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Series «Philological sciences»
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ETYMOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE WORD *kök* IN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Abstract

The article considers the etymological basis of the word *kök* in Kazakh linguistics. The Kazakh people's way of recognizing the linguistic image of the universe through the word *kök* is analyzed. In order to achieve this goal, the history of the origin of the word *kök* was analyzed based on the ancient Turkish dictionary, M. Kashkari's "Turkish dictionary", and the etymological dictionary of the Kazakh language. The main goal of providing the etymological basis of words related to the word *kök* is to show that the basis of root words related to the word *kök* lies in the Turkic languages themselves. In the article, the analysis of the etymology of the word *kök* was based on semantic and extralinguistic principles. The result of the study of the nature of the word *kök* and the phrases derived from it is the lexicology of the Kazakh language, semasiology, phraseology, cognitive linguistics, linguistic and cultural studies, etc.

Keywords: etymology, word *kök*, language picture of the world, phrase, Turkic languages, extralinguistic principle, language history

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ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ *көк* СӨЗІНІҢ ЭТИМОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ НЕГІЗІ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада қазақ тіл біліміндегі *көк* сөзінің шығу төркінін, этимологиялық негіздерін қарастырады. *Көк* сөзінің шығу төркіні жайлы айтылған еңбекте мен ғылыми ой-пікірлер талдап көрсетіледі. Қазақ халқының ғаламның тілдік бейнесін *көк* сөзі арқылы тану жолдары талданады. Ғылыми мақаланың мақсаты – *көк* сөзінің пайда болу тарихы мен тіл дамуындағы қолдану аясының кеңеюін анықтау. Осы мақсатқа жету үшін көне түркі сөздігіне, М.Қашқаридың "Түркі сөздігіне", қазақ тілінің этимологиялық сөздігіне тоқталып, солардың негізінде *көк* сөзіне шығу тарихына талдау жасалынды. *Көк* сөзінің танымдық дискурстағы (тұрақты тіркестер, бата-тілек, проза, поэзия) көрінісі нақты тілдік деректер арқылы айқындалды. *Көк* сөзіне байланысты сөздердің этимологиялық негіздерін берудегі негізгі мақсат – *көк* сөзіне қатысты түбір сөздердің негізі түркі тілдерінің өзінде жатқандығын көрсету. Мақалада *көк* сөзінің этимологиясына талдау жасалғанда семантикалық, экстралингвистикалық принциптер негізге алынды. *Көк* сөзі мен одан туындаған тіркестердің табиғатын зерттеудің нәтижесі қазақ тілі лексикологиясы, семасиология, фразеология, когнитивтік тіл білімі, лингвомәдениеттану т.б. салаларын оқытуға қажетті құнды материал болып саналады.

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ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА СЛОВА *көк* В КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются истоки, этимологические основы слова *kök* в образовании казахского языка. Анализируются пути познания казахским народом языковой картины мира через слово *kök*. Цель научной статьи – выявить расширение сферы применения слова *kök* в истории возникновения и развития языка. Для достижения этой цели мы сфокусировали наше внимание на древнетюркском словаре, "Тюркском словаре" М.Кашгари, этимологическом словаре казахского языка, на основе которого был проведен анализ истории происхождения слова *kök*. Выражение слова *kök* в когнитивном дискурсе (устойчивые выражения, благословение, проза, поэзия) было определено реальными языковыми данными. Основная цель передачи этимологических основ слов, связанных со словом *kök* показать, что основа корневых слов, относящихся к слову *kök*, лежит в самих тюркских языках. При анализе этимологии слова *kök* в статье были взяты за основу семантические, экстралингвистические принципы. Результатом изучения природы слова *kök* и образованных от него словосочетаний является ценный материал, необходимый для преподавания лексикологии казахского языка, семасиологии, фразеологии, когнитивного языкознания, лингвокультурологии и др.

