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REPRESENTATION OF LANGUAGE DATA ON HORSES: A COMPARATIVE ASPECT

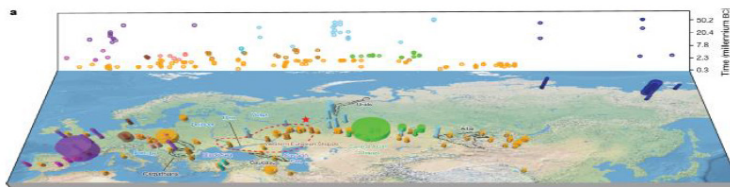
The article discusses the comparative aspect of the representation of linguistic data about horses in Kazakh and English. The article summarizes the ethnocognitive nature of language units in relation to horses. We know that the horse occupies a special place in human society, it has become a means of transportation of the nation, a close friend, even a sacred totem character, and now it has become one of the most revered mythical characters of the nation. It was also mentioned that in most of the winged words and alternative proverbs often used among men, a horse is often found, and it has been supplemented with phraseological language units. This scientific article analyzes the data obtained from historical sources of the two countries, is supplemented with comparative information, provides accurate and concise information, consistent data on the identity of each nation, phraseological units and proverbs. The study also attempted to compare the data of the language components used in Kazakh and English in relation to the horse. The theoretical significance of the work is determined by the growing interest in the study, the scale of the use of linguistic units in general in the Kazakh and English languages. The practical significance of the research results lies in the possibility of their application in pedagogical practice. The article uses a descriptive method, methods of linguistic and component analysis. The article summarizes the scope of application of linguistic data on horses from a sociolinguistic point of view and their adequate scientific assessment.

Keywords: horse, proverbs, phraseological units, customs, traditions.

Introduction

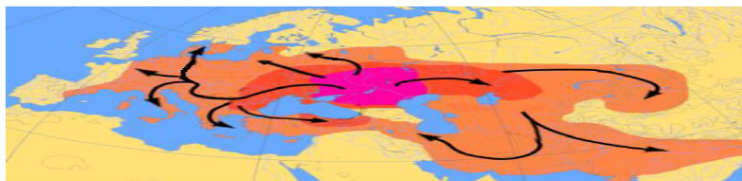
In the history of human development, there have been three «revolutions»: the first – cognitive, the second – agrarian, and the third – scientific. At the time of the agrarian revolution, the human race was a great innovative achievement. Because by training a horse, a person brought it closer and easier to work with his

hands. The vast majority of scientists believe that where horses were first trained, they are Arkaim (Botai culture) in the north of modern Kazakhstan. However, according to some scientists, it is assumed that there are also remains of hand-trained horses on the territory of Modern Ukraine [1]. The picture below shows the areas where the bones of tame horses were found. This fact is taken from the prestigious journal *Nature* [2].



Picture 1 – Centers that are supposed to be tame

Scientists have collected horse remains that cover all the supposed centers of Iberia, Anatolia and western Eurasia and Central Asia, including the steppes. As a result of the study, the western part of the Eurasian steppes, namely the lower Volga and Don, is indicated as the homeland of modern horses. The picture 2 is the map is marked with a red arrow. It was in this work that *the Kurgan hypothesis* of Gimbutas was tested [3]. According to this assumption, Indo-Europeans were the first to train horses, and their homeland is the northern shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, painted in pink on the map below.



Picture 2 – According to Gimbutas, Indo-European migration

Scientists who follow this assumption want to show Indo-Europeans that the horse was first domesticated, citing genetic, linguistic, and archaeological data. However, the greater preservation of ethnographic, linguistic, and mythological data on horse breeding in nomadic people indicates that this assumption is unfounded. Our article's goal is to show the similarity and difference in which language names (constants, place names, mythology, etc.) refer to horses. As a

result of these comparisons, it is determined which nation played a special role in the understanding of cognition of horse cattle.

Materials and research methods

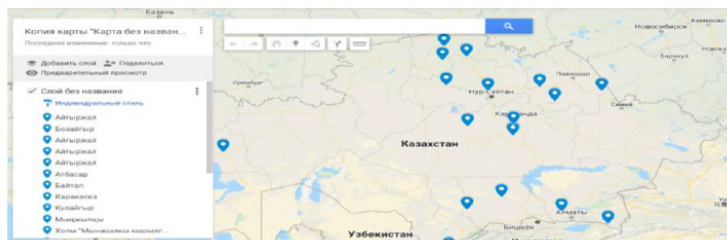
In this research work, the comparative-descriptive method and the method of linguistic expertise based on the historical positions were used. The basis of the factual materials of the study is information and basic research, historical information, dictionaries related to horse breeding in Kazakh and English.

