<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>著者</th>
<th>今村 薫・アマンゾロバ アルーア・サルムルザウリルスラン</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>言語</td>
<td>カザフ語</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>講演</td>
<td>カザフ語</td>
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<td>告知</td>
<td>カザフ語</td>
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<td>種類</td>
<td>カザフ語</td>
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<td>2016-01-31</td>
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<td>Copyright (c)</td>
<td>2016 Kaoru IMAMURA, Alua AMANZHOLOVA, Ruslan SALMURZAULI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

Kaoru IMAMURA*, Alua AMANZHOLOVA**, Ruslan SALMURZAULI***

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Abstract

Kazakh words related to camel were collected with the purpose to reveal the Kazakh people conception and traditional values of camels as domestic animals. Those words are used for the identification of camel individual (sex, age, and physical) characteristics, behavior, the purpose of use, etc. Diversity of camel breeds and hybrids in Kazakhstan has also been reflected in ethno-terminology. Many words are describing peculiarities of camel breeding and its products, i.e. names of breeds, hybrids and so on. Many of those words are unique, since only in Kazakhstan both dromedary and bactrian camels are raised and freely used for the breeding.

Keywords: ethno-terminology, camel, breed, domestic animals

カザフ語におけるラクダ分類名

今村 薫*・アルーア・アマンゾロバ**・ルスラン・サルムルザウリ***

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Introduction

The two surviving species of domestic camel are the dromedary, or one-hump camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), which inhabits the Middle East and the Horn of Africa; and the bactrian, or two-hump camel (*C. bactrianus*), which inhabits Central Asia. There is also a wild camel species (*C. ferus*), although it only inhabits the region spanning from the Republic of Mongolia to China.

Furthermore, the distribution of the two domestic camel species differs, although they meet at the latitude corresponding to an average temperature of around 21 °C. However, both species of camels have long been reared in Kazakhstan. Geographic position of Kazakhstan between Middle East and North-East Asia has been favored distribution and interbreeding of that two camel species. People in Kazakhstan have been actively crossbred to produce hybrids; for example, the Bukht hybrid camel, used to transport goods. They have domesticated both species and have interbred them. So up to now, one could find most diversity of camel hybrids and varieties in this region.

In this study, Kazakh words related to camel were collected, using web pages in Kazakh and analyzed. The meaning of these words were confirmed by the informants of camel pastoral people in Kazakhstan.

I. Vernacular names of camels

(1) General typology

Түйе Common name of camels, one-hump and two-hump camel. Originally is the name of the well in Kyzyl-Orda region.

Інген Common name of two-hump camel. Originally is the name of the place in Kokshetau region.

Mainly means two-hump white female camel. It derives from Mongolian word “mother camel”.

Нар Common name of white camel, named after the place of Нарксткен.

Бозінген Female two-hump camel.

Атан Castrated white camel. Also is the name of the mountain Акбастан in Kyzyl-Orda region.

Буыршын Camel not being castrated until four years old.

Қайытқан нар Female camel which mating was controlled by human.

Қайылға нар Female camel that had interrupted mating and escaped from male camel.

Қайымлы інген Female camel naturally mated with male camel.

Тұмса Female camel that gave birth to the first baby.

Нарбота Aruana’s baby.

Алып атан Very strong (powerful) camel.

Шалагай Camel that is inferior in strength than Алып Атан.