Ключевые слова: этимология, слово *kök*, языковая картина мира, словосочетание, тюркские языки, экстралингвистический принцип, история языка

Introduction. Ancient words and phrases in the folk language have different secrets. Commonly used words, words that have fallen out of use, and active words that are active and frequently used can be the object of etymology research. Etymology is not only a time dependent phenomenon. To make an etymological study, we need to look at the history of language development. All the words, the composition of which has become clear, the meaning of which has become obscure, and the components of which have become known, are subjected to etymological analysis in their order.

Issues related to the history and development of words, that is, etymology, have been of interest to mankind since ancient times. One of the main goals of etymological research is to find the origin of the word. In the meaning of the word, each language has its own characteristics and its own color, national character. Due to the development of consciousness, the field of concepts also increases. This process, in turn, affects the development of word meaning. As a result of the development of the meaning of the word, the meaning either expands or narrows. Both external and internal reasons contribute to the development of the meaning of the word. By external causes, we mean the changes that occur due to the development and change of society, production, culture. Such changes add phrases and new words to our language. The expansion of the meaning of a word is the acquisition of new additional meanings on top of the already known meaning of a word without changing its personality. The lexical-semantic meaning of the word *kök*, which is used in the modern Kazakh language, has expanded, and today the word *kök* is used in various ways.

Etymological features of words were studied by scientists led by academician A.Kaidarov. In his works, etymological research is constantly improving, developing and filling up with new facts, like a living organism. If the study of the origin of words and phrases is the main task of etymology, it can be seen that sometimes ethnolinguistics also needs this. In the history of language development, it is necessary to turn to the help of etymology of ethnolinguistics to reveal the meaning of meaningful units, to determine the reasons for their creation and the scope of their use. Etymology has its own function during the ethnolinguistic analysis of language units in the lexicon of the Kazakh language. From this point of view, since the word *kök* is one of the units that express the national identity of the Kazakh people, etymology has a special place when giving an ethnolinguistic explanation to the names related to it.

Etymology is a branch of historical lexicology and general linguistics, studying the history of the origin of words, the process of formation of the vocabulary of each nation. The research object of etymology mainly

includes individual words, phrases, grammatical entities in the language. The object of etymological research is not only the words and figures that are not used individually due to the fact that their meaning has been forgotten or obscured, but also words and figures of speech with a clear general lexical-grammatical meaning that are used independently and systematically in our language. Etymological studies rely on various methods and principles depending on the purpose and object. Among them, the most frequently used ones are: historical-comparative approach, morpheme-model analysis, root epidemiology, etc.

Regardless of the type of etymological research, regardless of which language it is directed to, it is necessary to rely on three different, namely phonetic, morphological and semantic principle-criteria from a scientific point of view. These principle-criteria, which are considered to be an effective way of determining the correct and precise vocabulary, are used not in a general way, but on the basis of specific characteristics of specific languages and the laws of formation and development of those languages. In this regard, another condition for etymological research in synchronic and diachronic directions is to consider historical factors. If we look at the history of the origin of the word *kök*, we will see that its foundation is based on ancient Turkic knowledge.

Methods. As research material of the article, during the analysis of the etymology of the word *kök* in the Kazakh language, the ancient Turkic dictionary (DTS), the Turkic dictionary of M.Kashkari, the etymological dictionary of the Kazakh language, the phraseological dictionary, the explanatory dictionary, the dictionary of the Abai language, the dictionary of the Mukaghali language were used as a basis.

