

The Formation of the Anthropological Type of the Uzbek People and the Factors That Influenced This Process

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Abstract: In this article analyzed how formed anthropological type of Uzbek people. And also it can be shown in this article that more factors impacted to forming of Uzbek's physical appearance and anthropological type

Key words: anthropological type, South Siberian, Zakaspiian, Middle Asia between two rivers, craniological

The appearance of the Uzbek people differs from each other. Some of them remind of modern Turks, some of Kazakhs, and other Europeans. Various, sometimes contradictory, views about the Uzbek people have been presented by historians.

The figure of the people living in Central Asia today, the first court of justice determined the analogical types of identification through anthropological examination. They are mainly of 3 types. For example, the Khagok, Kyrgyz and Karakalpaks mainly belong to the "South Siberian" type, while the mountainous Tajiks and Turkmens belong to the "Zakaspiian" type region. Modern Uzbeks and Tajiks of the oasis are close to the "Middle Asia between two rivers" type. The facial structures of people of these types are described:

1. The South Siberian type belongs to the mongoloid race: narrow eyes, round faces, a white and yellow body, a fluffy nose, small paws, small cheeks, and a brachycephalic (round) head. Endless steppes, horse-hunting, camels are the heart of life; a free, free life with a way of life.
2. The Transcaspiian type belongs to the Europoid race formed in a temperate natural-geographical environment: almond-shaped eyes, wide foreheads, long face, pointed nose, small chin, dolichocephalic (long) structure of the skull, large jaw. it has a strong Eastern Mediterranean influence.
3. Central Asia is one of the variants of the two-river type - mainly the European race. Its composition consists of a mixture of the native population with the proto-European type belonging to the eastern Mediterranean type. main features: brown eyes, wheatish body, rounder face structure, slightly bulging cheekbones, oval chin, black hair, brachycephalic (rounder) head, medium build.

Until recently, a group of scholars have been trying to establish the formation of the Western Turkic Khanate in Central Asia with the "expansion of the two rivers of Central Asia in the Asian territories and the related new type of interval". Because in the rise of such an idea, A.Yu. Yakubovsky's idea that the outcome of Uzbek ethnogenesis begins with the Turkic khanate is the basis.

Archeological research indicated that this scale was the result of the emergence of Middle craniological (human skulls) evidence, the origin of the "Middle Asian two-river type". L.V., who devoted his scientific work to the study of Central Asian anthropology. Oshanin, V.V. Ginzburg and V. Ya. In their research, Zezemkovs proved that modern Uzbeks and Tajiks of the oasis form one type, and called this type "Central Asian type between two rivers".

People with dolichocephalic skull are the most ancient people in the territory of Uzbekistan, with long, almond-shaped faces and narrow chins. The people who entered Central Asia in bronze had short skulls and wide faces of the Andronova type. It has been scientifically proven based on anthropological evidence that the "Middle Asian two-river type" was formed from the mixing of both of them.

After long debates among anthropologists, V.V. Ginzburg's student anthropologist T.Q. Khojayev took it upon himself. He had the opportunity to directly participate in the work of more than 30 archaeological teams working in our republic, and obtained more than 500 crane materials. Due to the in-depth study of these anthropological materials, it became necessary to find the composition of the "Middle Asian two-river type" and its composition space. The middle basins of the Syrdarya, the center of which is the modern oasis of Tashkent, are the historical place that opened the way to these opportunities.

Due to the scientific analysis of the collected complex, and the comparative study of each of the documents in the context of cultural, economic and historical regions, it was found that the "Middle Asia between two rivers type" was formed in the middle basins of the Syr Darya in ancient times.

T.Q. According to Khojayev, the chronological process of formation of the "Mid-Asia two-river type" lasted from the 6th century BC to the 5th century AD. New craniological studies from all regions of Uzbekistan of this period have been studied and analyzed, and the specific characteristics of the materials of each region, the racial characteristics of the population engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, and the anthropological types of assessment have been analyzed. After the arrival of Islam to Central Asia from the 8th century AD, a number of ethnic groups appeared in Uzbekistan. Some migrations have contributed to the demographic and physical diversity of Uzbekistan. One of them is the Mongols under the rule of Genghis Khan from the 13th century. The Shaibanis dynasty, which fundamentally changed the demography of the region, brought the Uzbek ethnonym to the center of this region.

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