Бортекі Camel which is not used as pack animal.
Шау  Old camel.
Бурашөгеру  Baby camel of human controlled mating.
Аттастыру бурашогу  Baby camel of natural mating.
Жардай түйе  Very fat camel.
Құр түйе  Camel which put on weight by eating only green grass.
Азган түйе  Spring camel (usually very thin in that period).
Қара қайыс түйе  Camel without winter fur.
Астаубас нәр  Camel with big bones.
Токыраган түйе  Very fat camel which is losing weight because of hot weather.
Барлыккан түйе  Fat camel for transportation.
Келіскен түйе  Well-shaped big camel.
ОРНЫКТЫ ТҮЙЕ  Poverfull camel good as pack animal.
ЖАБЫ ТҮЙЕ  Camel never used as pack animal.
ҚОБЕН ТҮЙЕ  Camel freed for spring time.
ЖАБЫҚ ТҮЙЕ  Fleshy camel, which is adds weight.
БЕРІК ЕТТІ ТҮЙЕ  Fleshy, but not fatty camel.
САБЫЛГАН ТҮЙЕ  Camel, which is used as transport until exhaustion.
БОРТЕКІ ТҮЙЕ  Thin, not good camel.
ИЕСІЗ ТҮЙЕ  Camel without an owner.
БОСАЛҚ ТҮЙЕ  Camel, which can easily lose weight.
ШЫМЫР ТҮЙЕ  Well-shaped heavy camel.

(2) Names of camel breeds and hybrids.
Аруана  This is the name of female one-hump camel. Аруана is quite a big camel which has short curved hair and thin legs. It’s not endurant for cold climate, but tolerant to insects. Аруана is usually calm camel. In Arabic it is pronounced as арьана.
Table 1  Names of camel breeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Name of the resulting offspring</th>
<th>Number of hump</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Two-hump camel</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brown-hair, much milk, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-hump camel</td>
<td>One-hump camel</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Looks like Бетбатша нар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Жонен</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Much milk, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Жонен</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Much milk, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>Қамбагай</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>One type of Жонен. Small milk, aggressive, short hair, short neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Жонен</td>
<td>Қылғай нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female, brown-colored, gap-hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Жонен</td>
<td>Окбак нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baby camel of Қылғай нар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>One-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Ләйлік</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harsh-haired, not much milk, weak, thin, aggressive, not for transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Pure one-hump camel</td>
<td>Әле нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very strong and survives 7 days without water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Желмая</td>
<td>Pure one-hump camel</td>
<td>Желмая</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weak, thin, aggressive, unproductive, soft and short hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Біртуар nar (r)</td>
<td>Pure two-hump camel</td>
<td>Біртуар нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strong, tall. Used as a long transport because is clever and balance carriage by itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curved one-hump camel</td>
<td>Two-hump camel</td>
<td>Улек нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male, calm, but not used as a transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Біртуар nar (r)</td>
<td>Pure two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Қызыл нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calm, for transport, not for milking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Желмая</td>
<td>One-hump camel</td>
<td>Құрт нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Мырза коспақ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tall, strong, much milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Мұрза коспақ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>White-colored, short camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Біртуар nar (r)</td>
<td>Қоспақ нар</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“One-hump camel”: morphologically characterised by possessing one hump, but genetically could not be identified as dromedary.

“Two-hump camel”: morphologically characterised by possessing two humps, but genetically could not be identified as Bactrian.

(r): Offspring is remain the same when parents’ position is reversed.

Vernacular breed name is also used in scientific context.
Table 2  Scheme of developing hybrid camels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Name of the resulting offspring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Nar-Maya F₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nar-Maya F₁</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Kospak 1 F₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kospak 1 F₂</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kez-Nar 1 F₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Iner-Maya F₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Iner-Maya F₁</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kurt I F₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kurt I F₂</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Kurt-Nar F₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kurt III F₄</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kurt IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurt IV</td>
<td>Kurt IV</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nar-Maya F₁</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Hybrid F₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hybrid F₂</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Hybrid F₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hybrid F₃</td>
<td>Hybrid F₃</td>
<td>Arada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kospak 1</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Baidara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kurt I F₂</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Bai-Nar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kospak 1</td>
<td>Kalmyk Bactroan</td>
<td>Bereket-Kospak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bereket Kospak</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Bereket-Nar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kospak 1 F₂</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Kospak 2 F₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kospak 2 F₃</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Kospak 3 F₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kospak 2 F₃</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kez-Nar 2 F₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kospak 3 F₄</td>
<td>Turkmen dromedary</td>
<td>Kez-Nar 3 F₅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kurt 2 F₄</td>
<td>Kazakh Bactrian</td>
<td>Kurt-Nar F₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kurt-Nar F₄</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Baitur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Kez-Nar F₅</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Baidasbek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kurt 2 F₅</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Bekdas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bekdas</td>
<td>Kazakh dromedary</td>
<td>Bekdas-Nar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

by Saparovich (2010)

