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journal or publication title	THE NAGOYA GAKUIN DAIGAKU RONSHU; Journal of Nagoya Gakuin University; HUMANITIES and NATURAL SCIENCES
volume	52
number	2
page range	65-81
year	2016-01-31
URL	http://doi.org/10.15012/00000632

[Note]

Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

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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

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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 hybrid camel with one hump, named after the place of **Нарксткен**.

Бозінген Female two-hump camel.

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

Буыршын Camel not being castrated until four years old.

Қайытқан нар Female camel which mating was controlled by human.

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

Қайымалы 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 (powerfull) camel.

Шалағай Camel that is inferior in strength than **Алып Атан**.

Бөртекі Camel which is not used as pack animal.

Шау Old camel.

Бурашөгеру Baby camel of human controlled mating.

Аттастыру бурашөгу Baby camel of natural mating.

Жардай түйе Very fat camel.

Құр түйе Camel which put on weight by eating only green grass.

Азған түйе Spring camel (usually very thin in that period).

Қара қайыс түйе Camel without winter fur.

Астаубас нар Camel with big bones.

Тоқыраған түйе Very fat camel which is losing weight because of hot weather.

Барлыққан түйе Fat camel for transportation.

Келіскен түйе Well-shaped big camel.

Орнықты түйе Poverfull camel good as pack animal.

Жабы түйе Camel never used as pack animal.

Көбең түйе Camel freed for spring time.

Жабық түйе Fleshy camel, which is adds weight.

Берік етті түйе Fleshy, but not fatty camel.

Сабылған түйе Camel, which is used as transport until exhaustion.

Бөртекі түйе Thin, not good camel.

Иесіз түйе Camel without an owner.

Босалақ 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

Mother	Father	Name of the resulting offspring	Number of hump	Remarks
Аруана	Two-hump camel	Бетбатша нар	1	Brown-hair, much milk, calm
Two-hump camel	One-hump camel	Қолбатша нар	1	Looks like Бетбатша нар
Қолбатша нар (r)	Бетбатша нар (r)	Жамбоз нар	1	
Жамбоз нар (r)	Бетбатша нар (r)	Жөнен	1	Much milk, calm
Аруана	Қолбатша нар	Жөнен	1	Much milk, calm
Аруана	Қолбатша нар	Қамбағай	1	One type of Жөнен . Small milk, aggressive, short hair, short neck
Аруана	Жөнен	Қылағай нар	1	Female, brown-colored, gap-hair
Аруана	Жөнен	Оқбақ нар	1	Baby camel of Қылағай нар
Two-hump camel (r)	One-hump camel (r)	Ләйлік	1	Harsh-haired, not much milk, weak, thin, aggressive, not for transport.
Аруана	Pure one-hump camel	Әле нар	1	
Әле нар (r)	Pure one-hump camel (r)	Желмая	1	Very strong and survives 7 days without water
Аруана	Two-hump camel	Ләкр нар	1	Weak, thin, aggressive, unproductive, soft and short hair
Аруана	One-hump camel	Қисықтөс нар	1	Aggressive, lazy
Аруана or one-hump camel	Pure two-hump camel	Біртуар нар	1	Strong, tall. Used as a long transport because is clever and balance carriage by itself.
Curved one-hump camel	Two-hump camel	Үлек нар	1	Male, calm, but not used as a transport
Біртуар нар (r)	Pure two-hump camel (r)	Қызыл нар	1	Calm, for transport, not for milking
Аруана	One-hump camel	Күрт нар	1	Black colored
Желмая	One-hump camel	Кердерімая	1	Female
Hybrid camel	Pure two-hump camel	Айыр	2	Tall, strong, much milk
Жамбоз нар (r)	Бетбатша нар (r)	Мырза қоспақ	2	White-colored, short camel
Two-hump camel (r)	Біртуар нар (r)	Қоспақ нар	2	

