<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>
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<tr>
<td>仮称</td>
<td>言語としてのカメを語る</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仮称</td>
<td>研究または言語としてのカメの説明</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>機関</td>
<td>THE NAGOYA GAKUIN DAIGAKU RONSHU; Journal of Nagoya Gakuin University; HUMANITIES and NATURAL SCIENCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>2016-01-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://doi.org/10.15012/00000632">http://doi.org/10.15012/00000632</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

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

*Nagoya Gakuin University /**M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University / ***Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

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***

*名古屋学院大学/**モスクワ大学/***アルファラビ・カザフ国立大学

This research was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Numbers 26300013 and 20170954.
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 Кyzyl-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 female 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 Кyzyl-Orda region.

Бұырышын 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.

Тумса Female camel that gave birth to the first baby.

Нарбота Aruana’s baby.

Алып атан Very strong (powerful) camel.

Шалыгай Camel that is inferior in strength than Алып Атан.

Бөртекі Camel which is not used as pack animal.
(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 әрьяна.
<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 Бетбатsha нар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Жамбоз нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>Жонен</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Much milk, calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Колбатша нар</td>
<td>Ымбагай</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>Қылыгай нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female, brown-colored, gap-hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>One-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Лейлик</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>Еле нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эле нар (r)</td>
<td>Pure one-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Желмая</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very strong and survives 7 days without water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>Two-hump camel</td>
<td>Лек нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weak, thin, aggressive, unproductive, soft and short hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>One-hump camel</td>
<td>Қисыктоя нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aggressive, lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана or one-hump camel</td>
<td>Pure two-hump camel</td>
<td>Биртуар 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>Улец нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male, calm, but not used as a transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Биртуар нар (r)</td>
<td>Pure two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Кызыл нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calm, for transport, not for milking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аруана</td>
<td>One-hump camel</td>
<td>Курт нар</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Желмая</td>
<td>One-hump camel</td>
<td>Кердеримая</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid camel</td>
<td>Pure two-hump camel</td>
<td>Айыр</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tall, strong, much milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жамбоз нар (r)</td>
<td>Бетбатша нар (r)</td>
<td>Мырза коспақ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>White-colored, short camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-hump camel (r)</td>
<td>Биртуар нар (r)</td>
<td>Коспак 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.

Құлан  2 to 3 years old male camel.

Құланш  2 to 3 years old female camel.

Дөнен  3 to 4 years old male camel.

Дөнеш  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.
Нартол 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 ыуз нар One-hump female camel. The last mating female camel.

Кенше ыуз 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.

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.

Мая Milking camel.

Сутішымыр 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*

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.

Доу Нар бура The biggest one-hump male camel.

Құр атан шар 6 to 7 years old castrated fat camel.

Акта улен 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.
Азган 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.
Қуңқакқан 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.
Көкбака бота Very thin and weak baby camel.
Марка бота Baby camel which was born 3 to 4 months before breeding season.
Сүт бота Suckling baby camel.
Толган бота Fat baby camel.
Қызылшака бота Gap-haired baby camel.
Қоскіндік Baby camel which has two umbilical cord.
Құтымсыз Aggressive baby camel.
Нар бота One-humped baby camel.
Қоспак 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
Қыскым Special medical equipment for castration.
Қарғыш 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”.
Сокпа өркеш Injured hump.
Қос өркеш Camel with well-defined two humps.
Қырысты коспақ 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.
Боздак 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.
Шула 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.
Қокала 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.
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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.
Соқтыққан түйе Self-exhausted camel.
Жалаяқ түйе Camel prowl 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.
Елгең құйық Fast camel which does't allow people to hit itself.
Қоңды түйе Camel which can eat any type of grass and has small hump.
Құтымсыз Annoying agressive camel.
Ши арка Easily injured weak camel.
Басасау Camel which hates muzzles.
Боздауық tүйе 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).
Жанасқы Camel which gives all milk to its baby and doesn’t give milk to people.
Үрү Түйе Camel which has never suckled its own mother’s milk, that’ 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.
Бакылыдай Sound emitted by fast running camel.
Тайраңлау Sound emitted by femal camel which is playing with baby.

