

# ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЭТНОМУЗЫКОЛОГИИ

## PROBLEMS OF ETHNOMUSICOLOGY

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### **К вопросу о формировании тюркской смычковой культуры на Алтае и в Западной Сибири**

#### **Аннотация**

Вопросы происхождения смычкового способа звукоизвлечения неизменно привлекают внимание исследователей разных традиционных культур. Статья рассматривает факторы, способствовавшие формированию смычковой культуры у тюрков Алтая и Западной Сибири в контексте существующих в науке версий о зарождении смычкового исполнительства в регионах Евразии.

**Ключевые слова:** тюркские смычковые хордофоны, становление смычковой культуры, алтайские скифы, ранние тюрки, Пазырыкская арфа.

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### **On the Formation of the Turkic Bowed Culture in Altai and Western Siberia**

#### **Summary**

The issues of the origin of the bowed method of sound production and the study of the early stages of the bowed culture development invariably attract the attention of researchers. Based on written, historical-ethnographic, archaeological data, the outstanding German organologists C. Sachs and W. Bachmann put forward a version of the origin of bowed performance in Central Asia — the place of historical settlement of Turkic-speaking nomadic tribes — in the last centuries of the first millennium AD. Archaeological study of ancient Khorezm, which revealed new iconographic materials, allowed scientists (R. Sadakov, Yu. Rappoport) to move this boundary back a millennium. Bulgarian scientist S. Donchev suggested that the bowed method of sound production was mastered by the Turkic tribes of the Uighurs and ancient Bulgars even during the period of their entry into the Hunnic tribal union. In the article, the author examines the factors that contributed to the formation of the bowed string culture among the Turks of Altai and Western Siberia. The most important are the use of the bow as the main weapon in hunting animals and birds, early methods of processing wood and leather, and the use of a horse as the main attribute of nomadic life. Possible confirmation of the existence of a bowed lute among the Altai Scythians in the middle of the first millennium BC are the finds of fragments of musical instruments discovered in the Pazyryk burial mound, presumably attributed as lutes by the organologist K. Vertkov, and as bowed instruments by the religious scholar and ethnographer V. Basilov.

**Keywords:** Turkic bowed chordophones, the formation of the bowed string culture, Altai Scythians, early Turks, Pazyryk harp.