moarte, rudele şi prietenii celebrau spălarea ceremonială a tuturor veşmintelor răposatului, „pentru a preveni întoarcerea mortului, posibilă dacă vreuna din ele ar rămâne nespălată". În aşezarea Sallaq, ritualul se efectua de către persoane care nu erau înrudite cu defunctul.

În lunga istorie universală a acestor ritualuri, de despărţire şi de doliu, constatăm existenţa unui impresionant număr de coincidenţe şi continuităţi. Urmărind cu atenţie contextul riturilor funerare din Crihana Veche, vom identifica manifestări şi mentalităţi comune fondului european şi universal, cristalizat de-a lungul celor două milenii. Vechea atitudine faţă de moarte rămâne o supravieţuire, de multe ori necesară, ca un bagaj de înţelepciune imemorială.

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THE EAST-EURASIAN HYPOTHESIS OF DENE-CAUCASIAN MOTHERLAND IN THE LIGHT OF GENOGEOGRAPHICAL DATA: A BRIEF SYNTHESIS

Rezumat
Ipoteza originei est-eurasiatice a populaţiei dene-caucaziene în lumina datelor genogeografice: o scurtă sinteză

Articolul prezintă principalele rezultate ale verificării ipotezei de originei est-eurasiatică a populaţiei dene-caucaziene în lumina datelor genogeografice, în principal – cercetări al haplogrupuri Y-cromozom. Datele genographice sunt în concordanţă cu concluzii anterioare al ipotezei menţionată şi va servi ca o confirmare foarte puternică de fidelitate ei. Răspândirea de haplogroup R al Y-cromozom din estul Eurasei în partea de vest a continentului, care a avut loc la sfârşitul Pleistocenului târziu – Holocenul timpuriu, a fost asociat îndeaproape cu răspândirea a purtătorilor al limbilor chino-caucaziene.

Cuvinte-cheie: limbi dene-caucaziene, haplogrupe Y-cromozom, genogeografie.

Резюме
Основные результаты проверки восточно-евразийской гипотезы дене-кавказской прародины в свете данных геногеографии

В статье представлены основные результаты проверки восточно-евразийской гипотезы дене-кавказской прародины в свете данных геногеографии, главным образом – исследований гаплогрупп Y-хромосомы. Данные геногеографии хорошо согласуются со сделанными ранее выводами восточноевразийской гипотезы и служат еще одним, и очень веским подтверждением ее верности. Распространение гаплогруппы R Y-хромосомы из Восточной Евразии в западную часть континента, которое произошло в конце позднего плейстоцена – раннем голоцене, было тесно связано с носителями сино-кавказских языков.

Ключевые слова: дене-кавказские языки, гаплогруппы Y-хромосомы, геногеография.

Summary
The East-Eurasian hypothesis of Dene-Caucasian Motherland in the light of genogeographical data: a brief synthesis

The article presents the main results of the verification of East-Eurasian hypothesis of Dene-Caucasian Motherland through the light of genogeographical data – investigations of haplogroups of Y-chromosome, first of all. The genogeographical data supports the East-Eurasian hypothesis. So, we come to conclusion that the spread of R haplogroup from Eastern Eurasia into the western parts of the continent, which occurred in the end of Late Pleistocene – Early Holocene, was closely related to Sino-Caucasian peoples.

Key words: Dene-Caucasian languages, haplogroups of Y-chromosome, genogeography.

More than eight years ago, A. A. Romanchuk [12; 13; 14], suggested the localization of the Dene-Sino-Caucasian Motherland in Eastern Eurasia on the basis of the analysis of archaeological, paleo-botanical and linguistic data. The „East-Eurasian hypothesis" of Dene-Sino-Caucasian Motherland had found new confirmations from the analysis of physical and anthropologic data: odontological [15] and craniological [16].

The previous results [15; 16] suggest the localization of Dene-Caucasian Motherland in the area of the so-called „Chinese-Siberian Late Upper Paleolithic".

To continue the verification of „East-Eurasian hypothesis", there was considered the distribution of some (East-Eurasian by origin) haplogroups of Y-chromosome – R and Q (as well as some others – haplogroup L, first of all) through the continuum of linguistic phyla in Eurasia [20; 21].

A monograph [17] continued the consideration of R and Q haplogroups in the context of East-Eurasian hypothesis and provided new evidences that the R haplogroup spread from Eastern Eurasia into the western parts of continent with migrations of Sino-Caucasian peoples. Some of the main conclusions of the monograph were expound (with some additions) in the paper [18], specially prepared for генофонд.рф e-journal.

Herewith, I would like to present these results in English, adding some new thoughts as well.