Results and discussions

It is known that in the following years, much attention is paid to the collection and study of Geographical Names (toponyms) in our country. This is due to the fact that toponymic data refers to the study of the history of a particular region, its physical and geographical features. On the other hand, these data are important for solving many historical-linguistic, ethnogenetic problems. The famous toponymist V. A. Nikonov writes: «every geographical name is a history given by language» [4, p. 26]. Geographical names are created by the people, so toponymic names contain valuable information about their past and present, spiritual world, worldview, culture and language. This is indicated in special studies on toponymy [5, p. 4].

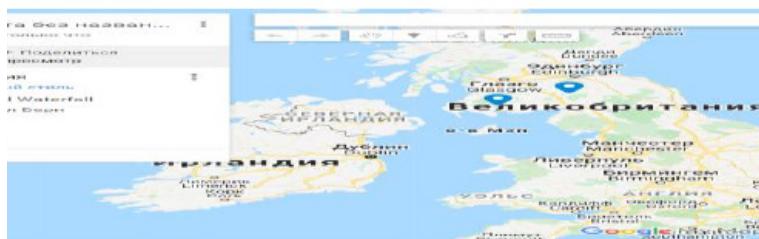
Toponymy attracts the attention of specialists in various fields. For linguists, such issues as the set of Geographical Names, their origin, variation, semantics, duplication, patterns, problems of transferring and transmitting toponyms from language to language are relevant. It is directly related to the main nominative function of the toponym, without which the life of human society is impossible. According to E. M. Murzayev, «everything on Earth has its own address. For a person, this address begins from the place of birth» [6, p. 4].

The names of places related to horses are very diverse in Kazakh and English. In the Kazakh language, there are many names associated with horses, as: Kulyndy, Taizhuzgen, Taisoygan, Taibar, Taishyk, Baigetay, Baigetobe, Burylbaital, Zhirenaygyr, Kulaygyr, Kaskaaygyr, Biesimassai, Saryalabye period, Mynbye treasure, Alabie, Konyrat, Torytobel, Aigyryzhal, Akzhal, Kambar Kora, etc. On the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan geographical names related to horse breeding can be displayed on *Google map* as follows:



Picture 3 – Some geographical names related to horse cattle.
The map was crated using Google maps

In some regions of the United Kingdom, toponymic names associated with horses are also rare: Grey Mare, Grey Mare’s Groove, Horsey Gap.



Picture 4 – Horse-related names in the UK (Google maps)

Phraseological units, proverbs and sayings are language units that convey a rich message from the past and knowledge of the people. There are a lot of phraseological units, proverbs and sayings about horses in both languages.

The English Language units related to horse breeding are shown in the table below.

Table – 1

Phraseology	Direct translation	Meaning
Come off your high horse	Fall from your high horse	Speech intelligently refers to a person who shows himself to be smarter than others
Straight from the horse’s mouth	Straight from the horse’s mouth	Information from reliable sources
Eat like a horse	Eat like a horse	Eat more food
Beat/flog a dead horse	Beating a dead horse	To engage in a useless business, to make an effort in vain, to try in vain, to discuss the problem solved

Dark horse	Black horse	A person who impressed everyone with his achievements and abilities
Horses for courses	Horse for the race	Everyone is strong in their place
Back the wrong horse	Return incorrect name	Making the wrong choice, making mistakes in calculations, choosing the wrong way to achieve your goal
Wild horses wouldn't drag me	Wild horses can't pull	Inability to persuade anyone to take a certain action
Hold your horses	Hold the horses!	Don't be angry! Take your time! Wait! Slowly!
I could eat a horse	I can eat a horse	A word used when a person is very hungry
Put the cart before the horse	Placing the cart in front of the horse(start)	Doing something chaotic
Mare's nest	Mare's nest	Failure to make significant changes at a dangerous moment
We got the data from here: https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/mare https://dictionary.cambridge.org/		

In English, there are phraseological units with the words horse, mare that's testifying to the national recognition of the English. For comparison, in the Kazakh language, there are a lot of with names related to horses, such as horse, mare, thai, foal, stallion, etc. For example, in the creation of units of measurement with names related to horses, the worldview of the people, the fruit of centuries-old thought, is encoded. Zh.Baitalieva in her research work grouped them (units of measurement) as follows:

1) phraseological units denoting the time, the time of the season: when the horse is in a hurry; when the mare is in a hurry; when the horse has a black tongue; when the mare is tied up; when the mare is in a hurry, etc.;

2) phraseological units denoting the number: one horse; one double horse; one foal line; one thai, one breeding country; one breeding horse; tair-herd horse; herd with hooves; white-black horse, white sheep;

3) phraseological units related to distance, volume, territory: equestrian land; mare land; horse land; thai land; kunan land; thai hoof line gold; thai hoof silver; horse gold; thai trail, etc. [7, p. 16].

Even in these examples, we can say that the horse played a great role in the accumulation of deep knowledge for the Kazakh people, in the expansion of the cognitive and conceptual field. An important point to note is that phraseological units in English do not contain units of measurement at all. The meaning of some phraseological units in English (work like a horse, this is a horse of another /of a different/ colour) is close to the concept of a dog in Kazakh.

In our opinion, the main difference between phraseological units in the English-Kazakh languages is that the meaning of phraseological units in the Kazakh

language, the history of their origin, gives a lot of information about the way of life, traditions, nomadic culture of the people. For example, the phrase Trojan horse in English comes from a myth that we are all familiar with. During the wars of the Trojans. They built a great horse from the red stream of Apollo, wrote on it a name in honor of Athena and gave it to the Trojans. In connection with this event, the Trojan horse phrase appeared (meaning: hidden threat, secret, hidden intent). And from the phraseological units in the Kazakh language, there is a trace of pure nomadic culture. For example, the English phrase «horse sense» means «practical knowledge in ordinary life», «correct judgment», which in Kazakh is closer to the phrase «horse sense». The meaning of this phrase is «a horse that does not come out of a herd, from a certain place». Every Kazakh boy who grew up in the village knows it well. Later, this associative form was transferred to a person, and the meaning of «brotherhood» was derived. In addition, you can get the phraseology of the horse Partridge (tail). The meaning is «abandoned, discordant, absolutely insane». «The phraseology was created on the basis of the way of breaking the ancient Kazakh horse kekil and breaking the ties of friendship, kinship, and peace in the eyes of everyone (in front of the people). Such an act usually means that both sides are «your horse is ready to fight.» Kazakh batyrs, were accustomed to military affairs, to other issues, «horse knee connect», and if they did not agree, «horse tail cut» [7, p.18]. From these examples, it is not difficult to see that phraseological units in the Kazakh language coexist with the population, and phraseological units in the English language give the impression that they appeared later and do not inform English culture.

There are similarities and differences in terms related to horse breeding. We note that Kazakh language dominate both in terms of quantity and quality. The comparisons are in the table below:

Table – 2

Horse	Horse	Zhylky	Odd-hoofed cattle, one of the quadrupeds
Mare	Female horse, mare older than three years	Bye	Female foal of a horse
Stallion	Male horse, not castrated horse	Aigyr	Male horse which breeds
Gelding	Castrated horse	At	Castrated male horse
Foal	Foals up to six months old	Kulyn	Young horses up to six months old
Weanling	A horse that has not reached the age, separated from mother	Zhabagy	An adult foal of five to six months younger than a Thai

Yearling, colt	One-two-year-old horse	Thai	Horses under two years of age
Filly	Young female horse	Baital	Non-foaled female horses at the age of two or three years

In addition, the names of horses that do not exist in English, but exist in Kazakh, are as follows:

Arda is a young horse that nursed her mother until she was two years old.

Kunan is a male horse that has reached the age of two or three.

Kunazhyn is a female horse that has reached the age of two or three.

Donen is a four-year-old male horse.

Soytal is a four-year-old female horse.

Besty is a five-year-old male horse.

Saurik is a newly bred young stallion.

Sayak is castrated Thai, Kunan, Donen that walk separately from the herd.

Kysyryk is a young mare that has just joined the herd, which has not yet been foaled.

Kulyk is mare which does not foal.

Kasaba is a mare which a long lived.

Mama bye is a mare in a herd, which has a lots of offspring .

Saba is mare whose belly “plowed the ground”, foaled a lot.

Bedeu bye is mare that has not been foaled.

Naz bye is a beautiful mare with a beautiful gait.