“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

No.	Mother	Father	Name of the resulting offspring
1	Kazakh Bactrian	Turkmen dromedary	Nar-Maya F ₁
2	Nar-Maya F ₁	Kazakh Bactrian	Kospak 1 F ₂
3	Kospak 1 F ₂	Turkmen dromedary	Kez-Nar 1 F ₂
4	Turkmen dromedary	Kazakh Bactrian	Iner-Maya F ₁
5	Iner-Maya F ₁	Turkmen dromedary	Kurt I F ₂
6	Kurt I F ₂	Kazakh Bactrian	Kurt-Nar F ₃
7	Kurt III F ₄	Turkmen dromedary	Kurt IV
8	Kurt IV	Kurt IV	Kazakh dromedary
9	Nar-Maya F ₁	Turkmen dromedary	Hybrid F ₂
10	Hybrid F ₂	Kazakh Bactrian	Hybrid F ₃
11	Hybrid F ₃	Hybrid F ₃	Arada
12	Kospak 1	Kazakh dromedary	Baidara
13	Kurt I F ₂	Kazakh dromedary	Bai-Nar
14	Kospak 1	Kalmyk Bactroan	Bereket-Kospak
15	Bereket Kospak	Turkmen dromedary	Bereket-Nar
16	Kospak 1 F ₂	Kazakh Bactrian	Kospak 2 F ₃
17	Kospak 2 F ₃	Kazakh Bactrian	Kospak 3 F ₄
18	Kospak 2 F ₃	Turkmen dromedary	Kez-Nar 2 F ₄
19	Kospak 3 F ₄	Turkmen dromedary	Kez-Nar 3 F ₅
20	Kurt 2 F ₄	Kazakh Bactrian	Kurt-Nar F ₄
21	Kurt-Nar F ₄	Kazakh dromedary	Baitur
22	Kez-Nar F ₅	Kazakh dromedary	Baidasbek
23	Kurt 2 F ₃	Kazakh dromedary	Bekdas
24	Bekdas	Kazakh dromedary	Bekdas-Nar

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.

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

Құлан 2 to 3 years old male camel.

Құланш 2 to 3 years old female camel.

Дөнен 3 to 4 years old male camel.

Дөненш 3 to 4 years old female camel.

Бесті 5 years old camel.

Түйе Camel over 6 years old.

Тайлақша The youngest one in the **тайлак** group.

Нар тайлак 1 to 2 years old one-hump camel.

Нартөл тайлак 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 ьуаз нар One-hump female camel. The last mating female camel.

Кенше ьуаз інген Two-hump female camel. The last mating female camel.

Кеш One-hump female camel which came for mating as last one.

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

Желінсау 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.

Мая Milking camel.

Сүтішымыр інген Camel with creamy milk.

Қысыраған түйе 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

Удек Purebred one-hump camel and Aruana.

Лөкше 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.

Ақта үлен Castrated one-humped purebred camel.

Ақта нар Castrated hybrid camel.

Атан нар Castrated 7 to 10 years old one-hump camel.

Азған 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.

Ақ 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).

Бұралқын бота Baby camel which lost own mother and follows other camels.

Көкбақа 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.

Кенже жетім Very young orphan baby camel.

Words related to camel's castration

Сыту Castration

Пішу Castration

Қысқыш Special medical equipment for castration.

Қарығыш Small horyzontal piece of iron using to fulgurate camel's testicles.

(4) 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".

Соқпа өркеш Injured hump.

Қос Өркешті Camel with well-defined two humps.

Қырысты қоспақ This camel 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.

Боздақ Camel with new soft summer fur.

Өлі 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 нық Camel which was injured by the saddle, with white neck and shoulder.

Көкала бас Mix-colored camel.

Қасқа бас 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.

- Қырысқак түйе** Camel used for camel used for leisure.
- Бұралқы түйе** Roaming camel.
- Қағылған түйе** Exhausted camel.
- Қағылжық түйе** Starving camel.
- Соқтыққан түйе** Self-exhausted camel.
- Жалаяқ түйе** Camel prowls in search of food.
- Қаңылтақ 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 aggressive camel.
- Ши арқа түйе** Easily injured weak camel.
- Басасау** Camel which hates muzzles.
- Боздауық түйе** Camel which is searching its baby.
- Жебір** Camel which eats other animal's fur.
- Табандапқалу** 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).
- Жанасқы** Camel which gives all milk to its baby and doesn't give milk to people.
- Ұры Түйе** Camel which has never suckled its own mother's milk, that's 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 aggressive and ready to fight or spit.
- Күркіреу** Camel sound when it is happy, originally this word means thunder.
- Ыңылдау** Tired camel weeping.
- Бақылдау** Sound emitted by fast running camel.
- Тайрандау** Sound emitted by female camel which is playing with baby.

(7) Interjections related to camel

- Сорап-сорап** Used to call camel for watering.

Көс-көс Used to call camel and its baby for milking.

Шөк-шөк Used to cool down aggressive camel.