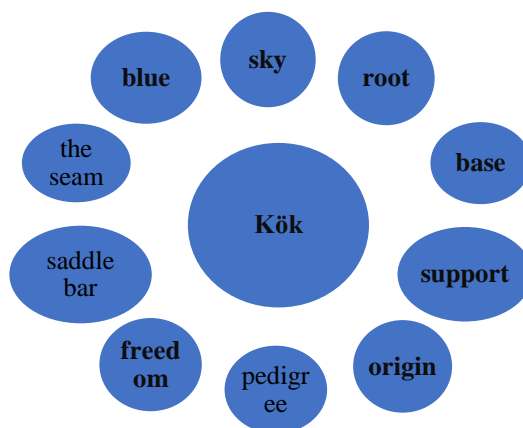
The study of the etymology of the word *kök* was based on the semantic principle that reveals the linguistic image of the universe. Lexical-semantic analysis, linguistic-cultural, ethnolinguistic analysis was performed on the determined linguistic data, and the comparative-historical method was used to verify the origin of the word and its original true meaning. We considered the laws observed in the process of historical development of the language on the basis of diachronic linguistics. In addition, it was studied through the complex use of methods of narration, grouping, differentiation, collection.

Research results. Color is a universal concept common to all mankind. The connection of color symbols with certain culturally fixed conditions allows us to consider them as an important worldview concept for creating a national image of the universe. The lexical fund of the concept of *kök* includes words, phrases, fixed phrases, blessings and wishes, curse words, titles of works of art. Before classifying the word *kök*, let's focus on its etymology.

The word *kök* belongs to the syncretic root. Academician A.Kaidar said: "As much as it is natural for the first people to call the *kök* dome *kök* based on its color, on the contrary, it is also possible to create a generic name for the type and color of *kök* by comparing all the *kök* objects on earth with the color of the sky" had expressed his opinion [1, 88]. Indeed, "did the meaning of *kök* as a phenomenon appear first, or did the critical (color) meaning appear first?" This question is still controversial. Regarding the word *kök*, N.Aitova says: "among Turkic peoples, in Kazakh, *kök* is used in the sense of strengthening *kök*. This comes to the concept of *kök* and *kök*, that is, the same as *kök*. Repeating each word twice has exaggerated and accelerated its tonal meaning" [2, 24]. We know that the *kök* color has a lot of meaning, since the Turkic people did not distinguish between the *kök* and green colors until now.

There are a lot of names of species and colors that are closely intertwined with our national language and culture and provide cognitive explanations. One of them is the word *kök*.

The word *kök* is also often found in ancient Turkish written monuments. In the old Turkish dictionary, the word *kök* has several meanings. We classify the ancient Turkic meanings of the word *kök* as follows:



1-figure. The lexical-semantic nature of the word *kök* given in the old Turkish dictionary

Kök – sky: bulıt örüp kök örtüldi a cloud rose and the sky was covered with [clouds] (MK I 139); jerni kökni jaratqan created earth and sky (QBH 2₃); köktün bir kök jaruq tüsti a kök ray fell from the sky (JIOK 6₆); uçuyma quş bolup kökkä uçajın becoming a flying bird, I will fly to the sky (Uig I 37₁₉).

Kök 1. root: jemi ot köki içkü jaymur suvı his food is the roots of herbs, his drink is rainwater (QBN 440₁₁); 2. base, support: bular erdi din häm säri'at köki these were the basis of faith and Sharia (QBN 13₁₂).

Kök – free: idi oqsız kök türk free Turks without a ruler and without tribal divisions (KT 6₃).

Kök – saddle bar: ır sözi bir ırär köki üë at the saddle of the straps - three, at the husband's word - one (MK II 283).

Kök – the seam: jöyürqanıy öz kökün isisar oyl izya ada bolur if a mouse gnaws through a blanket along the seam, then there will be dangers for children (TT VII 36₁₀).

Kök – kök, gray: üzä kök täñri asra jayız jır kök sky above, brown earth below (KT 6₁); kök ton kök clothes (MK III 132).

Kök – iris (Suv292₁₃).

Kök – kök topulyan bird name (MK I 519) [3, 332-333].