(3) Names of camels by growth stage

Бота  Common name of camel baby under one year old, named after the stream in Zhambyl region.

Тайлақ  Common name of one year old camel, named after ravine in Kyzyl-Orda and also name of the river in Karaganda city.

Кұлан 2 to 3 years old male camel.

Кұланш 2 to 3 years old female camel.

Дөнен 3 to 4 years old male camel.

Дөнеші 3 to 4 years old female camel.

Бесті 5 years old camel.

Түйе Camel over 6 years old.

Тайлақша The youngest one in the тайлақ group.

Нар тайлақ 1 to 2 years old one-hump camel.
Нартөл тайлақ 1 to 2 years old one-hump camel which suckles 2 camels.

Female camel

Інгеншік 2 to 3 year old female two-hump camel.
Наршалық 2 to 3 years old one-hump female camel.
Інгенше 3 to 4 years old female two hump camel.
Нарша 3 to 4 years old one-hump female camel.

Боталы нар One-hump female camel which has a baby.
Боталы інген Two-hump female camel which has a baby. Camel could be used for milking by its previous baby’s suckling, if that camel refused own new baby.

Буаз нар One-hump female camel after the mating. The period of gestation is 12 months.
Кенше буаз нар One-hump female camel. The last mating female camel.
Кенше буаз інген Two-hump female camel. The last mating female camel.
Кеш One-hump female camel which came for mating as last one.

Тайлакты нар One-hump female camel which has 1 year old baby.

Желінсай Femal camel in the beginning of milking period.
Желінсаба Dug skin of camel. (Also this word is used for all animals.)
Сауулы нар Milking one-hump camel which does not feed own baby.
Тел нар Milking one-hump camel which feeds other camel’s baby.

Бошалауық інген нар One-hump female camel which goes far away from others for freshening.
Шар нар Middle age one-hump female camel which has a baby.

Маға Milking camel.
Сутішымыр інген Camel with creamy milk.

Қысыраған туіе Female camel which did not freshen because of premature birth.
Тужар One-hump barren camel.
Қысыр One-hump female camel which refused own baby.

Male camel

Үдек Purebred one-hump camel and Aruana.
Локше Young one-hump male camel.
Нар бура One-hump stud male camel.
Жазбай бура Purebred one-hump male camel, which covered hybrid female.
Белгісіз нар бура One-hump stud male camel, which can not have mating (with no reason).
Шартық нар бура Castrated camel which still has one testis.
Аю нар бура Very aggressive and dangerous camel.
Дәу Нар бура The biggest one-hump male camel.
Құр атан шар 6 to 7 years old castrated fat camel.
Акта үлени Castrated one-humped purebred camel.
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Акта нар Castrated hybrid camel.
Атан нар Castrated 7 to 10 years old one-hump camel.
Алған атан нар Castrated camel which has lost weight after castration.
Ығыратан нар Castrated camel which was tired after long distance transport.

*Names of baby camel*

Арамза бота Baby camel which was born out of breeding season.
Ак кемік бота Baby camel which drinks only mother’s milk.
Қара кемік бота Baby camel which drinks just a little part of mother’s milk.
Күнқаққан бота Baby camel which was born in July or August (out of season).
Бұралқың бота Baby camel which lost own mother and follows other camels.
Құтқақың бота Very thin and weak baby camel.
Марқа бота Baby camel which was born 3 to 4 months before breeding season.
Сут бота Suckling baby camel.
Толған бота Fat baby camel.
Қызылшақа бота Gap-haired baby camel.
Қоскіндік Baby camel which has two umbilical cord.
Құтымсыз Aggressive baby camel.
Нар бота One-humped baby camel.
Қоспақ бота Hybrid baby camel.
Улек бота Baby camel which is hybrid of purebred one-hump camel and Aruana.
Айыр бота Two-hump baby camel.
Жетім бота Orphan baby camel.
Қенже жетім Very young orphan baby camel.