(7) Interjections related to camel
Соран-соран Used to call camel for watering.
(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.
Қыышыма 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.
Қомей 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.
Құнатын 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.
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At Gelding, castrated horse over 5 years old.
Баитал 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.
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.
Ешкі 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.
Ешкі Doe, over 3 years old female goat.
Сыр Cattle
Бұзау 0 to 1 year old calf.
Тайөғіз 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.

**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.

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

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

**Жабық еті 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.
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

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.
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.
Сыңр қүймішпак 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.
Қакпак 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.
Жұрісті жылқы  Legs raise very fast, fast walking.
Қызыба (желік) жылқы  Rescue horse, which helps in conflict situations.
Қоңылтақ жылқы  Horse that does not be sated.
Қызба (желік) жылқы  Rescue horse, which helps in conflict situations.
Қақпақ 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.
Қыңың жылқы  Thin horse with emaciated body.
Зорыққан жылқы  Horse which is can not walk.
Бас асау жылқы  Unruly horse that does not admit human.
Қекжек (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.
Жерік  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.
Жерсінбеу  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.
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.

Head shaking in hot weather. Head shaking and tail waving to drive insects away.

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

Names of horse tooth


Teeth that have emerged from the second up to fifth year age. Permanent teeth. Long tooth that appears together with molars. During this period the horse could not chew and lose the weight.

Impression of the teeth with smooth surface. Loss of milk tooth, new teeth coming out. First permanent teeth.

The slit on the surface of teeth. Unaligned teeth of horses aged 5 to 10 years. In horses aged 12 to 18 years, the teeth shape is changed from oval to round. From 12 to 18 years, the changes from the round shape of the teeth to form a triangle. The upper edge of the tooth gaps.

Sound of horse, when a stallion whinnies mares and colts neigh together. Horse whinnying that call foal, or herd. Horse sniffing when wolves aproaching. Horse whinnying when it has attacked by enemy. Nickering of foal that is fear of adult horses. The stallion neighing when it chasing the mare. The stallion neighing and snorting when it chasing the mare. Stallion nickering when it is looking for his herd. Stallion squealing when it bites and kicks. Horse napping time. 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.
**Менку** 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.
**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.
**Қара көк жылқы** Torso is like color of a bay horse, but faded. Bluish mane.
**Қора 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.
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.
- **Тулеу** Old wool shedding and appearance of new wool.
- **Туlegen жү** Since April winter wool will fully shed out.
- **Қуэу** In April or May, people cut the hair and mane of mares.
- **Қуэлген** 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 болай (өй)** Command used to send a horse to the herd.
- **Құр, жануар, құр** Command used in order not to frighten the horse.
- **Құроіт-құроіт** Command used to push the horse to hunt.

**The names of horse diseases**

- **Маңқа** Bilateral nasal discharge, the local increase in body temperature and pain in the sinuses.
- **Қара окпе** Cough in horses.
- **Шығу (сакау)** Disease that appears under the throat in horses after fertilization.
- **Шойрылма** Lumbar pain in horses.
- **Қаракапталал** Urination disturbance in stallions, and the appearance of scabies.
- **Кпеці** Disturbance of urination in the stallions.
- **Жамандат** Blood septicemia, swellings.
- **Маңдам** Chronic and latent ulcers and nodules in skin, mucous membranes and parenchymal organs.
- **Богымала (тышкашык)** 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.
Ethno-terminology of Camels by Kazakh Language

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.

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

Лоққы (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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http://www.koshpendi.kz/index.php/torttulik/nar/

Web page of horse words in Kazakh
http://www.koshpendi.kz/index.php/torttulik/zhylky/