Thus, during the analysis of the etymological basis of the word kök, several concepts, content, and a series of associations were determined. The fact that the concept of kök is a multi-meaning concept was given with specific examples. We have proved with examples that the concept of kök has been transformed into a separate conceptual field, different from the concept of color. As a result, it was determined that the word kök is a set of macro-concepts that have their own meaning, apart from type and color. These macro-concepts reflect the lifestyle and behavior of our people, and show national characteristics and taste. At the same time, these macro-concepts reveal the meaning-informational field of the concept of kök through language units. According to the purpose of our research, the cognitive nature of the concept of kök, which reveals the linguistic image of the universe, was determined, and the connotational meanings of the linguistic units revealing its essence were revealed. The symbolic image formed in the mind of the informational language units collected in the kök conceptual field was studied at the level of anthropocentric theory. Linguistic-cultural cognitive nature of kök concept was determined based on the analysis of opinions in scientific works written before us.

The word is found in all Turkic-Texas peoples as phonetic and semantic variants. If we look for the origin of the word kök, we can say that it is a common world of the distant Altai world. The main reason for this is that the word kök is also found in languages from the Altai group. Altay Tü.: көк [kök], Karaçay-Malkar Tü.: көк [kök], Karakalpak Tü.: kök, Karay Tü.: kök, Kazak Tü.: kök, Kırgız Tü.: көк [kök], Kumuk Tü.: rök [gök], Tatar Tü.: күк [kük], Özbek Tü.: қык [kök]. The origin of the word kök can be traced back to the Altai group. That is to say, the word kök is also found in the Altaic and Mongolian languages. The word kök found in the Kazakh language and the word kök found in the Altai language are used to describe natural objects and phenomena, as well as various other concepts. For example, in the Kazakh language, *kök sky*, ascended to the sky, rejoiced as if reaching the sky, *kök balausa* grass can be found in different meanings, in the Altai language *kök chechek* kök flower, *kök talayi* kök sea, etc. can be found in the concepts. The word kök in Kazakh also means *green* (green grass, green plant). For example, *kök pasture* zelennaya zhailau, kök grass, kök apple, etc. In the Altai language, the word kök means green. For example, *kök ölöñ* means green grass. In the Kazakh and Altai languages, the word kök also means gray. In addition, the word kök in the Kazakh and Altai languages also means unripe. For example, in the Kazakh language it means *kök tunek* (unripe tuber), *kök alma* (unripe apple), and *kök arpa* (unripe green barley) in Altai. If we look. The word kök is often used in the Kazakh and Altai peoples. In this regard, we can go deeper into the etymological basis of the word kök.

Altai-Turkish dictionary has the following meanings of the word kök.

Kök I. Dikiş, dikme. II. 1. Yeşilik, ot. 2. Mavi; yeşil; kök ölöñ kögörip çikti ot yeşilendi; kök teñeri 1) Mavi gök. 2) Tanrı; kök teñeri! (şaşırma bildiren ünlem) aman tanrim! [4, 1211].

In the Kazakh-Turkish dictionary, he gave the meanings of the word kök as follows. Көк (I) *zam*. Gökyüzü, gök, sema.

Көк (II) *zam*. Çadırın ağaçlarını birbirine bağlayan kayış.

Көк (kök) (III) сын. 1. Mavi. 2. зат. Yeşil, çimen. 3. Sebze meyve pazarı, sebze hali [5, 243].

From the ethnographic point of view, the word kök is a symbol of the sky in the Kazakh concept. For the Turkic peoples, the word kök means sky, god. That is why, in the linguistic consciousness of the Turkic peoples, the concepts of sky, sky, and God are inseparable and form the semantic paradigm of the traditional image of the world of ancient times.

In the linguistic understanding of the Turks, the lexical meaning of *Kök* and God is the same, and it is the most used lexeme in the said relic. In general folk knowledge, various conceptual symbols are used in connection with the concept of *kök*.