*Words related to camel’s castration*

Сыту Castration
Пішу Castration

*Words related to morphology*

Camel’s hump names

Өркеш Camel’s hump.
Тік өркеш Straight hump.
Шуан өркеш Fat and big hump.
Жапыраң Curved hump. (one-hump camel)
Бара өркеш Straight hump of old camel.
Қаусырма өркеш Humps curved to different sides. (two-hump camel)
Құлама өркеш Humps’ shape when one hump is curved and another hump is straight. (two-hump camel)
Жал өркеш Big hump which looks like a “mountain”.
Сокпа өркеш Injured hump.
Қос өркеш Camel with well-defined two humps.
Қырысты қоспақ This caml looks like one-hump camel, but in fact it has two humps.

Names related to body peculiarities
Жырық түйе Camel with injured nose.
Қамшы құйрық Camel with strong whip shaped tail.
Шал құйрық Camel with long tail.
Тарақ құйрық Camel with short tail. That tail is divided into two sides at the end and looks like a comb.

Names related to fur
Ит жүн Very soft fur of baby camel.
Түйе жабығы Camel with coalescent winter fur.
Боздық Camel with new soft summer fur.
Әлі жүн Camel with winter fur in summer.
Тірі жүн Camel with mix of winter and summer fur in summer.
Шуда Camel with harsh fur on its hump, neck and belly.

Names related to camel’s color
Қоңыр Camels with dark red color.
Ақ Light-colored camel.
Сары Yellowish or eggshell-colored camel.
Ақбас One-hump camel with white-colored head.
Қара Black or dark brown-colored camel.
Көк Dove-colored (blue and gray) camel.
Қызыл Ashen-colored camel. This is mostly one-hump camel’s feature.
Ақ ыық Camel which was injured by the saddle, with white neck and shoulder.
Қасса қаса Mix-colored camel.
Қасқа қаса Camel with white nose.
Қараша Camel with black harsh hair.

(5) Words related to behavior
Алып атан түйе Very strong camel.
Шалағай түйе Very weak and thin camel.
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Қырысқақ түйе Camel used for camel used for leisure.
Бұралқы түйе Roaming camel.
Қағылған түйе Exhausted camel.
Қағылжық түйе Starving camel.
Сөктыққан түйе Self-exhausted camel.
Жалаяқ түйе Camel prowl in search of food.
Қаңылтак түйе Young fast camel.
Кетеген түйе Camel which always goes back to its birth place.
Бошалауық Timid female camel, which needing loneliness for calving.
Елгезек түйе Fast camel which doesn’t allow people to hit itself.
Қоңды түйе Camel which can eat any type of grass and has small hump.
Құтымсыз түйе Annoying agressive camel.
Ши арқа түйе Easily injured weak camel.
Басасау Camel which hates muzzles.
Боздауық түйе Camel which is searching it’s baby.
Жебір Camel which eats other animal’s fur.
Табаңдапқалу Camel which is easy to stop when moving.
Безер Camel which is afraid of people.
Қытыбас Female camel with stillborn baby, doesn’t allow other baby camel to suck.
Түскіш Camel which leans against the yurt (traditional kazakh tent).
Жанаасқы Camel which gives all milk to its baby and doesn’t give milk to people.
Уры Түйе Camel which has never suckled its own mother’s milk, that’t why it has a habit to pick over other camel’s milk.
Межір түйе Camel which refuses a lead to be put.