Шөк-былай Used to lead camel for right direction.

Шөк Used to stop camel.

Келе-келе Used to attract male camel to female. Human stands by estrous camel and call male camel.

Кәукіс-кәукіс Used to call camel and its baby to make together.

Қатпа-келгір Oath used to express malice to camel's disease.

Ақшелегің-шағылғыр Oath used when owner lose his camel.

(8) Names of camel's disease

Мүйізген Disease of female camel's gristle after premature birth.

Суауруы 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.

Көмей құрт 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.

Ат Gelding, castrated horse over 5 years old.

Байтал Mare, female horse over 5 years old.

Қой Sheep

Қозы Lambs, 0 to 1 year old sheep.

Тоқты Yearling, 1 to 2 years old sheep.

Тұсак 2 to 3 years old sheep.

Дөнен 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.

Ешкі Goat

Лақ 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.

Ешкі Doe, over 3 years old female goat.

Сыыр 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.

Бұқа 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.

Көшім 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.

Буденный 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 мінетін 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.

Желісті 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 желісті 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.

Советтік тұқым Soviet draft horse. The largest trailer. Broad and deep chest, long enough back, croup often double. Strong and dry limbs, hooves wide, flat, with a strong hoof horn.

Орыстың ауыр жүк тартатын тұқымы Ancient breed of horse. Russian heavy-duty draft horse is generally low and muscular, with thick manes and tails, with a small feathered legs.

All these breeds of horses are made in many areas of Kazakhstan.

All types of horses have a common name. These are:

Тақымға басқанат Horse used for farming and transport.

Қырсау жылқы Sluggish horse.

Керден (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 мұздай Plump, with a thick mane.

Су жалды жылқы Thin, impossible to hold on to the mane.

Сабылған жылқы Tired of horse racing.

Соқтыққан 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.

Сәйгүлік 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.

Сныр құйымшақ жылқы Lumbar spinal line is short and solid.

Астау жонды жылқы It looks more extended and massive than the purebred riding horses.

Тік жонды жылқы Spin and mane is indigenous and this horse is muscular.

Қақпақ жонды 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.

Жүрісті жылқы Legs raise very fast, fast walking.

Қызба (желік) жылқы Rescue horse, which helps in conflict situations.

Қоңылтақ 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 puses.

Берік жалды Healthy mane, they will give us how to keep fatness or thinness of the horse.

Көтерем 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.

Көк бақа 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.

Жеруік 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.

Жерсінбей 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.

Шыбындау 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.

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

Үкпе тіс Permanent teeth.

Ұры 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.

Сонақ мөр Unaligned teeth of horses aged 5 to 10 years.

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

Үш бұрыш мөр 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.

Осқырыну Horse sniffing when wolves approaching.

Шұрқырау Horse whinnying when it has attacked by enemy.

Ықылықтау Nicker 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.

Іңір жусау Horse napping time.

Түн жусауы Night time during which horses do not chew.

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.

Меңку 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.

Сияршылап тұру Of the reasons for the depletion of lifting the rear of the body

Аунау Turning in different directions with their feet raised.

Үйелеу 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.

Сұр 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.

Шұбар 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.

Бұрыл жылқы Dirty red to chestnut color. Mane and tail is longer than the body hair, often mixed with black hair.

Шаңқан (боз) жылқы Torso is covered by snow-white hair.

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

Қылаң жылқы 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.

Түлеген жү Since April winter wool will fully shed out.

Күзеу In April or May, people cut the hair and mane of mares.

Күзелген In April or May, cutting hair and mane of mares.

Interjections related to horse

Құрау-құрау 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 (эй) Command used to send a horse to the herd.

Құр, жануар, құр Command used in order not to frighten the horse.

Құройт-құройт 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 өкпе Cough in horses.

Шығу (сақау) Disease that appears under the throat in horses after fertilization.

Шойрылма Lumbar pain in horses.

Қарақаптал Urination disturbance in stallions, and the appearance of scabies.

Киеңкі Disturbance of urination in the stallions.

Жамандат Blood septicemia, swellings.

Мандам Chronic and latent ulcers and nodules in skin, mucous membranes and parenchymal organs.

Боғымала (тышқаншық) Swollen appearance of the bones.

Қыршанқы 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

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

Арқа кету Inflammation of the back of a horse.

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

Шілі қара Inflammation of the back and sides of the horse due to the frequent use.

Лоққы (лоңқа) 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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