It is known from history that the word *kök* is used in the meaning of the sky from the sentence in Kultegin's poem: This is how he settled the homeless *kök* Turks who were wandering between two spaces [6, 10]. The legend of Ashina, related to the mythological concept of the progeny of the *kök* wolf, is also widespread in the country. The eastern part of the Golden Horde is called the *kök* Horde, and the secret of the *kök* color of our state flag lies deep in history.

In the modern Kazakh language, the word *kök* can be found in several meanings. Ancient Turkic written monuments and data of some modern Turkic languages testify to the existence of the word *kök* in our language from very early times. According to Radlov, we can see that the word *kök* is also used in the Televite language in the meaning of clan [7,1232].

Many researchers and scientists, starting with Mahmud Kashgari, spoke about the origin and history of the word *kök*. M. Kashkari's Turkic dictionary is a great heritage of the Turkic world, added to the world's scientific treasure. M. Kashkari's Turkish dictionary shows three different meanings of the word *kök*.

The meanings were given in Kashkari dictionary volume 3:

1) *kök*, sky. If you spit in the sky, it will fall on your face. This proverb means: "If you do bad things to others, it will come back to you";

2) color;

3) *kök*. Kent *Kök*; *kök* belts of the city, *kök* trees [8, 188].

Volume 2 shows two meanings of the word *kök*: 1) Who is your root? – What is your root? I mean, what is your surname? in the sense of (Ogyz, Кypчak); 2) root, tree root [8, 411]. In the vocabulary of the Kazakh people, *kök* is good and *kök* is bad. The basis of these phrases is M. Kashkari *What is your origin in the dictionary? What does *käküñ* mean?* we can connect with the combination. The phrases *kök* is bad and *kök* is good mean that the origin is bad and the origin is good. Many scientists have commented on the origin of the word *kök* and the expansion of its semantic meaning. A.N. Kononov noted that *kök* in modern Turkic languages is known mainly in the following meanings: 1) *kök*, light *kök*, azure, light green, gray, color of young greenery, gray; 2) sky, young grass, greenery, meadow; 3) God (Alt.) [9, 172]. E.V. Sevortyan in the "Etymological Dictionary of the Turkic Languages" identified the following meanings of *kök* (*gök*): 1) sky; 2) blue, azure, heavenly, dark *kök*; 3) green; 4) immature; 5) color of young greenery, young grass, greenery, meadow; 6) gray, gray-haired; 7) crimson, black, night; 8) God [10, 67].

The explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language reveals 5 meanings of the word *kök*.

1) The world of the bottomless sky, air. Due to this meaning, there are the following regular expressions: *kök* sky, *kök* sky, sky shot, sky reached, *kök* dome, what was asked from the sky was found on the ground, fell from the sky, a star standing in the sky.

2) The rafters of the yurt, etc. a belt made of the skin of a camel.

3) *Kök* sky color of the object.

4) A plant that has turned *kök*.

5) Fruits and vegetables [11, 407].

In general, the word *kök*, which has deep roots, has a lot of meanings nowadays. By combination of words, light *kök*, *kök* sky, *kök* paint, *kök* thunder, *kök* eyes, *kök* gray, *kök* smoke, *kök* spotted, *kök* mare, *kök* curly beard, *kök* fog, *kök* meadow, *kök* grass, green tea, green apples, green crops, green tubers, green beans, green peas, green peas, etc. Meanings related to the word *kök* have been created. In the knowledge of the Kazakh people, the concepts of green grass, green meadow, and green tea, which come from the word *kök*, mean green.