Thus, haplogroups R and Q, as well as their „parent", haplogroup P, appeared in Eastern Eurasia [32], at least more than 25 KYA. This conclusion is supported by the fact that haplogroup R was found in the Upper Paleolithic boy from Mal'ta (Middle Siberia, 24 KYA) [35]. The genome from Afontova gora (Middle Siberia, 17 KYA) is very close to Mal'ta.

Further, the analysis demonstrates that all Dene-Caucasian peoples have (absolutely – Basques, Burusho, Kets, and Na-Dene; or relatively, in comparison with the neighboring populations – North-Caucasians) high frequencies of R and\or Q haplogroups.

The haplogroup R in Basques is near 90%. This is 10% higher than their neighbors have [34, p. 45; 25, Suppl.]. The frequency of haplogroup R in Burusho is 52% [28]. It is much higher than the average in Pakistan and India.

It matter to point out also that in Dagestan R1b-M269 riches up to 68% right in some highlanders (namely, in Bagvalians) [37, Suppl.].

Next, it is not astonishing that the Na-Dene people have up to 92% of haplogroup Q. However, Kets have 84% haplogroup Q as well, which is the highest frequency in Eurasia [1]. The Sel'kups (who are the closest relatives to Kets, from the anthropological point of view [9]), have 66% of Q.

While the average frequency of haplogroup Q in Siberia is 5–15%.

The Indo-European peoples in Europe have high frequencies of haplogroup R too – up to 80%. In addition, many linguists (starting from S. A. Starostin and right up to A. Bomhard) suppose that Proto-Indo-Europeans had a North-Caucasian substratum.

In West Asia, Armenians and modern Assyrians have higher frequencies (up to 40%) of R1b haplogroup than their neighbors do. And, both populations have strong Hurritian and Urartian substratum.

On the other hand, the West-Asian haplogroups (G, J, E, L, and T} are absent or have very low frequencies in the Dene-Caucasian population outside of West Asia.

Thus, West-Asian haplogroups are absent in Kets and Na-Dene, and are less than 10% in Basques. Whereas the populations of Iberian Peninsula have more than 22% of West-Asian haplogroups, as well as the population of France does.

The Burusho people has 8% of West Asian haplogroups. It is twice or more lower than the average of Pakistan.

In East Asia, the West-Asian haplogroups are virtually absent – less than 2% [38].

This pool splits into two categories: the first consists of West-Asian haplogroups that spread both in the Sino-Tibetan and non-Sino-Tibetan peoples of East Asia, and the second – in the non-Sino-Tibetan only.

The greater part (more than 2\3) of West-Asian haplogroups belong to the first category, which penetrated East Asia during the Upper Paleolithic after the Last Glacial Maximum (18–15 KYA). This date is supported by archaeological data [6, p. 12; 5, p. 84; 8, p. 282-283], as well as by the analysis of mtDNA [26, p. 8].

It is evidently too early for the divergence of Sino-Caucasian language (which happened 11–10 KYA).

The frequency of R and Q haplogroups in East Asia is 4.5%. The R and Q haplogroups both entered East Asia after the Last Glacial Maximum (18–15 KYA) too.

Although, the frequency of R and Q in East Asia is very low, but as I tried to demonstrate, we have no another real candidates to the role of „primordial Sino-Tibetan haplogroups".

Thus, I think that the analysis of haplogroups of Y-chromosome supports the East-Eurasian hypothesis.

Evidently, looking at these facts based on the archaeological data, I come to the conclusion that the spread of R haplogroup from Eastern Eurasia into the western parts of the continent, which occurred in the end of Late Pleistocene – Early Holocene, was closely related to Sino-Caucasian peoples.

Some new investigations [30; 29] provide more reasons to support, the "East-Eurasian hypothesis".

Besides these principal conclusions, some interesting results should be pointed out.

So, I attract attention [17, p. 19-37; 18] to the fact

that all but three (Chinese, Karen and Bai) Dene-Caucasian languages are „Object-Verb" by word order. The North-Caucasian languages are very strong representatives of „Object-Verb" model too, as well as Hurrritian, Hattian and Urartian languages. And, Chinese language is very unusual among „Verb-Object" languages [27], so, we can suppose that the Proto-Sino-Tibetan language was „Object-Verb" as well [33].

The „Object-Verb" model strongly predominates in Eastern Eurasia, while the "Verb-Object" model is more popular in Western Eurasia and especially among the Afrasien languages. The Proto-Afrasien language was a „Verb-Object" language too.

Thus, this is a very ancient phenomenon, Dene-Caucasian languages belong to East-Eurasian cluster.