Mastek is the horse with short stature.

Kazanat is a horse with a large build, strong, sculptural, cast hooves, and endurance for a long journey.

Saigulyk is a fast horse.

Sanlak is a bright, fast horse.

Tumysh is a hybrid of argymak and Kazakh horse.

Karabaiyr is hybrid of argymak and zhaba (https://bilimdiler.kz/oyin_sayk/kizikti/3554-zhylyk-tolinin-ataulary.html). This is not a complete list of names. For comparison, the names of horses in English contain general concepts, while the terms in Kazakh mean individual concepts related to the age and gender of the horse. For example, the English word mag (mare) means a female animal, and there are no nominations related to its age. And in the Kazakh language, there are separate names of mares that indicate the age of foals, as well as stable expressions of origin associated with them.

Now, as for the etymology of some names, it is not difficult to see that the origin of the words horse, horse, saigyuk, mare, foal, etc. in the Kazakh language is made up of indigenous words of the ancient Turkic language, and some terms in

the English language are the product of subsequent centuries. When we reviewed the works on the history of horse names, we noticed that in the Turkic languages names are made from native words, and its history is deep. For example, in M. Kashgari's work «Diwani lugatit Turk», in ancient Turkic sources, he gave the words *yilki*, *Yund*, *at*, *Arkun*, *katyr* to the common names of horses [8, 9]. As for the etymology of the word horse here, scientists make different assumptions. B. Sagyndykovich points out that the word horse has the following meanings: 1) the movement of the living *maklukat*; 2) that such a movement is clumsy with objective necessity; 3) that the movement is as fast as possible, passes through the hump; 4) that as a result of the movement, the *maklukat* is separated from its place; 5) that such a movement is infinitely repeated in nature. The oldest archetype is the verb «horse» in the phraseology «shot» [10]. According to A. Salkynbay, the horse was recognized as the messenger of the sun (Tengri) on Earth and was the reason and basis for the formation of a diverse concept. It is a character, a quality-the nature of the movement of the sun, sunrise, rising, moving, sunset, and so on. By means of the word horse in the phrase «morning horse» – the semantics of origin is preserved, by means of movement, movement of the sun – horse, horse, step, etc. nominative derived names are formed [11, p.116]. In addition, let's pay attention to the etymology of the word dance. This name is found in the dictionary of M. Kashgari in the person of dance. «In written versions of Orkhon-Yenisei-BI, in «Tefsir» – BI, in old Kipchak monuments – be, in Tuva – be, in Kazakh – Biye (Biye), *karakalpaksha* – Biye, in Uzbek-Biya. ... The variation of the root word (bi, be) is due to the interrelated internal phonetic laws of the stable (stable) use of I and E sounds in Turkic languages: *Il//El*, *Kil//Kel* (Kel), etc. [12, p. 190]. According to A. Kaidar, the literal meaning of the word *bi* (note: not mare) should give the concept of «female», since it serves as the basis for the creation of several words representing representatives of the female sex. For example, a dance-evening in the modern Kazakh language, *A Dance-Dance* [12]. According to A. M. Shcherbak, in ancient times in the history of mankind there was a habit of considering various animals sacred and worshipping them [13]. It seems that the Turkic peoples took the name of some domestic animals (for example, *bi* «mare») as a symbol, totem, as a fetish, as an alias. From here, for example, a separate word «sister» is formed. In the Sakha language, the word, which comes from the sound composition of *biyhee*, has the meaning o «reproduction», «fertilization». In terms of personality and meaning, it is close to the word *mare* in the Kazakh language. According to the laws of the Kazakh language, the H consonant in the person of the *bihee* is lowered and formed in the person of the *Mare*, *Mare* from the reduction of the long vowels. In other words, «the seed is a breeding animal that reproduces by giving seeds» [12, p.191]. If we believe the works related to the origin of horse names, the origin of all these terms is deep and was used in ancient times.

Conclusion

The results of a comparative study show that the national culture and traditions are reflected in the language units associated with horse breeding. In our opinion, the horse is descended from a purely nomadic culture. There are several reasons to support this idea: first of all, it is an archaeological fact. Horse bones found in the northern region of Kazakhstan, places for horse breeding, confirm that in ancient times nomadic peoples were the first to train horses. Secondly, the predominance of language units in relation to horse breeding and their interbreeding with nomadic culture. When we compared Indo-European English and Turkic Kazakh, we found that there are few toponyms and phraseologisms related to horses in English. On the contrary, we noticed that the names of land and water in the Kazakh language, phraseological units, are numerically dominant, and the reasons for the appearance of these units give a lot of information from the nomadic culture. In our opinion, in the upcoming studies, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study of the etymology of units related to horse breeding. Because the names of Indo-European languages in relation to horses seem to have been formed in ancient times, and the analysis of etymologists is too insignificant.