The word *kök* means green, young grass. For example, mowing the ground (mow young grass); *kök* shygu (to turn green); *kök* tem shygyp, maldyn auz *kök* ke tidi (spring came and cattle began to graze on the pasture). *kök* alma, *kök* egin, *kök* sagal, *kök* tuynek, tolyk pisip zhetilmegen means immature. Aspan, aspan alemi (sky; firmament) there are several expressions in the modern Kazakh language related to the word *kök*, which is used in the meaning of *kök*. For example, *kök* zhuzi (firmament); *kök* kumbez (firmament); *kök* sengir (mountain top); *kök* tireu (to rise very high); *kök* ke boylau (grow high (about trees); become tall; rise higher and higher); *kök* ke boylagan kayyndar (high birches); *kök* ke boylagan munaralar (high towers); *kök* ke koteru (praise, exalt to the skies); *kök* ke koterilu (fly high); *kök* ke karau (to put yourself above others); *kök* ke kulash uru (strive for the sublime); *kök* ke samgau (soar into the sky); *kök* te kalyktau (soar in the sky (about a bird); *kök* pen talaskañ (very high); *kök* ten tükendey (as if fallen from the sky; unexpectedly); olardyn arasy zher men *kök* tey (the difference between them is like between heaven and earth). *kök* ke bagu (to ask from heaven); *kök* ten suragany zherden tabyldy (proverb. the thing asked from sky was found on the earth); *kök* karine ushyrady (let the sky smite you).

In our language, there are quite a few phraseological units made in connection with the names of species and colors. There are phraseological phrases related to the word *kök* in the vocabulary of the Kazakh language, which express several concepts. The purpose of providing the etymological basis of the word *kök*, which is the source of phraseological phrases, is to show that the basis of the root words related to the word *kök* lies in the Turkic languages themselves. For example: *kök* boots are a sign of wealth, good condition, youth is related to love: *kök* feelings – pure love, loyalty, *kök* braid – childhood, conspiracy is young, not old. And, *kök*-faced – in the sense of cunning, *kök*-faced – full, *kök* like a storm – in the sense of very strong, preferably lofty, *kök* donkey – a submissive soul, a slave to work, a person who is willing to spend, *kök* hips – in the sense of too fast, *kök* neck – in the sense of sharp, resistant, *kök* yashyk – insignificant, *kök* spine – patient, *kök* top – tyrannical, *kök* malta – talkative, *kök* forehead – a sad person, not exhausted by suffering, *kök* brain – a person who does not mind anything, these idioms are related to the negative character of a person. The word *kök* is expressed as a constant expression in the depiction of the creator, the possessor of power and natural phenomena. The sky is old – a curse, looked at the sky – prayed to God, reached the sky – first fought with the sky, rose to the sky – soared high, *kök* dome – the sky, left like the sky – is cut off from the plot, a star in the sky is used in the sense of an unattainable dream [12, 267-270].

The word *kök* is widely used in the modern Kazakh language. The word *kök* can be found in literary works, sayings of great people, and proverbs. A deer knows the *kök* color (Korkyt), To the dark Kazakh *kök*, I climb out and become the sun! (Sultanmahmut Toraygyrov), It's going crazy in the sky. We can cite examples such as Golden Star (Kasym Amanzholov). We also meet in proverbs such as "Rain falls from the sky, grass does not smell fragrant", "The distance between a person and a person is like the earth and the sky", "You cannot stand on the sky, you cannot ride on many".

We can see the use of the word *kök* in the work of the Kazakh poet Abai Kunanbaev. In the "Abai language dictionary" the meaning of the word *kök* is defined and each of them is shown with individual examples. 1) Green grass that rises to the surface. Wasn't a good summer with thick *kök* and abundant lakes coming after a heavy winter with heavy snow?; 2) air, sky. One is *kök*, one is earth throne... 3) switch. Up, full chest. Their hearts are in the sky, their eyes are in the sky, honesty, dishonesty, intelligence, science, knowledge - nothing is more valuable than cattle; 4) green grass-shaped parrot. The sky is *kök* like a *kök* sky. I know, open up [13, 270].