(6) Names of camel sounds
Бақыру Camel sudden yelling sound.
Ыңқылқағу Camel yelling when people pick over its baby.
Жабыну Camel sound when it is getting agressive and ready to fight or spit.
Күркіреу Camel sound when it is happy, originally this word means thunder.
Ыңылдау Tired camel weeping.
Тайраңлау Sound emitted by femal camel which is playing with baby.

(7) Interjections related to camel
Сорап-сорап Used to call camel for watering.
(8) Names of camel’s disease

Мүйізген Disease of female camel’s gristle after premature birth.
Суауры Su-auru, parasitic disease caused by trypanosome.
Қысоға One of the most serious camel’s zymotic. It is like a mange. It is strongly recommended to isolate ill camel from other camels.
Ақшелек Camel’s bone disease.
Қышыма The mange of weak camel.
Қатпа Camel’s starvation.
Қара өкпе Camel cough.
Түйнеме Camel internal bleeding.
Аусыл Camel foot-and-mouth disease.
Қоскінлік Discharges from baby camel’s umbilical cord.
Шешек Young camel’s skin disease.
Комей курт Camel’s throat disease.
Исіну Camel with inflammatory dugs.

II. Other domestic animal’s name

Жылқы Horse
Құлын Foal, 1 year old horse
Тай Yearling, 1 to 2 years old horse.
Құнан 2 to 3 years old male horse.
Құнажын 2 to 3 years old female horse.
Дөнен 3 to 4 years old male horse.
Дөнежін Filly, 3 to 4 years old female horse.
Бесті 4 to 5 years old horse.
Айғыр Stallion, male horse over 5 years old.
Гельдинг, castrated horse over 5 years old.
Байте Сулу, female horse over 5 years old.
Қой Sheep
Қозы Lambs, 0 to 1 year old sheep.
Тоқты Yearling, 1 to 2 years old sheep.
Тұсақ 2 to 3 years old sheep.
Донен 3 to 4 years old sheep.
Қошқар Ram, male sheep over 5 years old.
Ісек Wether, over 5 years old castrated sheep.
Қой Ewe, over 5 years old female sheep.
Ешқи Goat
Лак Kid, 0 to 1 year old goat.
Туша Yearling, 1 to 2 years old goat.
Теке Buck, over 3 years old male goat.
Серке Wether, over 3 years old castrated goat.
Ешқи Doe, over 3 years old female goat.
Сыр Cattle
Бұзау 0 to 1 year old calf.
Тайөгіз 1 to 2 years old male calf.
Баспақ 1 to 2 years old female calf.
Өгіз Bull over 3 years old.
Буқа Bullock over 3 years old.
Қашар Cow over 3 years old.

III. Horse Breeds

Breeds of horses in Kazakhstan:
Қазақ жылқысы Kazakh breed. Well adapted to harsh weather conditions, freely grazing all year around in wilderness. Build compact, with moderately straight shoulders, muscular and strong limbs. Of different colors, bay, chestnut, roan, dun, gray crows.
Жабы Kazakh breed Jabe subtype. The body is compact, with moderately straight shoulders and muscular strong, short legs. Widely used as sled horse.
Ажылқысы One type of Kazakh breed. Head is accurate, proportional, neck of medium length, straight, thin. The back is strong straight, elongated torso. Used as sled horse. Thorax rather large. Feet dry, thin. This horse is well adapted to the climate.
Қошім жылқысы The head is large, but not coarse; neck of medium length, fleshy; withers well
marked; the back is long, smooth; the average length of the back enough muscled rarely sunken. They are hardy in the work. Have good fertility.

**Буденний жылқысы** Budennyi breed. At present in Kazakhstan, a new breed of horse.

**Дон жылқысы** Don horse breed. This horse is well adapted to the climate. Elegant and unpretentious - it is perfectly adapted to the herd content. Cavalry type horses: it looks more extended and massive than the purebred riding horses. They pretty bullheaded with expressive eyes and neck, wide and deep body. Color in modern representatives of the breed is exclusively red and brown of various shades, often characteristic golden color with darker mane and tail.