Next, the interesting issue is an East-Asian haplogroup N1-LLY22, which appeared in Volga-Ural region from Middle or West Siberia in Early Holocene (10 KYA). This date coincides with the date of Sino-Caucasian family divergence (11–10 KYA). The interesting fact is that the archaic subclade R1b1*(xR1b1a1,R1b1a2) appeared in Volga-Ural region in the same time [31, p. 25, tab. 2]. And, this R1b1*(xR1b1a1,R1b1a2) is found in the man who belongs to the Proto-Ural anthropological type [24, p. 283].

The Proto-Ural anthropological type originated in Eastern Eurasia (more probably in Middle Siberia), in the Early Holocene. I suggest [17, p. 103-118; 18] that the origin of this type is (mainly) the result of an ancient metization between the bearers of North-East-Eurasian haplogroups Q and R, and bearers of haplogroup N (first of all – N1-LLY22), which more probably came to Middle Siberia from South China 14-12 KYA [36]. This correlates with the conclusion of some other researchers: «N1b... Вероятно, она маркирует древнюю популяционную общность населения уралоидного антропологического типа» [22, p. 27].

Therefore, I think that all these facts make the supposition that N1-LLY22 in Volga-Ural region also marks the migration of some Sino-Caucasian people from Eastern Eurasia in Early Holocene probable.

The important data, I think, present some recent results of O. P. Balanovsky [4, p. 34, fig. 16] here. He detected and mapped the so-called „South Chinese continuum" of mtDNA haplogroups. This continuum includes Caucasus, Volga-Ural region, South-Western coast of Caspian Sea, and Transcaucasia (and do not include the territory of Turkey, North-Western Iran, and Zagros). I suppose, it evidently correlates with the conclusions of East-Eurasian hypothesis.

We should pay special attention to the issue of G1 haplogroup also [17, p. 133-141; 18). I think that G1 came into Kazakhstan and Central Asia not later than in Early Holocene. The evident argument, besides some other (see: 11, p. 57-58], is the fact that G1 riches the highest frequencies (up to 80%) in North-Eastern Kazakhstan, where according to anthropological data the Kazakh populations exhibit more frank mongoloid traits [7, p. 92].

The same situation is observed about haplogroups R1a and R1b in Altay region and Tuva [17, p. 142-156; 18]. The R1a in Tuva demonstrates the highest frequencies in Todja population, which is more mongoloid than the populations of Western Tuva [23, p. 1420]. Also, in South Altay region this haplogroup riches the highest frequency (up to 60%) in more mongoloid Altay-Kjji population as well [3, p. 51].

In the North Altay region, the Northern Altayans and Shors exhibit the highest frequencies (more than 60%) of R1a or R1b, and Q. And, namely these populations belong to very clear representatives of Ural anthropological type [9, p. 182; 10, p. 357].

I think that the most reasonable explanation is the supposition that all these haplogroups, including G1, were present in Central Asia before the Ural and Mongoloid races appeared.

To finish, I would like to draw attention to haplogroups L and T [17, p. 76-90; 18]. The haplogroups L and T are descendants of haplogroup K (as well as East-Eurasian P, R, Q, S, N, O, M), but originated in West Asia. However, some peculiarities of their spread in India (both L and T are absent or near absent in Austro-Asiatic peoples in India, while haplogroups J and F are present, and with frequencies as high as in Dravidians) allow me to suppose that their immediate ancestor, haplogroup LT, came to West Asia from North-Eastern Eurasia during the Upper Paleolithic, but later than haplogroups J and F entered India.

Besides, I tried to demonstrate also that there is a clear correlation of haplogroups T and E-M35 with OV-languages in Africa. This correlation coincides with my previous suppositions [16, p. 270-271; 20, p. 60; 17, p. 76-90; 18] concerning the so-called „Khartum Mesolithic". Therefore, these are some (but not all) principal results and conclusions of „East-Eurasian" hypothesis of Dene-Caucasian Motherland.

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RELAȚII DE INTERDEPENDENȚĂ ȘI INTERINFLUENȚĂ ÎNTRE COSTUMUL POPULAR MOLDOVENESC COTIDIAN ȘI CEL DE SĂRBĂTOARE ÎN PERIOADA CONTEMPORANĂ

Rezumat

Relații de interdependență și interinfluență între costumul popular moldovenesc cotidian și cel de sărbătoare în perioada contemporană

Acest articol este axat pe studierea relațiilor de interdependență și interinfluență între costumul popular moldovenesc cotidian și cel de sărbătoare. Abordarea acestei probleme din perspectiva unui cadru cronologic cuprins în limitele actualității va contribui la formarea unui tablou integral privind dinamica evoluției costumului tradițional în spațiul etnocultural contemporan.

Cuvinte-cheie: costum popular, cotidian, sărbătoresc, tradițional, interdependență, interinfluență.