The article deals with animalistic tradition in folklore and literature of Kazakhstan. It reveals a stable image-motivic complex, which includes images of horse, camel, wolf, dog, with ancient mythological tradition. For example, literary works by M. Auezov, S. Sanbaev, M. Magauin, O. Bokeev viewed gallery of animalistic characters revealed similarities of epithets, comparisons, analogies, the depth of philosophical content. The images of these animals have important ideological and aesthetic functions, the most important of which are psychological and characterological features, in the hierarchy of animals in the literature of Kazakhstan championship belongs to Tulpaj – a winged horse, which is explained by the ancient mythological traditions. In the work «White Aruana» by S. Sanbaev the image of a camel in is filled with new meanings, it becomes multi-valued, it symbolizes loyalty to tradition. The dedication and loyalty of the dog in the works by M. Auezov and M. Magauin shade meanness and cruelty of both humans and wildlife. In O. Bokeev’s prose are represented the characteristics of animal behavior and the conditions of their habitat. The analysis led to the conclusion that life in the steppe space due to the lack of clear boundaries led to a synthetic perception of the world by nomads as a single, large house of people and animals, as a result appears the motive of inseparable connection with the animals and space in the works of Kazakh writers.

Key words: animalistic tradition, image, motif, national, nature, people, mythology.