group of toponyms that got their names from georonyms. A georonym (from the Greek word georto - "holiday") is a proper name of any holiday, memorable date, celebration. These were mostly Christian holidays. This group includes: Pokrovka, Spasovka, Blagoveshchenka, Voskresenka, Kreschenskoye, Sretenka, Uspenka, Rozhdestvenska, Dukhovnitskoye.

Pokrovka is named after the Christian religious holiday Pokrov of the Virgin Mary - a holiday of the Russian Orthodox Church, celebrated on October 1, Old Style (October 14, New Style) the appearance in 910 of the Virgin Mary in the Vlacherna temple in Constantinople, when she stretched a veil over the believers and prayed for the salvation of the world from hardship and suffering.

Blagoveshchenka is named in honor of the feast of the Annunciation. It is celebrated on March 25. This holiday is associated with the Christian legend of how the archangel Gabriel told the Virgin Mary the good news of the impending birth of a divine child.

Voskresenka is named after the feast of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon after March 21.

Epiphany is in honor of the Feast of the Baptism of the Lord, which is celebrated on January 6. It is a feast in honor of the baptism of Jesus Christ by the prophet John the Baptist in the Jordan River.

Sretenka - in honor of the feast of the Purification of the Lord. It is celebrated in honor of the meeting (Purification) of the righteous Simeon the messiah - the child-Christ, whom parents brought to the temple for dedication to God.

Dormition was named in honor of the feast of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary. It is celebrated on August 15. This is a holiday in memory of the death of the Virgin Mary - the mother of Christ.

Rozhdestvenska is named after the feast of the Nativity of Christ. It is celebrated in honor of the birth of Jesus Christ.

In 1914, the village of Lvovka was founded in Kachira district. It was named after the capture by Russian troops on August 21, 1914. Lvov.

A very large number of toponyms bear the name due to any features of the landscape or geographical location.

Irtyshsk is a settlement in Irtyshsky District. The original name was Krasny Yar. This village was founded in 1911 and named so by the steep reddish bank of the Irtysh. The village was renamed in 1913 after the Irtysh River flowing near it.

Villages in Kachirsky district Svetlichnoye (1914) was named after the lake Svetlica located near it, Berezovka (1906) appeared among birch trees, from where the name came, Malye Bereznyaki (1915) was named after small areas of birch trees; a village in Bayan-Aulsky district Kamni (1906) was named so because Russians called the stony area so long ago; names of villages in Aktogai district mean Krasnokutsk (1915) "Red Kut" - a beautiful cape, Krasnoyarsk (1915) was named after the river Krasnaya, Krasnoozersk (1915) was named after Krasnaya - "beautiful" lake; in Aksu district Belovka (1917) was named after the Irtysh branch of the river Belaya, Rovnoe (1914) - because the village was founded on a flat place.

In Shcherbakta district the village Sosnovka (1908), according to old residents, was named because two pine trees grew in this place; Krasilovka (1909) - because the village was located in a beautiful place; the villages Dorozhinka (1910) and Pridorozhnoye (1914) - were founded near the road. In Pavlodar rayon Bezvodnoe village (1908) was far from fresh water sources, that's why it got its name, Berezovka - was founded among birch trees.

In Lebyazhinsky district the village Dubrovka was founded in a wooded area - oak tree, which was reflected in the name of the settlement. Thanks to the thickets of willow and its vines, in 1909 the new settlement in Uspensky raion was named Lozovoye.

In 1909 in Uspensky district was founded the settlement Svobodnoye. It was populated by newcomers from Ukraine, without authorization - "Free migrants".

In 1914 the settlement Obraztsovka was established. It was built by the authorities as a model resettlement settlement, which affected the name.

In general, we note that Slavic toponyms are spread in Pavlodar region as follows: in Aktogai district there are 65 Slavic toponyms. In Bayanaulsky rayon 30 Slavic. In Irtyshsky district 332 Slavic. In Aksu rural area 196 toponyms are Slavic. In Zhelezinsky rayon 307 are Slavic. In Kashirsky rayon 118 are Slavic. In Lebyazhinsky district 134 are Slavic. In Mayskiy raion 36 are Slavic. In Pavlodarskiy raion 204 Slavic. In Uspensky rayon 174 Slavic. In the rural area of Ekibastuz city 121 Slavic.

Conclusion. Thus, making a conclusion, we once again emphasize that the XIX century is one of the turning points in the history of the Kazakh people, the period when the Kazakh statehood was finally liquidated by force and the political and legal status of Kazakhstan as a colony of the Russian Empire was predetermined for a historically long period. The lands of Kazakhs were declared state property of Russia, and in order to reduce social tension in the central provinces of the empire, as well as to increase the number of loyal subjects in this period began mass resettlement of Russian (and not only Russian) peasants in the Kazakh steppe. The increase in the number of Russian population led to the change of geographical names.

These conclusions are confirmed by the history of the origin of toponymic names, because during the study the use of toponymy helped us effectively to study the settlement of Cossacks and settlers, to identify the history of the origin of settlements and their original functions.

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