In the "Dictionary of the Mukaghali language" the word *kök* is used in different meanings. The following meanings of the word *kök* can be found in the language of the Mukaghali poet: 1) like the open sky (color). Do you know that red and *kök*, maroon and yellow can be found in the same place; 2) grass-like color (color), green. You will see the *kök* forest, the yearlings, the clear boiling sediments; 3) neither *kök* nor green, approaching them, bluish (color). We wished to give life to the *kök* Cow, which was fed by a herd; 4) green grass, plant. The *kök* has come out, I wish everything would go away; 5) sky, air. Green garden, calm sky and earth, don't take your worries away! [14, 464-465]

In the "Dictionary of the Kazakh Literary Language" there are several definitions of the word *kök*.

Kök. The rafters of the yurt, etc. connecting the saplings and rafters together. A tape made from unbleached straw, used for Kyz Zhibek's pages are torn by Kerege *kök* (Kyz Zhibek).

Kök. Stubborn. He himself is a *kök* boy (Kazakh language. region. dictionary).

White snow, *kök* ice. It's the bitter cold of winter. I heard the news and was happy to be alive. I ran around in such white snow and *kök* ice and worked on the collective farm (A. Nurshaiykov, Jomart).

Kök food. Grass used as fodder for livestock. Annual legume it is better to use crops for green fodder and silage (K. Borangaziev, Fodder).

Kök is in a hurry. Young, untrained, immature. The sly fox has its own urine. He didn't know that the large-bodied greyhound that he had launched was an unripe horse (M. Magauin, Aksha kar).

He milked his white milk to the sky. He was angry and said his mother's curse. If this dream does not come true, I will milk my white milk to heaven (I. Esenberlin) [15, 222-235].

The word *kök* is found in modern Kazakh language in new meanings. For example, *kök balausa* is freshly cut, not dried, silage fodder. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language" the word *kök balausa* is defined as follows: *kök balausa* is a fresh, mature grass, the *kök balausa* of corn. In the poet Zhumeken Nazhimedenov's poem "Kök balausa egyler / Kök wax plants...":

Көк балауса егілер,
Көгерер-ау тал, шынар.
Тал, шынардан төгілер
Моншақ-моншақ тамшылар

Kök wax plants,
Kök willow, sycamore.
Willow and sycamore sheds
Beads of drops [16].

Köktat (Көктат) – vegetable. In the explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, the word köktat is given as a noun vegetable. I went to the market and bought köktat.

Köktemir (Көктемір) – is an automaton capable of performing the functions of humans in performing complex technical operations.

Kökshandyр (Көкшандыр) – is a garden crop [17, 62-63].

Color names are a system of different names that have a national sign and feature in popular knowledge. In the modern Kazakh language, the color kök has the following meanings:

– the sky, the world of the sky – to reach the sky, to find what you wish from the sky on the ground, the sky is blind!, ascended to the sky;

– grass, moldy plant, vegetable – kök grass, kök shoot;

– young, unripe raw – kök tuber, kök braid, kök beard;

– lean, tender, fat-free, tasteless – kök frog lamb, kök belly, kök chalap;

– patient, docile, insignificant one of many – kök donkey, kök spine, kök horse walking horizontally;

– fierce, stubborn, cunning, angry – kök doli, kök face, kök wolf, kök horn, kök fang;

– to be lazy – to have a kök neck, to have a kök spinal cord, to have a kök sweat, to have a kök shoulder, to have a kök head, to have a kök brain;

– lightning – kök lightning, etc.

In order to understand the full semantic nature and meaning of the word kök, we cannot consider it only in the sense of color. The word kök also has a number of meanings, such as life, beginning, renewal, happiness, kinship, time, height, which is mixed with the concept of sky. In the linguistic culture of the Turkic peoples, the word *kök* appeared in close connection with nature. In the Kazakh people, *kök* sky, *kök* tower, wish from the sky, horizon, lawn, *kök* sky, *kök* dawn, *kök* earth, spring, *kök* support, *kök* fog, green tea, vegetable, *kök* apple, etc. Concepts are directly related to the word *kök*. It is known that the Turkic people live in harmony with nature. That is why the emergence of the word kök is a natural phenomenon when looking into the secrets of the heavenly world. The semantic aspect of the word *kök* in the knowledge of the ancient Turks is very wide. The word *kök* in the words *kök* God, *kök* sky, *kök* Turk and *kök* wolf conveys the word common sacredness and is rooted in mythical concepts that appeared in the ancient Turkic world. For the Turkic peoples, the word *kök* has a symbolic meaning of the higher world.