**Ахалтеке жылқысы** Akhal-Teke breed. One of the most historic, beautiful hardwood riding horses, which origin is earlier than the Arabian horse. This breed is raised in Zhambyl, in some collective farms and state farms in Kazakhstan.

**Таза қанды, салт мінеді жылқы** Very fast, adapted to rapid rectilinear motion, is still used as base to create many other horse breeds. This breed has high demand on nutrition and care.

**Желесті жылқылар** Obtained by crossing the Danish, Dutch, and Arabic breeds 150 years ago in the Voronezh region, at the “Hrenov” factory. Harmoniously combined drafter, with a small, dry head, high set swan neck, strong and muscular back legs.

**Орыстың желесті жылқысы** Russian breed. Obtained by reproductive crossing of Orlov mares with American networks. Many of these horses are used to improve local horses. A dry constitution horse with a longish back, sloping, dry neck of medium length, strong dry feet, proportionately slightly shorter than the back.

**Тақымға басқанат** Horse used for farming and transport.

**Қырсау жылқы** Sluggish horse.

**Қерден (керенау) жылқы** Horse, that walks very slowly.

**Барлыққан жылқы** First, it was more than average, then acquired lean look.

**Жабық етті жылқы** Not particularly well-fed, not fleshy, thighs are not visible.

**Берік жалды жылқы** Mane below average.

**Тесеген жылқы** (three-year-colt, filly). Teeth fell out, but full of the new teeth do not appear, stressed young horse.

**Жалы мудай** Plump, with a thick mane.

**Су жалды жылқы** Thin, impossible to hold on to the mane.
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

Сабылған жылқы  Tired of horse racing.
Соктыққан жылқы  Exhaustion from illness, or from work.
Тұлпар  Horse racer. The word “Tulpar” often found in oral folk literature.
Жел жетпес  Fastest of all racers.
Сайгулік ат  Ganger which is participates in the races.
Ер арқа жылқы  The neck is of medium length, arched and well-muscled, broad at the base, the back powerful and well furnished.
Сыңыр іүсмес жылқы  Lumbar spinal line is short and solid.
Астау жоңды жылқы  It looks more extended and massive than the purebred riding horses.
Тік жоңды жылқы  Spin and mane is indigenous and this horse is muscular.
Қаңқап жоңды жылқы  The average length of the back, enough muscled, rarely sunken.
Ешкі бас жылқы  Head is like a goat’s head.
Қой басты жылқы  Head is like a ram’s head.
Жүруесті жылқы  Legs raise very fast, fast walking.
Қызыба (желік) жылқы  Rescue horse, which helps in conflict situations.
Қоңырлақ жылқы  Horse that does not be sated.
Қысыраған жылқы  Horse mare who could not bear all the fetuses were dead.
Шырсыз жылқы.  Skinny horse.
Қолау  Sometimes the horse moves arbitrarily weight on one of the front legs or back purses.
Берік жалды  Healthy mane, they will give us how to keep fatness or thinness of the horse.
Қотерем жылқы  Horse very thin due to underfeeding, progressing very slowly and carefully.
Жайланған жылқы  The horse has long groin pain, now can not recover.
Қатпа жылқы  Thin horse with protruding visible bones.
Қоңырқан жылқы  Thin horse with emaciated body.
Зорыққан жылқы  Horse which is can not walk.
Бас асау жылқы  Unruly horse that does not admit human.
Кекжек (шегіншек) жылқы  Balky horse that does not want to budge.
Безер (тентек) жылқы  Aggressive horse that can bite and kick the approaching man.
Жебір жылқы  Horses with bad habit to chew everything.
Жерүік  Horse that afraid water.
Қара тарту  A horse with habit to follow moving objects.
Желдеу  In windy, hot weather to escape the flies and other insects, horses stand against the wind.
Жерсіңбұ  A horse that does not lose weight from addiction on the move from one place to another, such horses often run away to their accustomed places.
Жерқорқақ  Horse that walks around slowly after evening. Timid. This name is also used in other domestic animals.
Үйездеу In windy, hot weather horses are grouped in twos or threes, and enjoy each other’s shadows to escape from the flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

Шұлғу (бас изеу) Head shaking in hot weather.