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ЖЫЛҚЫ МАЛЫНА ҚАТЫСТЫ ТІЛДІК ДЕРЕКТЕРДІҢ РЕПРЕЗАНТАЦИЯСЫ: САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ АСПЕКТ

Мақалада жылқы малына қатысты тілдік деректердің репрезентациясы салыстырмалы аспект қазақ және ағылшын тілдерінде қолданылу ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Мақалада жылқы малына қатысты тілдік бірліктердің этниотанымдық сипаты жасалтылама берілген. Жылқы жануарының адамзат қоғамында алатын орны айрықша, себебі бір халыққа мінезін көлік, сырлас дос, тіптен киелі, қасиетті тотемдік сипатқа ие болса, ал енді бір халыққа мифтік ең құрметті кейіпкерлеріне айналғандығын аңсарамыз. ер азаматтар арасында жасі қолданылатын қанатты сөздер мен балама мәтелдердің көбінде жылқы жануарына қатыстыларды көптеп кездестіретінідігіміз жасайында да айтылып, фразеологиялық тілдік бірліктермен толықтырылды. Аталған ғылыми мақалада екі елдің тарихи дерек көздерінен алынған мәліметтер сараланып, салыстырмалы ақпараттармен толығып, нақты және қысқаша мағлұматтар ұсынылып, әр ұлт таңымындағы дәйекті деректер, тұрақты тіркестер мен мақал-мәтелдер келтірілген. Сондай-ақ бұл жұмыста жылқы жануарына қатысты қазақ және ағылшын тілінде қолданылатын тілдік компоненттерінің мәліметтерін салыстыруға әрекет жасалды. Жұмыстың теориялық маңыздылығы зерттеуге деген қызығушылықтың артуымен анықталады, жасалты жылқы жануарына қатысты тілдік бірліктердің қазақ және ағылшын тілдерде қолданылу аясы нақтыланады. Зерттеу нәтижелерінің практикалық маңыздылығы – оқыту тәжірибесінде қолдану мүмкіндігі. Мақалада сипаттамалық әдіс, лингвистикалық және компоненттік талдау әдістері қолданылады. Мақала жылқы малына қатысты тілдік деректердің әлеуметтік-лингвистикалық тұрғыдан зерттеу мен оған тиісті ғылыми баға беріп, қолданылу аясына тұжырым жасайды.

Кілтті сөздер: жылқы, мақал-мәтелдер, тұрақты тіркестер, салт, дәстүр.

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РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ДАННЫХ, КАСАЮЩИХСЯ ЛОШАДЕЙ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

В статье рассматривается сравнительный аспект репрезентации языковых данных о лошадях в казахском и английском языках. В статье обобщается этнокогнитивный характер языковых единиц применительно к лошадям. Мы понимаем, что лошадь занимает особое место в человеческом обществе, она стала средством передвижения нации, близким другом, даже священным тотемным персонажем, а теперь стала одним из самых почитаемых мифических персонажей нации. Упомянуто также, что в большинстве крылатых слов и альтернативных пословиц, часто употребляемых среди мужчин, часто встречается лошадь, и она была дополнена фразеологическими языковыми единицами. В данной научной статье анализируются данные, полученные из исторических источников двух стран, дополняются сравнительными сведениями, приводятся точные и краткие сведения, непротиворечивые данные об идентичности каждой нации, регулярные выражения и пословицы. В исследовании также была предпринята попытка сравнить данные языковых компонентов, используемых в казахском и английском языках по отношению к лошади. Теоретическая значимость работы определяется возрастающим интересом к изучению, масштабами употребления языковых единиц в целом в казахском и английском языках. Практическая значимость результатов исследования заключается в возможности их применения в педагогической практике. В статье используются описательный метод, методы лингвистического и компонентного анализа. В статье обобщены сферы применения лингвистических данных о лошадях с социолингвистической точки зрения и их адекватная научная оценка.

Ключевые слова: лошадь, пословицы, фразеологизмы, обычаи, традиции.

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