



Speaking about Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan



The numeral

Cardinal

one
two
three
four

Ordinal

first
second
third
fourth



615 six hundred and fifteen
706 seven hundred and six
1 900 one thousand, nine hundred
1 300 one thousand, three hundred
2 006 two thousand and six
5 500 five thousand. Five hundred
24 400 twenty four thousand, four hundred



The Republic of Kazakhstan is situated in the Central Asia. The area of Kazakhstan is 2 753 000 square kilometers. Its population is about 16 million. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and large villages. The largest cities are Almaty, Karaganda, Shimkent, Pavlodar and Astana. Astana is the capital of the Republic. Astana is situated in the central part of the country. Kazakh is the official language of the country, but it is not the only language which people speak in the country.



Kazakhstan is the largest state in the Central Asia. It extends some 1900 kilometres from the Volga River in the West to the Altai Mountains in the East and about 1300 kilometres from the Siberia plain in the North to the Central Asia deserts in the South. Kazakhstan borders China, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kirgizia. There is a long border coast line on the Caspian sea in the Southwest.



SYR-DARYA



ILLI

The are a few rivers and lakes in Kazakhstan. The four rivers are the main resources of water in the country. They are Ertis in the east, Syr-Darya in the southwest, illi in the southeast and Ural in the northwest of the country. The largest lakes are Balhash, Zaisan, Ala-Kol and Tengis.



BALHASH



The climate of the country is strongly continental. It is cold in winter and hot in summer. Rain usually falls in spring and autumn. Snow falls in all areas but not at the same time. In the south snow falls in October or November, in the north it falls as a rule in September or October. Sudden cold winds and snowfalls in winter often cause troubles for people. In spring green grass and flowers of different colours cover flat lands and hills.





Kyz-Kuu

Young boys and girls are participants in this game. The girl on the horse does her best to gallop from the young man but as soon as he tries to overtake her she lashes him with a whip. If up to a certain place –the boy fails to overtake her, she would ‘reward’ him with whipping again. If he is successful he earns a kiss.



Kokpar

In addition to traditional horse-races during festivals the game kokpar was usually played. One of the horse-riders with a goat's carcass in his hand faced far ahead. Other participants in the game followed him. A champion to be had to have a quick horse to catch up with the jigit with the goat's carcass. He would snatch the carcass and slip out his pursuers' hands to finish first. He had to be a skillful and experienced horse-rider.



Audaryspak

Audaryspak is a national sport which requires skills both in hand to hand fighting and in trick riding. In fact two men fight while on horse-back. Wins the one that brings his adversary down off his horse.

Kazakh National Traditions

Betashar

The beautiful custom of Betashar – the ceremony of uncovering bride's face. A bride, her face covered with a veil, is introduced to her bridegroom's relative. The toast-master of the festival, usually an akyn, introduces all the guests to the bride. The girl has to bow to her future relatives, and they, in their turn, put money on tray before her feet as the toast-master's reward for his work. Any of the bride's relatives may express his wishes to the bride.



Hobbles cutting

When a baby begins to walk, he undergoes another ancient rite- the hobbles cutting. A hobble of rope round a child's legs is tied. It looks like a figure-of-eight. The child has to make a few steps and then the hobbles are cut with a knife by the most respected guest , one whose life is a worthy example. By cutting the hobbles he blesses the baby to go through his own life more successfully.

Kazakhstan



The sun as the symbol of peace is depicted against a blue background. You can see the Eagle-the symbol of freedom under the sun. There is a traditional Kazakh ornament on the left.

There is Shanyrak-a circle on the top of yurta in the centre of the state Emblem on the blue background. Its 2 beams lying across symbolize the 4 parts of the world. The sun rays are spreading all around the Shanyrak. The mythological horses- Tulpars- complete the ensemble. There is a star on the and the inscription Kazakhstan below. The State Emblem is made in gold and blue color.

Қазақстан Республикасы
Мемлекеттік әнұранының мәтіні

сөзі: Жұмекен Нәжімеденов, Нұрсұлтан
әні: Шәмші ҚалдаяқовтыкіНазарбаев

Алтын күн аспаны,
Алтын дән даласы,
Ерліктің дастаны,
Еліме қарашы!
Ежелден ер деген,
Даңқымыз шықты ғой.
Намысын бермеген,
Қазағым мықты ғой!
Қайырмасы:
Менің елім, менің елім,
Гүлің болып егілемін,
Жырың болып төгілемін, елім!
Туған жерім менің – Қазақстаным!
Ұрпаққа жол ашқан,
Кең байтақ жерім бар.
Бірлігі жарасқан,
Тәуелсіз елім бар.
Қарсы алған уақытты,
Мәңгілік досындай.
Біздің ел бақытты,
Біздің ел осындай!
Қайырмасы:
Менің елім, менің елім,
Гүлің болып егілемін,
Жырың болып төгілемін, елім!
Туған жерім менің – Қазақстаным!