Шыбыңдау Head shaking and tail waving to drive insects away.

Масалау In windy, hot weather to escape the flies and other insects, horses stand against the wind.

Names of horse tooth

Сүт тіс Milk tooth.

Күрек тіс Upper and lower molars.

Жұлқар (от) тіс Cutter tooth.

Қасқа тіс Front (foretooth) teeth.

Шет тіс Premolar.

Тұракты тіс Teeth that have emerged from the second up to fifth year age.

Үкпе тіс Permanent teeth.

Үры тіс Long tooth that appears together with molars. During this period the horse could not chew and lose the weight.

Қырқылған тіс Impression of the teeth with smooth surface.

Тісеу Loss of milk tooth, new teeth coming out.

Қос тіс First permanent teeth.

Мөр (бедер) The slit on the surface of teeth.

Сопак мор Unaligned teeth of horses aged 5 to 10 years.

Дөңгелек мор In horses aged 12 to 18 years, the teeth shape is changed from oval to round.

Ўш бұрыш мор From 12 to 18 years, the changes from the round shape of the teeth to form a triangle.

Қыр The upper edge of the tooth gaps.

Names of horse sounds

Оқырану Sound of horse, when a stallion whinnies mares and colts neigh together.

Кісінеу Horse whinnying that call foal, or herd.

Оскырыну Horse sniffing when wolves aproaching.

Шұрқырау Horse whinnying when it has attacked by enemy.

Ықылықтау Nickering of foal that is fear of adult horses.

Кісіней оқырану The stallion neighing when it chasing the mare.

Шыңғырысу The stallion neighing and snorting when it chasing the mare.

Ышқына Кісіней оқырану Stallion nickering when it is looking for his herd.

Айғыр талас (таласу) Stallion squealing when it bites and kicks.

Інір жусау Horse napping time.

Түн жусауы Night time during which horses do not chew.
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

Шыңғыру  Nickering when attacked by wolves.
Таңғы жусау  Nickering when attacked by wolves.

*Names of horse behavior*

Ойнақтау  In autumn or spring, drinking cold water, then horses start to play by kicking and biting each other.
Менеку  Raising the hind legs, and lowering the head when settling down.
Алдынан тұру  Raising horses since perednoey body parts.
Алдынан жату  Bending the knees on the front line.
Сырышылап тұру  Of the reasons for the depletion of lifting the rear of the body
Аунау  Turning in different directions with their feet raised.
Үйелеку  Falling to pit or bad fall may lead to death.
Сілкіну  Rolling on the ground to shake off the dust.

*Names related to horse’s color*

Қара жылқы  Black colored hair all over body.
Сары жылқы  Uniform red colored hair. Vary in shades of pale red, red and dark-golden ginger.
Жирен жылқы  Uniform red color of hair. Vary in shades of pale red, red and dark-golden ginger.
Торы жылқы  Torso and head is colored by different shades of brown (light, dark). Mane, tail and lower parts of the limbs are black.
Көк жылқы  Torso is like color of a bay horse, but faded. Bluish mane.
Қара көк жылқы  Blackish colored horse.
Қызыл көк жылқы  Torso is like color of a bay horse, but faded. The mane and tail are black with some brown hair.
Құла жылқы  Torso and head is of yellowish sand color. The lower part of limbs and abdomen is black mane. The back can possess dark stripe - “belt”.
Ақжал жылқы  Torso and head is lightly colored, posterior part of muzzle and the belly is bright. The mane and tail is with dark brown hair. Leg bottoms are black and brown.
Сүр жылқы  Torso is colored by the mixture of black and white hair. With aging is gradually brightens. Light gray horses are becoming white at an older age.
Қаракер жылқы  Black horse with gray nose.
Шабдар жылқы  The same light-or dark-red color of the torso and legs. Mane, tail, and legs below the hocks and wrists are bright as that at the end of the muzzle.
Ала жылқы  White, black spots on the skin.
Шубар жылқы  The mane and tail are black, with some brown hair. The legs below hocks and wrists are pointed by black and dark brown color.
Бұрылу жылқы  Dirty red to chestnut color. Mane and tail is longer than the body hair, often mixed with black hair.
Torso is covered by snow-white hair.

