

ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOURCES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract. This article provides information about the incomparable role of anthropological sources in the development of archeology. It also talks about important archaeological research, unique research methods and studies.

Key words: Archeology, human remains, excavations, new scientific research, Richard Owen

Today, the science of archeology is developing day by day, modern methods are being developed for working with various artifacts, their excavation, study and preservation. Because archeology leaves no material find unattended. Among such resources we include everything from simple hand-made stone to decorative pottery, from the remains of early village settlements to archaeological resources found in the ruins of major cities. The resources obtained as a result of archaeological research are reconstructed with the help of various natural and social sciences, their period is determined and their purpose is scientifically substantiated. In the course of research, the role of anthropology in the discovery, clearing and analysis of human bones from graves and graves in the cultural layers of the Yugors, as well as in medieval mounds, is invaluable. The remains of human bones found in the most ancient monuments are in most cases in poor condition, and we see that mainly fragments of teeth, jaws and humerus have survived to our time. For example, in 1907, near the city of Heidelberg in Germany, the remains of the lower jaw of an ancient man were found, and this find became known in science as the "Heidelberg jaw". This jaw and teeth differ from modern human type in size.

Otkur Islamov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, for almost 10 years (1980-1988) conducted excavations in Selengur, located in the Sokh region of the Fergana Valley, and found the bones belonging to our ancestors to the Achelian period. It was possible to determine. These bone remains consist of from the head, humerus and several teeth, which were studied by famous anthropologists V.M. Kharitonov and A.A. Zubov, and it was scientifically proven that these bone remains belong to archanthropes. In the work of anthropological finds, teeth are not inferior to other bones of the human body due to their hardness, strength and good preservation underground. European anthropologists described it this way: "Papyrus curtains, stone objects disappear, memories dry up and stories are rewritten, but teeth remain. For millennia, our teeth have been able to document our lives more reliably than any writing technology. By the teeth, you can collect information about a person's health, eating habits, that is, what he was fed. Information about the age of an anthropological entity (be it a tooth of an

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animal or a person) can also be found by the teeth. It is known from history that in the past and now people wore animal teeth as an instrument of dental fetishism. For example, Turkic tribes considered wolf teeth, Australian Aborigines considered kangaroo teeth, and African tribes considered tiger teeth as good luck.

The jaw and teeth of a person change and form over time. That is, according to the information found, the archanthropes did not have thick teeth and jaws and chins. The paleanthropic type of man has a downward-sloping lower jaw, a prominent eyebrow, a large jawbone, and large teeth. This idea is explained as follows: anthropoids of the Neanderthal type have a large and strong lower jaw, large teeth, their surface is eroded. This is because Neanderthals ate plants, their roots and seeds, and chewing them required strong jaws and large teeth. That is why Neanderthals have strong jaws and large teeth. The main change in the Cro-Magnon was the formation of the chin, the teeth and jaws became compact. This can be explained by the improvement of consumer goods and the fact that speech has become the main weapon of man. Such a conclusion is very necessary for an anthropologist, and a special laboratory is required to carry out such operations. Today in Europe, teeth and jaws are a branch of anthropology that has made a great contribution to the development of the science of archeology.

History of Anthropology. cf. It goes back to the 5th century, that is, to Hippocrates and his writings. He is considered a great scientist in the field of human health and the treatment of disease. His words below still have not lost their popularity. "In illness, get used to two things - help or at least do no harm." Hippocrates was one of the first to discover the disease through human teeth. In the next period, Aristotle and Claudius Galen (129-200) continued the analysis of teeth in their scientific studies. Claudius Galenus was a famous physician of his time and served several emperors. He was one of the first to describe the structure of human bones. In this imaging process, human teeth have not been neglected either. He again studied the ancient tomb and the skeletons in it, slightly deviating from the law. After a long period of silence, these ideas and views were taken up by Renaissance scientists Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) in 1542 (On the tissue of the human body) and Bartolomeo Eustace (1500-1574) in 1563 (Libellus de Dentibus). , were the first books written in this area. These books could only provide general information about teeth. But a certain turn in the field of dental research occurred in the 17th century. The reason for this was Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, he studied the microorganisms in the tooth and tried to fully reveal each layer in the tooth. In the next century, Pierre Fauchard and John Hunter perfected this work. Especially the work of John Hunter "The Natural History of Human Teeth", published in 1771, differs from other works in its completeness. But these works are limited to information about the structure of human teeth. This is certainly a rarity for the field of archeology, because during archaeological excavations we find not only human bones, but also animal bones. Of course, this shortcoming was corrected in 1840, that is, in Richard Owen's Odontography we find valuable information not only about human teeth, but also about mammals, reptiles and amphibians (both in water and on land). The phrase "dental anthropology" was used in London in 1958 and became an important branch of anthropology. The development of science went not only in Europe, but also in America. Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Bakr Razi, Umar Chagmini, Abu Abdullah Elaki among the scientists of Central Asia turned to this area and diagnosed human health.

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