Discussion. Language is a cognitive symbol of the world image and existence recognized in the human mind. Through language, mankind gives names to the objects and phenomena known and known in nature. The problem of the unity and connection of national identity and national language was a great scientific and theoretical problem that attracted the attention of scientists from early times.

The origin of many species-color names in the Kazakh language is still unknown. Although some of them can be identified etymologically, revealing the secret of some of them requires extensive research.

It is known that when talking about the etymology of any language, one cannot ignore the history of that language. Since language is a social phenomenon, it is natural that it is closely connected with the society and the history of the people. Etymology, one of the main areas of linguistics, has been studied, but there are still problems to be studied.

Various views and assumptions were made by scientists regarding the issue of the origin of colors. Among the Turkic peoples, the *kök* color has also been considered a symbol of fidelity, eternity and constancy since ancient times. The Turkic coloronym kök – the physical aspect, the color of the sky and grass – was also associated with the divine substance, with the progenitor of the clan. The meanings *kök*, gray are found in the word kök in absolutely all ancient Turkic monuments. Its semantic structure has already been studied in linguistics in sufficient detail.

Kök and God are synonymous words in the meaning of heaven. As proof of this, the great Turkic scientist in the Kashkari dictionary, there are several meanings of the sky, one of which is the sky. And in this dictionary, the meaning of the nominative god is also indicated as sky. In Sh. Ualikhanov's article "Remains of shamanism in the Kyrgyz people", he says: "Heaven is the highest power in shamanism. The sky is the kök sky. In Kyrgyz, the first adjective kök means a visible material thing, and the noun god has become a synonym for the words "God" and "God" [18, 105]. In all Turkic languages, the word kök is used in the widest possible sense, and any of these meanings attracts attention with its sacred meaning.

The study of color vocabulary is rapidly developing in Kazakh language education. The meaning, symbolism, etymology, concept creation feature of colors are attracting the attention of modern language workers and are being studied from the perspective of anthropological paradigm. In this article, we have considered the etymology of the word *kök*, which has its own character in our national language and language, while expressing our point of view on existing opinions. Names of species and colors are one of the groups of words that reveal the richness and beauty of the Kazakh language – a rich treasure of our language. We believe that the vast majority of color names are common to the Turkic languages since ancient times, and that there is a certain commonality in the history of its study in linguistics.

Conclusion. Names related to the word *kök* have their own place and importance in the vocabulary of the Kazakh language. The formation and further semantic development of these words is carried out on the basis of certain laws. These patterns are revealed by a careful diachronic study of these names and their origin. In the course of the research, during the analysis of linguistic units that reveal the content of the word *kök*, it was found that there are many regular expressions with the word *kök* and they are actively used. We call the linguistic expressions created by the word *kök* in the language fund of our nation as language models that participate in creating the linguistic image of the universe. We can clearly see that behind the linguistic symbols born in close connection with the cultural traditions of the Kazakh people, there is a trace of the national worldview. The language of any nation is a part of that nation's culture. The study of linguistic units that provide information from the worldview of our people is the basis of knowing our culture. At the same time, we found out through linguistic data that the use of the word *kök* in linguistic units shows the deep knowledge of our nation from ancient times to the present day and defines the linguistic image of the universe. Through this, we learned that the word *kök* has a special role in the global worldview of the Kazakh people. In conclusion, we made sure that the word *kök* in the Kazakh language has its own development history and is a large-scale structure that informs our nation's knowledge of the universe.

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