Head, mane, tail and legs are black. Black and white hairs are uniformly distributed on the body.

The snow-white hairs cover torso, legs, tail and mane due to the lack of pigmentation.

**Horse tufts names**

- **Өлі жүн** Wool which is sheds in the spring.
- **Тірі жүн** Winter wool.
- **Түлеу** Old wool shedding and appearance of new wool.
- **Түlegen жү** Since April winter wool will fully shed out.
- **Қуызу** In April or May, people cut the hair and mane of mares.
- **Қуzelgen** In April or May, cutting hair and mane of mares.

**Interjections related to horse**

- **Құрау-қурау** Command used to call foal to feed.
- **Құр-р** Command to stop the horse to ride.
- **Тәк** Command used to stop completely tamed horse.
- **Құрайт (қойт-қойт)** Command used to call the horse.
- **Тыр-р** Command used to stop a horse tied to a cart.
- **Құр былай (зей)** Command used to send a horse to the herd.
- **Құр, жануар, құр** Command used in order not to frighten the horse.
- **Құройт-қурайт** Command used to push the horse to hunt.

**The names of horse diseases**

- **Манқа** Bilateral nasal discharge, the local increase in body temperature and pain in the sinuses.
- **Қара оқпе** Cough in horses.
- **Шығу (сакау)** Disease that appears under the throat in horses after fertilization.
- **Шойрылма** Lumbar pain in horses.
- **Қарасығылдыр** Urination disturbance in stallions, and the appearance of scabies.
- **Қиіндік** Disturbance of urination in the stallions.
- **Жамандат** Blood septicemia, swellings.
- **Маңдам** Chronic and latent ulcers and nodules in skin, mucous membranes and parenchymal organs.
- **Богамала (тышканышык)** Swollen appearance of the bones.
- **Қыршаңқы** Alopecia, spots with dead hair and watery bubbles.
- **Өлі** Condition of the horse, when it could not graze.
- **Желін құрт** Swelling of the mammary glands.
- **Желінісу** Swelling of the mammary glands.
- **Сары ауру** Disease of the gastrointestinal tract.
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

Қарын ауру  Disease of the gastrointestinal tract, characterized by the filling of the stomach with water.

Арка кету Inflammation of the back of a horse.

Жалақ Inflammation of the back and sides of the horse due to the saddle rubbing.

Шилі кара Inflammation of the back and sides of the horse due to the frequent use.

Локкы (лонка) Horse back depletion.

Өлі ет Depletion of horse back due to distress by insects.

Қарадақ Symptom of horse back depletion, when the surfaces of soft tissue are dying.

Conclusion

Kazakh people use different words on the different age/sex domestic animals. They have many words related to the physical characteristics and behaviors of camel and horses, especially. 212 words related to camel and 148 words related to horses were collected. Such diversity of words indicate their strong interest in camel and horses. The horse-related words show that Kazakh people more focused on their morphology, color and muscles; however those on camel are largely dealt with their reproduction. Many words are named different camel varieties and their mating behaviors. Kazakh people distinguish 20 varieties of camel, as they have bred new varieties and hybrids.

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Web pages of camel words in Kazakh
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http://www.koshpendi.kz/index.php/torttulik/nar/

Web page of horse words in Kazakh